

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THIS regiment was mustered into the United States service at Geneva, New York, on the 14th of September, 1862. Companies A, E, H, and part of D were recruited in Seneca County, the remainder being from Yates and Ontario Counties. The regiment left Geneva on the 22d of September, and arrived at Washington three days later, going immediately into camp on Capitol Hill. From Washington the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, arriving there on the 29th, and remaining until the 11th of October, when it was ordered to Portsmouth, Virginia, and went into camp. Here was commenced that thorough course of drill and instruction which afterwards gained for the regiment its splendid reputation for discipline and effectiveness in action. From Portsmouth the regiment was ordered to Norfolk, where it remained from the 12th of July to October 9, 1863, on garrison duty. While at Norfolk, a portion of the regiment was detailed as a garrison for Fort Norfolk, while other detachments were stationed at Kempsville, Cape Henry, and like important positions. Frequent expeditions were sent out to different points of the adjoining country, and much effective work was accomplished by the regiment. On the 9th of October the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was ordered to Yorktown, and there remained in charge of the fortifications of that important point until the commencement of active operations in the spring of 1864. During February of that year was made the famous march to Bolton's Bridge on the Chickahominy, accomplishing one hundred and thirty-four miles in one hundred hours. While at Yorktown, in November, 1863, a battalion of the regiment, consisting of four hundred and fifty men, with the gunboat "Morse," was sent on an expedition into Matthews County, on the eastern shore of Virginia. The command disembarked at Mohjack Bay, and, marching to Gwynn's Island, surprised and captured a battalion of coast-guards with arms and supplies.

In April, 1864, Yorktown was left with a large column of troops under command of General "Baldy" Smith; they went into camp on the old Williamsburg battle-field, where the gallant Thirty-third New York had so nobly distinguished itself in 1862. Here the column was organized and equipped for active service, and on the 5th of May embarked on transports and moved up the James River to City Point, where the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was brigaded with the Second and Twelfth New Hampshire and Eleventh Connecticut volunteers. On the 12th the advance on Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff commenced, followed by the sharp engagement at Clover Hill, which resulted in the enemy being driven steadily back to his strongly-intrenched line eight miles from Richmond. On the morning of the 16th, the line of battle was as follows: Heckman's Brigade was drawn up just below Fort Darling, with its right resting on the James. Next in order came Wistar's Brigade, with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth on its right, and joining Heckman's left. Belger's Battery came next, and the rest of the troops were in line extending still farther to the left. During the previous night the One Hundred and Forty-eighth had erected a hastily-constructed breastwork of timber, and covered its immediate front. A quantity of wire from the Richmond and Petersburg telegraph line had also been cut from the poles and securely fastened among the stumps, about thirty yards in advance. As morning dawned, a dense fog had arisen, and at an early hour an overwhelming Confederate force was suddenly thrown with great fury upon Hickman, driving his line in great confusion. Again forming in column, and taking a new position, the entire rebel force was hurled upon the brigade to the left of Wistar, throwing it into disorder, forcing it to the rear, and capturing one of Belger's guns. Seizing this gun, the enemy opened a flank fire upon Wistar's Brigade, compelling three of his regiments to retire, thus leaving the One Hundred and Forty-eighth alone and unprotected to face a Confederate force flushed with success and outnumbering it twenty to one. The enemy immediately opened a severe fire of artillery and musketry from his front, while the captured gun was sending rapid discharges of grape and canister from its position on the left. And now, as the fog began to lift, a dense column of the enemy was massed about two hundred and fifty yards in front, and thrown like an ocean billow upon the One Hundred and Forty-eighth. Calmly, to outward appearance, the men lay upon their arms awaiting the attack. Strong men grew pale, but they were no cravens. It was simply from the realization brought home to their minds that within the next few moments would be decided not only their own fate, but perhaps that of the little army behind them. The moments of suspense passed on while the gray masses came sweeping over the cleared space between it and the slight breastwork behind which lay the expectant One Hundred and Forty-eighth. From the left came grape-shot hurtling and humming along the line, while from the Confederate batteries posted in rear of the column of assault, and from the heavy guns of the fort on the right, a rapid discharge was maintained upon the silent line of the regiment.

Another moment and the front line of the enemy had struck the telegraph wire, and as it went down and was crowded upon by the rear ranks, a simultaneous volley was poured among them from all along the hitherto silent line of breastwork, and leaving behind the dead and the dying, the enemy fell back confusedly and in full belief that a heavy force many times the true number had arrested their exultant advance. Holding this position until a new line of battle had been formed in its rear, the regiment, deploying as skirmishers, fell back and joined the main body. For their gallant conduct in this action they received much credit.

On the 29th of May, the Eighteenth Army Corps having been ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth moved down to City Point from its position at Bermuda Hundred, and, embarking on transports, steamed down the James and up the York, and from thence into the Pamunkey, finally disembarking at White House Landing, and on the 1st of June marched to the old Coal Harbor battle-ground, going immediately into action on the right of the Sixth Army Corps. In the final charge at Coal Harbor, on June 3, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth held the post of honor on Smith's Division, being placed at the head of the storming column. This column was ordered to charge across an open space upon the inner angle formed by the convergence of two lines of the enemy's works. This objective point, perhaps the most impregnable in the entire line of works, was defended by two full batteries, amply protected by some of the best rebel regiments. The column formed under shelter of a piece of woods, and at five o'clock on the morning of the memorable 3d of June emerged into the open ground, and immediately received a tremendous volley from the enemy's rifle-pits. The quiet prevailing to this moment was further broken by the opening peal and steady roar of cannon. Volley followed volley in quick succession, and the rush of bullets was continuous; grape and canister came in murderous blasts; shells burst all about, and the air seemed clouded with missiles. Never, perhaps, during the entire war was so terrible a fire concentrated upon a column of assault as in this particular instance. Although men fell by scores, the ranks pressed forward, and as the troops reached the breastwork the enemy redoubled their fire. Never quailing, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth here exhibited the perfection of splendid and invincible bravery. Two-thirds of the field had already been crossed in the face of this deadly rain of shot and shell, when the rear of the column, impeded in its advance by the hundreds of the dead and dying who had fallen in its front, wavered for an instant, and directly the main body began to fall back. Not so, however, with the gallant but rapidly-decreasing band which led the attack. The men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth were too near the prize to think for a moment of retreat, but finding themselves deserted by their comrades, with numbers too sadly decimated to hope to carry the works, right there in the open field, under the concentrated fire of the enemy, threw themselves upon the ground, and with their bayonets, tin plates, and cups from their haversacks, began to throw up the sand in front as a protection. Thus, in an almost incredibly short space of time, they were screened from the bullets of their foes, and now began an annoying fire upon the Confederate works. This position was held by the regiment until the coming of night, when, intrenching tools having been obtained from the rear, the line already begun was strengthened and enlarged, so that before daylight next morning, with fresh troops brought forward, the line was permanently established. During this engagement the One Hundred and Forty-eighth lost one hundred and nine men in killed and wounded. On the 11th of June, the regiment moved out of the trenches, where it had remained under fire for eight days, and, marching back to White House, the entire corps again embarked, and, on the 14th, the regiment once more landed at City Point. Thus ended their two weeks' campaign with the Army of the Potomac. When the movement against Petersburg commenced, on the 15th of June, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was with the advance, under General Smith, and the 18th of that month found the regiment at a point but little more than a mile from the city. A strong body of Confederates was posted on the crest of a hill, and for a time held the Federal advance in check. Two regiments had been successively ordered to charge the position, but, although displaying great bravery, had both been repulsed. At this juncture the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was directed to carry the position. Rapidly moving through the underbrush, it deployed in the open field at the foot of the ascent, and, with a ringing cheer, rushed up the slope on the double-quick, driving the enemy from his intrenched positions and his gunners from their works. Passing rapidly over the hill, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth followed hard after the retreating rebel line, capturing many prisoners, and continuing the pursuit until the main line of defense was reached, and the "siege of Petersburg" was begun. From this time on the regiment was constantly in the trenches, enduring with unflinching fortitude the hardships entailed by the position. Always under fire, with little opportunity for rest, constantly exposed to the burning sun by day and with no protection from the heavy Virginia dews by night, the regiment remained in this position for more than two months. During this time it suffered much from

the great scarcity of water, no rain having fallen from the 2d of June to the 19th of July, and, as a consequence, the air was constantly filled with clouds of fine sand, which at times became almost unendurable.

On the 29th of September, the regiment having been transferred to the First Brigade, Second Division, the entire Eighteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps were ordered to cross the James, and at one o'clock on the morning of that day the One Hundred and Forty-eighth marched over the ponton bridge at Aiken's Landing, and was soon in action, driving the enemy back to his strong fortifications at Chapin's Farm, and taking an active part in the storming and capture of Fort Harrison,—a formidable earthwork in the outer line of the Richmond defenses. The 26th of October found the One Hundred and Forty-eighth attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and in occupation of Fort Harrison, where it had been since the taking of this formidable defense. This was the nearest point to Richmond occupied by our forces. On the evening of October 26, orders came to move out to the rear of the fort, and join the Eighth Brigade of the division. Next morning the force moved around to the right, towards Fair Oaks, which point was reached about nine A.M. The command struck the Williamsburg Pike near the Old Hospital grounds, occupied by McClellan in 1862, and moved directly up the pike towards Richmond, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth in the advance. When within eight hundred yards of the hostile lines, the enemy opened with a battery that commanded the pike, and the regiment, on the run, formed in line of battle on the south side of the road. The Eleventh Vermont, a regiment one thousand strong, formed and took the advance, with the express design of leading the assault, but the order to charge being directed to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, that regiment had the honor of making an advance wherein the loss, compared with the number engaged, is almost unparalleled. Two hundred and fifteen men went into this charge, and but ninety-eight returned. One hundred and two had been cut down, killed, or wounded, and fifteen captured. Among the killed was the lieutenant-colonel, and many of the bravest and best men of the command. The charge was unsuccessful, from a failure to promptly send forward the supports. During this engagement, the major of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, in command of the sharpshooters, had pushed forward close upon the rebel line; when the fire became so severe that an order was given to take cover. The major, together with a score of his men, found shelter behind a wood-pile. To retire over the ridge in such close quarters was almost sure death; to remain was capture. The rebels called on them to come in. The major inquired the terms, and the sight of the telescopic rifles with which the men were armed caused a profusion of promises. A woman at a house close by offered to come and escort the major to the rebel lines, saying, "We'uns won't fire on you'uns while I am with you." When the old lady reached the wood-pile, she was seized by the gallant major, who, interposing her between himself and the enemy, called on the men to retire, and began his own retreat. The rebels set up a yell, but did not open fire, and, amid the cheers and laughter of our men, the major and his escort reached our lines.

The night of the 27th the regiment returned to Fort Harrison, where they remained a few days, when they were selected, together with a few other regiments, to accompany the general commanding to New York to aid in keeping peace in that city during the Presidential election. This duty done, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth again returned to the front, and was stationed on the right of our line at Deep Bottom during the winter of 1864-65. Here the men were engaged in picket duty until March 27, when they moved with the corps under Ord to Hatcher's Run. The regiment was immediately placed in charge of the division picket line, with instructions to be ready at any moment to advance upon the Confederate picket line. On the morning of March 31 the men, responding promptly to orders, advanced and captured three hundred and ten men, which was an excess over their own force. On the morning of April 2 the One Hundred and Forty-eighth broke through the rebel lines simultaneously with the advance of the Sixth Army Corps. On entering the intrenched lines, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth swung round to the left, crossed Hatcher's Run, and captured one general officer, several officers of the line, and three hundred and fifty men. The regiment also captured a full battery of Whitworth guns, horses, and equipage complete, together with three battle-flags and one camp- and garrison-flag. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth then faced about and marched towards Petersburg.

At Forts Baldwin and Gregg the enemy were engaged, and the regiment took part in the capture of the former. These forts had been manned by picked men from the best of Lee's army, and the orders were to hold them at all hazards, to enable the Confederates to escape with a part of their supplies. It may be said that at no place during the war did the rebels fight with greater desperation than in these strongholds. The plain in front of the former fort was literally strewn with the killed and wounded of the Union army, and in the fort lay two hundred and seventy-five rebels killed or badly wounded. They did not surrender, but

fell fighting. Their heroism accomplished its purpose, detaining our army long enough to allow Lee to get out of Petersburg. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth lay on their arms till the morning of the 3d, when it was found that Lee's army had started towards Barksville Junction. The Twenty-fourth Army Corps started to head them off, keeping well to the rebel left flank, and now the result became a question of endurance between the two armies. Four days the two divisions led the corps, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was in the van most of that time. Near night the enemy were struck, and a short engagement resulted in a loss to the regiment of one killed and four wounded. Darkness came on, and Lee kept upon the road to Lynchburg. The race was renewed near High Bridge. Sheridan now passed the infantry, and began to harass the rebel advance. On the morning of the 9th, about eight o'clock, a halt for an hour was made at Appomattox Station; the advance was then renewed, and our lines swung around to the rebel front, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth being on the extreme left of the line. It was thought that Lee would undertake to break through on the left, and the men were ordered to be ready, and with uncommon spirit the line drew up and moved forward. In passing through the woods in front of the rebel position, a shell from one of their batteries exploded in the centre of the regiment, wounded one man, tore off several knapsacks, and damaged several guns. It was the last shot fired from Lee's army, for before they could reload their pieces they were captured and the men dispersed. While re-forming to follow up the advantage, loud cheers came from the right; and soon the cry came down to them, "Lee has surrendered!" Such a glad shout as went up from those battle-scarred veterans was never before heard on this continent. Guns were discharged in the air and thrown on the ground. Men laughed, shouted, and embraced, so exuberant was their joy. The regiment remained at Appomattox until the surrender was accomplished, and the debris of the rebel army cleared away; then returned to Richmond, where it remained till June 28, when they were mustered out, conveyed to Elmira, and paid off July 3. On July 4 the men arrived at Seneca Falls, and met a royal welcome.

Little need be said in reference to either the bravery or patriotism of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth. Its noble record as a regiment has become a matter of history. The regiment was composed of able, intelligent, and influential men, who had left farm, office, and business, not for pay or bounty, but from a feeling that the country needed their services, and that the time had arrived when home attractions became of secondary importance. The battle-roll of the regiment enumerated eleven actions, namely, Swift Creek, on May 9, 1864; Clover Hill, May 15; Drury's Bluff, May 16; Port Walthall, May 26; Coal Harbor, June 15; Rowlett's House, same as last; Siege of Petersburg, June 1 to August 25; Fort Harrison, September 29; Fair Oaks, October 27; Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865; and Appomattox Court-House, April 9.

The lists of casualties are found as appendix to the various histories of towns, and are so many silent witnesses to the devotion of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth to their country.

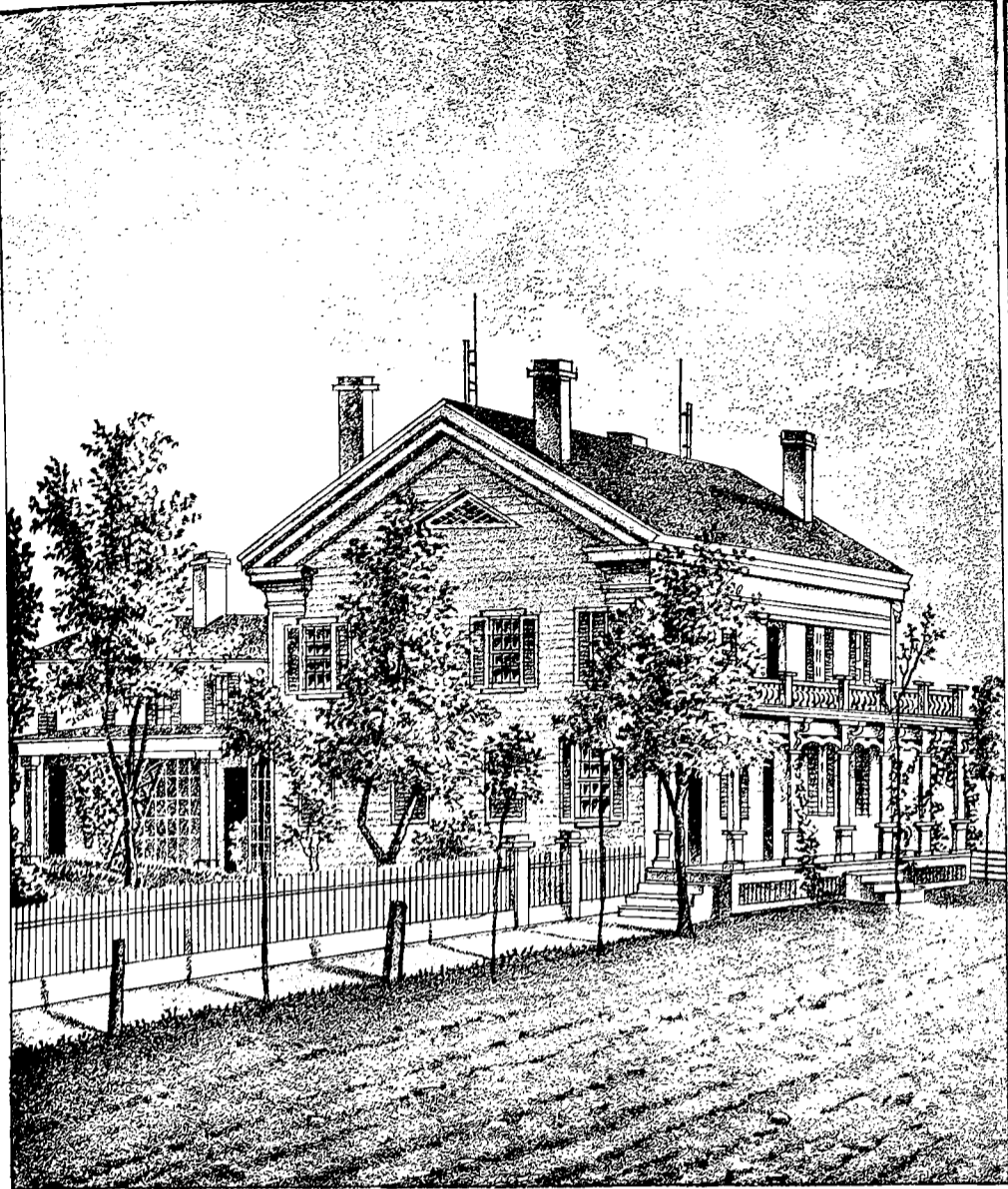
The *Fifteenth United States Regulars* had in its ranks a number of men from Seneca County. They were recruited by Captain Peterson, principally from Varick and Romulus, and fought gallantly through the battles of the war. Space will not permit a record here of this regiment. A glimpse is seen of them at the battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky; and as a part of General Buell's Division we see them aid in converting defeat into victory in the second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing. Fortunate in this battle in meeting no loss, the Seneca regulars comported themselves so as to win credit and reflect honor upon the men in the regular service.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

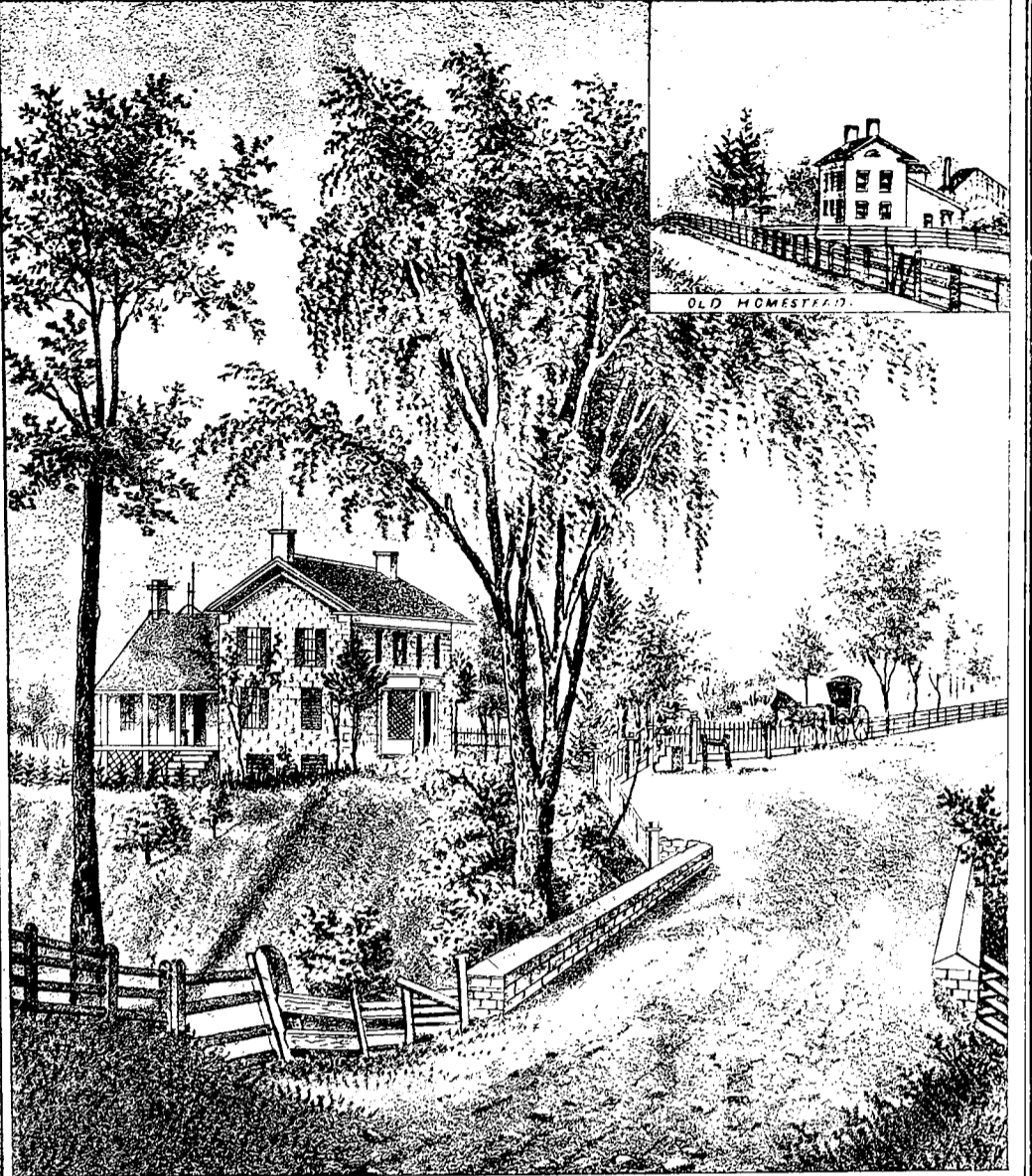
### THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

*The One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Infantry* was a three-years' regiment. It was organized in New York City, and mustered into service November 1, 1862. Company E of this regiment was partly raised in Seneca County, and was organized at Geneva, Ontario County, on the 3d of September, 1862. The company officers were Henry Moore, Captain; James Gray, First Lieutenant; and Nicholas McDonough, Second Lieutenant. Previous to their arrival at the city, colors were presented by the ladies of Auburn. General Banks's expedition sailed from New York under sealed orders, and with it was the One Hundred and Sixtieth. For twenty-one days the experience of an ocean voyage was had by many who saw the wide expanse of water for the first time. The One Hundred and Sixtieth landed at Carrollton, six miles above New Orleans, and, going into camp, passed several weeks

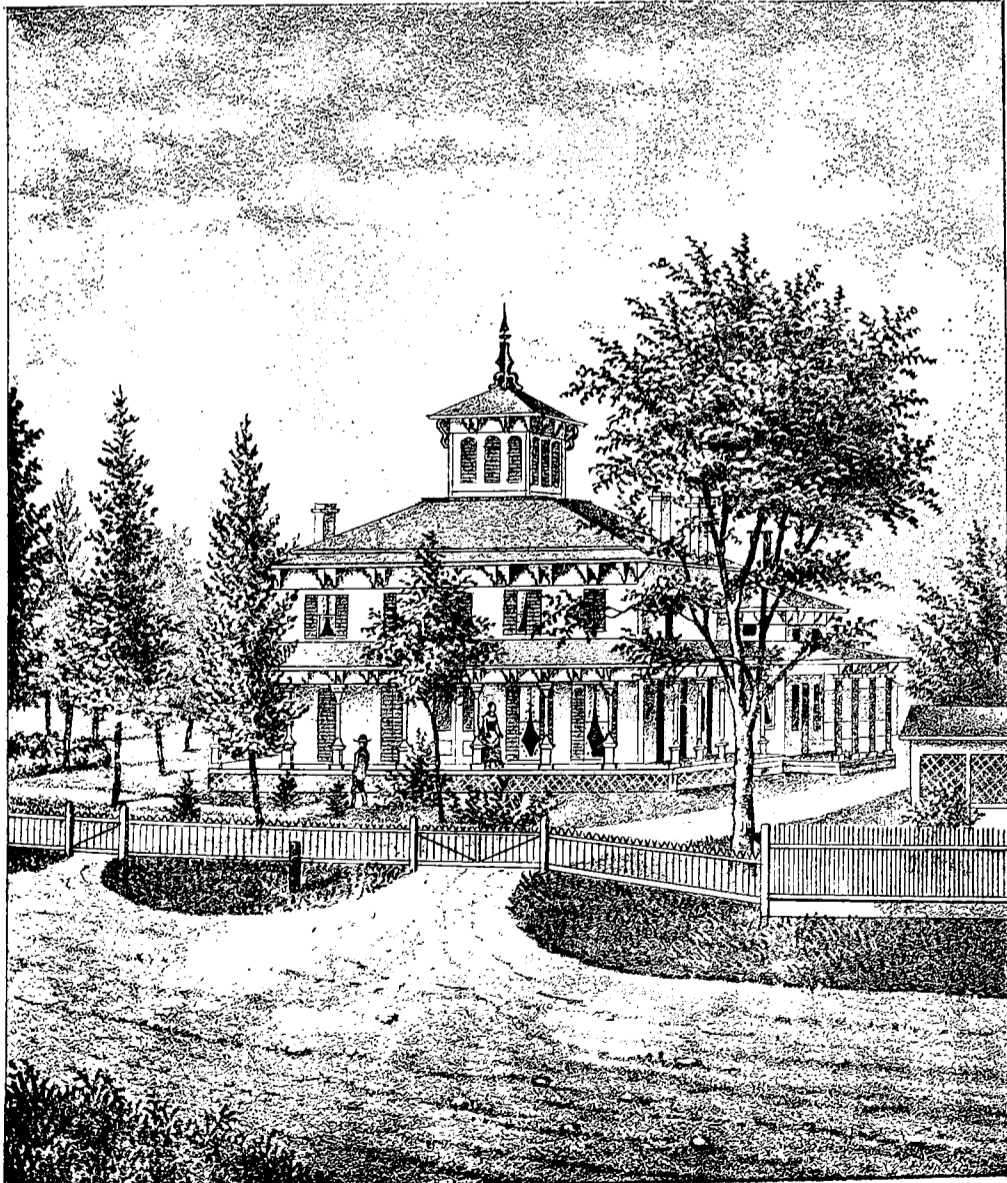




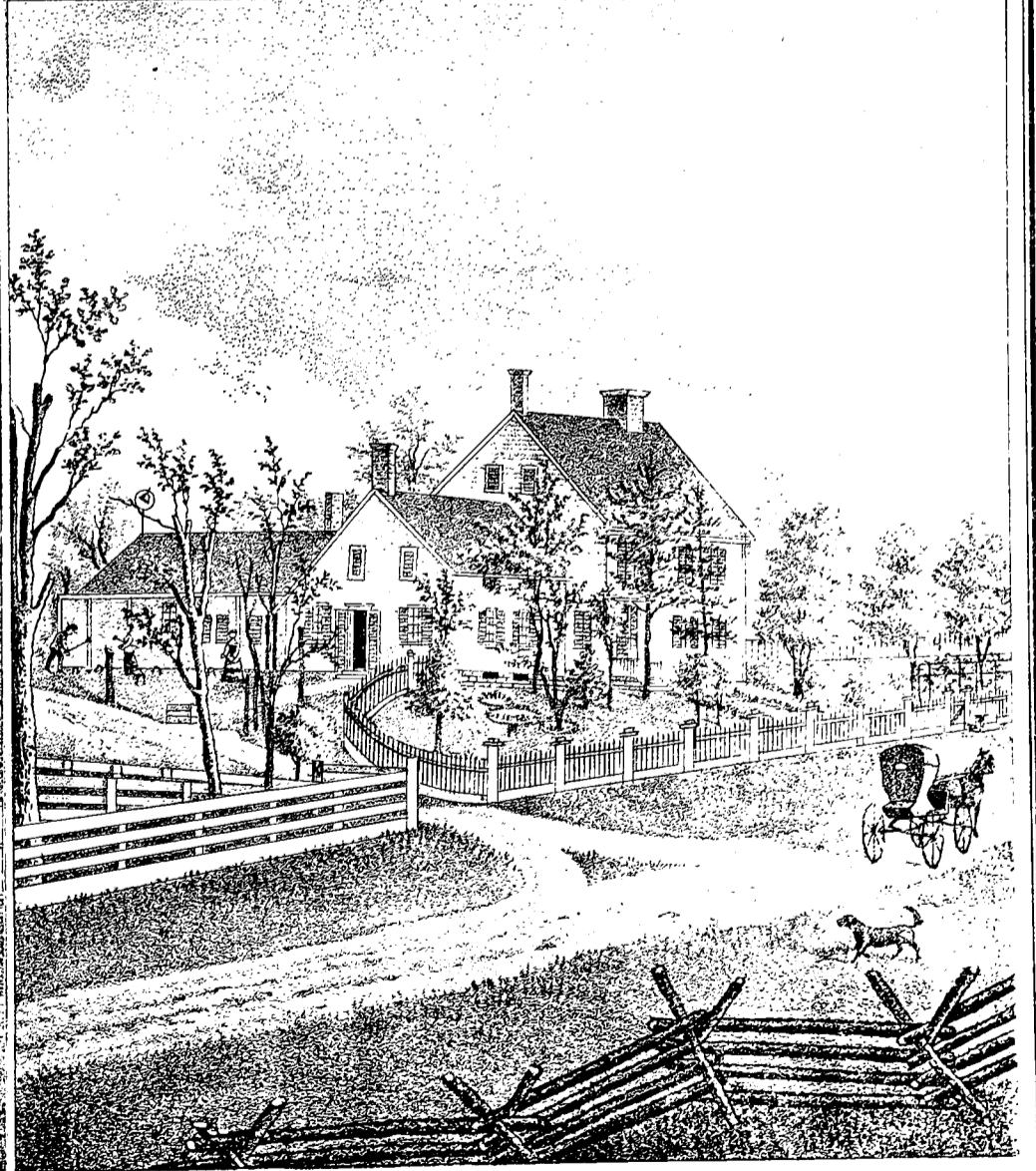
HOTEL AND RES. OF EX-SHERIFF M.R. COLE,  
KIDDER'S FERRY, SENECA CO., N. Y.



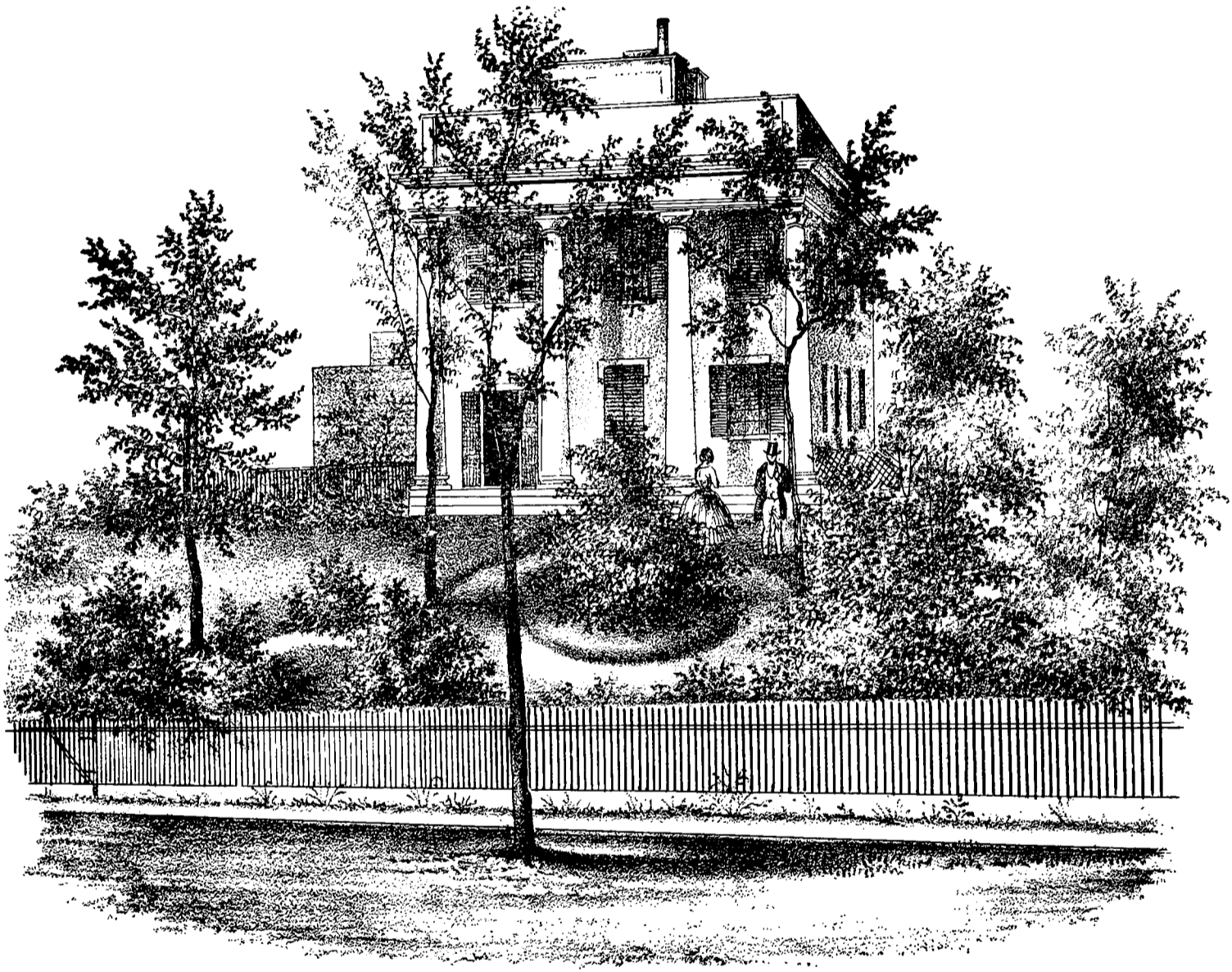
RES. OF JOHN S. KNIGHT,  
LODI TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



RES. OF A. D. SOUTHWICK,  
JUNIUS TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



RES. OF HERMAN D. EASTMAN,  
LODI, SENECA CO., N. Y.



Residence of Col. John. Y. Manning, Ovid



in drilling and perfecting a discipline which later stood them in good service. Christmas was memorable by a dinner of mush and molasses, and the serving out of the first ammunition to the men, whose health and spirits were excellent. About the 1st of January, the regiment was ordered to report to General Weitzel, and from that time the One Hundred and Sixtieth were identified with the Seventy-fifth, in the various engagements participated in by the brigade. We have seen in the history of the Seventy-fifth the valor displayed in action, and none the less, being in line and taking part with them, did the One Hundred and Sixtieth approve themselves worthy comrades in arms. General Weitzel, a gallant and discriminating officer, said of the One Hundred and Sixtieth, "An excellent fighting regiment, embracing among officers and men material of the highest order as far as character and intelligence are concerned." The list of actions upon its roll is wellnigh a score in number. In various trying times the One Hundred and Sixtieth acquitted themselves with a valor which won admiration from other regiments, and contributed materially to stay the tide of threatened disaster. Their first action was on January 13 and 14, 1863, near Pattersonville, Louisiana, in connection with the attack upon the gunboat "Cotton" and Fort Bisland. The advance from trench to trench in the cane-field, the vigor of the rebel resistance, the mad excitement of war,—all new and strange to men from peaceful pursuits,—impressed a lesson which deepened resolve and taught the power of unity. For several months camp drilling, picket duty, and expeditions occupied the regiment until the movement in force upon Taylor at Fort Bisland upon April 13 and 14. The enemy were well intrenched, and received the One Hundred and Sixtieth in its advance with a terrible fire, which was borne unflinchingly. Ordered to take part in the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, the One Hundred and Sixtieth were in action on May 27, June 11 and 14, and were in the trenches when, on July 8, the tidings of surrender afforded relief and gratification. Within a week the action of Donaldsonville was fought, and then came an interval of quietude. Present at the fiasco at Sabine Pass, September 8; and at Carrion Crow Bayou, October 3, the regiment closed its battle record for the year. In the spring of 1864, the historic advance and defeat of Banks, upon the Red River, illustrated the fruitlessness of valor when managed by incompetence. It is not for us other than briefly to animadvert upon the position of Banks's army when assailed by the enemy at Sabine Cross-Roads. Strung along the road for many miles, corps beyond supporting distance, wagon-trains close upon the advance, it was only by the invincible determination of the soldiery that the entire army was saved from capture. On April 9, at the commencement of the retreat, and at Pleasant Hill, the One Hundred and Sixtieth contributed to check the rebel advance. On April 24, at Cane River, and May 16, at Manassas Plains, the regiment was engaged. The brigade was now ordered north, and were engaged at Snicker's Ford, Virginia, July 19; Opequan Creek, near Winchester, September 10; Fisher's Hill, September 22; New Market, September 24; New Town, October 12; and Cedar Creek, October 19. For its long and active services in the bayous of Louisiana, and the Valley of the Shenandoah, the One Hundred and Sixtieth deserve a better history than we have been able to procure, and it is hoped that its veteran survivors may be able to place upon record a fair and full account of their part in restoring the Union. For distinguished conduct at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, the One Hundred and Sixtieth received the special thanks of Major-General Banks, General Franklin, and General Emory. The regiment was mustered out of service at Savannah, Georgia, on November 1, 1865. The following is the record of Seneca soldiers in the regiment: Thomas Brophy, Patrick Colf, John Foley, and Thomas Safe deserted. Peter Crelly was division wagon-master, First Division Nineteenth Army Corps; Anthony Crull and William Crelly are both dead, the latter was guard at brigade headquarters. William Durnin, Joseph McCall, Patrick Ryan, Harrison Raymond, and Florence Sullivan were taken prisoners at Sabine Cross-Roads, on April 8, 1864; held in prison at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, and exchanged October 22, 1864. The last three had been wounded in action at Port Hudson, in June, 1863; Ryan died in hospital September 28, 1865, at Hawkinsville, Georgia. Thomas Flanagan was transferred to the First United States Cavalry. John Hart was discharged, but re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, and died at Augusta, Georgia. Thomas Kennedy, discharged, and re-enlisted in the Third New York Artillery; since dead. John Keegan, killed September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Virginia. William Lane, twice wounded before Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. Patrick Mackin was in every engagement with his company. Thomas Mangan, discharged May 16, 1864. James McGee, mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, October 9, died October 21, 1864. Barney McGraw, killed in action at Fort Bisland, April 9, 1863. Patrick and Felix McCabe, the former since dead, were members of the company. Edward Murphy was transferred to the Third New York Artillery. Thomas O'Heran, Second Sergeant, was captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, and a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina. Edward Crelly, Fourth Sergeant, was slightly wounded May 27, at Port Hudson.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## THE FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY.

THE *First New York Cavalry*, also called Lincoln Cavalry, and later, as indicative of their character, Veteran Cavalry, was organized from July 16, 1861, to August 31, to serve for three years. In 1864 it reorganized as a veteran regiment, and was mustered out on June 27, 1865. On November, 1861, during a reconnoissance in Virginia, a party of little more than a dozen men left in the rear on the return of the expedition was ambuscaded, and a Seneca soldier, a member of the band, wrote afterwards, "My horse was shot in the nose, and a ball striking the clasp of my sword-belt, flattened there and stunned me. My horse went against a fence and threw me over it. I fired twice and brought down one rebel, then took to the woods and came into camp next day." Self-reliance and genuine bravery are shown in the individual instances of personal adventure. On December 15, 1861, the name First New York Cavalry was taken. Passing over the interval of arduous and honorable service to the period of re-enlistment, we find the organization, known as the Veteran Cavalry, raiding up the Shenandoah, and with them, as Company K, a fair representation of Seneca County soldiers. On March 10, 1864, a band of Moseby's guerillas, one hundred and fifty strong, dashed in upon a post held by forty men of Companies L and M. Help soon came, and the desperadoes were driven off. Up to this time K had suffered no loss. On the 8th of April the First Veterans were transferred to General Averill's command, and set out in a pitiless storm for Martinsburg. Ten days later, three hundred picked men, among whom were thirty from K, joined Averill's command for a raid through Western Virginia. On the 29th, the Army of the Shenandoah advanced up the valley. On May 9, the Veterans reached Cedar Creek, the scene of Banks's discomfiture before Jackson. The Veterans advanced upon Woodstock, then in possession of the enemy, and drove them from the town. Pursuing them on the 13th, they also became possessed of Mount Jackson. A force under John C. Breckenridge began to move down the valley, and General Sigel, who desired to prevent their junction with the troops of Imboden and Gilmore, hastened to attack and rout the latter ere Breckenridge could come up. This he failed to do; and at New Market, when, on the morning of May 15, Sigel deployed his columns and posted his artillery, the combined forces of the enemy, embracing over eleven thousand veteran infantry, promptly took up the gage of battle, and the inevitable engagement opened with skirmishing and artillery practice. The Union troops battled bravely but fruitlessly. All the infantry were placed in line, and the batteries were supported by cavalry. Company K was divided. Half, under Captain Brett, were placed on the extreme left in advance, and the rest on the extreme right of the line of battle. These positions were held during the day without loss. The rebel batteries, with accurate aim, made many a gap in the ranks of the infantry, and finally ceased their fire. The finale was reached when the rebel infantry advanced in three magnificent lines of battle upon our position. Our infantry broke and fled disorderly, while the cavalry brought off the artillery and covered the retreat.

On the 29th of May, while Captain Brett with a party of eighty-five men was escorting a train of sixteen wagons laden with medical stores for General Hunter's headquarters, he was assailed at Newtown by a body of one hundred and fifty of Gilmore's cavalry, who were carrying the day, when a force of infantry came up and turned the scale in our favor. In this action Captain Brett was killed while leading his men, and his body was sent home to Waterloo for interment. Retreating down the valley, Sigel was relieved by Hunter, who faced the men about and began a march up the Shenandoah. By June 3 the cavalry had advanced to Harrisonburg, where, after a two-hours' skirmish, the command of Imboden was driven through town to a fortified position. Next morning Colonel Platner moved the regiment seven miles to the right and attacked the enemy on his left flank, and drew his attention while our trains and troops, moving past his right, gained the road to Port Hudson and caused the evacuation of the position. Advancing on the morrow, the ground was disputed by Imboden, who gradually fell back to Mount Hope, where he was joined by General Jones, with infantry and artillery from the army at Richmond. The Union line moved forward, and our artillery opened the battle of Mount Hope. Precluded by a vicious artillery fire of a couple of hours, our infantry were advanced in three splendid lines upon the enemy, posted in a long strip of woods upon a gentle rise. The contest was severe and a varying fortune hung in the scale, when, with a cheer, heard loud above the roar of cannon, our lines swept forward, and gained the position. A lull prevailing, the enemy were seen massing for a grand charge upon our right, to recover their lost ground. The cavalry were dismounted and thrown into the woods to strengthen the line of infantry; and soon, with that shrill, yelping cry,—once heard never forgotten,—the gray rank moved to the attack, but were turned back in confusion; a Union charge followed, the infantry moving down the centre while the cavalry,

with cheers and drawn sabres, galloped upon the flanks. The enemy gave way, and began a retreat; the cavalry followed hard upon their rear-guard, who threw a rain of leaden sleet in the faces of our men, and then giving way, blended their numbers with those of the main body, and hastened the retreat. The loss to the Veterans was twenty-three killed, forty-four wounded, and twenty-seven missing. Total loss, ninety-four. Staunton was occupied, then the railroad was destroyed, and Crooks's and Averill's commands joined Hunter. The First Veterans and the Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry were sent, on June 1, across the mountains, in charge of twelve hundred "gray-backs," and a motley crowd of our men accompanied the force. The distance, one hundred and ten miles to Beverly, was made in four days, thence the journey lay some forty or fifty miles along the railroad. The prisoners were left in charge of the infantry at Webster station, and the cavalry were taken by rail to Martinsburg.

On the 25th of June, an immense wagon-train, loaded with supplies, set out for Hunter's army under strong guard. In the advance of this train was the First Cavalry, under Platner. Tidings came of trouble in front. Hunter was reported to have been unable to hold his position. The train halted; soon the report was confirmed that the army was retreating, and the train returned. The Veterans were ordered to Smithfield, while Moseby raided upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and escaped pursuit. The whole Union line had fallen back by June 29 to within seven miles of Martinsburg, while the cavalry lay some distance in their front. On the 2d of July, the rebel advance opened suddenly on the pickets of the First Brigade. The men were soon in the saddle, and within two hours had driven the enemy three miles. About ten A.M., a force of two thousand men advanced upon the Veterans, numbering about seven hundred. The latter fell back sturdily, showing front when pressed, to Martinsburg, where they found that our forces had retreated. The cavalry then retired to a position on the east side of Maryland Heights. The enemy came on, and, capturing Bolivar Heights, occupied Harper's Ferry. Skirmishing with the rebels, the cavalry were kept active till July 9, when all became quiet in Pleasant Valley. In October the regiment are found in quarters at Camp Piatt, West Virginia, guarding the salt-works of Kanawha, and the remainder of their term is connected with the monotonous and more peaceful duties of the camp. Several hundred recruits here joined the regiment, and saw little of service. On the 8th of January, the regiment is found in camp at Gauley Bridge, at the headwaters of Kanawha River. K had lost in 1864, by death, four; missing, one; discharged, two; and deserted, four; total, eleven; and had received eighteen recruits. Again, on April 8, 1865, we find the First Veteran Cavalry at Loup Creek, West Virginia; at Kanawha, June 8; and about the last of July they returned to the State, and were mustered out.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THE EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY—THE FIRST BATTERY, NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

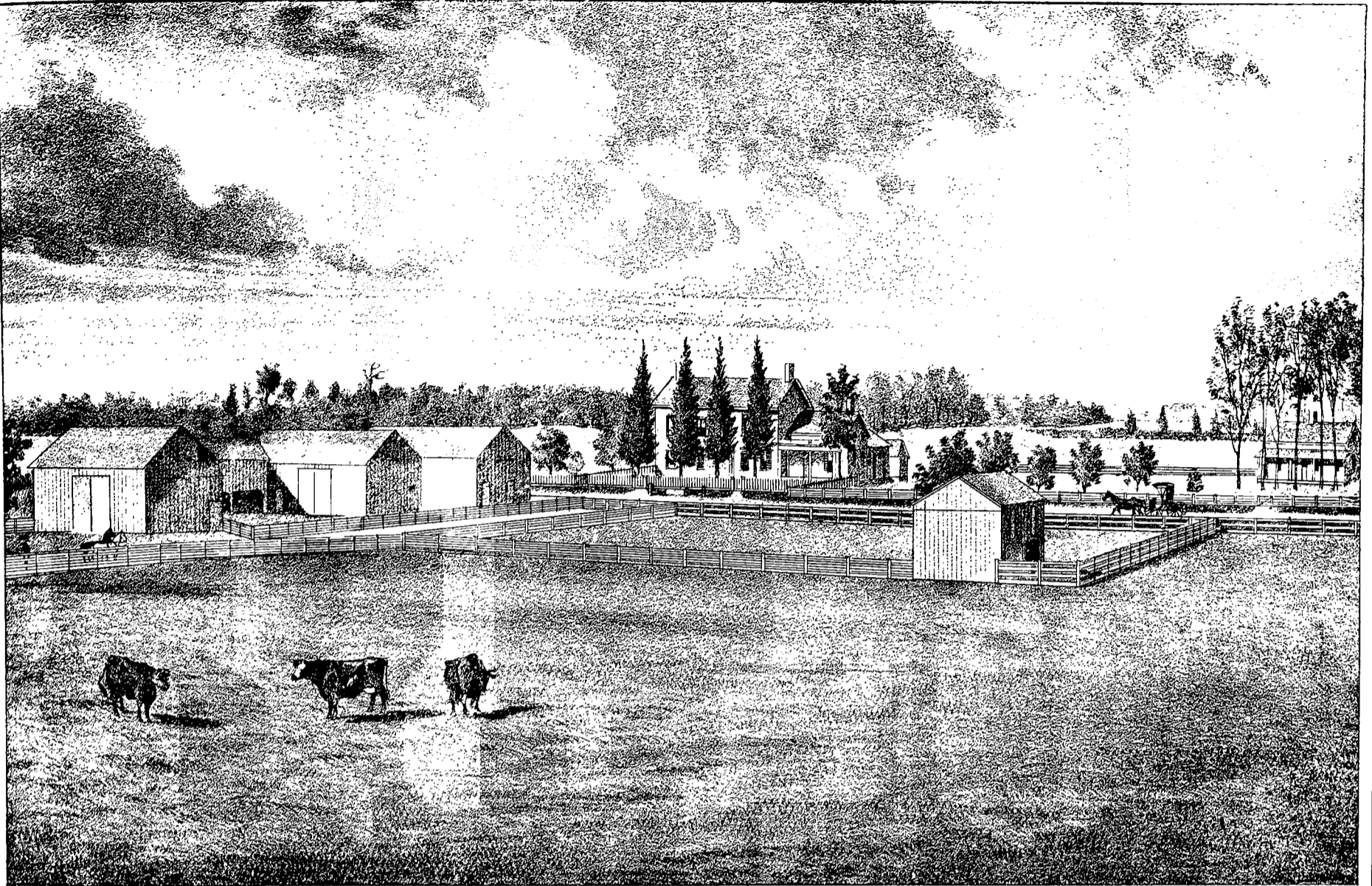
THE *Eighth New York Cavalry*, called the Rochester Regiment, was organized at Rochester, New York, from November 28, 1861, to October 4, 1862, to serve three years. The original members were mustered out as their term of service expired. The veterans and recruits were retained in service till June 27, 1865, and then discharged. In the first months of the term, the regiment was spoken of by the name of its colonel, Crooks. A company from Seneca County, mostly raised from the village of Seneca Falls and vicinity, was known as G company, and officered by B. F. Sisson, Captain, Frank O. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant, and S. E. Sturdevant, Second Lieutenant. Organized October 3, 1861, it was the fifth company starting from Seneca Falls, was mainly composed of hardy young farmers accustomed to horses, and of men who made the best of soldiers. In February, 1862, the company was stationed at Camp Seldon, near Washington, District of Columbia. In September, when the imbecile commander of Harper's Ferry, ordering the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York from their vantage ground on Maryland Heights, held a large body of our troops in readiness to surrender whenever Jackson should send his summons, the Rochester regiment, asking permission to cut their way out and being refused, took the matter into their own hands, and not only made their way through the rebel lines to Pennsylvania, but took with them a rebel train and a large number of prisoners. Captain Sisson, a brave and meritorious officer, died February, 1863, in hospital at Fredericksburg, and was a loss to the service of which he was proud to have been a member. On the night of May 3, 1863, the Grand Army of the Potomac was under way for the Rapidan. The Eighth New

York Cavalry was honored with the advance. Marching rapidly, they reached Germania Ford at midnight, and, resting till daylight, charged across the stream and set out for Chancellorsville, followed by regiments of infantry. Eight miles from the river the regiment went into camp, and early on May 5 were on the march towards Orange Court-House, where a division of Stuart's Cavalry was met and a sharp engagement ensued. Captain H. B. Compson charged the division with a squadron of the Eighth, drove back the enemy, and rescued some two hundred of our infantry which had been surrounded. As the army moved into line the cavalry kept up skirmishing with the enemy until the 9th of May, when orders came to move at one o'clock towards Fredericksburg. Thence they formed part of a force detailed to make a raid upon Richmond in the rear of Lee. Camping at night on the banks of the North Anna, they crossed on the morning of the 10th, proceeded to Beaver Dam Station on the Orange and Richmond Railroad, where they captured two trains of cars loaded with rations for the rebel army, destroyed three millions' worth of property, tore up railroad, and cut the wires; then, striking across to the South Anna, went into camp for the night. On the 11th they burned the bridge, and, advancing within twelve miles of the rebel capital, destroyed the railroad and cut the wires. Here an attack was made by the cavalry of Stuart, and a sharp fight resulted in a retreat of the enemy with a loss of three field-pieces and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The advance was resumed, and bivouac was made for the night within six miles of Richmond. Moving forward at daylight, the command was surprised to find itself within the Richmond fortifications. Striking the rebel picket line a mile and a half from the city, a part of them was captured, and until eleven o'clock A.M. it drove everything before it till the arrival of two infantry brigades, when, at twelve M., the force began to retire over the Chickahominy, thence through Mechanicsville to Gaines's Mills, where camp for the night was made. The march was then resumed to Malvern Hill, and the expedition set out on its return, having marched in six days one hundred and fifty miles, much of the distance within the lines of the enemy, destroyed four million dollars' worth of property, captured four hundred and fifty prisoners, and recaptured, while on their way to Southern prisons, three hundred of our men.

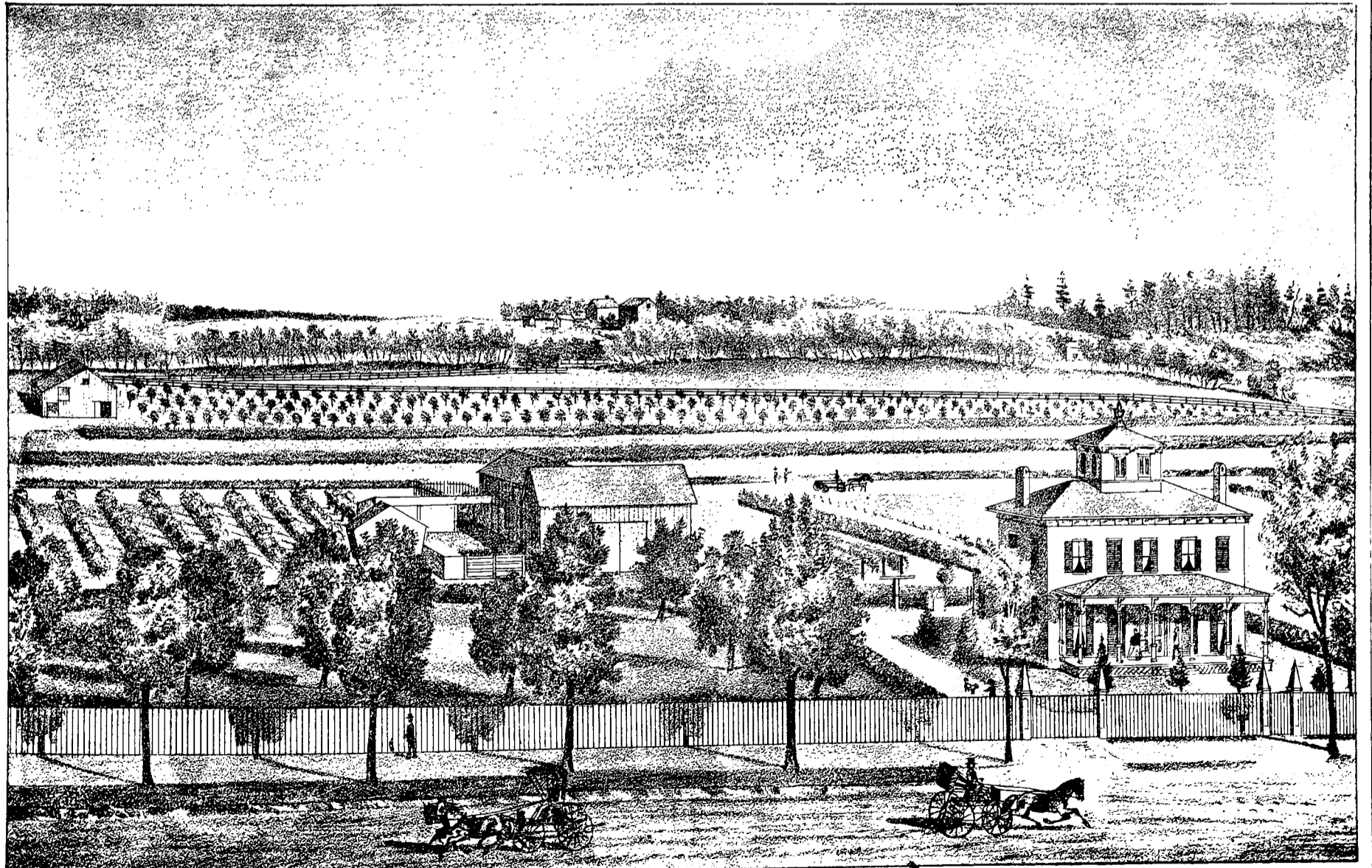
On June 22 the command took up a line of march down to Ream's Station, and, exchanging shots with a small force which fled at their advance, burned the station, cut the telegraph, and tore up the railway track for miles. Moving to Ford's Station, two trains were taken and destroyed, and the track torn up a distance of twenty miles to Black and White Station. A division of the enemy's cavalry coming up, a battle ensued, and our forces were victorious, with a loss of eight killed, twenty-four wounded, and seven missing. Proceeding thence to Manassas Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the road was followed and destroyed to Staunton River, where the enemy once more attempted to hold them in check, and the command set out on its return. Expedition was now necessary, as the enemy had gathered and taken position to intercept their return. Reaching Stony Creek Station at night, June 28, the enemy were found in force, outnumbering the raiders fully five to one, and strongly posted. Fighting began, and continued during the night, and with morning, the brigade containing the Eighth was ordered to hold the enemy and permit the division to cross the stream in their rear. The enemy, perceiving the movement, immediately threw forward their whole force and completely environed the whole brigade, which, facing about, charged to the rear to gain their horses. Some succeeded, others were killed or wounded, and those straggling were captured. A party of one hundred men, with Major Moore and Captain H. B. Compson, failing to reach their horses and cut off from their command, betook themselves to the woods, closely followed and repeatedly attacked by the enemy, whom they were able to repulse. Left alone, the situation was reviewed. They were fifty miles from the Union lines, and for two days had known no refreshment but that derived from cups of coffee. Freedom was worth an effort, and the little band starting in a northwest direction stumbled upon a rebel camp, whose occupants, like angry hornets, swarming out, charged upon and captured thirty-five men and five officers of their number. The rest, hiding till dark, then set out, under guidance of a negro, to the Nottawa River, which was forded, and once more our lines gladdened their sight. They were taken in wagons to where their regiment had encamped, at Light-House Point, Virginia. During this raid the Eighth lost one hundred and twenty-nine men in killed, wounded, and missing. To follow the various movements and detail the engagements of the regiment would require more space than is ours to give, and we must be content to give an instance, as one of many, where brave men, ably led, won reputation, and contributed to our ultimate success.

On the 8th of March, 1865, Major H. B. Compson, then in command of the Eighth Cavalry, was assigned the duty of charging upon a battery belonging to General Early's force, three pieces of which battery commanded the road and obstructed our advance. Major Compson was given his own regiment, and the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, the latter of which he placed upon the right





RES. OF J. H. PEIRSON,  
WATERLOO TP., SENECA CO., N. Y.



"PECK SLIP" PROPERTY OF A. S. ROLLINS, FORMERLY OWNED BY JOSEPH WRIGHT,  
LOCATED JUST WEST OF WATERLOO, N. Y., CONTAINS 25 ACRES. THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.



## HON. SAMUEL BIRDSALL.

HON. SAMUEL BIRDSALL was born on the 14th of May, 1791, at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y. Having acquired a thorough classical and English education, he commenced at an early age the reading of law in the office and under the auspices of Martin Van Buren, where he became acquainted and associated with Van Ness, the Spencers, De Witt Clinton, and Elisha Williams, then the lights of the profession, and among the ruling men of that day.

In the year 1812, being then twenty-one years of age, he completed his legal studies, was admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, formed a copartnership with Ambrose S. Jordan, an early companion and of about an equal age, and settled at Cooperstown. In the year 1817 he removed to Waterloo, just then emerging into importance as a western town, where he remained to the close of his long, active, and honorable life, shaping and controlling in a great degree, by his ability and energy, the political condition of his district, and imparting to the town and County of his residence much of the character which marked its activity and growth and enhanced its reputation. For more than half a century, dating from the year of his settlement in Waterloo, the position of Mr. Birdsall was one of decided prominence and influence. Often the recipient of office by appointment and election, he always discharged their attendant duties with ability and integrity. Fearless, incorruptible, working earnestly for the best interest of the State and his constituency, untainted with the slightest suspicion of selfishness or desire for self-aggrandizement, and with a knowledge of men and an insight into motives which seemed intuition, he never during all that period lost or forfeited his character or reputation for distinguished ability and honesty, and for professional and political fidelity, sagacity, and prudence. His intercourse with his constituents and clients, as politician or counsellor, was always marked by the utmost cordiality, frankness, and candor. In his private and social relations, like the leading men in the days of his early manhood, he was a gentleman of the old school, hospitable, dignified, and courtly. With a powerful intellect, and an understanding quick and comprehensive, he grasped with a master's hand and analyzed at will any question presented to his mind.

Among the many honorable positions creditably filled by Mr. Birdsall were the following: Master in Chancery, 1815; Division Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Colonel, 1819; Counsellor in the Supreme Court of N. Y., and Solicitor in Chancery, 1823; Surrogate of Seneca County, 1827-37; Bank Commissioner, 1832; Member

of Congress, 1837-39; Counsellor in the United States Supreme Court, 1838; District Attorney of Seneca County, 1846; Postmaster for ten years.

He died February 8, 1872, leaving behind him few remaining monuments of the law-pioneers of Western New York belonging to his generation. On the first day of the February term of the Seneca County Court following his death, a committee appointed for the purpose of drafting and reporting a suitable entry to be made upon the minutes of the Court in memory of the Hon. Samuel Birdsall, lately deceased, reported the following:

"The Hon. Samuel Birdsall departed this life, at Waterloo, on the 8th day of February, 1872. He was personally known and respected by nearly every citizen of the County. Born in 1791, locating in the village of Waterloo in 1817, always active at the bar and in public and political life, filling in succession the important offices of Master in Chancery, Surrogate, District Attorney, Postmaster, and member of Congress, contributing frequently to the press of the the County and capital, representing his locality nearly every year in the conventions of the party to which he was attached, he came into immediate contact with almost every man of prominence in the State and County during the last half-century. He learned law of the fathers of our system of jurisprudence, outlived three State Constitutions, was associate, in the State, of Van Buren, Butler, Root, Jordan, Williams, Marcy, and Spencer, and in the County, of Knox, Maynard, Stevens, Thompson, the Clarks, and others, in the days when there were giants in our courts and at the bar, connecting in his experience the lawyers of the present day with more than two generations that have passed away, always courteous to the young, and full of reminiscence and anecdotes of an early day. We shall miss him from our circle more and more as the chasm between the present and the past shall deepen and widen. Therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Samuel Birdsall the members of the bar of this County and of the the State have sustained a loss which cannot be supplied. A lawyer of the old school, a statesman and a gentleman, it can be truthfully said of him that he was eminent in learning, wise in counsel, able in argument and de-

bate, courteous and kind in his intercourse with his associates, conscientious in the discharge of his public and professional duties, and the worthy peer and cotemporary of the good and great lawyers of the County and State, whose names and memories are linked with his, and which together we shall cherish and respect."



Samuel Birdsall



and left, and chose the post of honor, in the centre, for himself and the Eighth. Calling Sergeant Kehoe, who carried the flag, to his side, he said, "Sergeant, we'll lose the flag this time, or bring more flags back along with us!" At the word the regiments charged furiously down the road, full in the face of the battery. Twice only did its deadly volleys discharge ere the cavalry was upon them; the guns were captured, five battle-flags taken, and the enemy routed, with the loss of Sergeant Carr killed, and five men wounded.

On June 27, 1865, the regiment had reached Rochester, direct from Washington, where it was received and welcomed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Organized primarily in October, 1861, it was reorganized in October, 1864. The regiment served with great distinction, while its battle-flag is inscribed with the names of sixty-four battles. The only one of the commissioned officers who returned with it was Colonel Pope, who went out as captain. The regiment left Rochester nine hundred and forty strong; received thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred recruits, and on its muster out had eight hundred and fifty enlisted men, of whom only one hundred and ninety were of those who went out with it.

*First Battery.*—In October, 1861, Captain Terence J. Kennedy was engaged in recruiting for the First Battery, New York Light Artillery, six guns. A recruiting office opened at Seneca Falls resulted in the enlistment of a number of good soldiers. The battery was organized at Auburn, New York, November 23, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of their term the veterans and recruits were retained, and finally discharged on June 23, 1865. Upon nineteen battle-fields their presence contributed to lessen disaster or contribute to success. Their bolts were thrown into the trenches of Yorktown, and shell from their pieces aided to defeat the enemy at Williamsburg. Their fire made more deadly the bloody fields of Gaines's Mills, White Oak Swamp, and Compton's Gap. Their notes were heard in the great battle of Antietam, they augmented the horrid din at Fredericksburg, and their discharges were felt among the men in gray at Marye's and Salem's Heights. The batterymen stood to their guns in the decisive battle of Gettysburg, were active in the contest at Rappahannock Station, and found position in the thickets of the Wilderness. To the survivors, the names Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, and Petersburg call up a train of reminiscences whose expression would be a valuable contribution to history well worthy of their patience and their time. Sharing in the tumult of defeat, they have known the exultation of victory, and while gun answered gun at Fisher's Hill, they aided to turn reverse to success in the memorable engagement at Cedar Creek.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### THE THIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE *Third New York Volunteer Artillery* was first united as such February 22, 1862, and embraced a total of twelve batteries and one thousand and ninety-one men. So far as batteries are considered as part of the regiment, the general history will be outlined, but our interest centres in Batteries B and I in the earlier years of the war, and with D at a later date in addition. Battery B was organized at New York by Captain Joseph J. Morrison. A large portion of the men were from Seneca County, and had seen service in the old Nineteenth. The Lieutenants were S. Clark Day, Edward A. Wildt, George C. Breck, and J. W. Hees. At the barracks at Palace Garden the battery was uniformed, armed with rifles, and drilled as infantry. At Washington it was joined with other batteries, all under Colonel Ledlie, and thoroughly drilled in the handling of artillery. The nucleus of this regiment was the former Nineteenth Volunteers. The Third Artillery was sent to Burnside, then in North Carolina, and, arriving at Newbern, April 5, 1862, was a welcome reinforcement to that gallant commander, who observed the numbers and discipline of the organization with satisfaction. The main body of the regiment lay for some time in camp, and acted as infantry, taking part in expeditions and waiting for orders. The first company to be detailed for active service was that of *Battery I*, commanded by Captain Ammon, and having in its ranks a number of Seneca soldiers. General Burnside required a company to take part in the siege of Fort Macon, and at Ammon's request Colonel Ledlie detailed his company, and on April 10, eighty-five strong, they went on board the "Alice Price," Foster's flag-ship, and were landed at the mouth of Slocum's Creek, eighteen miles below Newbern. Bivouacking for the night, their march next day through the swamps, along the railroad highways, a distance of twenty miles, brought them near the coast. Reporting to General Parke, in command of the forces, to operate against the fort, they were ordered to cross Bogue Sound next day, and join the troops operating from that point. Macon was heavily

equipped with sixty ten-inch columbiads, and, second only to Monroe and Sumter, was a prize eagerly desired by General Parke. It was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, under command of Colonel Moses J. White, and was situated at the north end of Bogue Island, a long, narrow island, extending a score of miles along the coast. The plan of General Parke was to erect batteries in the rear on the island, while the navy co-operated from the front. Battery I crossed the sound on flat-boats on April 13, and received the fire of the fort to the number of sixty shells, not one of which did harm.

On the night of the 14th the company marched to a position fourteen hundred yards from the front, and just to the rear of a sand-hill, where they began at once to erect a straight, embrasureless parapet, eight feet high, and held in place by bags of carpet, filled with sand and wired together. For days later twenty men, commanded by Lieutenants Kelvey and Thomas, began a breastwork for an eight-inch mortar battery, one hundred yards to the right and front of this position. Through ten hot days and seven nights the men continued their work, and, assisted by teams at night, brought up their mortars, four to each battery. While this arduous work was in progress, under occasional fire from the fort, a third battery was built three hundred yards in advance of the first, or ten-inch mortar battery. This work mounted four Parrott pieces, and by the 24th the armament was complete, and the men waiting the order to begin. Summoned to surrender, and refusing, General Parke ordered in the fleet to assist, and, at daylight of the 25th, the men of I were in their forts ready to open fire. An infantry regiment was sent to strengthen the picket line away to the front, to repel sortie, or make assaults. As the time-piece showed the hour of five A.M., a single gun from the Parrott battery aroused the garrison. Captain Ammon, behind the parapet of the ten-inch mortar battery, fired the second gun, and then, from all the batteries, amid tongues of fire and clouds of smoke, twelve huge shells rose in the air and descended upon the fort. One shell, fired by Captain Ammon, struck within the water battery, and, exploding, killed a terrified sentinel standing near. For a time the fort was silent. First a thirty-two pound shot came with a rush into the sand hills, then others followed, till, within three hours from the first shot, Macon had eighteen heavy guns at work, pouring shot and shell at redoubt and batteries. Meanwhile the mortars had been brought steadily to range, and nearly every shell reached its mark. Twelve Union guns were answered by eighteen rebel, and one of these was a columbiad, one-hundred-and-twenty-eight pounder. About nine o'clock the fire of four gunboats gave assistance to the besiegers, but the roughness of the water compelled them to retire. Ammon's redoubt became the focus of great commotion. The rebel projectiles tore through the parapet, and the jar of the mortars crumbled the rampart. By eleven the men were uncovered, and the battery temporarily silenced. Soon the work was repaired, and the battery opened again accurately and steadily. One by one the rebel guns, mounted *en barbette*, were dismantled and deserted, and by three P.M. the one-hundred-and-twenty-eight pounder only returned our fire. An hour later a flag of truce came out, and at nine A.M. next day Fort Macon was won,—the second United States fort recaptured, Fort Pulaski having fallen into the hands of General Gillmore two weeks before. Wm. Dart, of Ammon's battery, was killed while driving a range-stake for his mortar. During the assault Battery I threw five hundred and sixty shells into the fort. Ammon's command was taken for an artillery garrison, and "Fort Macon, 26th April, 1862," was ordered by Burnside to be inscribed on their colors. The success of I was received with enthusiasm by the regiment, as this was the first victory for the Third Artillery. Battery I remained till December in the fort, and then, responding to orders, reached Newbern December 3, to join a proposed expedition.

The second detail from the regiment was the company of Ashcroft, Battery C, which, armed with two iron field-pieces taken from the enemy, went with the Twenty-third Massachusetts nine miles from the city to guard a bridge. About April 15 the regiment moved camp between the Trent and Neuse roads, and went to work and constructed Fort Totten. Three companies, D, G, and K, became its garrison in May. This fort was armed with twenty-eight captured cannon, two of which were one-hundred-pound pieces. Its parapet, eight feet high and over twelve thick, inclosed seven acres, and was constructed with five faces. The armament of Fort Totten was completed by June. Colonel Ledlie obtaining some of the brass pieces taken in the battle of Newbern, gave two to B and two to F, and drill began under Captains Morrison and Jenny. The third detail was of Battery G, Captain Wall, to garrison a fort at Washington, N. C., on the Tar. June 10, Battery K was organized and sent to General Rend across the Trent. June 28, Battery M was first sent to Fort Rend, on Roanoke Island, and then to Roanoke Island to garrison Fort Hatteras. B and F received a full armament on July 1. The former had two brass twenty-four-pound howitzers, two twelve-pound guns of the same character, and two twelve-pound Wiard's iron and rifled pieces, while horses were obtained from the baggage teams of Massachusetts regiments. About December 1 I received four twenty-pound Parrott, and B six twelve-pound brass

Napoleons. Fortifications were built and strengthened during the summer; and, although in a malarial climate, general health was good. While the Army of the Potomac advanced on Fredericksburg, Foster, in command of North Carolina, organized an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad, and destroy two rebel gunboats building at Williamston. Major Kennedy, in command of the artillery force, had a number of batteries, among which were B, F, H, and K. Foster set out, November 1, with ten thousand men, in the direction of Williamston. Occasional shots grew to a constant discharge. At Old Ford seven hundred infantry and a section of artillery barred progress. They were driven to works at a crossing called Rawle's Mills. Batteries B and K opened fire at these works, while the infantry, extinguishing the fire at the bridge, began to cross the stream, and at a late hour the rebels disappeared. The bridge was repaired, and by morning the advance was resumed. Progress was made, with brief stands at crossings by the enemy, during the day, and by midnight Williamston was reached and passed. Four gunboats, co-operating, moved up the Roanoke in line with the army. Finding no iron-clads at Williamston, Foster advanced to and through Hamilton, exciting a panic among the people, and causing the concentration of a large force in his front. The raid ended, and the batteries of the Third Artillery were disposed on the roads converging on Plymouth, and, with the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, constituted its garrison. November 22, Sergeant L. S. Bradley, Corporal Edward Richardson, and three men of Battery B, were captured while foraging, and afterwards exchanged.

The assault upon Fredericksburg was planned for December, 1862, and Foster, with four full brigades of infantry, two of which were from Massachusetts, and a brigade of artillery having forty guns, manned by one thousand men, was ordered from Newbern to advance upon Goldsboro', North Carolina, and divert forces to that quarter. The force, twelve thousand strong, set out in the early morning of December 11, and, advancing rapidly fourteen miles, reached Deep Gully, a tributary to the Trent, where the advance scattered a rebel picket, and where the force went into camp for the night. The road for a mile was obstructed by felled trees, which a force of black pioneers rapidly cleared with their axes. Various strategic movements accompanied the advance made on the 12th, the fortified positions of the enemy were avoided, and by night the army was four miles beyond Beaver Creek. At nine o'clock of the 13th, after a smart skirmish, reached Southwest Creek, nine miles from Kinston, at a point where one of four bridges crosses the stream. The stream was unfordable, the ravine deep and wooded, but the crossing was defended by but four hundred men and a section of artillery posted in a redoubt. Lieutenant Day's section of Battery B was with the advance, and was posted on the bluff commanding the rebel work. Depressing the pieces, the second shot disabled one rebel gun, and the other was soon silenced. The other sections of the battery shelled the woods farther to the right. The infantry, crossing on a mill-dam above the bridge, flanked and won the redoubt, a six-pound gun, and some prisoners. The rest in camp was taken without stopping to prepare coffee, so weary were the men, and after a hurried meal, taken at five next morning, the command advanced straight upon Kinston. The Ninth New Jersey Cavalry and Day's section of Battery B were in advance. Across the road, at a distance of two miles from Kinston bridge, our forces came upon the enemy, six thousand strong, under General Evans. His forces were in line of battle on a hill crossing the road. In front was a swamp, to the west woods, and the Kinston road led to the centre of the rebel position. The infantry came up, deployed, and opened fire. Under personal direction of General Foster, Batteries B, F, and I, of the Third New York, were placed by the road a half-mile in rear of the line of attack. The infantry advanced through the swamp, and fought their way towards the hill, from whose crest the rebel artillery vainly sought to make the woods untenable. An opportunity to cut off a rebel force retreating on our right was lost by dilatory movement. The rebels slowly gave way, but persistently held the heights. A bayonet charge broke the lines, and Evans was defeated. Retreating with the main body to Kinston, he ordered the bridge fired, and the service was performed. An attempt to save the bridge was successful. While this was in progress B and K engaged a five-gun battery across the stream in a redoubt, and soon silenced its fire. Forty-four prisoners were taken by these batteries. The enemy were prevented from removing valuable supplies by the fire from the long-range guns of E and I. News of Burnside's repulse came, and Lee telegraphed Smith at Goldsboro' he could have thirty thousand men if wanted. Foster resolved to advance on Goldsboro'. Recrossing the bridge, he marched swiftly up the south bank of the river, and bivouacked near Whitehall. The cavalry were sent to make a dash at Mount Olive Station, while the army engaged and diverted the enemy at the river. The light batteries were planted at the base of a slope, the heavier guns of E and I near the crest. From thirty cannon on our side a heavy discharge was opened and maintained. The enemy replied with ten guns, which were silenced. Feints of crossing were made; then, leaving a force of sharpshooters to keep up a semblance, Foster resumed his march on Goldsboro', through

heavy woods, and halted three miles from the railroad bridge over the Neuse. The cavalry returned at midnight, having for the first time interrupted mail and telegraphic communication between Virginia and the cities south. The railroad bridge was two hundred feet long, had taken a year to build, and was a handsome wood structure. The enemy concentrated for its defense. The infantry engaged a force under Clingman, defeated them, and approached the bridge. Batteries B, E, H, and I arriving, took position, and silenced a rebel battery. A train laden with reinforcements, under General Pettigrew, approached, and was shelled with effect. An effort to burn the bridge failed; a second volunteer trial ended in failure; other attempts were unsuccessful, until the object was attained by Lieutenant G. W. Graham, the post fires being supplied by Battery B. While the bridge burned a fire was opened upon it by artillery, to prevent an attempt to save it. Rebel reinforcements began to come in rapidly, until their forces far exceeded the army of Foster, who, at three in the afternoon, began a return to Newbern. A brigade under Lee, and B under Morrison, remained on the field. A party of rebels were seen standing on the railroad bank, and, being approached by Morrison, sped out of sight. Two guns were unlimbered, and several shells thrown beyond the embankment; there was no reply, and the guns rejoined the battery. Immediately three rebel regiments sprang upon the embankment in line of battle, and moved quickly upon the battery. With celerity the six Napoleons were placed in battery, unlimbered, and loaded with canister and spherical case. Volley succeeded volley, and still the enemy came on. At forty rods' distance the battery discharged double loads of canister. It was beyond endurance; they broke and ran for the embankment, while pursuing shell swept among them as long as one was in sight. The flags lay in sight on the field, and three hundred dead and wounded attested Morrison's withering accuracy.

The return to Newbern was accomplished by the 20th, and the artillery won official commendation. In March, 1863, Lee sent D. H. Hill, with twenty thousand men, to drive Foster from the State. On March 13 an attack was made on Newbern, and failed. Four days later, Hill advanced on Washington, garrisoned by twenty-two hundred men, and by the 29th beleaguered the place. Foster threw himself into the place before the place was entirely invested, and arranged skillfully for defense. Hill demanded a surrender, but did not assault on being refused, but erecting batteries, began a siege which lasted seventeen days.

The time of the original Third Artillery expired in May, 1863, and they were assembled at Newbern, where they set sail in steamers for home. A formal and grand reception met the battalion at Auburn, and an address was made them by Secretary Seward. The men were mustered out on June 2. The disbanded soldiers of Cayuga and Seneca Counties were called together, to aid in defense of New York City during the riot, and quickly responded, but before they could be organized the danger had passed. The discharge of the two-years' men reduced the ranks of the Third Artillery to eight hundred and eighty-nine men. A, C, D, and K were transferred to E, K, and I, and twelve batteries were reduced to eight, one of which, known as the First New York Independent, was with the Army of the Potomac, and was known on the rolls as Battery L. Many of the men mustered out of the Third went into a new regiment, known as the Sixteenth Artillery, and did excellent service.

Foster's army, known as the Eighteenth Army Corps, assembled at Beaufort to take Wilmington. No help being practicable from the navy, the corps was directed to proceed to Charleston and assist DuPont in an assault upon that city. The Third Artillery was disembarked at St. Helena. DuPont was not ready, and two months passed idly away. On April 1 the troops to make the attack on Charleston were embarked. On the 7th the assault was made by the iron-clads, and was bravely continued for three hours. During the attack Hunter landed four thousand men on Folly Island, with Batteries B and F, and after the failure of attack the force was strengthened with four thousand more. The rest of the Third Artillery was posted partly at Beaufort, and a part at St. Helena. On April 23 it was sent to Newbern, leaving behind its guns. A few days after landing at Folly Island, Battery B was taken to Seabrook Island to strengthen the forces there. In June it was ordered to Morris Island. Gillmore took command in June, and energetically labored at planting batteries, and by July 9 was ready to open. July 10 was passed in heavy bombardment, and the hitherto dominant rebel artillery began to find themselves put on the defensive. Unsuccessful attempts were made to carry Fort Wagner, and a siege was inaugurated. Batteries B and F, ordered up from Folly Island, took position near the extreme right, and, while a guard against sortie, managed to restrain the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the fort. Lieutenant Day was ordered to make a breastwork on the beach during the night; B responded, and, using an old boat for a basis, a pile of sand was raised upon it. Wooden boxes, used in transporting heavy shells, were plenty, and, filled with sand, answered for bags. Morning came, and the new work received its baptism in a round from a carronade of six four-pound balls.

August 22, Battery B was placed in garrison in Fort Shaw. Fort Wagner



fell into our hands September 6, and F retired with its guns to camp. The bombardment of Sumter, constantly kept up, reduced the work to ruin. In November, Lieutenant Day, of B, was promoted to captain of F. This battery was engaged, in February, 1864, in an expedition to John's Island, S. C. Deserted by infantry within half a mile of the enemy, Captain Day had the good fortune to withdraw his battery in safety, and on April 22 was taken by steamer to Beaufort, and there encamped.

A second expedition to John's Island was made in July, 1864. Batteries B and F were with the force, which was quite heavy. Advance, with considerable opposition, was made towards Charleston, the enemy augmenting in force as they retired. On the 7th of July the head of the column was checked by a four-gun battery planted in a redoubt. The Twenty-sixth, colored, charged upon it five successive times, and, each time repulsed, lost a total of ninety-seven killed and wounded. F Battery took position, and silenced the battery next morning, and from this point the spires of Charleston were discernible. A creek, crossed by an open plank bridge, was covered with men, and the batteries withdrawn and trained to bear upon it, while a line of breastworks was thrown up. At half-past five in the morning, in the midst of a dense fog, the rebels made their expected attack, and the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York, on picket, were driven in disorder before their lines, many captured, and the rest crowded over the bridge. After them came the rebels, rushing for the bridge. Blast after blast of canister, from the double-shotted guns of B, strewed the ground with dead, while F on the right and the infantry poured in a deadly fire. Routed, the rebels received reinforcements and tried it again, with a like result. The gray ranks betook themselves to the tree-tops to pick off the gunners. B raised the muzzles of her cannon and riddled the tree-tops, turning the guns to rake with canister. And this was a failure to the rebels, who, opening fire with a single gun, it was dismounted at three hundred yards' distance by a solid shot from B, the gun having been sighted by Lieutenant Crocker. The rebel loss was two hundred and fifty. To the regret of the men, orders were given to withdraw, and the batteries returned to their former positions.

In March, 1864, the Third Artillery was reinforced by the arrival of four hundred and fifty-nine recruits, from whom two batteries were formed, and known as D and G. Battery D, commanded by Captain Van Heusen, was composed almost entirely of Seneca County men. Batteries E and K were now sent to Virginia, where H and M had gone the previous fall. John J. Peck, commanding the army in North Carolina, saw signs indicative of a rebel attack upon his positions, and placed himself on guard as far as possible. On April 20, Hoke, with seven thousand men and three batteries, captured Plymouth, with General Wessels and two thousand prisoners. The rebel ram "Albemarle" assisted in the result. Peck was called to Virginia. I. N. Palmer was his successor. He ordered Washington evacuated, and Hoke now felt sure of Newbern, which place he approached on May 4, and on the morning of the 6th summoned Newbern to surrender. But the "Albemarle" was met at the entrance of Albemarle Sound, and driven back by our boats, and Hoke on receipt of this intelligence retreated. In September the yellow fever entered Newbern, and thirty-seven men of Battery D, alone, fell a prey to this scourge. With the coming of frost, October 9, the disease was checked. During this month the regiment was recruited to twenty-five hundred men and eleven full batteries. Battery A, from Cayuga, a soldierly body of men, arrived on the 20th, and became the garrison of Fort Anderson. About November 15, 1864, Foster was ordered to collect all available forces to move upon and destroy a portion of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad as a preliminary to aid Sherman, who had set out from Atlanta on his march to the sea. Five thousand veteran soldiers were gathered, and with them were B and F, the former with Captain Mercereau, the latter with Lieutenant Titus in command. The force, after various experiences, were found at daylight of November 30, on the march down the Savannah Turnpike. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, in the advance, engaged the rebel picket, and nearing the corner of the straight Grahamville Road, a section of twelve-pound cannon opened on our column, and the rank vegetation was fired. A section of B, under Lieutenants Wildt and Crocker, took position, and a score of well-aimed shots sent the rebels to the right-about. Driving the enemy towards Grahamville, over two miles, the rebel artillery made a brief stand and was routed by B. During this artillery duel a solid twelve-pound shot struck Lieutenant Wildt in the groin, rushed on and killed a horse and an infantry soldier. A stretcher was brought, and the brave fellow was taken to a church in the rear. With fresh forces the enemy now made a determined stand at Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamville. Here was a position naturally and artificially strong. In front was a swamp, through which flowed a creek, crossed by a wooden bridge, upon which nine cannon were trained. Upon the crest of the hill was a redoubt, and trenches on either flank were manned by two thousand men. A heroic charge was made by the Fifty-fifth, colored, and proved in vain. The artillery was now ordered to

open, and Lieutenant Crocker, with a section of B, from the only available ground at forks of the road, opened fire at six hundred yards' distance. Cheering, three colored regiments charged, but were repulsed, and the rebels charged in return, and several times some of them crossed the bridge. Captain Mercereau's section of B came up, and the four guns did their part in repelling the enemy. Lieutenant Crocker received a musket-ball in the right eye, but fought his guns for an hour after. Seven men were wounded. B, completely exhausted, with guns too hot to fire, was then relieved by F, which worked its guns rapidly and encouraged the infantry in their attacks. Night came, and Foster, relinquishing the attack, retired from the field, Clark, of F, being the last to leave. Wildt died shortly after the amputation of his leg. On December 6, Foster renewed his attempts on the railroad, and Battery F was engaged to good purpose, a single spherical case-shot laying low ten men. From Foster's position on the 8th the railroad was within range. The intervening timber was slashed, and every train ran the gauntlet of the battery. The position of Foster held six thousand men in his front, and Sherman came out upon the coast with but fifteen thousand, under Hardie, to keep back his veterans from Savannah. Foster brought B and A Battery of the Third Rhode Island from Boyd's Landing to relieve F. The railroad was now rendered impassable, and Hardee hastened to evacuate and retreat into South Carolina. Co-operating with the advance of Sherman, B and F were a portion of the forces sent by Foster to amuse the enemy and attract his attention.

On February 17 Charleston was evacuated, and its first Union artillery occupants were a detachment of B in garrison at Fort Shaw in charge of equipage. Batteries B and F were ordered to trenches, running from the Ashley to the Cooper, and lay in camp for some time.

On April 14, 1865, amid national salutes fired by B, F, and the harbor forts, the same flag hauled down four years before was raised again on battered Sumter—ours again!

When Sherman set out from Savannah for Goldsboro', the old Twenty-third Army Corps of Schofield, twenty-one thousand strong, came from Tennessee and landed at Fort Fisher. Wilmington having been captured, J. D. Cox's Division was sent to Newbern preparatory to an advance towards the objective point.

On March 1 Cox formed two divisions, each six thousand strong; one under Palmer, the other under S. P. Carter. In the first was Battery D, Captain Van Heusen; and in the second, Battery I, four guns,—one section being left at Newbern. The advance began March 3, and by the 7th the troops were at Southwest Creek, which ran at right angles to the Union advance. Here the enemy were in force. Our skirmishers along the banks of the creek opened a sharp fire of musketry, while a section of D, under Lieutenant Stevenson, threw shell into a rebel redoubt on the other bank, and drew a reply. At dark, the section, having fired a hundred shots, drew back and took position on the extreme right, where, being joined by the other sections, it had six guns. The place of Stevenson's section was supplied by Battery I, in a position retired from that of B. To guard against attack, works were thrown up, and a heavy starting of timber made during the night. On the morning of the 8th General Carter sent a force to reconnoitre the bridge, and with them was Seymour's section of Battery I. When within one thousand yards of the bridge, the guns were put in position, and shelled the bridge. For three hours occasional firing was kept up, when in a moment the din of battle raged around. General Hoke had brought around three brigades between Upham's force and the Union works. As Seymour heard the rebel yells and sputtering fire, he limbered up and started for the rear. One piece thundered through the rebel lines, and reached the works. The other was delayed, and before it could go a dozen rods the horses were shot down and the gun taken. Some of the men escaped, but John and James Hart, J. C. Langham, A. J. Hawks, and A. Kellaborn were captured; but few of Upton's men escaped. Hoke now attempted to crush Cox before the other division of Couch should arrive. All along our line his veterans tried to break through the slashing and abattis, but in vain. The enemy carried the skirmish line of rifle-pits at the centre, and tried hard for the main line. Here was Battery D with four guns; and, under severe fire, they held to their work unflinchingly. Ruger arrived with a division and formed along the centre. The enemy were driven back, and the rifle-pits retaken. On the 9th Schofield arrived, and Hoke still kept up a fire of artillery and musketry. The breastworks crossing the Kinston Pike on the left flank turned to the left at right angles and ran parallel to the pike for a half-mile to the road by which Couch was expected. Here Batteries G and I and the Sixth Michigan were stationed. The breastworks of I were made of logs, over which dirt was thrown by the use of tin plates.

On the morning of the 10th, where a division of Union troops was expected, a corps of men in gray, in dense columns, was moving forward. In a moment our cannon and musketry had opened a murderous fire, yet still the enemy surged onward. A piece of Battery I, on the pike, commanding the crossing, sent shot after shot in rapid succession into the butternut ranks, until when they were but

a few yards away the mass halted, hesitated, and then fled to the sheltering woods. The rebel advance from the woods was greeted by a severe and continued fire as it came nearer and reached the abattis; here it halted and opened a rapid, steady fire. Reinforcements came to the Union line, and within ten minutes the rebels gave way. As they fell back, our men cheered loudly; and a large force placed by Hoke opposite our centre, taking this as the signal of success, charged forward and met severe repulse. Again the rebels charged on the left, and were repulsed. A third charge was made with desperation; the abattis was crossed, and some of the more daring were struck down almost at the muzzles of the guns. The main force finally fell back, and nearly a thousand caught by the abattis were captured. The battle had lasted but half an hour, and the rebels had lost two thousand men killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners. Hood was satisfied to retire upon his works. Schofield's second division arrived at dark; and he found himself in command of twenty thousand exultant men. Hoke now retreated, burning bridges and evacuating powerful and extensive intrenchments, while Schofield pushed forward and occupied Kinston. The rebels in light force skirmished with Schofield's force, while Hoke had gone to assist Johnson in an attack upon Sherman. The battle of Bentonville was a final effort, and soon the army of Schofield was joined to their old comrades of the West, and while preparing for a grand and final move the tidings of Lee's surrender electrified the camp. Hard after Johnson the army pushed on to and through Raleigh. There the New York batteries took part in a grand review, and won especial notice from Sherman. June 19, orders to return home were received. Transportation was furnished to Syracuse, New York, whence the men went to their homes. The regiment numbered twenty-two hundred men when discharged, and had received a total of forty-four hundred and eight. It lost by disease two hundred and forty-seven men; killed in battle, fifteen; wounded, two hundred and thirty-three; prisoners, seventy; deserters (bounty-jumpers), three hundred and forty-seven. Ten guns were lost by capture, one by bursting. The services of this organization in the various fields was conducive in many instances to turn a threatened disaster into victory; its fire was deadly, and its batteries, as we have seen, without support, have contended heroically with charging masses, and have given ground only when further stay would be madness.

A large number of men from Seneca County were in these companies, and so far as possible an attempt has been made to speak particularly of the batteries manned by them. While they had approved themselves good soldiers, they have in these succeeding years shown themselves good citizens, and many of them may be found to-day active in honored and useful positions, and rightfully proud of their service in the ranks of the Third New York Artillery.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—FIRST PHYSICIAN IN SENECA COUNTY— BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PROFESSION IN THE COUNTY.

A COUNTY medical society existed in Seneca at an early period, but the organization was abandoned in about the year 1840. Unfortunately, all the records of this pioneer association are lost. The transactions of the State Medical Society show that at its meeting in Albany, February 6, 1810, Dr. Oliver C. Comstock presented his credentials from Seneca County and took his seat in that body. He was a prominent citizen, and represented this County in the Legislature in 1810, and two years afterward was appointed Judge of the County.

In 1829 the State Medical Society acknowledges the receipt of two dollars from the Seneca County Society, through Dr. Caleb Loring, its secretary, and his name appears in the State transactions for the years 1830-31, as secretary, that being the only office reported.

After a period of about twenty-five years, August 1, 1865, the present society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Dr. Gardner Welles; Vice-President, Dr. Alfred Bolter; Secretary, Dr. F. B. Seelye; Treasurer, Dr. O. S. Patterson; Censors, Drs. James Flood, W. W. Wheeler, E. J. Schoonmaker. Since that period the society has been well sustained, and has proved a useful and important organization. The present officers are as follows: President, Dr. S. R. Welles; Vice-President, Dr. Elias Lester; Secretary, Dr. E. J. Schoonmaker; Treasurer, Dr. J. Dennison; Censors, Drs. A. Bolter, E. J. Schoonmaker, and W. W. Wheeler.

The following extracts and biographical sketches are from an address delivered before the Seneca County Medical Society in July last, by Dr. A. J. Alleman, of Varick.

The first physician who located in Seneca County was Dr. SILAS HALSEY, who was born in Southampton, Long Island, October 6, 1743. He studied medicine at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in about the year 1764 he was licensed by a medical board, when he returned to his native county and began the practice of his profession, where he remained until 1776. Being a rebel, he became very obnoxious to the British; and was compelled to seek shelter in Killingsford, Connecticut, remaining there until the close of the war. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle he, together with several others, started westward in a skiff, and finally landed at what is now known as Lodi Landing, where he struck his tent and called it home. He removed his family to Lodi Landing in the following spring, and there remained an honored and respected citizen until his death, which occurred October 1, 1832.

DR. JARED SANDFORD was the next physician. He was born in Southampton, February 19, 1774, and studied medicine under the instruction of his brother, James Sandford, of Huntington, Long Island. He graduated at Columbia Medical College in the winter of 1793-4, and during the latter year located about two miles south of the present village of Ovid, on premises now owned by a Mr. Eastman. Dr. Sandford was a man of ability in his profession, and was evidently appreciated by the people aside from his professional services. He was the first County Judge of Seneca County, in 1803, and the first will was admitted to probate before him in 1804. He was also the first Postmaster in the County. He was a skillful practitioner, and, as an old gentleman remarked, "to get Dr. Sandford to doctor you was to get well." He was stricken down amidst a life of usefulness, August 18, 1817.

DR. ETHAN WATSON was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, January 11, 1780. He studied his profession with Dr. Woodward, of Torrington, Connecticut, and was licensed to practice by a Medical Board, in 1801. In 1801 he located at what is now called Frelie's Landing, in the town of Romulus, and in the spring of 1807 he removed to Romulusville, where he remained in active practice, highly esteemed as a physician, until a few years previous to his death, which occurred May 28, 1858. He, with Dr. Sandford, organized the first Medical Board, about the year 1814-15. Dr. Watson was a relative and namesake of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and was imbued with many of the characteristics of that illustrious chieftain.

DR. HUMPHREY C. WATSON, a nephew and student of Dr. Ethan Watson, graduated at Albany in 1842; settled in Romulus, and succeeded his uncle in practice. He moved West in 1852.

DR. E. DORCHESTER, a graduate of Geneva Medical College, located in Ovid in 1849; and upon the removal of Dr. Watson he located in Romulus, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Geneva, New York.

DR. RICHARD DEY succeeded Dr. Dorchester in Romulus, where he is still practicing.

DR. JOHN L. EASTMAN, a native of Massachusetts, located in Ovid in 1817, and in the following year moved to the residence of the late Dr. Sandford in Lodi, and subsequently married the widow of Dr. Sandford. He died in Lodi in 1857.

DR. CLAUDIUS C. COAN was born in 1794, and studied medicine with Dr. Duncan, of Canandaigua. He was licensed to practice, and in 1816 located at Townsendville, and was highly esteemed as a practitioner. He is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

DR. PETER COVERT, a native of New Jersey, located in Ovid in 1818, and practiced medicine there many years, and died in 1868.

DR. N. W. FOLWELL, a graduate of Fairfield Medical College and student of Dr. Coan, located in Lodi—as a partner of the latter—in 1830. He has abandoned the active practice of his profession, and is residing in Romulus.

DR. ALFRED BOLTER was born in Massachusetts, studied medicine with Dr. Coan, graduated at the Geneva Medical College in 1837 or 1838, and soon after located in the village of Ovid, where he still resides, a successful surgeon.

DR. P. H. FLOOD was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, studied medicine with Dr. Gearhart, of Washingtonville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1841, and the same year located at Lodi Centre. He moved to Elmira in 1854. In 1862 he entered the army as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers, and remained in the service until 1865. He was elected Mayor of the city of Elmira two successive years, 1871-72. Dr. Flood still resides in Elmira, and has become a celebrated surgeon.

DR. JAMES FLOOD was born in Pennsylvania in 1826. He studied with his brother, Dr. P. H. Flood, and in 1850 graduated at the Geneva Medical College. Immediately after graduating he located at Lodi Centre, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to the village of Geneva.

DR. JAMES KENNEDY, a student of Dr. James Flood, and a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, located in Lodi Centre in 1868. Died in May, 1873.

DR. WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, a student of Dr. P. H. Flood, graduated at the



Geneva Medical College, and located at Townsendville in 1848, where he remained two years.

DR. LEWIS POST, a native of Seneca County, located in Lodi Village in 1834, and has continued the practice of medicine to the present time. He served two years in the army during the late Rebellion, represented this County in the Legislature in 1864, and is the present Member of Assembly.

DR. J. DUNN is a native of New Jersey, graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1847, and during the same year located in Lodi Village, where he still continues in active practice.

DR. C. R. KEYES, a student of Dr. James Flood, graduated at Detroit Medical College, Michigan, and located in Lodi in 1875.

DR. ROSE was the first physician in Farmer Village, locating in 1797.

DR. R. S. BOWEN came to this village in 1816.

DR. ALMY located in the following year, 1817.

DR. WILLIAM KIDDER settled in the village soon after Dr. Almy.

DR. WHEELER graduated at Fairfield Medical College in 1829, and soon after located at Farmer Village, where for many years he had a large and lucrative practice. He died in 1861.

DR. H. C. SKINNER located here after Dr. Wheeler.

DR. R. F. COLEMAN was also a practicing physician in this village.

DR. W. W. WHEELER graduated at the Geneva Medical College in 1861, and the same year began the practice of his profession, which he still continues.

DR. C. C. WHEELER graduated at the Buffalo Medical College in 1848, and is now practicing in Farmer.

DR. J. DENNISON located at Hayt's Corners in 1866, and is still practicing his profession at that place.

DR. GARDNER WELLES was born in the town of Gilead, Tolland County, Connecticut, August 26, 1784. He studied his profession with Joseph White, M.D., the celebrated physician and surgeon of Cherry Valley, New York. Dr. Welles was licensed to practice medicine November 1, 1809, and in the following year settled in Junius, and in 1816 located in Waterloo, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 18, 1872.

DR. LINUS ELY was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 26, 1786. He studied medicine with Dr. Crane, of Warren, Herkimer County, New York. He soon after located in Junius, and subsequently formed a copartnership with Dr. Welles. They continued in business until 1816, when Dr. Welles moved to Waterloo. Dr. Ely remained in Junius practicing his profession until the winter of 1852-53, when he removed to Clyde, where he passed the remainder of his life pleasantly surrounded by his family and friends. He died May 1, 1864.

Aside from Drs. Welles and Ely, the following physicians practiced in Junius: Puffer, Randolph Welles, Coppt, Shelden, and Horace Smith.

DR. E. J. SCHOONMAKER was born in the town of Rochester, in the county of Ulster, in the year 1824. At the age of twelve years his parents moved to Seneca County, and located on a farm in the town of Tyre, Magee's Corners. His early school days were spent in Waterloo, where he completed his academic course. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Jacob Hasbrouck, of Tyre, and continued in his office for two years. The third year he was in the office of Dr. Landon Welles, of Waterloo. He attended three courses of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and graduated at the same place in the year 1848. He commenced the practice of his profession in the spring of 1848, in Tyre, Magee's Corners, and has continued in the same place ever since. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1857, and has held the office ever since.

DR. JACOB HASBROUCK was born April 2, 1800, in the town of Marbletown, in the county of Ulster, New York. He completed his academic course at Kingston, Ulster County, entered Union College in 1815, and graduated at the same place in 1819. He commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the instruction of Dr. Henry Hornbeck, of Walkill, Ulster County, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the year 1822. Commenced the practice of medicine in the town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York, where he remained three years. Moved to the town of Marbletown, in the same county, and was in active practice for seventeen years. He then moved to Seneca County, located in the town of Tyre, and continued in the practice of his profession for six or seven years, after which he relinquished the practice of medicine, and devoted his time to agriculture. He died December 26, 1862.

DR. T. C. MAGEE located at Magee's Corners in 1816 or 1817, and for many years was a substantial member of the profession.

DR. JAMES A. HAHN was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1804. He studied medicine with Professor Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1824. He was resident physician in Blockley College Hospital. He located in this County in 1826, first in Fayette, then Canoga, afterward Bearytown, and subsequently in

Waterloo. After a successful career of about eighteen years, he moved to Marshall, Michigan, locating there in 1844, where he was twice elected to the office of Mayor. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Chicago, where he practiced his profession, and also served six years as Alderman, two years as City Physician, and was President of the Chicago Board of Health at the time of his death, which occurred October 25, 1875.

DRS. PARKER and TAYLOR located in Scauyes in an early day, but little is known of their history.

DR. PITNEY was a pioneer practitioner at the "Kingdom." He remained but a short time, and located in Auburn, New York, and subsequently became a distinguished surgeon.

DR. ELLIOTT was Dr. Pitney's successor at the "Kingdom."

DR. STEWART was the first physician that located at Waterloo. He kept a drug store in part of Swift's mercantile establishment, and afterwards sold to Dr. Caleb Loring. In 1817 there were practicing in Waterloo, Drs. Stewart, Fifield, Welles, and Loring. Stewart is still residing in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Fifield died a few years since; Loring died in 1865, and Welles in 1872.

DR. ELDER located in 1820, and remained until 1830.

DR. NORMAN EDDY from 1835 to 1836.

DR. PERRINE from 1840 to 1845.

DR. LANDON WELLES from 1845 to 1868, when he died.

DR. O. S. PATTERSON erected a dwelling in Scauyes in 1840, which was successively occupied by Drs. J. E. Smith, J. H. Sternburg, and A. A. Alleman. Dr. Patterson subsequently removed to the Williams "Mansion," and continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1869.

DR. ABIJAH HUBBARD settled in Waterloo in 1806, and practiced until his death, in 1826.

DR. FRISBIE was practicing in this village in 1815.

DR. WIRTS located in Waterloo in 1830; is now dead.

DRS. S. R. WELLES, J. H. STERNBERG, J. W. DAY, and WM. WACHTER are the resident practitioners.

Dr. Lewis Oakley early located in West Fayette. Dr. Daniel Hudson also located in West Fayette in 1820, and remained fifteen years. Dr. O. S. Patterson also located here. In Bearytown, Drs. Hahn, Childs, Emmons, Sutherland, De Groff, Sayer, Flickinger, Frank H. Flood. In Canoga, Drs. Patterson in 1815, Chitsey in 1816, Aaron Davis in 1817, Frank Hahn and H. L. Eddy in 1839. In other portions of the town, Drs. Hunt, Roice, Harkness, Sayer, and Rogers. In Varick, Drs. Leman, Vantyne, Goss, Glauner, and Alleman.

In Seneca Falls, Dr. Franklin Lang was the first physician; he located in 1807, and died in 1830. Dr. Keeler located in 1810; Dr. Bellows in 1812, and for a long time was the principal physician in the place. He was succeeded by his son, James Bellows, who commenced practicing in 1847, and died in 1864. Dr. T. H. Swaby was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1817, located in Seneca Falls in 1840, and died in 1843; Dr. John S. Clark located in 1843, and remained until 1856; Dr. L. M. Carson in 1850, died in 1852; Dr. W. A. Swaby located in 1862, and is still practicing; Dr. S. S. Covert in 1852, and remained one year; Dr. Dunham in 1858; Dr. Howe in 1851; Dr. Davis in 1853; Dr. Seelye in 1864; Dr. Lester in 1865; Dr. White in 1866, and Dr. Purdy in 1869.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### CONCLUSION.

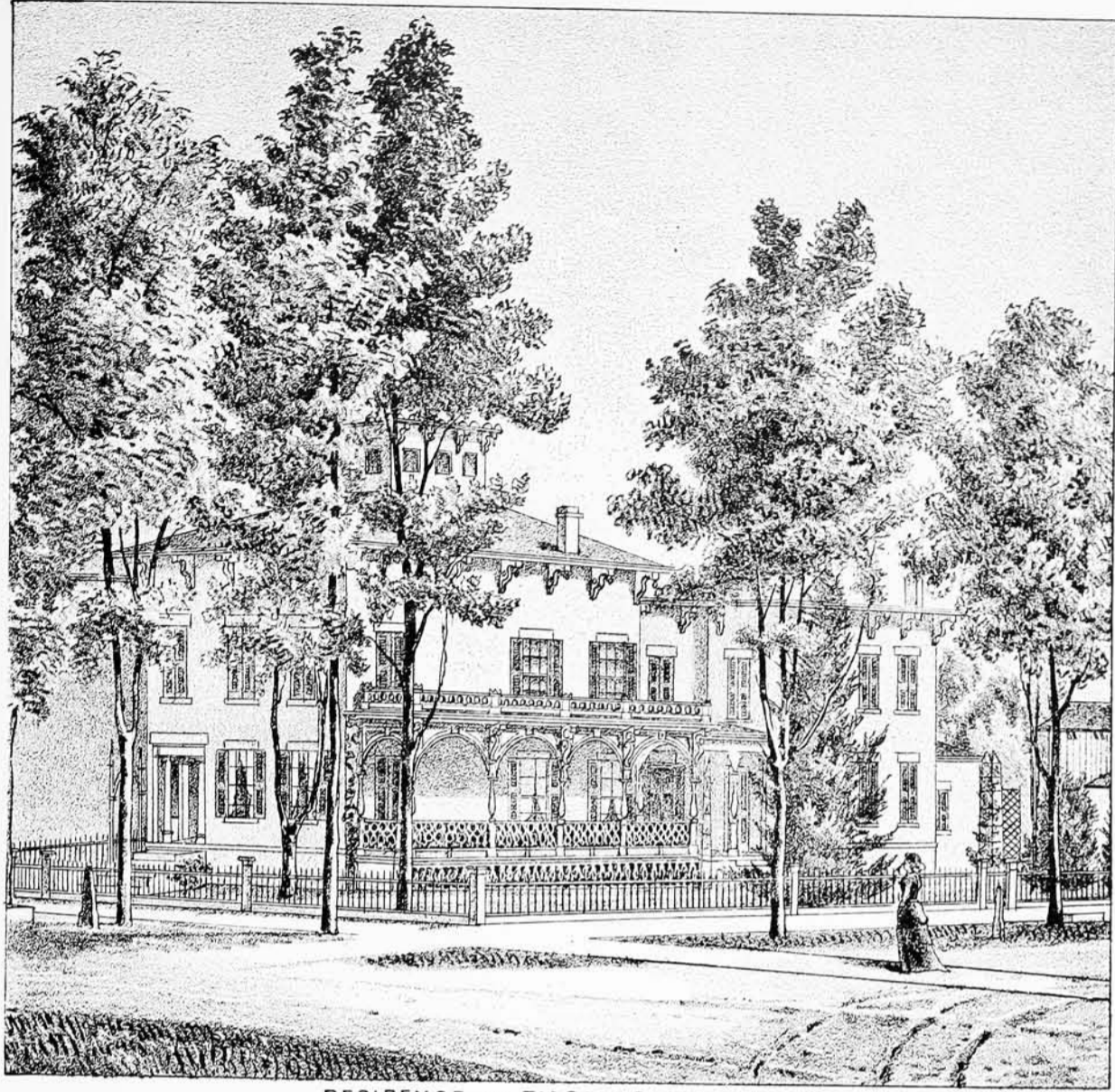
OUR task is done, and from early settlement to present permanence the varied interests of the towns and villages of Seneca County have been studiously considered. We have seen the settler upon the clearing, the millwright erecting the mills upon the stream, the many landlords in their wayside taverns, the teachers in the log school-houses, and the preacher at times under the open canopy of the sky. Again the wild woods have been peopled by the Indian, and the deer have been seen leaping through the clearings. While some have migrated farther west, families yet more numerous have moved in and more than filled their places. Large farms have been apportioned to the ability to cultivate, and agriculture has been conducted by intelligence. We have noted the organization of towns, the origin and growth of manufactures, and notable incidents of the early day. Again Cayuga bridge is built, and the old turnpike is crowded

with team, train, troops, and travelers. Again the taverns are crowded with lodgers, Mynderse conducts the business of the Bayard Company at Seneca Falls, and Swift and Williams develop the resources of Waterloo. Desirous only of a complete history of Seneca County, every source has been made available and every assistance thankfully received. Pioneers, clergymen, editors and others have contributed valuable materials in such numbers as to prevent other than general hearty acknowledgments. The history of the Fiftieth Engineers is the handiwork of one of its most efficient officers, Colonel McDonald, and that of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth the joint production of Generals Guion and Murray, approved soldiers in command of that excellent regiment. The record of other regiments has been taken from the press and from volumes of regimental history. Organizations not given are omitted only on the ground of want of space, and a history in detail would constitute a library.

Seneca County, bounded by beautiful lakes, small in area, favored in position,

desirable as a home or place of business, has no paltry showing in comparison with others. Her history teaches the value of persistence in carving homes from the native forest, the prosperity resulting from liberality in the use of natural advantages, the influence of highways in directing the tide of travel, the power of early training in school and church in implanting a patriotism and love of order which halts at no obstacle and hesitates at no sacrifice. The press is vigilant and active, high-toned and well supported. The banks are stable and accommodating, conducted by experienced financiers and well supplied with capital. Churches have advanced to a front rank and entered upon an era of promise. Schools are being elevated to a higher plane, and attract much interest. Manufacture experiences the vicissitudes of the times, yet the large establishments continue to prosper. Trade is remunerative, and agriculture, losing in one direction, recovers ground in another. All in all, the past and present augur well for the future.

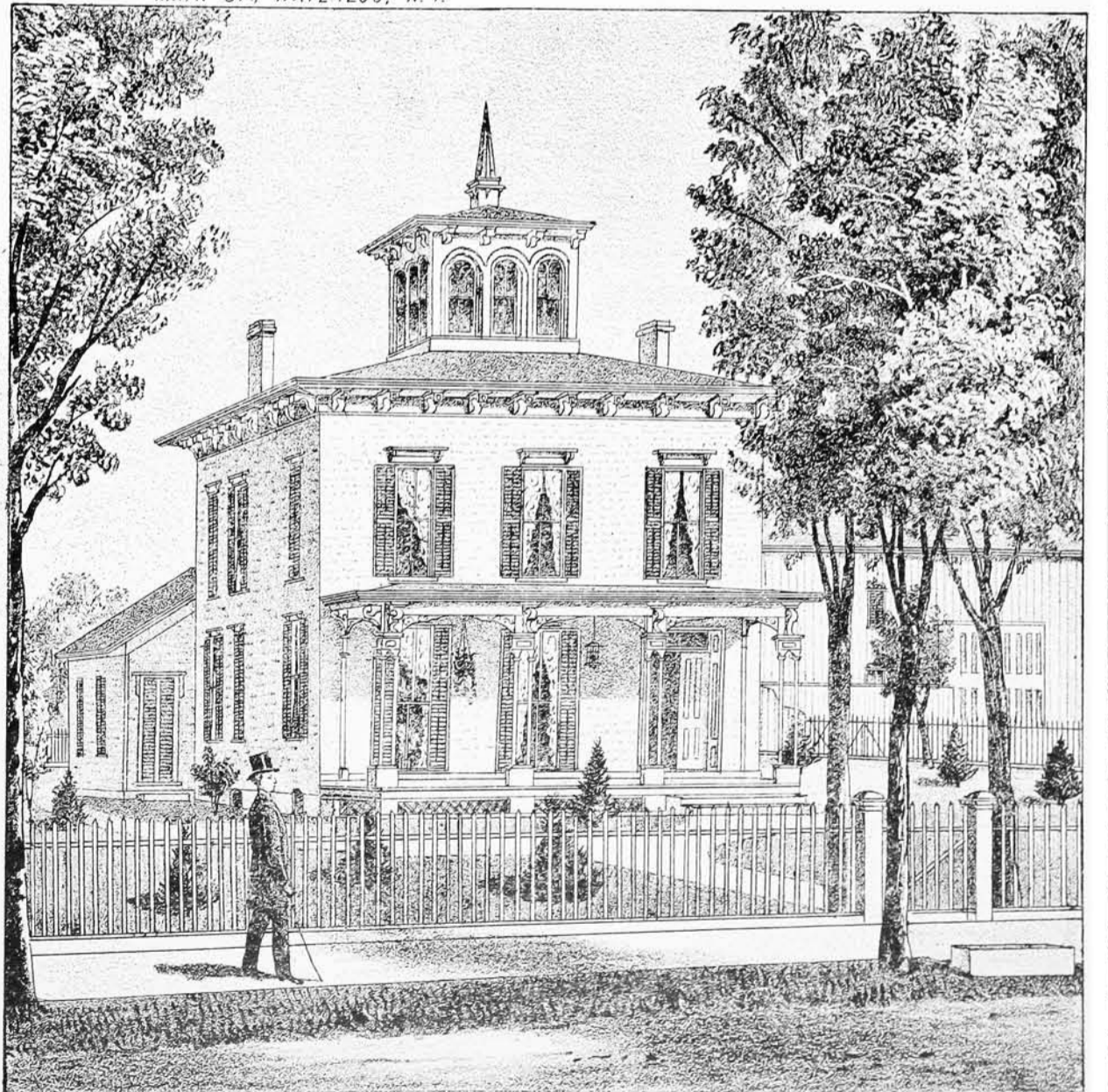




RESIDENCE OF THOMAS FATZINGER,  
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