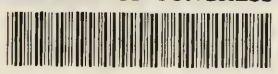


HISTORY
OF



BATTLE FLAG DAY
SEPT. 17, 1879.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.
(Chief Marshal.)

HISTORY
OF
BATTLE-FLAG DAY,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.



PUBLISHED BY
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HARTFORD, CONN.

1880.

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TO OUR
VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
WHOSE DEVOTION TO OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG,
IN PEACE OR WAR,
IS EVER THE HIGHEST TYPE OF LOYALTY,
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

THE spirit of Battle-Flag Day has deeply moved the heart of the people of Connecticut, and made itself felt throughout the Union. An event that so stirred the present should equally rouse the hearts of future generations, and thus perpetuate its suggestions of loyalty and self-sacrifice. For this purpose a full account of all the events of the day, with a history of the regiments that took part in it, and of everything which the occasion evolved, is published in this volume.

Nothing can be said to recommend the book to the public, for the subject of which it treats is so grand that words would but belittle it. At a time when the heat of the struggle had exhaled in a revival of fraternal feelings, when the sorrow of the loss had been washed from its glory, and the brilliancy of the triumph worn from its obligations of duty—at such a time, in the mellow fall of a fruitful year, when the sun had poured the last purple into the grape and burned the last gold upon the apple; then, on the anniversary of a great battle, which had devoured thousands of Connecticut soldiers, gathered the broken remnants of the army of the State and carried their frayed

and torn war-flags to the magnificent Capitol of our commonwealth,—there to rest, mementoes of loyalty and valor in the past and pledges of patriotism and self-sacrifice in the future. These flags appeared to the veterans as the faces of the dead must beam upon their friends in a higher world. May they guard the future as the angels above are said to guard the destiny of those they love below!

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HISTORY OF BATTLE-FLAG DAY.

CHAPTER I.

HARTFORD.

PREPARING FOR THE CELEBRATION—OUTPOST PICKETS.

THE earliest action taken by the State toward the presentation of the battle-flags was by the General Assembly in 1865, which resolved that "the battle-torn and battle-hallowed flags of our brave regiments be most sacredly and tenderly preserved, and used only on public occasions of great solemnity and importance."

Under the special acts and resolutions of the General Assembly, January session, 1879, was passed House Joint Resolution No. 141, regarding Battle Flags, viz. :

"Resolved by this Assembly, That the comptroller, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general shall be a board to have charge of the battle flags of the State, now stored in the State Arsenal, and they are directed to cause suitable cases to be erected in the Capitol, and the flags placed therein."

Approved March 11, 1879.

The resolution was introduced in the House by Colonel Lucius A. Barbour, February 7, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Carlos

Smith of New Haven was chairman. It was reported on favorably in the House, February 14, and the following week, February 21, was explained by Colonel Barbour and passed without opposition. The Senate promptly concurred with the House in its passage. The suggestion that the Veterans of the State should participate in the removal ceremonies was first made by Colonel Dexter R. Wright of New Haven, speaker of the House of Representatives, at a regular meeting of the Legislative Army and Navy Club at Major Thomas McManus's office in Hartford, soon after the resolution was passed. Adjutant-General Harland and Representative Samuel Fessenden of Stamford were among the number present at the meeting. Mr. Fessenden was especially in favor of the suggestion, and manifested a hearty interest in its informal discussion.

The plan for the removal of the flags was gradually developed, and on the 10th of July the following circular was issued by the committee having the transfer in charge:

HARTFORD, July 10, 1879.

The General Assembly of 1879 having ordered the transfer of the battle flags from the State Arsenal to the new Capitol, and having directed the undersigned to make such transfer, it is decided that the removal take place on Wednesday, September 17, 1879. All soldiers and sailors serving in the late war are invited to be present and escort the old colors. The programme for the day will be announced hereafter.

It suggested that each regiment and battery serving in the late war from this State appoint a member to represent the organization in any matters pertaining to arrangements for the parade, and that the name of the member be communicated to the Adjutant-General before August 1st if possible.

CHAUNCEY HOWARD, Comptroller.

EDWARD HARLAND, Adjutant-General.

LEVERETT W. WESSELS, Quartermaster-General.

Nearly a month later the following letter and appointment was forwarded by the Adjutant-General from his home in Norwich :

NORWICH, August 7, 1879.

Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hartford :

General—The committee appointed by the Legislature to remove the battle flags from the Arsenal to the new Capitol have designated the 17th of September for such removal.

The committee have unanimously selected yourself as the most proper person to act as grand marshal on that occasion.

On behalf of the committee I hereby tender you that position, and trust that you will be able to accept the same,

Very respectfully,

EDWARD HARLAND,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

In response to this letter Gen. Hawley issued the following :

HARTFORD, August 12, 1879.

The undersigned hereby announces his grateful acceptance of the duty imposed by the foregoing letter. After consultation with the committee of the State and others, he makes the following preliminary announcements :

The flags borne by the various military organizations of Connecticut during the war of the rebellion will be taken from the Arsenal in Hartford, to the new Capitol, and there deposited in the receptacles prepared for their permanent keeping, on the 17th of September next, by the surviving members of those organizations.

The soldiers will assemble upon Bushnell Park on the day appointed, at 10.30 A.M. A tent will be pitched as the headquarters of each regiment, battery, or other independent body, one for such as served in the navy, and one for all soldiers present who served in the army or the organizations of other States. It is hoped that such meetings of regimental societies as may be deemed necessary before the ceremonies will be held at the headquarters thus designated. Battalion or company organizations for the day will be there perfected. It is specially desired and requested that, so far as

possible, the old color-bearers and guard may resume their duty on this occasion.

No later than 12 the assembly will sound, and a morning return of the forces will be made to the Adjutant-General for the day. The column will march to the Arsenal, where the colors will be taken in charge. Many of the flags are so worn and tattered that they would be seriously injured by further exposure, and they will be carried furled. Guidons bearing the number or title of the regiment or company will be carried at the right and left of each organization. No other banners or inscriptions are desired in the column.

Undoubtedly this will be a more numerous gathering of ex-soldiers than any hitherto held, or any other that may hereafter be expected. All honorably discharged armed defenders of the Union, on land or sea, whether enlisted in this State or elsewhere, and whether of long or short term of service, are most cordially and fraternally invited to come and assist. Those who, by reason of wounds or other disability are unable to march, shall not lose the opportunity to accompany the column. It is most probably the last time the ex-soldiers and sailors will be invited by the honorable commonwealth to assemble as military organizations. They will be most warmly welcomed by all their fellow-citizens, and by none more heartily than by the people of Hartford. They are requested--especially the officers of social regimental organizations--to inform Connecticut soldiers in other States and urge their attendance.

The following officers of the staff of the chief marshal residing in Hartford are announced: Col. John H. Burnham of the Sixteenth, Maj. Thomas McMann of the Twenty-fifth, Capt. L. A. Dickinson of the Twelfth, Capt. John C. Kinney of the Thirteenth, and Lieut. Charles A. Jewell of the Twenty-second. Further appointments will be made to represent the various branches of the service and other parts of the State.

Capt. Kinney will serve for the present as Assistant Adjutant-General, and all communications and inquiries may be addressed to him.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Brig. and Brev. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Marshal.

September 17, 1879 (the anniversary of the Battle of Antietam), was selected as the day on which the transfer

of the flags from the Arsenal to the Capital should be made, and re-union dates of the veteran regiments were changed one by one, as the interest increased, until all had voted to be on hand in line at Hartford on Battle-Flag day.

Pursuant to a call emanating from the Mayor's office, which was as follows :

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF HARTFORD, Aug. 15, 1879.

It has been determined to remove our State flags from the Arsenal to the State-house on the 17th of September. The event will be celebrated by a military display worthy of the occasion. It may safely be assumed that the citizens of Hartford will fulfill their traditions of patriotism and hospitality by assisting the military to carry out their intentions. In conformity with the request of many public-spirited citizens, I do hereby invite all who will encourage the festival by time, money, or advice, to meet on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock at Central Hall.

GEORGE G. SUMNER, *Mayor.*

a committee of arrangements was selected by the citizens of Hartford, as follows :

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Richard D. Hubbard,	George B. Fisher,	Leander Hall,
George G. Sumner,	Eugene L. Kenyon,	James Lockwood,
E. H. Owen,	L. L. Ensworth,	E. S. Cleveland,
James G. Batterson,	John R. Hills,	James M. Dow,
Marshall Jewell,	Roswell W. Brown,	S. A. Hubbard,
William Faxon,	C. B. Boardman,	William H. Talcott,
Mark Howard,	David Mayer,	George E. Hatch,
Roland Mather,	James Ahern,	J. H. Bolton,

A. E. Burr,	Isaac Cross,	J. F. Morris,
H. W. Conklin,	Abram Hollander,	F. M. Brown,
E. S. Tyler,	Thomas F. Galvin,	Levi Woodhouse,
Rowland Swift,	Calvin Day,	John F. Jones,
H. T. Sperry,	David Clark,	W. E. Baker,
Henry C. Robinson,	William H. Green,	M. G. Bulkeley,
Samuel H. Huntington,	W. P. Chamberlain,	J. G. Rathbun,
L. B. Merriam,	C. S. Weatherby,	Seymour Bunnell,
E. G. Parkhurst,	James Kennelly,	N. B. Stevens,
F. S. Brown,	Edgar T. Welles,	B. G. Baldwin,
Milo Hunt,	John M. Ney,	H. P. Hitchcock,
George S. Gilman,	J. N. B. Stevens,	Samuel Harris,
Charles M. Joslyn,	S. R. McNary,	W. H. Burr,
Charles H. Prentice,	Alexander Harbison,	Andrew Heublein,
Charles S. Davidson,	John E. Higgins,	C. M. Talcott,
J. T. McManus,	Joseph R. Hawley,	L. A. Dickinson.

Mayor Sumner presided at the meeting, and in the patriotic address which he delivered advanced the following sentiment:

It is neither ungenerous nor unwise—it is rather most wholesome and just—to remember the war as an appeal to the highest court known to man for the settlement of a vital question as to the character of our government, an appeal honestly and conscientiously brought on the one side, most honorably and skillfully tried on both sides, an appeal which resulted in a final and inevitable decision that for ever stamps upon this government the character of a nation.

Regarded not as the triumphs of a section, but as the triumphs of the national idea, the memory of the war should be most jealously, most sacredly cherished. To celebrate the victory which finally crowned the arms of the North, in this spirit, without malice and without vaunting, is to honor the memory of the brave men who died under the stars and stripes without insult to the memory of the brave men who died under the stars and bars.

The flight of time and the sweep of events cause us in a measure to be less vividly and constantly mindful of the great service our soldiers and sailors rendered, the perils they faced, the privations they suffered, and the lives they yielded up for the common weal

during the late civil convulsion. And the opportunities of showing our sense of profound gratitude for their sacrifices grow less and less frequent. Surely, then, when an occasion of the nature under consideration presents itself, when the flags that our brave boys carried are to be deposited in their final resting place, when each flag, rent, torn, and ragged, is an eloquent witness of our soldiers' devotion, heroism, and fidelity, a veritable record of the sufferings they endured and the triumphs they achieved, ought we not one and all to count it a privilege to do homage and honor and contribute service and substance to it?

Councilman Lent B. Merriam at the close of Mayor Sumner's address offered a resolution to the effect that the citizens of Hartford, as their share in the Battle-Flag ceremonies, would most cheerfully provide a collation for all veteran soldiers and sailors participating in the removal parade, and this resolution was carried unanimously. The following general committee of citizens was then appointed to carry out in full the spirit and purpose of Mr. Merriam's resolution:

SUB-COMMITTEES.

On Collation.—General William H. Green, S. R. McNary, Leander Hall, John R. Hills, Andrew Heublein, E. G. Parkhurst, L. L. Ensworth, J. N. B. Stevens, J. H. Bolton, C. B. Boardman, Leman Oatman, Gurdon Robins, L. A. Dickinson.

On Finance.—E. S. Cleveland, James G. Batterson, Rowland Swift, J. F. Morris, John M. Ney, H. P. Hitchcock, William Faxon, David Clark, C. M. Talcott, Roswell W. Brown, A. E. Burr.

On Decoration.—J. G. Rathbun, W. H. Burr, Thos. F. Galvin, L. B. Merriam, B. G. Baldwin.

On Press.—A. E. Burr, S. A. Hubbard, H. T. Sperry.

On Salute and Bells.—General C. H. Prentice, W. I. Chamberlain, Major F. M. Brown.

On Carriages.—Alexander Harbison, N. B. Stevens, George E. Hatch.

On Railroads.—W. H. Talcott, C. S. Weatherby, W. E. Baker, E. L. Kenyon, Seymour Bunnell, J. T. McManus, J. F. Jones, C. S. Davidson, Levi Woodhouse.

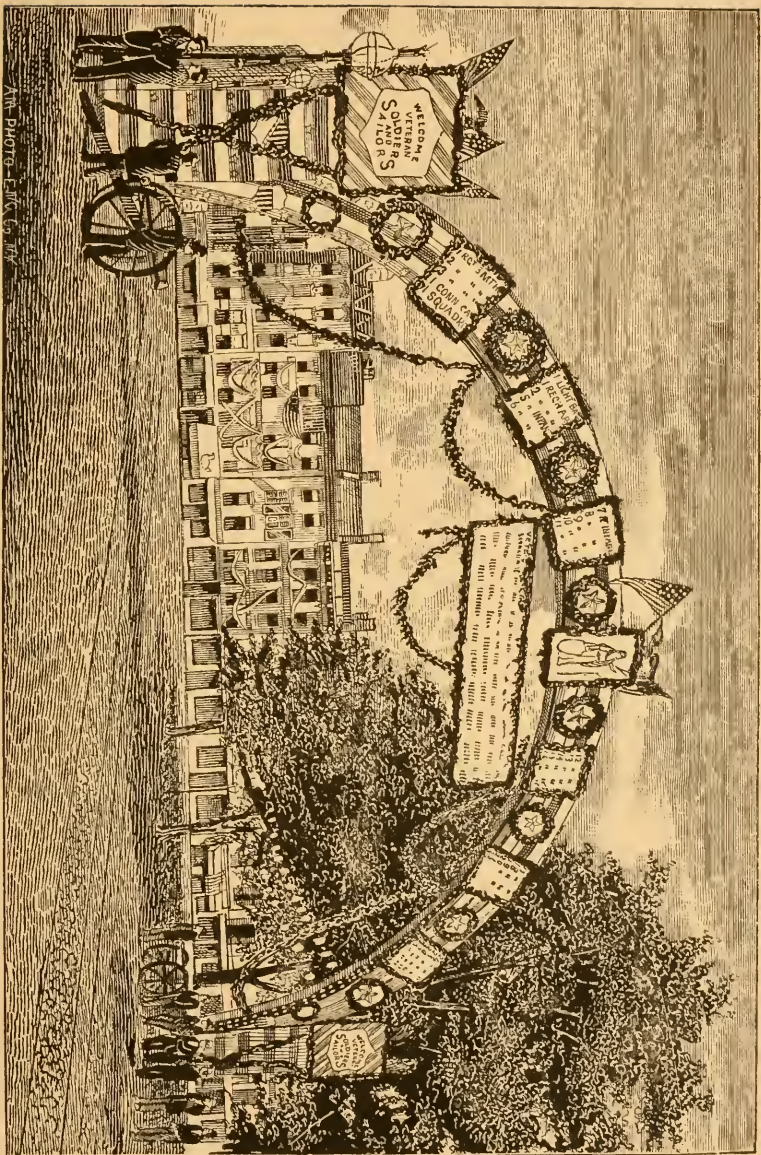
On Invitation and Reception.—Hon. E. S. Cleveland, General Wm. H. Green, J. G. Rathbun, A. E. Burr, Gen. C. H. Prentice, Alexander Harbison, Major W. H. Talcott, with Gen. Hawley, Chief Marshal.

These committees worked with the utmost fidelity in their respective departments, and the brilliant success of the day was largely due to their efforts. To the finance committee, however, fell the burden of the labor. To their appeals the citizens of Hartford responded with noble generosity. In view of the munificence of their contributions, the admiration and gratitude of every section of the State will be eagerly pressed upon them.

At a meeting of the veteran soldiers and sailors from other States than Connecticut residing in the city of Hartford, held Friday evening, Aug. 15, 1879, it was voted to "accept the cordial invitation of General Joseph R. Hawley, chief marshal of the Battle-Flag parade, to parade on the seventeenth day of September in connection with the Connecticut veterans."

COMMITTEE.

W. C. Hunt, 27th Massachusetts; J. F. Field, adjutant 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery; Charles Hartman, Co. E, 124th Illinois; Frederick A. Seymour, Co. G, 7th Ohio; W. R. Goodenough, 6th Ohio infantry; L. D. Corbin, 46th Massachusetts; A. Chapman, Co. A, 6th New York cavalry; Frank Goodrich, navy, from Massachusetts; Patrick Fay, Co. E, 5th New York artillery; William H. Gassett, Co. K, 13th Massachusetts volunteers; D. E. Lane, Co. G, 24th Maine; Thomas McClunie, Co. E, 7th Rhode Island; Thomas Goss, 18th New York cavalry; D. B. Cummings, 65th New York; G. H. Thomas, 3d Mas-



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ARCH ERECTED BY COMMITTEE OF COMMON COUNCIL, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

sachusetts heavy artillery; Frederick Cronert, 2d New York cavalry; George W. Lee, 26th Pennsylvania volunteers; Patrick H. Collins, 99th New York volunteers; H. C. Clintsman, 186th New York volunteers; George R. Hurlburt, Co. B, 4th Massachusetts cavalry; John Cotter, 69th New York; J. S. Blanchard, 1st New York dragoons; A. H. Embler, 82d New York volunteers; C. Graham, lieutenant-colonel (General Corcoran's staff), New York; W. D. Hastings, 27th Massachusetts; Eben H. Rathbun, 7th New York cavalry; A. S. Howe, 24th Massachusetts.

H. C. DWIGHT, 27th Mass. Inf., Chairman.

PATRICK O'FARRELL, 69th N. Y., Secretary.

A meeting of the veteran soldiers from other States was held Monday evening, to take action in regard to the celebration of Battle-Flag Day. It was voted to call the organization "The Union Battalion." At the next meeting, to be called by the chairman, a commander will be chosen to take charge of the battalion on Sept. 17th. The following new names were added to the roll Tuesday evening:

R. A. Nichols, 27th Massachusetts; Gustavus Booth, 5th Massachusetts Cavalry; R. P. Kenyon, United States navy; Benjamin W. Kenyon, 42d Massachusetts; Frank Bernard, 7th New York volunteers; Thomas Leyden, D, 15th New York Engineers; H. E. Chapman, 46th Massachusetts; James Cosgrove, B, 36th New York; Charles W. Bliss, A, 8th Massachusetts; William G. English, E, 61st New York volunteers; George Harden, 155th New York; G. H. Coomes, 46th Massachusetts; H. Geeley,

46th Massachusetts; P. B. Humphrey, 46th Massachusetts; William Rogers, 44th Massachusetts; W. A. Andrews, A, 12th Rhode Island; George T. Pickett, A, 2d New Hampshire; William Boyle, K, 38th New York; John Michael, D, 79th New York; A. D. Worthington, G, 6th Massachusetts; Philip Raabe, F, 7th New York; T. W. Tillotson, B, 1st Kansas; James M. Harden, 8th United States and 11th Pennsylvania; Victor LeLarge, I, 28th Massachusetts; J. J. McCook, 1st Virginia; Patrick Burke, battery, Ohio; W. I. Fletcher, 6th Massachusetts; J. D. Reid, H, 29th Wisconsin; Arthur F. Eggleston, I, 46th Massachusetts; Charles H. Keen, K, 17th Massachusetts; John Berry, H, 1st Mounted Rifles, New York; Joseph S. C. Rowland, A, 12th Illinois; A. M. Green, C, 84th New York; John W. Clark, 10th Massachusetts; Robert Goss, 69th New York; Ambrose Muhlbarg, 11th New York.

In order that the children might have an opportunity to see the celebration and enjoy the day, the following order was issued by Mr. Brocklesby, Acting School Visitor:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS,
HARTFORD, Sept. 8, 1879.

Notice is hereby given given that the Public Schools of the Town of Hartford will be closed on Wednesday, September 17th, the occasion of the Battle-Flag Parade.

Per order of the Board,

JOHN HENRY BROCKLESBY,

Acting School Visitor.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the Battle-Flag parade

met with excellent success in their work, receiving the following:

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FLAG DAY.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,	\$300	William H. Peck,	. . .	\$50
N. Y. & N. E. R. R.,	. . . 200	A. Oatman,	. . .	50
R. D. Hubbard,	. . . 100	H. C. Judd & Root,	. . .	50
Brown, Thompson & Co.,	. . . 100	Dr. C. A. Taft,	. . .	50
Talcott & Post,	. . . 100	F. A. Brown,	. . .	50
F. B. Cooley,	. . . 100	E. M. Reed,	. . .	50
P. Jewell & Sons,	. . . 100	Miss Cornelia Peck,	. . .	50
Thomas Smith,	. . . 100	G. F. Heublein & Co.,	. . .	50
Jas. G. Batterson,	. . . 100	Dr. G. W. Russell,	. . .	50
S. S. Ward,	. . . 100	E. H. Owen,	. . .	50
Cheney Brothers,	. . . 100	Erastus Collins,	. . .	50
M. G. Bulkeley,	. . . 100	Robert E. Day,	. . .	50
Keeney & Roberts,	. . . 100	Charles H. Northam,	. . .	50
Beach & Co.,	. . . 100	Plimpton Bros.,	. . .	50
Calvin Day,	. . . 100	Charles M. Pond,	. . .	50
Wm. H. Bulkeley,	. . . 100	Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	. . .	50
A. Dunham's Sons,	. . . 100	E. H. Fenn,	. . .	25
J. J. & F. Goodwin,	. . . 100	J. B. Bunce,	. . .	25
Mrs. Col. Colt,	. . . 100	Geo. W. Moore,	. . .	25
Mrs. Henry A. Perkins,	. . . 100	W. Boardman & Sons,	. . .	25
Conn. Western R. R.,	. . . 50	T. M. Allyn,	. . .	25
E. S. Cleveland,	. . . 50	C. T. Hillyer,	. . .	25
Burr Brothers,	. . . 50	George L. Chase,	. . .	25
Roland Mather,	. . . 50	George Roberts,	. . .	25
Case, Lockwood & Brainard,	50	George S. Gilman,	. . .	25
R. J. Allyn,	. . . 50	Maj. Wm. J. Wood,	. . .	25
Cassius Wells,	. . . 50	M. Bennett, Jr.,	. . .	25
J. L. Greene,	. . . 50	Botsford & Ingraham,	. . .	25
H. C. Robinson,	. . . 50	Noah Pomeroy,	. . .	25
Geo. M. Bartholomew,	. . . 50	Gen. W. B. Franklin,	. . .	25
Waldo & Hyde,	. . . 50	L. D. Merrill,	. . .	25
J. C. Parsons,	. . . 50	Geo. M. Way & Co.,	. . .	25
Charles Boswell,	. . . 50	Scyms & Co.,	. . .	25
Smith, Bourne & Co.,	. . . 50	Charles H. Smith,	. . .	25
Wm. A. Healy,	. . . 50	Mayor Sumner,	. . .	25
H. A. Redfield,	. . . 50	David Gallup,	. . .	25

H. & Z. K. Pease,	\$25	The Rev. George H. Clark,	\$10
Judge Shipman,	25	H. P. Camp,	10
Rodney Dennis,	25	B. E. Hooker,	10
Rowland Swift,	25	Samuel Taylor,	10
Compt. C. Howard,	25	J. Langdon & Co.,	10
Hart, Merriam & Co.,	25	J. D. Browne,	10
J. L. Howard,	25	H. C. White & Co.,	10
S. L. Clemens,	25	George Sexton,	10
Dun & Co.,	25	G. O. Sawyer,	10
Continental Ins. Co. clerks,	24	P. H. B. Saunders,	10
C. C. Lyman,	20	James Nichols,	10
Chapman & Colyer,	20	Stillman Hose Co.,	10
Sisson, Butler & Co.,	20	The Rev. J. J. McCook,	10
D. H. Buel,	20	W. L. Matson,	10
Clark & Holbrook,	20	I. Hills' Sons,	10
H. K. Morgan,	20	Pitkin Brothers,	10
W. H. Pelton & Co.,	20	Covey & Smith,	10
H. W. Conklin,	20	L. T. Frisbie,	10
William Faxon,	20	G. F. Davis,	10
Mark Howard,	20	G. S. Miller,	10
William E. Baker,	15	J. H. Trumbull,	10
Smith, Northam & Robinson,	15	Stephen Terry,	10
D. A. Rood,	15	N. W. Taylor,	10
Henry Kellogg,	15	John B. Corning,	10
Orient Ins. clerks,	15	Thos. F. Plunkett,	10
H. A. Whitman,	10	H. Geeley,	10
Benjamin Bliss,	10	George Saunders,	5
S. D. Sperry,	10	A. M. Hurlburt,	5
J. B. Powell,	10	L. B. Goodman,	5
E. Fessenden,	10	H. A. Attleton,	5
W. W. Jacobs,	10	W. S. Bronson,	5
J. J. Poole,	10	E. D. Tiffany,	5
James Bolter,	10	G. B. Hubbell,	5
George W. Pomroy,	10	H. Griswold,	5
Ralph Gillette,	10	John B. Garvie,	5
Theodore Clark,	10	Prof. Wm. Thompson,	5
Goerz Brothers,	10	Judge E. Johnson,	5
J. P. Harbison,	10	H. J. Case,	5
Dr. L. S. Wilcox,	10	Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright,	5

Franklin Clark, \$5	William H. King, \$3
T. W. Russell, 5	James W. Cone, 2
H. T. Sperry, 5	Charles T. Wells, 2
C. S. Goodwin, 5	Charles Dennison, 1
G. S. Perkins, 5	Isaac H. Coe, 1
James Purkis, 5	E. B. Bryant, 1
F. F. Barrows, 5	J. H. Phillips, 2
Augustus Morse, 5	J. D. Worthington, 1
W. W. House, 5	H. L. Burr, 1
E. H. Crosby, 5	Cash, 151
Pond & Childs, 5	Bishop McMahon, 50
Robert Buell, 5	Henry Roberts, 25
A. Hollander, 5	F. Chamberlain, 25
H. Kennedy, 5	A. S. Porter, 25
William R. Cone, 5	Wm. H. Warner, 20
J. D. Woodward, 5	Dr. Hunt, 10
George W. Tuller, 5	E. Tucker & Sons, 10
John R. Hills, 5	Daniel Morrell, 10
Krug, Parish & Co., 3	Mrs. Loyal Wilcox, 5
Abner Cadden, 2	J. F. Morris, 5
George T. Utley, 2	A. C. Hotchkiss, 5
L. J. Hendee, 10	C. H. Bullard, 2
J. Godnow, 5	
William B. Clark, 5	Total, \$5,846
E. J. Bassett, 5	

THE OFFICIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS BATTLE-FLAG PARADE,

HARTFORD, September 15, 1879.

General Orders No. 2.

1. The chief marshal announces the following general staff:

Brigadier-General L. A. Dickinson (Major 12th C. V.), Chief of Staff.

Captain John C. Kinney, Hartford (13th C. V.), Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant J. C. Abbott, Hartford (Chief of Signal Corps).

Colonel Francis Bacon, New Haven (7th C. V.), Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

Major William M. Mather, Suffield (— N. Y. V.), Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

The Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Philadelphia (Chaplain 10th C. V.).

Aids.

Colonel Fred Barton, New Haven (10th Mass.).

Major William H. Mallory, Bridgeport (First Squadron Cavalry).

Major James B. Burbank (3d U. S. Artillery).

Captain George M. Harmon, New Haven (First Heavy Artillery).

Captain W. H. Tubbs, New London (14th C. V.).

Lieutenant Charles E. Doty, Norwalk (17th C. V.).

Assistant Marshals.

Brigadier-General E. S. Greeley, New Haven (10th C. V.).

Colonel John H. Burnham, Hartford (16th C. V.).

Colonel Richard Fitz Gibbons, Bridgeport (9th C. V.).

Colonel William B. Wooster, Derby (26th C. V.).

Colonel Jacob L. Greene, Hartford (6th Michigan Cavalry).

Colonel Justin Hodge, Riverton (Q. M. D.).

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey Skinner, Winsted (2d H. A.).

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Fox, New Haven (27th C. V.).

Major John M. Speidel, Bridgeport (6th C. V.).

Major Thomas McManus, Hartford (25th C. V.).

Major Charles H. Owen, Manchester (1st H. A.).

Captain D. B. Hamilton, Waterbury (5th C. V.).

Captain Ira E. Hicks, New Britain (7th C. V.).

Captain Benjamin Wright, Greenwich (10th C. V.).

Captain George N. Brigham, Rockville (14th C. V.).

Captain Ezra Sprague, Birmingham (20th C. V.).

Captain Fred. A. Spencer, Waterbury (2d Colo. Cav.).

Captain H. J. Bishop, New Haven (U. S. Marines).

Lieutenant Louis Kingsley, New London (U. S. N.).

Lieutenant Fred. N. Stanley, New Britain (13th C. V.).

Lieutenant S. H. Seward, Putnam (14th C. V.).

Lieutenant Charles A. Jewell, Hartford (22d C. V.).

Lieutenant Frank M. Welch, Bridgeport (54th Mass.).

2. Tents for the headquarters of every organization of veterans to take part in the Battle-Flag Parade, including

the soldiers of other States, the navy, and disabled veterans, will be pitched on the East Park.

3. The veterans will assemble at their respective headquarters at 10 o'clock A.M., select the necessary officers, and also choose the requisite color-bearers from those who bore the colors in the war, giving the preference to those who were wounded. There should be an officer for each platoon of twenty-four men, for every battalion an adjutant, and for every battalion of more than one hundred men two field officers. The battalions must be ready to march in column of platoons of twelve files, closed in mass.

4. At the firing of a signal gun at 11 A.M., the commandants of the veteran organizations will present themselves at the quarters of the chief marshal for instructions, bringing with them the morning reports according to the blanks furnished, and also the color-bearers for the day.

5. At the same signal :

(1) The First regiment C. N. G., Colonel Barbour, will leave its headquarters and take position upon High street, its left resting on Asylum street.

(2) The Governor, it is expected, will leave the United States Hotel, with his guards, and move by way of Main and Elm streets to his place in the column.

(3) The Putnam Phalanx, escorting the civilian guests, will leave the Allyn House, and proceed by the route last described to its place.

(4) The Hartford Union battalion (soldiers of other States), Captain H. C. Dwight, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, commanding, will leave the Allyn House, escorting the military guests, and proceed by the same route to its place.

6. At 11.30 a national salute will be fired. At the second gun the whole column will move in three divisions, according to the following order of march :

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of Police.
 Brigadier-General E. S. Greeley, Assistant Marshal.
 First Regiment Band.
 First Regiment, C. N. G., Colonel L. A. Barbour.
 American Brass Band, Providence.
 First Company Governor's Horse Guard, Major C. B. Boardman.
 The Howe Band of Bridgeport.
 Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, Major C. W. Blakeslee.
 His Excellency the Governor and his Staff.
 American Band of New Haven.
 Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, Captain J. G. Philc.
 Colt's Armory Band.
 First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Major George B. Fisher.
 Putnam Phalanx Drum Corps.
 The Putnam Phalanx, Major F. M. Brown.

CITIZEN GUESTS IN CARRIAGES.

Lieutenant-Governor Gallup; the ex-Governors; the State Officers;
 Justices of the Supreme Court of Errors; President *pro tem.*
 of the Senate, and Speaker of the House; the May-
 ors of the Cities of the State; Common
 Council of Hartford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel Jacob L. Greene (Sixth Michigan Cavalry), Assistant Marshal.
 Chester Band and Niles' Drum Corps.
 Union Battalion (Soldiers of other States).
 Military Guests in Carriages.
 Major-General J. R. Hawley, Chief Marshal.
 The Chief of Staff, the Aids, and the General Staff.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel William B. Wooster, Assistant Marshal.
 Third Regiment Band.
 Cavalry—the First Regiment and First Squadron consolidated.

-
- Disabled Officers and Soldiers.
 - The Military Staff of Governor Buckingham.
 - The Remington Drum Corps.
 - The Naval Battalion.
 - The First, Second, and Third Light Batteries.
 - The Wheeler & Wilson Band of Bridgeport.
 - The First Heavy Artillery.
 - The Second Heavy Artillery.
 - The Moodus Drum Corps.
 - The First Regiment.
 - The Second Regiment.
 - The Third Regiment.
 - The Fifth Regiment.
 - The Sixth Regiment.
 - The Wolcott Drum Corps.
 - The Seventh Regiment.
 - The Hazardville Brass Band.
 - The Eighth Regiment.
 - The Ninth Regiment.
 - A Drum Corps.
 - The Tenth Regiment.
 - The Eleventh Regiment.
 - Deep River Drum Corps.
 - The Twelfth Regiment.
 - The New Britain Brass Band.
 - The Thirteenth Regiment.
 - The Rockville Drum Corps.
 - The Fourteenth Regiment.
 - The Meriden Band.
 - The Fifteenth Regiment.
 - The Bristol Cornet Band.
 - The Sixteenth Regiment.
 - The Seventeenth Regiment.
 - The Norwich Band.
 - The Eighteenth Regiment.
 - The Twentieth Regiment.
 - The Twenty-First Regiment.
 - Steele's Drum Corps of Hartford.
 - The Twenty-Second Regiment.

The Twenty-Third Regiment.
Music.
Twenty-Fourth Regiment.
The Hartford Brass Band and Mystic Drum Corps.
The Twenty-Fifth Regiment.
The Twenty-Sixth Regiment.
The New Haven Grays' Drum Corps.
The Twenty-Seventh Regiment.
The Southington Band.
The Twenty-Eighth Regiment.
The Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Regiments, consolidated.

7. The column will move through Ford, High, and Main streets to a point above the Arsenal, where it will countermarch, returning on the east side. As the veterans pass the Arsenal without a halt, the color-bearers there stationed having received the colors will wheel into column in their respective battalions. A detachment of the First regiment, C. N. G., will be on guard at the Arsenal.

8. The column will proceed down Main street and Wethersfield avenue, through Morris street to Maple avenue, up that avenue and through Park and Washington streets to the Capitol. In Washington street, upon nearing Capitol avenue, the First regiment C. N. G. will halt and form a line upon the east side of the street. The Governor's Guards will escort His Excellency to the north portico of the Capitol and pass to the left (or west) of the stand, passing off the ground assigned the veterans. The Phalanx will in similar manner escort its guests to the north portico, and move by to the westward. The Union battalion, escorting its guests to the same place and halting in line, will move to the rear or northward to the extreme limit of the space allotted to the Connecticut veterans.

9. The Third Division (Connecticut veterans) will halt when its right reaches Washington street and rest five minutes, after which it will proceed to the Capitol. The cavalry will halt in line, facing the Capitol, with their colors fronting the centre of the portico. The battalions, in the order of march, will successively form in line in rear of the cavalry, their colors in the center, covering those in front, thus massing closely in solid column of battalions.

10. The Chief Marshal will briefly address the Governor. His Excellency will respond. The organizations will be successively called. The color-bearers of each will ascend the stand, and successively face the veterans. The artillery will fire a national salute, and the music will render the appropriate honors. The color-bearers, under the direction of the committee of the State, will enter the Capitol and deposit the colors in the cases provided.

11. The parade will then be dismissed, and the veterans conducted to the dining tents.

12. The large numbers, the brief time allowed for organization, and the serious and honorable duty of the day render it indispensable that the veterans shall carefully regard the orders issued, keep well closed up with an even step, and, especially after receiving the colors, shall maintain a true soldierly bearing without regard to surrounding circumstances.

13. Special and more minute orders will be issued to the battalions charged with special duties.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL HAWLEY, *Chief Marshal.*

JOHN C. KINNEY, *Captain and A. A. G.*

THE BATTLE FLAGS.

CHAPTER II.

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

IF the veterans of the late war, whose love for the old flag brought them to the city, could have looked in at the State Arsenal and seen the tender, loving care with which the old flags were inspected and repaired by the committee of ladies selected for that purpose, they would prize them still more highly. The committee consisted of those who had the warmest personal interest in their work, and who were fully as anxious as any soldier can be that every flag which would not be ruined thereby should be unfurled. To every one they brought sad memories of dear dead friends who had followed them. To one it was a brother who received his death-wound while bearing the flag of his regiment. Others were reminded of husbands and fathers, and one at least found the old flag which she had repeatedly patched and mended while with her husband in the field. It was a pleasing duty but a sad one to bind up the tattered shreds so that at least some part of the flag could be seen. It was also a sacred duty to carry them as they were left, and with the greatest care, and the color-bearers protected them from all harm as faithfully as in the old days. The

following is the condition of the flags, as reported by the committee appointed for that purpose:

Cavalry.—One red state flag in good order, one state flag and one national flag in bad order, can be unfurled as looped; two guidons in fair order.

First Battery.—One national flag, very bad, can't be unfurled; one state flag, half gone but the rest in good order; one small battery flag; one fancy guidon.

Second Battery.—Two national battery flags in fair order.

Third Battery.—One national flag, good order.

First H. A.—One yellow silk state flag in fine order; one state flag badly damaged, to be carried as looped; one state flag in fair order; one national flag presented by "Sons of Connecticut in California," badly gone, half furled; one national flag in fair order; six guidons in good shape.

Second H. A. Two national and one state flags in fair order. The last named was presented by Mrs. William Curtis Noyes of Litchfield.

Three Months' Men.—The First and Second C. V. have both flags in good order; the Third has a state flag but no national.

Fifth C. V.—One national and one state flag, both in bad shape, and to be carried as looped.

Sixth.—One national and one state flag in bad condition, looped; one state flag with staff shot in two, bad order, looped.

Seventh.—One state flag, nearly all gone, furled; one state and one national in bad condition, but as looped by Mrs. Hawley can be carried.

Eighth.—One national flag, hopeless; two state flags and one national in poor condition, but can be carried as

fixed. (One state flag was presented by the "Sons of Connecticut in New York.")

Ninth.—One state flag in good order; two national and one state flag in poor order as looped.

Tenth.—Two state flags and one national in bad shape, looped; one national flag in fair order. The first national flag was presented by the "Sons of Connecticut in New York."

Eleventh.—One national flag, very bad condition, staff broken by shot, to be carried as looped; one national and one state flag in good order; one state flag half gone, looped.

Twelfth.—Two national and one state flags in fair order; one state flag, bad, furled; one national, bad, looped. (One national flag was presented by Mrs. Colonel Deming.)

Thirteenth.—Two national and two state flags, all in bad order, and to be carried furled or looped.

Fourteenth.—One national and two state flags, in various degrees of badness; two can be partially unfurled.

Fifteenth.—One state flag half gone, the remainder in good shape. One national flag, bad, looped.

Sixteenth.—One state flag, new. The regiment will also carry its new flag, of white silk, the central device on which is composed of pieces of the national flag, torn up to prevent capture and carried through Andersonville by the survivors.

Seventeenth.—One national, poor, looped; one state, very bad, can't be unfurled.

Eighteenth.—One state flag, in fair order, on a guidon staff; one national, poor.

Twentieth.—One national, fair; one state, badly torn, looped.

Twenty-first.—One state and one national, good · one state and one national, bad, looped.

Twenty-second.—Both colors are in fair order.

Twenty-third.—No colors at the Arsenal. To be brought by Colonel Holmes, who has retained them since the war.

Twenty-fourth.—One state in fair order; one national to be brought from Middletown, having been in keeping of Mrs. General Mansfield since the war.

Twenty-fifth.—Both colors badly crippled, but can be carried as looped by Miss Bissell.

Twenty-sixth.—One national, fair; one state, poor, looped.

Twenty-seventh —One national, good; one state, poor, looped.

Twenty-eighth.—Both colors and two guidons in good condition.

Twenty-ninth.—One state, badly gone, carried as fixed; two national in fair shape.

Thirtieth.—One national, fair but faded.

The committee of ladies who participated in the sacred work of preparing the flags so as to enable them to bear transportation, unfurled, were: Mrs. S. J. Cowen, Mrs. J. R. Hawley, Mrs. A. P. Hyde, Miss Esther Pratt, Mrs. Charles Jewell, Miss Charlotte Jewell, Mrs. N. Shipman, Mrs. J. Knous, Mrs. Seth Talcott, Miss Carrie Bissell, Miss Kittie C. Pratt, Mrs. Lyman Jewell, Mrs. Henry Pease, Mrs. General Dickinson, Mrs. Franklin Chamberlin, Miss E. Rich, Mrs. W. H. Bulkeley, Mrs. Gardner.

THE FLAG AND THE DAY.

[From the Courant of Sept. 17th.]

To-day is the people's festival. It is a day of triumph, but not of ostentation over a conquered foe. We shall see in our streets to-day no Roman triumph, with trains

of subjugated races and spoils of ravaged territories, nor any of the glittering emblems of conquest. We shall see advanced high the standards of a free people, standards that have been heroically borne in battle and storm to a victory won not only for the union of these States, but for common humanity everywhere. It was the people's cause, and it is the people's triumph.

There will be hundreds to-day who look upon the torn and soiled banners of the fighting regiments, who will recall that April day after Sumter, when the starry flag was hung out in State House square in the presence of a vast and excited throng—to many of whom the flag had become only an empty holiday symbol—who lifted up the mighty chorus of "America" while the tears streamed down their checks. At that moment the old flag had a sacred value, and thousands at once leaped up to an exalted willingness to die in its defense.

From that solemn day how many followed that flag into deadly perils; how many did die to defend it. But the flag that went away in such devotion returned in immortal honor, though borne home by wounded men and the remnants of the courageous regiments who had "never let it touch the ground."

To-day the old flags of the war, which have been stored in unnoticed honor in the State Arsenal, will be carried by the reverent hands of those who fought under them and saved them, to their final resting place in the Capitol of the State, there to hang in everlasting testimony of the sacrifice a free people are willing to make for liberty.

It is a simple ceremony, befitting a people who rule themselves. But in all the historical pageants of the past there is none so impressive, so significant as that we shall witness to-day. No elements of grandeur are wanting in

it, no elements of pathos. There are the tattered flags, there are the men who carried them. They speak for themselves; and in their presence all words of ours are vain.

Thousands of the veterans who march to-day will never march together again. But a grateful State will honor their memory as to-day it honors the last tender office they perform for their glorious colors.



THE GATHERING OF THE VETERANS.

CHAPTER III.

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ON the arrival of each corps of veterans they took up a line of march to the East Park, where tents for the headquarters of each organization were pitched. The veterans assembled at 10 o'clock to select the necessary officers, and also choose the requisite color-bearers from those who bore the colors in the war, giving the preference to those who were wounded. We give a report of the doings of each regiment:

UNION BATTALION.

In the first tent on the south river bank of the East Park, next Ford street, was the headquarters of the Union Battalion. This included all soldiers and sailors from other States now resident in Connecticut. There were at least 1,000 men in this battalion as it appeared in the procession. Out of the number who reported there were representatives from twenty-three states. The organization of the battalion was completed by the election of the following officers: Commander, Henry C. Dwight, Hartford, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment; adjutant, W. C. Hunt, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The tent was next east of that of the Union Battalion. The organization was completed by a division of the men into four companies, with officers as follows: Commander, Captain Charles A. Stillman, Hartford; Captain of first company, George Ellis; Lieutenant of first company, A. B. Gillette, and sergeants John Marooncy and John Riley. Second Company—Captain, John B. Russell, jr.; Lieutenant, A. H. Rowe; Sergeants, John Hogan and F. C. Edger-ton. Third Company—Captain Walter Parsons. Fourth Company—Captain George C. Campbell. The Adjutant of the command was W. F. Durand, of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The color-bearers were John Deganhart and William Sullivan. One hundred and forty men appeared in the line.

FIRST CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

The organization of this association (the First regiment and First squadron), about 140 strong, was effected by the choice of the following officers: Commander, Major L. P. Goodwin; Adjutant, Captain Spell; color-bearers, Sergeant Charles H. Hawley, John Logan, T. M. Smith, Samuel H. Foster, George Eagan, all original color-bearers. The organization was accompanied by the Third Regiment Band, twenty-five pieces.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LIGHT BATTERY.

Probably fifty men. The senior officer in command was Lieutenant Porter, who raised the First Battery at Camp Meriden, Meriden.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Six hundred men were in line. Prominent officers present were as follows: Colonel Levi Woodhouse, Hart-

ford; Major Brooker, Wolcottville; Major George C. Washburn, Hartford; Major George Agar, Thomaston; Captain Gillette, Philadelphia; Captain Patterson, Naugatuck; Captain George S. Bill, Hartford; and Lieutenants Atwood and Higgs.

SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Three hundred and forty men, Major William B. Ells; Adjutant W. W. Birge; color-bearers, D. E. Soule, David Miller, Charles Traver.

FIRST REGIMENT, C. V.

Forty men. Officer of the day, Lieutenant Oscar M. Butler, Hartford; Adjutant, Elijah Eggleston, Meriden; color-bearers, Andrew McClintock (State), and B. W. Warner (regimental).

SECOND REGIMENT, C. V.

Field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel David Young, Norwich; Adjutant, Captain E. C. Chapman, Plainville; color bearers, Robert Walker, Hartford, and William Clark, Middletown.

John Cane, a Scotch boy, only 13 years old, joined this regiment, and was afterwards in Company K of the Tenth Maine, in which, when 14 years and 10 months, he was made sergeant, and finally was promoted to captain. He now resides in Collinsville.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. V.

Thirty-six men. For officer of the day, Corporal R. Scott Cheney of Meriden, was selected. Later, Major A. Warner of Pomfret, appeared, and he was at once, by consent of Corporal Cheney as well as by choice of all present, persuaded to take command. Major Warner since the war, until the last two years, has resided in Mississippi, and has

never before had the opportunity to attend a reunion of his regiment. The color-bearer selected was David Finn, of East Winsted.

Thomas McGlinn of New Haven, Company E (Captain Nelson's), the youngest recruit, only 12 years of age at the time of enlisting, now of Springfield, Mass., was among the members of the regiment present. He also served seven months in the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, and was then transferred to the Twentieth Massachusetts, in which he served until mustered out of the service, in 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Over 100 men. Officer of the day, Colonel George D. Chapman, Hartford; color-bearers, Thomas Oldsworth and John M. Cahill. This regiment was originally commanded by Colonel Orris S. Ferry. Colonel Packer, the second commander, was present, as were also Surgeon J. B. Lewis, and Quartermaster E. V. Preston.

SIXTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred and sixty men, Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Spiedel; Adjutant, Captain A. H. Beers; color-bearers, J. O. Deming, C. A. Peck, William Berkley, A. Queiser.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

At least 200 men of this regiment were present. Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel C. Rodman, former pension agent in this city, now of Groton, and who was wounded at the battle of Morris Island, was made officer of the day. The Adjutant was Ira B. Smith of Meriden; the color-bearers, Hobart Smith, B. A. Robinson, and Norman S. Woodruff of Meriden.

Morris Parmelee of Wallingford, one of the original

color-bearers of the regiment in the war, was wounded at the same battle as Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel C. Rodman. Colonel S. S. Atwell, who followed Colonel (now General) J. R. Hawley in command of the regiment was present; but he insisted in giving the post of honor to the lieutenant-colonel, because the latter was wounded, while he escaped.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred and fifty men; Captain, H. M. Hoyt; Adjutant, H. R. Jones; former field officers present: Edward Harland, Thomas D. Sheffield, M. Storrs; color-bearers, Thomas W. Bishop, Thomas J. Hubbard, H. S. Ives, Orlow Root.

NINTH REGIMENT, C. V.

One hundred and fifty to 200 men. Among old officers present were Colonel John Healey of New Haven; Captain Garvie, Sergeants McGuire and Michael Cronan. The latter, who is of Naugatuck, color-bearer.

TENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred and seventy-five men; Colonel, John L. Otis; Adjutant, George M. Coit; former field officers present: Colonel Otis, Colonel E. S. Greeley, Colonel E. D. S. Goodyear, Colonel B. S. Pardee, Chaplain H. C. Trumbull color-bearers, Joseph M. Nichols, A. J. Hovey, Terrence O'Brien, Miles L. Smith.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

One hundred and fifty-two men; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Warren; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. Simmons; color-bearers, Moses M. Daniels, Reuben Burley, George Williams, James Dagan.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred men; Captain, S. H. Grannis; Adjutant, James K. Smith; color-bearers, Hiram Edwards, George A. Hamilton, Hudson Austin, Charles Cowles, Andrew J. Phillips.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

One hundred and seventy men; Colonel C. D. Blinn; Adjutant, Charles H. Gaylord; field officers present: Colonel H. W. Birge, Colonel C. D. Blinn, Chaplain H. Upson, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Warner; color-bearers, E. E. Dunbar, John N. Lyman, Joseph Taylor, Sergeant Englebert Sauter.

In the tent of the Thirteenth was exhibited the sword and spurs presented to Colonel Birge when he left the regiment, he having been promoted to Brevet Major-General. Both were very elegant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

S. A. Moore, Colonel commanding; Chaplain, H. S. Stevens. Company commanders, 1st, Captain Charles Lyman; 2d, Captain Charles Lyman; 3d, Captain Fred Seymour; 4th, Capt. D. C. Somers; 5th, Captain C. O. Baldwin; 6th, Captain M. P. Rockwood; 7th, Captain W. J. Sherman; 8th, Captain G. N. Brigham.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Three hundred and fifty men; Colonel C. L. Upham; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Tolles; Adjutant, P. C. Rand; color-bearer, W. H. Hubbard.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred and twenty-five men; John H. Burnham Colonel commanding; Major, H. L. Pasco. Company

commanders: 1st (A), Capt. Thomas F. Burke; 2d (F), Lieut. Bowers, 3d (D), Capt. Mark Turner; 4th (I), Capt. Harry L. Beach; 5th (C), Capt. George S. Gouge; 6th (H), Capt. Joseph H. Barnum; 7th (E), Capt. Babcock, 8th (K), Capt. Robinson; 9th (G), Lieut. Blakeslee; 10th (B), Lieut. Goodell.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Two hundred men; Brevet-General William H. Noble commanding; Henry Huss, Adjutant. George W. Kellogg, Company G, Assistant-Adjutant; color-bearers, J. R. Middlebrook, Company D, William Humphreys, Company C.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

General William G. Ely, commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Peale; Major, Joseph Matthewson; Surgeon, Charles M. Carleton. Company commanders: F, Captain J. A. Woodward; H, Lieutenant William Caruthas; D, Captain F. G. Byxbee; K, Captain Ezra Matthewson, Lieutenant A. G. Scranton; I, Captain S. R. Knapp, Captain J. H. Morrison; B, Captain Bates; G, Captain Kibbee; E, Captain J. W. Hakes.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, C. V.

Three hundred and ten men; Brevet-Colonel Philo B. Buckingham, Brevet-Major William A. Morse, Captain James Spruce; former field officers present: Brevet-Brigadier-General Samuel Ross; color-bearers, Robert E. Prior, John Keefe, John W. Price.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, C. V.

The officers were: Major William Spittle; Captains, C. T. Martin, P. F. Talcott, W. L. Hubbell, and D. D. Brown.

Chaplain Brown, aged 81 years, was present, and seemed hale and bright, expressing himself as feeling as young as he did when he was 25 years of age. Chaplain Brown also served in the war of 1812. He was wounded while praying with a dying man at the battle of Drury's Bluff. The color-bearers of the day were Corporal H. A. Camp and color-sergeant John Douglass, both of whom acted in that capacity in the war.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, C. V.

The following officers were elected: president, Colonel George S. Burnham; vice-president, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Phelps; secretary, Lieutenant Charles A. Jewell; treasurer, Captain John G. Root. The color-bearers selected for the day were Color-Sergeant Joseph Wilson of Company I, who bore the United States flag through the war, and Color-Sergeant W. O. Buckley of Company E, the bearer of the State colors. The attendance was large, each company being represented. The meeting closed with a speech by Colonel George S. Burnham, which was enthusiastically received. The colonel took occasion to deny the incorrect statement that the regiment had not been under fire during the war. Thanks were voted and cheers given for the former and present officers; also to Mrs. Jacob Knous for a button-hole bouquet presented by that lady to each member of the regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, C. V.

The regiment held its reunion at Georgetown, in this State, on September 11th, electing its officers, transacted routine business, and adjourned to take part in the days' proceedings. No change in the officers are made year by year, the same officers serving who were chosen at the first reunion, held immediately after the war. The color-bear-

ers selected for the day were Color-Sergeant Amos M. Geer of Company A.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, C. V.

There were nearly 300 men present when the regiment fell into line. The color-bearers for the day were Color-Sergeant Azel Snow of Company C, and Color-Sergeant J. G. Brennan of Company K.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, C. V.

The members of this regiment gathered in large numbers (311 men) to take part in Battle Flag-Day proceedings. Only an informal reunion was held, the officers who have served before continuing in office. The color-bearer of the day was Color-Sergeant I. C. Peck of Company K. Having been wounded at the battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863, and suffering with an attack of paralysis, Sergeant Peck was unable to march in line. Seated in a barouche provided for him he held the flag that had seen honorable service, and which he was supporting when wounded. Company K of this regiment held a meeting, as it is its custom to do annually, and selected officers as follows: president, Corporal E. C. Ayer; vice-presidents, Captain William F. Silloway and Corporal S. W. Wadsworth; corresponding secretary, Corporal John N. Longdon; recording secretary and historian, Sergeant C. W. Clark; treasurer, Private W. E. Morgan.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, C. V.

The annual re-union for 1879 of this regiment was held August 27th. The color-bearers for the day were William Tooker and A. H. Wilcox.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

About one hundred and fifty members of the regiment were present at the reunion. The officers were elected as follows: president, James H. Colburn; vice-president, Amos J. Perkins; secretary, S. S. Thompson; treasurer, John A. Munson. The color-bearers for the day were Color-Sergeant J. R. Clark of Company C, and J. W. Baird of the same company. Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles A. Baldwin offered the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted:

“At a largely-attended meeting of Union veterans at New Haven, Monday evening, September 8th, the following memorial to General Walker, superintendent of the United States census, was unanimously adopted, and Edward M. Graves, Charles A. Baldwin, and F. D. Sloat were appointed a committee to lay it before the veterans at Hartford on September 17th for their adoption, and to present it to General Walker:

“To General Francis A. Walker, United States Census Commissioner:

“General—The soldiers and sailors now resident of New Haven, who served in the army and navy of the Union during the war of the rebellion, respectfully submit for your consideration the following inquiry: Would it not be practicable in making the census to obtain the number of surviving ex-soldiers and sailors who served on either side during the war of the rebellion, together with the calling they now pursue? Such statistics, if you can secure them would, we think, show: first, that the service in which they were engaged did not injure, morally or physically, the great mass of enlisted men; second, that for the next decade there will be several hundred thousand men in the

prime of life and trained to arms, forming a powerful reserve force for the defense of the nation; third, it will be an additional demonstration of the stability of our republic by proving that government by the people is based upon the self-government of the individual citizen. Other considerations in favor of this suggestion will doubtless occur to you, and we leave the matter in your hands, expressing the hope that your judgment will approve and your skill make practicable the obtaining of the statistics."

This memorial, worthy of the attention of all soldiers, is to be sent to each of the Connecticut regiments for their adoption and recommendation. A report was made that two headstones had been placed on the field of Gettysburg in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merwin and Jedediah Chapman.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, C. V.

A meeting of this regiment was held, at which it was voted to form an organization of the regiment, the regiment never having made such an organization, or held reunions. A committee was appointed to call a meeting for this purpose, to be held Wednesday, October 1st, at Stamford, at 11 o'clock. The color-bearers of the day were Color-Sergeants Joseph Praight of Company C, and J. H. C. Batchelder of Company F.

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH REGIMENTS, C. V. (COLORED.)

The officers of the Twenty-ninth held their reunion at the Allyn House. There were only four companies to the Thirtieth Regiment, and they united with the Twenty-ninth. The color-bearers for the day were Alfred Somers, Richard Simmons, Bland Merdy, and William Gidy.

THE VETERANS' DAY.

CHAPTER IV.

A GLORIOUS DAY.

WHEN Wednesday's sun rose upon a clear sky many anxious hearts were filled with gladness. The ominous clouds of Tuesday had awakened the gravest fears for the success of the celebration of Battle-Flag Day. The exercises conducted in a rain storm would have been shorn of half their spirit; but in the bright sunlight and the fresh breezes of a perfect autumn day they passed off in splendid style. As early as 7 o'clock visitors began to arrive. Martial music was heard on all sides, and the streets were thronged with people from 8 o'clock on through the day. As company after company, and regiment after regiment marched to the park, the scene there grew spirited and gay. The park assumed the look of a grand military camp. Members of the various regiments gathered at their headquarters. The First regiment assembled on the park. At intervals of fifteen minutes new organizations were arriving, the walks were thronged with lookers on, and, with the strains of music and the blending of colors added to the moving scene, it photographed itself on the memory, never to be obliterated.

As the veterans held their meetings at their different headquarters reports were made out of the choice of officers

and color bearers for the day, number of men present, etc., and sent to the Chief Marshal under orders before 11 o'clock. As the trains from some directions were behind time, which was really no fault of the railroad companies with such a rush upon them, there were numerous arrivals of veterans after the reports were made out—in one case a body of 100 men arriving; so that the rolls prepared were not entirely accurate, and in making count of the whole number present allowance should be made for those who came late. As it was known that there were trains behind time, there was a desire expressed that there should be some delay in forming in line, and to accomodate this desire the time of starting as provided in the orders was prolonged about an hour. Even after the line had formed and had begun the march there were men who had come along late who fell into the ranks. It was about half-past twelve when the column moved from Ford street and the park, in the following order :

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of Police—Patrolmen McElroy, Snow, Jenks, Gaines, Hetzel, Ahern, and Strickland—all veterans.

Brigadier-General E. S. Greeley, Assistant Marshal.

First Regiment Band, 25 pieces.

First Regiment, C. N. G., Colonel L. A. Barbour commanding,
678 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Fox, Assistant Marshal.

American Brass Band, Providence, 25 pieces.

First Company Governor's Horse Guards, Major C. B. Boardman commanding, 73 men.

Howe Band of Bridgeport, 19 pieces.

Second Company Governor's Horse Guards, Major C. W. Blakeslee commanding, 48 men.

Carriage containing His Excellency Governor Andrews, and the Executive Secretary, Captain Stiles T. Stanton.

Staff of the Governor, mounted.

Colt's Armory Band, 27 pieces.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Captain George B. Fisher commanding, 65 men.

American Band of New Haven, 15 pieces.

Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, Captain J. G. Phile, 59 men.

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Drum Corps, 11 pieces.

Putnam Phalanx, Major F. M. Brown commanding, 89 men, including honorary members.

Captain Benjamin Wright, Assistant Marshal.

Citizens and Guests in Carriages; Ex-Governors Cleveland, Holly, Jewell, and Hubbard; Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Wayland; Ex-

Treasurer Taintor; Congressmen Phelps, Wait, and Miles;

Mayors Bigelow of New Haven, Osgood of Norwich,

Lines of Meriden, Douglass of Middletown; Judges

Carpenter, Loomis, and Granger; Ex-Governor

Howard of Rhode Island;

The Common Council of Hartford, and others.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. Jacob L. Greene (Sixth Michigan Cavalry), Assistant Marshal.

Union Band, New Britain Band, and Niles Drum Corps of Hartford, 49 pieces.

Union Battalion (soldiers of other States), Captain H. C. Dwight, 1,026 men.

Major Arthur W. Allen (U. S. A.), Assistant Marshal.

Military Guests in carriages—Major-General Schofield, Major-General Burnside, General Warren (U. S. A.), General

Benham (U. S. A.).

Remington Drum Corps, 8 pieces.

The Naval Battalion—Commanding and field officers, Captain C. A. Stillman, major; First Company, Captain G. A. Ellis, captain,

A. B. Gillette, first lieutenant; Second Company, J. B. Rus-

sell, Jr., captain, A. H. Rowe, first lieutenant; Third Com-

pany, Walter Pierce, captain, G. T. Carey, first lie-

utenant; Fourth Company, George C. Campbell,

captain, Major Nickerson, first lieutenant;

Fifth Company, W. L. Palmer, captain, Thomas Keller, first lieutenant; Adjutant W. F. Durant, Naval Academy.

Number of men, 176.

Chief Marshal.

Major-General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

Staff.

Brigadier-General L. A. Dickenson, (Major 12th C. V.), Chief of Staff.

Captain John C. Kinney, Hartford (13th C. V.), Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant J. C. Abbott, Hartford (Chief of Signal Corps).

Colonel Francis Bacon, New Haven (7th C. V.), Surgeon United States Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Mather, Suffield (173d N. Y. V.), Surgeon United States Volunteers.

The Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Philadelphia (Chaplain 10th C. V.).

Aids.

Colonel Frederick Barton, New Haven (10th Mass).

Major William H. Mallory, Bridgeport (First Squadron Cavalry).

Major James B. Burbank (3d United States Artillery).

Captain George M. Harmon, New Haven (1st Heavy Artillery).

Captain W. H. Tubbs, New London (14th C. V.).

Captain D. B. Hamilton, Waterbury (5th C. V.).

Captain Frederick A. Spencer, Waterbury (2d Colorado Cavalry).

Assistant Marshals.

Brigadier-General E. S. Greeley, New Haven (10th C. V.).

Colonel Erastus Blakeslee, Boston (1st Cavalry).

Colonel Richard Fitz Gibbons, Bridgeport (9th C. V.).

Colonel William B. Wooster, Derby (29th C. V.).

Colonel Jacob L. Greene, Hartford (6th Michigan Cavalry).

Colonel Justin Hodge, Riverton (Quartermaster's Department).

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Fox, New Haven (private 27th C. V.).

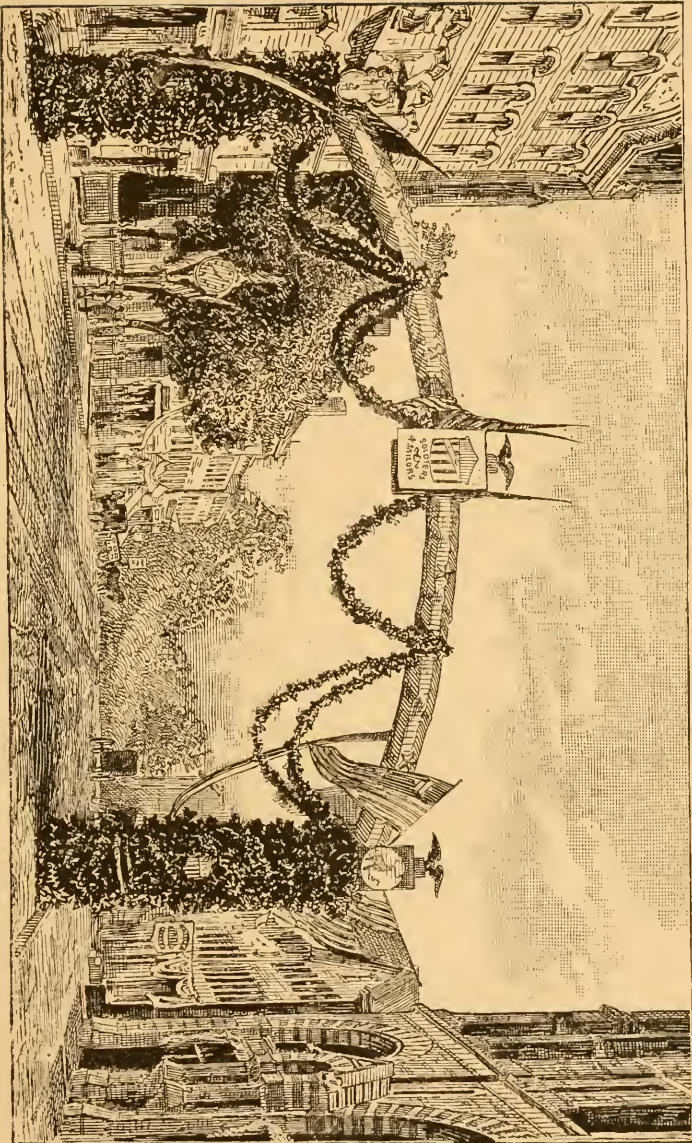
Major Arthur W. Allyn, 14th Infantry U. S. A.

Major Thomas McManus, Hartford (25th C. V.).

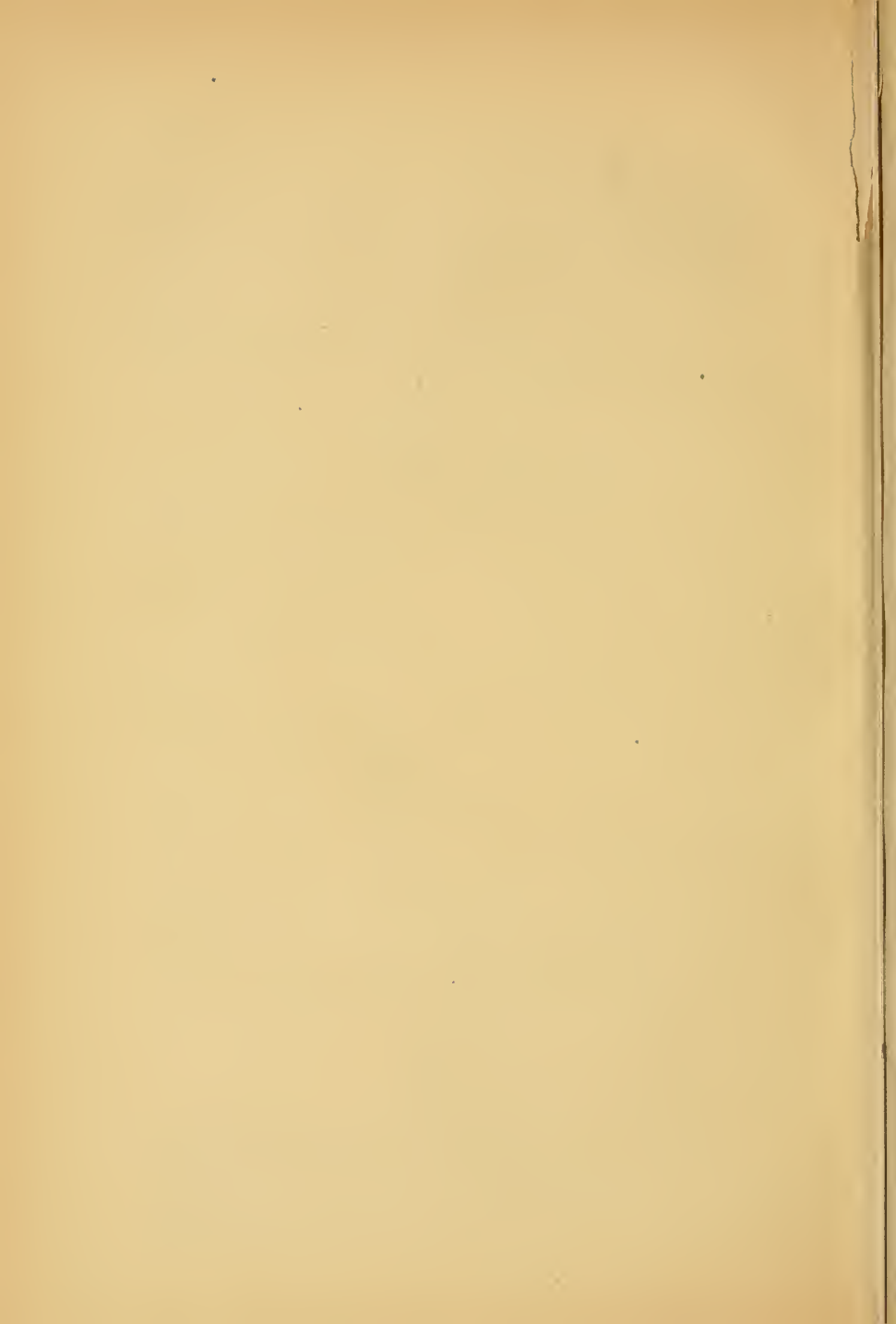
Major Charles H. Owen, Manchester (1st Heavy Artillery).

Captain Ira E. Hicks, New Britain (7th C. V.).

Captain Benjamin Wright, Greenwich (10th C. V.).



ARCH ERECTED BY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CHENEY'S' BLOCK.



- Captain Ezra Sprague, Birmingham (20th C. V.).
 Lieutenant W. H. Thomson, Fair Haven (Assistant Surgeon 1st Heavy Artillery).
 Lieutenant Frederick N. Stanley, New Britain (13th C. V.).
 Lieutenant Charles E. Doty (17th C. V.).
 Lieutenant S. H. Seward, Putnam (14th C. V.).
 Lieutenant Charles A. Jewell, Hartford (22d C. V.).

Signal Corps.

Mounted Platoon Signal Corps.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel William B. Wooster, Assistant Marshal.

Third Regiment Band.

Consolidated Cavalry—First Regiment and First Squadron, 200 men, Major L. P. Goodwin; Captain Joab B. Rogers; Adjutant H. S. Woodward; color-bearers, Charles H. Hawley, John Lyon, T. M. Smith, S. H. Foster; number of disabled sent to carriages, 5.

Surgeon W. H. Thomson, Assistant Marshal.

Disabled officers and soldiers in omnibusses and hacks.

Ex-Governor Buckingham's Staff in carriages.

Colonel Justin Hodge, Assistant Marshal.

First Light Battery, 50 men, Captain J. B. Clinton; color-bearers, J. E. Albro, L. A. Waldo, Charles Bissell, E. Phelps.

Wheeler & Wilson Band, 19 pieces.

First Heavy Artillery, 600 men, Colonel Levi Woodhouse, commanding; Adjutant B. P. Learned; color-bearers, T. A. Halpine, J. B. McNamara, George T. Holmes, H. S. Cowles, W. H. Birge, Charles Young.

New Hartford Drum Corps.

Second Heavy Artillery, 340 men; Major William B. Ells; Adjutant W. W. Birge; color-bearers, D. E. Soule, David Miller, Charles Traver.

Colonel Richard Fitz Gibbons, Assistant Marshal.

Moodus Drum Corps, 15 pieces.

First Regiment, C. V., 40 men; Captain E. E. Wildman; First Lieutenant Oscar M. Butler; Adjutant Elijah Eggleston; color-bearers, Andrew McClintock, B. W. Warner.

Second Regiment, C. V., 25 men; Lieutenant-Colonel David Young; Adjutant E. C. Chapman; color-bearers, Robert Walker, A. P. Kirkham.

Third Regiment, C. V., 39 men; Major Alexander Warner; Adjutant J. H. Porter; color-bearers, David Finn, William Ruby.

Wallingford Band.

Fifth Regiment, C. V., 250 men; Colonel George D. Chapman; Adjutant E. E. Marvin; former field officers present, W. W. Packer, colonel; D. F. Long, major; J. B. Lewis, surgeon; E. V. Preston, quartermaster; color-bearers, Thomas Oldsworth, John M. Cahill.

Drum Corps.

Sixth Regiment, C. V., 260 men; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Spiedel; Adjutant, Captain A. B. Beers; color-bearers, J. O. Deming, C. A. Peck, William Berkley, A. Queiser.

Major C. E. Doty, Assistant Marshal.

Wolcott Drum Corps, 22 pieces.

Seventh Regiment, C. V., 335 men; Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Rodman; Adjutant Ira B. Smith; names of former field officers present, Joseph R. Hawley, D. C. Rodman, S. S. Atwell, Jerome Tourtelotte; color-bearers, Benjamin A. Robinson, Norman S. Wood, Morris Parmelee; number of disabled sent in carriages, 6.

Hazardville Band, 18 pieces.

Eighth Regiment, C. V., 250 men, Capt. H. M. Hoyt, Adj. H. R. Jones; former field officers present, Edward Harland, Thomas D. Sheffield, M. Storrs; color-bearers, Thomas W. Bishop, Thomas J. Hubbard, H. S. Ives, Orlow Root.

Ninth Regiment, C. V., 130 men, with regimental band; Col. Healey in command; color-bearers, Sergts. McGrath, Cronan, DeBowes, Craley.

Capt. Ira E. Hicks, Assistant Marshal.

New Haven City Band, 20 pieces.

Tenth Regiment, C. V., 205 men, Col. John L. Otis, Adj. George M. Coit; former field officers present, Col. Otis, Col. E. S. Greeley, Col. E. D. S. Goodyear, Col. B. S. Pardee, Chaplain H. C. Trumbull; color-bearers, Joseph M. Nichols, A. J. Hovey, Terrence O'Brien, Miles L. Smith.

Eleventh Regiment, C. V., 152 men; Lieut.-Col. Charles Warren, Adj., Capt. Charles H. Simmons; color-bearers, Moses M. Daniels, Renben Barley, George Williams, James Dagan.

Deep River Drum Corps, 13 pieces.

Twelfth Regiment, C. V., 200 men; Capt. S. H. Gramis, Adjt. James E. Smith; color-bearers, Hiram Edwards, George A. Hamilton, Hudson Austin, Charles Cowles, Andrew J. Phillips.

Collinsville Band, 18 pieces.

Thirteenth Regiment, C. V., 170 men; Col. C. D. Blinn, Adjt. Charles H. Gaylord; field officers present, Col. H. W. Birge, Col. C. D. Blinn, Chaplain H. Upson, Lieut.-Col. A. Warner; color-bearers, E. E. Dunbar, John N. Lyman, Joseph Taylor, E. L. French.

Lieut. F. N. Stanley, Assistant Marshal.

Hammond Silver Drum Corps, Rockville, 12 pieces.

Fourteenth Regiment, C. V., 250 men; Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore, Adjt., Capt. F. B. Doten; color-bearers, John Hirst, John Fitzpatrick, George C. Boomer; former field officers present, Col. Dwight Morris, Maj. J. B. Coit, Col. Theodore G. Ellis, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Moore, Maj. W. B. Hincks, Major John C. Broatch, Surgeon P. G. Rockwell, Chaplain E. P. Bond; number of disabled veterans sent in carriages, 4.

Meriden City Band, 20 pieces.

Fifteenth Regiment, C. V., 350 men; Col. C. L. Upham, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Tolles, Adjt. P. C. Rand; color-bearers, W. H. Hubbard, Rufus J. Spencer; disabled and sent in carriage, 1.

Lieut. S. H. Seward, Assistant Marshal.

Bristol Band, 20 pieces.

Sixteenth Regiment, C. V., 225 men; Col. J. H. Burnham, Maj. H. L. Pasco, Surgeon N. Mayer, Adjt. J. B. Clapp, all mounted; former field officer present, Maj. George A. Washburn; color-bearers, William C. Williams.

Danbury Drum Corps.

Seventeenth Regiment, C. V., 200 men, William H. Noble, brevet brigadier-general commanding; Lt.-Col. Charles Hobbie, Major William L. Hubbell, Quartermaster H. N. Hays, Adjt. Henry Huss, Adjt. George W. Keeler; former field officers present, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. Noble, Capt. and Brevet Major William L. Hubbell, Capt. Charles Hobbie, Capt. Henry Quinn, Capt. M. Waterbury, Capt. Theodore Gray, Capt. Amos Wood; color-bearers, James R. Middlebrook, William Humphrey, J. S. Bosworth, William Baker, George Hale; disabled men sent in carriages, 2.

Major Thomas McManus, Assistant Marshal.

Tubbs' Band, Norwich, 25 pieces.

Eighteenth Regiment, C. V., 250 men, Gen. W. G. Ely commanding; Col. Henry Peale, Adjt. Geo. W. Brady, Surgeon C. W. Carleton—all mounted; Major Joseph Mathewson, Surgeon Henry W. Hough, Chaplain W. C. Walker; color-bearers, George F. Torrey, John Chalmers, G. C. Setchell, A. G. Monroe, Charles Robinson, S. A. Comins, George W. Cross, W. C. Tracy.

Ansonia Veteran Band, 14 pieces.

Twentieth Regiment, C. V., 310 men, Brevet Col. Philo R. Buckingham, Brevet Maj. William M. Morse, Adjt. Capt. James Spruce; former field officer present, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel Ross; color-bearers, Robert E. Prior, John Keefe, John W. Price; number of disabled sent in carriages, 6.

Twenty-first Regiment, C. V., 250 men, Maj. William Spittle commanding; Capt. D. D. Brown, Adjt., Lieut. G. P. Edwards; color-bearers, H. A. Camp, J. H. Selden, John Douglass, William H. Laine; disabled sent in carriages, 5.

Lieut. Charles A. Jewell, Assistant Marshal.

Steele's Drum Corps, 27 pieces.

Twenty-second Regiment, C. V., 325 men, Colonel George S. Burnham commanding; Lieut. Col. E. N. Phelps, Adjt. Lieut. DeWitt C. Skilton; color-bearers, William C. Buckley, Joseph H. Wilson; disabled sent in carriages, 6.

Bethel Band, 21 pieces.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Band, 29 pieces.

Twenty-third Regiment, C. V., 242 men, David H. Miller, commanding; Adjt. Samuel Gregory; color-bearer, A. M. Geer; disabled sent in carriages, 4.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, C. V., 275 men, Lieut. Col. J. D. Allison commanding; Maj. Patrick Maher, Adjt., Capt. I. C. Gleason; color-bearers, Asahel Snow, Charles C. Chamberlain.

Capt. Ezra Sprague, Assistant Marshal.

Hartford Brass Band, 21 pieces.

Twenty-fifth Regiment, C. V., 311 men, Col. Geo. P. Bissell commanding; Adjt., Col. J. E. Hamilton; former field officers present, Lieut. W. H. Parmelee, Captains W. F. Silloway, Charles Talcott, R. W. Roberts, George H. Foskett, A. G. Hineckley, W. W. Abby, Lieuts. Charles Avery, O. W. Sanford, I. W. Beach, H. A. Kippen; color-bearers, Marvin Shearer, Joseph Fischer, E. D. Farnham, Benjamin Wilcox; number of disabled sent in carriages, 3.

Twenty-sixth Drum Corps, 6 pieces.

Twenty sixth Regiment, C. V., 170 men, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Selden commanding; Adjt., Lieut. S. B. Meech; former field officers, present, Col. T. G. Kingsley, Lieut.-Col. Selden; color-bearers, A. H. Wileox, W. Tooker.

New Haven Drum Corps, 6 pieces.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, C. V., Col. Richard T. Bostwick commanding; Maj. James H. Coburn, Adjt. George F. Peterson; former field officer present, Maj. Theodore Bixbee; color-bearers, J. H. Clark, J. W. Baird.

Maj. C. H. Owen, Assistant Marshal.

Southington Band, 20 pieces.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, C. V., 75 men, Maj. W. B. Weseomb commanding; Adjt. C. P. Newman; color-bearers, J. H. C. Bachel-der, L. E. Bissell, Alonzo Morgan.

Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, C. V., (colored) consolidated, 200 men, Lieut. Col. F. E. Camp commanding; Adjt. J. L. Spalding; former field officers present, Col. W. B. Wooster, Lieut.-Col. D. Torrance, Maj. E. W. Bacon; color-bearers, Alfred Somers, Richard Sommers, Bland Moody, William Gidy.

THE MARCH TO THE ARSENAL.

THE First regiment, the Governor's Guards, and the Putnam Phalanx moved up High street and waited a considerable time before the final start for the second division. Meanwhile a detail of color-bearers passed along in advance to the Arsenal. The march up was a continuous ovation. At every point the veterans were greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The decorations along High street and Windsor avenue were superb. The walks were thronged with multitudes of spectators. At two houses on the avenue little girls decked in gorgeous colors of the day appeared in the vestibules, and each regiment cheered them. At the Arsenal

the color-guards were drawn up in line, bearing the glorious flags, the most of them being so tattered as to prevent unfurling. As the head of the column approached the colors, and caught a glimpse of them, for the first time a prolonged cheer rent the air, which was taken up by each regiment, and participated in by the vast concourse of spectators. As the column countermarched, the color-bearers fell into their respective regiments, and the loved flags, once more and for the last time consigned to those who bore them through the war, were tenderly carried toward their final depository. As the line drew into North Main street the church bells were ringing, and all along the line there were continuous huzzas. Main street has never been so packed with people. At Court House square the crowd was so great as to prevent for a time the advance.

No better position for seeing the grand parade was afforded than in the vicinity of the old State House. It was a full hour in passing that point—from half-past one to half-past two. The streets were black with humanity as far as the eye could see in either direction. The merry peal of bells from the churches announced the turning of the procession from North Main into Main street. First appeared a squad of veteran police, then the scarlet-coated First regiment band, with glistening instruments. Beyond them the eye rested on a pretty spectacle—the First, in its new uniform, helmet hats, muskets glittering, and with mounted field and staff with white helmets. The marching was splendid, and elicited frequent applause. The scarlet and white of the American band headed the First company Governor's Horse Guards, finely mounted, and behind them came the grey uniforms of the Second company, from New Haven. In a carriage were Governor

Andrews and Executive Secretary Stanton, followed by the Governor's military staff, mounted. Colt's band in scarlet and white fitly led the Governor's Foot Guards in their antique grenadier dress, and behind, with open ranks, was the Putnam Phalanx. Next were fourteen carriages containing State and city officials. A Bridgeport band headed the Union division of soldiers of other States, who escorted the military guests in carriages.

After the passage of the naval battalion there occurred quite a long break, but soon General Hawley, in full uniform of a major-general, mounted on a magnificent grey, came in sight, accompanied by his staff. A yellow plumed band led the first of the veteran regiments—the First cavalry, with red neckties and yellow badges—many civilians in dress of black with black felt hats.

Such in fact was the dress of the veterans throughout, excepting that here and there appeared a uniform preserved during fourteen years of peace.

The disabled veterans occupied two large four-horse omnibuses and several carriages, all prettily decorated. Back of them the eye rested upon a solid swaying mass of veterans, filling Main street as far as the eye could see to the northward, flags and guidons fluttering in the breeze, band instruments glittering, and mingled strains of music falling on the ear. The platoons of twelve files were generally full. The First and Second batteries came next with white and red badges, and a white uniformed band preceded the grand column of the famous First Artillery, at the head of which rode Colonel Woodhouse. The men wore red badges and over them waved the State flag, or yellow flag, and their national colors, almost in shreds. The Second artillery also made a heavy showing in members, their national flags tattered, the State flag fairly pre-

served. To the rattle of the Moodus drum corps the three months' regiments, the heroes of '61, kept step and displayed their old colors proudly. The Fifth, with good ranks, showed red star corps medals, and several uniforms were seen in the ranks. The gallant Sixth made a fine display, and following after the red-shirted Wolcottville drum-corps came the "fighting Seventh," who turned out in large numbers, although from the western part of the State. The Eighth showed good numbers and four flags, upon one of which was emblazoned its battles, exhibiting Fredericksburg prominently.

The Ninth (the Irish regiment) was cheered again and again as it swept along, and after the New Haven city band came the Tenth and Eleventh with large numerical strength. The Twelfth's flags told the story of its valor, and the Thirteenth could not unfurl its shredded national flags, although its State showed its list of engagements. In the midst of the full ranks of the Fourteenth rode Colonel Ellis of Hartford, and the loud cheering of the spectators back along the line heralded the approach of the gallant Sixteenth which swept along headed by Colonel Burnham and staff, mounted and in full uniform. The flag saved at Plymouth was cheered again and again, as it waived proudly over the survivors of that day of disaster and of the prison pen at Andersonville.

The Seventeenth showed full ranks, and a gray-coated band from Norwich headed the splendid display of the Eighteenth, headed by its field and staff, mounted. The hour was now 2.20, and yet the line filled the space away to the northward. The Twentieth and Twenty-first, each with full ranks and worn banners, brought up the rear of the three years' men. The Twenty-second (nine months), although comparatively a short time in service, bore flags

showing that it had not been easy. The Twenty-third's was a creditable showing, also the Twenty-fourth—the survivors of the deadly Louisiana campaign. The officers of the Twenty-fifth, seated in a carriage, carried their old colors at the head of their regiment. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh came next, with well-filled platoons, and then the Twenty-eighth, headed by a band with showy drum-major. The colored regiments brought up the rear of the procession—showing about 139 men for the both, proudly carrying their colors.

Upon the arrival of the column at the Capitol, the veteran battalion formed in line, facing the north front, carrying their colors in the center, covering those in front so as to make a perfect line of color-bearers in the center of the column solidly massed. When all had assembled there was a dense mass of veterans extending from the capitol down to the terrace. After all the bands which were in front had played "Marching Through Georgia" together, and other old army airs, and the veterans had sang under the lead of Captain Charles A. Jewell, the formal presentation of the battle flags by General Hawley to Governor Andrews took place upon a platform raised in front of the building.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency:—We are eight thousand citizens, who were soldiers from Connecticut in the late war for Union and Liberty. We come in obedience to an invitation of our beloved Commonwealth, to bring these eighty flags from their temporary resting place to their final home, in this new and beautiful Capitol. For the great honor and pleasure of the day we are grateful to the General Assembly, to you, the Chief Magistrate, and to

the great concourse of citizens who have testified their extreme good will in many ways. We shall make many pilgrimages to the shrine where these standards are to rest. We shall often recall, as we do to-day, the comrades who dared to die in following these emblems of duty and glory, and shall revive the innumerable memories of four years of marvelous national exaltation.

But it is quite certain that we shall never again be summoned as battalions, with trumpet and drum, banner and cannon, for even a noble holiday like this. Let the flags rest. In a few years these men will no longer be able to bear arms for the land they love, but these weather-worn and battle-torn folds shall remain through the centuries testifying that Connecticut was true to free government, and pledging her future fidelity. It can never again be doubted that the Great Republic can find millions of defenders in a day of trouble, and millions of blessed women to sustain them. These poor shreds and humble staves, to be glorified in the eyes of future generations, have witnessed the dedication of a continent to Justice, Equal Rights, Union, and Liberty. We bid them good-bye. Thanks be to God, abundant and exulting thanks to the Almighty Father, that we lived in those days, and were permitted to do something toward seeing that the government of, by, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Governor Andrews responded as follows:

GOVERNOR ANDREWS'S ADDRESS.

General Hawley and Veterans of Connecticut:—In the name and on behalf of the State I accept these flags from the hands of the men who carried them in war. For more than four years of conflict wherever the camp was



GOVERNOR CHARLES B. ANDREWS.

the hardest, wherever the siege was the fiercest, wherever the march was the longest, wherever the fight was the sorest, they were always to be seen. For all that period, through all the smiting suns of the South, through all the blasting winds, through summers and winters, and all the alternating seasons, they were at all times unfurled. They come back to us riddled by shot, tattered and torn, blackened and grimmed with the smoke and powder of battle, but they bring us no word of flight or dishonor.

They speak to us of the many displays of manly and heroic virtues which amid the duties of war have illustrated the character of the sons of Connecticut. With a pathos at which every heart softens and every eye grows dim, they tell us of the many thousand soldiers from our State, who, counting not their lives dear, willingly laid them down for the honor of their country.

That sacred and mysterious sympathy which goes out from almost every fireside within our borders to all the battle-fields of the rebellion finds in those ragged ensigns its dearest and its intensest expression.

Lovingly then, and tenderly, let us lay them away in the motherly arms of the State whose trophies they now become, that they may teach these lessons of patriotism and of duty to all future generations.

Both speakers were frequently applauded, and at the close cheered. The most dramatic and touching events of the whole day was the passing in of the colors by the color-bearers to be deposited in the elegant cases prepared to receive them in the west vestibule of the Capitol. It was a grand, and yet most affecting scene. The bearers of each regiment came forward separately, carrying the torn, storm-beaten old flags, and as each set of colors was presented, the regiment which had defended them waved

hats and cheered over them ; and so from one long line to the other the color-bearers came forward, tenderly bearing the old banners dearly loved by themselves and their comrades, and passed them in. It was solemn, yet grand ; the scene went straight home to the hearts of many, and eyes filled with tears. There was a solemnity deeper than found expression, and a picturesqueness about it that aroused one's enthusiasm and patriotism to the highest pitch.

After the disposition of the flags, the vast concourse called for some of the generals who were on the platform, and several were introduced by General Hawley and received with hearty cheers.

General Burnside, after the applause had subsided, said in substance :

“ Comrades—That I was an humble member of the great army which battled in the late war for the maintenance and integrity of the Union, I am very glad ; that I am deemed worthy of so cordial a call and greeting as you have given me, I am very proud. I regard them as no empty compliments, coming as they do from veterans with whom I have served. This day has been to me most cheering, as I feel sure it has been to you. I congratulate you and the authorities of the State of Connecticut upon the great success which has attended this occasion. It is alike creditable to you all ; to the authorities for the elaborate and liberal arrangements for the removal of these grand old battle-worn flags from their temporary home, to their permanent one in this magnificent capitol, and to you for the heartiness with which you sprang into such great numbers to the duty of making the transfer with such imposing and reverent ceremony. They are relics worthy of all the honor done them to-day. The love of

these old flags and the love of the Union are coincident. Let us cherish this love, comrades, and do all we can by example and precept to transmit it to posterity."

General Schofield bowed his thanks and retired, followed by applause.

General Franklin, whose tall form was greeted with cheers, said simply, in substance, that it was thirty-three years since he began to go to war; and when he thought of the past and all its great events, he felt that his time had nearly come to be laid away with the worn old flags. But yet when he saw the mass of veteran soldiers before him, he was as young as any of them, and he knew from the demonstration of to-day, that if necessity arose they were able to fight another war, to as successful an issue.

General Warren bowed in reply to the cheers. General Benham said a few hasty words, and General Carrington, General Harland, and General Birge acknowledged the cheering of the assembly. In conclusion, General Hawley, in dismissing the veterans, said:

"Comrades—No word that any man can say can add to the pathos and true grandeur of what we have done to-day if our work be rightly understood. Certainly at this time I cannot think of addressing you any further now. I know you are weary by your long march, and though you clamor for speeches I must send you to dinner. Try to go to the table in the order of march that brought you here. You may not be able to get in at once; but I assure you that Hartford has provided an abundance, and I know you will be a little patient with each other."

THE COLLATION.

CHAPTER V.

IN THE DINING TENTS.—LIST OF DONORS.

ONE of the neatest things of the whole day, showing the ways of the old soldier, was the good order maintained in getting into the dining tents. There was an abundant provision of food—so much, indeed, that half as many more veterans could have been comfortably fed. The management of the feeding arrangements, which were chiefly in the hands of General W. H. Green and Mr. Jasper H. Bolton, were excellent throughout, and the generous donations made by the ladies of Hartford deserve a most hearty acknowledgment. It was no small task to undertake to feed between eight and ten thousand hungry men. The eating tents were protected by a detail of Companies A and F of the First Regiment, C. N. G., in command of Captain Westphal and Lieutenant Hotchkiss.

The following circular issued by the Collation Committee was generously responded to by over five hundred families, and many of our leading merchants.

To the Ladies of Hartford:

The 17th of September has been designated as the day for the removal of the battle flags of the Connecticut regiments from the Arsenal to the new Capitol, their final resting-place.

The veteran soldiers and sailors of the State, and their comrades from other States now residents of Connecticut, have been invited to take part in this ceremony, and it is estimated that at least 6,000 will be present on that occasion.

The citizens of Hartford having extended the hospitality of the city to these veterans, find it necessary to call upon the ladies for assistance, and appeal to your patriotism and hospitality that they may be generously provided for.

The enclosed card indicates the kind of provisions that will be required. (Cold meats of all kinds, sandwiches, and small cakes.)

If you are willing to assist us in this undertaking, please indicate opposite the article named on the enclosed card the quantity that you will donate, and return the card by mail on or before the 9th day of September.

All articles donated will be called for at your residence before 9 A.M., on the 17th instant.

If cakes are contributed they should not be frosted, and need not exceed three or four inches in diameter.

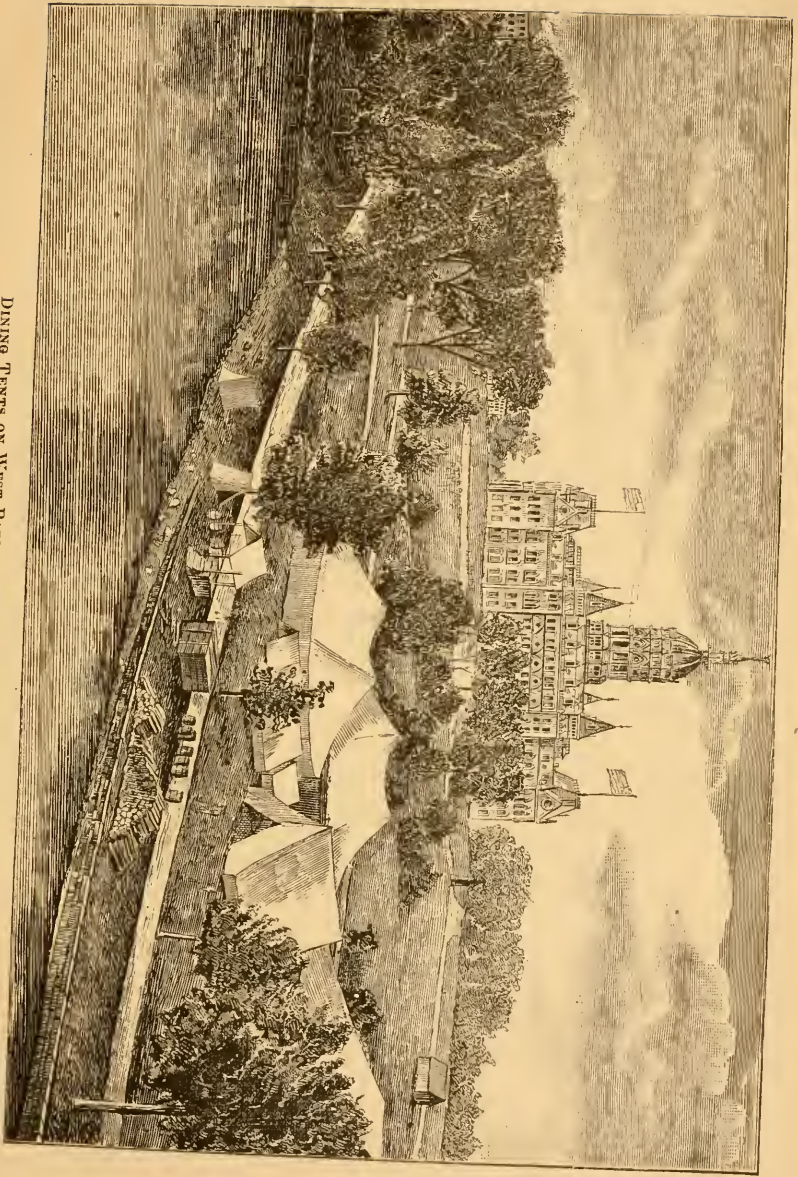
LEANDER HALL, } *For the*
L. A. DICKINSON, } *Committee.*

A list of the contributors to the collation served on the park to the veterans is as follows:

Allen, Mrs. S. W.	Allyn Street House.	Bullen, Mrs. W. F.
Andross, M. P.	Boynton, Mrs. L.	Bailey, Mrs. T. W.
Allen, Mrs. R. D.	Beach, Mrs. J. W.	Bartlett, Mrs. D. E.
Amidon, Mrs. F. S.	Beale, P. M.	Barnard, Mrs. Henry.
Atkins, Mrs. C. A.	Burbank, Mrs. J. B.	Bosworth, G. E.
Abel, Mrs.	Bennet, Mrs. J. G.	Best, Mrs. George.
Allen, Mrs. Charles.	Blakeslee, Mrs. H. E.	Barrows, Mrs. S. W.
Ashmead, Mrs. Jas. H.	Beach, Mrs. George.	Bacon, M. M.
Abbott, Mrs. J. C.	Brainard, Mrs. J. P.	Bingham, Mrs. W. A.
Atkins, Mrs. C. A., Jr.	Bodge, C. W.	Bidwell, Mrs. H.
Andrews, Mrs. Wm. O.	Bates, Mrs. J. D.	Bacon, S. E.
Abbe, Mrs. B. R.	Bates, Mrs. George D.	Burr, Mrs. A. E.
Asylum, Deaf & Dumb.	Bunnell, Mrs. A. M.	Brownell, M. B.
Alexander, Mrs. G. W.	Brainard, L.	Burton, Mrs. John.
Ahern, Mrs. John.	Brewer, Mrs. S. E.	Blinn, Mrs. J. E.
Andrews, S. J.	Bolles, Mrs. J. G.	Benedict, Mrs. S. A.

Bolton, Mrs. J. H., Jr.	Barbour, Mrs. J. L.	Cone, Mrs. W. R.
Burns, Miss Mary.	Barnes, Mrs. E. P.	Clapp, Mrs. Caleb.
Boynton, S. E.	Backmayer, Mrs. J.	Citizens Grocery.
Barrows, Mrs. F. F.	Buckley, L. S.	Carey, Mrs. George B.
Bulkeley, Mrs. Wm. H.	Brace, Mrs. T. K.	Covey, L. B.
Burnham, Mrs. C.	Bill, Mrs. A. H.	Colt, Mrs. Elisha.
Bosworth, Mrs. E. H.	Colston, Mrs. T.	Cronest, Frederick.
Barrows, Mrs. A. W.	Coles, Mrs. S. W.	Cook, Mrs. A. S.
Boardman, Mrs. Wm.	Collins, Misses.	Corning, Mrs. J. B.
Baird, Mrs. J. G.	Colt, Mrs. Samuel.	Childs, Mrs. T. S.
Belden, Mrs. S.	Cowen, S. S.	Corning, Mrs. G. W.
Brooks, D. S.	Collins, Mrs. J. S.	Carter, Mrs. F. B.
Brown, Mrs. Cord'la E.	Chandler, George P.	Chamberlain,
Burdou, Mrs. J.	Chapin, Mrs. C. V.	Mrs. W. P.
Barrows, Mrs. W. E.	Cone, Mrs. J. W.	Case, Mrs. E. M.
Bubser, Mrs. R.	Cooley, Mrs. C. H.	Carpenter, Josephine.
Brown, Mrs. R. W.	Cushman, Mrs. D.	Clark, Mrs. E. H.
Burnham, Mrs. J. D.	Case, Mrs. Uriah.	Clark, Mrs. H. H.
Brocklesby, Mrs. John.	Clark, Mrs. A. S.	Dwight, H. C.
Bronson, Mrs. E. M.	Collins, Mrs. Wm.	Daniels, Mrs. L.
Burke, Mrs. A. L.	Chaffer, Mrs. J. H.	Dickenson, Mrs. L. A.
Bartholomew,	Carpenter, Miss.	Dodd, Mrs. Wm. H.
Mrs. George M.	Cooper, Mrs. G. A.	Dalton, Mrs. M. A.
Bolter, Mrs. James.	Conover, Wm.	Daggett, Mrs. W. H. H.
Beach, John.	Chamberlain, Mrs. S. D.	Dimock, Mrs. J. W.
Bryant, Mrs. J. S.	Camp, Mrs. D. C.	Doty, Mrs. J. H. & A. H.
Barber, Mrs. G. P.	Clark, Mary E.	Dewey, Mrs. D. S.
Billings, Mrs. E. E.	Crawford, Mrs. E. E.	Day, Mrs. F. H.
Bill, Mrs. R. C.	Closson, Mrs. O.	Dickenson, Mrs. A. A.
Benjamin, George.	Clark, Mrs. W. B.	Dow, Mrs. J. M.
Belknap, L.	Carey, Mrs. F. A.	Dewey, Mrs. Geo. A.
Billings, Mrs. H. E.	Canwell, Mrs. J. G.	Daniels, J. G.
Beckwith, Mrs. H. C.	Cook, Mrs. Elizur.	Dixon, Miss.
Barker, Mrs. J. C.	Conklin, Mrs. L.	Douglass, Mrs. F. D.
Bridgman, F. B.	Chapin, Mrs. C. A.	Davis, Mrs. C. F.
Bennett, Mrs. Dr.	Case, Mrs. O. D.	Davis, Mrs. I. B.
Bissell, Mrs. Hiram.	Cowles, W. A.	Douthwaite, Mrs. R. H.
Bacon, Mrs. A. A.	Corbin, Mrs. D. P.	Davenport, Mrs.
Barbour, Mrs. Lucius.	Crane, Mrs. Wm. R.	DeLamater, Mrs. R. S.
Bradley, Mrs. Wm. H.	Chittengen, G. M.	Emmons, C. H.
Bolles, Mrs. Wm.	Conklin, Mrs. H. W.	Emerson, Irving.

DINING TENTS ON WEST PARK, WHERE COLLATION WAS SERVED.



Ensign, Mrs. Henry.	Goodrich, Mrs. C. A.	Hurlburt, Mrs. A. M.
Ellis, Mrs. A. L.	Green, Mrs. A. M.	Hough, Mrs. C. W.
Engel, David.	Geer, Mrs. E. H.	Hickmott, Mrs.
Eadie, Mrs. James.	Graham, Mrs. J.	Haynes, Mrs. C. W.
Elliot, C. A.	Goodale, Tootie.	Hollister, Mrs. C. W.
Enders, Mrs. T. O.	Goodrich, Mrs. Steph.	Hutchinson, Mrs. H. W.
Ellsworth, H. S.	Greenleaf, Mrs. Wm. H.	Hawley, Mrs. R. D.
Eaton, Mrs.	George, Mrs. S.	Hartman, Mrs. Chas.
Embler, Mrs. A. H.	Gilman, Mrs. J. S.	Hilton, Mrs. W. F.
Ellsworth, Mrs. T.	Goodman, Mrs. E.	Hunt, E. K.
Elmore, S. E.	Goodman, Mrs. J. E.	Hart, Mrs. E. D.
Foster, Mrs.	Gage, Mrs. W. L.	Henny, Mrs. John.
Fuller, Mrs. E. G.	Gilman, Mrs. Julius.	Hooker, Mrs. B. E.
Flatterly, K. F.	Gates, L. C.	House, Mrs. W. W.
Flynn, Mrs. J.	Gridley, Mrs. E.	Hebard, Mrs. Chester.
Fessenden, E.	Grant, Mrs. J. M.	Haniss, Miss M.
Fairman, Mrs. J.	Gillette, Mrs. A. B.	Hubbard, Mrs. J. A.
Foote, Mrs. Charles.	Graves, Mrs. M. W.	Higgs, Mrs. W. H.
Fisher, Mrs. Chas. D.	Gillette, Mrs. C. S.	Higgins, Mrs. John E.
Fiege, Mrs. A. F.	Goodrich, Gracie.	Hawley, Mrs. G. B.
Fellowes, Mrs. C. E.	Gatling, Mrs. R. J.	Hawkins, Mrs. W. B.
Fox, Mrs. Dudley.	Gross, Mrs. C. E.	Harris, L. H.
Freeman, Mrs. H.	Glover, Mrs. Thomas.	House, Mrs. E. H.
Francis, Mrs. E. M.	Gillette, Mrs. A. H.	Heublein, Mrs. G. F.
Ford, Mrs. C. B.	Goodrich, Mrs. W. H.	Hills, Mrs. Ellery.
Frisbie, Mrs. I. E.	Griswold, Mrs. W. R.	Holbrook, Mrs. C. M.
Foster, Mrs. F. R., Jr.	Hendee, Mrs. L. J.	Hawley, Mrs. J. R.
Fowler, Mrs. D. S.	Hitchcock, Mrs. L. A.	Hussey, Mrs.
Francis, Mrs. D. D.	Hammond, Mrs. A. G.	Hastings, Mrs. P. M.
Freeman, Mrs. F. D.	Harrington, Mrs. H. C.	Hall, Mrs. Henry J.
Fish, C. D., Jr.	Holton, Mrs. W. J.	Hyde, Mrs. J. A.
Fenton, Mrs. A. R.	Humphrey, Mrs. P. L.	Hodge, J. A.
Fuller, Hattie E.	Hamersley, Wm.	Hurd, Mrs. Wm. S.
Forbes, Mrs. W. L.	Hodge, Mrs. M.	Holt, Ellsworth & Co.
Fletcher, Mrs. W. J.	Hunt, Mrs.	Hills, A. C.
Fowler, Miss Alice.	Hills, Mrs. John R.	Houston, Mrs. A.
Farnham, Mrs. E. B.	Hellman, L.	Hamilton, Mrs. T.
Filley, Mrs. J. H.	Hollister, Mrs. J.	Ives, Mrs. Theron.
Grant, Mrs. Nancy.	Hitchcock, Mrs. S. M.	Jewell, Mrs. P.
Gardner, Mrs. E.	Haight, Mrs. M.	Johnson, Mrs. G.
Gilbert, Mrs.	Hitchcock, Mrs. H. P.	Johnson, Mrs. C.

Jones, Mrs. C. H.	Mason, Mrs. Wm.	Phipps, Mrs. E. D.
Johnson, Mrs. Dr.	Mellen, Mrs. M.	Post, Mrs. C. A.
Jarvis, Mrs. Geo. C.	McManus, Mrs. Dr. J.	Prouty, Mrs.
Jauch, Caspar.	Morse, Mrs. A.	Pitkin, Mrs. A. B.
James, Mrs. W. S.	Moore, Mrs. Robert.	Porter, Mrs. T. D.
Johnson, Mrs. G. M.	Marvel, Mrs. J. E.	Patton, Mrs. A. A.
Jewell, Mrs. Marshall.	McClay, John & Son.	Peck, Miss C. C.
Johnson, Mrs. F. L.	Miller, Mrs. J. C.	Patterson, Mrs. J. L.
Judd, Mrs. J. F.	Moodey, Mrs. L. B.	Prior, Mrs. M. M.
Jewell, L. B.	McIntosh, Mrs. C. L.	Preston, J. S.
Johnson, J. D.	Merritt, Mrs. Edwin.	Phillips, Mrs. D.
Kellogg, Mrs. E. C.	Mitchell, Mrs. J. H.	Pease, Mrs. Henry.
Kellogg, F. S.	Maehl, Mrs. George.	Pease, Mrs. J. A.
Keep, Mrs. J. R.	Meissner, F.	Pebbles, Mrs. F.
Kelley, Mrs.	McClunie, Mrs. Thos.	Primus, H.
King, Mrs. W. H.	Morgan, Mrs. N. H.	Palmer, Mrs. John C.
Kimball, Mrs. D. M.	McKeoun, Mrs. W.	Perry, Mrs. F. B.
Kilbourne, Mrs. E. B.	Meafoy, Mrs. F.	Perkins, Mrs. G. S.
Kellogg, Mrs. S. B.	Morgan, Mrs. W. G.	Penfield, Mrs. Daniel.
Keene, Mrs. W. H.	Moseley, Mrs. G. W.	Prouty, Mrs. B. F.
Kenyon, Mrs. E. L.	Moran, D. B.	Prentice, C. H.
Kellogg, Mrs. E. C.	Marston, S.	Penrose, Mrs. Wm.
Lord, Mrs. H.	Mather, Mrs. H. E.	Phelps, Antoinette R.
Landfier, Miss L. L.	M——, Mrs. F. D.	Parsons, Mrs. E. W.
Lamb, Mrs. W. A.	Moseley, Mrs. D. B.	Parsons, Mrs. Wm.
Lyman, Mrs. O. B.	Moore, Mrs. N. H.	Perry, Mrs. A. D.
Loomis, W. A.	Morris, Mrs. J. E.	Pond, Mrs. W. H.
Lester, Mrs. Geo. W.	Marden, Mrs. C. W.	Pelton, Mrs. Wm. N.
Lane, Mrs. E. H.	Martin, Mrs. G. E.	Parkhurst, Mrs. E. G.
Lockwood, Mrs. W. H.	Newton, Mrs. J. P.	Porter, Mrs. J. T.
Lyman, Mrs. C. G.	Nevers, Mrs. R.	Patten, H. E.
Lane, Dr. D. E.	Ney, Mrs. J. M.	Porter, Mrs.
Loomis, Pascal.	Newton, Mrs. D. E.	Perkins, Mrs. H. A.
Loomis, Mrs.	Newton, Mrs. P. S.	Pease, Louie C.
Lloyd, Miss A. P.	Nichols, Mrs. W. F.	Pratt, Miss Esther.
Lux, Mrs. P.	Olmsted, Mrs. John.	Quinn, Mrs. J. S.
Levy, Louis.	Overand, Mrs. J. W.	Robertson, Mrs. W. H.
Lord, Mrs. G. F.	Oliver, Mrs. E.	Redfield, Mrs. H. A.
Larned, Amos.	Olmstead, Mrs. W. H.	Rothchild, Mrs. R.
Langdon, W. W.	Olmstead, Mrs. H. K.	Rodgers, Mrs. Wm. L.
Merritt, Mrs. G. S.	Pratt, Mrs. F. A.	Rice, Mrs. M. A.

Root, Mrs. George W.	Storrs, Mrs. Z. A.	Thompson, John.
Russ, Mrs. A. J.	Stoughton, Mrs. D. G.	Tuttle, Mrs. S. E.
Riley, Mrs. P. S.	Seymour, Mrs. Albert.	Ufford, Mrs. H. J.
Rockwell, Mrs. F. C.	Scidler, Mrs. Geo. N.	Vaughn, Mrs. W.
Reisel, Mrs. G. P.	Steele, C. J.	Valentine, Mrs. H. E.
Russell, Mrs. T. W.	Skilton, D. W. C.	Vail, Mrs. T. J.
Rhodes, Chauncey.	Storrs, Mrs. H. H.	Vienna Bakery.
Russell, Mrs. H. T.	Smith, H. F.	Wilson, Mrs. W. G.
Reed, Mrs. R. P.	Squires, Mrs. A.	Warburton House.
Richardson, L. E.	Stowe, H. B.	Whitmore, Mrs. J. H.
Rowell, H.	Squires, E.	White, Mrs. F. W.
Robinson, C. K.	Sweet, Mrs. C. D.	Whitney, G. F.
Shepherd, Mrs. G. R.	Stevens, Mrs. J. R.	Woodford, Mrs. D. R.
Spencer, Mrs. C.	Stevens, Mrs. N. B.	Wendell, Mrs. J. L.
Smith, Mrs. J. N.	Stone, Mrs. E. C.	Williams, Mrs. J. W.
Seymour, A. W.	Spencer, Mrs. Chas.	Wilcox, Miss K. E.
Steele, Mrs. Thomas.	Sawtelle, Mrs. A. H.	White, Mrs. C. J.
Storrs, Mrs. J. L.	Smith, Mrs. M. A.	Wadsworth,
Steadman, Mrs. F. A.	Strong, Mrs. E.	Mrs. Theron.
Spencer, Mrs. C. M.	Seyms, Mrs. L. B.	White, Mrs. F. A.
Skinner, Mrs. Thomas.	Smith, Mrs. H. H.	Williams, Mrs. E. W.
Stern, Abram.	Smith, Mrs. A.	Wickham, Mrs. H. J.
Schneider, P. F.	Sage, Mrs. A. J.	Wells, Mrs. S. G.
Solly, Mrs. Geo. A.	Stebbins, Mrs. L.	Wilcox, Mrs. W. S.
Sprague, Mrs. E. L.	Terry, Mrs. O. G.	Ward, Mrs. A. M.
Swift, Rowland.	Towner, D. F.	Worthington,
Smith, Mrs. J. Gorton.	Thompson, Mrs. F. A.	Mrs. M. A.
Snow, Mrs. A. F.	Taintor, James U.	Whiton, Mrs. P.
Simmons, Mrs. W. G.	Thayer, Mrs. F. J.	White, Mrs. I.
Seymour, Miss E.	Talcott, Mrs. A. K.	Welles, Mrs. John S.
Spencer, Mrs. E. A.	Tolhurst, W. J.	Wilsey, Miss.
Standeliffe, Mrs.	Taylor, Mrs. L. C.	Wordworth, Mrs. H. G.
Scripture, Mrs. James.	Trumbull, Mrs. Jas. P.	Webb, Mrs. B. H.
Sperry, Mrs. H. T.	Tracy, J. F.	Wells, Mrs. Oswin.
Schneider, Christian.	Taintor, Mrs. H. E.	Wing, Mrs. O. F.
Smith, Mrs. L. D.	Towne, Mrs. J. H., Jr.	Whitney, Mrs. Ed. P.
Stocker, Mrs.	Tiffany, Mrs. E. D.	Wood, Mrs. Abbie A.
Smyth, Mrs. J. S.	Tucker, J. D.	Wright, Mrs. J. E.
Smith, Mrs. C. G.	Tryon, Mrs. J. S.	Welch, Mrs. H. L.
Smith, Mrs. M. D.	Tilden, Mrs. L. D.	W. E. H.
Sawtelle, M. G.	Tuller, Mrs. G. W.	Welles, Mrs. L. T.

Wallace, Mrs. F. A.	Waite, Mrs. J. N.	Williams, Mrs. C. D.
Welles, Mrs. B. F.	Whitmore, W. L.	Wooley, Mrs. G. H.
Wheeler, Mrs. J. K.	Welton, Mrs. H. A.	Woods, G. H.
Woodin, Mrs. C. W.	Whiting, Mrs. G. S.	White & Litchfield.
Windsor, Mrs. J. B.	Woodhouse,	Young, Mrs. L. J.
Wadsworth,	Mrs. Oliver.	Young, Mrs. W. D.
Mrs. Sarah.		Scott, Mrs. Dr. C. W.

DONATIONS OF FLOWERS.

Mrs. M. A. Gillette, Mrs. Sternberg (one very large pyramidal bouquet), Mrs. Marshall Jewell, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. H. R. Gridley, Mrs. Pliny Jewell (twelve large bouquets), Mrs. E. M. Francis, Mrs. Beger, Mrs. C. Clapp, Mrs. Franklin Chamberlin, Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Henry Palmer, Mrs. Tefft, Mrs. J. F. Burns (seven bouquets), Mrs. Albert Seymour, Mrs. James Eadie, Mrs. E. G. Parkhurst, Mrs. George E. Ward (three bouquets), Mrs. Ellen M. Case, Mrs. N. B. Stevens, Mrs. J. C. Bryant, Mrs. Samuel Colt (twelve bouquets), Mrs. McFarland (thirteen bouquets), Mrs. C. M. Pond, Mrs. Porter Whiton, Mrs. B. E. Hill, Mrs. L. Oatman, Mrs. J. Goodnow, Mrs. H. C. Havens, Mrs. E. Case (Farmington), Mrs. Thomas Welles (Wethersfield), Mrs. George W. Mosely, Mrs. L. T. Wells, Mrs. H. Palmer, Mrs. Samuel Mamilton, Mrs. Webb Smith, Mrs. F. Knapp, Mrs. P. M. Hastings, Mrs. J. B. Pierce, Mrs. R. Grant, Mrs. J. Warren, Mrs. J. Stevens.

Mrs. Mary A. Danks, Tariffville, whose husband was wounded in front of Petersburg, sent twenty-five bunches of flowers.

The committee found that some bouquets and flowers were placed upon the tables by donors whose names could not be obtained.

DONATIONS BY MERCHANTS.

Allen & Blanchard, 50 pounds coffee; J. C. Ayres, 10 pounds coffee; W. G. Morgan, 12 pounds coffee; A. B. Gillette, 50 pounds coffee; Duggan & Quinn, 10 pounds coffee; Boston store, 1 ham, half barrel pickels; H. J. Johnson, 16 hams; Sherman & Cook, 25 pounds corned beef; G. Winslow, 100 pounds corned beef; Filley Brothers, 20 pounds corned beef; Foster & Co., 5 hams; H. R. Gridley, half barrel tongues; Adams & Co., 1 case corned beef; Parks & Savage, 2 barrels crackers, Casper Jauch, 2 barrels bread; Fox & Co., 60 pounds cheese; H. A. Case, 20 pounds cheese; Honiss & Co., oysters; J. S. Stannard, oysters; A. Wilson, turkey; Mason Smith, chickens; Spring Brook company, 1 ton of ice; Pat Clifford, 1 ton of ice; Mr. Hellman, 1 barrel doughnuts; A. Church loaned 1,000 feet rope; J. Lane loaned 25 water barrels; R. D. Hawley loaned 170 water pails and 24 large baskets; Peter Lux loaned chairs and cook stove; D. S. Brooks loaned one 60-gallon boiler.

The provisions used on the tables are classified as follows:

Tongue,	.	.	.	.	.	700 pounds.
Corned beef,	.	.	.	.	.	2,500 "
Ham,	.	.	.	.	.	3,000 "
Roast beef,	.	.	.	.	.	500 "
Total of meats,	.	.	.	.	.	6,700 "
Sandwiches,	.	.	.	.	.	7,000
Doughnuts,	.	.	.	.	.	12,000
Biscuit,	.	.	.	.	.	15,000
Small cakes,	.	.	.	.	.	6,000
Loaves of cake,	.	.	.	.	.	100
Peaches,	.	.	.	.	.	50 baskets.
Grapes,	.	.	.	.	.	50 boxes.
Watermelons,	.	.	.	.	.	600
Coffee,	.	.	.	.	.	2,200 gallons.
Milk,	.	.	.	.	.	200 "

Sugar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	900 pounds.
Pickles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 barrels.
Cheese,	.	.	.	.	.	.	300 pounds.
Loaves of bread,	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Eggs to clear coffee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 dozen.
Plates, cups, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,000 pieces.

A large number of ladies volunteered their services as waitresses, and the kindly manner in which they served testified to the fact that the veterans were, *as ever*, gratefully remembered by them.

After the veterans had finished eating at the prepared collation, the committee let the hungry crowd in, and there was a general clearing out of the whole stock of provisions. Over 10,000 persons were fed.

THE DECORATIONS.

CHAPTER VI.

[From Hartford Daily Times.]

NEVER before has Hartford been so profusely decorated. Hardly a house or store but what was enveloped in flags. Festoons, wreaths, bunting, eagles, stars and stripes were seen on every side. Some of them were most tastefully arranged.

THE ARSENAL.

The State Arsenal was worth seeing. It was elegantly decorated with American flags and the State colors. Prominent were several worn-out regimental flags carried for years by the militia of the State. On the front face was a large shield of flags, and in front of it Miss Carrie E. Bugbey, daughter of George Bugbey, the armorer at the Arsenal, and the first soldier from Connecticut who was wounded, stood dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. On one side stood a sailor and on the other a soldier, making one of the prettiest living tableaux of the day. Another daughter (Ella) of Mr. Bugbey stood in the dome of the Arsenal, dressed in white, and waving a flag. The soldiers greeted this scene with loud cheers all along the line.

SOUTH GREEN PYRAMID.

The pyramid at the South Green, of children, was one of the features of the parade. The pyramid was covered with red, white, and blue, and the seats with white, reaching up twenty-five feet. Over a hundred and thirty little girls, with red, white, and blue sashes, were tastefully grouped in tiers by Mrs. Richard Jarvis, Miss Curtis, and other ladies of the South End. The Asylum Hill Cadets stood watch over the fair array. It formed a beautiful and interesting sight, and was one of the leading features of the day. (See illustration.)

THE ARCHES.

Of these there were four: three on Main street and one on Washington street. The large arch which spans Main street from the City Hall to the Phoenix block was 29 feet from the street to the lower part of the center of the circle. The uprights on each side were covered with diagonal strips of red, white, and blue, over which was a lattice-work of evergreens. On the top of these were large eagles, surrounded by flags. In the centre of the arch was a large banner with the picture of a figure of Victory crowning a cluster of State and national flags with laurel wreaths. On each side were banners bearing the names of the Connecticut regiments, between which were wreaths of evergreen, flowers, and stars, and underneath was a larger one with the names of the battles in which the regiments took part, viz.: Appomattox Court House, Atlanta, Antietam, Auburn, Bull Run, Bermuda Hundred, Bolivar Heights, Baton Rouge, Berryville, Bisland, Bentonville, Bristol Station, Blackburn's Ford, Boydton Plankroad, Chester Station, Chapin's Farm, Cold Harbor, Chackaloo Station, Cedar Creek, Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, Charles City Road, Chantilly, Cassville, Chesterford,

Culps Farm, Deep Run, Darbytown Road, Deep Bottom, Drury's Bluff, Dallas, Dunn's Lake, Edenton Road, Fredericksburg, Forts Fisher, Pulaski, Hager, Darling, Harrison, Wagner, and Gregg, Fallingwater, Four-Mile Creek, Fisher's Hill, Gaines' Mill, Golden Hill, Georgia Landing, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Hanover Court House, Harper's Farm, High Bridge, Hatcher's Run, Irish Bend, James Island, John Island, Johnson's Plantation, Kelly's Ford, Kinston, Kerneyville, Kenesaw Mountain, Kingston, Lost Mountain, Lynchburg, Laurel Hill, Laurel Hill Church, Meadow Bridge, Morris Island, Marietta, Malvern Hill, Montith Station, Mansurd, Morton's Ford, Newmarket Road, Near Petersburg, Near Richmond, Newburn, Olostee, Orange Court House, Pocataligo, Peach Tree Creek, Piedmont, Port Hudson, Proctor's Creek, Pattersonville, Port Republic, Petersburg, Providence Church Road, Plymouth, Spottsylvania, Sweat House Creek, Tolopotoma, Welaka and Saunders, Winchester, Woodstock, Walthaid Junction, Whitehall, Waterford, Wilderness. All of this was surmounted by a trophy of flags and an eagle, and the arch was finished with festoons of evergreens. This arch was erected under the direction of a committee appointed by the City Government, of which Alderman Patrick McGovern was chairman, at an expense of \$390, defrayed by the city. (See illustration.)

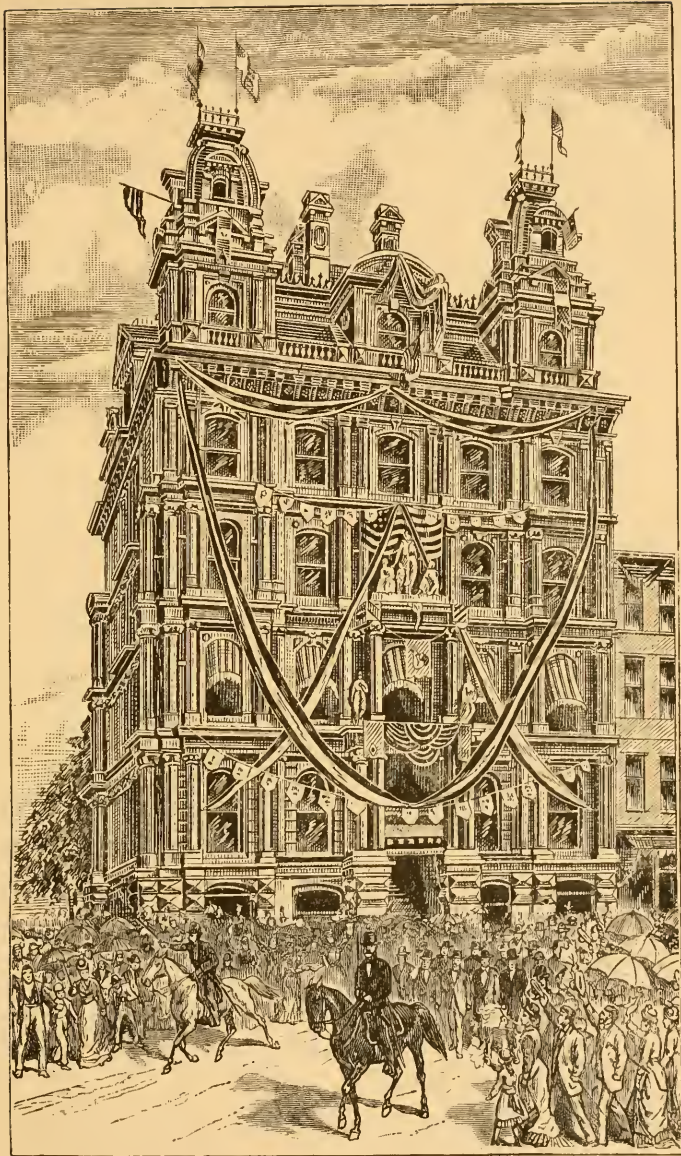
The arch which crosses Main street from the City Hotel was 27 feet in height. It was first covered with red, white, and blue bunting, resting on posts of cypress, each surmounted by trophies of flags and an American eagle. On the sides were mottos of welcome to the veterans, soldiers, and sailors, the words surrounding clasped hands. On the arch were the various corps badges, twenty-four in number. The center figure was a sailor nailing a flag to a mast;

this was also surrounded by flags and furnished with an eagle. Underneath were wreaths of evergreens and flowers, interspersed with streamers of all colors and flags of all nations. (See illustration.)

At Cheney block another arch of similar size crossed to Roberts' Opera House. This was covered with red, white, and blue, and wound with evergreens. On the sides were banners with the coat of arms of the city and State; and in the center was a large shield of the United States, the State and city arms combined. Festoons and wreaths of evergreens and flags finished this arch. (See illustration.)

On Washington street an arch spanned the street from the residence of Morgan G. Bulkeley and that of Leverett Brainard. The arch was covered with the national colors, and around it was woven a ribbon on which the names of the honored dead were painted as follows: Fowler, Camp, Merwin, Osborne, Converse, Kingsbury, Peek, Burpee, Blake, Holcomb, Kellogg, Ward, Stedman, Sedgwick, Lyons, Mansfield, Foote, Chatfield, Russell, Dutton. The arch was surmounted by a trophy of drums, muskets, swords, flags, and other military emblems, and underneath were festoons of flags, streamers, and flowers, all beautifully arranged. (See illustration.)

As the procession passed the residence of Mr. William W. House, on Washington street, opposite General William H. Bulkeley's, two little girls stood on the posts at either side of the gateway. They were both dressed in white, and little American flags were pinned all over their dresses. In her right hand each held and waved a larger American flag, in the left each held a bouquet of flowers. They looked very prettily, and attracted great attention from the passers-by.



CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

ON MAIN STREET.

The most profuse and elaborate decorations were on Main street. Prominent among these was the City Hall. This building was completely enveloped in folds of red, white, and blue, from the top of the dome, on which Madame Justice stands, to the ground. The windows were draped with flags of America, England, Ireland, Germany, France, and other nations. In front was a large portrait of Washington, and under it a banner bearing the words:

“Welcome to Our Honored Guests.”

This decoration was under the special direction of Alderman J. N. B. Stevens and Councilmen Hiram Batterson and L. T. Frisbie, who are to be complimented for the very handsome display.

The Connecticut Mutual building was tastefully decorated with folds of bunting, held in festoons by stars and eagles. Across the front were rows of corps badges and the shields of all nations. Banners and semi-circles of flags were draped under the windows, and the tops of the towers were crowned with flags. A special artist from Boston, Mr. Beale, was engaged under contract, paid by subscription of the clerks and occupants of the building.

The Metropolitan block on Main street also attracted much attention for the beauty of its decorations, which consisted of the flags of all nations and draperies of red, white, and blue.

The City Hotel was draped from top to bottom with folds of the national colors. A large painting of the Goddess of Liberty hung in the center, and from it fell festoons of red, white, and blue bunting. The two portico balconies were covered with flags, and the pillars wound with wreaths of evergreens. Across the front of each was a large arch

of red, white, and blue flowers, one saying "Welcome," and the other "Veterans," making a very tasteful display. Under one of these little Mabel Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the hotel, stood dressed as a Goddess of Liberty, and waving a miniature flag. This was one of the most tasteful displays on the street.

The *Times* office was decorated with the figure of Liberty, standing eight feet high, under a canopy of red, white, and blue, which was festooned with wreaths of laurel, the whole crowned with a large eagle. Above this rose a large shield of flags, and from the roof hung streamers of the flags of all nations. Two mottoes were shown on the sides of the Liberty figure, one bearing the inscription:

"The only arms to-day—open arms."

and the other:

"The End Crowns the Work."

At the base of the figure were wreaths of evergreens and large clusters of fern plants.

The post-office was decorated with folds of red, white, and blue, interspersed with corps badges and inscriptions of welcome.

The office of Dr. N. Mayer and I. Altman's was finely decorated. There was a large crimson banner, having in gold letters the words:

"Through battle-smoke and prison pen
You've brought your flag, ye Sixteenth men."

Under this, on a blue banner, were the words:

"Hallowed by sacrifice ye come,"

also in large golden letters. Over this was a bust of the Goddess of Liberty, and folds of flags, badges, and streamers of bunting intermingled with festoons of evergreens. On each side of the windows were inscriptions,

“Comrades of the Eleventh: Kingsbury, Stedman, Converse, Griswold, Lee.”

On the other, “Comrades of the Sixteenth: Beach, Tenant, Manross, Drake, Camp.”

Other decorations on Main street were as follows: Phoenix Bank building, covered with streamers. Habenstein, Kelsey & Hitchcock, large flags from the top to the bottom of the building. Trust Company's block, folds of red, white, and blue. Poole's coal office, D. A. Vorec's picture store, and the Security Company, festoons and wreaths. Waite, the photographer, showed the likenesses of Grant, Lincoln, Hawley, and Hubbard. The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, flags. The Putnam Phalanx Armory was covered with bunting and the likeness of “Old Put,” the latter surrounded by flowers and bearing the motto:

“He dared to lead where any dared to follow.”

The *Ætna* Bank showed the engraved likenesses of several generals. Robbins & Winship, Linus T. Fenn, D. F. Towner, and Douthwaite (flags, star, and knapsack) were also handsomely decorated. Seyms & Co. made a fine show with flags, surrounding stars, and a motto of “Welcome.”

Without going into detail, which is impossible, we will make mention of South, the tailor, Krug, Parish & Co's cigar store, Kellogg Brothers, photographers, Appo & Stevens, Conklin's Bazar (these last two very tasteful), Stevens' market (with a large picture of Sherman's March to the Sea), Sisson's market, DeLamater (photograph of McClellan), the Saunders Brothers, Sisson & Butler (large shield and flag), Best Manufacturing Company (crayon of a number of the C. N. G.), The Home Circle Club, almost concealed amid the wreath of bunting with which the front of the building was covered, and made beautiful by the

array of tropical plants in front; C. T. Duffy's, Adkins' real estate office, and Morgan's tea store,—all decorated with flags. Dr. Follett, Burke Brothers, Meyer & Muller, Michael Welch, James C. Britton, Allen's stables, Woolley's stables, Woolley's, and several other places in their vicinity also made fine showings. T. Duffy decorated his building from top to bottom with long lines of national colors. In one window was a fine eagle. Mitchell's cigar store, Baumann & Traut, Clapp's drug store, George Best, W. L. Wright, Bull & Lamb, Peter Lux, McCone's block, John C. McManus, Tillinghast's, J. B. Fisher, Gillett's market, Rockwell's market, Fred. Brown's block, H. R. Morley, Harbison's block, A. C. Hills, D. Stevens' block, Roswell Brown's residence, and others were also notable. Ex-Mayor Robinson showed a motto of "Welcome," made of red, white, and blue flowers over the gateway and his residence. The Rev. Mr. McCook's house and the Hotel Capitol were handsome in flags, and red, white, and blue.

Up Main street we observed the store of G. O. Sawyer, G. Fox, W. H. Miller (the latter's block finely decorated); T. Steele & Son, J. Wallach, Brown, Thomson & Co., the Opera House, the Bee Hive, Theodore Clark, Fuller & Talcott, Brooks' restaurant, Briggs', Aishberg & Thalman, Stern & Mandelbaum, Mrs. S. H. Allen, a fine show. Mrs. Dwight Mitchell, Dr. Hitchcock, and other residents of apartments and stores, all hung out the national colors. Many in Cheney's block did the same.

Schroeder, the confectioner, showed good taste. A large pole in front of his store was wound with evergreens, and surmounted by an eagle. Under this was a trophy of warlike implements, such as guns, cannon-balls, swords, etc., surrounding a large stuffed eagle, the latter bearing the inscription: "Let us scream."

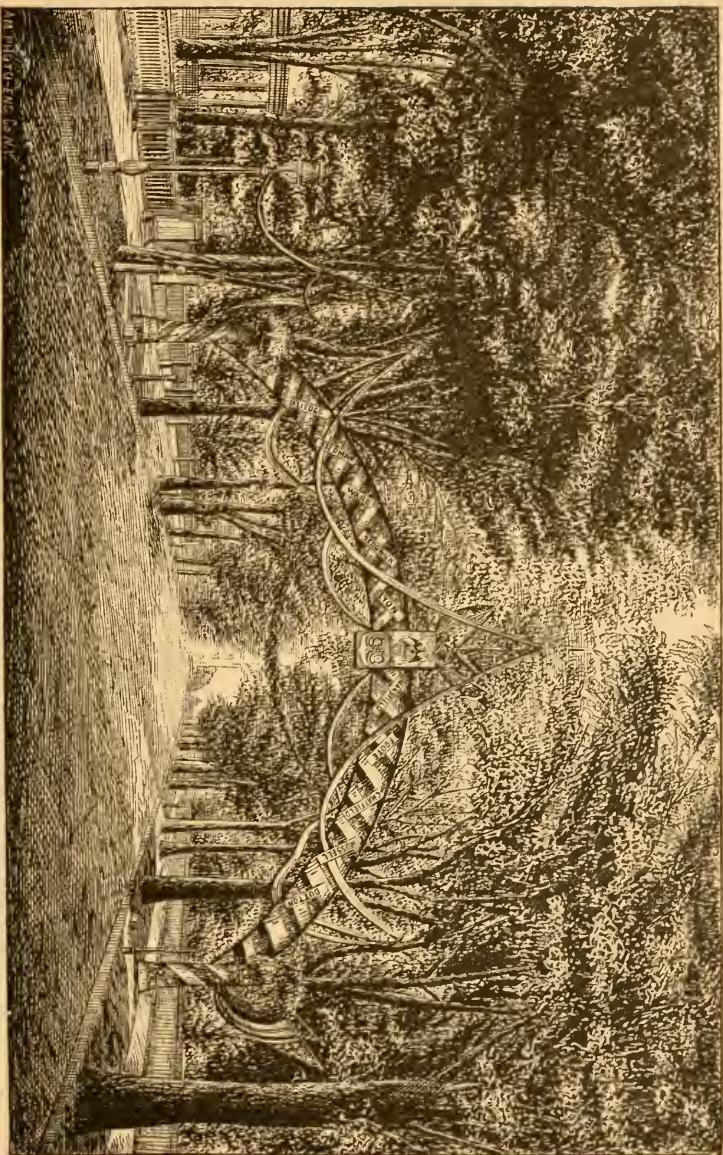
David Clark, on Main street, south of Charter Oak avenue, made a good show with flags and streamers amid the greenery and statuary which surrounded his house. Buckingham Block, Joseph Hirst, Melrose Brothers, New York bakery, and the Rev. Father Tierney, of St. Peter's church, made a beautiful and tasteful display with flags and streamers; John Windsor with festoons; Mrs. A. Butler with flags; Dr. Warner with festoons; the Vienna bakery, very fine; H. A. Redfield with flags; Ira Peck with bunting; W. Roberts, D. W. Tracey, Daniel Flynn, Sisson's market, Watrous, the Horse Guard armory, and St. Patrick's Society,—all were neatly done. John Flynn, of the Citizen's market, made an excellent display of flags and a shield with the motto "Welcome;" Estlow's cigar store was heavily decorated; Edward Lawler, Griswold's grocery, Ely's block, Selliger (with the motto "The Star Spangled Banner Forever Shall Wave"), Peter Chute's, Collins, Moore & Co., the Franklin market, Hawley Kellogg, and W. T. Lawrence & Son.

In North Main street were fine displays at George N. Clark's, Barnard's, William Toohy's (flags of all nations), and at most places throughout the street. The Sigourney House was tastefully decorated; O. P. Case, C. L. Smith, C. D. Nott's livery, Washington market, the Underhill House, Luther Moses (with coat-of-arms in basso relievo); Dr. Scott, J. D. Otis, Thomas Pedlow, Dr. Wainwright, A. C. Hotchkiss, Miss Overand's, St. John's Hotel, D. S. Brooks, Pratt & Baldwin's (very fine), Williams & House, and M. A. Bidwell; George Maehl, W. H. Bradley, R. D. Hawley, and Dr. Russell done out finely. Dr. Russell had an inscription in large letters of evergreen, "Liberty and Union," and over it "Glory to God in the Highest." Needham's corner was very showy.

Further down Dr. H. C. Bullock had hundreds of tiny flags arranged in his windows. G. M. Way, Amos Larned, Hills' block (fine with flags of all nations), Fowler, Miller & Co., corps badges, and the Grand Army rooms, covering the whole front with corps badges in red and white; Hart, Merriam & Co. closed their windows with transparencies; one with the inscription, "The Flag our Nation's Pride;" the others represented stacks of guns, a naval battle, a cannon, an eagle, and a shield, with the word "Union." Talcott & Post, B. Bliss, Fairman & Miller, Charles W. Haynes, R. Ballerstein, Clark & Smith, Langdon, Strong & Woodruff, Richard McCloud, Irish and American flags, the New England boot and shoe store—all very finely decorated. D. H. Buell, David Mayer, Brockett, Ernst Schall, with flags, pictures, and statuary; J. B. Russell, George P. Bissell, McNary, Pond & Childs, and others, making a brilliant display, were among those which attracted general attention. Above Pleasant street, Keney & Roberts, Major Steele, M. Wilcox, the Ely house, and J. V. B. Butler were decorated. The Keney mansion shone resplendent.

The New England granite works, a group, a female statue of "Victory," with statue soldier on one side and sailor on the other, the pedestal bearing the inscription "The Honored Brave" wreathed with evergreens. Another pedestal supported a copy of the famous "American soldier" statue exhibited at Philadelphia, and a statue of a minute man of '76. A granite monument had perched upon it an eagle. Over the office door were flags and an eagle in bas relief.

Dr. Bickford and Dr. Starkweather, Russell & Barnes, Smith, and other houses were decorated with flags and bunting.



MEMORIAL ARCH, WASHINGTON STREET, ERECTED BY M. G. BULKELEY, PRESIDENT ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On Windsor avenue were notable the residences of G. B. Hubbell (very handsome), Silas Chapman and J. B. Burnham, finely arranged; J. M. Adams, J. C. Stockwell, and alderman Dow, all very good; the Arsenal school, George Sexton, flags and pictures, Teft's greenhouse, Mrs. Moses Cook, Appleton Hillyer, W. H. Cole & Son, Dr. Lane, Charles Avery, H. H. Fitch, Warren Rowley, Dr. Johnson, Phipps & Haskell, C. J. Griswold, Jasper Bolton, G. N. Newton, Charles I. Hills, Ezra Brooks (five large flags), Thomas Adams, F. L. Burr (festoons and flags), H. W. Hutchinson (flags), Mrs. T. Sheldon (good effect), Mr. E. P. Waterman (excellent), Mrs. Pinney (good), Thomas Martin (fine), G. D. Winslow & Co., W. J. May, Mrs. Bacon, Geo. M. Way, C. G. Lincoln, all covered with flags. At A. E. Burr's the house was decorated with large flags and festoons of red, white, and blue; on the lawn in front was a tent in which was arranged a tableau of little children with Miss Florence L. Burr as a goddess of liberty in the center. The residences of Conrads, the sculptor, Shultas Cooley, and Thomas Martin, were finely decorated. Mrs. Fellowes, George Burr, Mrs. Gouge, Mrs. Bennett, and others too numerous to mention—the show at the north end as a whole being very fine.

Engine House No. 1 presented a handsome appearance with festoons of bunting from top to bottom. The residence of L. I. Fiske, Halls's saloon, Goodwin Parker's, at the south end, were very prettily dressed. No. 2's Engine House was also prettily fixed up. At John Claffey's two little girls in red, white, and blue formed a tableau with pretty surroundings. The house of P. S. Newton, Fred White, John R. Hills, and Mr. Gillette, were all handsomely trimmed.

Across Main street was thrown a large banner with the

words "Welcome Veterans," and an immense eagle on both sides.

ELM STREET.

The residences of Dr. Mann, Dr. Taft, Lyman Jewell, J. Watson Beach, E. H. Fenn, Professor Bolton, Mrs. Buell, Professor Huntington, William H. Peck, and Charles W. Johnson, on this street, were all more or less decorated.

CENTRAL ROW.

The City Guard armory was handsomely decorated. Merrill's Cafe was covered with the flags of all nations and the national colors. The Brower House was beautifully trimmed. Hussey's, Burnham's, and other business places were also adorned with red, white, and blue.

AMERICAN ROW.

The Foot Guard armory was elegantly decorated, a great deal of taste having been shown in the arrangements. Ayer's grocery was also decorated. The American hotel and Tremont dining rooms were appropriately adorned with the national colors.

WASHINGTON STREET.

The residences of William R. Cone, Mrs. Pliny Jewell, Messrs. Whiting, Hewins, the Rev. Dr. Clark, Mrs. Lynn Adams, Mrs. Lucius Barbour, Morgan Bulkeley, Colonel L. A. Barbour, General William H. Bulkeley, Leverett Brainard, W. H. House, Governor R. D. Hubbard, were all magnificently decorated. A number of the Chinese commissioners visited General Bulkeley's and sat under a decoration of tropical plants.

WETHERSFIELD AVENUE.

The gateway to Solomon Porter's grounds was hung with flags. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Wallach, Charles R.

Goodman, Mrs. Ripley, and S. C. Colt, made a fine appearance, with flags and festoons of bunting. The windows of C. L. Lincoln, and Franklin Glazier were beautifully draped, and presented an elegant sight. The residence of Mrs. Colonel Colt was tastefully draped, and over the balconies hung large Turkish rugs of exquisite work. E. D. Tiffany made a fine display of red, white, and blue, and his son Palmer was able to enjoy the procession, and see many friends from the balcony.

CONGRESS STREET.

Jacob Knous made a fine showing at his residence on this street; J. B. Shultas, George Ellis, and Mr. Jillson, also decorated their residences.

MORRIS STREET.

The principal decorators were Miss Fitch, George T. Cowles, Wiley, C. M. Darrow, Tallman, Mrs. E. B. Strong, Dr. Mix, Mrs. Dodd, Farris, Porter Ball, Rowley, Slocum, Lieutenant Ryan, and David Gaines, of the police force, Dr. Bryden, Carey, and Hurlbut—all made fine displays. Three large flags hung across the street.

HIGH STREET.

Batterson's Block was the finest feature, on entering this street. It was hung with heavy festoons. Drs. Curtis and Shepherd made excellent displays. The latter had a real live Goddess of Liberty on exhibition. The Park Central Hotel and the Adams House flags were decorated; also Messrs. Judd's, Dr. Wilcox, S. S. Ward, E. H. Owen, Lathrop's shop, H. A. Attleton, Theron Ives, Dr. Tiffany, S. C. Dunham, J. W. Dimock, T. Steete, Enoch Roberts, Judge Freeman, E. Hart, I. C. Davis (Goddess

of Liberty—represented by daughter of E. L. Kenyon, surrounded by elegant drapery), Dr. Peltier and Dr. Barrows. In Dr. Peltier's yard there was a tent with a living tableaux of sailor, soldier, and the Goddess of Liberty. The corps badge of the 126th New York volunteers was also shown in the window, with a portrait of Dr. Peltier's brother, who was killed in the Twenty-first Cavalry of New York. Charles R. Hart and Mr. Parks displayed festoons, Messrs. Spencer & Roberts a fine display of flags and festoons of bunting. The Rev. Mr. Ford showed bunting and flags in profusion; H. H. Goodwin and H. W. Hurlbut made a good decoration; Mr. George D. Jewett had flags and festoons of red, white, and blue; Dr. Hudson, flags; B. E. Buck, festoons; Aisburg & Collins flags, one being hung from the North District school house; H. A. Gillette, festoons of flags; Daggett, the awning maker, showed a banner bearing the inscription:

Welcome, happy day when soldiers meet.
Happy day when they meet to part no more.

C. W. Griswold and W. J. Anderson, at the corner of Main, showed a pretty display of flags.

TRINITY STREET.

The residences of Dr. Bennett, J. H. Ward, J. B. Preston, and Mrs. Seeley, in the block on Trinity street, were beautifully dressed.

ASYLUM STREET.

The most noticeable on this street were Batterson's block, Covey & Smith, S. T. Bissell, Charles Sobey, H. Goldsmith, C. H. Pendleton, Thomas H. Smith, Gemmill & Burnham, Clark & Co., American Tea Company, the office of the Evening *Post*, Martin's barber shop, Kenyon

& Co., Blair's block, August Lippoldt, George Sanders & Co., Rathbun's drug store, office of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, W. H. Rogers, D. A. Spear (elegant floral decorations), Wander's musical rooms, J. R. Barlow and the Mammoth Wardrobe—all showed flags and made a street literally filled with bunting. The McClunie Brothers showed a big ship made of flowers, and two cannon of the same sweet blossoms. Drs. Jarvis & Chamberlain, Miss Esther Pratt, the Allyn House, Henry Kohn, Salomon & DeLeeuw, Watrous the latter, W. Boardman & Son, Clark & Holbrook, G. E. Van Name, Sunday *Journal*, W. N. Pelton, Wheeler & Wilson, Rothschild's eating rooms, Kingsley's market, Ehret's cigar store, L. Barker & Co.'s music rooms, Singer Sewing-machine Company, N. S. Hall's clothing store (fine figure of a Goddess of Liberty), George Pomroy, Geeley's (a very fine showing), L. G. Cummings, E. T. Fuller, A. W. Lang, J. B. Stone, A. Heublein, H. W. Clark, H. F. Corning, &c., all covered their places of business with flags, red, white, and blue bunting—a profusion of colors, neatly arranged.

Smith, Bourn & Co., James Dickinson, picture of Grant and festoons; Traveler's Rest, Bull's fish market, W. H. Lathrop, J. N. Caswell, Alex. Allen, Boardman's, Goerz Bros., A. M. Hurlburt, Asylum Street House, Hills & Smith, Fidel Bubser (very fine show), with motto, "Welcome, brave defenders of the flag;" J. P. Newton, Adams Express Co., A. H. Embler & Co., E. J. Whitmore, "Hub" Clothing House, Sykes & Newton, A. Hollander, Brown & Gross, Freeman's Clothing House, M. Stern. A. P. Brown, Betts & Co.

PRATT STREET.

The decorations on this street were confined to two or three places. Dr. J. McManus had a large shield framed in evergreens, strips of bunting, flags, etc. The *Courant* office had a shield, eagle, and draping of red, white, and blue, very ornamentally arranged.

PARK STREET.

Several flags went across this street, with appropriate inscriptions. The blocks near Main street were handsomely decorated, as were also the residences of Mrs. D. S. Camp, Charles D. Tuller, A. H. Bull, and Dr. Johnson. Mr. Trumbull made an arch of evergreens in front of his building, which had a pretty effect. Mr. Cross made a good show, as did also Messrs. Langdon and Street, with stars and shield; Gurdon Robins, with festoons. Mr. Bull showed a flag and selection from the Star-Spangled Banner; Mr. Hussey, a bust of General Grant; C. H. Smith, very handsome heavy festooning; Major Thomas McManus, fine show of festoons. W. E. Baker made a very elegant display, the hedge around the yard being filled with flags. Messrs. Simmons and Frisbie also made a good show.

MAPLE AVENUE.

The following residences were beautifully decorated: Messrs. Hickmott, John F. Glynn, William McEvoy, John Galvin, Thomas Eustice, W. O. Carpenter, Stancliffe, Stiner, Scott, Garrity, O'Farrell, Weeks, Callahan, J. S. Gilman, Captain J. K. White, Tolhurst, Bacon, and Rowley. The house of Rowland Swift was magnificently decorated.

One of the most appropriate reminders of the war, among the "decorations" of Battle-Flag Day, was a sheath

of five pitchforks at the residence of Lieutenant Thomas H. Thirlkel, on Maple avenue. It attracted a great deal of attention, and the companies of veterans were so enthusiastic over the display that they cheered lustily as they passed.

EXCHANGE CORNER.

E. D. Williams, Fowler, Miller & Co., Elihu H. Geer, Lewis E. Stanton, G. W. Tuller & Co., United States Hotel, J. Kennedy, Newton's dining room. Below this, on State street, the decorations were by John N. Cowles, J. Getz, T. Murphy, G. D. Winslow, E. Rosenbaum, P. Stock, Donahue Brothers, I. Hills & Sons, M. H. Keane. A flag was thrown across the street, and the bridge of the Valley road was decorated with the national colors.

MARKET STREET.

Stephen Duffy, Derby House, and F. Heublein; the latter had a flag over the street, with the motto "Welcome."

PROSPECT STREET.

Travelers Insurance Company, Brinley mansion, J. C. Parsons, and others. On Grove street, just below Prospect, G. D. Winslow's house was prettily decorated.

MULBERRY STREET.

The finest decorations were made by Andrew Heublein, whose Park Hotel was brilliant with the national colors, shields, and signal flags, and R. Bubser, who had in front of his place an evergreen arbor, decorated with bunting. Other decorators were Charles Pollard, Dr. Perry, Garvie Bros. (knapsack and crossed muskets), Ph. Krauss, P. F. Schneider, P. S. Smith, W. Loescher, Clapp Bros., and E. Witte.

WELLS STREET.

G. F. Heublein & Bro., H. E. Patten, G. Rehrmeyer, and M. Fox.

PEARL STREET.

C. H. Prentice, N. Harris, Halls of Record, M. Linalan, Ryberg Bros., and the several dining rooms.

TRUMBULL STREET.

J. H. Towne, express agent, had his office very elaborately ornamented, and pretty designs were shown in the adjoining store of Miss E. M. Rose. Other decorators were I. Davis, I. D. Smith, E. Tucker's Sons, and J. B. Knox.

Captain William H. Lockwood, windows decorated with red, white, and blue, army corps badges, and regimental inscriptions—a very pleasing display.

BUCKINGHAM STREET.

Joseph L. Barbour and James H. Bidwell, porch prettily decorated; W. H. Goodrich, dozen flags; Charles L. Fuller, bunting and flags. Several other flags were also shown on the street at intervals.

NAMES OF THE LITTLE GIRLS WHO APPEARED IN THE PYRAMID AT THE SOUTH GREEN.

Katie Adkins,	Louise Bartlett,	Edith Bunnell,
Annie Andrews,	Clara Bartlett,	Agnes Burnham,
Nellie Andrews,	Lizzie Baugh,	Lizzie Butts,
Nellie Alger,	Jennie Barchfield,	Chrissie Brown,
Millie Alger,	Hattie Benjamin,	Zulette Brown,
Elsie Baldwin,	Lizzie Benjamin,	Annie Britton,
Gracie Baldwin,	Maud Bennett,	Hattie Bragg,
Grace Barker,	Emily Binns,	Emma Carroll,

Gertie Carroll,	Maggie Harrison,	Mabel Rice,
Maggie Cavanagh,	Ida Harrison,	Delia Rosenthal,
Lillie Carpenter,	Lillie Hough,	Carrie Rowley,
Lelia Cooper,	Annie Haley,	Jennie Rheutan,
Lottie Chamberlain,	Carrie Hills,	Minnie Simonds,
Lena Collins,	Emma Helfricht,	Hannora Sullivan,
Lillie Coughlin,	Alice Hills,	Lettie Southergill,
Annie Cummings,	Ida Johnson,	Hattie Southergill,
Annie Comerford,	Mary Kennedy,	Mattie Starr,
Ada Dawes,	Addie Kennedy,	Hannah Stern,
Agnes Deming,	Maggie Kinnaruy,	Minnie Stern,
Gertie Daniels,	Cosie Lamb,	Rosa Stern,
Mary Degenhart,	Carrie Lathrop,	Mary Smith,
Alice Duggan,	Gertie Lathrop,	Mary Shay,
Annie Douglas,	Fanny Loomis,	Fanny Spencer,
Maria Duff,	Cora Leach,	Annie Sliney,
Emma Emmons,	Mary Lyon,	Emma Stait,
Maggie Farley,	Lizzie Longdon,	Lizzie Skinner,
Maggie Flannegan,	Josie Maloney,	Mamie Stevens,
Eliza Flannegan,	Mary Maloney,	Emma Schwab,
Mary Flannegan,	Alice Maloney,	Josie Schwab,
Etta Fairfield,	Nellie McLeod,	Emma Schaffer,
Gracie Fisher,	Annie Merriam,	Minnie Stevens,
Katie Gold,	Ella Nichols,	Georgie Tiffany,
Hattie Gillette,	Minnie Neeley,	Nellie Tift,
Mary Guinan,	Kittie Newton,	Nellie Tucker,
Maggie Guinan,	Dora Nuhn,	Maggie Tracy,
Julia Guinan,	Sarah Owen,	Edith Tolhurst,
Katie Gibbons,	Laura Pease,	Grace Van Keuren,
Ruby Gelston,	Lydia Patz,	Fanny Whitehouse,
Susie Griswold,	Edith Pickett,	Loulie Wilkinson,
Mary Hague,	Millie Pickett,	Emma Williams,
Mary Hale,	Carrie Pratt,	Julia Williams,
Annie Harrison,	Lizzie Pitts,	Henrietta Words.

Goddess of Liberty, HETTIE JARVIS.

NAMES OF HILL CADETS CONNECTED WITH THE WEST MIDDLE SCHOOL, WHO APPEARED IN THE PYRAMID.

Captain—Samuel B. Coit.

First Lieutenant—Frank Pratt.

Second Lieutenant—Frank Corbin.

First Sergeant—Allen H. Newton.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

George B. Richards,	Clinton H. Newton,	Harry A. Weeks,
Arthur H. Bronson,	Charles W. Pierson,	Wolcott W. Ellsworth,
Thomas S. Cheney,	William H. Allen,	Carl W. Jones,
Charlie M. Clark,	Fred. D. Rathbun,	Howard Bourne,
John W. Morell,	Eugene C. Wander,	James Stone,
Mahon A. Winter,	Fred. C. Bates,	Bennie Bishop,
Frank H. Hastings,	Archie D. Woodruff,	George Burnham,
John W. Higgins,	Robert Pattou,	James J. Stanton,
Daniel S. Morell,	John P. Haynes,	Thomas Waterous,
Howard S. Hudson,	Allen B. Talcott,	Alfred E. Snow,
Benjamin H. Bingham,	Leland Howard,	Chuck Yung,
Harry J. Goodnow,	Fred. C. Ives,	Loomis A. Newton,
Richard L. Hubbard,	Fred. D. Glazier,	Edward E. Tucker,
Charles A. Kellogg,	William T. Moore,	Frank Warner,
Herbert S. Bullard,	Willie P. Conklin,	Robert H. Chapman,
H. Edward Bissell,	Charles P. Cooley,	Reggie H. Birney.
Frank W. Hubbard,	Frank H. Trask,	

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS FOR BATTLE FLAG PARADE.

The amount appropriated for the use of this committee was six hundred dollars, which was slightly exceeded, on account of extra decorations called for as the interest increased.

The members took hold of their department in a manner which, from the first, meant business, the result of which was shown on the day of the parade. Rarely in this country have such beautiful decorations been seen on any public occasion as was displayed by the citizens of Hartford on this never-to-be-forgotten day.

The committee issued circulars, signed by all the members, calling upon each family and merchant on the line of march to DECORATE, and these were faithfully distributed several days in advance of the day.

This call met with a hearty response, and numberless calls upon the committee for materials and for information how to trim.

One of the committee went to New York twice to engage flags, streamers, &c.—the first time for their own use about the streets, the second to obtain materials for the State officials to decorate the Capitol.

The various sign and banner painters, decorators, and florists were engaged to do special work after designs and estimates were furnished. A builder accustomed to such work—Mr. M. M. Goodell of Springfield, Mass., who had erected arches in that city last 4th of July—was engaged to erect two arches, one opposite the Opera House and the Cheney Block, the other from the City Hotel to the Charter Oak life insurance building.

Competent persons were employed to swing large flags with mottoes across the streets at prominent points. Flags, bunting, and red, white, and blue cambric was furnished the railroad stations, and at other points where visitors would enter the city. Similar articles were furnished for trimming the omnibusses used for disabled veterans, and every thing put in thorough working order several days in advance.

The live little committee was sub-divided. One attended to the arches, another the decorating, a third the supplying the materials, the fourth to the placing and hanging the flags, while the chairman attended to the South Green Pyramid, the electric lights, in conference with the Capitol officials and the Willimantic Linen Company, through the

treasurer, Major W. E. Barrows, and had general supervision of the committee.

As it was thought advisable to do something at the south end in the way of decorating, a happy thought suggested itself to one of the committee, which was heartily endorsed by all. It was, to have a pyramid of little girls dressed in white, with red, white, and blue sashes, sitting upon raised seats, with a company of cadets standing guard at the base.

Two energetic ladies—Mrs. John Jarvis, and Miss A. L. Curtiss, principal of the Charter Oak School—agreed to aid in the arrangement, the consent of Principal D. P. Corbin (formerly captain in the 22d C. V.), of the West Middle School, was obtained for the assistance of the Hill Cadets connected with his school, Maereklein was engaged to arrange the decorations for the tableau, the result being the prettiest display of the whole.

It required not only a force of police, but a platoon of both Horse and Foot Guards to clear the front in order to show the picture, but it was finally accomplished, and as one after another of the veteran regiments caught sight of the pyramid, cheer upon cheer arose "for the children."

One hundred and thirty little girls from five to twelve years of age, and fifty-five cadets, under command of Captain George F. Whitney of the Veteran City Guard, formed the tableau. The little girls, prettily dressed and waving flags, the boys in uniform, with white gloves and badges, standing at parade rest—it was, as was truly stated by the *New York Times*, "the feature of the parade."

There were many noticeable decorations by parties, aside from those gotten up by the committee, some of them very beautiful, but this committee were many times called upon to make suggestions, and to aid in various ways, all of which was cheerfully given.

Another capital idea carried out by the Committee on Decorations was the issuing of tasty programmes, elegantly printed, giving a cut of the Capitol, a list of all the committees appointed, the chief marshal and entire staff, while on the last page were the words entire of "Marching through Georgia," as originally written and composed by Henry C. Work, a Hartford boy. Of these 8,000 were printed, and 7,000 distributed among the veterans, to be kept as a reminder of the day. The chairman of the committee still has several hundred on hand, which are free to any who may call for them.

The badge of office worn by members of this committee was, in some respects, the most elegant ever gotten up in this city, and as just enough were printed for their use, they would command a premium could any be purchased. The ribbon was of ceru silk, having the city coat of arms and date in light blue, while the word DECORATION was printed in gold on a dark blue ground, the whole making a most beautiful combination.

The citizens of Hartford ought certainly to feel proud of its Battle-Flag Day Committee on Decorations, as well of all who worked so faithfully and harmoniously.

After the parade the committee gave the red, white, and blue material to Mrs. Smith, City Missionary, the twenty-four corps badges on the City Hotel arch to Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R., for their room, and other articles to various parties as keepsakes. The holes in which the arches were set were generously given by the chairman to the Board of Street Commissioners.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The grandest spectacle on Main street was the new City Hall and the arch in front of it. The hall was ablaze

from the dome to the base. Chinese lanterns in festoons fell from the summit. Two rows of gaslights illuminated the front, and the iron fence on the sides was tipped with gas-burners. The arch was covered with gaslights also, making a beautiful appearance. Along the street at various places red fire lit up the scene.

The handsome arch on Washington street, erected by Mr. M. G. Bulkeley, was handsomely lighted and attracted much attention, as its decorations had during the day.

THE ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

Just about seven o'clock the electric illumination by the Brush light began, and it was kept up till ten o'clock. The four large lights on the lantern sent their rays off to the four points of the compass, and the movable light on the Plympton building was turned in various directions. This was of 3,000 candle power, and half as strong again as any of the others. It was thrown upon the jet of water and produced beautiful effects, which were received with cheers by the thousands of spectators, and after that the colored light was also thrown on the water and the result was almost magical. Then the Capitol was made the objective point, and that was made to stand out in shining white as the light fell on it. The light was allowed to lie on the lantern for some minutes in order to give a chance to attempt to photograph it. But it was not kept stationary for any length of time, except that once, but was distributed here and there over the park and elsewhere. The stone bridge at Ford street made a most picturesque scene. The crowds of people and carriages upon it, the gaily colored clothes and all the life of the thing came out perfectly, while the reflections of the arches in the river were so complete that the lines of

reflection could not be drawn, and the whole seemed rather complete tubes than merely half circles repeated. Now and then the light would strike some unexpected spot, and there would be a slight scream and a lively scramble as some affectionate couple, who had been seated pretty near together on the river bank, would find themselves in daylight and beat a retreat. The light was under the personal management of Mr. C. M. Rowley, of Boston, the New England agent of the Brush Light Company.

The lights on the lantern of the Capitol were afterwards deflected, and parts of the city were illuminated by them. The whole picture was novel and beautiful. It was enjoyed by all, and mechanically the lights worked without a hitch from the very start. The only doubting question was asked by those who had expected to see the park illuminated all over at once, and who could not see how this was practical. To such it is necessary to explain that these lights were set before parabolic reflectors and were not, therefore, the ordinary practical light; that is, the reflectors made a difference. The same lights are used without reflectors to shed light like an ordinary lamp.

The difference between electric and other light was well shown at the Capitol. The building was lighted from top to bottom with candles in every window, making a fine display. These had a marked yellow tone, while the electric light was colorless as sunlight.

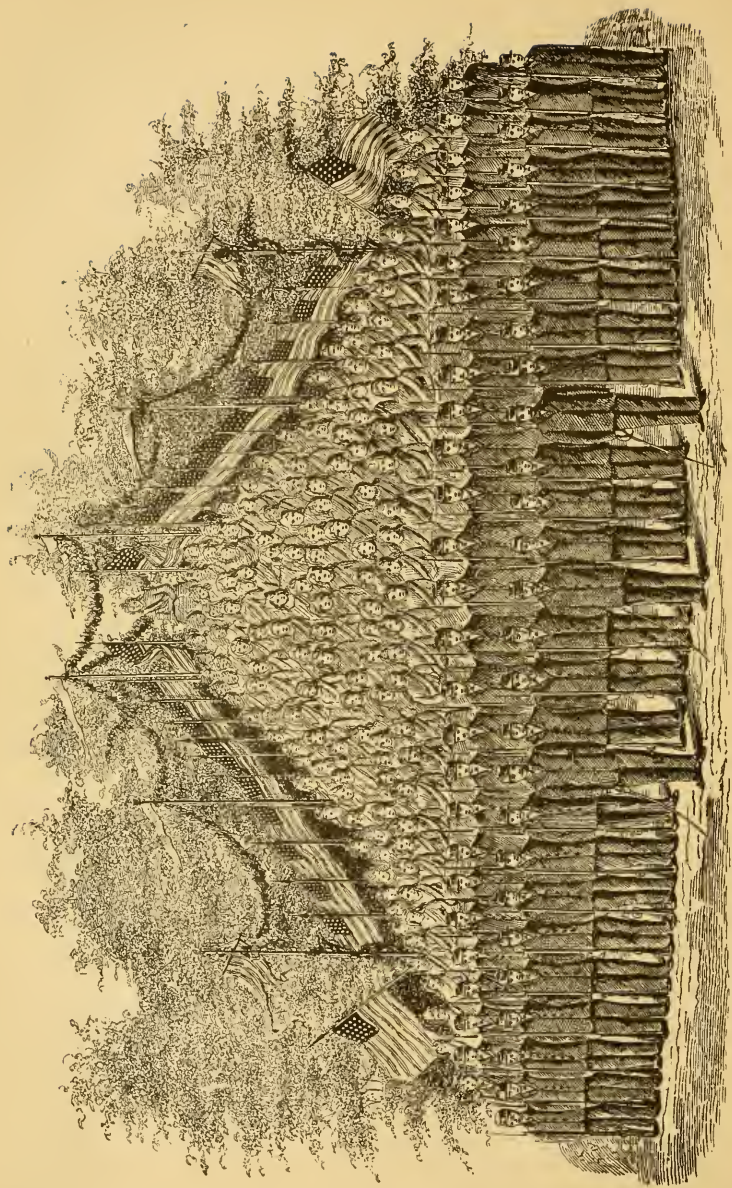
All in all, the exhibition was a most interesting feature of the day, and fully repaid the thousands who thronged the park to see it. The public are indebted for it to the Willimantic Thread Company, in whose mills these lights are in regular use, and especially to Mr. W. E. Barrows,

the treasurer of the company, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to have everything in that line a success, and is to be congratulated on the result of his efforts.

The *Times'* New Britain correspondent announced that the reflection of the electric light on the top of the Capitol, about nine miles distant, was so strong on Walnut Hill in that place as to cast a decided shadow. It now appears that on the Talcott Mountain tower, about the same distance westward, the proprietor, Mr. Bartlett, was able to read coarse print by the light from the Capitol. It was also almost equally strong on the hills of Bolton, ten or twelve miles east.

Here in the city it obliterated the signal lights in the switches, on the railway tracks south of Asylum street, and practically extinguished the lanterns that were shown by the men. The men could be seen from the engine-house as at noonday with lanterns in their hands, but the lights hardly seemed to be lighted. It upset the signal arrangements for trains, every time it was turned upon the tracks. At Tolland, Mr. L. D. Phelps writes the illumination was visible from Chapman Hill, very plainly. The clear, white light of the electric light contrasted with the yellowish-red of the gaslights that are always reflected on the sky above the city. (Tolland is nineteen miles off.)

When the committee on the finances went to the Willimantic Linen Company to see what remuneration they were to have for the outlay they had made in the matter of the electric lights, they were informed that there was nothing whatever to pay. The company generously did it all at their own expense.



PYRAMID OF LITTLE GIRLS, SOUTH PARK.

HISTORY OF THE BATTLE-FLAGS.

CHAPTER VII.

[Evening Post.]

THE removal of the Connecticut Battle Flags from the Arsenal to the new State Capitol seemed a fitting occasion for recovering as full records as possible of these priceless memorials of the war. It is to be regretted that no history of these flags exists, the story of their defense and the sacrifices in their behalf being only told in the lists of dead and wounded of the regimental organizations to which they belonged. In a few years the men who defended them will have passed away, and with them, for the most part, all evidences of fealty and devotion to the regimental flags. That the fragments of history remaining might not be lost, the *Post* has carefully collated what facts could be obtained from living witnesses, and offers the results of its labors as a kindly recognition of the day.

THREE MONTHS' TROOPS.

The First regiment (three months) was the first to move into Virginia and carry the flag of Connecticut on to rebel soil. At the time of the alarm on the occasion of the death of Custer in Alexandria, the First and Second, then encamped about two miles north of the Capitol at Washington, were ordered out. The First was sent be-

yond Alexandria to a place known as Roach's mill, and in a week or so was joined by the Second. The day after the Second arrived, Schenck's Ohio regiment was ambushed by the rebels, and the First and Second Connecticut regiments were sent to its relief. General Daniel Tyler, who commanded them as a brigade, pushed them beyond the camp of the Ohio men to a place known as Falls Church, only a few miles from Fairfax, where the rebels were massing. Here these two regiments, with a section of Varian's New York battery, held the extremest outpost (reinforced some time after their arrival by the Third Connecticut), until the march to Bull Run began. On the first day of the march, the Wednesday preceding the Sunday on which the battle was fought, the Second Connecticut lead the division, Company H (Capt. Gore's) of Hartford, being deployed as skirmishers on the right of and in advance of the column. That night, after dark, Company H captured two rebel officers in the road half a mile in advance of the division, which had halted to bivouac at Flint Hill schoolhouse. Capt. Gore and Second Lieut. Scott were in the road at the entrance of a forest where the rebels had felled trees across the way, having with them about a dozen of his men, the remainder of the company, under command of First Lieut. Lord, being deployed as skirmishers in the fields, awaiting relief by a picket guard. Two rebel officers approached on horseback from Fairfax, and were halted by Capt. Gore, who demanded their swords, informing them that they were prisoners. "Are you Yanks?" asked one of them. When informed that was the case he turned to the other, and with an oath said, "We've got into the wrong pew." The division commanded by Gen. Tyler was the first to meet the enemy, shelling their outposts on the afternoon of the next day. In the battle of Bull Run the

three Connecticut regiments behaved handsomely, and in the retreat preserved their formation. Their discipline was apparent from the fact that they stopped at Falls Church, on their way back, and not only saved their entire camp equipage, but that of a regiment of another State, escorting the property safely to the defences near Alexandria.

THE FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The First Connecticut Heavy Artillery left the State as the Fourth Infantry regiment, Col. Levi Woodhouse of Hartford in command. The original colors were presented to the regiment in front of the old State House on the day of its departure for the seat of war, Monday, June 10, 1861. One of the colors was given by ladies interested in the Putnam Phalanx, and was presented by Col. H. L. Miller, then a member of that command. The other flag was from the State, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Douglas of Middletown making the presentation address. Col. Woodhouse responded, pledging on the honor of his command that the flag should never be disgraced. Subsequently the Fourth received an elegant United States color, presented by Connecticut citizens residing in California, and valued at \$800. The eagle surmounting the staff was of gold, and the flag in all respects was elaborately finished. It was sent from California for the first three years' regiment from Connecticut, and in consequence fell to the Fourth. It reached the command at Hagerstown, Md., and was guarded throughout the war with sacred fidelity. Unfortunately it was so tattered from service that it could not be unfurled. But from the soldier's view this is the highest of honors, and many a heart thrilled with pride as the gift from Connecticut's sons in California was borne along the line of march. After the Fourth, by a general

order from the War Department was organized into a heavy artillery command, the companies were a good deal separated, but the *esprit de corps* continued unbroken through the war. It was a splendid military organization, fulfilling the gallant promise of Col. Woodhouse for it, when it first left the State. Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, in his report to the War Department, pronounced it the best volunteer artillery organization in the service. One of the old color-bearers of the regiment, Carlos Hough, resides at Plainville. He brought back one of the colors from the war, and deposited it at the Arsenal when the command was mustered out.

THE SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Second Heavy Artillery was organized originally as the Nineteenth Connecticut, Colonel L. W. Wessells of Litchfield, at present quartermaster-general on Governor Andrews' staff, being in command. The State color of the regiment was the gift of Mrs. William Curtis Noyes of New York, a descendant of Colonel Talmadge of Litchfield. The presentation was made on Litchfield Hill, early in September, 1862, by Mr. Noyes, in behalf of his wife. The coat-of-arms of the State is elegantly embroidered in silk, with the Kensington stitch, and the flag as a whole was one of the handsomest that was carried from Connecticut. The first color-bearer was O. R. Fyler, at present postmaster at Wolcottville. He received the colors at Camp Dutton, and held charge of them until the regiment was transferred to the heavy artillery service, when he was commissioned. His successor was Sergeant D. E. Soule, who carried the colors at the battle of Cold Harbor. There the head of the flag-staff was shot off. Soule was afterwards commissioned, and was succeeded by Sergeant

C. L. Davis of Goshen. The latter gallantly carried his trust at Winchester, September 19, 1864, but was wounded during the engagement. After his recovery he returned to the regiment, and again received the custody of the flag. He was with it at Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; in the charge in front of Fort Fisher, March 25, and also at the charges on Petersburg and Sailor's Creek. Subsequently he was commissioned, as his predecessors had been. At Petersburg, the Second enjoyed the honor of first carrying the colors into the city, but a Michigan command first planted the flag on the court-house. Sergeant C. P. Travers received the flag after Davis was wounded at Winchester, and carried it through the remainder of the engagement. Two or three days later he was wounded in the wrist at Fisher's Hill, and was obliged to leave the regiment. Sergeant Travers was also promoted after his return to the command. His successor, Sergeant H. S. Wheeler, was mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, the colors then falling to H. L. Bushnell. He held them only a few moments when he was also shot down, a missile passing through his neck near the jugular vein. As soon as Bushnell fell, the colors were caught by H. A. Warner, who carried them through the remainder of the battle. Among those who served as color-guard were S. F. Haskins, D. Miller, Charles Bryan, David Thorp, M. E. Dean, George W. Cleveland, W. N. Wadhams, H. N. Williams, Thomas Fox, Ralph Munson, J. N. Meramble, J. H. Cooper, and William O'Rourke. Corporal S. F. Haskins was a member of the color-guard in every battle in which the regiment was engaged, escaping injury until the last fight at Sailor's Creek, when he received a Minnie ball in the shoulder. David Thorp of Torrington was killed at Cold Harbor. The Second were always

loyal to their colors, following them with enthusiasm on a score of battle fields. A year ago this fall, by special act of the Legislature, the regiment were permitted to have the flag presented to them by Mrs. Noyes for their annual reunion at Litchfield, and the occasion was celebrated with brilliant ceremonies, including an address by ex-Governor R. D. Hubbard.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The colors of the Fifth regiment were the first to enter Winchester after the Union forces crossed the Potomac in March, 1862, and received their first fire of shot and shell at the same place, while engaged in the victorious battle fought by Shields, March 22, 1862. March 25th their colors were again bravely defended at Winchester during the retreat of Banks down the Shenandoah valley. August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, the Fifth, in the face of and almost entirely surrounded by the guns of the enemy under Jackson, made a magnificent charge, losing in dead on the field, wounded, and prisoners, all its field officers, and all except five of its line officers, and a large number of men. The color-guard, with one exception, were either killed or wounded. Sergeant E. B. Jones, a noble specimen of manhood and a brave and faithful soldier, who had carried the flag from the start, was the first to fall, carrying down with him the national color, which was afterward captured by the enemy and taken to Richmond, and is now in Washington. Application was made to the honorable Secretary of War for permission to carry this flag on the 17th, but was refused, the color being, as he says, "government property, and he having no authority to allow it to go out of his possession"—or words to that effect. Sergeant James Hewison, another valiant, conscientious, and patriotic soldier, while bearing the regimen-

tal color was soon after severely wounded, both legs being shot, and left for dead on the field. He recovered, returned home, and was killed after the war, by a falling sand-bag while on the street in New Haven. In this struggle Color-Corporal Sherman D. Taylor of New Haven lost his life. Captain George W. Corliss, of Company C, grasped the regimental color, tore it from the staff, and it was finally borne off the field by Sergeant William P. Smith. Corporal Daniel L. Smith was also killed in this desperate encounter. In this conflict, one of the most disastrous of the war, Colonel George D. Chapman was taken prisoner; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Stone received his death wound, and was taken prisoner; Major Edward F. Blake was shot dead, it is said by some while bearing the colors, and by others in a hand to hand fight with the enemy. Lieutenant H. M. Dutton of New Haven, and Lieutenant Heber Smith of Hartford were killed early in the action. Fifty brave men were shot down in a few moments. The colors of the regiment were afterwards borne through Antietam, Chantilly, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Dallas, Siege of Atlanta, March to the Sea, Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina. They were carried in the review at Washington, and brought home to Hartford by Sergeant J. M. Cahill of Hartford, who, on account of sickness, was obliged to ride instead of marching with his regiment. Sergeant Cahill went out with the regiment and served through the war. John O'Brien, of New Britain, also returned with one of the colors, but died at Norwich since the war. General Stedman, Brevet-Brigadier General Brayton Ives, of the Twelfth Cavalry, Dr. J. B. Lewis, surgeon of volunteers with brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major Edward V. Preston, Paymaster United States Volunteers, were all promoted out of this regiment.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The colors of the Sixth regiment were in ruins more or less, one of the State flags being without the customary staff and the other being badly tattered. The Sixth, however, brought home a fine rebel artillery color, captured at Morris Island, July 10, 1863, Colonel Chatfield in command. The charge on the Confederate battery was made by the Sixth alone, the command carrying the position by sheer pluck and bravery. One of the rebel artillerymen attempted to escape with the flag, but Col. Chatfield twice ordered him to halt. Ignoring the order he was fired upon by Roper Henslow of Co. D, and fell forward upon the flag mortally wounded. The brave fellow's bloodstains can still be traced on the color. It was presented by the ladies of Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862, to the rebel battery, and was gallantly defended to the last.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The national colors of the Seventh regiment, Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry's old command and subsequently Gen. Hawley's, were torn to shreds, and carried furled along the line of march. At the Arsenal is a confederate flag captured by the Seventh at Fort Pluaski, after a bombardment of two days under Gen. H. W. Benham. The flag was surrendered to Gen. Hunter, April 11, 1862, the first anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumpter, and bestowed upon the Seventh as being its captors. The regiment made a brilliant record through the war, and participated in a large number of engagements.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The original colors of the Eighth regiment were received from "the Sons of Connecticut" in New York, the pre-

sentation taking place while the command was in camp at Jamaica, L. I. Wm. H. Cone of Company C was the first color-bearer, but after his promotion Henry E. Strickland was entrusted with the flag. The honor was not misplaced, as Strickland at the battle of Newberne was the first man to plant his colors on the entrenchments. At the battle of Antietam he was mortally wounded, but as he fell the flag was seized by Lt.-Col. Appleman, subsequently Secretary of State of Connecticut, and held in the face of the enemy until Sergeant Walker of Company D took Strickland's place in the ranks. After the Eighth re-enlisted, Sergeant Thomas J. Hubbard of Torrington was appointed color-sergeant, and carried the national color until the battle of Walthall, Va., May 1, 1864, where his elbow was shattered by a minnie ball. Although the arm was completely crushed, Hubbard still clung to his color for a considerable distance, advancing with the line of battle. Finally he was relieved by Sergeant Orlow J. Root, at present of Pine Meadow, who carried the flag through the remainder of the engagement. He also came home with it, depositing it at the State Arsenal when the regiment was mustered out of service.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The two national colors of the Ninth, the gallant Irish regiment from this State, passed through a score of engagements, and are so tattered that they cannot be unfurled. But the regimental color is in a fair state of preservation. The Confederate national flag at the Arsenal, which was captured at Pass Christian from the Fourth Mississippi, April 4, 1864, was taken by Captain Wright of the Ninth. It was made by the ladies of Pass Christian, and the figure in the center was of a magnolia. In its day

this color was a superb piece of work. Now it is in shreds, and so fallen to pieces that it can be preserved only with the utmost care. For years it was kept in a paper package, which may account for its untimely dilapidation. Colonel John G. Healy of New Haven is one of the survivors of the old Ninth.

The color-sergeants of the Ninth Connecticut were: Thomas Kennedy and Jeremiah McGrath, 1861; Walter Maloney and Patrick Ingoldsby, 1862; Michael Kennedy and William Scully, 1862; Michael Kennedy and Dennis Gately, 1862-3; James Caffrey and James Melvin, 1864; Sergeant Alcott, Nicholas Comisky, and William Perry, in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, 1864; Thomas Ryan and Richard McDonnell, 1865. Both the color-sergeants were disabled at Cedar Creek, and in the charge in the afternoon Colonel Healy carried the colors. They were the first upon the retaken works.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

The colors of the Tenth Regiment show the inscriptions of at least twenty-four battles, the number including Kinston, December 14, 1862, Whitehall two days later, December 16th, and Goldsboro the 17th, making three engagements in four days. During the summer of 1863, the regiment was at James Island and Fort Wagner, the former engagement occurring July 16th, and the latter July 18th, and also participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, at Roanoke Island, the siege of Charleston, Bermuda Hundred, the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg, in fact through a score of hard-fought battles the Tenth won its way to honor and distinction. The colors of the command may well be prized by the State, having been defended with the utmost gallantry during the service.

The national color was able to be unfurled during the march, but the State color was in tatters, and had to be carried with great care. The color-bearers were Joseph M. Nichols, A. J. Hovey, Terrence O'Brien, and Miles Smith.

THE ELEVENTH.

The national color of the Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Griffin A. Stedman's command at one time, cannot be unfurled with any degree of security. The interests clustering about this flag are too sacred to allow a scrap of it to be lost. Already the Eleventh has been spoken of in connection with the Eighth at Antietam, but the proudest hour of that day for the Eleventh has not been mentioned. It was when the regiment charged the "Stone Bridge" across Antietam Creek, part of the command fording the stream in order to dislodge the enemy, and the remainder receiving the fierce rebel fire without flinching. It was there that Captain John D. Griswold of Lyme fell mortally wounded, from his veins flowing the blood of the Griswolds, who had filled the office of Chief Magistrate of Connecticut with so much dignity and honor in the early history of the State. The Eleventh, at the Sharpsburg Bridge, exhibited magnificent courage, and the brilliant charge they made was of infinite value in changing the destiny of Burnside's left. It matters but little that their old flag cannot be unfurled again. It is the record of loyal service that the people are proud of, and that the old Eleventh possesses in full measure.

THE TWELFTH.

The Twelfth regiment colors were carried by as brave men as ever left the State of Connecticut, and were gallantly defended through the war. The original color of

the command was presented by the ladies of Hartford, the ceremonies of presentation taking place at the residence of Colonel Henry C. Deming. Besides this flag, which was proudly kept by the command, it received two stands each of the State and national colors during the service, two new flags reaching the men just before entering the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. Sergeant Edwards of Company H was the color-bearer at Georgia Landing, exhibiting splendid devotion to his trust. During the engagement he was shot through the mouth, a Minnie ball shattering the jaw, but despite the shock and pain from the wound, Edwards clung to the flag, holding it aloft until Captain L. A. Dickinson of the color company could receive it from him and entrust it to some one else. Sergeant Edwards is still living. Sergeant Hamilton, also one of the Twelfth's color-bearers, resides in Hartford. Sergeant Holt, another color-bearer of the regiment, lives at Worcester, Mass. During the siege of Fort Hudson the flags of the Twelfth were set out on the line of battle every day, with loyal hearts around them ready for the advance. In the Shenandoah they were followed with alacrity, and at last were brought back to Connecticut without the enemy ever having laid a finger upon them. Major John W. DeForest of New Haven, the well-known novelist and poet, served as a captain in the Twelfth, and no doubt gained much of the material for his novels while a soldier in that regiment.

THE THIRTEENTH.

The Thirteenth had the longest term of service of any regiment from the State, having been mustered in November 25, 1861, and remaining in the field, or at least under control of the government, until May 4, 1865. The com-

mand was in the engagement at New Orleans in 1862, Irish Bend and Port Hudson in 1863, Winchester and Cedar Creek in 1864, and at Augusta, Ga., in 1865, besides other important battles. The color-bearer of the regiment was Sergt. Englebert Sauter of Company I. He was wounded at Winchester with the flag in his hands, in front of the battle. At present he is a resident of New London. The regiment received two sets of colors, besides a special flag that was presented to them by the ladies of New Orleans, while they were engaged on duty in that city. The New Orleans color was an elegant one in its day, and an elaborate piece of needle-work. The stars and fringe were both silver, and the material of the finest quality of silk. The inscription was as follows :

UNION,
13TH REGT. CONN. VOLS.,
NEW ORLEANS.
1862.

This flag was deposited with the regular regimental colors at the State Capitol. The Thirteenth also have a captured rebel flag at the Arsenal, taken at Irish Bend, April 14, 1863. It was originally presented by the ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoniers, a rebel organization. The flag was brought off the field by First Lieut. Frank Wells, at present cashier of the First National Bank at Brewsters, N. Y. Among the prominent members of the Thirteenth were Gen. Birge of Norwich, Col. Homer B. Sprague of Boston, Capt. J. C. Kinney, of *The Courant*, and Capt. Charles J. Fuller of Hartford.

THE FOURTEENTH.

Among the most remarkable of the Connecticut regiments which took part in the celebration on the 17th

was the "gallant old Fourteenth," whose tattered battle-flags have been borne through the storms of thirty-four battles. This regiment was actually engaged in a greater number of battles, had more men killed in battle, captured a greater number of cannon, colors, and prisoners from the enemy than any other Connecticut regiment. It was actively engaged from the commencement of its service, and was never taken from the front. It never lost a color, and but few prisoners were captured by the enemy. The Fourteenth was engaged in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and lost heavily. It went out in September, 1862, under Col. Dwight Morris, who was at once appointed to the command of a brigade, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Perkins in command. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins was disabled, and shortly after Adjutant Theodore G. Ellis was promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, Colonel Morris having resigned, and remained in command until the regiment was mustered out. A history of this brave old regiment will probably never be written, except in the hearts of its members. The details of its services would fill volumes, and there is no one at the present time to undertake the work. The following is a list of the engagements in which the regiment took part:

BATTLES.

Antietam,	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 17, 1862
Fredericksburg,	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 13, 1862
Chancellorsville,	-	-	-	-	-	May 2 and 3, 1863
Gettysburg,	-	-	-	-	-	July 2 and 3, 1863
Bristoe Station,	-	-	-	-	-	Oct. 14, 1863
Morton's Ford,	-	-	-	-	-	Feb. 6, 1864
Wilderness (Todd's Tavern),	-	-	-	-	-	May 5, 1864
Wilderness,	-	-	-	-	-	May 6, 1864

Laurel Hill, - - - - -	May 10, 1864
Spottsylvania, - - - - -	May 12, 1864
North Anna River, - - - - -	May 24, 1864
Tolopotomoy, - - - - -	May 30, 1864
Cold Harbor, - - - - -	June 3, 1864
Cold Harbor, - - - - -	June 5, 1864
Petersburg, - - - - -	June 17, 1864
Reams Station, - - - - -	Aug. 25, 1864

SKIRMISHES.

Falling Waters, - - - - -	July 14, 1863
Auburn, - - - - -	Oct. 14, 1863
Blackburn's Ford, - - - - -	Oct. 15, 1863
Mine Run, - - - - -	Nov. 30, 1863
Spottsylvania, - - - - -	May 13, 1864
Spottsylvania, - - - - -	May 14, 1864
Spottsylvania, - - - - -	May 18, 1864
Milford Station, - - - - -	May 22, 1864
North Anna River, - - - - -	May 26, 1864
Petersburg, - - - - -	June 16, 1864
Deep Bottom, - - - - -	Aug. 15, 1864
Deep Bottom, - - - - -	Aug. 16, 1864
Hatcher's Run (Boydton Plank Road), - - - - -	Oct. 27, 1864
Hatcher's Run, - - - - -	Feb. 5, 1865
Hatcher's Run, - - - - -	March 29, 1865

High Bridge, Farmville, Surrender of Lee's Army,

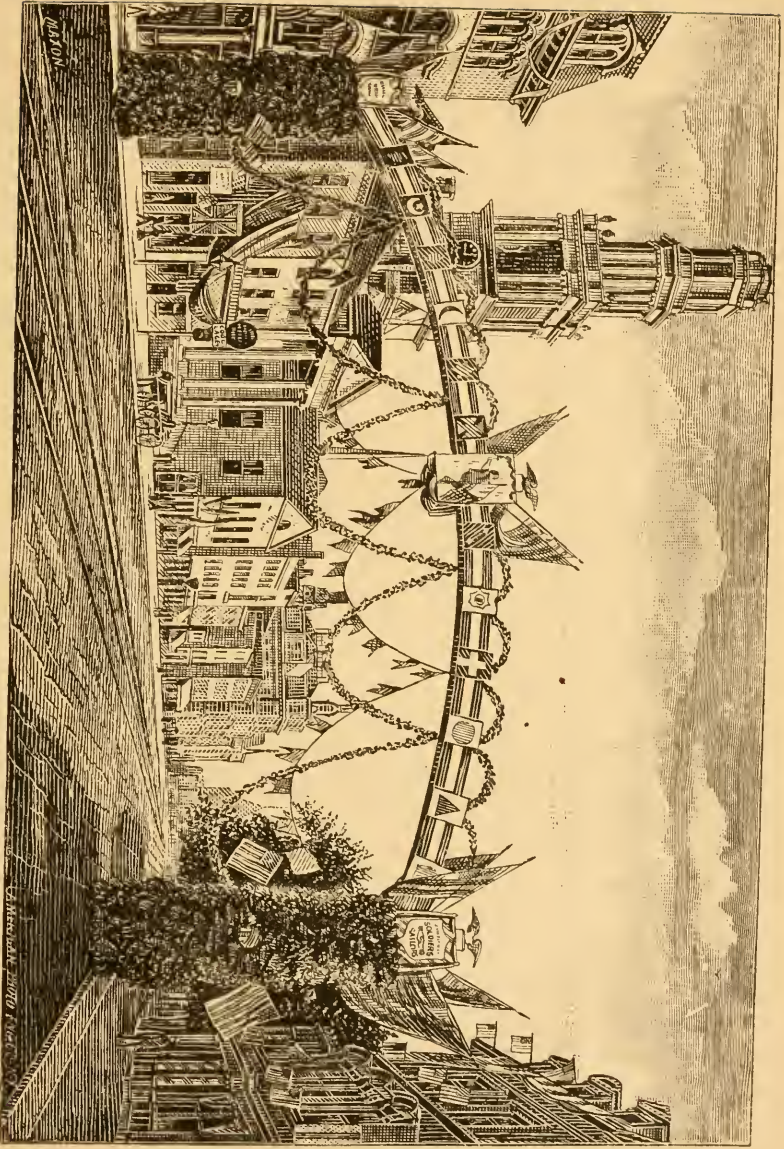
March 30 to April 11, 1865

At the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg the regiment lost heavily and acted with gallantry, although they had been hurried to the field without proper preparation. At Chancellorsville they had begun to acquire that remarkable steadiness and discipline for which they afterwards became so famous, being known through their division as the "Fourteenth regulars." At this battle they were, with the Second Corps, hurried forward to replace the repulsed Eleventh Corps, and in the charge which fol-

lowed in the morning were the only regiment of its brigade which came out in a body without the loss of a prisoner. The entire brigade headquarters, with the exception of one staff officer, was captured, while the Fourteenth, after being surrounded by the enemy, fought its way out without breaking ranks.

On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg this regiment was selected to drive out a detachment of rebels which was occupying the Bliss House and barn between the main lines of the armies. The barn was gallantly charged and taken by four companies under Captain (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) Moore, and the house was captured by the remainder of the regiment under Colonel Ellis, under a heavy fire from the windows, assisted by the enemy's artillery. The Connecticut boys charged in on one side of the house, driving the "rebs" out at the other.

The celebrated charge of the next day is a matter of history. The Sharps' rifles of the Fourteenth mowed down the enemy both in front and to the left, opposite General Webb's division, where the enemy obtained a foothold, and a charge was made in which the Fourteenth captured the following colors: 14th Tennessee, 1st Tennessee, 16th North Carolina, 52d North Carolina, 4th Virginia. Colonel Ellis was in command of the brigade at this time, and the officers of the 7th Tennessee, 1st Tennessee, 52d North Carolina, 22d North Carolina, and 5th Alabama surrendered to him. An immense number of prisoners were taken, but not counted. The color of the 14th Tennessee was captured by Sergeant-Major (afterwards Adjutant and Major) William B. Hincks. That of the 52d North Carolina was taken by Corporal Christopher



ARCH ERECTED BY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.

BOSTON

CHAMBERLAIN & CO. ENGRAVERS

Flynn, and that of the 16th North Carolina by Private E. W. Bacon.

William B. Hincks, Christopher Flynn, and Elijah W. Bacon afterwards received medals of honor from the War Department for their gallantry. Sergeants John Gealty and William F. Chadwick were also commended in orders for "acts of distinguished gallantry." At Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, this regiment, at the head of the division column under the command of Colonel Ellis, charged over the rebel entrenchments and captured ten cannon, turning them on the flying enemy.

At Reams Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864, the regiment recaptured from the enemy a brass cannon and limber belonging to McKnight's Battery, and also a caisson and limber belonging to the Third New Jersey Battery.

The splendid discipline and unflinching courage of this regiment was the cause of its being often selected for important movements, and it often suffered greatly, though honorably, on this account.

In spite of the hard service and severe losses of the Fourteenth, a thorough and complete regimental organization was maintained through the whole term of service, even to possessing the best band in the whole Army of the Potomac. This band was composed entirely of enlisted men, and went out with and returned with the regiment. Owing to the efficiency of the officers and men, this regiment suffered largely from "details." There was a "Fourteenth man" at nearly every headquarters in the army corps, and even at army headquarters. Fifty men were taken at one time to navigate a steamer, and at the time of the Early raid into Maryland, Colonel Ellis was placed in command at Annapolis and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore in command of a detachment

in Washington. During the latter part of the war Colonel Moore was mostly in command of the regiment, Colonel Ellis being detached in higher commands.

Of the color-bearers that were present on the 17th were John Fitzpatrick, John Gealty, and John Hirst of Rockville, who brought home the State colors. Many of the original color-bearers were killed. Sergeant Thomas J. Mills, the first color-sergeant, was killed at Antietam, and Color-Sergeant Armory Allen was killed at Morton's Ford. Color-Corporal George C. Boomer, who was wounded at Morton's Ford, came on from Maine to attend the battle-flag ceremonies. Of the great number who carried the colors at different times but little is known.

THE FIFTEENTH.

The colors of the Fifteenth regiment were concealed from the Confederates at the time of that command's capture at Kinston, N. C., near the close of the war, but were afterwards recovered by the men. The national color has inscribed upon it the names of Antietam, Siege of Suffolk, and Kinston, being the engagements in which it participated. The State or regimental color is badly torn, one-half of it having entirely disappeared. The remnant is through the shield, but what remains is of immeasurable value to the members of the command. While the Fifteenth passed through fewer battles than most of the three years' regiments, its death record exceeded that of any of the Connecticut commands except the Sixteenth. During the summer of 1864 it was stationed at Newberne, N. C., passing through one of the most fatal yellow-fever scourges that ever visited that city. The gallantry of the command during this period of horror was worthy of the utmost admiration, and the Fifteenth's colors recall much of

courage and heroism. To die on the field with the applause of victory ringing in one's ears may not be hard, but to face death stalking at every corner requires a heart of steel, the highest type of courage.

The State or regimental color of the Fifteenth was presented by the ladies of Meriden, the presentation address being delivered by Miss Helen Bradley of that city. After the war Miss Bradley was married to Mr. G. C. Merriam, one of the officers of the command. After the battle of Kinston this color was carried off the field by Color-Corporal James B. Marvin of Company F, who is now living in San Francisco. The color-bearer of the regiment was shot at Kinston. Lieutenant Linsley was in command of the color company at this engagement.

THE SIXTEENTH.

The colors of the Sixteenth regiment were torn from their standards at the fall of Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and in part distributed among the officers and men, while the remaining portions were burned to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels. The pieces that were saved were carried through the military prisons at the South, and finally, on the release of the members who survived the horrors of Andersonville, Macon, Charleston, and Florence, were brought home. The few shreds of the old colors, which were saved from the Confederates at Plymouth, and the disasters of prison life afterwards, have been kept as sacred souvenirs by their possessors. A few months ago the executive committee of the regiment determined on getting together as many of these fragments as possible and have them restored, that they might be deposited with the battle flags at the Capitol. The rescue of the colors involved the carrying of them across an open

tract, from four to five rods in width, under the enemy's fire. A bunch of a hundred men or more surrounded them. Within a few feet stood two light artillery guns, one of which had been spiked during a charge from the rebels on the position. The dead and wounded were grouped here, and the enemy had opened on the spot with grape and canister. From the State color, which was carried by Sergt. William E. Bidwell of East Hartford, the silver ornaments surmounting the standard had been cut away by a fragment of shell, and had fallen at his feet. Sergt. Francis Latimer of Hartford carried the national color, which he had eighteen months before gallantly borne off the field at Antietam, and from which he had ever afterwards been inseparable. During this crisis, the most memorable moment in the battle of Plymouth, the flags were called for by the officers of the regiment, Col. John H. Burnham and Adjutant John B. Clapp, who were directing the contest at the right of the line, while Maj. H. L. Pasco, with four companies of the Sixteenth Regiment and one company of the Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, was fighting on the left. Sergeant Latimer instantly obeyed the order, bearing the National color across the perilous spot commanded by the enemy's infantry and artillery fire. The State color was carried across by Ira E. Forbes, a member of the color-guard, and both were placed in the hands of the officers. The National color of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania regiment still remained, and that was called for by the officer in command. Color-Guard Forbes of the Sixteenth volunteered to go for it, and did so, bringing it back in safety, thus running the risk of his life three times in succession for the flags that had been called for. An hour later the Union forces at Plymouth were in the hands of the rebels,

but the colors, which they had defended till the last moment, were either burned or existing in shreds and precious bits here and there among the men. The restored flag of the Sixteenth is made up from these invaluable remnants.

Sergt.-Maj. Robert H. Kellogg of the Sixteenth, at present Representative in the State Legislature from the town of Manchester, has published within a few days an interesting sketch of the siege of Plymouth and the rescue of the Sixteenth's colors, from which the following extract is taken :

“It is not necessary to recount the history of the three days' fight. The place was defended with the utmost gallantry, but one redoubt after another was carried by assault, until on Wednesday morning, April 20th, it was evident that our troops could hold out but a few hours longer. The attempt of the rebels to carry the town by a grand assault in the gray of early morning had been partially repulsed; but they had forced their way into the streets fronting the river, and now from the houses in our rear poured upon us a hot fire. Completely surrounded and exposed to a trying cross-fire, every fort in possession of the enemy except Fort Williams or the citadel, the position of the Union troops was now desperate. All demands for surrender had thus far been met with steady refusal by General Wessells. After the last flag of truce from the enemy had returned to their lines, bearing a refusal to the demand for surrender, a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery was opened on the Union line, and the rebels with their characteristic yells were now swarming through the streets of the town, pouring into the camps and pressing every advantage with the confidence of victory near at hand.

“It was at this juncture, with every hope of escape destroyed, that the color-guard of the Sixteenth, at the ex-

treme right of the line, sheltered from the enemy's fire behind an artillery platform, shouted to Lieutenant-Colonel Burnham, who was in command of the regiment, to know what should be done with the colors. The reply came, 'Strip them from the staff and bring them here.' To tear each flag from its staff was the work of a moment, but who should carry them through that pelting hail of bullets? It required brave men, and they were not wanting. Color-Sergeant Francis Latimer took the national color, and Color-Corporal Ira E. Forbes the State flag, and crossing the most exposed part of the field under a heavy fire, safely delivered them to Col. Burnham. It was a brave deed, gallantly done. Corporal Forbes returned and safely brought back the flag of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania regiment.

* * * * *

"The story of the preservation of the colors is now widely known. The strips, torn into shreds, were distributed among the members of the regiment, and concealed in various ways through the weary days of their imprisonment in Andersonville, Charleston, Florence, Salisbury, and other prison-pens. These pieces, now gathered from widely-scattered sources and tastefully combined, form the restored colors of the Sixteenth Connecticut. Of the two members of the color-guard who risked their lives for the preservation of the colors, Mr. Ira E. Forbes of the *Evening Post* of this city, alone survives. Color-Sergeant Latimer died about a year since."

The full color-guard of the Sixteenth at Plymouth consisted of Sergeants Latimer and Bidwell, and Corporals Lauren C. Mills of Canton, Charles G. Lee of Guilford, Hiram D. Williams of Hartford, John B. Bartholomew of Bristol, and Ira E. Forbes of East Hartford. Mills was

wounded during the engagement and died April 28, 1864. Williams died at Andersonville, and Lee, after months of imprisonment at Andersonville and Charleston, perished near Wilmington, N. C., while passing through the lines on his way to be exchanged.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Connecticut was a Fairfield county regiment, and entered the service under command of Col. W. H. Noble of Bridgeport. At the battle of Chancellorsville the command lost 120 men in killed and wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Walter. At Gettysburg Lieut.-Col. Fowler, Capt. Moore, and 18 men were killed, and a large number of men were wounded. The national color of the Seventeenth has the name of the command and the constellation of stars elegantly embroidered in silk, and so in part is well preserved. But mainly the flag is in tatters, and had to be carried furled along the line of march on Battle-Flag day. It has seen hard service in the field and sustains an honorable record in the history of the war. The State colors are in fair condition. The color-bearers were J. R. Middlebrook, William Humphreys, James Bosworth, William Baker, and George Hall.

THE EIGHTEENTH.

Among the flags that were received with enthusiasm none met with a warmer reception than the State color of the Eighteenth regiment, presented to the command by the ladies of Norwich.

This flag was saved by the indomitable gallantry of Color-Sergeant George F. Torry, on the morning of June 15, 1863, near Winchester, Va. The Eighteenth, which formed a part of General Milroy's command, had been

fighting the rebels all the day previous and had captured a number of prisoners from the center of the rebel lines. In the night General Milroy, finding his small force likely to be captured by the left wing of the rebel army en route to Gettysburg under General Lee, resolved to retreat. On the retreat at early dawn the rebel artillery and musketry pealed forth from the woods along the line of march, and Milroy's command was immediately engaged in close action. It was not the intention to make battle, but it was unavoidable, and it also became necessary to charge a rebel battery, and General Milroy selected the Eighteenth regiment for the work, with orders to fight till the Third brigade came to their relief.

The battery was charged again and again, till its horses and men were killed or wounded. But the Third brigade did not come, and the Eighteenth found itself in an almost hand-to-hand contest with Joe Johnston's division in front, and intercepted on the flank by Stonewall Jackson's old brigade on the Martinsburg road. Escape in a body was impossible. Color-Sergeant Torry was ordered to destroy his flag rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy. In the excitement of the moment, while the Confederates were intent on the capture of the main body of the Eighteenth, Sergeant Torry cut his color from its staff, wound it around his body beneath his uniform, and escaped. Once from the scene of action he writes: "It was every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Torry by hard traveling and good luck brought his color safe into the Union lines.

The majority of the Eighteenth's officers and men were captured. On their release from Belle Isle and Libby Prison, the desire to get even with the rebels was uppermost. That desire was fully gratified on several subse-

quent occasions, notably at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864, where this regiment captured over a thousand rebels, together with their battle-flags. It is due to the whole color-guard of the Eighteenth to say that they always carried their colors well to the front, in testimony of which the bodies of the survivors, like their flags, bear honorable scars.

THE TWENTIETH.

As Color-Sergeant Robert E. Prior laughingly remarked the other day, the Twentieth regiment captured no colors, but they took theirs from Connecticut and brought them back, and no rebel ever laid hand on them. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Color-Sergeant David Thorncroft of Hartford, a gallant soldier, was shot down with the colors in his hands, giving his life a willing sacrifice in their defense. He died at Camp Denison, Ohio, February 10, 1865. William H. Slate and John Keefe, members of the color-guard, were also wounded at the same engagement. After Thorncroft fell, Sergeant Prior received the colors and carried them through the rest of the battle. He was wounded several times in subsequent engagements, but was never known to abandon his post. Among the members of the color-guard were Emrai Rochner, John H. Platt, Pizarro S. Pullon, Charles E. Boies, James Lyle, Nathan B. Abbott, James A. Atwater, John Price, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, and Robert Pyne. Platt was wounded with the colors at Bentonville, and Atwater at Chancellorsville. Corporal Abbott was also wounded during one of the engagements in which the regiment participated. Corporal Keefe was with the colors from the time they left the State until their return. Sergeant Prior was the National color-bearer when the regiment was mustered out, being the last member of the command to have it in

custody. Department Commander Charles E. Fowler of New Haven, John H. Thacher of Hartford, nephew of Prof. Thomas Thacher of Yale College, and Fire Commissioner Ed. J. Smith of Hartford were members of the Twentieth. The commander was General Samuel Ross of the regular army.

THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Twenty-first regiment was organized in Hartford, New London, and Windham counties, and was commanded by Col. Arthur H. Dutton of Wallingford, who was appointed to the command from the regular army. He was fatally wounded at Drury's Bluff. A few days later, June 9, 1864, Col. Burpee, who succeeded Col. Dutton, was also mortally wounded while going his rounds as brigade officer. On the National color of the command may be read the inscriptions: "Fredericksburg, Siege of Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Heights, Siege of Petersburg, Fort Harrison, Fair Oaks, and Richmond," a list of battles that any band of veterans might be proud of. One of the Twenty-first's national flags is in ruins, having passed through three years of hard and persistent service, and was carried furled along the line of march from the Arsenal to the Capitol. The color-bearers were Color-Sergeant John Douglass, Corporal H. A. Camp, J. H. Selden, and William H. Lane.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

The colors of the Twenty-second were carried by Sergeants A. J. Carrier and Joseph Wilson of Hartford. Carrier has been absent from the State for a considerable period, at present residing in Colorado. Wilson lives in Hartford, being engaged in business on the river here.

The Twenty-second was the first nine months' regiment from the State, but, without fault of its own, was not brought very actively into the scenes of the war. It was present at the siege of Suffolk, and in line of battle at the Nansemond, where Captain Charles A. Tennant of Hartford and Colonel Ringgold of New York were fatally wounded, but was not summoned into action. The regiment had on its muster roll some of the most intelligent and patriotic young men in Hartford county, and to them it has always been a source of dissatisfaction that they were not given a more brilliant part in the war. But they did their duty as they were ordered. In this they did as well as the most war-worn veterans from the State, and their colors are as precious in the sight of brave men.

THE TWENTY-THIRD.

The Twenty-third regiment was commanded by Colonel C. E. L. Holms, formerly of Waterbury, but at present engaged in business at New York. The State color of this command was presented to Colonel Holms by his cousin, Colonel Samuel Holms of New York. It was made by Tiffany & Co., and was an elegant specimen of workmanship. On the transverse side from the State coat-of-arms was a handsome sketch of General Putnam riding down the stone steps at Greenwich. The national color was presented by a member of the regiment. The twenty-third was stationed in the Gulf Department, and participated in the closing scenes of the war. Doing duty along a hostile stretch of territory, eighty miles in length, the bulk of the regiment fell a prey to General Dick Taylor's forces, and was dispatched to the Confederate prisons in Texas. At Bœuf the State flag was destroyed with \$1,000,000 worth of government stores, to prevent its

falling into the hands of the enemy. Just at this point it will not be out of place to relate a single instance of the bravery of Captain Welles of Waterbury. Taylor had made a desperate effort to secure the stores at Bœuf, and especially the railroad trains and locomotives. Captain Welles, finding that he was likely to be overpowered by the rebel forces, ordered the supplies burned and the locomotives rendered unfit for service. The engineer was a Southerner, but had no alternative than to obey the orders of Captain Welles. After the work of destruction was through with, the rendezvous was captured by Taylor's troops, and the Southern engineer was threatened with execution at the nearest tree. At this crisis Captain Welles approached General Taylor, and said to him that if any hanging was to be done he was the man to be hung, not the engineer, who simply obeyed orders. He had been placed there to guard the stores as long as he could, and when he saw that he could not protect them, he had ordered them destroyed, and was ready to accept the consequences. Taylor did not exactly dare to execute a United States officer, and the Captain's courage saved both himself and the Southern engineer. The national color was saved by Colonel Holms, and has been in his possession since the war. The color-bearer of the Twenty-third was Sergeant Henry Stocking. Mr. Henry T. Bronson was also a member of this command.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The Twenty-fourth regiment was organized in September, 1862. Six companies were recruited in Middlesex county, Companies A, D, F, and G being from Middletown, Company B from Essex, and Company C from Chatham. The remaining four companies were composed

of three Irish and one American organizations, recruited in Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield counties. Colonel Samuel L. Mansfield, a native and resident of Middletown, and a Lieutenant in the regular army, was placed in command. The regiment went into camp at Middletown, but left its rendezvous these November 18, 1862, and was assigned to General Banks' expedition. There were 698 officers and men in the regiment. They went into Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., and soon afterward were ordered to join the army before Port Hudson. Before leaving Middletown the ladies of that city had decided to present the company with a beautiful regimental flag, but were not able to complete it before the departure for the front was ordered. The ladies principally engaged in securing the color were Mrs. William T. Elmer, Mrs. Charles W. Harris, Mrs. Joseph W. Douglas, and Mrs. John M. Douglas. The flag was a national one, and was made in Miss Spaulding's milliner rooms, where the ladies met daily until they had finished it. It was of silk ribbon, heavily fringed, and was a beautiful specimen of art and taste. Two guidons were also made to accompany it. After the flag was finished, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, then president of Wesleyan University, the late William S. Camp, cashier of the Middlesex County National Bank, and Samuel C. Hubbard, at that time first selectman of Middletown, were appointed a committee to proceed to Camp Buckingham and present the color on behalf of the ladies, which they did, Dr. Cummings making the presentation speech, and Colonel Mansfield the response in behalf of the regiment. In May, 1863, the regiment marched to the rear of Port Hudson. The regimental State flag was left under guard, but the flag presented by the ladies of Middletown was taken to the front

and carried as the regimental color during its service. At the second assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, the flag and staff received thirty-eight bullet holes. Soon afterwards the regiment had to advance under the most galling fire, and held the advanced position day and night the balance of the month. On the return of the regiment, after having served ten and a half months, the flags were returned with them. The regimental flag was surrendered to the State, and placed in the Arsenal in Hartford. The flag presented by the ladies was returned to Middletown, and, there being no safe place to keep it, was placed in the custody of Mrs. General Mansfield, where it has since remained. It is now in the State Capitol with the regimental archives and records.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The colors of the Twenty-fifth were at Irish Bend, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson, and saw hard service in the field. Israel C. Peck of Unionville was the color-bearer at Irish Bend, and had his belt shot away during the engagement. He was but slightly wounded, however, and in the charges on Port Hudson, May 27th and June 14th, Sergeant Peck was at his post as usual. He was in service during the Mexican war, and is now past sixty years of age. His physical vigor has been so broken that it is only with the utmost exertion that he is able to get about at all. His old friends in Hartford, out of deference to his service, made arrangements for him to ride in the procession, and the Twenty-fifth men rejoiced in having their old standard bearer with them again. Mr. Benjamin F. Wilcox of East Hartford, was also a member of the color guard of the Twenty-fifth, and was wounded at Irish Bend. Colonel George P. Bissell and Major Thomas

McManus, at present of the military examining board, were both officers in the regiment.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

The national color of the Twenty-sixth regiment is fairly preserved, but the State color is very much tattered. The regiment was recruited in New London and Windham Counties, and commanded by Col. Thomas G. Kingsley. It participated in the assault on Port Hudson, May 27th, and also June 13 and 14, 1863. In the first assault Col. Kingsley was wounded, Capt. Stanton of Norwich was killed, and Capt. Randall of Groton mortally wounded. The color-bearers were A. H. Wilcox and William Tooker.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

The colors of the Twenty-seventh were carried through Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, Sergeant Brand being the national standard-bearer.

At Chancellorsville eight companies of the regiment were captured, and incarcerated in rebel prisons. Fortunately the colors, which at Fredericksburg had been pushed to the advance line of battle, were saved, being with the two companies on picket duty at the time the bulk of the command was captured. At Gettysburg both of these companies were in the engagement. Many of the regimental officers had been paroled and exchanged, and were back with the remnant of the organization. During the contest Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Merwin and Captain J. Chapman were killed. At the reunion of the regiment last year it was voted to have memorial stones erected over the spot where these brave officers fell. Among the officers of the Twenty-seventh still living may be mentioned Colonel Bostwick of New York, Paymaster-General Frank

D. Sloat, and Assistant Adjutant-General Simeon J. Fox, on the staff of Governor Andrews. The Twenty-seventh was one of the best nine months regiments in the field, and rendered gallant service at Fredericksburg.

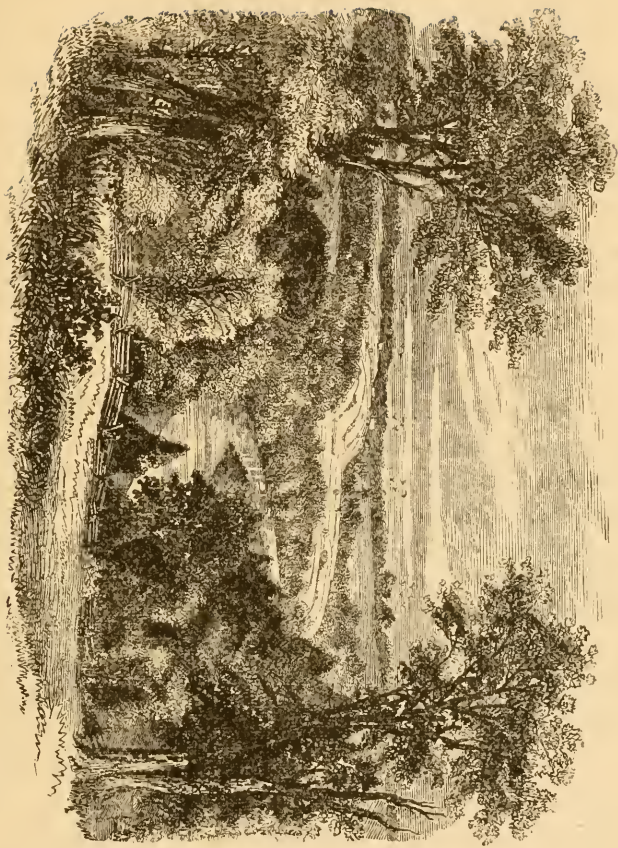
THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The colors of the Twenty-eighth regiment are in a good state of preservation, and were carried unfurled along the line of march from the Arsenal to the State Capitol. The color-bearers were J. H. C. Bachelder, L. E. Bissell, and Alonzo Morgan. The Twenty-eighth was composed of eight companies recruited in Litchfield and Fairfield counties, and was commanded by Colonel S. P. Ferris of Stamford. The regiment was in the second assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, and behaved with gallantry.

THE TWENTY-NINTH.

The colors of the Twenty-ninth regiment were presented by Fred. Douglass in an able and sensible speech in behalf of the colored women of New Haven, just before the command left for the front. The regiment received especial commendation for good behavior at the capture of Fort Harrison, at Chapin Farm, before Richmond, and particularly for gallantry in action at Darby-town road. When Richmond fell the Twenty-ninth was the first infantry that entered the city. Colonel David Torrance, Secretary of State, Colonel W. B. Wooster of General Hawley's staff, Rev. E. W. Bacon of New London, and George H. Goodwin of Burnside, were officers in the Twenty-ninth.

BATTLE FIELD OF ANTIETAM.



THE BOYS IN BLUE.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONNECTICUT'S MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WAR.—
COMPREHENSIVE SKETCHES OF THEIR SERVICES.—FROM
PEACE TO CAMP, BATTLE, AND PRISON PEN.

(From Daily Courant, Wednesday.)

COMPLETE military histories of the military organizations that went from Connecticut to the war of the rebellion have, only in a few exceptional cases, been compiled. Less than a dozen single regimental histories were prepared for sale among the surviving members and their friends, but the prospective returns were not such as to induce the thorough investigation essential to making them accurate and complete in every respect. A regulation in force during the war required that reports be made by each organization to the adjutant-general of Connecticut at stated intervals, but this, in the confusion of active warfare, was very frequently neglected, and many reports made gave merely statistical information regarding the commands, and lists of casualties. In 1869, under a resolution of the general assembly, Adjutant-General Ingersoll published a catalogue of nearly 1,000 pages, designed

to give a complete record of each Connecticut soldier during his term of service. The immediate object of the work was accomplished with creditable accuracy, but the sketches of the services of the organizations preceding the lists of their members are meagre. As a rule, little more than a page is devoted to each sketch, and important facts in the histories of the regiments are overlooked. The "Military and Civil History of Connecticut in the Civil War" covers such a wide ground, and devotes so much space to mere incidents and relations of individual experiences, that as a work of reference in ascertaining the movements of any particular organization it is almost without value.

In the sketches given below every available source that promised to be authentic has been drawn upon, but they were so few and so slender that perfection was not to be anticipated. However, the reader will find, as a rule, the main facts in the history of each organization—the date of formation, its departure for the field, its principal movements during its service, the engagements in which it took part, lists of the field and staff officers, the aggregate number of men whose names appeared upon its rolls by original enlistment, re-enlistment, or as recruits; also the casualties. In the latter feature no information is anywhere available showing the number taken prisoners in each organization.

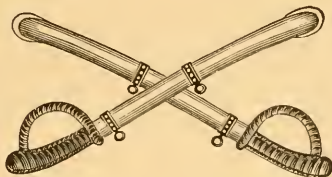
THREE MONTHS TROOPS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

THIS was recruited mainly from the volunteer militia, and embraced companies from Hartford and adjacent towns—Waterbury, Danbury, and Norwalk, Meriden, New Britain, and Bridgeport. Attached were two “rifle companies,” recruited principally in Hartford County, and Bridgeport and New Haven. The regiment, numbering 780 men, armed with Sharps’ rifles and Springfield muskets, was mustered in about April 20, 1861, and left New Haven May 9th, on the steamer *Bienville*, for the seat of war. The commandant was Colonel Daniel Tyler, a graduate of West Point, who had served in the regular army. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general May 10th, and was succeeded by Colonel George S. Burnham, an officer of long militia service. He commanded at Bull Run. The regiment was the first to ascend the Potomac, and after some time in camp under instruction, moved July 21, 1861, on the Warrenton road to Bull Run, where the enemy was entrenched. Under severe fire at times, the regiment marched and countermarched until 4 P. M. Orders to retreat were given, and although hotly pursued, the First lost only eight wounded and nine captured. After a brief rest at Centerville the regiment returned to its former camp at Falls Church, and remained there several days. The term of service expiring, the First was sent north, and mustered out at New Haven, July 31, 1861.

1st Conn. Cavalry.

BATTLE FLAG DAY



September 17th, 1879.

BATTLES.

McDOWELL.
CROSS KEYS.
PORT REPUBLIC.
CULPEPPER C. H.
CEDAR MOUNTAIN.
SECOND BULL RUN.
LEESBURG.
CHANTILLY.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN.
CHANCELLORSVILLE.
DUMFRIES.
FRANKLIN.
STRASBURG.
HARRISONBURG.
BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.
WATERFORD.
CHARLESTOWN, VA.
CRAIG'S CHURCH.
TODD'S TAVERN.
MINE RUN.
WILDERNESS.
SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.
MEADOW BRIDGE.
HANOVER C. H.
ASHLAND 1st.
ROANOKE BRIDGE.

REAMS STATION.
GAINES MILLS.
YELLOW TAVERN.
HANE'S SHOP.
SMITH'S STORE.
STRAWBERRY HILL.
COLD HARBOR.
NOTTOWAY C. H.
STONY CREEK.
SUMMIT POINT.
KEARNEYVILLE.
OPPEQUAN CREEK.
FRONT ROYAL.
WINCHESTER.
FISHER'S HILL.
ASHLAND 2d.
CEDAR CREEK.
BACK ROAD.
WOODSTOCK.
WAYNESBORO.
HARPER'S FARMS.
FIVE FORKS.
JETERSVILLE.
SAILORS' CREEK.
APPOMATTOX.

SECOND INFANTRY.

THIS, like the First Regiment, was recruited from the volunteer militia, and embraced six rifle and four infantry companies. Two companies had Springfield and the others Sharps' rifles. The rifle companies were from Norwich and vicinity, New London, Hartford county, Winsted, and New Haven, and the infantry companies from Middletown, New Hartford, Winchester and Norfolk, and New Haven and Derby. With 780 men in the ranks the regiment left New Haven by steamer May 10th (the day following the departure of the First), with Colonel Alfred H. Terry, of that city, in command. He had studied military affairs in this country and Europe, had served in the state militia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was colonel of the Second Regiment of state militia. After some time spent in camp at Glenwood, Washington, under instruction, the regiment participated in the battle of Bull Run. Chaplain Eddy, Captain Kellogg, and nine men were taken prisoners. The casualties reported were two killed and five wounded. When the regiment's term expired the men were mustered out at New Haven, August 7, 1861. While the regiment was in service George H. Tracy, a private of Company C, of New London, was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army.

THIRD INFANTRY.

THE Third was recruited from Norwalk, New Haven, Bridgeport, Danbury, New Fairfield, Hartford, Meriden, Norwich, and vicinity, and Stamford and Norwalk,

and embraced five rifle and four infantry companies, aggregating about 750 men. The arms were the old United States smooth-bore muskets. The rendezvous was on the old fair grounds on Albany avenue, Hartford. Colonel John Arnold, long prominent in the Connecticut militia service, and an instructor in military schools, was given the command, but resigned within a few days, on account of ill-health. Colonel John L. Chatfield succeeded him, and although almost a martinet in discipline, was popular with the regiment. The Third was in the battle of Bull Run, and suffered quite as severely as the other Connecticut regiments. Surgeon McGregor of Thompson, was captured, but released. The casualties in the battle were: Killed, four; wounded, thirteen; captured, eighteen; missing, six. The regiment returned to Connecticut on the expiration of the three months' term, and was mustered out at Hartford, August 12, 1861.

THREE YEARS' TROOPS.

FIRST SQUADRON CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

IN August, 1861, upon the application of Captain W. H. Mallory, authority was given to recruit the First squadron of Connecticut cavalry to compose a part of a volunteer regiment of cavalry to be raised in different States. It was agreed that the squadron should be officered by officers appointed by the governor of Connecticut, and that the enlisted men should receive the State bounties. The government failed in its agreement as to

appointment of officers, excepting the original appointments, and the squadron was eventually attached to the Second New York Cavalry, (Harris' Light,) and was known as Companies C and D. It was counted to the quota of that State, and Connecticut received no credit from the general government for bounties paid the enlisted men. No official reports of its operations were ever received, but the State records show that it was mustered out June 23, 1865. Company C was originally commanded by Captain William H. Mallory of Hartford, who, in 1862, was appointed major of the regiment, and was succeeded by Captain L. H. Southard of Hartford. This company was recruited in Hartford County. Philo L. Ives of Hartford was orderly sergeant at the original muster. The company during its service lost five men killed in battle, two died at Andersonville and twenty-nine re-enlisted as veterans. Company D included men from all sections of the State. It went out in command of Captain Thomas B. Thornett of Hartford, who was discharged in 1862, and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Coon of Waterbury. Coon was succeeded by Second Lieutenant J. Nelson Decker of Hartford, who was killed at Falmouth, Va., in 1862, and was succeeded by Orderly Sergeant Daniel Whittaker of Ashford, killed at Adie, Va., the following year. During its service the company report shows: Killed, eight; died at Andersonville, seven; died at various other places, seven; total deaths, twenty-three; captured, ten; missing, six; re-enlisted in the veteran corps, seventeen.

FIRST CAVALRY.

THIS was originally a battalion of four companies, one from each congressional district, and left West Meriden in February, 1862, for Wheeling, W. Va., with 346 officers and men. In General Schenck's brigade, the battalion was engaged the following May in a fight with Stonewall Jackson's troops, and the batteries of McDowell and Franklin. The next month the battalion joined General Fremont in his march across the mountains into the Shenandoah valley to relieve General Banks, and was subsequently attached to General Sigel's command, and participated in the operations under General Pope, including the battles along the Rapidan and Rappahannock, and at Bull Run and Chantilly. The next assignment was to duty as provost guard in Baltimore, where the battalion was increased to a full regiment of twelve companies. In the spring of 1863 it joined the army of the Potomac, and in August, 1864, was transferred to the army of the Shenandoah. It remained in service until mustered out at Washington, August 2, 1865, and the men were finally discharged at New Haven. Upon the request of Colonel Ives, the officers and men were permitted to bring their horses home with them, many desiring to purchase; this favor, it is said, was granted to no other cavalry regiment in the service. The regiment participated in about thirty battles, from May 8, 1862, to April 6, 1865, including McDowell, Franklin, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Bolivar Heights, Waterford, Craig's Church, Spottsylvania Court House, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, Ashland (twice), Old Church Tavern, Reams' Station, Winchester, Kerneysville, Port Royal,

Cedar Run Church, Cedar Creek, Woodstock, Waynesboro, Five Forks, Sweet House Creek, and Harper's Farm, all in Virginia. This regiment was heavily reinforced during its term of service. The original four companies (346 men) received 275 recruits, the additional eight companies when the regiment was organized 1,040 men, and at various periods 750 other men enlisted for it, showing a total of nearly 2,500 enlistments to the credit of the organization.

The casualties reported were: Killed in action, 24; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 125; missing at muster out, 59; discharged for various reasons, 436. The records show 37 deaths at Andersonville, 7 in Salisbury, and 1 in Florence.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

THIS was organized in October, 1861, and left for Port Royal, S. C., with 156 men. The organization remained in the Department of the South until April, 1864, when it was sent to Virginia and reported to General Terry, commanding at Gloucester Point, near Fortress Monroe. May 4, 1864, it went to Bermuda Hundred, and six days later participated in the battle of Chester Station, on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg road, repelling two fierce attempts of the enemy to capture the post. After temporary service on the turnpike the battery went back to the Tenth army corps in time to participate in the battle of Proctor's Creek, where Lieutenant Metcalf of Hartford received his death wound. The battery was kept in active service until the following October, when twelve-pounder Napoleons were substituted for the James

rifles that had been used. In December, being transferred meanwhile to the 25th corps, the battery was assigned to a position near the James river, in the rear of Fort Burnham. It served in this vicinity until mustered out in June, 1865.

The principal engagements participated in were: James Island (twice), Secessionville, and John's Island, all in South Carolina, and Chester Station, Proctor's Creek, Four Mile Creek, Siege of Petersburg, and Darbytown Road, all in Virginia.

The casualties reported during service were: Died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 21; discharged prior to muster out of battery, 98.

The men of this battery were from all sections of the State, and rendezvoused at West Meriden. At various times 140 recruits joined it, and in December, 1863, 46 of the original members re-enlisted as veterans.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.

THE Second Connecticut light battery, composed of two Bridgeport militia organizations, was organized in August, 1862. It embraced men hailing not only from Bridgeport, but adjacent towns, and went out about 150 strong, with Captain J. W. Sterling in command. Marching orders were received October 15, 1862, and the battery proceeded to Washington and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. The following June the battery reported to General Robert O. Tyler, commanding the "Artillery reserve," and was engaged at Gettysburg, having three men wounded. After wearily traversing Mary-

land for a month the battery camped on Meridian hill, near Washington. In August it was sent to New York during the draft troubles, and returned to Washington in October. February, 1864, found it transferred to the department of the Gulf, and stationed at Brashear City, La., and subsequently at Algiers, La., and Dauphin Island, Mobile harbor. August 6th, the battery took an active part in the engagement at Fort Gaines, and on the 19th in the reduction of Fort Morgan. September 8th, it returned to Louisiana and served until the following February. Then it was sent to Florida, served at Pensacola and elsewhere, and early in April was engaged with the enemy near Blakely, Ala., the 9th of that month witnessing the carrying of their works by assault. After some further unimportant service, the battery returned to Connecticut, and was mustered out at New Haven, August 9, 1865. The only engagements in which it participated were those mentioned. About 90 recruits joined the battery during its term of service.

The casualties reported were: Killed in action, 1; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 18; discharged prior to muster out of battery, 37. The single member killed was J. S. Mills, Bridgeport, within a few days of the close of the war.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE First Connecticut heavy artillery was one of the largest organizations from this State, and had an active career. It was organized in the spring of 1861, as the Fourth infantry, under command of Colonel Levi Woodhouse of Hartford, and left Hartford by boat for the

seat of war in June. For six months it did service as an infantry regiment, and in January, 1862, by special orders from the war department, was changed to a heavy artillery organization to consist of twelve companies of 150 men each. After short service in the fortifications around Washington, the regiment, by the resignation of Colonel Woodhouse, having passed under the command of Colonel Robert O. Tyler, one of the best disciplinarians in the army, entered the Peninsular campaign with seventy-one guns in a siege train. It took a prominent part in the siege of Yorktown early in May, 1862, and in the series of engagements at Hanover court-house, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, etc. Its services were recognized by an order directing these names to be emblazoned on its colors. In November, 1862, Colonel Tyler was promoted to be a brigadier-general, and was succeeded by Captain Henry L. Abbott, of the United States topographical engineers. Two companies remaining to participate in the bombardment of Fredericksburg, the remainder of the regiment served temporarily in the fortifications around Washington, until May, 1864, when, with 1,700 men, it reported to General Butler near Bermuda Hundred. This month 350 men were discharged on expiration of their term of service. Recruits soon brought it up to the maximum, however, and during its service companies from the Fourth and Thirteenth of New York artillery were temporarily attached, and in November, 1864, the Third Connecticut independent battery. In January, 1865, a part of the regiment participated in the operations against Fort Fisher, N. C. The closing movements were before Petersburg and Richmond, and in September, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, having been in service four years and four months.

The principal engagements were: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Siege of Fredericksburg (December, 1862), Before Fredericksburg (April 28 to June 13, 1863), Kelley's Ford, Orange Court House, Siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Fort Fisher.

The regiment went out with about 1,200 officers and men and received over 1,800 recruits during its term of service. The casualties were: Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 161; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 1,071. A band with D. W. Clark of Torrington, leader, went out with the regiment, but was mustered out after a year's service.

SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THIS regiment was recruited in Litchfield county, as the Nineteenth infantry, and was commanded by Colonel L. W. Wessells, under whose command it left for Washington with 891 men, in September, 1862. The war department assigned the regiment to the army of the Potomac, and it was stationed at Alexandria, Va. Two months later it was changed to a heavy artillery organization, and during 1863 was engaged in garrison duty in the defense of Washington south of the Potomac, in forts North, Ellsworth, Lyon, Worth, Farnsworth, Williams, and Williard, and was the First artillery in the second brigade of De Russey's division. In the winter of 1863-4 the regiment was recruited to the maximum of an artillery regiment, and in May, 1864, joined the Sixth army corps in Virginia, and had its first heavy engagement June 1st, at Cold Harbor. Col. Elisha S. Kellogg of Derby, and Capt. L. Wad-

hans of Litchfield, were killed, and the total loss was 285 killed, wounded, and missing. The regiment remained with the Sixth corps until the close of the war, and in February, 1865, was in an engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va., and, in March and April, near Petersburg and at Sailor's Creek. The engagement at Cold Harbor was the most severe in which the regiment participated. The enemy was entrenched in rifle pits in a pine wood, and the Second charged across an open field, at the end of which was an abattis. Here a terrible musket fight ensued, but the rebels in the entrenchments all along the regiment's line, to the number of nearly 600, were captured and sent to the rear. After immunity from loss for twenty-one months, the regiment lost heavily this day. Killed, 2 officers and 72 men; wounded, 4 officers and 181 men; missing, 1 officer and 25 men.

At Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Va., the regiment had a brisk battle with the enemy and sustained severe loss.

The infantry regiment went into service, as before stated, with 891 men, but the whole number of officers and men who served from first to last in the regiment was 2,719. The casualties during the term of service were: Killed in action, 143; died of wounds, 80; died of disease, 186; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 907.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

THE fourth was organized, under Colonel Levi Woodhouse, as an infantry regiment, and left the State in June, 1861. The January following it was organized as the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. [See sketch of that regiment.]

FIFTH INFANTRY.

THE Fifth infantry, organized early in the summer of 1861, was originally recruited in Hartford as the First Connecticut Revolving Rifle regiment, but a misunderstanding occurring, Colonel Samuel Colt's commission was revoked, 700 recruits disbanded, and the men reorganized as the Fifth infantry under command of Colonel Orris S. Ferry, afterward United States senator. It left the State July 29, 1861, under orders to report to General Banks at Harper's Ferry. March 1, 1862, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., drove the enemy from Winchester and occupied that important post. While there, Colonel Ferry was promoted to be a brigadier-general, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Chapman of Hartford, who had been promoted from major in 1861, when Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsbury of Franklin, was appointed colonel of the Eleventh infantry. The regiment recrossed the Potomac in May, with the entire army, after a well-fought battle, and rendered efficient service in covering the retreat. Its loss was 88 men, killed, wounded, and captured. Early in the following August the regiment was engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, with 400 men, and had a hot fight, every commissioned officer, with three exceptions, being killed, wounded, or captured. Among the killed were Major Blake and Lieutenant Dutton of New Haven, and Adjutant Heber S. Smith of Hartford. The following spring the regiment was under McClellan when his army moved into Maryland. In May, it was in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., losing 60 men, and in July took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg. There, owing

to the favorable disposition of its men, the losses were trifling, only three killed and five missing. The following winter the Fifth was transferred to Sherman's command, in the department of the Cumberland. About this time 280 of the men whose terms had expired reënlisted. The whole number of men serving in the regiment from first to last was 2,061. In May, 1864, the regiment participated in the battle of Resaca, Ga., and in the succeeding months in other affrays, through to March, 1865, when Johnson surrendered in North Carolina. The regiment was mustered out July 19, 1865.

The flags of the Fifth entered Winchester March 12, 1862, borne by the first troops which occupied that famous city after the evacuation by the three months' men under Patterson. They were honorably defended in Shield's battle with Jackson the same month, and on the retreat of Banks down the valley soon after. August 9, 1862, the colors of this regiment were again the center of one of the fiercest contests of the war. The regiment, in Crawford's brigade, Banks' corps, under command of Colonel Chapman, was ordered to charge a battery, and it responded with the enthusiasm and gallantry so often seen wherever Connecticut men shared the honors of the battlefield. Color bearer Sergeant E. B. Jones of Wilton, was first shot dead; Sergeant James Hewison was shot in both legs, but lived to return home, dying soon after the war in New Haven by accident. Then followed a desperate struggle. Captain Corliss, of Company C, grasped the regimental color, and we believe it was finally brought off the field by Sergeant (afterwards lieutenant) Smith. Color Corporal Daniel L. Smith, and S. D. Taylor were killed in their defense—in fact all of the guard, with one exception, were either killed or wounded. The national flag

was captured by the enemy, and is now in the possession of the government. General Hawley wrote, asking permission for the regiment to carry it, but was refused. Sergeant John O'Brien and Sergeant John M. Cahill brought the colors of the regiment home; the former died in Norwich after the war, and the latter lives in this city.

Its principal engagements were: Winchester and Cedar Mountain, Va., in 1862, Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863, Resaca, Dallas, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, and Chesterfield Court House, S. C., and Silver Run, N. C., in the spring of 1865.

The casualties were: Killed in action, 93; died of wounds, 29; died of disease, 81; discharged prior to muster out, 600. Several men died prisoners at Andersonville. The regimental band, Thomas Worsley of Meriden, leader, was mustered out in August, 1862.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

THE Sixth Connecticut was organized in August, 1861, under the direction of Colonel John L. Chatfield of Waterbury (transferred from the Third regiment of three months' men), and left New Haven September 17, 1861, for Washington, with 1,008 men on the rolls. Being assigned to the Department of the South, it was in the battles at James Island, June, 1862, and Pocotaligo, October, 1862. In this latter affair, Colonel Chatfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Speidel were severely wounded. In 1863 the Sixth participated in the operations against Charleston, and was in the assault on the Morris Island

batteries in July. Colonel Chatfield was wounded in the second assault on Fort Wagner, and died at his home in Waterbury the following month. In the spring of 1864 the regiment went to Fortress Monroe, and on the 6th of May proceeded into the interior, where it was engaged in reconnoissances, destruction of the enemy's railroads, and harassing their forces generally. The regiment was engaged in the charge upon and capture of the enemy's rifle-pits near Chester Station on the 20th, and in the various operations lost 157 men during the months of May and June. From this time until January, 1865, the regiment was in various operations in Southeast Virginia, and took part in the several engagements before Petersburg and Richmond. It was then ordered to North Carolina, and had its last fighting at the capture of Fort Fisher. In August the regiment was mustered out at New Haven.

The principal engagements were: James Island, Secessionville and Pocotaligo, S. C., 1862; Jacksonville, Fla., Morris Island and Fort Wagner, S. C., 1863; Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Run, Deep Dottom, Siege of Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, New Richmond, Newmarket Road, Darbytown Road and Charles City, Va., May to October, 1864; Fort Fisher, and N. E. branch Cape Fear River, N. C., 1865.

In December, 1863, 205 members reenlisted as veterans, and 1,813 different men were borne on the rolls at various times. The casualties were: Killed in action, 42; died of wounds, 46; died of disease, 119; discharged prior to muster-out, 663; missing at that time, 23. The regimental band, John P. King of Hartford, leader, was mustered out in September, 1862.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was largely composed of three months' men who returned home in the summer of 1861, and re-enlisted. Colonel A. H. Terry was transferred from the Second to command the Seventh, and Captain Joseph R. Hawley of the First was appointed lieutenant-colonel. September 18, 1861, the regiment started for the seat of war, and, joining the Port Royal expedition, was the first to land and plant their colors on South Carolina soil at Fort Walker, which had been bombarded and surrendered. The governor, upon receipt of the news, issued a congratulatory order, which was read to each Connecticut regiment in the field. For four months the regiment was in the siege of Fort Pulaski and garrisoned it upon its surrender, in April, 1862. The following month Colonel Terry was appointed brigadier-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley succeeded to the colonelcy. In June the regiment lost 83 men in the battle at James Island, and in October 29 at Pocotaligo.

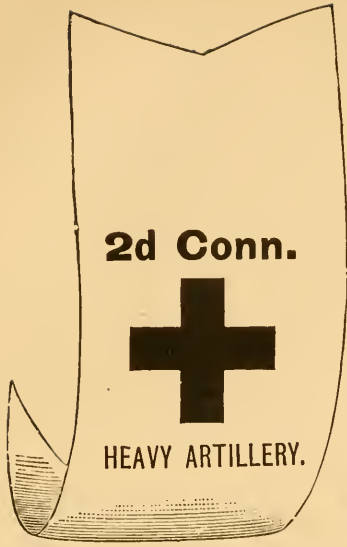
In February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Fernandina, Colonel Hawley commanding the post. Four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman were ordered to Hilton Head. Colonel Hawley with six was put in command of St. Augustine in June. In July Rodman's detachment was first to land on Morris Island, and July 10th led the forlorn hope against Fort Wagner, losing 111 out of 180 men; Rodman was badly wounded. In the language of General Strong it "covered itself with glory." Colonel Hawley with the six companies came up to Morris Island, and the regiment shared in the heavy labors ending in the surrender of the whole of Morris Island,

including Forts Wagner and Gregg. It drilled a month in small boats, preparing for a night assault on Fort Sumter, but the purpose was abandoned. In February, 1864, it was in the battle of Olustee, Colonel Hawley commanding a brigade where the loss of the whole force was 38 per cent.

In May, 1864, it went to Virginia, in Hawley's (2d) brigade, Terry's (3d) division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James. It was engaged at Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, near Petersburg, with losses aggregating 320, fought at Deep Bottom and Deep Run, August 14th and 16th. In August it moved to the Petersburg lines. In September Hawley became a brigadier, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman took command and was offered the colonelcy, but his wound compelled his resignation, and S. S. Atwell became colonel. In September and October it was heavily engaged at Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Road, Charles City Road, and New Market. It went to New York for a week as part of a picked brigade, under Hawley, to keep the peace during the presidential election.

In January, 1865, it bore a brilliant part in the capture of Fort Fisher, and afterward did its last firing at the enemy in the capture of Wilmington, February 22, 1865. It served four months in the brigade under Hawley, occupying Wilmington, and the southeastern part of North Carolina, the city being a base of supplies for Sherman. It was mustered out July 20, 1865.

Its engagements were: Fort Pulaski, Ga., James Island, S. C., June 16, Pocotaligo, October 20, 1862; in 1863, Morris Island, Fort Wagner and the long siege of Charleston; in 1864, Olustee, Fla., February 20th, in Virginia, Bermuda Hundred (several engagements), Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Deep Run (or Flus-



REGIMENTAL BADGES.

ser's Mills) Siege of Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, New Market Road, Darbytown Road, Charles City Road; in 1865, Fort Fisher and Wilmington.

During its service, 333 of the original members reënlisted, and 739 recruits joined, making, with the original, 1,018 men, 2,090 enlistments, and 1,735 men who were in its ranks. The casualties were: Killed in action, 90; died of wounds, 44; died of disease, 179; discharged prior to muster out, 587; missing at that date, 40.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was recruited at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, and went to the war under command of Colonel Edward Harland of Norwich, who held a commission as Captain in the Third. Numbering 1,027 men, armed with rifled muskets, the regiment left Connecticut October 17, 1861, and went to Annapolis, Md., where it formed a part of Burnside's corps. Its earliest services were in the battles of Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862, and the siege of Fort Macon the following month. It accompanied General Burnside when he was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, after the series of battles before Richmond, and subsequently went with the corps into Maryland. At Antietam, in September, 1862, the regiment lost: Killed, 1 officer, Lieutenant Marvin Wait of Norwich, and 33 men; wounded, 10 officers and 129 men; missing 21 men—total, 194. In December, the Eighth was engaged at Fredericksburg, but suffered slightly, and in February, 1863, was sent to Southeast Virginia. In April, the regiment was in the fight at Fort

Hager, Va., and remained in Virginia until January, 1864. It then returned to Connecticut on veteran furlough, 310 men having reënlisted as veterans. In March, it returned to its old camp near Portsmouth, Va., and after outpost and picket duty at Deep Creek and vicinity, was in the battle at Walthall Junction, May 9th, and lost 80 men. Colonel Harland having been promoted to be a brigadier-general, the regiment was at this time in command of Colonel John E. Ward, who was severely wounded by a shell, at the battle named. A week later, the regiment participated in the engagement at Fort Darling, and on the night of the 16th returned within the fortifications, the men worn out with eight days' constant warfare. In this short time the Eighth lost one-third of its fighting strength. Early in June it was engaged with the enemy at Cold Harbor, and from June 16th to August 27th in skirmishes and siege work around Petersburg, losing heavily. The following four weeks were spent on the James river, picketing the Bermuda Hundred post, and on the 29th of September the regiment lost 73 men in the storming of Battery Harrison. This was the last general engagement of the regiment, which was mustered out December 12, 1865.

Its principal engagements were: Newberne and Fort Macon, N. C., Antietam, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va., in 1862, Fort Hager, 1863, Walthall Junction, Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Fort Harrison, Va., in 1864. The casualties were: Killed in action, 72; died of wounds, 40; died of disease, 132; discharged prior to muster out, 610; missing at that date, 11.

NINTH INFANTRY.

THE Ninth was organized as an "Irish" regiment in September, 1861, and was recruited at Camp English, New Haven. Colonel Cahill of New Haven, had long been connected with the state militia as captain of the Emmet Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgibbons and Major Frye had been captains in the Connecticut three-months' troops at the first battle of Bull Run. The Ninth, 845 strong, was sent to Lowell, Mass., in November, and on the 21st sailed from Boston in the Constitution for Ship island, Mississippi Sound. Its first exploit was the raid on Baloxi and Pass Christian, the enemy fleeing and leaving their camp and colors to the Ninth. The regiment smelt more powder in the battle of Baton Rouge, and in June, 1863, in the battle of Chackaloo station. In both cases it escaped with trifling loss. In the spring of 1864 the regiment returned to Connecticut on veteran furlough, over 300 men having re-enlisted. In July the Ninth went to New York, and thence to Bermuda Hundred, and participated in an engagement at Deep Bottom. August 1st found the command at Washington. On the following day it marched to Tennallytown, Md., remained two weeks, and crossing the Potomac joined General Sheridan in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley. October 17th the Ninth participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, losing thirty-one men, and that month the non-veterans were mustered out, and the men remaining were consolidated into a battalion of four companies. In January, 1865, the battalion proceeded via transport from Baltimore to Savannah, Ga., and was engaged in guard duty there until mustered out August 3d, 1865.

The original muster roll had 845 names. About 440 recruits were added, and these, with 321 more re-enlisted, made an aggregate to the Ninth's credit of 1,606 men. The casualties were: Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 240; discharged prior to muster out of the regiment, 376. The regiment went out with a band, which was mustered out of service in September, 1862. Christian Streit of New Haven, was the leader.

The principal engagements of the regiment were: Baton Rouge, 1862, Chaekaloo Station, La., 1863, Deep Bottom and Cedar Creek, Va., 1864.

TENTH INFANTRY.

CAMP BUCKINGHAM, Hartford, was the rendezvous of this regiment when it was recruited in the fall of 1861. In October the Tenth went to Annapolis, and being assigned to General Burnside's command was engaged the following February in the battle of Roanoke Island, N. C. The regiment fought gallantly, and Colonel Russell was killed while leading it to the charge. A month later the Tenth lost twenty-three killed and wounded in the battle of Newberne, and then had rest from close warfare until the 14th of December. It then participated in the sanguinary battle of Kinston, N. C., and lost 106 officers and men, and only two days later was in another fight at Whitehall. March 28, 1863, after a winter's rest, the Tenth was in the battle of Seabrook Island, S. C., and spent the spring, summer, and fall before Charleston. December found the regiment in Florida, where twenty-two men were lost in a fight at St. Augustine. In the

spring of 1864 the regiment went to Virginia, and suffered the loss of all the garrison and camp equipage and regimental and company records by the sinking, at Norfolk, of the transport on which they were stored. The first fight in the Virginia campaign was at Walthall Junction, May 7th, and from this time the history of the organization shows battle after battle clear through to the surrender at Appomattox, the Tenth being "in at the death."

A total of 2,124 men was credited to the organization during its existence, embracing the original 996, recruits 848, and re-enlisted veterans 280. The casualties were: Killed in action, 57; died of wounds, 59; died of disease, 152; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 692. The regimental band was mustered out August 30, 1862.

The principal engagements were: Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, and Whitehall, N. C., in 1862; Seabrook Island, S. C., siege of Charleston and St. Augustine, Fla., in 1863; Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, siege of Petersburg, Laurel Hill Church, New Market Road, Darbytown Road, and Johnson's Plantation, all in Virginia, in 1864; Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregg, and Appomattox Court House, in 1865.

The Tenth sustained unusually heavy losses of officers by death and otherwise during its campaigns, and had not less than four colonels during the first eighteen months of its career.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

THE Eleventh was recruited at Camp Lincoln, Hartford, and in December, 1861, under command of Colonel Kingsbury of Franklin, went to Annapolis and

was assigned to Burnside's division; the third Connecticut regiment furnished that command. The regiment had a terrible time off Cape Hatteras, and all narrowly escaped death when the steamer conveying them was beached.

During the summer the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and was in the fierce campaign of that year. It was in the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14th, and three days later went into the thickest of the bloody contest at Antietam. The loss aggregated 181, including Colonel Kingsbury killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stedman and Major Moegling badly wounded. Colonel Kingsbury was a lieutenant in the regular army, who had been appointed to the command of the regiment upon the resignation, in March, 1862, of its first colonel. In December the regiment was on picket duty at Fredericksburg, losing slightly, and spent the following year in Virginia, but did not take part in any important engagements. Its principal service was in the siege of Suffolk, and in reconnoissances, in which some losses were sustained. In the spring of 1864 the regiment, composing a part of the force against Richmond, was largely recruited, and showed nearly 900 men on the rolls. May 12th, advancing to the Petersburg and Richmond pike, it fought its way in line of battle on the right of the road, past the Half Way House, and participated in the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16th. At this place, when under a flank fire, it fell back with great loss from a strongly fortified position. The regiment was next detailed to build fortifications on the Bermuda Hundred front, and subsequently, via City Point and the White House, reached Cold Harbor in time to participate in the battle there. The loss was 91 officers and men. Major Converse was killed and Adjutant Barnum died from his wounds. In August, in

skirmishing near Petersburg, Colonel Stedman of Hartford, then commanding the brigade, was struck by a shot in the side and died the following morning. In service around Petersburg from June to September, 1864, the Eleventh lost 85 men. It remained on duty in Virginia until the close of the war, and was mustered out December 21, 1865.

Nearly 2,400 men were credited to the regiment during its term of service. The casualties were: Killed in action, 35; died of wounds, 11; died of disease, 165; discharged prior to muster out, 579.

The principal engagements were: Newberne, N. C., South Mountain, Md., Antietam, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va., in 1862; Suffolk, Va., 1863; Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

CAMP LYON, Hartford, was the rendezvous of the Twelfth (the "Charter Oak") in the winter of 1861-2, and in February, 1862, the regiment left for Ship Island, Mississippi, with 1,008 men, armed with Sharps' and Windsor rifles. The regiment was ordered to join General Butler's division. Colonel Henry C. Deming of Hartford was in command, but being detailed for civil duties, the command devolved in Lieutenant-Colonel Colburn of Derby, who was promoted to the colonelcy upon Colonel Deming's resignation in January, 1863. The Twelfth's first engagement was at Georgia Landing, La., October 27, 1862, where it lost nineteen men, killed, wounded, and missing. The following March, Company

A was captured when on a reconnoissance to Grand Lake with a company of the 160th New York. In April the Twelfth went on an expedition to Beryick and Pattersonville, and at the latter place was in a hard fight with the rebels, who were in a fortified position. The principal duty was in supporting batteries, and good work was done. The regiment returned to Opelousas, and being attached to General Banks' command was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson from May 25th to July 9, 1863, losing 108 officers and men. On the last mentioned date, with martial music and flying colors, the Twelfth was a part of the victorious force marching into the captured post. After a veteran furlough in Connecticut in the spring of 1864, three-fourths of the men having re-enlisted, the Twelfth returned to New Orleans, but August found it transferred to Virginia, and in Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah valley. In the battle of Winchester in September, seventy-one men were lost, including Lieutenant-Colonel Peck of New Haven, and First Lieutenants George W. Steadman of Stonington, and W. S. Bulkeley of Hartford. The regiment escaped from the battle of Fisher's Hill five days later without loss, but in October, at Cedar Creek, suffered terribly. The total loss was 170, including three commissioned officers. The severe losses which had nearly decimated the regiment, and the near expiration of the terms of those who had not re-enlisted, led to the re-organization of the regiment as the Twelfth Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis of Hartford. Without suffering further losses during its future career, the battalion was mustered out August 12, 1865.

The men credited to the Twelfth were: Original enlistments, 1,008; re-enlisted, 436; recruits, 400; total, 1,844. The casualties were: Killed in action, 50; died of wounds,

16; died of disease, 188; discharged prior to muster out, 150.

The principal engagements were: Georgia Landing, La., 1862; Pattersonville, Berwick, and Port Hudson, La., 1863; Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Va., 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

TO the Thirteenth regiment belongs the distinction of having been in the service considerably longer than any other Connecticut organization. It was organized in November, 1861, in New Haven, and was mustered out April 25, 1866, at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and was finally paid off at Hart Island, New York harbor, May 5, 1866, thus making *four years and six months* in service. The regiment was in barracks in New Haven during the winter of 1861-2, where Colonel Birge brought it into excellent shape for discipline and personal appearance. The original field officers were as follows:—Colonel Henry W. Birge of Norwich, formerly major of the Fourth. He was promoted to a brigadier in September, 1863, for services at Irish Bend and during the siege of Port Hudson, and afterward brevetted major-general for distinguished services in the Shenandoah valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Warner of Woodstock, formerly major of the Third, resigned July, 1863, at New Orleans. Major Richard E. Holcomb of East Granby, formerly quartermaster of the Third, resigned in August, 1862, to accept colonelcy of the First Louisiana (white), and was killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson at the head of the assaulting column.

The regiment left New Haven, March 17, 1862, as part

of General Butler's New England Division; entered New Orleans, May 12th, where it was selected by Butler for provost duty, and was stationed in the custom house. In the fall it took the field under General Weitzel and served in Louisiana, under Butler and Banks, until July, 1864, when it was sent north to Sheridan in the Shenandoah, with whom it remained until January, 1865. It was then sent to Newberne, and after the close of the war was engaged in garrison duty in Georgia, with headquarters successively at Savannah, Augusta, Athens, and Atlanta. When finally mustered out in May, 1865, there were left but twelve officers and 177 men. The regiment took part in the following engagements in Louisiana: Georgia Landing, Irish Bend, Siege of Port Hudson, Cane River, and Mansura. Under Sheridan it bore a gallant part at Opquan, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. During the sharp fight at Irish Bend, April 14, 1863, the regiment in a few minutes lost 7 killed and 46 wounded, drove a Texas brigade and captured a portion of their battery, together with the battery flag. The flag was a handsomely embroidered one, inscribed: "The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoniers." Lieutenant (now Brevet Major) Wells brought it off the field, and it was subsequently deposited with the battle flags at the State arsenal. The members of the regiment were greatly disappointed to know that they could not carry it in the parade, as it was decided that the various similar trophies were not to be deposited with the State battle-flags, but kept by themselves at the arsenal. The secretary of the Regimental Association had the trophy, which was rapidly falling to pieces, repaired, and obtained permission to exhibit it, during the parade, from the front of No. 230 Main street (opposite Center church). During the siege of Port Hudson, lasting

forty-four days, the Thirteenth won fresh laurels. After the second terrible but unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works, General Banks called for a storming column of 1,000 men. The situation was apparently desperate, for it was feared that Johnston's army was coming in the rear. Colonel Birge volunteered to lead the Forlorn Hope, and 16 officers and 225 men of the Thirteenth joined the column. This comprised more than half of the men and every officer present for duty, with but one exception. No other brigade or division furnished as many men as this regiment alone. Fortunately for them the delays of General Banks, and the success of Grant at Vicksburg, rendered this new assault needless, but the bravery of the volunteering for what seemed certain death, is none the less worthy of record. When the rebels surrendered, the storming column, headed by Colonel Birge, and with colors and the splendid band of the Thirteenth, were first to enter the place. While the regiment was engaged in this siege, the rebels, under Dick Taylor, made a raid from Texas to the La Fourche district and necessitated the destruction of all the property of the Thirteenth, which had been stored at Bayou Boeuf in an old sugar mill. The accumulations of nearly three years were thus lost, and the officers and men were left with nothing but the worn-out fatigue suits, which had gone through the Red River march and the long siege. No recompense was ever given them. In January, 1864, the Thirteenth was called upon to re-enlist, and *out of 406 men present for duty 400 heeded the call*. They were promised a thirty-days furlough; that they should be turned into cavalry, and that they should be promptly mustered out if the war ended; none of which promises were kept.

When Colonel Birge was promoted in 1863, Captain C.

D. Blinn (Co. C) of New Milford, was appointed colonel, and had command of the regiment until December, 1864. At that time the regiment was consolidated into five companies, and called "The Veteran Battalion, Thirteenth C. V." Lieutenant-Colonel Homer B. Sprague had command, and remained with the battalion until its final muster out.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE Fourteenth—the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call for "three hundred thousand more" in 1862, was recruited from the State at large, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Foote, Hartford, August 23d of that year. It departed for the seat of war August 25th, numbering then 1,015 men. Participating in twenty-six general engagements and in the long siege of Richmond, it was mustered out May 31, 1865. During its two years and nine months of service there were killed in action 132, died of wounds, 65; died of disease, 169; missing, 6; discharged prior to muster out (nearly all for disability contracted in the service) 416. This makes a total of 788 casualties in a regiment that, including the recruits sent out to it from time to time, had upon its rolls first and last a total of 1,726 names. This series of engagements began with Antietam, into which the green regiment was placed three weeks from the time it left the State, and embraces every important engagement of the Army of the Potomac thenceforward to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. Of the conduct of the Fourteenth at Antietam Generals Sumner and Hancock speak most highly; of its charges at Fredericks-

burg an English officer upon Lee's staff wrote that "no men on earth could be braver than those who thrice essayed to carry Marye's Heights,"—an assertion the truth of which was attested by the 122 serious casualties in the regiment that day, and by the fact that nearly every unwounded man had some bullet-mark on his clothes or accouterments. At Gettysburg the Fourteenth held one of the most important positions in the line of the Second corps, on which line the rebel charge spent itself in vain, and in which battle five rebel regimental flags and forty prisoners were captured by this regiment alone. At Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864, a fight in which General Alex. Hayes' brigade of the Second corps were almost the only Union troops exposed, the Fourteenth lost 115 men, and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was justified in calling it "a hand-to-hand fight," for the regiment maintained its position by the use of the bayonet, until ordered to retire, which it did in splendid order. All through Grant's first campaigns, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, the Fourteenth had its full share of work, glory, and losses. Of its colors there are three stands, a new set of State colors having been furnished them during the war, which were the only ones that were even partially unfurled on the 17th, and these are badly shot-riddled. The first set of State colors and the national colors (the latter of which was carried all through the war) are so torn by shot, shell, and bullet, that they can only be borne closely tied to their pole staffs, but will be apt to attract none the less attention for this fact, especially when it is borne in mind that at Fredericksburg alone the lives of three color sergeants were sacrificed in defense of these flags, one of whom, Sergeant George A. Foote of Guilford, was a brother of Mrs. General Hawley of this city.

It is significant as showing the casualties occasioned by hard service that but four of the original thirty-nine commissioned officers of the regiment served throughout its term of service. These were Adjutant Ellis, who returned as colonel, First Lieutenant S. A. Moore of New Britain, who returned as lieutenant-colonel, Second Assistant Surgeon Dudley, who returned full surgeon, and Quartermaster Dibble, who alone returned in the same position, having refused promotion. All of the non-commissioned staff were promoted—Sergeant-Major Goddard to be captain, the others to lieutenants. Three of the Fourteenth field officers were brevetted to be brigadiers near the close of the war. These were Colonels Dwight Morris and T. G. Ellis, and Major J. B. Coit, while several other officers of the regiment were brevetted to colonelcies. William B. Hincks, of Bridgeport, who went out as private, rose in two promotions to be first adjutant and then major, in which position he returned with the regiment. The fact that ninety-one different individuals held commissions in the Fourteenth during its term of service shows the force of the saying that was popular among the veterans of the regiment, *i. e.*, “He who joins the Fourteenth will be a captain or a dead man in a year’s time.” Since the war the Fourteenth has always held a regimental re-union on the 17th of September.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment, which was recruited at New Haven in August, 1862, left for Washington with 1,022 officers and men, under Colonel Dexter R. Wright, who resigned

the following February on account of disability, and was succeeded in April by Colonel Charles L. Upham, of Meriden. During the interim Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, of New Haven, commanded. The regiment's first engagement was at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, where ten men were lost; and in April, 1863, the regiment was employed in difficult and dangerous service at Suffolk, Va., during the siege of Longstreet. In reconnoissances in April and May on the Edenton and Providence Church Roads, slight losses were sustained. In the scorching weather of July the regiment had hard marching service with General Dix's expedition up the Peninsula, and spent the fall and winter in working upon the fortifications of Norfolk. In January, 1864, the Fifteenth was transferred to Plymouth, N. C., and while there Major Osborn with three companies accompanying a detachment of the Sixteenth Connecticut, and a few other troops, made a successful night raid on the rebel commissary depot near Colraine, destroying large supplies. Another force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, captured and destroyed the camp equipage, stores, etc., of the Sixty-Second Georgia Regiment. March 8, 1865, while briskly engaged with the enemy near Jackson's mills, the regiment was enveloped by a force of the enemy who had gained their rear, and a large portion was captured. The loss in killed, wounded, and captured, was 475 officers and men. The principal loss was by capture, and the prisoners were soon after exchanged and rejoined the regiment. Upon the occupation of Kinston by the Union army, the Fifteenth was assigned to garrison duty, and remained there until the war closed. In June the regiment was mustered out, all men whose terms had not expired being transferred to the Seventh Connecticut. The regiment reached New Haven July 6, 1865, and was paid off eight days later.

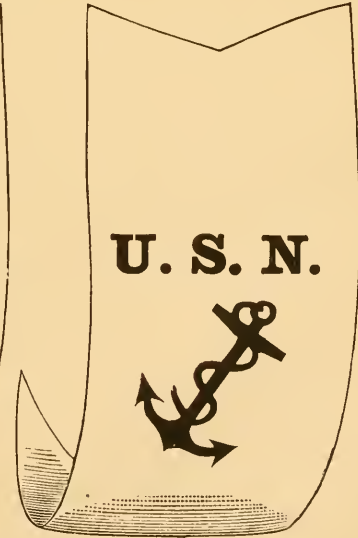
The aggregate number of men to the credit of the regiment during its term of service was 1,617. The casualties were: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 143; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 372.

The principal engagements were: Fredericksburg, Va., 1862; Edenton Road and Providence Church Road, Va., 1863; Kinston, N. C., 1865.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

THE Sixteenth Regiment was organized in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers. Five companies were recruited in Hartford: Company A, Captain Pasco; Company B, Captain Mix; Company C, Captain Rankin; Company F, Captain Seaver, and Company G, Captain Hayden. The other five companies constituting the regiment were: Company D, Captain Brown, from Thompsonville; Company E, Captain Babcock, from Collinsville; Company H, Captain Barber, from Manchester; Company I, Captain Drake, from Stafford; and Company K, Captain Manross, from Bristol. The regiment rendezvoused at "Camp Williams," Hartford. Company A, with 76 men was the first company to go into camp, July 24, 1862, followed an hour later by Company C, with 81 men. Major George A. Washburn assumed command of the camp, and, July 30th, appointed Lieutenant John H. Burnham adjutant.

The command of the regiment was given to Colonel Frank Beach, of Hartford, an officer of the regular army, and the position of lieutenant-colonel was filled by the



REGIMENTAL BADGES.

appointment of Frank W. Cheney, also of Hartford. Colonel Beach assumed command of the regiment August 14th, and exerted every effort to hasten its departure for the field. On Friday, August 29, 1862, the regiment broke camp and slowly marching up Main street through the surging throng of people gathered to see them off, Governor Buckingham and his staff riding at the head of the column, went on board the steamers "City of Hartford" and "George C. Collins" for New York. The *Courant*, in giving an account of the departure of the regiment, said: "Hartford has never sent off so fine a regiment before, or one that she has so much reason to be proud of." From New York the regiment was hurried to Washington, by way of Harrisburg, and was ordered into camp on Arlington Heights, near Fort Ward. While crossing the Potomac over Long Bridge, trains of ambulances were met filled with the wounded from the second Bull Run battlefield—a not particularly inspiring sight for a lot of raw recruits. After a few days' stay at Fort Ward, the regiment was hurried forward by forced marches, reaching the Army of the Potomac and being brigaded upon the battlefield of Antietam, upon the evening previous to the battle, with the Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut Regiments and the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers—constituting the Second brigade, Third division, of Burnside's Ninth Army Corps. Although the Sixteenth had left Hartford but twenty days previously, was exhausted by forced marches, and had never had a battalion drill, it was thrust to the fore-front of battle the following day, and in the fatal cornfield was confronted by the veteran troops of Stonewall Jackson, fresh from Harper's Ferry and flushed with their easy victory over Colonel Miles. Posted upon higher ground, partially pro-

tected by a stone wall and concealed from view by the waving corn, the rebels poured a destructive fire into the regiment, which, in endeavoring to change front, had been thrown into some confusion. A portion of the regimental line engaged the enemy in a hand to hand conflict, while the remainder, owing to the conformation of the field and the breaking of their line, were unable in the thick corn, which waved higher than their heads, to even see the rebels who were pouring such a devastating fire into their midst. They could only stand and take it. The regiment finally retired from the cornfield, its place being filled by the gallant Eighth Connecticut. Its loss in officers and men had been severe. Lieutenant-Colonel Cheney and Major Washburn were badly wounded, Captains Drake, Brown, and Manross killed outright, and Captain Barber dying soon of wounds, while Captains Babcock and Hayden were wounded. A recapitulation of casualties, made two days after the battle, showed the following loss: Killed, four captains, one lieutenant, and fifty-one enlisted men; wounded, two field officers, two captains, four lieutenants, and one hundred and seventy-six enlisted men; captured, twelve enlisted men—a total of two hundred and thirty-eight. It was just after this battle that Lieutenant Wm. H. Lockwood was promoted to captain of Company K, his commission dating September 17th.

Shattered and disheartened, the Sixteenth recovered slowly from its terrible losses, but it was composed of the very best of material and gradually became what it ever after remained, a well-disciplined and thoroughly reliable regiment. It crossed the Potomac and marched through Virginia in pursuit of Lee under McClellan. It sustained a creditable part in the battle of Fredericksburg under

Burnside, meeting but slight loss. Upon Burnside's being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac by General Hooker, the ninth army corps was detached and ordered to Newport News, Va. Here the Sixteenth, rejoiced at getting out of the muddy camps of Falmouth, rapidly improved in health and spirits and became proficient in drill. After a pleasant stay of a month at this place the regiment was ordered with the rest of the Connecticut brigade commanded by General Harland, to Suffolk, where it saw active service during the siege of that place by Longstreet—being twice hotly engaged with considerable loss, at Edenton road, April 24, 1863, and Providence Church road, Sunday May 3d. In the latter engagement, the regiment was led by Colonel Beach. The brave Captain Tennant of Hartford, received wounds from which he died, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnham was slightly wounded, and orderly sergeant, afterwards lieutenant, B. F. Blakeslee, was shot across the top of the head for the second time. The total loss of the Sixteenth during the siege was six killed, and twelve wounded. After the siege of Suffolk, the regiment encamped near Portsmouth, Va., in a pleasant spot on the banks of Elizabeth river. June 22, 1863, while enjoying the oysters, crabs, peaches, and sweet potatoes to be had in abundance, the regiment was ordered up the Peninsula under General Dix to attempt, with other troops, to destroy communication between Lee's army and Richmond. The attempt proved fruitless, was given up, and the troops ordered back to their old camps. It had involved much hard marching in the hottest weather, as well as some uncomfortable sailing on army transports, and was not looked upon with either pride, or pleasure by those who took part in it. The expedition is known to history as the "Blackberry Raid," blackberries which were

found in great profusion, being the only thing very extensively destroyed. After the "Blackberry Raid" the regiment enjoyed several months of quiet in camp near Portsmouth, but in January, 1864, was ordered to Newberne, N. C., and from there to Plymouth, N. C. After a short stay at Plymouth, the regiment was again ordered to Newberne, which was then threatened with attack. Here the regiment went into barracks and was put at work building earthworks, doing picket duty, etc., until on the 20th of March, the scare being over, it was ordered once more to Plymouth upon the steamer Thomas Collyer, narrowly escaping shipwreck in a storm off Roanoke Island on the way to Plymouth—being rescued, after much suffering from cold and hunger, by the steamer General Berry. In view of their subsequent fate, the regiment could well have afforded to run the risk of shipwreck on Roanoke Island. The Sixteenth had been at Plymouth less than a month after its return from Newberne, before the place was attacked by an overwhelming force of the best troops of Lee's army, assisted by the iron-clad ram Albermarle in the Roanoke river. After an exceedingly gallant and stubborn fight of three days and nights, the small garrison of less than 1,600 men, commanded by General H. W. Wessells of the regular army, was compelled to surrender, and the Sixteenth found itself booked for Andersonville and other prisons. For the greater part of a year they suffered confinement at Andersonville and other prison pens of the south. H Company, under the command of Captain Joseph H. Barnum, was dispatched to Roanoke Island early on the day of the attack, to relieve three companies then garrisoning the fortification of that post the better to strengthen Plymouth. After the capture of the regiment, instruc-

tions were received to make all the reports to the war department that were required of a regimental organization. At Roanoke the now regiment was joined by officers and men that were on detached duty and those returning from rebeldom as paroled and exchanged prisoners. In the meantime this little band made two incursions into the enemy's country in connection with marines and gunboats, one of them being to the old Plymouth battle ground, and some twenty miles beyond, after its abandonment by the rebels. March 4, 1865, the regiment, then numbering nearly one hundred, was transferred to Newberne, where it performed guard and provost duty until mustered out June 24, 1865. The regiment gathered strength from returning members, and lost none of its old-time discipline and soldiery conduct under the care of Captain Barnum, who was relieved from the command some two months before the regiment came home.

No words can properly describe the terrible privations endured by the officers and men. Of the number captured at Plymouth, *nearly one-half died in prison*. Many have died since of disease contracted in the rebel prisons, and but few, if any, of the survivors are free from the life-long effects of starvation and exposure. But to their lasting honor, the members of the Sixteenth endured their sufferings with the utmost fortitude, setting an example of the most unflinching loyalty, and preferring death to the dishonor of saving life by taking the oath of allegiance to the hated confederacy.

Newberne had been visited by a destructive epidemic of yellow fever during the preceding fall, and while in command of Brigadier-General Edward Harland, the former colonel of the Eight Connecticut. During this epidemic, Surgeon Nathan Mayer of the Sixteenth was in charge of

the United States General Hospital Foster, and W. Chester Case of the same regiment, was chief clerk. They held positions of difficulty and danger, and both were eventually prostrated by the disease, yet they so conducted themselves that Surgeon Mayer was afterwards complimented in general orders, and appointed Medical Purveyor of the Department of North Carolina; W. C. Case was kept in charge of all the offices of the hospital during his term of service. Several men of the regiment on detail died of the fever. It was now at the close of the war, and the regiment, after a few weeks of guard and provost duty at Newberne, was mustered out, June 24, 1864, and, taking transport for home, arrived in Hartford, June 29th, where a warm welcome was given by the citizens. Instead of the thousand officers and men who had left Hartford in 1862, a little band of but 130 enlisted men with their officers now returned. Though unfortunate, and faring hardly from the very first, the Sixteenth regiment never reflected discredit upon the State which sent it forth. "Its record is a credit to the State, and an honor to every man who has shared in its fortunes."

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

THIS was distinctively a Fairfield county organization, recruited and organized in August 1862, and went to the war under Colonel W. H. Noble of Bridgeport, 1,000 strong. Assigned to the Army of the Potomac, in May 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., losing 120 men. The fight was a stubborn one, the bayonet being freely used. Lieutenant-

Colonel Walter was killed, and Colonel Noble, Captain Hobbie, and Lieutenant Blinn wounded. Only two months later, the regiment again suffered terrible loss. This was at Gettysburg, where Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler and Captain Moore and 18 men were killed, 4 officers and 77 men wounded, and 2 officers and 95 men reported missing—most of them captured. After a disastrous first year, the regiment had comparatively easy service. It was transferred in August, 1863, to Folly Island, S. C., where in the fall and winter of 1863-4 it took part in the sieges of Sumter and Wagner, and the following February were sent to Jacksonville, Fla. In April it relieved the Tenth Connecticut at St. Augustine, and participated in several raids. May 19th, Company B, picketing on the St. John's river, was captured, and the following December, Colonel Noble was taken prisoner while passing between Jacksonville and St. Augustine while on his return from a court martial. In February 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcoxson and a portion of the command were captured when on an expedition to Dunn's lake with ten wagons to secure cotton owned by a rebel colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcoxson was wounded, Adjutant Chatfield killed, and Captains French and Betts with 32 men taken prisoners. The attacking party numbered 100. In June, the regiment was at Jacksonville, and thence proceeded to Hilton Head, where it was mustered out July 9, 1865.

The principal engagements were: Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., 1863, Welaka and Saunders, Fla., 1864, Dunn's Lake, Fla., 1865.

The regiment had over 1,500 men credited to it during the term of service. The casualties were: Killed in action, 29; died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 74; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 319.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

THE Eighteenth volunteers rendezvoused at Norwich in August, 1862, the men coming principally from New London and Windham counties. It was the first regiment to leave the State after the call of President Lincoln for "300,000 more." The commander was Colonel William G. Ely of Norwich, who had seen service in the First and Sixth Connecticut regiments. After several months' garrison duty at Baltimore, the regiment, in May, 1863, was ordered to active service, and the following month, at Winchester, Va., lost the larger part of its fighting force. Winchester was an exposed position, and from May 25th to the date of the action, June 13th, the regiment was continually on picket and reconnoitering service. In the evacuation of the place, the Union troops were intercepted by a superior force of rebels, and the Eighteenth, after three valiant charges, was captured, the total loss, killed, wounded, and prisoners being 575. Major Peale with 30 men escaped, and Company D of Pomfret, Thompson, and Woodstock troops were the only other men left, they having been detailed in charge of prisoners captured the preceding day. Exchanges soon after released most of the captured men, and they joined the little band of more fortunate comrades at Harper's Ferry. In the spring of 1864, the Eighteenth joined General Sigel's command in a movement up the Shenandoah valley, and May 15th in an engagement at New Market, lost 56 men. June 5th, in the successful fight at Piedmont, the regiment made several charges and bore repeated volleys without wavering, and were repaid by participating in the total rout of the rebels and the capture of 1,500 prisoners. However, the Eigh

teenth paid for their glory with the loss of Adjutant Culver and Lieutenant McGinnis killed, and 122 men killed and wounded. June 18th, after a fight at Lynchburg, the command was forced to retreat, and was closely pursued, constantly skirmishing until it reached the Kanawha river, July 3d. Seven mountain ranges were crossed in the return, and several who succumbed to hunger and exhaustion were captured. After two weeks' rest the Eighteenth hurried forward with the troops resisting the rebel advance into Maryland, and lost 32 men in a fight at Snicker's Ford on the Potomac. A week later, it had another fight at Winchester, and closed its list of engagements with a fight at Berryville, September 5th, losing but slightly. The regiment served in West Virginia until mustered out, June 27, 1865, at Farper's Ferry.

The muster roll bears the names of 1,200 officers and men. The casualties were: Killed in action, 52; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 72; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 323.

The principal engagements were: Winchester, Va., 1863, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ford, Winchester, and Berryville, 1864.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

THIS was recruited in Litchfield county in 1862, and was commanded by Colonel L. W. Wessels. In November, 1863, it was changed to an artillery organization, and became the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. For its services, etc., see sketch of that regiment.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

THE Twentieth regiment was recruited in Hartford, New Haven, and Middlesex countries and left New Haven for Washington September 12, 1862, with 981 officers and men under command of Colonel Samuel Ross of the United States regulars. He was a native of Hartford. After reaching the field he was given a brigade and the regiment was generally commanded during its career by its lieutenant-colonels. The Twentieth was attached to the Twelfth army corps, and its first engagement was at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, where its gallantry was highly complimented in official reports. The loss was 197 officers and men. Two months later the regiment was engaged with the enemy for six hours at Gettysburg, but escaped with a loss of only twenty-eight. In the latter part of September the regiment made a long journey by rail to the army of the Cumberland, reaching Bridgeport, Ala., October 3d. Several skirmishes were participated in during the autumn, and in January, 1864, while guarding Tracy City, Tenn., a part of the regiment repulsed an attacking cavalry force. Captain Upson of Southington, commanding the post, was killed. After many changes of post during the ensuing weeks, the regiment, in May, was in the battles at Resaca, Ga., and Cassville, Ala., losing in both twenty-one men. Cassville was captured by the Twentieth Connecticut, and Nineteenth Michigan, by a bayonet charge. As a part of Sherman's legions on his great march to the sea, the Twentieth, in July, participated in a fight at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. It was a sharp and bloody fight, the regiment losing fifty-five men, including six commissioned officers wounded. Near Atlanta,

July 21st, the regiment lost ten men in a skirmish, and after various services, participated in the capture of Atlanta in September, and subsequently assisted in fortifying the place. November 15th, it was with Sherman in his advance toward Savannah, reaching there December 10th. Siege operations ended in the capitulation on the 21st, and the Twentieth were among the victorious troops that entered the place. A large amount of stores and 30,000 bales of cotton were captured. After camping for a time in the vicinity, the northward march was begun. The regiment was in the fight with Joe Johnston's troops at Silver Run, N. C., March 15th, losing nineteen men, and on the 19th at Bentonville. The Twentieth was mustered out June 13, 1865. During the Sherman campaign it marched 500 miles, destroyed miles of railroads, and almost supported itself by foraging on the enemy's country.

The casualties during the term of service were: Killed in action, 50; died of wounds, 37; died of disease, 77; discharged prior to muster out 264.

The principal engagements were: Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., 1863; Tracy City, Tenn., Resaca, Cassville, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga., in 1864; Silver Run, Bentonville, and Raleigh, N. C., in 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

THE Twenty-first Connecticut was recruited in Hartford, New London, and Windham counties, rendezvoused at Norwich, and September 11, 1862, went to Washington with 900 men, and was assigned to the army of the

Potomac. Colonel Arthur H. Dutton, a native of Wallingford, was appointed from the regular army to command it, and after having brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency, was transferred to the temporary command of a brigade. The regiment's first smell of gunpowder was at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, where it made a fine record. In the following April and May it participated in the defense of Suffolk, Virginia, supported the Irish legion on the Edenton road, crossed the Nansemond river at Sleepy Hole, drove the enemy's cavalry from Chuckatuck, seized Reed's Ferry, captured fifteen of the enemy, and opened communication with the Fourth Rhode Island regiment. After acting as provost guard of General Dix's command in the raid up the Peninsula, and performing provost duty in Norfolk and Portsmouth for five months, the regiment was ordered to Newport News, and in a raid up the James river with General Graham, destroyed a large quantity of rebel property. In February, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Morehead city, and after repelling an attack, went to Newberne. A month later, returned to Virginia and encountered its first serious engagement at Drury's Bluff, where 107 men were lost. May 26th, the brigade reconnoitered the left of the enemy's line, and in a skirmish resulting, Colonel Dutton was wounded and died a few days later. June 3d the regiment lost 47 men in the battle of Cold Harbor, and on the 9th Lieutenant-Colonel Burpee, whose commission as colonel had been dated but the day before, was mortally wounded while going his rounds as brigade officer. The regiment did picket duty and skirmished more or less with the enemy in front of Petersburg until September 3d, and after a short stay within the defences of Bermuda Hundred, took part in the assault resulting in the capture of Fort Harrison on the

James river, and the capture of the garrison with twenty-two cannon. The regiment lost thirty men. This was the last engagement, and the regiment was mustered out June 16, 1865.

The principal engagements were: Fredericksburg, Va., in 1862; Suffolk, Va., 1863; Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, two engagements near Petersburg, and Fort Harrison, Va., all in 1864.

The casualties were: Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 33; died of disease, 108; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 313.

ONE YEAR TROOPS.

THIRD INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

THIS battery was organized in October, 1864, at the Conscript camp, New Haven, to serve for one year, and the following month, under command of Captain Thomas S. Gilbert of Derby, proceeded to Broadway Landing, Va. The men were mainly from the smaller towns in New Haven, Fairfield, and Middlesex counties. The battery reported to Colonel Abbott of the First Connecticut heavy artillery, and was assigned to four redoubts in the City Point line of defences. During the attempt of the rebel iron-clads to force a passage by the batteries and obstructions in the James river, a section of this battery with four and one-half inch siege guns was stationed in front of General Grant's headquarters, covering the wharves and storehouse. In January the battery returned

to the redoubts, and after the fall of Richmond was engaged in dismantling the fortifications and removing the ordnance and stores. In June ninety-three men, whose terms expired in October, were mustered out, and twenty-seven men were transferred to the First Connecticut artillery. July 3d, the officers and men were sent to New Haven, paid off, and disbanded.

The casualties reported are: Died of disease, 3; discharged for disability, 2.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

THE Twenty-second regiment was recruited from Hartford and Tolland counties in August and September, 1862, under the call for volunteers for nine months service. It rendezvoused at Hartford, and about October 1st, left the State with 935 men. From October till February, it was stationed at Miner's Hill, Va., then was stationed at Hunter's Chapel near Arlington Heights, all this time being in Abercrombie's division, Twenty-second (Heintzelman's) corps, defences of Washington. In April, 1863, it embarked at Alexandria for Norfolk and Suffolk, and took active part in the siege of Suffolk, being under fire continuously during the siege; at the battle of Fort Huger and Nansemond, it was under fire both days, though not taking an active part in the battle. Immediately after this, the regiment was moved to West Point, on the York river, and under General Gordon joined in the advance on Richmond. This being abandoned, the regiment was transferred to Yorktown, and under General Keyes took part in the *first* "Blackberry raid" on Richmond, and was

quite active in the fight at Diascomb bridge. On the return from this trip they were ordered home, their term of service having expired. This regiment was composed of good material, and had they been given the opportunity, would most assuredly have made a good *fighting* record, but most of their term of service was made up of hard marching and hard digging.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

THE Twenty-third Regiment, organized in the fall of 1862 for nine months' service, was recruited in New Haven and Fairfield counties, several companies of state militia volunteering almost bodily. The regiment left Camp Terry, New Haven, November 16th, and after remaining for a month under instruction at Camp Buckingham, Long Island, was conveyed by transports to New Orleans. Its principal service was in protecting the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad, between Brashear City and Algiers.

On the 21st of June, at Lafourche Crossing, it repulsed the attack of a rebel brigade, after a most desperate encounter at close quarters, several of the enemy being killed inside the lines. The enemy left over one hundred dead on the field, their loss in killed and wounded outnumbering our own force. Our loss was six killed, and about thirty wounded. The regiment also rendered effective service in destroying a large amount of regimental baggage stored at Bayou Bœuff.

On the 24th of June, while the larger part of the Union troops in that section had gone to the siege of Port Hudson, the rebels made a sudden attack on the line of the

road. It was comparatively successful, a large amount of public property stored at Brashear City being either captured or destroyed. Several officers on duty or in the hospitals were captured. Subsequently the regiment participated in repelling several other unsuccessful attacks, and, its term of service expiring, it returned home and was mustered out at New Haven, August 31, 1863.

The original muster roll showed 848 officers and men. The casualties were: Killed, 9; died of wounds, 6; died of disease, 44; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 21. Only engagement near Brashear City, La.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment had somewhat more dangerous service than the other nine months' regiments preceding it. Six companies were raised in Middlesex county, and the other four (three of them Irish organizations) in Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield counties. The command was given to Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield of Middletown, a lieutenant in the regular army, and the regiment left its rendezvous at Middletown, November 18, 1862, with 698 men. After a brief stay in company with the Twenty-third at Camp Buckingham, Long Island, it was sent to Louisiana, and, after participating in the Têche campaign, joined the army, besieging Port Hudson. May 24, 1863, was a day of active skirmishing, and June 14th the regiment played a conspicuous part in the second assault on the fortifications. It advanced further to the front under a galling fire, and held its new position for the rest of the month, with half the command on duty day and night.



TENTS ON THE EAST PARK.

July 1st the regiment was in the trenches before the enemy and under a brisk fire until the surrender, which occurred on the 8th. The loss during the siege was sixty-six officers and men. On the 11th the regiment entered, as victors, the fortress, and subsequently went by transport to Carrollton, serving there and elsewhere until mustered out September 30, 1863, having served ten and a half months, or six weeks longer than the period of enlistment.

Of the 698 men on the roll, reports show: Killed, 14; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 47; discharged prior to muster out, 38.

The only engagement of the regiment was at Port Hudson.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

THE Twenty-fifth was also sent to Louisiana and served its term there. It was recruited for nine months, in Hartford and Tolland counties, and was of excellent material. It left Camp Halleck, Hartford, November 11th, with 811 men, for Camp Buckingham. Thence it was sent to New Orleans to join General Banks' command, going first to Baton Rouge, where it was brigaded with the Thirteenth, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Birge. On the 13th of March, 1863, the regiment, with others, made a feint to the rear of Port Hudson, to divert the attention of the enemy while the fleet under Farragut ran the batteries. This was successful, and the expedition then retired in a severe storm which, it is claimed, frustrated the intention of the enemy to attack the Union troops. After various movements, in which Donaldsonville, Thibodeaux, Bayou Boeuf, and Bra-

shear City were visited, the regiment, on the 14th of April, had its fiercest fight at Irish Bend. Colonel Bissell was in command, and the gallantry with which the regiment engaged the enemy may be inferred from its loss of nearly one hundred killed and wounded. The only commissioned officers killed were Captain Hayden of Windsor Locks, and Lieutenant Dewey of Hartford, but five others were wounded. From April 14th to May 25th the regiment had a series of exhausting marches during Banks' first Red River campaign, ending near Port Hudson, where the regiment was assigned a position near the center in the investment, Major Thomas McManus of Hartford, being in command. Excellent service was performed in the siege; twenty-eight men were lost in the May assault, and eighteen in the second assault in June. After the surrender of the place the regiment showed the results of its hard service, only 140 men being fit for duty on the 26th of July. Thereafter easier duties were had until the expiration of the term of service and muster out, August 26, 1863.

The casualties were: Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 13; died of disease, 56; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 60.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment, for nine months' service, was recruited in New London and Windham counties, rendezvoused at Camp Russell, Norwich, and with 810 men started for the field November 13, 1862, under Colonel Thomas G. Kingsley of Franklin. As in the case of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, a short stay was had at

Camp Buckingham, L. I., and the regiment was then sent to Louisiana to join General Banks' army. After various services of secondary interest, the regiment had its first general engagement in the assault on Port Hudson in May. It was subjected to a terrific fire at short range, as it occupied a particularly dangerous position in the assaulting line, and suffered a loss of 107 officers and men. Colonel Kingsley was wounded. Captain Stanton of Norwich was killed, and Captain Randall of Groton was wounded and died twelve days later. On the 13th of June, eight men were lost in skirmishing in front of Port Hudson, and the following day, out of 235 men who engaged in the second assault on the position, the loss was 59 killed or wounded. This was fully half the loss sustained by the entire brigade to which the regiment belonged, and proves the gallantry of its service. From this time until its term expired the regiment had less dangerous service, and, returning to Connecticut, was mustered out at Norwich, August 17, 1863.

The casualties, out of a force of 810 men, were: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 72; discharged prior to muster-out of regiment, 169.

The principal engagements were: Port Hudson, La., May 27th, June 13th and 14th, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment during its brief career of nine months, was in three of the most terrible battles of the war, it being sent to Virginia instead of the Department of the Gulf. It was organized in September, 1862, was recruited

wholly in New Haven county, and, as the official records state, "was composed of some of the finest and best educated young men resident in the county," and was under the command of Colonel Richard S. Bostwick. It left its camp in New Haven, October 22, 1862, with 829 men and went direct to Washington, where it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Six weeks later it received its first baptism of fire at Fredericksburg, where it suffered a galling fusilade and lost 108 men. This was out of a force diminished by the previous withdrawal of 260 of its men for picket duty at Falmouth. After Fredericksburg the regiment was engaged in picket and other duties until the following May (1863), when it was plunged into the thickest of the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, and was almost decimated by the capture of 18 officers and 265 men. The loss otherwise was light—two killed and seven wounded. The captured soon returned to the regiment by exchange, and the next engagement was at Gettysburg in July. In this, however, it was more fortunate, and escaped with a loss of only thirty-nine killed, wounded, and missing. The same month, its term of service having expired, the regiment was mustered out, having had a remarkable career for one so short a time in service. Most of its service had been side by side with the veteran troops of Hooker and Meade. In the fight at Fredericksburg, Captain Schweizer of New Haven was killed, and Captain A. D. Taylor of the same city was mortally wounded. At Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Merwin and Captain J. Chapman, Jr., both of New Haven, were killed.

The casualties during the Twenty-seventh's term of service were: Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 22; discharged prior to muster-out of regiment, 82.

The engagements which the regiment is entitled to have emblazoned on its flag are: Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

THIS was the last regiment of nine months' men raised in the state. Composed of eight companies from Fairfield and Litchfield counties, numbering 678 men, it went into camp at New Haven, and, November 18, 1862, under Colonel S. P. Ferris of Stamford, who was appointed from the regular army to its command, it left for the field. After brief duty at Jacksonville, Fla., it joined General Banks' army in Louisiana, moving against Port Hudson, and was in the second assault, June 14, 1863. The loss was 59 killed, wounded, and missing, including Captain Hoag of New Milford and Lieutenant Durand of Stamford, killed. After the surrender of the place, the regiment formed part of the garrison until relieved and ordered home, the muster-out taking place at New Haven, August 28, 1863.

The casualties reported were: Killed in action, 9; died of wounds, 9; died of disease, 65; discharged prior to muster-out of regiment, 14.

COLORED TROOPS.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

THIS was the first colored regiment raised in Connecticut, and several officers who had long been in service in the field resigned to accept commissions in it. By January, 1864, the maximum number had been enlisted, and effecting an organization at New Haven, the regiment was mustered into service March 8, 1864. Four days later Colonel Wooster of Derby, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth, took command, and on the 20th the regiment left New Haven by vessel for Annapolis. It was there armed with Springfield rifles, and being assigned to the Ninth corps, sailed for Beaufort, S. C., where the men were under instruction for several months. In August, 1864, it was transferred to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and performed its initiatory duty in the face of the enemy—a reconnoissance—in a highly creditable manner. Subsequently the regiment was in the trenches near Petersburg for several weeks (sustaining some losses), and leaving in September, was employed in reconnoitering, etc., until November 19th, when it was assigned to garrison important detached posts on the New Market road. In October, 1865, in an action at Kell House, it lost 80 men killed and wounded. In December it was removed to the left of Fort Harrison, and spent the winter in picketing, building fortifications, etc. In early April, 1865, the fighting to the left of the regiment was heavy, the regiment being stationed at Fort Harrison, with orders to observe carefully the rebel movements in Fort Darling. Monday morning, April 3d, the rebels deserting their post, the Twenty-ninth advanced, climbed the breast-works, and

entered the fort. Thence there was a race to Richmond, which the rebels had evacuated, and it is claimed by the officers of the Twenty-ninth that Companies C and G of their regiment were the first Union troops that entered the rebel capital. After remaining at Richmond a few days, the regiment was transferred to Texas, arriving at Brazos de Santiago in July. Thence it marched to Brownsville and remained there until ordered home. It was paid off at Hartford, November 25, 1865, having been in service one year and eight months.

The regiment had on its rolls about 1,300 men—original enlistments and recruits. The casualties were: Killed in action, 23; died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 153; discharged prior to muster out, 135.

The engagements were: Near Petersburg, August and September, 1864; advance on Richmond, September and October, 1864; Kell House, and Darbytown Road, Va., October, 1864.

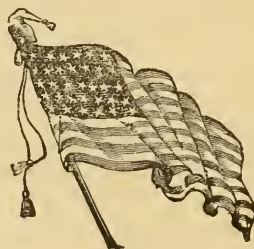
THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

IT having been ascertained that more than one colored regiment could be raised in Connecticut, the organization of the Thirtieth was begun in New Haven in the winter of 1863-4. It was never filled to the maximum, and only four companies were finally organized. These were ordered to Virginia, and in June, 1864, were consolidated with the Thirty-first United States colored troops. The regiment's first fight was at the assault on the defences of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, where it lost 136, including Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who fell, seriously wounded, while at the head of his men. In October, 1864, twenty

men were lost in a severe skirmish near Fort Sedgwick, and the following month the regiment passed under the command of Colonel Henry C. Ward of Hartford, who had been promoted from a captaincy in the Twenty-ninth Connecticut infantry. After dangerous service in the picket line of the Bermuda Hundred defences, the regiment joined the Twenty-fifth corps near Fort Harrison. During the spring of 1865 the regiment participated in the operations on the southwest of Petersburg, ending in the evacuation of Richmond. April 3d commenced the pursuit of the flying enemy, which lasted six days. The regiment averaged sixteen hours' marching daily, and in the last thirty hours, ending at 11 p. m. on the 8th, achieved sixty miles. After the surrender at Appomattox, the Thirtieth was sent to Texas, remaining there until the winter, when the Connecticut companies returned to Hartford and were discharged.

The losses of the four Connecticut companies were: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds 4; died of disease, 47; discharged prior to muster out of regiment, 47.

The engagements in which they participated were: Petersburg Mine, Va., near Fort Sedgwick and Bermuda Front, in 1864, and before Petersburg and Appomattox in 1875. The officers were commissioned by the President.



The following is a list of Connecticut organizations serving during the war, their dates of entry and discharge, and terms of service:—

ORGANIZATION.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of Service.
1st Cavalry,	Oct. 26, 1861	Aug. 2, 1865	3 yrs. 9 mos.
1st Squadron Cavalry,	Aug. 13, 1861	June 23, 1865	3 yrs. 10 mos.
1st Heavy Artillery,	May 23, 1861	Sept. 25, 1865	4 yrs. 4 mos.
2d " "	Sept. 11, 1862	Aug. 18, 1865	2 yrs. 11 mos.
1st Light Battery, . .	Oct. 26, 1861	June 11, 1865	3 yrs. 8 mos.
2d " "	Sept. 10, 1862	Aug. 9, 1865	2 yrs. 11 mos.
3d Independ. Battery,	Sept. —, 1864	June 23, 1865	9 mos.
1st Infantry,	Apr. 23, 1861	July 31, 1861	3 mos.
2d " "	May 7, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	3 mos.
3d " "	May 14, 1861	Aug. 12, 1861	3 mos.
4th " "	Changed to	1st Heavy	Artillery.
5th " "	July 23, 1861	July 19, 1865	4 yrs.
6th " "	Sept. 13, 1861	Aug. 21, 1865	3 yrs. 11 mos.
7th " "	Sept. 17, 1861	July 20, 1865	3 yrs. 10 mos.
8th " "	Oct. 5, 1861	Dec. 12, 1865	4 yrs. 2 mos.
9th " "	Nov. 1, 1861	Aug. 3, 1865	3 yrs. 9 mos.
10th " "	Oct. 26, 1861	Aug. 25, 1865	3 yrs. 10 mos.
11th " "	Nov. 27, 1861	Dec. 21, 1865	4 yrs. 1 mo.
12th " "	Dec. 31, 1861	Aug. 12, 1865	3 yrs. 8 mos.
13th " "	Feb. 18, 1862	Apr. 25, 1866	4 yrs. 2 mos.
14th " "	Aug. 23, 1862	May 31, 1865	2 yrs. 9 mos.
15th " "	Aug. 26, 1862	June 27, 1865	2 yrs. 10 mos.
16th " "	Aug. 24, 1862	June 24, 1865	2 yrs. 10 mos.
17th " "	Aug. 29, 1862	July 19, 1865	2 yrs. 11 mos.
18th " "	Aug. 22, 1862	June 27, 1865	2 yrs. 10 mos.
19th " "	Changed to	2d Heavy	Artillery.
20th " "	Sept. 8, 1862	June 13, 1865	2 yrs. 9 mos.
21st " "	Sept. 5, 1862	June 16, 1865	2 yrs. 9 mos.
22d " "	Sept. 20, 1862	July 7, 1863	10 mos.
23d " "	Nov. 14, 1862	Aug. 31, 1863	9 mos.
24th " "	Nov. 18, 1862	Sept. 30, 1863	10 mos.
25th " "	Nov. 11, 1862	Aug. 26, 1863	9 mos.
26th " "	Nov. 10, 1862	Aug. 27, 1863	9 mos.
27th " "	Oct. 22, 1862	July 27, 1863	9 mos.
28th " "	Nov. 15, 1862	Aug. 28, 1863	9 mos.
29th " "	Mch. 8, 1864	Oct. 24, 1865	1 yr. 8 mos.
30th " "	Mch. —, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865	1 yr. 8 mos.

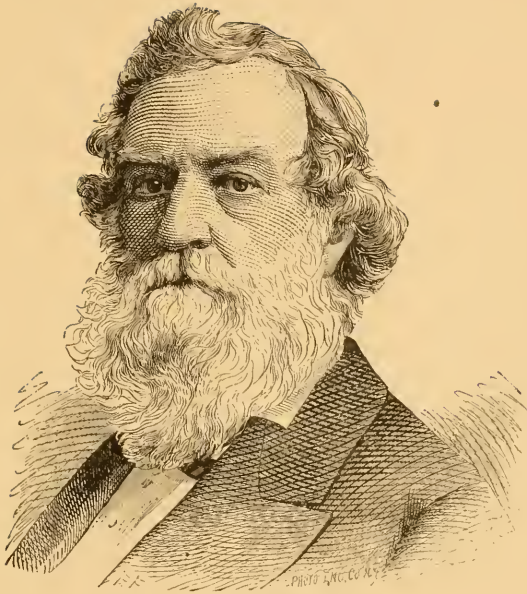
THE NAVY.

CONNECTICUT furnished to the country the Secretary of the Navy in the War Cabinet, Gideon Welles, under whose administration the whole management of the navy indicated administrative ability of the highest order. His power and foresight as an executive officer were shown in the creation, almost as if by magic, of a powerful naval force, in his selection of men for important commands, in the construction of an iron-clad navy of novel design (the essential features of which have since been adopted by the leading maritime powers of the world), in the adoption and use of heavy ordnance, in utilizing the fugitive slaves or "contrabands," and in other measures not less important.

Secretary Welles held the office for a longer period than the position had been occupied by any other Secretary of the Navy, and it is safe to say that no one has been more universally respected, esteemed, and honored by the officers of the navy and others connected with the service. Mr. Welles, on his retirement from the cabinet in 1869, resumed his residence in Hartford, where he died on the 11th of February, 1878, having attained to the ripe age of 76 years.

Secretary Welles was ably assisted in the administration of naval affairs by the Assistant Secretary, William Faxon, also of Connecticut, who still survives, honored and respected alike for the manner in which he discharged his official duties, and his private worth.

The State was credited on its quota of men furnished the national cause with 2,143 voluntary enlistments in the naval service. It is probable that not less than 3,000 of its citizens were represented there.



Gideon Welles

(Secretary of Navy, 1861 to 1869.)

Connecticut's "Roll of Honor" is one of which she should be proud.

One of her sons, Commander J. H. Ward, in command of the Potomac flotilla, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter at Aquia Creek, the first year of the war. He was the first of prominence to fall in the struggle for the preservation of the Union, and his burial with military honors, in the old North Cemetery at Hartford, will be remembered by many of its citizens as the first lesson they learned of the consequences of war.

Another. Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, whose brilliant achievements on the Mississippi are so well remembered, called from his work there to assume a more important command on the South Atlantic, died from sickness in New York, induced by his exposures and labors in his first command.

Commander Wainwright, a former resident of Hartford, whose father, Bishop of New York, was at one time rector of Christ church in this city, fell on the deck of his ship at Galveston, refusing to surrender to the enemy.

Paymaster Gillette, killed in the assault on Fort Fisher, and scores of others, now rest in the cemeteries at Hartford, New Haven, and other towns of the State.

Others surviving the war have since been mustered to their last call.

While prominent among those who survive and who deserve mention are Commodores Hitchcock, Hunt, Green, and Hull, Captains Bowers and Stillman now retired, "for long and faithful service, or for wounds or injury received in the time of duty, or sickness or exposure therein."

Some still remain in active service, reflecting honor and credit in their official station upon the State from which they hail.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, in command of the Pacific squadron, guards the interests of his country's commercial marine, exposed in the war between Peru and Chili on the South American coast. "Ned" Terry, his fleet captain, and commander of the flag ship, whose brilliant services on the Mississippi, at Port Hudson and Mobile, received the official acknowledgment and praise so highly prized in military circles. Frank Bunce, selected to command the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock* in her trip around the Horn. Captains Huntington and Bishop of the Marine Corps. Henry White, the executive officer of the *Tigress* in the search to the Arctic regions for the survivors of the *Polaris* Expedition, and others equally deserving mention, but of less prominence in official station, are sons of the old Nutmeg State.

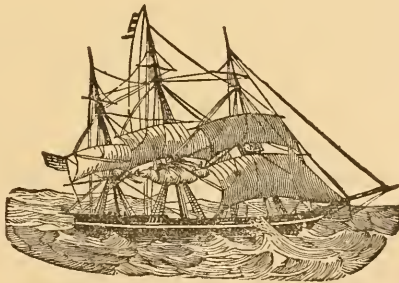
One hundred and seventy-six of the naval veterans represented their arm of the service in the ceremonies of Flag Day—officers and sailors alike proud of the opportunity to show their respect for their brothers in the military service, and assist in the removal of the flags which they had borne in the field, to their appropriate resting place in the Capitol of the State.

Although to the Navy it is not accorded that the record of its engagements shall be emblazoned on its ensigns, the country can not forget that to its sailors it owes the capture of New Orleans, and the opening of the Mississippi river, and that of Mobile, Charleston, and Fort Fisher. The Potomac and the James bear witness what it accomplished in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Of the veterans present in Hartford on the 17th, some had served with Foote and Porter on the Mississippi, with Farragut at New Orleans, Port Hudson, and Mobile,

with Lanman of Connecticut in the East Gulf blockading squadron, with Dahlgren at Sumter and Charleston, with DuPont at Port Royal and Hilton Head, with Lee and Porter at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and the North Atlantic, with Ward and Parker on the Potomac, and with Winslow and Collins in the capture of the Alabama and Florida.

The battalion marched under the colors usually borne by the navy when serving on shore, the national ensign and the Union Jack, and was under the command of Capt. Charles A. Stillman (retired), of the U. S. Marine Corps. The adjutant of the battalion was William F. Durand, of Derby, a cadet of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., whose rank in his class is a credit to his State. The company officers were George Ellis, formerly an assistant engineer of the Navy; A. H. Rowe, and Walter Pearce, acting masters; George C. Campbell, acting ensign; John B. Russell, Jr., and Albert B. Gillett. In the ranks officers, seamen, and landsmen marched without regard to the rank held while in the service, and in appearance and discipline, compared favorably with the old veterans of the army.



PICK-UPS ALONG THE FRONT AND REAR.

CHAPTER IX.

STRAGGLERS.

AMONG the interesting regimental flags that were borne through the war and deposited at the Capitol was one belonging to the Ninth regiment. It was of blue silk. On both sides the State coat-of-arms was emblazoned on an American shield. On one side, on the ground of the State coat-of-arms, was an Irish harp. On the festoons below the shield was inscribed the words "Erin go bragh;" and below the shields were also two crossed cannons.

The first flag carried by the old Tenth C. V. is now in the rooms of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. It was a gift to the regiment from Thomas R. Trowbridge, and went through a number of hard fought engagements. When badly worn and torn, and a new one rendered necessary, it was returned to the hands of the donor, and deposited with the Historical Society.

At the residence of Captain Kinney, on Main street, was shown a flag captured during the war. It bore the words, "The ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoniers." Underneath was the inscription:

"Sing, hey, the merry soldier that you are,
Sing, hey, the veteran and the tar."

At Warren Rowley's was shown all that remained of a flag carried at Port Royal by Company A, Seventh Regiment C. V. It was merely a remnant.

David Clark showed the remains of a flag carried by the Clark Guard, Captain Gore, at Bull Run. It was riddled with bullets.

From the United States Hotel were thrown two small flags well riddled with bullets. They belonged to Major J. T. Butler, of Battery G, Second U. S. Army, and were carried on his guns during the war. They were shown from the rooms of Dr. Butler, father of the major.

Company G, Seventh C. V. (the Townsend Rifles), named in honor of James M. Townsend of East Haven, carried their old flag which they had throughout the war, and which was the gift of Mr. Townsend, presented by him to the assembled company at the camping ground of the regiment, before they left for the seat of war.

Among the flags thrown to the breeze was one from Farragut's fleet. It was shot from the gaff of the Albatross at the battle of Grand Gulf, when Farragut went up the Mississippi, and part of the gaff on the mizzen mast was carried away with it. It is an ensign, eight feet long, worn and faded, and badly torn at the spot where it was shot; but it was put in order and strung across the street in front of the residence of C. G. Lincoln, No. 784 Main street, and as the veterans marched under it they read: "From Farragut's Fleet." It is now the property of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, of Hudson street, into whose hands it came from her nephew, William H. Marcy, paymaster's clerk of the Albatross.

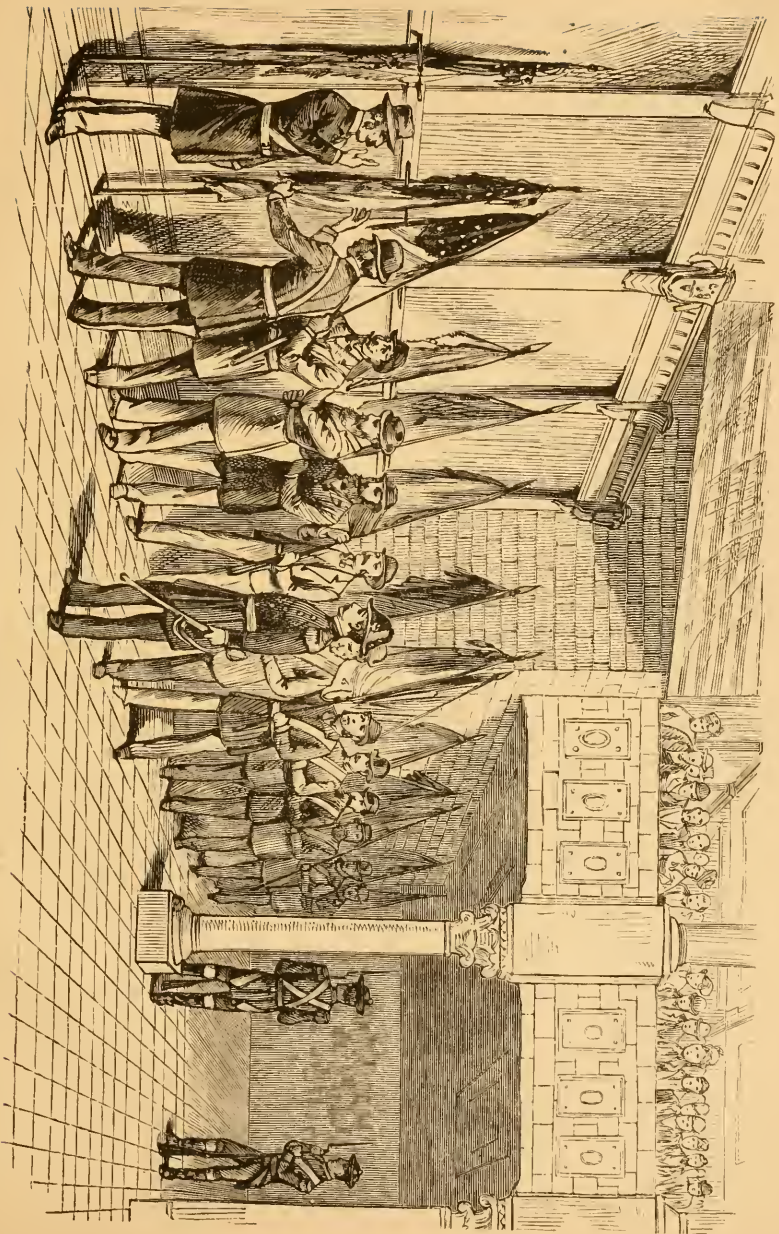
A bass drum was in the procession on Battle-Flag Day that was captured, together with the flag, from a Georgia

regiment at the battle of Irish Bend. The capture was made by the Beaton brothers of New Britain, who were members of the Thirteenth regiment C. V. The drum was lettered on its heads so as to be recognized. The heads are made of tanned mule skin. The drum is in perfect order, and its tones as sonorous as ever.

General Greeley, of the executive committee of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteer Association, sent his comrades a circular about the Battle-Flag Day exercises, and among other things requested that the men should appear with black felt hats. Horace K. Parsons of Florence, Mass., formerly quartermaster, immediately on receipt of the circular, made out a requisition in regular form for six hundred black felt hats, and took it to his near neighbor, General J. L. Otis, formerly colonel and now State senator, who indorsed his approval and "respectfully forwarded" it to General Greeley. It is needless to add that several hundred veterans were present, all with black felt hats. Among them was "Father Taylor," as he was often called—a hero of the Mexican war and nearly seventy years of age—who marched the entire distance.

Quite a number of members of the old signal corps were heard from through the diligence of J. J. Shepard of Hartford, and mostly were with their own commands, but six were detailed for duty, mounted and bearing signal flags on the chief marshal's staff, under command of Lieutenant J. C. Abbott. They conducted communications between the chief marshal and the railroad superintendents before the column started, signalling all the artillery salutes and signals and otherwise were very useful.

Captain Joseph H. Barnum, of the Sixteenth regiment, served in the first three months' company from Hartford.



PLACING THE FLAGS IN THE CAPITOL.

Just before the Bull Run engagement one of the members of his company wanted him to take his watch and what money he had in his possession, and convey it to his sister in Hartford, remarking that he felt sure he was going to be killed. Captain Barnum declined to receive the trust, as he was in as much danger as any one and as liable to be shot. During the fight, an hour or so afterwards, the man was actually struck by a Minnie ball, but escaped injury, as the missive of death lodged in the very watch he had been trying to get Captain Barnum to keep for him. The watch is still in existence.

Captain E. E. Wildman of Danbury, who commanded the First regiment of infantry in the parade, wore the first sword captured from the rebels during the war. It was taken from one of three reconnoitering rebel cavalymen who surrendered to Sergeant J. W. Crane of this city, of General Hawley's three months' company.

All the regiments wore badges. They were printed on silk or satin ribbon, varying in tint from the clearest white to deep shades of red and blue, and were appropriately inscribed in black, blue, or red inks, or gilt, with the number of the regiment, and many of them with some device, such as the State coat-of-arms, or the badges of the corps to which the respective regiments belonged. Some of them also bore the names of all the leading battles in which the regiments participated, as in the case of the Fifth Connecticut Infantry and the First Connecticut Cavalry. The first named was in gilt letters on a blue ground. The latter, the most elegant of all the badges, we believe, was printed on a straw-colored satin ribbon three inches wide, in black ink, the device being two crossed swords. (See illustration.)

The members of the Fifth and Twentieth regiments re-

siding at Hartford prepared badges for the use of members of the two regiments. They were together in the Twelfth corps under General Slocum, and afterwards in the Twentieth corps under Generals Hooker and Slocum. The badge of the Twelfth corps was a star, and when the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were consolidated in forming the Twentieth corps, the star was adopted as the corps badge of the latter. The Fifth Connecticut Volunteer veterans wore a red star in their hats (denoting first division), and the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers wore a red star with a smaller blue one in the center, denoting first and third divisions. The members of each regiment wore a blue silk badge with the names of the battles of each regiment inscribed thereon.

Major H. G. Denniston has a gold badge which was presented to him on the field of battle, at the close of the fight, at Five Forks, Va., a short time before the close of the war. Major-General Charles Griffin commanded on the occasion, and it was supposed the battle was over, when a sharp fire of musketry was opened on the right. General Griffin turned to Major Denniston, who was then an assistant adjutant-general of the Second brigade, and said, "Stop that little firing," and detailed the Second brigade and part of the First, of the First division, and with this force Major D. marched upon the Confederates. It was a short, but sharp contest, about 400 Union men falling in the fight. But the Confederates were defeated, and four guns and a large number of prisoners were taken. Returning, Major Denniston reported: "General, we have stopped that little firing." The general tore from his breast the badge of the First division—red ground set in gold—and gave it to Major Denniston as a recognition of his efficient services on the occasion. The badge is in-

scribed: "Capt. A. G. Denniston, A. A. Gen'l; presented by Major-General Charles Griffin, at Five Forks, Va."

Captain E. M. Neville and Captain Spellman, formerly of the Harris Light Cavalry, came on from New York to attend. Captain Neville was formerly of Hartford, and an officer at one time in the State militia, and did duty at the brigade encampment held at Pembroke Lake, Bridgeport.

Colonel Jacob L. Greene, who was appointed assistant marshal, in charge of the second division of the parade, entered the service as a captain in the Sixth Michigan cavalry, was subsequently appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, and was afterwards adjutant-general and chief of staff to the late General Custer.

General L. A. Dickinson has the complete record of the members of his old company in the Twelfth regiment, made out on a rebel company roll which he picked up during the Louisiana campaign. He has kept it since the war, and has it at his headquarters in the *Ætna* Fire Company's office.

Colonel Ely, who commanded the Eighteenth, wore the sword which was shattered by a cannon ball while he was leading an assault at Winchester. The colonel, with a number of his command, was captured, and the rebel general to whom he surrendered, seeing the condition of his sword, told him he was entitled to keep it.

The First Connecticut cavalry sent special invitations to their former major, George O. Marey, and Adjutant Harry J. O. Walker, both of whom are in Chicago, and received the following joint reply by telegraph: "We send you a hearty greeting, and curse our bad luck which prevents our being with you to-day."

General McClellan telegraphed to General Hawley from

Orange, N. J., in response to an invitation to join in the veteran ceremonies as follows: "Am sick in bed; very sorry I cannot come; many thanks."

General Carrington, U. S. A., of Indiana, upon leaving Hartford, left the following note for General Hawley:

HARTFORD, September 18, 1879.

DEAR GENERAL:—I return west at once, thankful that when I received your invitation last Friday morning I accepted my heart impulses to go to my native State and witness the honor to be paid to the Battle Flags. Never before did I realize as fully the value of our State motto, "*Qui Transtulit Sustinet.*" Truly He who brought our forefathers to America has sustained; but in a most emphatic and solemn sense is now made true this motto, when we see that He who carried us through the great struggle to procure the gift of liberty still sustains and assures its perpetuity. The lesson of this Battle-Flag ceremony will never be forgotten by the thousands of young people who asked its meaning, and whenever Connecticut shall be called to express her will as to any issue that shall affect the integrity and entirety of the republic, she will act in the spirit of that consecration which the 17th of September honored.

Truly your friend,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A.

The following dispatch from the Lieutenant-General of the army was received by General Hawley, and read by him to the gathering of veterans in front of the Capitol on Wednesday afternoon. The crowd was so vast that only a limited number present probably heard it:

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

Your letter of the 10th was received on my return this morning. I regret very much that I cannot be with you

to-day on the occasion of the removal of the flags. With warm love for all companions and friends, I am,

P. H. SHERIDAN.

General Banks telegraphed his inability to accept the invitation of the committee.

I. C. Peck of Unionville, of the Twenty-first regiment, was struck in his belt by a bullet at the battle of Irish Bend; the ball glanced and lodged in a towel in his breast-pocket. He is now an invalid, but in a carriage on Flag day carried the old flag.

Captain Edward W. Bacon (pastor of the Congregational church at New London) looked the proudest man in the procession as he marched at the head of his old company of the Twenty-ninth. Mr. Bacon is one of Dr. Leonard Bacon's sons, and is justly proud of having served with this regiment. The reception given by the mass of veterans to the colors of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth was one of the grandest and most suggestive features of the formal delivery of the flags.

Probably the oldest person who marched Battle-Flag Day in the line was the Rev. T. G. Brown of East Hampton, now 81 years of age. He was in the war of 1812, and served three years as chaplain of the Twenty-first regiment, and was highly respected and beloved by all the men.

A rather noticeable feature in the parade of the 17th inst. was an old man 74 years of age, who marched the whole distance. He also had two sons in the parade. His name is William Rodman of Haddam Neck, Conn. He belonged to Co. C, Twentieth C. V.

Postmaster B. G. Loomis of Pine Meadow was among the veterans. He was drum major of the Second Con-

necticut at the first battle of Bull Run, and held the same position in the First Louisiana volunteers. He is now over 71 years of age.

Major-General H. W. Birge, the first colonel of the Thirteenth, commanded it in the parade, much to the delight of his boys. Every company gave hearty cheers in passing No. 230 Main street, where the captured battery flag was prominently displayed, with the explanatory placard.

George A. Hurburt, of Buckingham (Glastonbury), rode with the veterans, mounted on the horse that carried him through the war.

Company D, Twentieth regiment, on being mustered out of service numbered 47 men, six of whom have since died, and all the others (41) were present here on Flag day.

Lieutenant Seward of the Fourteenth, one of the assistant marshals, while a private in the Fourteenth, was wounded at Fredericksburg, shot through the body at Gettysburg, lost an arm in the "Wilderness," while first lieutenant of Company H.

In Company D, of the Twelfth regiment, marched the entire route of the procession Jonathan Reynolds of New London, a one-legged cripple. He lost his right leg in the battle of Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864. We think no other one-legged soldier marched over the whole route.

Colonel H. B. Sprague of Boston telegraphed to the Thirteenth his regrets that he was unable to be present. Also Captain H. L. Schleiter of Meriden, who was disabled a day or two previously by a sprained ankle.

Fifty of the sixty-five men of the First light battery

here on Flag day went into camp originally with the regiment at Meriden.

The Union Battalion, numbering 1,026 men under command of Captain H. C. Dwight, made a fine appearance, and their marching was worthy of the old veterans that they are.

In the Union Battalion line were three West Virginia soldiers, one from Missouri, one from Florida, and three from Georgia, who served in the confederate army during the war, and who are now pledged to the Union cause.

Among the drum corps from out of town were the famous veterans from Moodus, in their new uniforms, and the Hammond corps from Rockville. The latter has silver drums, and is comprised of young men who began when mere lads. The organization is one in which the people of Rockville take a commendable degree of pride.

Beneath the windows of the rooms occupied by Dr. and Mrs. John S. Butler, at the United States hotel, were hanging two well-worn battle flags, with the inscription:

"Battery Flags, Company G,
Second Regiment United States Artillery,
Sixth Corps."

These were the flags carried by Lieutenant (now Major) J. Hartwell Butler, in the regular battery, with which he did splendid service, and finally lost a leg:

The Army and Navy club of Connecticut held a very enjoyable reunion at Merrill's cafe, about sixty-five being present. It was an informal affair, not a regular reunion, but was a very pleasant finish for the day's exercises, and was made still more pleasant by the courtesies of the Home Circle club, which were offered in a very flattering manner and accepted by a large number of the veterans.

The Hartford City Guard may be interested to know that Major L. G. Hemingway, who led the City Guard to war, and Captain Ed. A. Gillett of Philadelphia, who commanded them on their return, were on duty with the first heavy artillery.

The *Times* made on the 18th a corrected estimate of the number of visitors who came to this city, and in the light of later-ascertained facts increased that estimate to from 50,000 to 60,000. This correction was written before the reporters had brought in the figures of the different railway companies; and it seems we were still far under the mark. By rail alone, it appears, 60,000 persons were brought into Hartford that day; and it is certain that at least 30,000 more came in by private conveyance. Many thousands drove back, to homes many miles distant, at a late hour, only leaving the city near midnight; while the vehicles of as many more filled the roads and avenues leading to other towns, from 5 to 10 o'clock p. m. From the ascertained facts, as well as from the impressive ocular evidences presented throughout the city, in dense throngs filling the wide open spaces of the Park, and the broadest thoroughfares for long distances, in a compact, solid mass, it is evident that the number of visitors alone, without reckoning the resident population in the streets, must have been hard on to 100,000. That was the figure that was telegraphed by the reporters for several of the New York papers; and it was pretty near the actual mark. It is certain, at any rate, that Hartford never before saw so crowded a day. What with visitors and residents who turned out to see the decorations and the parade, there must have been in the Park, in the streets, in the balconies, and on the roofs, nearly 150,000 people.

It was such a crowd, probably as was never before seen, out of Boston, in New England.

The First regiment C. N. G. paraded for the first time in its new uniform, consisting of a dark blue double-breasted frock coat, sky blue trousers with scarlet facings, and the new English helmet, presenting a solid and soldierly appearance.

The morning reports showed a total number present for duty of 670, out of a membership of 744, a percentage of 90. This was an unusually large attendance, rarely, if ever equalled in the history of the State militia. Almost every uniform received from the contractors was filled.

The regiment was ordered to parade by His Excellency, Governor Charles B. Andrews, Commander-in-Chief, for the express purpose of escorting the Battle-Flags.

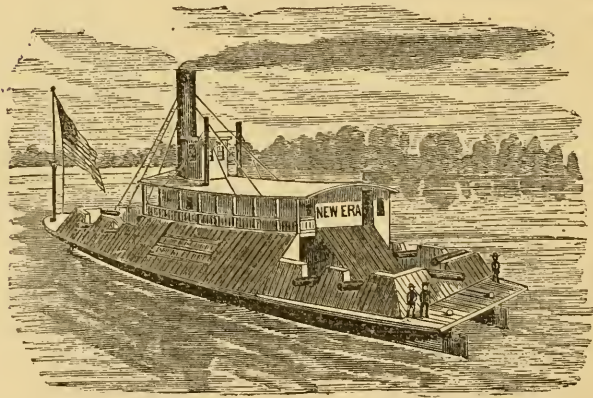
The bearing and appearance of the regiment throughout the entire day was most favorably commented on by thousands of spectators present. Marching down Main street, leading the entire procession, with ten commands of twenty-four solid files, its appearance was magnificent. The marching and alignments elicited frequent applause from spectators, and many were the compliments paid by prominent military officials.

The *Daily Graphic*, N. Y., says, "The sun's rays fell upon the burnished helmets, buttons, and bayonets of the First regiment C. N. G., marching company front in lines straight as arrows."

The regiment was called upon by Gen. Hawley, Chief Marshal, for details for guard duty, and a detachment under command of Lieut. George E. Lee, Company F, was stationed at the State Arsenal. Companies A and F were detailed to protect the dining-tents on the park, under command of Capt. Wm. Westphal, and Lieut. Levi H.

Hotchkiss. A detachment from Company A was also kept on duty until a late hour in the evening at the flag-cases in the new Capitol.

After the close of the ceremonies at the new Capitol, the regiment closed its day's duty with dress parade on the west park, which was witnessed by thousands of the veterans and others. This ceremony was handsomely performed, and was greatly enjoyed and complimented by all of the veterans present. The First regiment is now the largest in number in the State.



COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS.

CHAPTER X.

MEMBERS of the press from other cities were cared for by the committee on the press, and furnished every facility for reporting and gaining information. A lunch was provided in rooms No. 10 and 12 *Times* Building, which room was the headquarters of the press on that day. A tent was erected for reporters on the park, at corner of Elm and Trinity streets.

THE CONNECTICUT BATTLE-FLAGS.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 20

That was a somewhat significant celebration which they had at Hartford the other day, upon the occasion of transferring from the State Arsenal to the new Capitol the eighty battle-flags borne by Connecticut regiments in the late war for the Union. Significant, as a patriotic ceremony, of the grateful memory in which they who bore the flags are held, and of the reverent regard in which these scarred and tattered symbols will ever be maintained; but more significant by far of the deep and settled purpose in the hearts of a loyal people to hold fast the things they stood for on the perilous edge of battle, and the things that were rescued when they came staggering out, riddled and torn, but victorious, from the storm of war. From

the purely practical point of view, there seemed to be no special call for this demonstration; very little to provoke it. The flags came back long ago from the historical battle-fields, and the battered regiments that bore them had turned over their glorified shreds to the tender keeping of the State. They had long been in the custody of the State; their possession was no novelty; nor was there anything in the simple transaction of their removal from one place of safe-keeping to another, to call out ten thousand veteran survivors of the war as an escort, with a hundred thousand spectators from all parts of the State. Yet there was the fact, that fourteen years after the furling of these flags, their transfer from the Arsenal to the Capitol brought together a hundred thousand spectators, and was the occasion of the greatest popular demonstration ever witnessed in the State.

* * * * *

It was fitting that the foremost figure upon this occasion should be that of General Hawley, the first man in the State to answer the call for volunteers, and enlist as a private soldier in 1861, and almost the last to be mustered out after the war had closed. When the first of these flags were unfurled, he stood nearest the staff. No one grasped its full significance sooner than he; none followed it more devotedly or courageously; none comprehended better the tremendous issues that were wrapped up in its folds. To him and to all the veterans escorting them, these flags were something more than a memory. They were pledges for the future as well as trophies of the past. Yet in all this service no word escaped one of the actors in it which was not in accord with the sentiment of Mayor Sumner's address, in which he said: "To celebrate the victory which finally crowned the arms of the north, in

this spirit, without malice and without vaunting, is to honor the memory of the brave men who died under the Stars and Stripes, without insult to the memory of the brave men who died under the Stars and Bars."

THE RETURN OF THE FLAGS.

[Daily Courant, Thursday, 18th.]

It was nobly done. Probably never in this country, certainly never in any other, was seen exactly such a spectacle. In other States the old banners have been returned at once to the proper repositories, and there has been no occasion for a transfer such as was witnessed yesterday.

It is almost idle to tell of the superb manner in which the colors went to their honorable shrine. It would be almost literally true to say that the tattered and faded emblems were borne home on the throbbing hearts of a million grateful people. It is quite true that they were carried with all the honor and pageantry that patriotism could suggest, through such a concourse of people as never before assembled in the State of Connecticut on any occasion, and that a concourse of throbbing hearts and tearful eyes. Did the old flags know how they were cheered? Did they rustle on their staves again at the roll of the familiar drum, the heavy tread of marching men, the ringing of bells, and the saluting cannon? Did they feel again in the strong-blowing south wind the breeze and stir of battle? It is easy to believe that they are sentient things, and that they might, after their long repose, feel the joy of the sun and of the martial array.

It was nobly done. We doubt if ever a procession and a display of this magnitude were more successfully managed. The day was perfection. Blue sky, with fleecy

clouds, an inspiring southwest breeze, and an air full of life. The city—always handsome and stately—looked like some festival city of romance. The streets were masses of color. From a height one overlooked a forest of flags. Triumphal arches, mottoes, and curious devices, and everywhere the national colors in all manner of combination.

And the people! The State was here. "If these are not enough," said Andrew of the Bay State, "Massachusetts will come herself." Connecticut came to her Capitol yesterday to see her boys bring home the banners. Miles and miles of streets packed with people, people in great masses on the parks and open squares, and the house front, from the low dwelling to the sky-towering public buildings festooned with people. The town was full, and if any mathematician can reckon how many Hartford will hold, when stretched, he can approximate the number of people present as spectators.

No display could be more interesting, none more pathetic. It was a brilliant parade as a military affair; but that was the least of it. It was when the ten thousand veterans went by, regiment after regiment, bringing each its colors, faded, shot, torn, fluttering in rags or tied to the staff, colors carried by the hands that had made them the most honored possession of the State, that the cheers went up and tears dimmed the admiring eyes that looked. Nor was all the pathos in the flags. How many of the brave fellows who were in the line showed by the grayish hair and grizzly beards that age has come upon them since as youths they stepped out at their country's call. How many carried the marks of service, of wounds, of nearness to death! Who else but these should bear the sacred banners. In the line was a color-sergeant himself

upholding his flag, who had to be supported by a comrade on either hand. God bless them all.

The scene at the State House upon the massing of the veterans in front, upon the turf of the swelling hill, and the final salute and deposition of the colors was one, we venture to say, unequaled in all American history. The splendid building itself, the commanding but sloping hill on which it stands, in the midst of but overlooking the city, the fair park with its sward and foliage, its fountains and statues, the spires and towers in sight, all this is a lovely sight at any time. On the north front of the building, before the columns, the governor, with his brilliant staff, the chief marshal with his staff and aids, the old staff of the old war governor, Buckingham, ex-generals and officers of the army, governors and lieutenant-governors and distinguished guests were grouped in striking show. Massed in front were the veterans, with colors in perpendicular line through them. Beyond were the cordons of escorts and soldiers, the beautiful new uniforms of the First, and the old picturesque uniforms of the Foot Guards and Horse Guards, and Putnam Phalanx, and beyond, and filling all the spaces of the park, a dense mass of spectators. Such a sight one may not see in a life time again. And on the level ground below the hill, were the great tents, with their military suggestions.

The regiments were called in turn, and each stand of colors came upon the platform, turned to the soldiers, was saluted with cannon, and the roll of the drum corps, and the storm of brazen bands, was dipped for the last time, and cheered till the hill rang again, and then was borne within the great hall to their cases.

The pageant was over. The veterans called for the generals who had led them in the war and cheered them, and then retired in good order to the dining tents.

[Stamford Advocate.]

Battle-flag day in Hartford was an occasion that will never be obliterated from the memory of those who were participants or spectators. Hartford did herself proud on the occasion. She treated the ten thousand veterans who attended splendidly, and the fifty thousand spectators have no reason to find fault. The people were well behaved generally, and the transfer of the battle-flags was performed in a manner highly creditable to the veterans and the State authorities.

[Norwich Bulletin.]

No veteran soldiers can ever forget the occasion when the old flags were taken so tenderly and transferred to permanent quarters in the magnificent Capitol, and the bounty, benevolence, and hospitality of Hartford will be associated with the veterans' good-bye to their dear old flags, as the tedious journeys, the exposure, the sickness, the strife, the blood, and the death of comrades is associated with the service that made them sacred in the eyes of the people, and dear to the soldier's heart.

[New Britain Record.]

Hartford did herself infinite credit, and the recollection of the day and the deeds it commemorated will stamp themselves indelibly on the memory of those who witnessed it.

[New Haven Palladium]

The battle-flag celebration was a magnificent success. The full report of the day's proceedings, which we publish elsewhere, will be read with great interest. Nothing could be in better taste than the brief speeches in which General Hawley transferred, and Governor Andrews, in behalf of the State, accepted the solemn trust of the custody of the sacred relics.

[New Haven Journal.]

“Battle-flag day” was a great success. No better weather could have been desired. “Everybody” was there, and the affair was well managed. We call especial attention to the fitness, both as regards brevity and the matter they contain, of the remarks of Governor Andrews and General Hawley.

[Bridgeport Standard.]

The success of the celebration seems to have been perfect, and all present bear testimony to the excellent arrangements, the prompt carrying out of the programme, the excellent provision for the manifold requirements of such an occasion, and the enthusiastic and patriotic spirit which animated the vast concourse of people. The whole State has reason to be proud of the affair, and Hartford may especially felicitate herself upon the honorable but arduous portion of the burden which she so handsomely sustained. Nothing was lacking to render the occasion a memorable and a successful one in every particular, and to the committees who had in charge the carrying out of the details, as well as those who generously contributed money and labor to the work, the thanks of the people are largely due.

[New York Evening Post.]

HARTFORD, September 17, 1879.

The Charter Oak city has been all a-boom to-day, and is all ablaze to-night. Connecticut has never seen a grander gala day. The anniversary of Antietam has gathered from all parts of the State almost all the survivors of the Connecticut regiments that served in and through the war, and they turned out full 10,000 strong, while the trains and boats brought at least thirty [ninety] thousand visitors. And all for nothing more than to see the old, tattered flags carried from the old State Arsenal

to the new State Capitol. Their reception there was a simple ceremony, with almost as little speech-making as there was when the body of Napoleon was placed under the dome of the Invalides. Do you remember those model speeches? DeJoinville said: "Sire, I present to you the ashes of Napoleon;" and Louis Philippe bared his head and reverently replied: "I receive them in the name of France." That was all. General Hawley's brief words to-day, transferring the eighty battle-flags from their temporary resting-place to their final home, seems to sum up in the words "Let them rest," for there they will rest, for ever. Governor Andrews' address was as beautiful as it was brief; but he need have said no more than these closing words:

That sacred and mysterious sympathy which goes out from almost every fireside in our own borders to all the battle fields of the rebellion finds in these ragged ensigns its dearest and intensest expression.

And at this late hour I must be brief, too. There has been no public event in the history of the State which has called out so unanimous a cordiality of feeling as this day has done. Politics of all sorts have been swallowed up in patriotism. The editor-in-chief of the leading Democratic journal in the State has been indefatigable, with his fellow members of the committee, in raising the funds which have made this festival the success it has been, and the *Times* building was conspicuous for the profusion and beauty of its decorations. One of its mottoes spoke the feeling of all Hartford—"The only Arms to-day—Open Arms." To Major-General Hawley, editor of the *Courant*, the chief-marshal of the day, is due the perfection and precision attending every movement of the vast procession, and his foresight prevented any "hitching," con-

fusion, or indeed anything to mar the order of the proceedings. Everything went like clock-work, with no delay and no disorder. If there had been a dozen dress rehearsals the pageant could not have been improved.

The veterans were bountifully fed by thousands in the great tents on the park. All Hartford handsomely contributed to that spread, and enough remained over to give a feast to hundreds of poor families—for this was the disposition of the food remnants. Newspaper visitors were handsomely entertained in the *Times* building, which also afforded one of the best points of observation for the passing procession. To me, the great sight of all was the crowd. I doubt if more “outsiders” were ever assembled in this city. It was just a jam. Yet all was quiet and orderly, no drunkenness nor improper behavior, and the police had very little to do but to look on and enjoy themselves. Every man in the whole vast throng was his own special policeman to-day. It was a gala day indeed; and, with all the rest, it may be called the informal dedication of the new and beautiful State Capitol, for there will be no other, and can be no more fitting ceremony.

X.

[Correspondence Springfield Republican.]

It has been a great day for Hartford, a great day for Connecticut, a great day for the flag—yes, more, a great day for the nation. Since the war ended there has been no more significant demonstration than that of to-day, which has brought under their tattered, war-worn banners over eight thousand soldiers of the Connecticut regiments, and a thousand more veterans from abroad, and has drawn hither seventy thousand strangers to witness the ceremonial and festal affair.

[Providence Journal.]

Yesterday some pieces of silk and worsted stuff, old, dirty, soiled by the rain, blackened by smoke, were transferred in the city of Hartford, Conn., from one place of deposit to another. What a commonplace operation. It would have taken more force of transportation to have moved two bales of cotton. One hundred thousand persons witnessed the ceremony. Ten thousand Connecticut soldiers participated in the proceeding. Those tattered shreds of cloth were the battle-flags of the Connecticut regiments that fought to preserve the Union. They are no longer wool and silk; they are the emblems of self-sacrifice, of devotion to country; the mementoes of deaths incurred through patriotism, of a spirit which incited to and which volunteered in aid of liberty and the national existence. The ten thousand veterans who bore in peaceful procession these glory-spangled banners had protected them in the fiercest fight, had borne them home in triumph—not rejoicing in victory as over their fellow-citizens, but in the fond belief that they had subdued secession, rebellion, the animosity of the slave-holder to the theory of equal rights. The hundred thousand who looked on and applauded renewed their vows to maintain good government, remembered what the preservation of the Union had cost, determined that the apparent should be a real success for them and all the people in all the States in the matter of an honest and genuine citizenship.

BATTLE-FLAG DAY ECHOES.

CHAPTER XI.

CHARLEY. .

There in the corner is his piece,
I picked the place with care.
The boy would shout, you may believe,
If he could see it there.

That time he slipped it in my hand
I'll e'er remember well—
It seemed the meanest day of all,
Down in that southern hell.

We had been prisoners a year,
And spring once more had come.
Each day with hungry mouths and hearts
We grew more fierce for home,
Till, one night, Charley slipped away—
The guard was drunk, you see,
And Charley said he could not stay,
He would be dead or free.

They brought him back, a bullet through
His shoulder, and his breast
Torn by a bloodhound's ugly teeth,
And—never mind the rest—
But this: his courage quite was gone,
And he broke down at last;
It needed but a look at him
To know that hope was past.

Still Charley never spoke a word
Until his hour had come,
Then softly slipped it in my hand
And said, " *You* take it home,
I'm getting free!" He turned aside,
While quick I hid the shred,
And when I looked at him again
The brave young boy was dead.

He'd kept it from when, under fire,
We tore our flag to save
It from the rebs. They might take us—
Our flag they should not have.
We tore it in a hundred shreds—
Without a word 'twas done;
Each hid a fragment in his breast,
A color-guard of one.

Each bore it through starvation days,
And proudly did his part;
How should we, with our country's flag
Pressed close upon our heart?
And now the flag's come home again,
And Charley's piece is here;
If he could only see it now,
O boys, how he would cheer!*

NATHAN MAYER.

THE COLOR-BEARER.

Loud and fiercely waged the battle,
Death performed his mission well,
While a little band of heroes
Bravely fought through shot and shell.

* The shreds of the Sixteenth Connecticut flag, preserved from capture by the men, were collected, pieced together, and returned to the State on Battle-Flag day

Score by score lay dead and dying,
Closer pressed the rebel host;
What were these against the thousands?
Ah! they knew the day was lost.

One among that band heroic,
Slight of form but brave of heart,
Proudly waved the colors o'er him,
Manfully fulfilled his part.

But a speeding ball, death-laden,
Found its way to where he stood;
And the flag, revered and honored,
Trailed its length in patriot blood.

From the staff he quickly tore it,
Stars on stripes he tightly pressed,
And within his coat he hid it,
Close upon his wounded breast.

Not a moan revealed the anguish
Which in his frail form was rife,
For to save the flag from capture
He could yield his all—his life!

Little truth divined the surgeon
From the smile our hero wore:—
“Leave me for awhile,” he whispered;
“Others need your service more.”

From the west the fleeing sunbeams
Shot back glances, golden red,
To the color-bearer, praying:—
“Father, take me soon!” he said.

And the life-blood, ebbing slowly,
Dyed the flag with colors new,
Stained the stripes a deeper crimson,
Changed to purple all the blue.

Silently the wind of evening
 Swept across the white, still face;
 Naught the color-bearer heeded;—
 Pain to peace had given place.

On the morning when his secret
 To his foemen stood revealed,
 His achievement in its glory
 To their inmost hearts appealed.

“Be he honored,” spake the chaplain,
 “Who his sacred trust has kept!”
 While down brown and rigid faces
 Slowly, softly, tear-drops crept.

Not a hand disturbed the colors,
 As they laid him to his rest,
 But they left him as they found him,
 With the flag upon his breast.

HARTFORD, Ct., Sept. 18, 1879.

M. C. D.

OUR DEAR OLD BATTLE-FLAGS.

(AIR—America.)

Our dear old battle-flags,
 Our grand old battle-flags;
 All hail to-day!
 We love thy stripes and stars,
 Dimmed by the smoke of wars,
 In Freedom's glorious cause;
 All hail to-day!

Our dear old battle-flags,
 The grand old battle-flags
 We proudly bore!
 We heed, O loyal State,
 Thy heraldic mandate
 To bear our trophied freight
 In arms one more!

Our dear old battle-flags,
Our honor'd battle flags,
 Unfurl to-day !
Thy tattered ensigns wave
A welcome to the brave,
Who fought, our land to save
 From slavery !

Our dear old battle-flags,
Our hallow'd battle-flags ;
 An army grand
Of brave, heroic men
Were 'neath thy banners slain,
Theirs an undying fame—
 Our martyr'd band !

Our dear old battle-flags,
Our sacred battle-flags,
 Farewell to-day !
Thy precious folds we bear
Within these arches fair,
And to their guardian care
 Leave thee for aye !

September 17, 1879.

L. J. R. C.

SONG OF THE BATTLE-FLAGS.

Ended our days of strife,
Yet, at the sound of fife,
All thro' our folds new life
 Starts up afresh.
Hear we the battle's roar,
See we the bullets pour ;
We're on the field once more,
 Leading our men.

We were the first to hear,
When the reveille drear
Broke on the startled ear,
 Over the camp.
Then at the front we stood,
And every soldier would
Spill his last drop of blood,
 To hold us there.

We heard the soldier pray :
"Speed Thou the right, this day,"
As to the deadly fray
 Fearless he went.
We saw the loving tear
Shed for a comrade dear
As on his grassy bier
 A hero lay.

Tho' dim our once bright bars,
All rent, with stains and scars,
Tho' pale our silver stars—
 Honor us still.
So let our memory stay,
As now at rest are they—
Mingled the blue and gray—
 Peace over all.

ALBERT H. HARDY.



A LESSON FROM THE BATTLE FLAGS.

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE VALUE IN PATRIOTISM, MORALS, AND RELIGION OF WHAT APPEALS TO SENTIMENT.

THE SUBSTANCE OF A DISCOURSE GIVEN BEFORE THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY, SEPT. 21, 1879, BY THE REV. JOHN C. KIMBALL.

To what purpose is this waste?—*Matt.* xxvi, 8.

Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.—*Matt.* iv, 4.

THE great event of the past week in our city, as you well know, has been the parade and display connected with the transfer of the Connecticut battle-flags from the Arsenal, where they had found temporary lodgment, to their resting-place in the new State Capitol. The affair has excited the intensest enthusiasm, not only among our own citizens, but throughout the length and breadth of the State; has been participated in, it is estimated, by not less than 150,000 people. The veterans of the old war regiments who led, carried, and followed these tattered banners on many a bloody field have rallied around them again with a renewal of that same love and devotion so grandly felt and shown by them in the days when the question of their very existence was to be decided. Triumphant arches have spanned our streets; the red, white, and blue waved once more as it did in the thrilling days

of '61 from every roof and window; all the resources of taste and art have been taxed to fill the city with the marvels of decoration by day and the splendors of illumination by night; and amid the inspiring strains of martial music, the cheers and hurrahs of the long lines of people, the thunder of cannon and the glowing words of eloquence, these sacred relics of the war, fluttering again in the soft September breeze as they did of old in the hot breath of battle, have been carried fondly in a grand procession by the remnants of the gallant regiments that fought beneath their folds to what henceforth will be not only the workshop of the State's legislation, but the shrine of some of its noblest memories.

What, now, has been the use of all this parade and display, costing, when the decorations, the railroad fares, the suspense of business, and the loss of time to so many people are all reckoned up, not less, certainly, than half a million of dollars? The thing itself which had to be done, when you get at the core of it,—the removal of the flags hardly more than a mile,—was very simple, what any expressman in the city most likely would have undertaken and performed for half a dollar, and been glad of the job; and the flags themselves that were the objects of so much enthusiasm, they were all ragged and powder-stained, things which put in with other rags and sold at their real market value would hardly bring the price of one of the gay streamers that waved above them in honor. Why, then, would it not have been well to have made the transfer in the cheapest business way, and saved the community all this enormous expense? How many and how important are the other objects for which the money might have been used! There are thousands of these very soldiers honored with a costly parade whose families next winter

will be pinched with cold and suffering for bread ; thousands of living souls made in God's image that are cooped in squalid homes and cramped with poverty, disease, and sin, while we house and honor these ragged, lifeless banners ; thousands of children in our great city and all over the State growing up in ignorance and neglect, that the cost of Wednesday's decorations would have provided amply with comfort and care. And would it not, it is naturally asked, have been more Christian, more human, more worthy of an enlightened community, to have used the money for these objects rather than to have spent it on all this fuss and parade, lasting only a few hours, and then for ever passing away !

It is a question—the same one that was asked of old when the precious ointment was poured on the head of Jesus Christ—which brings up the subject I want to discuss this morning, the value in human life of beauty, parade, display, all those things which in nature, society, the country, the home, and the church are addressed to sentiment rather than to direct, practical uses ; and the answer to it is well given in the second of the two passages I have taken for my text, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word, or, as it means, every gift, which proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

Look at its application to this especial case. What does the strength of a nation consist in—that strength by which it lives alike through danger and through safety ? Not in its wheat and corn and cotton merely ; not in its well-fed and well-clothed men and women alone—many a nation has had all these in abundance, and yet gone down in the first hour of danger—but in its ideas, its sentiments, its principles, its enthusiasms, in the number of its men and women whose souls are clothed and fed with that

spirit of love and self-sacrifice which makes them ready to die for its honor and safety rather than to live with its shame and subjugation. What was the strength and salvation of the North in our great civil war, what the things by which we are living to-day? The ample stores of bread and meat and the superior arms and ammunition with which its soldiers were supplied were one element not to be despised; but its patriotism, its enthusiasm for the old flag, the inspiration of its religion, its bulwark of moral principle, and its love of liberty—these were the things beyond all arms and commissary stores that won the North its glorious day. And if we want such qualities when the hour of trouble shall come again, we must nourish them not with money and bread and meat, or even with truth alone, but with parade and speech and song, with the outflowing of grateful hearts, with just such a recognition and honoring of them as they had last week.

The display of that occasion was the precious ointment poured out on the saviours of the nation as the contents of the alabaster box were on Christ of old. And what a lesson it was to the young and rising generation! It showed them that the men who fought and died for country were not to be forgotten; stirred their young blood with ambitions such as no material food could ever put into it; did more perhaps to make them devoted patriots and worthy citizens, more to make them the nation's strength for the wars to come, than all the teachings of all our schools could have done for a whole year. Subtle, wonderful, unseen, coming from the soil beneath our feet, from the light of far-off skies, from grand traditions down the pathway of the ages, from the broad realms of poetry, sentiment, imagination, and from the infinite unknown of the spirit world,—from a thousand sources

catalogued in no church or school, are the threads of influence in the mighty factory of God that are woven into the web of a nation's character; and woe to the people and woe to the rulers who would brush aside as of no value even those among them which are the subtlest and most unseen. I heard of a young German who, coming from the rigid and despotic governments of the old world, where everything is under the strictest surveillance, and seeing the political excitements and divisions of our people these last few years indulged in without a check, had been filled with despair as to the value and permanency of our free institutions; but last Wednesday night he exclaimed, "I doubt no longer; there can be no fear but that a people who can unite all parties in such a celebration over their country's heroes and banners love it too well ever to let it die." If we had had more such celebrations in the years gone by, both at the north and the south, more of those Fourth of July enthusiasms whose crackers, outbursts of noise, and spread-eagle oratory have been of late too much despised, it is possible we never should have had any civil war; and even as a matter of the lowest economy, who shall say it is not better to spend a few thousand dollars now and then in music, speech, and decoration to save the country beforehand, than to spend as many millions, with countless human lives, and the nation's industry paralyzed for years, to save it when the crisis comes?

Those old and tattered flags may indeed be of little value in the markets of industry, but they have a worth in the great loom of sentiment, to be wrought over and over again into the robes of patriotism and citizenship, which is beyond all that any figures can express. The outward eye sees only a bundle of rags, bullet marked and black-

ened, hanging from the staff, but to the inner vision what halos of glory ; what splendors of sacrifice and devotion ; what lustre of noble victories, aye, sometimes of even nobler defeats ; what memories of the mustering squadron, the dashing charge, the hot encounter, the smoke and roar and blaze of cannon, the dead and dying comrades ; alas, and to many of those who looked from the crowd that day,—wives, mothers, sisters, and children,—what memories of dear ones going forth eighteen years ago from their hearts and homes, so full of life and strength, were gathered around their tattered folds ! I saw an old woman on the sidewalk in a faded shawl, with a wrinkled face and a bowed form, the tears flowing from her eyes, looking on one of the raggedest of them all. “My boy died fighting under that,” she said, pointing to it with a glow of love and pride that made her very wrinkles beautiful ; “my only boy ; and it reminds me of him, oh, so vividly, to see it again !” The old woman was evidently very poor, but I do not think all the food and clothing, or wealth, the country could lavish upon her would have been worth to her heart half so much at that moment as the memory twined there of that soldier boy. It is such things as these which make those banners what they are, parts of them, which not all the express wagons in the world, nothing but the people’s throbbing hearts in a celebration like that of last Wednesday, could carry from place to place ; and when, under the white walls of the Capitol, in the light of declining day, responsive once more to the roar of cannon, and the rattle of drums, they nodded so like living things their parting salute to the gathered thousands who filled the Park, I do not believe there was a person there who did not through the influence of those old flags go away a firmer patriot and a better citizen.

IN NATURE.

It is an element, this same one of beauty, parade, and display, which runs all through the natural world, and which there, evidently, is of Divine origin, a word indeed proceeding directly from the mouth of God, and having therefore a Divine sanction. Nothing can be more economical and more devoted to utility than Nature is in a large part of her operations; and yet, when occasion demands it, how lavish she is in getting up those things which outside of all material uses appeal directly to sentiment and taste. When the thunder has roared, the lightning flashed, the winds blown their bugles, the cloud squadrons wheeled and charged, the rain rattled down its volleys, and the war of the elements is over and peace again been conquered, how gloriously her rainbow colors are flung out across the rejoicing heavens! When the sun has done its labors of the day and goes marching down the evening skies to his home in the west, what a parade there often is of clouds and cloud creations to give him welcome! What streamers of yellow, crimson, red, and gold! What a lighting up of his whole pathway with splendors that make all earthly illuminations faint and cold! When spring comes on and Earth is to be inspired to do her very best in providing for her children, it is not a mere question of how much bread, meat, and clothing can be made out of her forces, but with these a question of how much beauty. The long processions of the flowers in their brilliant uniforms are marched, regiment after regiment, across her meadows; the old veterans of the orchard and the forest fling forth and wave their banners of blossom and bloom on the shining air; and from hill to hill, along every winding river, and crowding close up to the dusty highways of travel, what garlands of beauty are

hung forth by her artist hand ! Why is it all done ? It is because Nature recognizes that man has wants which her bread and meat cannot supply and which she is trying to reach with these other and finer things.

God might have made the earth bring forth
 Enough for great and small—
 The oak tree and the cedar tree
 And not a flower at all !

Our outward life requires them not—
 Then wherefore have they birth ?
 To minister delight to man
 And beautify the earth.

And among all the wonders of the material universe, all its multiplied evidences of design and stamps of a Creator's hand, there is nothing, it seems to me, which is of so much religious significance, nothing which is so truly a recognition of man's higher nature, as this element of beauty, grandeur, and display superadded to that of utility and furnished sometimes at its expense—an element that was meant as plainly for sentiment and the soul as food and clothing are for the body.

IN SOCIETY.

It is an agency which is recognized and has its value in the affections and the social life. When a friend dies, the flowers placed so tenderly on his coffin, the solemn funeral procession bearing his body to the grave, and the careful and formal rites with which its dust is committed to kindred dust, are confessedly of no material use. The body is as lifeless, perhaps as blackened and torn, as the old banners are that were carried the other day along our streets ; and the question might as well be asked about that, as about them, Why not send it by an express wagon

to the tomb for half a dollar, and use the rest of the cost of burial to feed and clothe those who are still living? The answer is, that the parade and display of a funeral not only are expressions of the love that was felt for the dead, but things which in return feed all other love, make the heart itself, the very fountain of love, richer and larger, more anxious and more capable of doing for those that live—this and not the physical means being in most cases what is needed.

So with the building of monuments and tombs, and the laying out and decoration of our cemeteries. They cannot add one particle to the happiness or comfort of the bodies that sleep below; but there is nothing in modern times, hardly one teaching of religion, which has done so much to take away the horrors of death, soften and console the sorrows of bereavement, and perhaps enrich and intensify our faith in immortality itself, as this habit of making gardens out of graves.

When we sit down to a table which is adorned with flowers, and where all the dishes are arranged with elegance and taste, who does not feel that it is not the body alone and its appetites, but the soul, too, which is nourished and fed? Or when we dwell in a house where something has been built for honest show as well as for honest substance, who does not feel it is a gain not only to the pleasure of the senses but to the deeper spiritual life?

So with dress, fashion, etiquette—all that large thread of parade and display which runs everywhere into our social life. In all ages these things have been the objects of ridicule and denunciation on the part of the preacher and the moralist, and doubtless there is an immense amount of folly connected with them. But the root of them is sound and healthy, and planted in our very nature, a word

directly from the mouth of God. Society and humanity, age after age, have grown upon them, grown, too, in some of the finest tissues of character, just as truly as they have on bread and meat; and to take them away would be not only to make life naked and barren, but to take away a part of its very sustenance.

And if this element of beauty, display, and parade is found in nature, and is of so much help in nourishing the sentiments of patriotism, love, and social life, why may it not have its place in religion, and be of value in the cultivation of the moral and spiritual emotions? I suppose there is no objection urged now against Christianity oftener than its costly churches, its tattered and time-worn traditions, its elaborate rites, forms, and ceremonies, its scholarly sermons, and its artistic music, indeed its whole system of public worship. Why, it is asked, should not this costly religious ointment be sold and its proceeds given to the poor? Why not its plain and simple truths be put in some ecclesiastical express wagon and rattled along cheaply to the heathen and to the people where they are needed? What not a man be righteous by obeying directly the laws of right and without all this fuss and parade of churches, praise and prayer?

When the rites, forms, ceremonies, and traditions take the place of religion itself and are emphasized more than its own eternal essence, or when they have been repeated over and over till they have lost all freshness and all heart, and become mere formalities, the objection is a sound one, and their use is as foolish then as it would be in the interests of patriotism to repeat the services and expenses of last Wednesday over and over every week when the enthusiasm for them had all died out, or, worse still, when they had been made to take the

place of the actual service of country. But the objection, surely, has no force against the idea of beauty, parade, and ceremony as an element to be used in and for religion. It is not enough—all experience shows it is not enough—to preach the plain and simple truths of Christianity with nothing else. Man cannot live his religious life by bread alone, even the bread of heaven, any more than he can his patriotic, his domestic, or his social life. The Puritans tried sending the world to heaven on the plain and cheap express wagon principle, and what sort of a world and of a heaven they made of it! What the rolling drum, the martial airs, the tattered banners, the tasteful decorations, the long procession, the cheering crowds, and the eloquent speeches of last Wednesday were to patriotism, the pealing organ, the resounding hymn, the symbols of the dove and cross, the uplifted prayer, the Lord's Supper, the rite of baptism, and the tattered and time-worn Bible are to religion. They do not in either case constitute the thing itself—and that man is very foolish who allows himself to think they do—but they help powerfully in keeping alive and nourishing its sentiment; and the philosophy that would abolish them altogether, or make the world and the soul moral and pious without their use, is of the same order as the philosophy which would have a country without an eagle and a flag, and a patriotism without a 4th of July and a 17th of September.

Let us, then, in the spirit of a large and liberal faith recognize the value of this element of beauty, parade, show, and ceremony everywhere in human life, and not least by any means in the sphere of religion, recognize that many of its manifestations in other churches the same as in other lands may have a meaning for our brothers even

where they have none for us. The lesson of last Wednesday, while against all dead formalism, is intensely on the side of public worship, of organization, of embodiment, of music, of orderly service, of everything fresh and bright, aye, old and tattered, too, if there is only heart in it, which appeals to sentiment and taste—is on the side especially of those things which concentrate, entwine, and hand down the deeds, the lives, and the glories of the past. Words sometimes have other values besides what they hold of truth, values for the heart if not for the mind. The teachings of the Gospel—the Lord's Prayer, the Parables, and the Sermon on the Mount—may indeed be old, threadbare, and of but little esteem in the markets of science and philosophy, aye, in even those of theology; but they have come down through the battle-fields of eighteen centuries—some of them larger, fiercer, and more full of gallantry and courage than any over which the torn and blood-stained banners of the soldier ever waved. Millions of our brothers and fathers in the faith have lived and died in their defence, twining around them, how closely, their shining virtues and their saintly names. Some of the noblest deeds in all history have been done under their guidance and inspiration. What they have lost in the beauty and freshness of their outward form as statements of truth they have gained a thousand fold in the unscen grandeur of their memories and associations. Believer as I am in an ever open revelation and in the new light out of heaven, which now as never before is flooding the world, not the less honored and dear are these old primal truths. The reading of them in their saintly garb thrills and inspires the soul beyond all that the grandest discoveries of philosophy and science, wonderful and pre-

scious as they are, have the power to do. And as our veteran soldiers and the warm throbbing hearts of a grateful people gathered last Wednesday around the rent and riddled banners of the war to bear them tenderly and triumphantly from the Arsenal to the Capitol, lining the way with a thousand mottoes and adornments bright and new, and filling the air with cheers and music, yet making these old flags the center, the inspiration, and the occasion of the whole display, so be it ours, while rejoicing in all the beauty and wonder of the new environment that our age can bring around its religion—ours to remember that these old battle-worn truths of the ages, with the Bible that holds them, are the central things to be honored and cherished, the things out of which to get, if not our arms, yet our inspiration for the battles of to-day, and as we march in life's long procession, keeping step ever to the world's progress, ours to bear them, love-enshrined, from the homes of earth, out of which we took them, on to the peace and repose, our journey's end, of the great Eternal Capitol.

THE BATTLE-FLAGS.

A SERMON BY THE REV. W. JAMISON THOMSON, OF HARTFORD.

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners."—*Psalms*, xx, 5.

What is a flag or banner but a piece of silk? Why should it receive particular honor? But the most insignificant of things may become important from circumstances. So trifling an article as a small piece of iron or of brass may be the key to a great treasure-house, and a flag may have associations connected with it that make it the key to a nation's heart.

Our history as a nation is interwoven with that of our flag. In every battle of it a flag has been prominent, and has concentrated in itself the romance of the occasion.

Lieutenant John Paul Jones, in 1776, had the honor of hoisting our national ensign when for the first time it was displayed from a man-of-war; and in 1779, in the *Bon Homme Richard*, nailed his flag to the mast and captured King George's powerful ship of war, the *Serapis*, as the first American naval victory in what has been styled "the most obstinate and bloody battle in the annals of naval warfare."

The story of the flag at Fort Sumter is an eventful one. At the surrender, its staff lay marked by four cannon shot, but Major Anderson marched out with colors flying, saluting his flag with fifty guns.

No wonder that the flag is full of meaning, and an object of interest the most powerful.

It represents the cause, is the rallying point, while it remains aloft proclaims that victory is still intended, is the center of all eyes, is the means of communication between soldiers, officers, and nation, and after the engagement, and after many of them, is their marked memento so long as its identity can be preserved.

All this was true of the battle-flags which the veterans of Connecticut transferred on the 17th of September from the Arsenal at Hartford to the Capitol of the State.

Tattered and torn, hanging in shreds or looped to their staves, begrimed with dust, powder, and blood, and riddled with balls, the tangible evidence of scores of battles, and each one having a romantic history in part common to the rest, and in part entirely its own, surrounded with associations the most thrilling, pathetic, tragic, and joyous, no wonder that they were cheered, no wonder that the vet-

erans as they saw each group of banners for the first time after many years—as they beheld these old companions of their toil and danger still carrying the visible marks of those eventful times—no wonder that they should have been stirred to the very soul, and that they should have given utterance to their enthusiasm.

Christianity has also her battle flags. She has, and ever has had outward symbols of her most cherished sentiments and past occurrences. She has her sacred times, places, and things, her Bible, her rite of baptism, communion table, and her cross of Christ.

The subject we have, namely, “Battle-Flag Day,” is not necessarily a secular one. Even during the recent celebration of such an occasion at Hartford, religious thought, feelings, and expressions intermingled. A transparency lettered “Glory to God in the Highest” but expressed the sentiment of many hearts; and General Hawley spoke not for himself alone when he said :

“Thanks be to God—exultant thanks to the Almighty Father, that we lived in those days, and were permitted to do something toward seeing that the government *of, by,* and *for* the people shall not perish from the earth.”

The church-bells rang, and the souls of many were religiously joyful.

But more than this, the day was an illustration of higher things. Life is a battle, and, being so, has necessarily all the accompaniments, and there is to be a day like this upon a far grander scale in the Christian veterans' reunion of another world. When those who have fought a good fight, finished their course, and kept the faith re-assemble to receive the crown of righteousness that is laid up for them, it will be a grand Battle-Flag day, and we proceed to trace the parallel.

There will be a grand meeting of old comrades, and a great talking over of old times.

At Hartford hundreds thus meet after a separation of many years.

They met as individuals. We saw them grasp each other's hands, and hold to them for minutes while they spoke of the old camp and battle-scenes.

They met as regiments. We saw them as they countermarched, as the procession doubled upon itself and each portion passed every other portion. We saw the waving hats, and heard the cheers, especially as some battle-scarred regiment or veteran general approached.

For such there was an ovation clear down the line, and thus it will be in heaven.

There, comrades will meet and talk of the severe old times; there, they will greet each coming band and sing, "Glory to God in the Highest."

Upon that day in Hartford there was a great sociability, not only among the soldiers, but it extended to the citizens.

People did not wait for an introduction in order to speak with each other.

The children and ladies waved to the soldiers, and the soldiers back again. Subjects of conversation were not wanting, and all felt bound together by a common sympathy.

The guests of the city, including participants and spectators, were over sixty thousand, and they were welcome.

What a lack of sociability do we often find in life!

How cold and formal people are, and how little interested in each other's welfare! How hard it is to find a good companion, one who will converse and be conversed with, who will neither monopolize the conversation nor remain silent, who will sympathizingly hear your story and modestly tell his own.

But in heaven there will be much of this. There slights and rebuffs will be things of the past.

The remembrance of those common sorrows through which we shall have passed, the knowledge that all toil and labor have given place to rest, and the love for our mutual Saviour, together with the unnumbered wonders of that better land, will open men's mouths, unloose their tongues and their heart strings, and there will be sociability.

At Hartford those who had endured the most during the war were most highly honored. The disabled were made to ride while others walked. Upon those who had been wounded was conferred the greatest of all the honors, namely, the color-bearing.

They were they who bore aloft the glorious ragged emblems of their country's combat and victory.

So of the Christian soldiers who were stoned, tempted, slain with the sword, wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented. All these have obtained a good report through faith, and their wounds will be glorified in the world to come.

The enthusiasm and joy of Battle-Flag Day was of the genuine variety. There was no occasion for a mechanical attempt at manifestations. All hearts, even the most stoical and indifferent, felt at least a touch of military ardor and patriotism.

All the circumstances were so abundantly and strikingly romantic that a cold and mathematical view was impossible.

Who could behold eight thousand genuine old soldiers, who had seen not a skirmish or two, but scores of severe battles—here were men who had participated at Atlanta, Antietam, Auburn, Bull Run, Bermuda Hundred, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Peters-

burg, and eighty-five more, which limits of space forbid to mention—these were no mere militia men, but soldiers and veterans in the severest sense—who could behold 8,000 of such men marching by with warlike accompaniments, and feel no heart-tingling?

It was good to be there, to have the frozen ice bands of a cold life shattered, to have the weary soil of a tired soul vitalized, and to feel the spring of real and unaccustomed emotion.

Such occasions tend to break the dull monotony of life, to rest our weariness, and to refresh us for the hard work we have to do.

Here was enjoyment. And the very skies contributed. A brighter and more exhilarating atmosphere could not have been imagined. The beautiful surroundings bathed with an additional element of pleasure the scene.

Hartford is at any time a beautiful city, its site being not flat but undulating, with handsome buildings in conspicuous places, and everything that wealth, public spirit, and art can devise and execute for ornament.

But upon this day there were decorations special and most elaborate along the whole line of the procession's march. Flags, banners, arches, evergreens, statuary, and living tableaux adorned the spectacle.

But it was at night that through the eyes we were most delighted.

Then all that was familiar or business-like being shut out of view by the darkness, a grand but subdued atmosphere of artificial light, from a blazing arch thrown across the wide thoroughfare and from festoons of Chinese lanterns strung from the old Capitol's dome to the ground, lit up the trees, the crowded streets, the palatial buildings in that vicinity, and cast an aurora toward the sky. Look-

ing from a high window upon this scene one was reminded of the Arabian Nights. It was fairy land.

Passing thence to the new Capitol, the beauty from light was of an entirely different but no less decided cast. That most delicately elaborate, pure white marble edifice was illuminated in every window, while electric lights shed their powerful streams through the dark atmosphere, bringing into relief by turns the various groups of men and things, and by means of colored glass of every shade turning a lofty star-like fountain into a fascinating, constantly changing rainbow.

The beauties of heaven are totally beyond our utmost thought—eye hath not seen, nor ear heard—yet who will say that the most beautiful things and combinations on the earth do not give us a nearer conception than could be had without them?

Light is especially made use of in the scriptural descriptions. The city had no need of the sun, for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof, and the nations shall walk in the light of it. There shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light; and Jesus says of himself, "I am the bright and morning star."

In the concluding chapters of Revelation the beauties of heaven are set forth, its decorations and displays described; and its precious-stone architecture, water, and trees are pictured as illuminated. A religiously disposed person could not but think of this while passing through the streets of Hartford on the evening of the 17th of September.

We perceive, then, that that future heavenly occasion will possess all the characteristics in a super-eminent

manner of the celebration which we have made the subject of our discourse, namely, the meeting of old comrades, sociability, honor to the wounded, enthusiasm, joy, and beauty.

It is fair, then, to speak of that as "a grand Battle-Flag Day," and happy are those who shall participate. And how shall such participation upon our part be secured?

By fighting in this holy cause, and by the sincere utterance of this text, "In the name of our God we will set up our banners."

The cause in which these Connecticut veterans fought and the cause of the Christian soldier are no more like the cause of heathen Rome, for example, than are our triumphs like those which she celebrated.

Rome fought for plunder and spread of territory, and she dragged in chains her captive kings through her streets behind the victors' chariot wheels.

But Connecticut exulted over and insulted no fallen foe, but rather rejoiced that her enemy had been reinstated. She fought for the benefit of humanity, and so the Christian does.

In the name of our God we set up our banners. In the name of the God of love and mercy and blessing alone we go forth to war.

It is to save and to prosper our fellow creatures that we are to toil and to combat, to receive wounds and to endure hardships, if we would be veterans in the grand Battle-Flag Day of heaven.

This recent occasion lasted but twenty-four hours, but that future one will last for ever. It will be an eternal holiday, in the most liberal style, and without expense to

any one, and to have a right there it is well worth while to set up now and to defend the true banner.

The knowledge of its coming supports our spirits, and enables us to endure the riddling to which we are subjected.

In the procession it was the most riddled flag that was cheered the most enthusiastically. The colors of the Sixteenth regiment carried off the highest honors. When this regiment was captured at Plymouth, to preserve their flag from the enemy's hands, it was torn into pieces, each one of which was concealed upon the person of a soldier who guarded it through his captivity and brought it home with him. These pieces were collected and sewn together in the form of a shield upon a new flag, which was borne in the procession by the man who had carried its predecessor through a storm of bullets on the battle-field. It was gazed at, cheered, and venerated, and the popular heart spoke in the couplet that appeared at one point in gilt letters upon a crimson banner:

"Thro' battle smoke and prison pen
You've brought your flag, ye Sixteenth men."

The thicker, then, that well-faced bullets of trouble may now fly, the greater the honor and the joy for us in that great eternal day.

The 17th was a grand and long to be remembered occasion, with but the drawback that its social and patriotic intercourse could last but a little time. Across the street at one point was suspended a banner with these words:

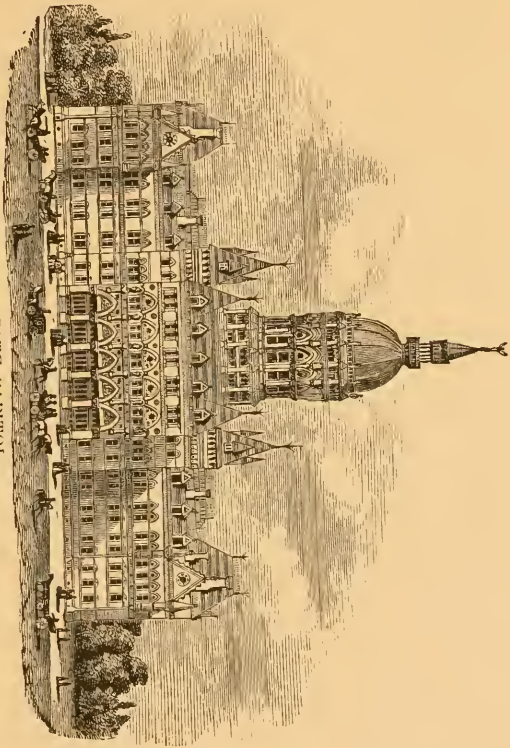
"Happy day when soldiers meet,
And happy day when they meet to part no more."

Happy indeed it was for the time, and happier far

beyond comparison will be that glorious, never-ending one.

Come then, Americans, come all mankind, enlist as soldiers of the cross. Let us all say, "in the name of our God we will set up our banners," that we and they may be honored and blessed everlastingly after the war shall have been fought, and when eternal peace shall have been declared.

STATE CAPITOL.



SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO, SEPT. 17, 1862.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANTIETAM.*

THE contest was opened at dawn by Hooker, with about eighteen thousand men. He made a vigorous attack on the Confederate left, commanded by Jackson. Doubleday was on his right, Meade on his left, and Ricketts in the center. His first object was to push the Confederates back through a line of woods, and seize the Hagerstown road and the woods beyond it in the vicinity of the Dunker Church, where Jackson's line lay. The contest was obstinate and severe. The National batteries on the east side of the Antietam poured an enfilading fire on Jackson that galled him very much, and it was not long before the Confederates were driven with heavy loss beyond the first line of woods, and across an open field, which was covered thickly in the morning with standing corn.

Hooker now advanced his center under Meade to seize the Hagerstown road and the woods beyond. They were met by a murderous fire from Jackson, who had just been re-enforced by Hood's refreshed troops, and had brought up his reserves. These issued in great numbers from the

* Lossing's Civil War in America.

woods, and fell heavily upon Meade in the cornfield. Hooker called upon Doubleday for aid, and a brigade under the gallant General Hartsuff was instantly forwarded at the double-quick, and passed across the cornfield in the face of a terrible storm of shot and shell. It fought desperately for half an hour unsupported, when its leader fell severely wounded.

In the mean time Mansfield's corps had been ordered up to the support of Hooker, and while the divisions of Williams and Greene, of that corps, were deploying, the veteran commander was mortally wounded. The charge of his corps then devolved on General Williams, who left his division to the care of General Crawford. The latter, with his own and Gordon's brigade, pushed across the open field and seized a part of the woods on the Hagerstown road. At the same time Greene's division took position to the left of the Dunker Church.

Hooker had lost heavily by battle and straggling, yet he was contending manfully for victory. Doubleday's guns had silenced a Confederate battery on the extreme right, and Ricketts was struggling against a foe constantly increasing, but was bravely holding his ground without power to advance. The fight was very severe, and at length the National line began to waver and give way. Hooker, while in the van, was so severely wounded in the foot that he was taken from the field at nine o'clock, and to McClellan's head-quarters at Pry's, leaving his command to Sumner, who had just arrived on the field with his own corps. Up to this time the battle had been fought much in detail, both lines advancing and falling back as each received re-enforcements.

Sumner at once sent General Sedgwick to the support of Crawford and Gordon, and Richardson and French

bore down upon the foe more to the left, when the corn-field, already won and lost by both parties, was regained by the Nationals, who held the ground around the Dunker Church. Victory seemed certain for the latter, for Jackson and Hood had commenced retiring, when fresh troops under McLaws and Walker came to Jackson's support, seconded by Early on their left. These pressed desperately forward, penetrated the National line at a Gap between Sumner's right and center, and the Unionists were driven back to the first line of woods east of the Hagerstown road, when the victors, heavily smitten by the National artillery, and menaced by unflinching Doubleday, withdrew to their original position near the church. Sedgwick, twice wounded, was carried from the field, when the command of his division devolved on General O. O. Howard. Generals Crawford and Dana were also wounded.

It was now about noon, and fighting had been going on since dawn. The wearied right needed immediate support. It came at a timely moment. Franklin had come up from below, and McClellan, who remained on the east side of the Antietam, sent him over to assist the hard-pressed right. He formed on Howard's left, and at once sent Slocum with his division toward the center. At the same time General Smith was ordered to retake the ground over which there had been so much contention and bloodshed. Within fifteen minutes after the order was given it was executed. The Confederates were driven from the open field and beyond the Hagerstown road by gallant charges, accompanied by loud cheers, first by Franklin's Third Brigade, under Colonel Irwin, and then by the Seventh Maine. Inspired by this success, Franklin desired to push forward and seize a rough wooded position of importance; but Sumner thought the movement would be too hazardous, and he was restrained.

Meanwhile the divisions of French and Richardson had been busy. The former, with the brigades of Weber, Kimball, and Morris (the latter raw troops), pushed on toward the center, Weber leading; and while he was fighting hotly, French received orders from Sumner to press on vigorously and make a diversion in favor of the right. After a severe contest with the brigades of Hill (Colquitt's, Ripley's, and McRae's) not engaged with Jackson, the Confederates were pressed back to a sunken road in much disorder. In the meantime the division of Richardson, composed of the brigades of Meagher, Caldwell, and Brooks, which crossed the Antietam between nine and ten o'clock, moved forward to the attack on French's left. Right gallantly did Meagher fight his way up to the crest of a hill overlooking the Confederates at the sunken road, suffering dreadfully from a tempest of bullets; and when his ammunition was almost exhausted, Caldwell, aided by a part of Brooks's brigade, as gallantly came to his support and relief.

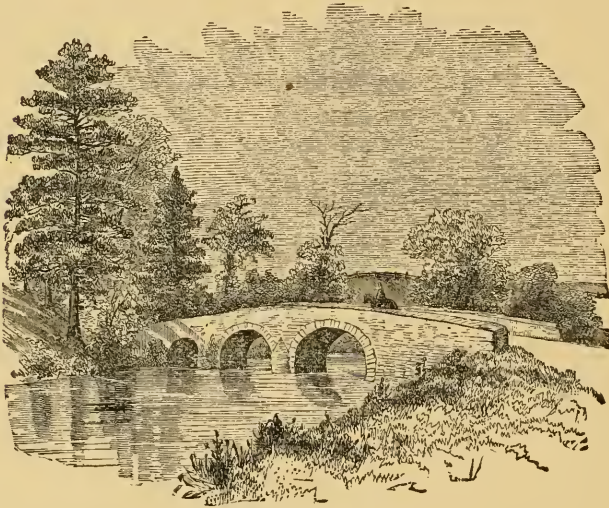
Hill was now re-enforced by about four thousand men, under R. H. Anderson, and the struggle was fierce for a while, the Confederates trying to seize a ridge on the National left for the purpose of turning that flank. This was frustrated by a quick and skillful movement by Colonel Cross with his "Fighting Fifth" New Hampshire. He and the Confederates had a race for the ridge along parallel lines, fighting as they ran. Cross won it, and being re-enforced by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, the Confederates were driven back, with a heavy loss in men and the colors of the Fourth North Carolina. An effort to flank the right at the same time was checked by French, Brooks, and a part of Caldwell's force, and a charge of the Confederates directly on Richardson's front was quickly

repulsed. The National line was steadily advanced until the foe was pushed back to Dr. Piper's house, near the Sharpsburg road, which formed a sort of citadel for them, and there they made an obstinate stand. Richardson's artillery was now brought up, and while that brave leader was directing the fire of Captain Graham's battery, he was felled by a ball that proved fatal. General W. S. Hancock succeeded him in command, when a charge was made that drove the Confederates from Piper's in the utmost confusion, and only the skillful show of strength by a few of his fresh troops prevented a fatal severance of Lee's line. The Nationals were deceived, and did not profit by the advantage gained. Night soon closed the action on the right and center, the Unionists holding the ground they had acquired. In the struggle near the center, the gallant General Meagher was wounded and carried from the field, and his command devolved on Colonel Burke, of the New York Sixty-third.

During the severe conflicts of the day, until late in the afternoon, Porter's corps, with artillery, and Pleasanton's cavalry, had remained on the east side of the Antietam as a reserve, and in holding the road from Sharpsburg to Middletown and Boonsborough. Then McClellan sent two brigades to support the wearied right, and six battalions of Sykes's regulars were thrown across bridge No. 2, on the Sharpsburg road, to drive away the Confederate sharpshooters, who were seriously interfering with Pleasanton's horse batteries there. Warren's brigade was sent more to the left, on the right and rear of Burnside, who held the extreme left of the National line. This brings us to a notice of the operations of the day under the directions of Burnside.

The left was resting on the slopes opposite bridge No. 3, at Rohrback's farm, a little below Sharpsburg, which

was held on the morning of the 17th by the brigade of Toombs (Second and Twentieth Georgia), supported by sharp-shooters and batteries on Longstreet's right wing, commanded by D. R. Jones. Burnside was directed, at eight o'clock in the morning, to cross that bridge, attack the foe, carry the heights on the opposite bank of the Antietam, and advance along their crest upon Sharpsburg. It was a task of greatest difficulty, for the approaches to the bridge were in the nature of a defile, exposed to a



BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE.

raking fire from the Confederate batteries, and an enfilading one from the sharp-shooters. In several attempts to cross the bridge Burnside was repulsed. Finally, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, the Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania charged across and drove its defenders to the heights. Gathering strength at the bridge by the crossing of the divisions of Sturgis, Wilcox, and

Rodman, and Scammon's brigade, with the batteries of Durell, Clark, Cook, and Simmons, Burnside charged up the hill, and drove the Confederates almost to Sharpsburg, the Ninth New York capturing one of their batteries. Just then A. P. Hill's division, which had been hastening up from Harper's Ferry, came upon the ground, and under a heavy fire of artillery charged upon Burnside's extreme left, and after severe fighting, in which General Rodman was mortally wounded, drove him back almost to the bridge. In that charge General L. O'B. Branch, of North Carolina, was killed. The pursuit was checked by the National artillery on the eastern side of the stream, under whose fire the reserves led by Sturgis advanced, and the Confederates did not attempt to retake the bridge. Darkness closed the conflict here, as it did all along the line.

Hill came up just in time, apparently, to save Lee's army from capture or destruction. Experts say that if Burnside had accomplished the passage of the bridge and the advance movement an hour earlier, or had Porter been sent a few hours sooner to the support of the hard-struggling right, that result would doubtless have ensued. It is easy to conjecture what might have been. We have to do only with what occurred. Looking upon the event from that stand-point, we see darkness ending one of the most memorable days of the war because of its great and apparently useless carnage, for the result was only hurtful in the extreme to both parties. With the gloom of that night also ended the conflict known as THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, in which McClellan said (erroneously as to the number of troops) "nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery were for fourteen hours engaged. Our soldiers slept that night," he said, "conquerors on a field won by their valor, and covered by the dead and wounded of the enemy."

A CHAPTER OF CONNECTICUT HISTORY.

CHAPTER XIV.

OUR SOLDIERS AT ANTIETAM.

CROFUT & MORRIS in their "History of Connecticut during the War," refer more particularly to the conduct of such Connecticut Regiments as participated in the events of this day, and as the description fully illustrates the heroism displayed at all times by the gallant sons of Connecticut when called upon to protect the old flag, we quote therefrom. "Lieut J. H. Converse of the Eleventh wrote: I can speak of time no more. The battle had begun, and the day passed like a shrieking shell. The sky was filled with unearthly sounds,—the howl of fiendish missiles, the crash of falling trees, the horrible discharge of hundreds of cannon. Along our entire front rebel batteries were constantly discovered, till a long line of cannon could be seen through the murky canopy, panting with deadly heat. The brigade of Connecticut troops, on the extreme left, was soon advanced to support a battery near the creek, and came again under a sharp fire. Col. Kingsbury now received orders from Gen. Burnside to march his regiment to the bridge, after the batteries had shelled the woods on the other side, and hold it until Gen. Rodman could march his column over. Col. Kingsbury approached the bridge

through a narrow defile in the woods, then through a corn-field, and over a plowed field adjacent to the road. Our skirmishers, advancing, were briskly engaged with the enemy on the opposite side. Col. Kingsbury gave Lieut.-Col. Stedman command of the right wing, with directions to advance, and occupy a hill between the road and the river, overlooking the bridge. Having accomplished this under a heavy fire, the right wing immediately engaged the enemy, and lost very heavily in this position—the sharpshooters of the enemy taking off our men very fast, while the enemy's main body was so concealed that we had little to aim at. Col. Kingsbury at the same time brought up the left wing, where he was exposed to the most intense fire while attempting, as at that time supposed, to take up a position very near, if not on, the bridge."

All the rebel batteries were now roaring. The air rang with whistling balls, and the ground quaked with the hard breath of artillery. The Eleventh Connecticut descended to storm Antietam Bridge. The rebel guns were pouring in a destructive fire of grape and canister, while continuous volleys from an unseen enemy in the wood were also showered upon them. Down the road leaped the Eleventh into this "valley of death."

Companies A and B, under Capt. John Griswold, were deployed as skirmishers, and they plunged into the swift stream, here some fifty feet wide and four deep, their dauntless commander taking the lead. He was shot through the breast while in mid-river, but struggled forward, and fell upon the opposite bank, among the rebels. The left wing of the regiment was now near the bridge. Many men fell. Colonel Kingsbury was a special mark, and he was soon shot in the foot, and immediately after in the leg, when he was at last prevailed upon to leave

the field. While he was being carried off he received a third ball in the shoulder and a fourth in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. The official report says, when he fell, the regiment felt their last hope was gone: we had lost the bravest of Colonels and the best of men.

On the morning of the seventeenth, the Fourteenth, under Lieut.-Col. S. H. Perkins, had moved from its uneasy bivouac farther towards the right; at three A. M. received extra ammunition, and at seven o'clock moved out into the road. French's three brigades were formed in column by division (Col. Dwight Morris's brigade in the center), and, marching down a slope, forded Antietam Creek, an occasional rebel shell whizzing overhead. After a march of a mile along the southwest bank, the brigades were faced to the left, forming three lines of battle. Hooker was now hotly delivering battle on the right. As the Fourteenth swept on, over hedges and ditches, and through plowed fields, the left flank, Co. B, of Middletown, became somewhat separated from the main body; and, in order to close the gap, Capt. Gibbons led the company by the right flank between the house and barn known in the history of the fray as Roulette's.* The movement was executed with such rapidity as to cut off the escape of some forty or fifty rebels who had been pouring rapid volleys into the regiment from this cover. The prisoners were sent back under guard. About noon, after several hours' fighting, advancing, and retreating, carrying off the wounded, and cheering each other on, the regiment, under orders, reported to Col. Brooks, of Richardson's division, and was placed in support of a battery. It was again raked by a terrible fire, while the battery lost every horse and half of its men. Here Fighting Dick Richardson received his wound, and was borne

from the field by the men of the Fourteenth. The Fourteenth remained under almost constant fire until it had been thirty-six hours in battle, with nothing to drink, and nothing to eat but a little hard-tack. Morris's brigade had captured two rebel flags.

The Sixteenth had moved to the support of a battery farther south, on the extreme left of the line, and was lying in a cornfield. The rebels had quietly approached in force on the uncovered left flank, and were nearer than even Major Lyon had thought them. While they were lying here, they were suddenly ordered to "attention!" when a terrible volley was fired into them from behind a stone wall about five rods in front of us. They were ordered to fix bayonets and advance. In a moment they were riddled with shot. Neither the line-officers nor the men had any knowledge of regimental movements. The most helpless confusion ensued. Another regiment rushed panic-stricken past them to the rear, and vainly did they endeavor to change front so as to face the enemy.

The rebels discovered the disorder, and came down in a heavy column. The Sixteenth stood for a few minutes trying to rally, swept by a destructive cross-fire. Lieut.-Col. Frank Cheney and Major George A. Washburn were severely wounded, while three captains, a lieutenant, and forty enlisted men were already dead. Men were falling on every hand.

When Gen. Rodman ordered an advance of his division, and Harland repeated the order to his brigade, Col. Appleman led the Eighth forward in steady step up the hill. Nearly the whole corps was now charging, and the advancing line stretched far away to the right. As they reached the crest, the rebel troops were but a few rods in front. The Union line halted and poured in a telling vol-

ley, and again leaped forward! and the enemy broke and fled, halting and firing as they could. A storm of shot, shell, and musketry was sweeping through the ranks of the Eighth, now on the extreme Union left. Still farther to the left a rebel battery rained canister. Capt. Chas. L. Upham, with Co. K (Meriden) dashed up and captured the battery, rejoining the regiment as it came up.

Steadily forward moves the line, now marking every yard of advance with blood of fallen men. The rebels still fall back. The first brigade wavers, and slowly retires in disorder. Wilcox's division, too, is giving way farther to the right. The Eighth presses forward, until the men can see the road whereby Lee must retreat. "The position is ours!" they shout, and a "hurrah" goes down the line.

But already many have observed an immense force moving straight up on the left flank. Some of the volunteers are now in hopeless disorder. The Eighth is now alone clinging to the crest. Three batteries are turned on them, and the enemy's infantry close in around. Col. Appleman tells the standard-bearer never to leave the colors. He responds firmly. One of the color-guard falls; two; three; four; the last, and the standard goes to the ground with him. Private Chas. H. Walker (of Norwich) springs forward, and seizes it amid the storm of death, strikes the staff firmly in the ground, and shakes out the flag defiantly towards the advancing foe.

No reinforcements come. Twenty men are falling every minute. Col. Appleman is borne to the rear. John McCall falls bleeding. Eaton totters, wounded, down the hill. Wait, bullet-riddled, staggers a few rods and sinks. Ripley stands with a shattered arm, Russell lies white and still. Morgan and Maine have fallen, Whiting Wilcox is

dead. Men grow frantic. The wounded prop themselves behind the rude stone fence, and hurl leaden vengeance at the foe. Even the chaplain snatches the rifle and cartridge-box of a dead man, and fights for life. "We must fall back," says Major John E. Ward, now in command. Some protest against what they feel is inevitable; and the hundred men still unscathed are faced to the rear, and marched back in unbroken and still formidable column down the hill. No regiment of the 9th Corps has advanced so far, or held out so long, or retired in formation so good. By their stubborn fight they have saved many others from death or capture, and by their orderly retreat they save themselves.

The next morning Lee's pickets retired, and ours advanced. Ambulances moved forward, and Connecticut men rushed with pails of water to succor their wounded. Scores were quickly found. One of the men of the Eighth, shot through the body, still lay on his back, just as he had fallen. The fierce sun of the day before had blistered and blackened his face. His tongue, swollen to five times its usual size, protruded from his open mouth. He was sightless and speechless, yet breathing. Water was dropped on his parched tongue. A slight shudder convulsed his frame. A little more and the tongue moved, and the breast heaved painfully. At last the man revived, and was borne away to the hospital. Another lies cold and stiff in the corn field, with his teeth fastened firmly in an ear of soft corn, with which he has vainly tried to quench his raging thirst. Here is a mere lad, shot through the thigh, pale, and with closed eyes. He has bled profusely, and is very weak, but alive. Not a drop of water has he had for forty hours. The cool water touches his lips, and he starts up as if from stupor, and eagerly grasps the cup

with both hands. Memories of home flit through his weary brain, as, opening his eyes, he says, with a smile, "And from a *tea-cup*, too." The wounded cared for, they turned to bury the dead. All day went on the excavation of graves where the martyrs found a truce; and as the shadows lengthened and faded out, the sad work was ended. The dead of the Eighth and the Sixteenth were laid side by side on the ridge just above the point where the gallant charge began, and those of the Eleventh near the edge of the open woods above the bridge. The graves were marked with pine head-boards, to tell where each patriot rested. All of the Connecticut regiments had met with terrible casualties, no less than a hundred and thirty-six being killed outright upon the field, and four hundred and sixty-six wounded. Among the latter were the lieutenant-colonels of the Eighth, Eleventh, and Sixteenth. No battle of the war inflicted such losses upon the troops of our State. The Eighth lost thirty-four killed and a hundred and thirty-nine wounded, eleven of whom were commissioned officers. This was nearly fifty per cent. of the entire number present for duty. Marvin Wait, son of John T. Wait, of Norwich, in the fall of 1861, when but eighteen years old, enlisted as a private in the Eighth. He was soon promoted to be second lieutenant, and being detailed, attracted attention for his skill as a signal-officer at Roanoke Island; also at the reduction of Fort Macon. He returned to his regiment in July, 1862; and was promoted to be first lieutenant. When the battle was raging hottest, on the afternoon of the 17th, and when the rebel regiments, massed in front and flank, were pressing down upon the line, Lieut. Wait fell. Just before he was wounded he was seen closing up the ranks of his company and deliberately dressing them in line. If Lieut. Wait

had left the battle when first hit in the arm, all would have been well; but he bravely stood to encourage his men by his example, and at last nobly fell, pierced by bullet after bullet. Major Ward wrote to his father, "When first wounded, he was advised to leave, but would not; and, before consenting to do so, he received three shots. The death of your son is a great loss to the regiment. No officer could be more popular. His last words to private Lewis D. King were, 'Are we whipping them?' Said Lieut. Jacob Eaton, in memorial, 'A braver man than Marvin Wait never confronted a foe; a more generous heart never beat; a more unselfish patriot never fell. Connecticut may well cherish and honor the memory of such sons.'"

Sergeant George H. Marsh, of Hartford, was killed by the first cannon-shot that went through the ranks at sunrise. He was ill, but determined to be at his post; and there he died, a trusty soldier, with a spotless reputation.

Sergeant Whiting Wilcox was a model soldier. He was conspicuous in the charge; but the bravery which would have won him promotion cost him his life.

John H. Simonds, of Hartford, was a bright, willing, genial man, and a universal favorite. When shot through the body, he only said, "Good-bye, boys, I'm going."

John A. Dixon, of Thompsonville (Enfield) was lying mortally wounded, when a rebel came along, picked up a Sharp's rifle, hid it behind the fence, and passed on after other plunder. Dixon dragged himself to it, and having rendered it useless, laid down to die. Here also fell Harvey E. Elmore, Elijah White, George F. Booth, Charles E. Lewis, Oscar W. Hewitt, David Lake, Robert Ferris, William G. Lewis, and other noble young men who had always fought in the front ranks of the Eighth.

The Eleventh had lost thirty-eight killed and ninety-seven wounded. Among the killed were two of its choicest men,—Kingsbury and Griswold,—both from the ancient town of Lyme. Col. Kingsbury came to the Eleventh Regiment crowned with triumphs at West Point, and fragrant with the smoke of all the Peninsular battles. He came when he was sorely needed. Military art possessed for him something high and ennobling. He loved the right because it was the right; but he was virtuous because he knew that vice degrades a soldier, and manly and gentlemanly because it was impossible for him to be otherwise.

