

Heber James Davis



Residence Hancock NH; 18 years old.

Enlisted on 4/26/1861 as a Private.

On 5/2/1861 he mustered into "E" Co. NH 1st Infantry
He was Mustered Out on 8/9/1861 at Concord, NH

On 12/11/1861 he mustered into "K" Co. NH 7th Infantry
He was discharged for wounds on 3/27/1865

He was listed as:

- * Wounded 5/14/1864 Drewry's Bluff, VA (Severely wounded)
- * Wounded 10/27/1864 Darbytown Road, VA (Severely wounded)

Promotions:

- * Sergt 10/22/1861 (As of Co. K 7th NH Inf)
- * 2nd Lieut 7/19/1863 (As of Co. I)
- * 1st Lieut 2/6/1864 (As of Co. B)

Intra Regimental Company Transfers:

- * 7/19/1863 from company K to company I
- * 2/6/1864 from company I to company B

Other Information:

born in Hancock, NH
Member of GAR Post # 11 (Abraham Lincoln) in Charlestown, MA
died 2/8/1907

After the War he lived in San Francisco, CA

Heber James Davis

Herber J. Davis was born November 4th 1842 in Hancock New Hampshire, the son of James and Rebecca (Symonds) Davis. In 1845 the Davis family moved from their farm west of the town to the house known as the Titus house, which today stands just to the west of the Historical Society building. Some years later, the family moved to the Patten house across the street. James Davis brought a dry goods business and operated a store in town until retirement on 1866, and Heber was educated in Hancock at the District One school.

Early in 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers to put down the “rebellious states” that had seceded from the Union and Heber J. Davis responded. At the age of 18, he was among the first volunteers from Hancock and enlisted in Company E, 1st New Hampshire Regiment. After three months, the unit was disbanded and Heber re-enlisted in Company K, 7th Regiment and remained with the 7th Regiment until he was mustered-out in 1865.

The 7th Regiment trained in Concord New Hampshire and would serve in a number of theatres of the war; South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina. Davis would promote to Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant, and would serve on the staff of General Joseph Roswell Hawley. Hawley spoke of Lieutenant Davis as “one of our bravest and brightest staff officers!” Davis would be wounded several times during the war, most seriously at Darbytown Road, Virginia. It was reported in the Peterborough Transcript that while carrying a dispatch from General Hawley’s headquarter to another unit, Davis was gravely wounded and when offered help, he is reported to have said “never mind me, but deliver this message.”

Davis was honorable discharged due to his wounds, and after the war he left Hancock and moved to San Francisco, California where he served as an executive for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He would remain in their employment for forty years. In his retirement years, Davis would become a world traveler visiting such places as Mexico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Palestine, India and Japan. Many of his friends in Hancock reported how nice it was to receive postcards from such exotic places!

After 1910, Davis spent quite a bit of time in Hancock and was a generous contributor to the Historical Society, and was a charter member of the Hancock Education Association. In 1909 he provided funds for the fountain which still stands at the junction of routes 123 & 137, and his will provided funds for the war monument which stands on the town green just east of the bandstand. In addition, he gave his old school the bell which today can be found in the town hall.

David dies at the home of his sister, Maria David Dyer, in Annisquam, Massachusetts on 29 July, 1918 and was buried in the Davis tomb in Norway Plain cemetery.

7TH REGIMENT

THE CRACK REGT. OF N. H.



The undersigned has been appointed Recruiting Officer for the 7th Regt. of New Hampshire Volunteers, to be raised by Gen. J. C. Abbott, under sanction of the United States Government, to which the State pays each man

\$10.00 BOUNTY !

PAY & BOARD FROM THE DAY OF ENLISTMENT.

PRIVATE'S PAY.

THIRTEEN DOLLARS A MONTH

\$100.00 IN MONEY

AND

160 ACRES OF LAND

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. Recruiting Office at

CAPT. A. S. EDGERLY, Recruiting Officer.

UNION NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

7th Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry

OVERVIEW

Organized at Manchester and mustered in December 13, 1861. Left State for New York January 14, 1862 At White Street Barracks till February 13. Ordered to Dry Tortugas, Fla., February 12. Attached to Brannan's Command, District of Florida, to June, 1862. District of Beaufort, S. C., Dept. of the South, to September, 1862. St. Augustine, Fla., Dept. of the South, to May, 1863. Fernandina, Fla., Dept. of the South, to June, 1863. 1st Brigade, Folly Island, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept of the South, to July, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Morris Island, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept of the South, to July, 1863. 3rd Brigade, Morris Island, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept. of the South, to November, 1863. 1st Brigade, Morris Island, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept. of the South, to December, 1863. St. Helena Island, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept. of the South, to February, 1864. Hawley's Brigade, Ames' Division, District of Florida, Dept of the South, to April, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to May, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Army of the James, to December, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, to January, 1865. Abbott's Brigade, Terry's Provisional Corps, North Carolina, to March, 1865. Abbott's Detached Brigade, 10th Army Corps, North Carolina, to July, 1865.

SERVICE

Duty at Dry Tortugas, Fla., till June 16, 1862. Moved to Beaufort, S. C., June 16, and duty there till September 15. Moved to St. Augustine, Fla., September 15, and duty there till May 10, 1863. Skirmish near St. Augustine March 9 (Detachment). At Fernandina, Fla., till June 15. Moved to Hilton Head, S. C.; thence to Folly Island, S. C., June 15-19. Siege operations against Morris Island till July 10. Assault on Water Batteries on Morris Island July 10. Assaults on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 11 and 15. Siege of **Fort Wagner** July 15-September 7. Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7. Siege operations against Fort Sumpter and Charleston, S. C., till December 20. Moved to St. Helena Island, S. C., December 20, and duty there till February, 1864. Expedition to Jacksonville, Fla., February 5-6, and from Jacksonville to Lake City, Fla., February 7-22. Battle of **Olustee**, Fla., February 20. Duty at Jacksonville till April. Ordered to Gloucester Point, Va., April 4. Butler's operations on south side of the James River and against Petersburg and Richmond May 4-25. Occupation of City Point and Bermuda Hundred May 5. **Swift Creek** or Arrowfield Church May 9-10. **Chester Station** May 10. Operations against **Fort Darling** May 12-16. Battle of Drury's Bluff May 14-16. Bermuda Hundred May 16-August 13. Action at **Petersburg** June 9. Port Walthal June 16-17. Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond June 16, 1864, to January 3, 1865. Demonstration north of James River August 13-20. Battle of Strawberry Plains, **Deep Bottom**, August 14-15. In trenches before Petersburg till September 25. Battle of **Chaffin's Farm**, New Market Heights, September 25-30. **Darbytown and New Market** Roads October 7. Darbytown and Charles City Cross Roads October 13. Battle of **Fair Oaks** October 27-28. Front of Richmond October 31-November 2. Detachment for duty at New York City and Staten Island, New York Harbor, during Presidential election November 2-17. Duty in front of Richmond north of the James River November 17, 1864, to January 3, 1865. Second Expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., January 3-15, 1865. Assault and capture of **Fort Fisher** January 15. Half Moon Battery January 19. Sugar Loaf Battery February 11. Fort Anderson February 15. Capture of **Wilmington** February 22. North East Perry February 22. Duty at Wilmington till June, and at Goldsborough, N. C., till July. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

7th Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry

The recruitment and organization of the Seventh Regiment was somewhat different from that of any other force raised in the State during the War of the Rebellion of 1861. Although the regiment was credited to New Hampshire, the authority to accept and provide for recruits, and the privilege to make all official appointments, was by direction of the War Department at Washington, D.C, under date of September 2, 1861, vested in Joseph C. Abbott, who, at the commencement of the war and for some years previous, had been adjutant-general of the State, and who, desiring active service, had made application to the secretary of war to raise a regiment of infantry. The acceptance of this regiment was with the distinct understanding that the War Department would revoke the commissions of all officers who might be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties, and one of the requirements was that the regiment should be ready for marching orders thirty days subsequent to September 9, 1861.

About this time the state authorities were busily engaged in organizing and equipping four regiments of infantry, three companies of sharpshooters, a light battery, and a battalion of cavalry, all of which drew quite heavily upon the available material of the State, and the successful organization of the Seventh Regiment, which was somewhat in the nature of an individual enterprise, was by many considered doubtful. The state authorities were asked merely to pay to those enlisting in this regiment the ten dollars bounty which they paid to all others, and which they readily agreed to do. The rendezvous of the recruits was established at Manchester. Circulars were at once issued, and notwithstanding the competition of other organizations, by the first of November eight hundred men had arrived in camp. It was the understanding from the outset that the governor and council would commission such officers as were designated by General Abbott, he waiving the position of colonel only on the condition that it should be given to some graduate of West Point.

The colonelcy was accordingly bestowed on First Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who was considered the ablest and most accomplished soldier commissioned from New Hampshire. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel; Daniel Smith, of Dover, as major; Andrew H. Young, of the same city, as quartermaster; Thomas A. Henderson, also of Dover, as adjutant; Dr. W. W. Brown, of Manchester, as surgeon; and Rev. J. C. Emerson, of Fisherville (now Penacook), as chaplain. The captains and subalterns were selected where they could best contribute to the speedy enlistment of the men. The organization was fairly completed, and the officers and men all mustered into service by December 14; and on the 14th of January, 1862, the regiment left New Hampshire under orders to proceed to New York city.

The first experience of the Seventh was as different from that of other regiments as the manner of its organization. It had already spent a month in camp at Manchester since its completion, engaged in drill, and upon its arrival in New York, the morning after its departure, it was ordered into quarters at White Street barracks, where it passed another month of comparative inactivity, relieved only by an occasional dress parade or drill in one of the city squares. February 13 orders were received to embark for Fort Jefferson, Fla., and six companies, under command of Colonel Putnam, embarked on the ship "S. R. Mallory," and the remaining four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott on the barque "Tycoon," and both sailed the same day. The latter reached Fort Jefferson after sixteen and the former after twenty-one days' sail. Small-pox broke out on the "Tycoon," and one man of the Seventh fell a victim to the disease before reaching the destination. At this post the regiment was kept busy on fatigue duty and drill, and was also drilled in heavy artillery practice, having for instructors men detailed from Battery M, First U.S. Artillery; and while the regiment remained here, for a period of three months and a half, its duty, though not dangerous, was severe, and the monthly return for May,

1862, shows that one hundred and twenty-eight were on the sick list with the regiment, and twenty-five were absent sick. While at this post small-pox in a virulent form again broke out, from which the regiment suffered severely. On the 16th of June the Seventh again embarked, on the steamer "Ericson," and touching at Key West, arrived at Port Royal, S.C., on the 22d. This movement was made on account of the expedition on James Island, but before the arrival of the troops from Key West the disastrous battle had been fought, and the Seventh was ordered into camp at Beaufort, S.C. While here the regiment was engaged in picket duty and drill, and a malignant form of typhoid fever broke out among the men, which so reduced the regiment for effective duty that on September 1 it was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., on light duty, that the men might recruit, two hundred having been lost to the regiment by death and discharge since it left Manchester.

March 29, 1863, Colonel Putnam, with five companies, was ordered to join the expedition against Charleston, which left Hilton Head about the 1st of April. The movement proving a failure, the detachment of the Seventh returned to St. Augustine, after an absence of about two weeks, when on the 10th of May it was ordered to Fernandina, two companies being put in garrison in Fort Clinch, and the remainder being employed on fatigue and picket duty.

June 7 the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, preparatory to another attempt to take Charleston. While at Beaufort Major Smith had died of disease, and other commissioned officers had been discharged. Although the regiment had received about a hundred recruits since entering the service, yet there were in June, 1863, only five hundred and thirty-three men reported "present for duty," and the aggregate, including recruits, of over eleven hundred had been reduced to seven hundred and twenty-nine officers and men, borne on the rolls at that date, making a loss of nearly four hundred. On the 17th the regiment embarked on the steamer "Delaware" at Hilton Head, bound for Folly Island, where a landing was effected about midnight; and from this time until July 10 the regiment was actively engaged in the construction of batteries on the north end of Folly Island, with regular tours of picket duty. On the morning of July 10 these batteries opened at daylight, surprising the enemy completely and covering the landing of a force under General Strong, who carried the fortifications on the south end of Morris Island, and which was followed by the crossing over to Morris Island of the whole remaining force, and the Seventh went on picket at night within a mile of Fort Wagner and commenced the entrenchments afterwards known as the first parallel in the siege of Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th a portion of General Strong's column made an unsuccessful assault upon Fort Wagner, in which the Seventh was ordered in for support, and in the evening the regiment was advanced nearer the enemy's pickets, and commenced the line of entrenchments afterwards known as the second parallel. On the 12th the regiment was relieved from the picket line, and Colonel Putnam was assigned to the command of the second brigade of Seymour's division, and left the regiment, never to resume the position of regimental commander. From the 12th to the 18th the regiment was actively engaged in the trenches and on fatigue duty, in preparation for the second assault on Fort Wagner. About sunset on the 18th the First Brigade under General Strong, supported by the Second Brigade under Colonel Putnam, were ordered to make an assault on Fort Wagner, and during the hour and a half that the engagement lasted the Seventh lost two hundred and eighteen killed, wounded, and missing, and of this number eighteen were officers, eleven of whom--including our beloved colonel - were either slain outright, or mortally wounded and left in the enemy's hands, and on the following morning only nine officers and two hundred and fifty-three men were in line. In this engagement the Seventh suffered the loss of more officers than were lost by any other regiment in any one engagement during the war.

It was now determined to compel the evacuation of Fort Wagner by siege, and during the time from July 18 to September 7 the regiment was busily engaged on fatigue duty and on duty in the trenches, and also assisted in the construction of the "Swamp Angel" battery. On the morning of September 7th, a third assault upon Fort Wagner was ordered, and the Seventh was ordered in as a part of the

storming party; but fortunately, in the early hours of the morning, the enemy evacuated the island, and the siege of Fort Wagner was at an end.

On the 10th of December the Seventh left Morris Island and went into camp at St. Helena Island, opposite Hilton Head, where it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. Joseph R. Hawley. Upwards of three hundred recruits had by this time been received, and the Enfield rifled muskets were exchanged for Spencer's repeating carbines—a seven-shooter—and promotions had been made from the ranks to fill the places of the officers who had been killed or who had resigned. Many of the recruits were substitutes, and of a most worthless class, and but few made good soldiers. Here the time was occupied at drill until February 4, 1864, when the regiment was ordered to embark on the steamer "Ben Deford," and at once set sail for Florida, to take part in the somewhat disastrous campaign of General Seymour. The regiment at this time numbered six hundred and fifty men fit for duty.

The regiment arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., February 9, and at once began its march for Sanderson, toward Lake City; and the enemy having concentrated a force at Olustee, on the 20th the battle of Olustee was fought, which resulted in disaster to the Union arms, and the forces under General Seymour were forced to retreat to Jacksonville, and thus ended this ill-starred campaign. The regiment lost in this battle two hundred and nine; and of this number three were officers, who were either killed outright or subsequently died of their wounds. While at Jacksonville one hundred and eighty-three re-enlisted and went home on a thirty days' furlough.

April 14 the regiment embarked for Fernandina, where on the 17th it again embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va., arriving on the 21st, and was ordered to Gloucester Point, where it disembarked and became a part of the Army of the James under General Butler. On the 5th of May, the Seventh, with the rest of the forces under General Butler, embarked on transports and proceeded up the James river, landing at Bermuda Hundred, fifteen miles below Richmond, meeting with no opposition. The next morning the Army of the James, consisting of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, was early in motion and had commenced an advance, as was generally supposed, upon Petersburg, which at that time could easily have been taken and held; but after marching about six miles the whole army was ordered into camp, and a line of heavy earthworks ordered to be constructed, stretching across the peninsula, from the James river, on the right to the Appomattox on the left.

Early on the morning of May 9, General Butler ordered an advance on Petersburg, and after a march of about five miles, the Tenth Corps reached Chester Station, on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, meeting with little opposition, and after driving the enemy's skirmishers back to their Petersburg entrenchments and assisting in demolishing the railroad by tearing up the track and twisting the rails, the Army of the James swung around to the right and started toward Richmond. On the morning of the 10th the division of General Terry, to which the Seventh belonged, was in the vicinity of Lempster Hill, where was brought on a severe engagement with Confederate troops who were marching to the relief of Petersburg. The enemy were handsomely repulsed, although at a considerable loss on the Union side. On the 13th the Army of the James again advanced toward Richmond, and skirmishing at once commenced, which was very heavy; the ground was contested inch by inch, and about 5 o'clock the Seventh supported a desperate charge of the Third New Hampshire, and the enemy was driven from the first line of his defenses, and forced back to Fort Darling. On the morning of the 16th, during a dense fog, the enemy charged our lines, and, a severe battle followed, known as Drewry's Bluff.

The troops were then withdrawn to their line of defenses near Bermuda Hundred. On the 9th of June the Seventh took a prominent part in the demonstration on Petersburg, under General Gillmore, which was made by approaching on the south side of the Appomattox river; and again on the 16th, in the reconnaissance towards the Petersburg turnpike, where, meeting Pickett's division of Longstreet's

corps, which was enroute to re-enforce the Confederates at Petersburg, a severe engagement was brought on, lasting until dark. The Seventh was actively engaged on the 16th of August in the hard-fought battle of Deep Bottom, where Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was mortally wounded.

Again, on the 24th of August, the Seventh was ordered into the trenches before Petersburg, where it was constantly occupied until September 28, when the regiment was ordered, with other troops, to the north side of the James river, where, on the 29th, they were engaged in the attack on New Market Heights, and a reconnaissance towards Richmond, and in the severe battle of Laurel Hill, October 7, and in the memorable reconnaissance on the Darbytown road, October 27 and 28. It was a period of uninterrupted and exceedingly severe duty. Two great armies were contending for their lines with the most daring pertinacity, and each unceasingly watching for the slightest advantage over the other. The monthly returns for the month of November of this year showed a little less than three hundred men fit for duty, though the effective strength of the regiment had been considerably increased by recruits and substitutes during the previous month. Hawley's brigade, to which the Seventh was attached, was armed with the Spencer seven-shooting carbine, which proved a formidable weapon.

Among other regiments selected for the expedition to New York, on the occasion of the Presidential election, was the Seventh, which was encamped at Laurel Hill. On the morning of November 4 the regiment broke camp and marched to Jones' Landing, on the James river, and took transports for Fortress Monroe, arriving at that place on the evening of the 5th, where it was transferred to the steamer "United States," and reached New York, after a comfortable passage of forty-eight hours, disembarking at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. On the morning of the 8th the regiment went aboard an army transport and was taken to the city, and lay in East river, near Fulton Ferry, three days, prepared for any emergency which might require their services, as a riot had been feared at the time of election. Happily, our services were not needed, and on the 11th the Seventh returned to Fort Richmond, and on the 14th re-embarked on the "United States," reaching Jones' Landing on the 17th, and at once marched to its old camp-ground, near Laurel Hill, where it commenced the erection of winter quarters. In December one hundred and ninety-five men were mustered out, having served their full term of three years, and such of the commissioned officers as had served three years and did not wish to be re-mustered for another term. One hundred and eleven recruits were received, however, toward filling their places. These were of the usual class of substitutes, and mostly of a worthless character, and during the winter thirty-five deserted. The spring campaign of the Seventh opened very early, and the regiment received orders on the 3d of January, 1865, to be ready to march the next morning, and at once proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where it embarked on the second expedition against Fort Fisher.

Colonel Abbott was placed in command of the brigade and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, and at 10 o'clock, on the evening of January 15, the Seventh led the assault on the sea-angle of the fort, and half an hour later planted its colors on the bastion of the surrendered work. The Seventh, with one other regiment, formed in a line southward of the fort, and pressed on toward Battery Buchanan, and this earth work, with about a thousand prisoners, soon surrendered, and the whole of the immense fortifications, which had been considered impregnable, fell into the possession of the Union army.

After the conquest of Fort Fisher the Seventh was occupied in strengthening the works in front of Wilmington, in making reconnaissances, and in picket duty, until the 19th of February, when the enemy commenced retiring and General Terry at once commenced pursuit. Reaching Wilmington on the 22d, the enemy, dispirited and disheartened, was still followed ten miles farther, to a place called North-east Ferry. The regiment, with the rest of its brigade, was then ordered back to Wilmington, and assigned to the garrison of that place. Early in June it was sent to Goldsborough, where it remained until ordered to be discharged. Its days of active campaigning were now over, and the survivors of its many labors and numerous battles, from Virginia to the southern coast of Florida, were mustered out

of the service of the United States on the 10th of July, and on the 30th the steamer which had borne them from City Point, Va., came to anchor at New London, Conn.

They proceeded by rail to Manchester, where, more than four years before, they had left Old Camp Hale, amid the plaudits of the people, and were received with shouts and cheers and a hearty welcome from a grateful country in whose service they had engaged. Proceeding to Concord, an escort and refreshments awaited them and His Excellency Governor Smyth addressed the regiment, thanking them in behalf of the State for the service they had performed and the honor they had won. Three hundred and twenty men and twenty-two officers returned. Of these, less than one hundred were among those who left the State in 1861. Of the original field and staff only one remained. The first colonel and the second lieutenant-colonel had fallen in battle.

As soon as possible the regiment was paid and the men at once proceeded to their homes, separating, after a long and arduous service, never again to feel the old familiar touch of "elbow to elbow" and with saddened hearts, comrade bade farewell to comrade, and the noble ranks of the old Seventh Regiment were broken for the last time, never again to be re-formed, and the organization of one more of New Hampshire's gallant regiments ceased to exist-except in history. The people of our State will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of the noble patriots recorded on these rolls, and will carefully preserve and guard the war-worn and tattered flags of our old command returned by us to the State.

The Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers was at Fort Jefferson, Fla., March 9 to June 16, 1862; at Port Royal Island, S.C., June 22 to September 1, 1862; at St. Augustine, Fla., September 3, 1862, to May 10, 1863 (five companies, under Colonel Putnam, were attached to Second Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 4 to 12, 1863); at Fernandina, Fla., May 10 to June 7, 1863; at Hilton Head, S.C., June 8 to 16, 1863; attached to First Brigade, Vogdes' Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 20, 1863; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, July 19, 1863; First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, November 23, 1863; with United States forces at St. Helena Island, District of Hilton Head, S.C., December 21, 1863, to February 4, 1864; attached to Second Brigade, First Division, District of Florida, February 4, 1864; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, May 3, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, March 27, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (THREE YEAR)

By HENRY F. W. LITTLE, late Second Lieutenant Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Historian of Regiment.

The recruitment and organization of the Seventh Regiment was somewhat different from that of any other force raised in the State during the War of the Rebellion of 1861. Although the regiment was credited to New Hampshire, the authority to accept and provide for recruits, and the privilege to make all official appointments, was by direction of the War Department at Washington, D. C., under date of September 2, 1861, vested in Joseph C. Abbott, who, at the commencement of the war and for some years previous, had been adjutant-general of the State, and who, desiring active service, had made application to the secretary of war to raise a regiment of infantry. The acceptance of this regiment was with the distinct understanding that the War Department would revoke the commissions of all officers who might be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties, and one of the requirements was that the regiment should be ready for marching orders thirty days subsequent to September 9, 1861.

About this time the state authorities were busily engaged in organizing and equipping four regiments of infantry, three companies of sharpshooters, a light battery, and a battalion of cavalry, all of which drew quite heavily upon the available material of the State, and the successful organization of the Seventh Regiment, which was somewhat in the nature of an individual enterprise, was by many considered doubtful. The state authorities were asked merely to pay to those enlisting in this regiment the ten dollars bounty which they paid to all others, and which they readily agreed to do. The rendezvous recruits was established at Manchester. Circulars were at once issued, and notwithstanding the competition of other organizations, by the first of November eight hundred men had arrived in camp.

It was the understanding from the outset that the governor and council would commission such officers as were designated by General Abbott, he waiving the position of colonel only on the condition that it should be given to some graduate of West Point. The colonelcy was accordingly bestowed on First Lieut. Haldimand S. Putnam, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who was considered the ablest and most accomplished Soldier commissioned from New Hampshire. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel; Daniel Smith, of Dover, as major; Andrew H. Young, of the same city, as quartermaster; Thomas A. Henderson, also of Dover, as adjutant; Dr. W. W. Brown, of Manchester, as surgeon; and Rev. J. C. Emerson, of Fisherville (now Penacook), as chaplain.

The captains and subalterns were selected where they could best contribute to the speedy enlistment of the men. The organization was fairly completed, and the officers and men all mustered into service by December 14; and on the 14th of January, 1862, the regiment left New Hampshire under orders to proceed to New York city.

The first experience of the Seventh was as different from that of other regiments as the manner of its organization. It had already spent a month in camp at Manchester since its completion, engaged in drill, and upon its arrival in New York, the morning after its departure, it was ordered into quarters at White Street barracks, where it passed another month of comparative inactivity, relieved only by an occasional dress parade or drill in one of the city squares.

February 13 orders were received to embark for Fort Jefferson, Fla., and six companies, under command of Colonel Putnam, embarked on the ship "S. R. Mallory," and there manning four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott on the baroque "Tycoon" and both sailed the same day. The latter reached Fort Jefferson after sixteen and the former after twenty-one days sail. Small-pox broke out on the "Tycoon" and one man of the Seventh fell a victim to the disease before reaching the destination. At this post the regiment was kept busy on fatigue duty and drill, and was also drilled in heavy artillery practice, having for instructors men detailed from Battery M, First U. S. Artillery; and while the regiment remained here, for a period of three months and a half, its duty, though not dangerous, was severe, and the monthly return: for May, 1862, shows that one hundred and twenty-eight were on the sick list with the regiment, and twenty-five were absent sick. While at this post smallpox in a virulent form again broke out, from which the regiment suffered severely.

On the 16th of June the Seventh again embarked, on the steamer "Ericson," and touching at Key West, arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the 22d. This movement was made on account of the expedition on James Island, but before the arrival of the troops from Key West the disastrous battle had been fought, and the Seventh was ordered into camp at Beaufort, S. C. While here the regiment was engaged in picket duty and drill, and a malignant form of typhoid fever broke out among the men, which so reduced the regiment for effective duty that on September 1 it was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., on light duty, that the men might recruit, two hundred having been lost to the regiment by death and discharge since it left Manchester. March 29, 1863, Colonel Putnam, with five companies, was ordered to join the expedition against Charleston, which left Hilton Head about the 1st of April. The movement proving a failure, the detachment of the Seventh returned to St. Augustine, after an absence of about two weeks, when on the 10th of May it was ordered to Fernandina, two companies being put in garrison in Fort Clinch, and the remainder being employed on fatigue and picket duty.

June 7 the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, preparatory to another attempt to take Charleston. While at Beaufort Major Smith had died of disease, and other

Commissioned officers-had been discharged. Although the regiment had received about a hundred recruits since entering the service, yet there were in June, 1863, only five hundred and thirty-three men reported " present for duty," and the aggregate, including recruits, of over eleven hundred had been reduced to seven hundred and twenty-nine officers and men, borne on the rolls at that date, making a loss of nearly four hundred. On the 17th the regiment embarked on the steamer " Delaware" at Hilton Head, bound for Folly Island, where a landing was effected about midnight; and from this time until July 10 the regiment was actively engaged in the construction of batteries on the north end of Folly Island, with regular tours of picket duty. On the morning of July 10 these batteries opened at daylight, surprising the enemy completely and covering the landing of a force under General Strong, who carried the fortifications on the south end of Morris Island, and which was followed by the crossing over to Morris Island of the whole remaining force, and the Seventh went on picket at night within a mile of Fort Wagner and commenced the entrenchments afterwards known as the first parallel in the siege of Fort Wagner. On the morning of the 11th a portion of General Strong's column made an unsuccessful assault upon Fort Wagner, in which the Seventh was ordered in for support, and in the evening the regiment was advanced nearer the enemy's pickets, and commenced the line of entrenchments afterwards known as the second parallel. On the 12th the regiment was relieved from the picket line, and Colonel Putnam was assigned to the command of the second brigade of Seymour's division, and left the regiment, never to resume the position of regimental commander. From the 12th to the 18th the regiment was actively engaged in the trenches and on fatigue duty in preparation for the second assault on Fort Wagner.

About sunset on the 18th the First Brigade under General Strong, supported by the Second Brigade under Colonel Putnam, were ordered to make an assault on Fort Wagner, and during the hour and a half that the engagement lasted the Seventh lost two hundred and eighteen killed, wounded, and missing, and of this number eighteen were officers, eleven of whom-including our beloved colonel--were either slain outright, or mortally wounded and left in the enemy's hands, and on the following morning only nine officers and two hundred and fifty-three men were in line. In this engagement the Seventh suffered the loss of more officers than were lost by any other regiment in any one engagement during the war.

It was now determined to compel the evacuation of Fort Wagner by siege, and during the time-from July 18 to September 7 the regiment was busily engaged on fatigue duty and on duty in the trenches, and also assisted in the construction of the "Swamp Angel" battery. On the morning of September 7th, a third assault upon Fort Wagner was ordered, and the Seventh was ordered in as a part of the storming party; but fortunately, in the early hours of the morning, the enemy evacuated the island, and the siege of Fort Wagner was at an end. On the 20th of December the Seventh left Morris Island and went into camp at St. Helena Island, opposite Hilton Head, where it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. Joseph R. Hawley. Upwards of three hundred recruits had by this time been received, and the Enfield rifled muskets were

exchanged for Spencer's repeating carbines--a seven-shooter-and promotions, had been made from the ranks to fill the places of the officers who had been killed or who had resigned. Many of the recruits were substitutes, and of a most worthless class, and but few made good soldiers. Here the time was occupied at drill until February 4, 1864, when the regiment was ordered to embark on the steamer "Ben Deford," and at once set sail for Florida, to take part in the somewhat disastrous campaign of General Seymour. The regiment at this time numbered six hundred and fifty men fit for duty. The regiment arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., February 9, and at once began its march for Sanderson, toward Lake City; and the enemy having concentrated a force at Olustee, on the 20th the battle of Olustee was fought, which resulted in disaster to the Union arms, and the forces under General Seymour were forced to retreat to Jacksonville, and thus ended this ill-started campaign. The regiment lost in this battle two hundred and nine; and of this number three were officers, who were either killed outright or subsequently died of their wounds. While at Jacksonville one hundred and eighty-three re-enlisted and went home on a thirty days furlough.

April 14 the regiment embarked for Fernandina, where on the 17th it again embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va., arriving on the 21st, and was ordered to Gloucester Point, where it disembarked and became a part of the Army of the James under General Butler.

On the 5th of May, the Seventh, with the rest of the forces under General Butler, embarked on transports and proceeded up the James river, landing at Bermuda Hundred, fifteen miles below Richmond, meeting with no opposition. The next morning the Army of the James, consisting of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, was early in motion and had commenced an advance, as was generally supposed, upon Petersburg, which at that time could easily have been taken and held; but after marching about six miles the whole army was ordered into camp, and a line of heavy earthworks ordered to be constructed, stretching across the peninsula, from the James river on the right to the Appomattox on the left.

Early on the morning of May 9, General Butler ordered an advance on Petersburg, and after a march of about five miles, the Tenth Corps reached Chester Station, on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, meeting with little opposition, and after driving the enemy's skirmishers back to their Petersburg entrenchments and assisting in demolishing the railroad by tearing up the track and twisting the rails, the Army of the James swung around to the right and started toward Richmond. On the morning of the 10th the division of General Terry, to which the Seventh belonged, was in the vicinity of Lempster Hill, where was brought on a severe engagement with Confederate troops who were marching to the relief of Petersburg. The enemy were handsomely repulsed, although at a considerable loss on the Union side. On the 13th the Army of the James again advanced toward Richmond, and skirmishing at once commenced, which was very heavy; the ground was contested inch by inch, and about 5 o'clock the Seventh supported a desperate charge of the Third New Hampshire, and the enemy was driven

from the first line of his defenses, and forced back to Fort Darling. On the morning of the 16th, during a dense fog, the enemy charged our lines, and a severe battle followed, known as Drewry's Bluff: The troops were then withdrawn to their line of defenses near Bermuda Hundred. On the 9th of June the Seventh took a prominent part in the demonstration on Petersburg, under General Gillmore, which was made by approaching on the south side of the Appomattox river; and again on the 16th, in the reconnaissance towards the Petersburg turnpike, where, meeting Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, which was en-route to re-enforce the Confederates at Petersburg, a severe engagement was brought on, lasting until dark. The Seventh was actively engaged on the 16th of August in the hard-fought battle of Deep Bottom, where Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was mortally wounded.

Again, on the 24th of August, the Seventh was ordered into the trenches before Petersburg, where it was constantly occupied until September 28, when the regiment was ordered, with other troops, to the north side of the James river, where, on the 29th, they were engaged in the attack on New Market Heights, and a reconnaissance towards Richmond, and in the severe battle of Laurel Hill, October 7, and in the memorable reconnaissance on the Darbytown road, October 27 and 28. It was a period of uninterrupted and exceedingly severe duty. Two great armies were contending for their lines with the most daring pertinacity, and each unceasingly watching for the slightest advantage over the other. The monthly returns for the month of November of this year showed a little less than three hundred men fit for duty, though the effective strength of the regiment had been considerably increased by recruits and substitutes during the previous month. Hawley's brigade, to which the Seventh was attached was armed with the Spencer seven-shooting carbine, which proved a formidable weapon.

Among other regiments selected for the expedition to New York, on the occasion of the Presidential election, was the Seventh, which was encamped at Laurel Hill. On the morning of November 4 the regiment broke camp and marched to Jones' Landing, on the James river, and took transports for Fortress Monroe, arriving at that place on the evening of 5th, where it was transferred to the steamer "United States," and reached New York, after a comfortable passage of forty-eight hours, disembarking at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. On the morning of the 8th the regiment went aboard an army transport and was taken to the city, and lay in East river, near Fulton Ferry, three days, prepared for any emergency which might require their services, as a riot had been feared at the time of election. Happily, our services were not needed, and on the 11th the Seventh returned to Fort Richmond, and on the 14th re-embarked on the "United States," reaching Jones' Landing on the 17th, and at once marched to its old camp-ground near Laurel Hill, where it commenced the erection of winter quarters. In December one hundred and ninety-five men were mustered out, having served their full term of three years, and such of the commissioned officers as had served three years and did not wish to be re-mustered for another term. One hundred and eleven recruits were received, however, toward filling their places. These were of the usual

class of substitutes, and mostly of a worthless character and during the winter thirty-five deserted.

The spring campaign of the Seventh opened very early, and the regiment received orders on the 3d of January, 1865, to be ready to march the next morning, and at once proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where it embarked on the second expedition against Fort Fisher. Colonel Abbott was placed in command of the brigade and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, and at 10 o'clock, on the evening of January 15, the Seventh led the assault on the sea-angle of the fort, and half an hour later planted its colors on the bastion of the surrendered work. The Seventh, with one other regiment, formed in a line southward of the fort, and pressed on toward Battery Buchanan, and this earthwork, with about a thousand prisoners, soon surrendered, and the whole of the immense fortifications, which had been considered impregnable, fell into the possession of the Union army.

After the conquest of Fort Fisher, the Seventh was occupied in strengthening the works in front of Wilmington, in making reconnaissance, and in picket duty, until the 19th of February, when the enemy commenced retiring and General Terry at once commenced pursuit. Reaching Wilmington on the 22d, the enemy, dispirited and disheartened, was still followed ten miles farther, to a place called North-east Ferry. The regiment, with the rest of its brigade, was then ordered back to Wilmington, and assigned to the garrison of that place. Early in June it was sent to Goldsborough, where it remained until ordered be discharged. Its days of active campaigning were now over, and the survivors of its many labors and numerous battles, from Virginia to the southern coast of Florida, were mustered out of the service of the United States on the 20th of July, and on the 30th the steamer which had borne them from City Point, Va., came to anchor at New London, Conn. They proceeded by rail to Manchester, where, more than four years before, they had left Old Camp Hale, amid the plaudits of the people, and were received with shouts and cheers and a hearty welcome from a grateful country in whose service they had engaged. Proceeding to Concord, an escort and refreshments awaited them and His Excellency Governor Smyth addressed the regiment, thanking them in behalf of the State for the service they had performed and the honor they had won.

Three hundred and twenty men and twenty-two officers returned. Of these, less than one hundred were among those who left the State in 1861. Of the original field and staff only one remained. The first colonel and the second lieutenant-colonel had fallen in battle.

As soon as possible the regiment was paid and the men at once proceeded to their homes, separating, after a long and arduous service, never again to feel the old familiar touch of "elbow to elbow"; and with saddened hearts, comrade bade farewell to comrade, and the noble ranks of the old Seventh Regiment were broken for the last time, never again to be re-formed, and the organization of one more of New

Hampshire's gallant regiments ceased to exist--except in history. The people of our State will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of the noble patriots recorded on these rolls, and will carefully preserve and guard the war-worn and tattered flags of our old command returned by us to the State.

The Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers was at Fort Jefferson, Fla., March 9 to June 16, 1862 at Port Royal Island, S. C., June 22 to September 1, 1862; at St. Augustine, Fla., September 3, 1862, to May 10, 1863 (five companies, under Colonel Putnam, were attached to Second Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 4 to 12, 1863); at Fernandina, Fla., May 10 to June 7, 1863; at Hilton Head, S. C., June 8 to 16, 1863; attached to First Brigade, Vogdes' Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 20, 1863; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, July 19, 1863; First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army-Corps, November 23, 1863; with United States forces at St. Helena Island, District of Hilton Head, S. C., December 21, 1863, to February 4, 1864; attached to Second Brigade, First Division, District of Florida, February 4, 1864; Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 23, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, May 3, 1864; Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, December 4, 1864 Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, March 27, 1865.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Morris Island, S. C.	July 10, 1863
Ft. Wagner, S. C. (first assault)	July 11, 1863
Ft. Wagner, S. C. (second assault)	July 18, 1863
Siege of Ft. Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.	July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863
Siege of Ft. Sumter, S. C., Olustee, Fla.	Sept. 7 to Dec. 20, 1863
Chester Station, Va.	Feb. 20, 1864
Lempster Hill (or near Chester Station), VA.	May 9, 1864
Dreary s Bluff, Va.	May 10, 1864
Bermuda Hundred Va.	May 13-16, 1864
Near Petersburg, Va.	May 18,20,21, June 2-4, 18, 1864
Ware Bottom Church, Va.	June 9, 1864
Deep Bottom, Va.	June 16, 1864
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	Aug. 16, 1864
New Market Heights, Va.	Aug. 24 to Sept. 28, 1864
Near Richmond, Va.	Sept. 29, 1864
New Market Road Va, (near Laurel Hill or near Chaffin's Farm).	Oct. 1, 1864
Darbytown Road, Va.	Oct. 7, 1864
Ft. Fisher, N. C.	Oct. 13, 27, 28, 1864
Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, near Federal Point, N. C.	Jan. 15, 1865
Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.	Jan. 18,19,1865
Wilmington (or North-east Ferry), N. C.	Feb. 11, 1865
	Feb. 22, 1865

Source: New Hampshire Soldiers & Sailors War of the Rebellion, Ayling

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.,

August 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the late engagement on Morris Island, S. C., in which the Seventh Regt. New Hampshire Volunteers participated:

I shall describe only incidentally the topography of Folly, Morris, James, and other islands, all of which are quite necessary to an exact understanding of the positions occupied at different times by the regiments, as there are numerous maps of Charleston and its approaches by land and water now published.

Neither shall I detail the movements of the troops only so far as to explain those of this regiment.

A little before midnight on the 17th of June last, we landed upon the south end of Folly Island, and in the morning marched up the beach to within about 2 miles of its most extreme northern point, and went into camp. From that time until the 10th of July, we were actively occupied either in the day or night on fatigue and guard duty upon the batteries fronting Light-House Inlet and Morris Island.

On the night of the 9th, the regiment was detailed to guard the just mentioned batteries against surprise by night, and at 3 a. m. of the 10th were ordered about a mile to the rear, to await the opening of the batteries. We formed in line of brigade upon the beach in the following order, viz: Forty-eighth New York, One hundredth New York, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Ohio, and Sixty-second Ohio. The brigade was then thrown into close column by division, and awaited the opening of the batteries. At ten minutes before 5 a. m. the batteries opened, while the brigade of Gen. Strong proceeded to land on Morris Island.

The cannonading was incessant for about an hour and a half, when the rebel batteries were nearly all silenced, and our brigade was advanced to Light-House Inlet, crossed, and, while huzzah were bursting from the victorious battalions, and while the Stars and Stripes waved from the heights, we marched up the beach to a point a few rods above the lookout, about 1 mile from the southern point of the island. From this point we were still advanced to what is known as the Old House, which is within 1 mile of Fort Wagner, the rebel stronghold on the northern end of the island, and within range of its guns, and also those of Battery Gregg and Fort Sumter. The regiment was then halted under the protection of the sand-hills, and two companies were thrown out as picket to

relieve as like number of the Sixth Connecticut, on the extreme front of our lines, and within about 400 yards of Fort Wagner. At dark of the same day, the whole regiment was moved to the reserve of the picket (about 1,000 yards from Fort Wagner), where they threw up slight entrenchments for their protection. We were the only regiment then at the front.

On the morning of the 11th instant at about 3 o'clock, an attempt was made to take Fort Wagner by assault. The assaulting party was composed principally of Gen. Strong's brigade, while the Seventh New Hampshire was a part of the reserve occupying a position very near to that which the reserve of the picket had occupied during the day. The assault was unsuccessful. While the broken columns of the repulsed brigade retreated through the lines of the reserve, they stood firm under a heavy fire of grape, spherical, case, and solid shot, ready to repulse any attack which the enemy might attempt upon the retreating column. After the retreating column had passed, and it became evident the enemy did not intend an attack, the Seventh, with the remainder of the reserve, withdrew to a less exposed position, leaving four companies as picket.

During the day of the 11th, we occupied this last position, but at dark we advanced again to the point held the previous night, and three companies were ordered by Col. Putnam to advance as pickets. They accordingly advanced a little beyond the point reached the previous night, drove in the enemy's pickets, and established our lines near where now is the frieze nearest to Fort Wagner. This point we held until daylight on the morning of the 12th, when we were relieved. During that time, we erected the first earthworks at the front, and threw up entrenchments, in which were ultimately our most advanced batteries. It is certainly true that to the steadiness and firmness of this regiment, thus for two days and nights holding the extreme front, the wearied army are indebted for its repose after great fatigue and desperate fighting.

On the morning of the 12th, on being relieved at the front, the regiment marched to the rear, and encamped north of the lookout, and two days after (July 14), removed still farther down, to a point below the lookout. On this day Col. Putnam assumed command of the Second Brigade, Seymour's division, and the undersigned again took command of the regiment. From this time until the 18th, the regiment was subjected to heavy details for fatigue, and also again held the front for twenty-four hours.

On the morning of the 18th, at 9 o'clock. Putnam's brigade was put in line upon the broad beach. Commencing at the right, the brigade was composed as follows: Seventh New Hampshire, One hundredth New York, Sixty-seventh Ohio and the Sixty-second Ohio. At about 12 o'clock our batteries and the fleet opened upon Fort Wagner, and the cannonade was continued, with little cessation, until near sunset, when it became evident that the fort would not be taken by bombardment, and it was determined to attempt it again by assault.

Strong's brigade was to lead, supported by Putnam's, with Stevenson's in the rear as a reserve. Each of these brigades thus stood upon the beach in close column, and thus, while twenty standards opened their folds, and 6,000 bayonets flashed in the rays of the departing sun, they moved up in solid mass toward the batteries, where a hundred pieces of artillery still continued to thunder. When the head of Putnam's brigade was about 150 yards south of the Old House, it deployed, and then, advancing in columns of battalions to the batteries, it massed again, and thus advanced until it had passed the frieze above the batteries, when it again deployed, and in this form continued to advance. At about 150 yards below the fort, the order was given to halt. In that position the brigade remained about fifteen minutes, when the order was again given to advance. The brigade then advanced upon the works, crossed the moat, mounted the parapet and made every effort possible to capture it, but finally, many officers having been killed or wounded, and about 1,000 men, a retreat was ordered, and the broken regiment returned to their camps.

From the time the brigades were deployed before reaching the Old House to their arrival at the fort, they were under the combined fire of Forts Wagner, Sumter, and Battery Gregg, its severity increasing as they advanced, until, when approaching the fort, was added the fire of the enemy's musketry. During all this advance, not a gun was fired by us. The glacis and the ditch around the fort were swept by howitzers. Perhaps never did any brigade on this continent make an advance over so long a space, and under so deadly a fire, without firing a gun. It is but justice to say that a column could hardly have been firmer, or a line stronger than those of the Seventh New Hampshire during all this advance. Deploying twice and massing once during the advance, they did it with a coolness and regularity hardly surpassed by veterans. Although officers and men fell at every step, the line passed steadily on until the standard ascended the slope of the parapet.

Below I give a list of casualties* of that day. Two hundred men and 18 officers fell, or were wounded or missing. It is impossible for me to speak here of those who fell, in language at the same time suitable and just, or of the gallant bearing of the regiment, without seeming injustice.

One name alone I place in this report. Haldimand Sumner Putnam, colonel of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, fell while standing upon the parapet of Wagner urging on his brigade. He was most accomplished in manners, and in his profession learned beyond his years; a model soldier in his figure and bearing, and of courage that faltered at no obstacle. Never has a son of New Hampshire fallen more gallantly.

I close this report, Your Excellency, with this brief and, I hope, not exaggerated statement of the service which one of your regiments rendered, within the days mentioned, to the country.

It is gratifying to add that the wounded have received careful attention, and it is with much sadness that I recur to the honored dead. I formed this brief summary to deposit in the records of our patriotic old Commonwealth, as a memorial which may testify to its and their honor after still others of us may have found graves while pursuing a similar path of duty.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Lieut. Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Cmdg.

Governor JAMES A. GILMORE, New Hampshire.

Source: Official Records
PAGE 363-46 S. C. AND GA. COASTS, AND IN MID. AND E. FLA. [CHAP. XL.
[Series I. Vol. 28. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 46.]

Report of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of engagement at Olustee.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Jacksonville, Fla., February 27, 1864.

COL.: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the part which my regiment took in the engagement near Olustee on the 20th instant: The regiment formed at daylight of the 20th, and, constituting the right of Hawley's brigade, advanced from Barber's plantation, on the road toward Sanderson. The head of the column passed Sanderson, about 12 m., and when about 3 miles beyond that place the first picket firing was heard between our skirmishers and those of the enemy. The enemy's skirmishers retired, and the column continued to advance for about 3 miles more, when it came upon the main force of the enemy at a point about 3 miles east of Olustee. My regiment was moving by the left flank and remained in that order until we were under the fire of the enemy. The regiment was then brought by company into line and closed in mass. The order was then given by myself to deploy upon the first company and the deployment commenced. At this moment I was informed by yourself that the deployment was not as you intended, and at once commanded, "Halt; front!" but the fire of the enemy had now become very severe, and in the attempt to bring the regiment again into column confusion ensued, followed by faltering on the part of some of the men, and finally in almost a complete break. About 100 of the regiment remained upon the ground occupied by the column and the remainder fell back a short distance, when with some other officers I succeeded in rallying a part of them, bringing them into something like order, and again advancing. I continued during the engagement to hold

a position a little to the right of that on which my column stood when it was ordered to deploy, and opposed as judiciously as I was able to do what appeared to me to be an attempt of the enemy to flank our right. When it was apparent to me that our line was falling back, I gradually withdrew. It is proper to state, perhaps, that becoming separated from the commander of the brigade in the attempt to rally the battalion, I thereafter received no orders until the close of the engagement.

My loss in officers was 1 killed and 7 wounded. George W. Taylor, first lieutenant and acting adjutant, fell late in the action, having been distinguished throughout for coolness and courage, as he is now lamented by all the regiment who esteem a true soldier. My loss in enlisted men was 14 killed and 97 wounded, and my total loss of officers and men in killed, wounded, and missing was 209. A list* of casualties is herewith enclosed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Cmdg. Brigade.

Source: Official Records
CHAP. LIII.] THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION. PAGE 310-65
[Series I. Vol. 35. Part I, Reports and Correspondence. Serial No. 65.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson, Seventh
New Hampshire Infantry, of operations May 9-10.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, Bermuda
Hundred, Va., May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the 9th and 10th instant:

The line was formed at 4 a.m. on the 9th, and soon after the regiment, with the others constituting Hawley's brigade, marched toward the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and reaching the railroad at about 12 m., proceeded on the line of the road toward Petersburg. On arriving at Walthall Junction, the regiment remained halted several hours. The command of the regiment here devolved upon myself, Col. Abbott assuming the command of the brigade. Toward sunset the regiment was moved forward on the turnpike about 1 mile, and again halted and formed in line of battle. At

about 11 p.m. the regiment was moved back to the turnpike crossing, where it bivouacked during the night. At about 7 a.m. on the 10th instant the regiment was ordered to tear up the track of the railroad near Walthall Junction. It was engaged in so doing for about an hour, tearing up some third of a mile of the track. An order was then received to march the regiment by the turnpike northerly. The extreme heat, together with the exertions the men had already made in destroying the railroad, rendered the march very severe. As the regiment advanced the rapid firing of artillery was heard growing more and more distinct, and indicating an engagement between the advanced force and the enemy. On reaching the road running westerly across the turnpike to the railroad, at Chester Station, the firing was very near, and chiefly on the westerly side of the turnpike. I was ordered by Gen. Terry to move the regiment as quickly as possible down the road to the west of the turnpike, and to form line of battle to resist the enemy in that direction. I moved forward as fast as the exhausted condition of the men would permit, and at about half a mile from the turnpike entered a large open field on the left, and moved forward toward the Winfree house, beyond which the firing indicated the presence of the enemy. By order of Col. Abbott commanding the brigade, I formed line of battle, with the right in rear and just beyond the house, the line extending back perpendicularly to the house along a slight garden fence. The enemy not appearing in force in front, and there being indications of his advance through the woods on the right, by order of Col. Abbott I moved round the house and formed in line of battle in front of it, facing to the north. Being here exposed to a flank fire from a battery on the left, the regiment was moved on the road to the right and then to the rear, where the men were directed to lie down behind a slight elevation which afforded some protection from the artillery fire of the enemy. At this time Rockwell's Connecticut battery took position in the field, to my right and rear and opened fire into the woods in front and also to the left, firing over my regiment. In a few moments the enemy appeared advancing on my left, when, by order of Col. Abbott, I returned to the position before described, along the line of the garden fence. Tearing down the fence, a slight shelter was formed from the material, behind which the men were made to lie down. Several small outbuildings also afforded concealment and shelter from the enemy. These dispositions having been made; I awaited the approach of their enemy. For some 150 yards immediately in front of my line was a slight slope of cultivated ground. Next beyond, for several hundred yards, was a large space, considerably broken and thickly covered with stumps. Beyond was a thick wood, in front of which were the enemy's skirmishers engaged with our own. Our skirmishers drove those of the enemy back into the woods, whereupon a regiment of the enemy moved out of the woods, driving back our skirmishers and advancing to within about 500 yards of my line, protecting themselves somewhat by the inequalities of the ground and the stumps. They then delivered a tremendous volley, doing however, but trifling execution. The volley was promptly returned by my regiment, and followed up in a most spirited and determined manner, the men accompanying their volleys with cheers of defiance to the enemy. The enemy withstood the fire for a few moments and retired precipitately to the woods. Rockwell's battery, in my rear, continued all the while firing rapidly, and apparently with great execution, into the woods. Several regiments of the enemy were visible in the

woods, one of which soon emerged and advanced in the same manner as the first, only to imitate its retreat but still more precipitately, under the incessant and well-directed fire of my eager troops. The enemy appearing in great force in the edge of woods Col. Abbott directed me to retire slowly, believing it impossible for my small force to hold the position. Understanding, however, that it was deemed important to hold the position, if possible, I sent word to Col. Abbott that I thought I would be able to do so. The order to retire was accordingly countermanded. Three battalions of the enemy, one of cavalry and two of infantry, now moved out of the woods in column (as I judged from their subsequent deployment) doubled on the center. Awaiting their approach to about 500 yards from my line, the regiment delivered a deliberate volley, accompanied with yells and cheers, which probably suggested to the enemy the presence of a much larger force, or perhaps the arrival of re-enforcements, for the whole body hastily withdrew toward the edge of the woods. At this moment I perceived a strong force deploying and moving toward my left flank, apparently preparing to charge from that direction. I accordingly withdrew some 300 yards, at the same time changing the direction of the line of battle to face the forces on my left. For some cause, this force rapidly withdrew, and the regiment again became engaged with the force in front, and returned to its former position. The enemy withdrew and did not again appear in force in that direction, and I ceased firing. I soon received an order from Col. Abbott to withdraw to the rear of the battery, then to move in line of battle through the woods to the turnpike; thence through the woods east of the turnpike to a road parallel to it; thence down this road till I joined the Seventh Connecticut on my right. Remaining here till about sunset, I received an order to return to my present camp.

The morning report of the 10th showed present 17 officers and 288 enlisted men. Deducting the pioneers, drum corps, and a few who had fallen out from exhaustion on the march, there were actually engaged about 275 officers and men.

Respecting the conduct of my men, I can only say that it was all that could be desired. If they failed in any respect it was in an excess of zeal and impetuosity to move forward against the enemy. The re-enlisted veterans of the regiment were not present. The force engaged was chiefly composed of recruits of but a few months' drill and service. Their conduct on this occasion deserves a high compliment, and is a source of pride and satisfaction to their officers. My subordinate officer uniformly conducted themselves in a way to meet my full approbation, some of them exhibiting admirable coolness and gallantry. I append hereto a list* of the casualties during the action. The list is small in consequence, partly, of the sheltered position of my command and partly of the fire of the enemy being very high. Their artillery did not execution whatever.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut.-Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. L. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Report of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire
Infantry, of operations May 12-16.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, Bermuda
Hundred, Va., May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late expedition, commencing on Thursday, May 13, and closing on Monday, May 16:

On Thursday, May 12, under command of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, the regiment marched to the place known as Perdue's, on the turnpike, and there bivouacked. At that place I joined it during the night. The next morning, May 13. I marched toward Chester Station, passed it, crossed the railroad, and proceeded in the direction of Chester Court-House; thence turning toward the right, again approached the railroad and a rebel earth-works, which it was proposed to assault. By order of Col. Hawley, commanding the Second Brigade, Terry's division, I took position fronting the earthwork, in order to support a battery. While in that position the assault on the work was commenced on my left, and I was ordered to support it. I accordingly moved in that direction across a small stream, and passed up toward the earth-work and took position in the edge of the wood fronting it. I there met the Third Regt. New Hampshire Volunteers falling back. An assault having been made on the opposite side of the work, and the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers having come up on my left, an advance was made, and it was ascertained that the works had been already evacuated. I was then ordered by Brig.-Gen. Terry to proceed into a piece of wood, and from its edge obtain a flanking fire on a rebel battery posted in a field about 600 yards from the earth-works. I at once proceeded skirmishing through the wood, and reached a point opposite, where the battery was posted, and found that it had retired within an earth-works. I then sent forward skirmishers to examine the earth-work, and ascertained that it contained three pieces of artillery, supported by infantry. I then called in the skirmishers to the railroad, threw out a line of pickets on the railroad, and remained until about 10 p.m., when I was relieved and returned within the intrenchments for the night.

The next day, May 14, I occupied a portion of the front of the whole line of Terry's division, which had been advanced about a mile to the eastward. This position was directly in front of a strong earth-work. During the afternoon the line was advanced within 250 yards of the earth-works, and at that point I held a position on the left of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. The firing both from artillery and musketry was constant, and after dark my position was assaulted by a heavy force, which was

handsomely repelled. By order of Col. Hawley, having been relieved by the Third New Hampshire, I withdrew at about 8 p.m. to a field 400 or 500 yard in the rear, where the command rested until daylight on the morning of the 16th. At that time heavy firing was heard on the extreme left right of the Eighteenth Corps, which gradually extended along the whole line to our front, and I received orders to form line of battle and advance toward the earth-work already spoken of. For about an hour I occupied a position in the edge of the woods, fronting the work, when I was detached from the Second Brigade with orders to report to Maj.-Gen. Smith, at the Half-Way House, on the turnpike. On the way thither I met Gen. Smith, who ordered me to take a position in the woods in front of where I then was. I had hardly reached the position, when I was fired into from the rear by our own troops and had 1 officer and 3 men wounded. I then moved to a point near the Half-Way House, and was ordered by Gen. Smith to take command of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers and a section of a battery, and hold the approach by the turnpike. Soon after by order of Gen. Smith, the Tenth New Hampshire was withdrawn to the right, and, it being reported by the officer commanding the skirmish line that the enemy was forming a heavy line on my left, I reported the fact to Gen. Terry, who very soon sent Col. Plaisted, commanding the Third Brigade of his division, with two regiments to strengthen the position. I remained at the Half-Way House in the position which I first occupied until about 3 p.m., when I withdrew by order of Gen. Terry on the turnpike, and thence retired within entrenchments.

Of the conduct of my command, both officers and men, during this expedition, I desire to speak with more than the ordinary emphasis. Although the command was in almost constant service for five days, with unusual exposure, with short rations and much of the time under severe fire, I know of few, if any instances of orders which were not obeyed with cheerfulness and alacrity, and in all cases when exposed to the fire of the enemy the command behaved with the coolness and bravery becoming soldiers.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Source: Official Records
PAGE 69-68 OPERATIONS IN SE. VA. AND N. C. [CHAP. XLVIII.
[Series I. Vol. 36. Part II, Reports, Correspondence, Etc. Serial No. 68.]

Report of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the reconaissance of the 9th instant:

I moved from camp at about 10 p. m. of the 8th instant, and, occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, marched toward the Appomattox. I reached and crossed the pontoon bridge at a little before 3 a. m. of the 9th, when a halt was ordered. At about 4 a. m. the march was resumed on the road toward Petersburg. Other troops were in advance of me. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the column had advanced about 5 miles, when the cavalry, which as it advanced, encountered the enemy's pickets. This was not far from 7 a. m. By order of Col. Hawley, my regiment was deployed in line of battle, and, preceded by skirmishers from the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, advanced across an open field. The enemy's skirmishers retired, and by order of Col. Hawley I returned my regiment to the road, and proceeded through a belt of woods across the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, down a slight ravine, and came into an open meadow which extended for half a mile on the right on the road, while on the left of the road was partly open field partly wood. The road here took a southerly direction. I was first directed by Col. Hawley to form a line of battle on each side of the road and at right angles with it, which I did, but soon after by his order, return to the road again, still following the skirmishers. After passing about 500 yards from the edge of the woods. I was ordered to halt. At the point where I halted there was thick woods on the left, and the meadow above mentioned on the right of the. This position I occupied until about 12 m. On the left of the road, at a distance of about 500 yards, was an earth-work, from which spherical case-shot and canister were occasionally thrown, but with little effect. At about 12 m., receiving the order to retire, I proceeded back on the road, followed by the skirmishers. I halted a short time where the enemy's pickets were first encountered, and then with several halts to the Appomattox. I arrived at the bridge at about 7 p. m. After a brief halt at this point, I crossed and returned to camp, where I arrived about 8 p. m. My casualties in the reconaissance were, wounded, 2.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 12, 1864.
Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Second Connecticut Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade:

COL.: In reply to your request, made at the suggestion of Maj.-Gen. Gillmore, that I would give an opinion as to the propriety of an assault on the enemy's work on the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, encountered by your brigade on the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that the position which I occupied was on the right (northward and westward) of the work, and was not such as enabled me to make a very close examination of it; that I did however, make such an examination as I was able, and certain things become evident, viz, that the work was high, and difficult of approach, on account of the nature of the ground obstructions, and the steepness of the ascent; and that it was strongly manned. While I supposed at the time that an assault was to be attempted, my opinion was that it must be done at great hazard and sacrifice, and probably with disastrous results. This opinion was formed without any further information in regard to the strength of the work, its armament, and the force within it, that was apparent to any one from the point which I occupied, but I have received no information which has led me to change that opinion.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Source: Official Records
CHAP. XLVIII.] ENGAGEMENT AT PETERSBURG. PAGE 305-68
[Series I. Vol. 36. Part II, Reports, Correspondence, Etc. Serial No. 68.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Henderson,
Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations June 16.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Bermuda Hundred, Va. June 1864.

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers in the action of June 16:

At about 7 a.m. the regiment, together with the Third New Hampshire, proceeded to the works left by the enemy in the open field opposite Batteries 4 and 5. At about 8 o'clock the regiments, by order of Brig.-Gen. Foster, moved to the right and then advanced a considerable distance, forming line of battle along the edge of certain woods. Soon after the regiments were moved forward on the road leading from Bermuda Hundred to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. Advancing by the right

flank along this road, the skirmishers of the enemy were encountered in the woods near a small shop or shed.

A line of battle was formed and considerable skirmishing ensued. By order of Gen. Foster, the regiment was moved back, first, a distance of some 100 yards, and shortly after still farther back beyond a ravine, the enemy's skirmishers following and the enemy appearing in force, both in front and on the flanks. Remaining in this position for some time, by order of Gen. Foster, the Third New Hampshire moved to the right and advanced to connect with the left of Col. Howell's brigade and the Seventh New Hampshire, formed on the left of the Third New Hampshire, and proceeded to engage the enemy, who appeared in front with a strong skirmish line and indications of a large force behind it. After about an hour, the enemy appearing in force on the left flank, by order of Gen. Foster, the regiment was withdrawn a short distance to a line of rifle-pits abandoned by the enemy, and after remaining here a short time the regiment was withdrawn still farther to another abandoned line of the enemy's works, and from thence still farther to the edge of a piece of woods, where a line of battle was formed, the right of the Seventh New Hampshire resting on the road and joining the left of the Third New Hampshire. In this position the line was vigorously attacked by the enemy, but the regiment held its ground. Skirmishing continued till sunset, at about which time, by order of Gen. Foster, the regiment was moved to the rebel works, where it had been stationed early in the morning, as a reserve for that portion of the picket-line. The regiment remained in this place till about 1 a.m. to-day, when it was relieved and returned to camp. I append hereto a list of the casualties which occurred during the day.

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

T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut.-Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Cmdg.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Source: Official Records
CHAP. LII.] THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN. PAGE 688-80
[Series I. Vol. 40. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 80.]

Reports of Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New
Hampshire Infantry, of operations August 13-20 and October 13.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers in the movement on the north side of the James River, commencing August 13 and ending August 20:

At 11 p. m. of August 13, with 21 officers and 360 men, I marched from camp at Bermuda Hundred and took the road to Deep Bottom. Owing to an understanding that the corps was to march to Bermuda Landing, and there embark on transports, many men were reported for duty who were not able to endure a march or a campaign. In consequence there was an unusual amount of straggling, and I crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom with less than 300 men. After passing over the pontoon bridge, my regiment occupying the right of Hawley's brigade, passed by the earth-works at Deep Bottom and formed in line of battle on the left of a road. At this time the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers formed on its left, and my line was a prolongation of that of Pond's brigade, which was on the right of the road. Soon after daylight, our forces having pressed in the enemy's pickets, I advanced to an open field fronting a line of the enemy's earth-works, where, by order of Col. Hawley, I formed in double column in mass on the right of the brigade. Nearly this position I occupied until about 4 p. m., when I moved to the right about 1,000 yards, and rested in line of battle. This position I left at about 10 p. m., and marched to Deep Bottom, where I bivouacked for the night. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th I marched from Deep Bottom along the New Market road about three miles and rested in line of battle in the rear of a piece of woods, my front being toward the west. At about 4 p. m. I moved about 2,000 yards to the right and took position behind slight intrenchments during the night. On Tuesday, the 16th, I was detailed and entered upon duties as corps officer of the day, the command of the regiment thereby devolving on Lieut.-Col. Henderson; but at the request of Col. Hawley I was present with the regiment, and did, in fact, exercise the command during the day.

About 10 a. m. of the 16th still occupying the right of Hawley's brigade. I moved about 1,000 yards to the right by flank, and then advanced in line of battle, changing the point of direction gradually to the left, across a ravine, where the whole brigade was halted. The assault on the enemy's works having been commenced and the outer works carried, I advanced to the line of those works. Upon reaching the works, by order of Gen. Terry I passed beyond them, changed front to the right, and advanced about 100 yards, taking position so as to intercept a flank movement of the enemy from that direction. As the action progressed, finding that the brigades that had advanced were falling back, and that there were movements of the enemy on my left flank which promised to be serious, while there was very little in my front, I re-crossed the intrenchment and took position on a line with it. This position I occupied during the remainder of the fight. While here portions of Hawley's brigade retired from the advanced position and took position on my right, while portions of other brigades occupied the line of works on my left. Nearly all the time while in this position my command sustained an annoying fire on the left flank, with some slight fire from the right. Two distinct charges were also made by the enemy in my front, which were

handsomely repulsed. At length, finding the extreme left of the line giving way, and myself the ranking officer on the line, I became solicitous for orders. Accordingly, I passed a short distance to the left, then through the slashing to the rear, with the design of finding either Gen. Terry or Gen. Birney. Not succeeding, I was returning by the same path when I found that the enemy were already occupying that portion of the intrenchments. Making a detour to the right, I reached the slashing, where, finding an aide of Col. Hawley, I sent the order for the line to retire. Thus, my regiment was one of the very last to retire from the line of rebel works. While at these works Lieut.-Col. Henderson fell, having been struck near the hip by a rifle-ball. He died in about four hours. He was a most valuable and useful officer and fell in the faithful performance of his duty. The regiment retired across the ravines, and with Hawley's brigade reformed near the intrenchment which they occupied on the night of the 15th. Thence advancing again across one ravine in the direction of the enemy's works, my regiment took position, erected intrenchments, and remained until about 11 p. m. of the 18th. During this time, it did its share of picket and fatigue duty and in repelling the attack made by the enemy on the works about dark of the 18th.

Withdrawing from this position as above stated, I took position with Hawley's brigade, about two miles to the southeast on the Chickahominy road, where I remained until 5 p. m. of Saturday, the 20th. Having been detailed as corps officer of the day, I again marched to the point near where I rested on the night of the 15th, where my regiment was placed on picket, and, in connection with the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers and One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, held the front of the Tenth Corps. At 10 p. m., by order of Maj.-Gen. Birney, I withdrew the picket, reformed the regiments, with my regiment in the rear covered by a detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, retired to the lower pontoon bridge, and crossed it. Making a halt near Jones' Landing until daylight, I reached my former camp at Bermuda Hundred early on Sunday morning, the 21st.

It is gratifying to be able to speak in terms of commendation, both of officers and men, during this brief period of somewhat severe service. Upon the whole I do not know that any regiment could be expected to perform its duties more faithfully or with more alacrity under like circumstances.

My loss during this movement (a list of which is hereto appended) was as follows: Killed, 1 officer and 2 men; wounded and missing, 13 men.

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

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part-taken by my regiment in the movement of the 13th instant:

My regiment was in line and reported to Brig.-Gen. Hawley, commanding Second Brigade, at 4 a. m. By his order I moved by the right flank to the sally-port on the right of the Third Brigade, and thence to the old rebel earth-works on the Darbytown, or Central, road. The brigade was then formed in two lines at right angles with, and on the north side of, the road, my regiment being in the second line and in double column in mass. Still in this order and relative position, and with little delay, I advanced 300 or 400 yards into the woods, my left resting near the north side of the above-named road, when a halt was ordered. In this position I remained until about 3.30 p. m., during which time the skirmish line was developing, and the First Brigade attempted to force the enemy's line, when I received orders from Brig.-Gen. Hawley to retire. I then retired to a line about 300 yards in front of the old rebel earth-works, and thence by order of Gen. Hawley, moved with the brigade to the intrenchments from which I marched, arriving at sunset. While at a halt in the woods the fire of the enemy, which reached me, was at times considerable, but fortunately only two of my men were struck at all, and they so little injured as not to have been reported in the list of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins,
Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, of operations September 28-October 7.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, Va., October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regt. New Hampshire Volunteers in the recent actions north of the James River: Striking camp, near Pitkin's Station, at 3 p. m. on the 28th ultimo, the regiment marched to Deep Bottom, halting inside the fortifications at 2 a. m. of the 29th. Moving out at daylight on the New Market road, the regiment occupying the left of the Second Brigade, Terry's division, line of battle was formed, and the troops advanced upon the enemy's work at New Market Heights, which offered but slight resistance, their artillery

being withdrawn as the skirmishers advanced. One man alone was wounded, while the regiment was crossing a ravine and brook. Marching on toward Richmond we halted during the forenoon just outside the enemy's second line, then abandoned by them, near Laurel Hill. At about 3 p. m. we were marched up the Darbytown road to within about three miles of the city of Richmond, returning during the evening to the vicinity of Laurel Hill. The next day the regiment was moved about half a mile to the left, immediately outside the enemy's abandoned line, which had been temporarily altered and reversed. On the 1st of October the regiment took part in a reconnaissance toward Richmond, and being deployed as skirmishers advanced under a sharp artillery fire to within about one mile and a half of the city, and within a few hundred yards of its defenses, where we halted in a position screened by the woods and rising ground until ordered to fall back. We marched back inside the breast-works that night. The loss that day was 6 wounded and 11 missing. Nothing further of moment occurred until October 7, when, the enemy being reported as driving in the cavalry on the right, the brigade was moved to a point just beyond the fortified line, its left connecting with them. The enemy opened briskly with artillery and musketry, which did but little injury in the regiment, passing over the breast-works to the left. Toward noon a line of battle advanced rapidly against us, but the fire of our line was so destructive as to stop them almost immediately after it was opened. Many of the enemy came in and surrendered in preference to retreating. My horse being shot under me injured my foot and leg in falling in such a manner as to oblige me to go to the rear, and the regiment remained under the command of the senior captain. The casualties during the engagement were 3 killed, 15 wounded. During the afternoon the regiment was moved out to the front about a mile, but being a part of the reserve did not again encounter the enemy. It returned during the night to the position at which it had fought, and still remains therein trenching.

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

A. W. ROLLINS,
Lieut.-Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieut. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Source: Official Records
PAGE 724-87 OPERATIONS IN SE. VA. AND N. C. [CHAP. LIV.
[Series I. Vol. 42. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 87.]

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins,
Seventh New Hampshire Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Before Wilmington, N. C., January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regt. New Hampshire Volunteers in the recent expedition, the attack on Fort Fisher, and other works near the mouth of Cape Fear River:

Striking camp at Laurel Hill, Va., on the 3d instant at 11 a.m., the regiment, numbering 8 officers and 297 men, marched to Deep Bottom, crossed the pontoon over the James River, and bivouacked about two miles from Bermuda Hundred Landing until 3 a.m., January 5, when it moved to the landing and embarked at 7 a.m., on board propeller Gen. Lyon, sailing at 9 a.m. and arriving off Fortress Monroe at 7 p.m.

At 4 p.m. January 6 sailed with fleet and arrived off Beaufort, N. C., about 7 a.m. on the 8th instant, when orders were received for ship to remain till further orders. Remained there till 9 a.m., the 12th instant, when the general Lyon was ordered to fall into line, preceded by the Prometheus; sailed to within about seven miles of Fort Fisher, arriving about midnight.

At 7 a.m. 13th instant again fell into line and moved toward the shore. At 10 a.m. went from the Gen. Lyon on board gun-boat Nansemond, taken near the shore, landed in small boats about 12 m., and formed line at once with brigade near small battery five miles north of Fort Fisher. Moved a short distance south, formed small rifle-pits, and bivouacked for the night. On the 14th instant the regiment was engaged in moving ammunition and commissary stores toward Fort Fisher; also moved about a mile toward the fort and bivouacked at 11.30 p.m. On the 15th instant, a.m., received orders to move and reached line of works, three miles north of fort Fisher, previously occupied by the Second Division about 12 m., the left of my regiment connecting with the right of Gen. Paine's division, and the Third New Hampshire Volunteers on my right. Here the regiment lay till 4.30 p.m., when orders were received to fall in. At once moved by the right flank, filled out of the works to fort Fisher, reaching the sally-port at 7 p.m., where the regiment was ordered to halt for further orders. At 10 p.m., moved my regiment inside the fort, and was ordered by Gen. Ames to take two traverses, and three if possible—the number not then taken. I moved over the third traverse of the fort, and advanced rapidly inside the stockade until I reached the battery on the northeast angle of the fort, where I formed the right wing of the regiment, leaving the left in support. I then ordered a charge and captured the three remaining traverses; then pushed on by right flank and by so doing cut off the angle of the fort, moved to the right, and by a rapid and determined advance captured the remaining traverses and batteries of the fort proper, with about 350 prisoners, including one field officer and several line officers. Corpl. Erich Peterson, of the color-guard, here capture done officer and a stand of colors, which were taken possession of by Lieut. Col. D Klein, of the Sixth

Connecticut Volunteers. The regiment was again formed and advance ordered to Battery Buchanan, when within a mile of the battery I ordered forward a skirmish-line often men, armed with Spencer rifles, under command of an officer, which preceded the line of battle about 100 yards. The battery, with it guns and 1,300 prisoners, was surrendered without resistance.

Among the prisoners captured were Gen. Whiting, Col. Lamb, and their respective staff officers. The prisoners were formed in line, and my regiment as part of the guard, the whole marching from the fort to Gen. Terry's headquarters, where the prisoners were placed under another guard. I then received orders to take my command to camp, where I arrived about 5 a.m. this day.

The conduct of both line officers and men on this occasion was particularly commendable.

Casualties--2 killed, 8 wounded, and 4 missing.

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

A. W. ROLLINS,
Lieut.-Col. Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Cmdg.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Source: Official Records
CHAP. LVIII.] CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER, N. C. PAGE 414-95
[Series I. Vol. 46. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 95.]

ENGAGEMENTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

435

OFFICIAL LIST OF BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE PARTICIPATED.

Morris Island, S. C.	July 10, 1863
Fort Wagner (first assault)	July 11, 1863
Fort Wagner (second assault)	July 18, 1863
Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.	July 10 to Sept. 7, 1863
Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C.	Sept. 7 to Dec. 20, 1863
Ohustee, Fla.	Feb. 20, 1864
Chester Station, Va.	May 9, 1864
Lempster Hill (near Chester Station), Va.	May 10, 1864
Drury's Bluff, Va.	May 13-16, 1864
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 20, 21, June 2-4, 18, 1864	
Near Petersburg, Va.	June 9, 1864
Ware Bottom Church, Va.	June 16, 1864
Deep Bottom, Va.	Aug. 16, 1864
Siege of Petersburg, Va.	Aug. 24 to Sept. 28, 1864
New Market Heights, Va.	Sept. 29, 1864
Near Richmond, Va.	Oct. 1, 1864
New Market Road (near Laurel Hill, or near Chapin's Farm), Va.	Oct. 7, 1864
Darbytown Road, Va.	Oct. 13, 27, 28, 1864
Fort Fisher, N. C.	Jan. 15, 1865
Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, near Federal Point, N. C.	Jan. 18, 19, 1865
Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.	Feb. 11, 1865
North East Ferry (near Wilmington), N. C.	Feb. 22, 1865

1861

1865

THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT

New Hampshire Volunteers

IN THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION

BY
HENRY F. W. LITTLE,
Lieutenant Seventh N. H. Volunteers.
REGIMENTAL HISTORIAN.

Illustrated.

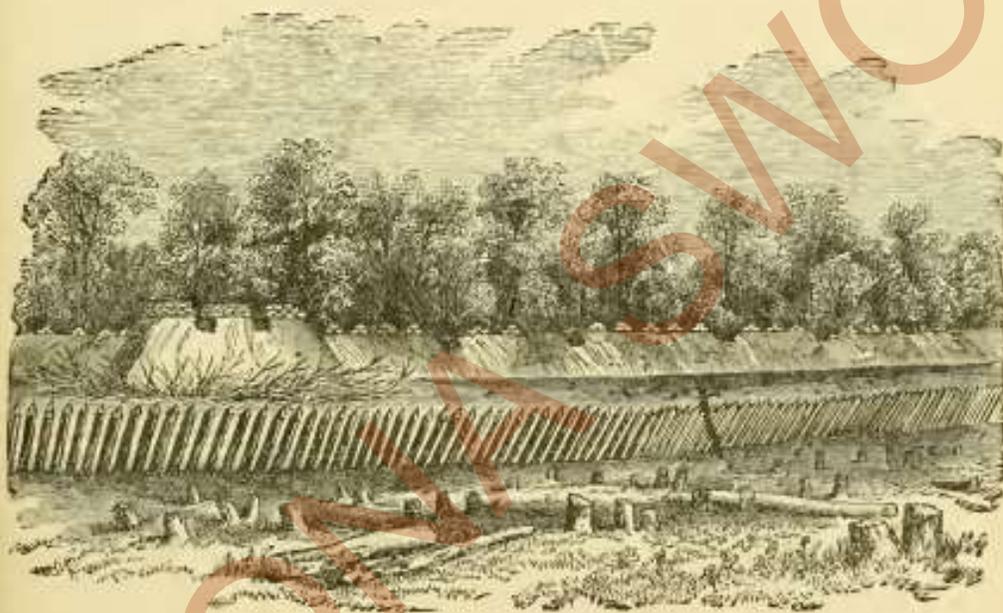
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IRA C. EVANS, PRINTER, 12 SCHOOL STREET,
1896.

was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Alfred N. Bennett, killed. In Company E, Sergt. Robert Burt was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. Timothy Dow, resigned; and Sergt. True W. Arlin was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Henry N. Baker, killed. In Company F, First Lieut. Charles Cain, of Company I, was promoted to captain of Company F, in place of Rollins, promoted; First Sergt. Francis White, of Company K, was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. Oliver M. Clark, resigned; and Sergt. William F. Thayer, of that company, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Frank G. Wentworth, resigned. Sergeant Thayer declined to be mustered, and Sergt. George Roberts was promoted to second lieutenant instead. In Company G, First Lieut. Penuel C. Ham was promoted to captain of that company, in place of Capt. H. B. Leavitt, who died of wounds; Second Lieut. Joseph E. Clifford was promoted to first lieutenant in place of Ham, promoted; and Sergt. Joseph A. Jacobs was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Clifford, promoted. In Company H, Second Lieut. Charles H. Farley was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieut. John H. Worcester, who had died of wounds; and Sergt. Francis Lovejoy was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Farley, promoted. In Company I, Sergt. Hazen G. Dodge was promoted to first lieutenant in place of First Lieutenant Cain, promoted; and Sergt. Heber J. Davis, of Company K, was promoted to second lieutenant in place of Second Lieut. Perley B. Bryant, killed. In Company K, First Lieut. Leander W. Fogg was promoted to captain in place of Capt. Warren E. F. Brown, killed; and Second Lieut. William A. Hill to first lieutenant in place of Fogg, promoted; and Sergt. George M. Chase, of Company C, to second lieutenant of Company K, in place of Hill, promoted.

It will be seen by these promotions that there was quite

tain, however, that some time afterwards, when he did not get into Richmond, he cleverly managed to get first one and then the other of these generals relieved of their commands under him. Any comrades of the Seventh who fully understood the situation and were present at the time, will fully appreciate the truthfulness of General Grant's remark about General Butler being "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundred, for we surely were in a very awkward position.



EARTHWORKS NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA. — ARMY OF THE JAMES.

In the battles of Lempster Hill and Chester Station, and in the advance on Drury's Bluff, the loss in the Seventh had been considerable. Among the officers, Capt. Charles Hooper, of Company A, was wounded on the 16th, and First Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company B, who was serving as an aide-de-camp on Colonel Hawley's staff, was severely wounded on the 14th; a full list and

treat. After a few moments of friendly chat, we again bade each other adieu, the cavalymen going in the direction of our right flank, while we steadily began our journey once more to the front, busily studying how it would be possible to make four half-filled canteens take the place of four full ones when presented to the captain. As we came to a piece of woods, we noticed a small brook wending its way seaward, and we instinctively stopped, ducked each and every canteen till they bubbled full, and then went on our way rejoicing. Arriving at the line, we found the captain patiently awaiting our arrival, and we at once turned over the full canteens to his possession, which he immediately sampled, pronouncing it excellent, and requested us to keep one canteen for our trouble. We had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that the mixture must have been a pretty fair temperance drink.

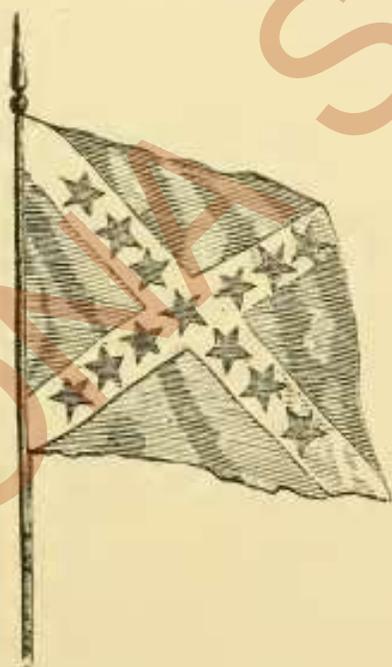
While back near the wagons we learned that the whole of the Eighteenth Corps had been operating in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp, but had not met with the success expected; therefore, a short time before noon, we had orders to retire behind our works, which we accomplished during the afternoon.

During the 27th, Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company A, who was an aide on the staff of General Hawley, was severely wounded while carrying orders from one part of the field to another.

Under date of October 28, commissions were issued, upon the recommendation of Colonel Abbott, to the following sergeants: First Sergt. Paul Whipple, of Company K, to be first lieutenant of Company A; First Sergt. George F. Robie, of Company D, to be first lieutenant of Company G; Sergt. H. F. W. Little, of Company D, to be second lieutenant of Company E; First Sergt. Calvin Brown, of Company I, to be second lieutenant of Company G; First Sergt. Charles P. Dennison, of Company

wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Olustee, Fla., was exchanged March 1, and came back to the regiment at North East Ferry while we were in North Carolina, having been about a year in rebel prisons. He had in the mean time been promoted to the captaincy of his company, F, but having suffered severely during his captivity, the state of his health forbade further active service, and consequently he was mustered out of service March 12. His commission as captain was dated December 22, 1861.

On the 27th, First Lieut. Heber J. Davis, of Company B, who will be well remembered as a former sergeant in Company K, and who had been severely wounded on two different occasions, was honorably discharged on account of wounds.



THE STARS AND BARS, FLAG
OF THE SOUTHERN CON-
FEDERACY.

Barton's command passed through, and Colonel Montgomery took the First North Carolina on to Camp Finegan. At 7 o'clock the next morning, with the Seventh New Hampshire, Eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, I started eastward. The general detached the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts to remain for a time at Ten-Mile Station, and by his orders I went with the other two regiments to Six-Mile Creek, on the King's road, on grand guard.

The loss of the brigade in the battle was: The Seventh New Hampshire, 208; Eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, 310; Seventh Connecticut, 69; aggregate killed, wounded, and missing, 587, about 37½ per cent.

Colonel Abbott did all in his power to rally his command after that regiment, which has proved its valor on other fields, so strangely broke, and its loss proves that, though not in good order, it did not go away from danger.

I have already referred to the death of the brave Lieutenant Taylor.

Colonel Fribley, of the Eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, a gallant and capable officer, fell mortally wounded while in the fearless discharge of his duty, and died on the field. It was a great loss to the regiment and the service. Major Burritt, of the same regiment, was severely wounded while bravely at work. The command devolved upon Capt. R. C. Bailey, who has since discharged his new duties with zeal and discretion.

Capt. B. F. Skinner, who commanded the battalion of the Seventh Connecticut (a large portion of the regiment being absent on veteran furlough), was on the sick list when the regiment took the field, but he performed his laborious duties with the energy and fearless bravery that have always characterized him, and his battalion received the hearty commendation of the general at the close of the fight. It is greatly regretted that he has felt compelled, by ill health, to quit the service. Lieutenant Dempsey, of that regiment, a faithful, patriotic man, was killed early in the action.

My staff, First Lieut. E. Lewis Moore, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. John Van Kenren, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general, and Second Lieut. Heber J. Davis, Seventh New Hampshire, accompanied me closely, were mindful of every opportunity for careful service, and certainly no officers in similar positions ever did better. Lieutenant Davis received a minie-ball in his neck in the midst of the engagement. When an opportunity offered he had the ball quickly extracted and continued on duty. Dr. W. W. Brown, surgeon Seventh New Hampshire, senior medical officer, and Lieut. W. T. Seward, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, brigade quartermaster and commissary, performed their duties admirably. Their labors on the 20th, and for two or three days after, were excessive and exhausting. Private Vinton, Company K, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mounted orderly, had his horse twice shot, and finally killed, but he soon found another and continued on duty.

I send herewith reports of the regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Colonel Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. P. R. CHADWICK,

another, "Come," and he cometh; and to my servant "Do this," and he doeth it.'

"When Jesus heard these things He marvelled at him, and turned about and said unto the people that followed Him: 'I say unto you, I have not found such faith, no, not in Israel.'"

Thus kindly did the Divine Master look upon the pagan captain: "A soldier and a gentleman" of Rome.

Mr. President:—I am not a stranger to all of you. I have met a few. I have been curiously scanning these faces, striving after twenty-six or twenty-seven years of separation to recognize more of the Second Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James. Associated for nearly two and a half years in the Department of the South, the Third and Seventh New Hampshire and the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut composed the brigade I had the honor to command for nearly a year at the close of the war. Of the earlier commanding officers of your regiments I know little.

But General Joseph C. Abbott, of the Seventh, my next in command, was a dear friend until his death.

Lieutenant **Heber J. Davis** and Ferdinand Davis, of the Seventh, served most gallantly as aides upon my staff. "Heber," as we called him, was twice badly wounded. Colonel Rollins, Colonel Randlett (severely wounded in a noble charge), Major Trickey, Dr. Buzzell, who died of typhus fever contracted in the hospitals at Wilmington, Captain Kendall, and Major Edgerly, and others, stand out clearly in my memory. At the bloody fight of Deep Run, August 16, 1864, a soldier of the Seventh touched my elbow. I turned to see Colonel Josiah I. Plimpton, one of the bravest of the brave, who fell at my very side, killed in an instant. Colonel Henderson, gallant scholar, soldier, and gentleman, was badly wounded near by, dying in a few hours. No better regiment went from New England.

Mr. President:—I congratulate the city of Concord and the state of New Hampshire upon this noble testimonial for

Heber James Davis' Swords

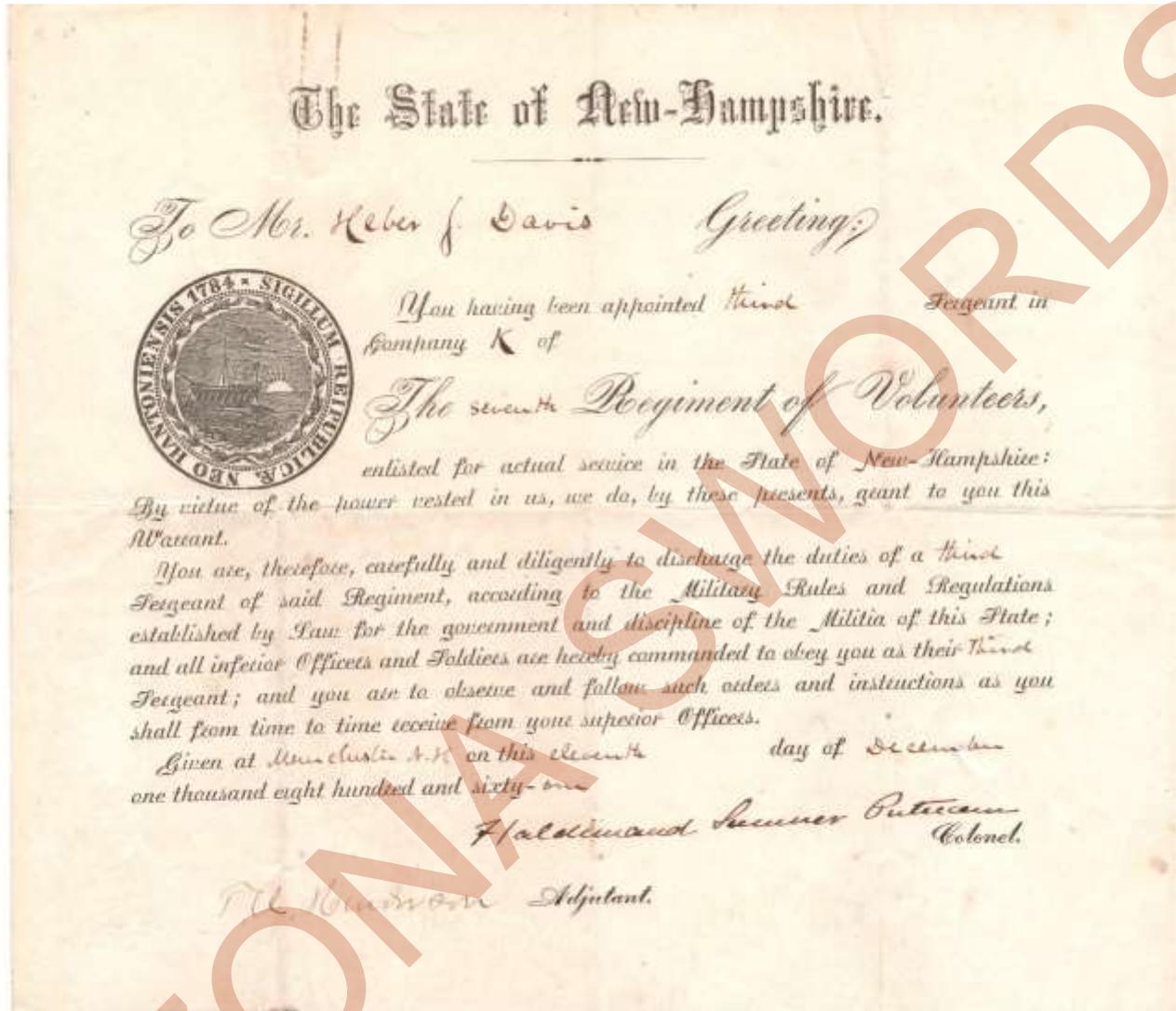
AMES M1850 MOUNTED INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD – NEW HAMPSHIRE IDENTIFIED: This is an Ames Model 1850 Mounted Infantry Officer's sword identified to a New Hampshire Officer: **Lieutenant Heber James Davis**. Included with the sword is a framed commission document and CDV for Davis, other documents as well as a post-war photo.

The sword is an Ames Mounted Infantry Officer's sword, which is similar to the standard M1850 Infantry Officer's sword with a few unique differences: the narrower one-piece branch guard and the blue steel scabbard. The guard is tight with 100% original wire and shark-skin grip. The Ames marked 30 1/4-inch blade has strong etching and several small nicks, but no frosting. The original blue steel scabbard has aged to a nice even brown patina with underlining traces of original blue. It retains all original mounts with the screws and has the original brass throat piece and original wood liners.





Heber James Davis



To all whom it may Concern



Know ye, That Abner J. Davis, a
Sergeant of Captain Samuel W. Foy's
Company, (K.) 7th. Regiment of New Hampshire Infantry,
VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the twentieth second day of October
one thousand eight hundred and sixty three to serve three years or
during the war, is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States,
this fourteenth day of December, 1863, at Meigs Island, D. C.
by reason of promotion to Squad. Sgt. in same Regt.
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said Abner J. Davis was born in Warwick
in the State of New Hampshire, is twenty one years of age,
five feet seven $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, light complexion, gray eyes,
brown hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Mechanic

Given at Meigs Island, D. C. this fourteenth day of
December 1863.

Robert B. Perry
Serg. General
Commanding the Regt. 1st

* This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the Army

OATH OF IDENTITY.

of the town of _____
County of _____ in the State of _____

On this _____ day of _____ in the year
one thousand eight hundred and sixty _____ personally appeared
before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the county
and _____ above mentioned,

who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the
identical _____ who was _____

in the company commanded by
Captain _____ in the regiment

that he enlisted on the _____ day of _____

for the term of _____ and was discharged
at _____ on the _____ day

of _____ by reason of _____

Heom and subscribed to before me the day and year above written.

I certify that _____ before
whom the above affidavit purports to have been made, is a Justice of
the Peace duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is
his signature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my

signature official seal this _____ day of _____
1863 in the year _____
received at _____ in the State of _____

Clerk of the _____

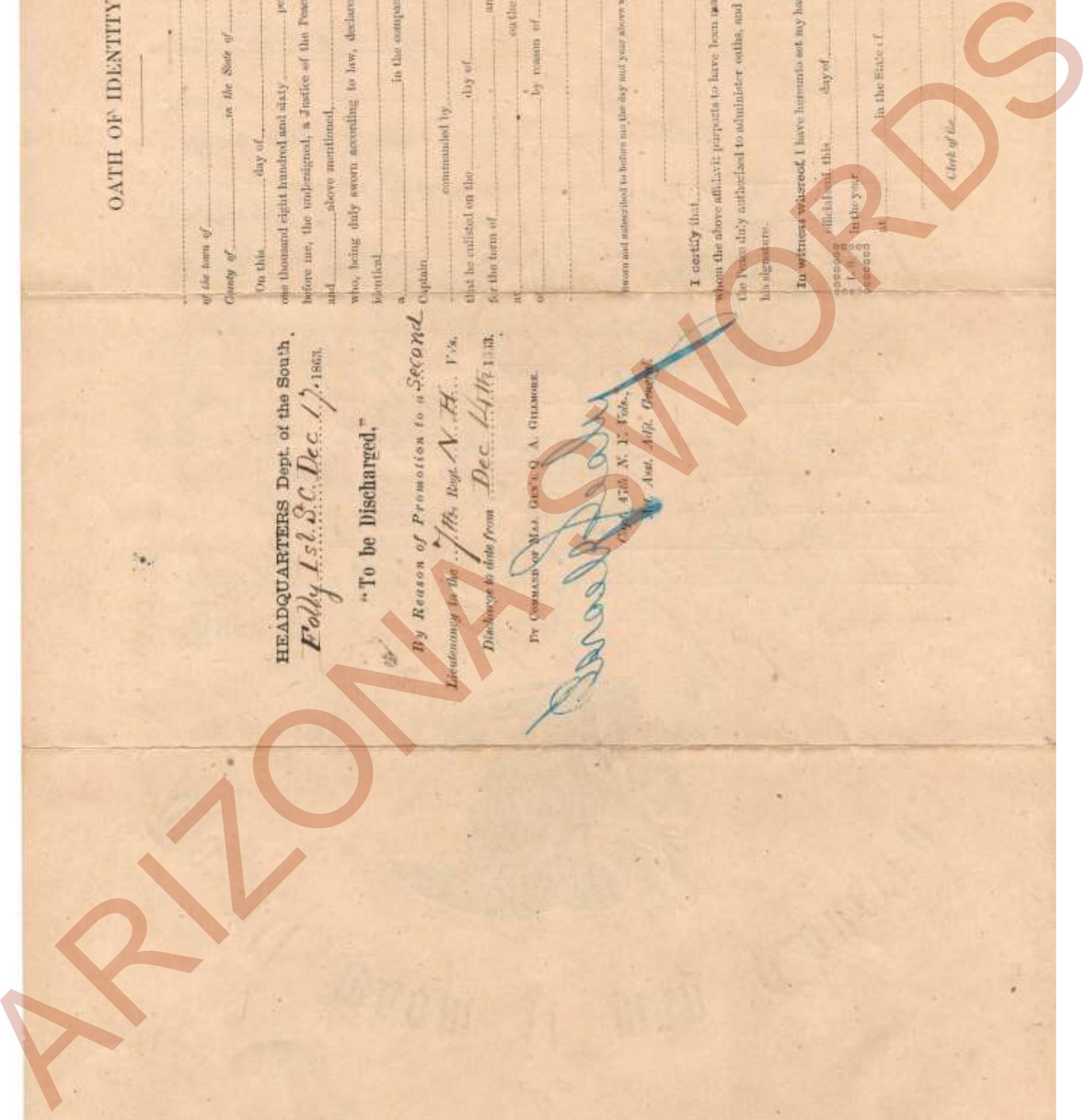
HEADQUARTERS Dept. of the South,
Folly Isl. S.C. Dec. 17. 1863.

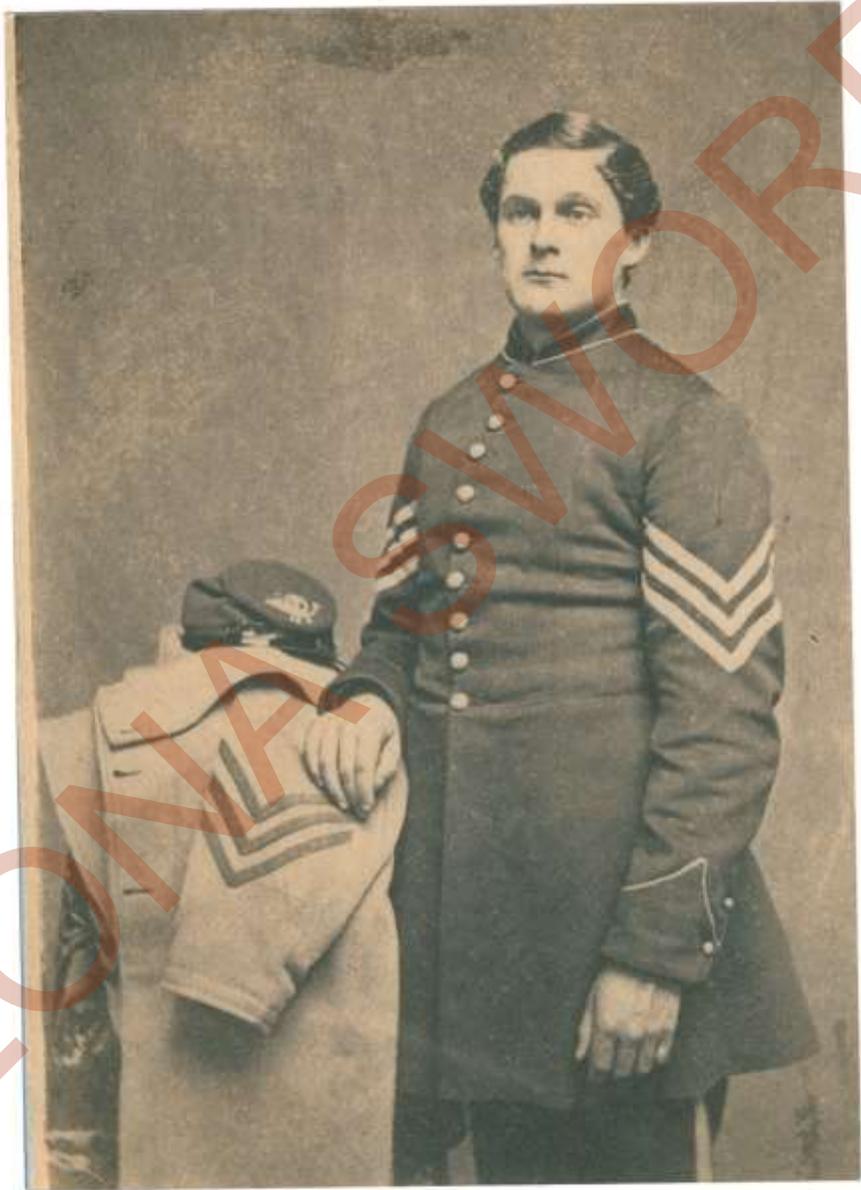
"To be Discharged,"

By Reason of Promotion to a Second
Lieutenancy to the 7th, Regt. N. H. V's.
Discharge to date from Dec. 14th 1863.

By COMMAND of M.A. GARY & Q. A. GILMORE.

Small
M. Asst. Mgr. General





ARIZONA ARCHIVES

MUSTER-IN ROLL

OF

Abner J. Davis

Second Lieutenant

7th W. V. Co.

Rec'd A. G. O. 186

ARIZONA SWORDS

MUSTER-IN ROLL of a Commissioned Officer in the 7
 commanded by Colonel Joseph C. Abbott called into the ser
 the fourteenth day of December 1863, (date of this m

Number of each grains.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	AGE.	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED.			
				When.	Where.	By whom enrolled.	Per
	<u>Heber J. Davis</u>	<u>Regt</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14th Dec, 63</u>	<u>Morris Island</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>36</u>

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of _____

 _____ for the period herein
 mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; and that
 the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and
 just.

WE CERTIFY, ON OATH, That the figu
 valuation of horses and horse equipm
 value of the horses and equipments of
 enrollment, according to our honest, imp

Sworn to and subscribed before

DATE: _____
 STATION: _____

DATE: _____
 STATION: _____

(A. G. O. No. 21—First.)

DIRECTIONS TO

* 1st. All officers mustering troops into the service of the U. S. will take special care to see that opposite ev
 1863, (known as the Enrollment Act,) by the Enrolling Officers of the United States.
 2d. The Mustering Officer will see that four copies of this Roll are made, three of which he will retain: the four
 commissioned, or the Private standing first on the list of persons so mustered in, to be handed by him to the person who
 as follows: He will send one to the Adjutant General of the Army, one to the Paymaster General of the Army, and

1st Regiment, (_____ Brigade,) of *New Hampshire* Volunteers,
 vice of the United States, by *The President* from
 (_____ Muster,) for the term of *Three years* unless sooner discharged.

No.	TRAVELING.		VALUATION, IN DOLLARS, OF—		WHERE ENROLLED by the Officers of the U. S., under the act approved March 3, 1863, known as the Enrollment Act.*		REMARKS.
	To place of rendezvous. No. of miles.	From place of discharge home. No. of miles.	Horses.	Horse equipments.	In what State.	Number of the Enrollment District.	
							<p>1. Every man whose name is on this roll must be accounted for on the next muster roll. 2. The exchange of men by substitution, and the exchanging, wrapping, or losing of horses after muster into service, are strictly forbidden.</p> <p><i>This officer was Serjeant in same Regt. is promoted. Will. Peck B. Bryant deceased by Commission from the Governor of New Hampshire dated Dec. 4th 63. This Muster is stated back to take effect from December 14th 1863.</i></p>

Signatures opposite the names on this Roll, for
 names, represent and show the true cash
 value of the men, respectively, at the place of
 muster, under partial judgment.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined *this officer* whose name
 is *_____* borne on this Roll, ~~_____ horse and equipment~~, and have accepted
~~him~~ into the service of the United States for the term of *Three*
~~years~~ unless sooner discharged from this
fourteenth day of *December* 186*3*.

Appraisers.

Chas. A. Brooks
 Capt. 9th Me. Vol.
 & C. M. Mustering Officer.
 Dept. of South.

Mustering Officer.

DATE: *December 13th 1863.*
 STATION: *Morris Island, S.C.*

MUSTERING OFFICER.

Every name, whether Officer or Soldier, are entered the State and the No. of the Enrollment District in which he was enrolled under the act of Congress, approved March 3,
 1863. He will be retained by the Company Commander, or, in case of Field and Staff, and officers and men mustered into service separately or in squads, by the Senior Officer. Non-commissioned
 officers musters them or him at his next muster, that the new Muster Rolls may be properly made out. The Mustering Officer will dispose of the three copies retained by him
 one to the Adjutant General of the State to which the troops belong. These will be sent as soon as possible after the muster-in.

MUSTER-IN ROLL

of
J. W. L. Davis
H. L. Smith
J. W. G. G. G.

Rec'd A. G. O. 186



ARIZONA SWORDS

Please keep these
papers as they
wishes to keep them
and oblige. Very
Yours,
A. G. O.

MUSTER-IN ROLL of Commissioned Officers in the 7
 commanded by Colonel J. C. Abbott called into the ser
 the twenty fifth day of March 1864 (date of this n

Number of each grade.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	AGE.	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED.		
				When.	Where.	By whom enrolled.
	<u>Henry J. Davis</u>	<u>Plt</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>March 25</u>	<u>Ill</u>	<u>Wm. J. ...</u>
						<u>Lawrence</u>
						<u>M. ...</u>

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of

 _____ for the period herein
 mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; and that
 the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and
 just.

WE CERTIFY, ON OATH, That the fig
 valuation of horses and horse equip
 value of the horses and equipments
 enrollment, according to our honest, i

DATE : _____
 STATION : _____

Sworn to and subscribed before

 DATE : _____
 STATION : _____

(A. G. O. No. 21—First.)

DIRECTIONS T
 The Mustering Officer will see that four copies of this Roll are made, three of which he will retain: the fourth
 commissioned, or the Private standing first on the list of persons so mustered in, to be handed by him to the person
 as follows: He will send one to the Adjutant General of the Army, one to the Paymaster General of the Army, and

Regiment, (Brigade) of Our Hampshire Volunteers,
 ice of the United States, by The President from
 aster,) for the term of Three years unless sooner discharged.

TRAVELLING.		VALUATION, IN DOLLARS, OF—		REMARKS.
To place of rendezvous, No. of miles.	From place of discharge home, No. of miles.	Horses.	Horse equipments.	
				<p>1. Every man whose name is on this roll must be accounted for on the next muster roll. 2. The exchange of men by substitution, and the exchanging, swapping, or loaning of horses after muster into service, are strictly forbidden.</p> <p>This man was <u>Quilt</u> in <u>Company</u> Regiment and is <u>promoted</u>. <u>See S. O. Order</u>. <u>deceased</u>. <u>By Commission from the Governor of N. H.</u> <u>Dated March 16 1864</u>. <u>This muster is dated back to take effect from the 25th March 1864</u></p>

As opposite the names on this Roll, for
 nts, represent and show the true cash
 ho men, respectively, at the place of
 rtial judgment.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the office whose name
 is borne on this Roll, horse and equipment, and have accepted
him into the service of the United States, for the term of three
years unless sooner discharged from this
Twenty fifth day of March 1864.

Appraisers.

J. H. WATSON S. J. Pa. Vol.
Quilt A. C. M. App. Sub.
 Musterling Officer.

Musterling Officer.

DATE: April 11 1864
 STATION: Jackman N. H.

MUSTERING OFFICER.

be retained by the Company Commander, or, in case of Field and Staff, and officers and men mustered into service separately or in squads, by the Senior Officer. Non-musters them or him at his next muster, that the new Muster Rolls may be properly made out. The Musterling Officer will dispose of the three copies retained by him to the Adjutant General of the State to which the troops belong. These will be sent as soon as possible after the muster-in.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 159

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4th, 1865.

(Extract.)

22. 1st Lieutenant *Heber S. Davis*, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from March 27th, 1865, on account of physical disability, from wounds received in action, with condition that he shall receive no final payments, until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

E. D. Townsend

Assistant Adjutant General.

*Postmaster's office charge
July 1, 1865 - from Henry 1865 to Howard & Co
in advance*

*C. G. Wright
New Hampshire*

*1st Lieut. H. S. Davis,
Kauchook
New Hampshire*

ARIZONA SNOWORDS

The State of New Hampshire.

Gentleman, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears by the records of the State of New Hampshire.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.
You are therefore, respectfully and obligingly, to be informed that the said Regiment is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and accept of all arms, accoutrements, and other articles of war, which may be furnished to them by the Government of the United States, and to keep them in good order and repair, and to employ them in the service of the United States, and to receive from the Government of the United States, such arms, accoutrements, and other articles of war, as may be furnished to them by the Government of the United States, for the use of said Regiment.

The undersigned, therefore, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears by the records of the State of New Hampshire.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of June, 1864.

By His Excellency's Command,
John W. Weeks

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears by the records of the State of New Hampshire.

Joseph C. Abbott



The State of New Hampshire.

To

Gentleman, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said Lieutenant of Company

IN THE

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS,

of the State of New Hampshire, who are, therefore, lawfully and legitimately to be considered as having taken the oath of allegiance and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to keep them in good faith and discharge their duty as such Officers and Soldiers, and to perform such other and further duties as may be required of them by the laws of the United States.

And we further certify that the said Lieutenant of Company is a citizen of the State of New Hampshire, and is qualified by law to hold the office of Lieutenant of Company in the said Regiment of Volunteers, and to perform such other and further duties as may be required of him by the laws of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness

Governor of our State, the

of the State of New Hampshire, on the day of the Independence of the United States of America the eighth

By His Excellency's Command,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

55.

On the day of the said

of the State of New Hampshire, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighth

Before me:

Justice of the Peace

ARIZONA SKYWORDS

The State of New Hampshire.

To

Gentleman, Greeting:

We, Depositing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, and good conduct, do, by the presents, constitute and appoint you, the said Lieutenant of Company of Infantry, to

IN THE

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

Enlisted for actual service in the State of New Hampshire. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of a Lieutenant in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline: hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant; and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Military Forces of said State, for the time being, or any of your superior Officers, for the service of said State, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the trust reposed in you.

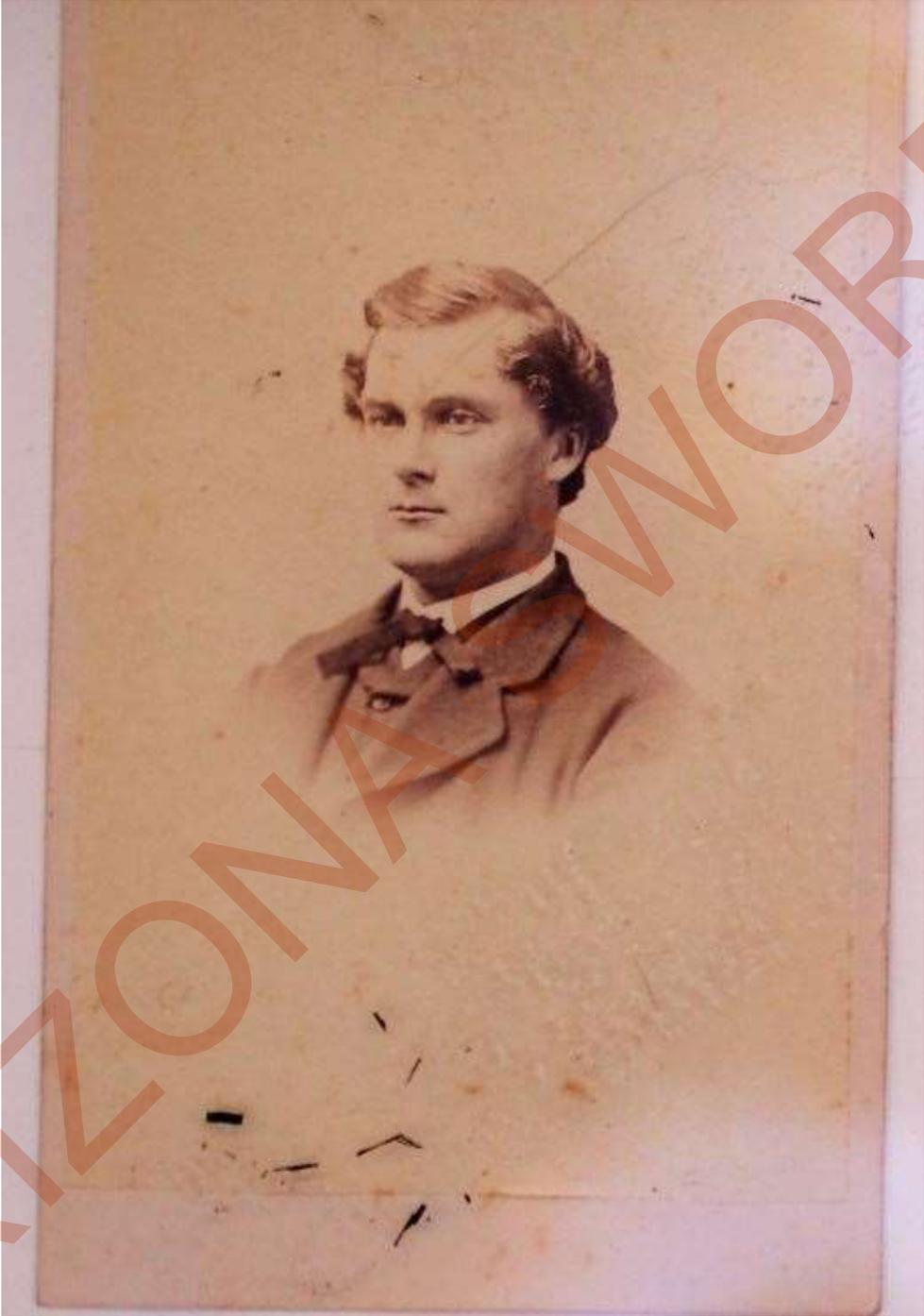
In Testimony Whereof We, have caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty

By His Excellency's Command.







H. J. Davis
Heber J. Davis
Probably around 1875
22754

ARIZONA SWORDS