Ipswich in the Civil War

Edited by Scott A. Jewell

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Preface

It has been over ninety years since the last time a historian has written and published information on the involvement of Ipswich, Massachusetts in the American Civil War. There is a story that has been lost over the years that needs to be told. The aim of this book is to continue Thomas Franklin Waters and Luther Wait’s work and be a bridge for some future scholar who would like to learn more about Ipswich and the Civil War. This book has been mostly compiled of excerpts from books written by the veterans of the Civil War whether regimental histories, personal war sketches, official reports, letters sent home and local history. Where I have added information for clarification, I have used italics.

Four-hundred-sixty-two men who lived in Ipswich before, during or after the war served in the military. Sixty of these men died during the Civil War, twenty-five were killed in action and thirty-five died of disease. Seventy-five men were wounded, ten deserted, eighteen were captured and seven of those died in prison. Ninety-two men were discharged for disability, which means they were not able to perform their duties as a soldier due to wounds or illness.

I have included the following in order to help the reader better understand the size of the different military organizations during the Civil War. The most common unit referred to during the Civil War was a regiment. A regiment comprised of approximately 1,000 men was commanded by a colonel, lieutenant colonel and a major. The size of a regiment would shrink as it went to the front and saw action; after a year of service, a typical veteran regiment would shrink to about 350 men because of illness and casualties. Regiments comprised of ten companies. A company is usually made up of a captain, two lieutenants and 100 enlisted men and was commonly recruited from one geographic area. A heavy artillery regiment was a little unusual in that it had twelve companies of 150 men each; during the last year of the war these heavy artillery units were converted into infantry.

A typical brigade had three to six regiments commanded by a brigadier general. As the war progressed and the size of each regiment became smaller, brigades tended to have more regiments. A division would be comprised of three to four brigades and was commanded by either a brigadier or major general. The typical corps would have two to four divisions and was commanded by a major general. Union armies tended to be named after major rivers in their area of operations. For example, the Army of the Potomac operated in northern Virginia, while the Army of the James was just outside of Richmond, Virginia and the Army of the Mississippi was in Louisiana. An army was typically commanded by a major general.
Introduction

The following introduction was written by Luther Wait for the book, “Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, Personal War Sketches of Members of Gen. James Appleton Post 128 of Ipswich.” His introduction clearly articulates the need to tell the story of Ipswich in the Civil War. Luther Wait served three years during the war in Company A, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and one year in the Navy on the Sloop of War Saratoga. After the war, he served as a selectman and postmaster in the town of Ipswich.

Introduction

During the past seventy five years there has been a great demand for genealogical records pertaining to the services of those who, since the first settlements in what now constitutes the United States of America, have taken part in those great events which have led up to the founding and establishing of this great republic, thousands have searched both public and private records to get trace of some one in whom they were interested and in no case has the search been more earnest than in the matters relating the two wars with Great Britain, namely, the war of the revolution and the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and that search has shown most conclusively, that many things of which we have traditionally knowledge, were not to be found as a matter of record, and in order that future generations may have a better knowledge of one of the greatest events in our national history, (the civil war from 1861 to 1865) than we have of the earlier wars of the country, it has been deemed advisable by those who took part in that war to leave for the information of those who are to come after them, such date as may be necessary, to enable them to know who it was that did their part towards maintaining and preserving this great republic of ours and General James Appleton Post 128, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, having been presented with a book in which to record the names and services of the members of the Post, and the names of those who served on the quota of the town, the duty has fallen upon me, by vote of the Post to compile such record, and while I realize my inability to give such a record as might be given by one having experience in such matters, I shall try to give only such facts as I have good reason to believe are true.

While the Republic has preserved and that with great pride, the histories of her prominent Statesmen, and her leading Generals, it is well that the memories and deeds of the rank and file, that great bulwark of the nation, who contributed so much toward the preservation of the Union, should also be remembered, and to those are these pages dedicated.

Luther Wait
Ipswich, Mass. January 18th 1923 (Everts, 1890, p1)
Overview of Ipswich’s involvement in the Civil War

The following brief history of Ipswich’s involvement in the Civil War is taken from the book “Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Volume II,” by Thomas Franklin Waters, the first president of the Ipswich Historical Society. Waters was a prolific researcher and author of Ipswich history. This book was written in 1917 while many of the veterans were still living and his work provides a concise but thorough introduction.

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked by the Confederates and the Civil War was begun. The President issued a call for 75,000 troops on April 15th, for a three months period. A telegram from Washington on that day required 20 companies to be sent from Massachusetts to Washington and there mustered for service. Four of the militia regiments of the State were called out, the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th. The 4th Regiment was the first to leave, by the afternoon train to Fall River on April 17th, the 6th took a train direct for Washington later in the day, and the 3rd and 8th Regiments went on the following day.

Colonel Thomas H. Higginson tells the story vividly. Massachusetts was better prepared than any other State, but little provision had been made here for actual war. Governor Banks had developed the regimental organization of the militia. Governor Andrews, his successor, was inaugurated on Jan. 5, 1861. He ordered at once an accurate levy of the militia and recommended, against disapproval and even derision that the State should contract for overcoats, knapsacks, blankets and ball cartridges for 2,000 troops. In the arsenal at Springfield, 3,000 Springfield rifled muskets of the best pattern were ready for instant delivery. “Trivial as this provision now seems, it enabled Massachusetts to be first in the breach and perhaps to save Washington.”

The Salem Light Infantry, Co. I. of the 8th Regiment known also as The Salem Zouaves. Capt. Arthur Davereux in command, left Salem on the 18th, mustering about 62 muskets, part of the men without uniform. The Newburyport City Guards were in the same regiment and left on the same day. The 6th Mass. Regiment passing through Baltimore was attacked by a mob and four men were killed on April 19th. It was quartered in the Senate Chamber and was the main reliance for the defense of the city until the arrival later regiments, the 5th and 8th Mass. and 7th New York. The 6th Mass. Regiment, says Colonel Higginson, “has the undying honor of being the first regiment to reach Washington organized and equipped at the call of the President”. But it numbered many new recruits, some companies wore blue uniform coats with red trousers, four wore gray with buff and yellow trimmings, some practiced the “Scott drill,” others the “Hardee tactics.” The Salem Zouaves wore a fantastic French uniform.

The citizens of Ipswich assembled in the Town Hall evening of April 22. Stirring speeches were made by leading citizens, the pastors of the churches, and by Dr. D.S. Allen of Hamilton, who roused great enthusiasm when he declared, “If I could not defend the flag in the hour of country’s peril, I would bite the dust.” The call for volunteers and for funds to equip them and provide for their families met with a prompt and enthusiastic response.

The original Subscription paper circulated at the meeting has been preserved.

Ipswich, April 22nd, 1861.

Whereas it is proposed to raise a Company of volunteers in this town for the purpose of proceeding south in supporting the government of the United States, and to aid in suppressing insurrection now existing in the southern and middle states.
We the undersigned, desirous to bear our part of the burdens in our country’s need, and for the purpose of encouraging enlistment hereby agree to promise to pay the sums set against our names respectively to the committee to be appointed to receive the same for the purpose of aiding to supply the families of those who enlist in their country’s service, while they are so engaged and absent from their homes, and to aid in outfitting said company with necessary supplies, all expenditures to be under the direction of said committee not to exceed ¼ part for outfits. (Waters, 1917, p 656-658)

After a brief period of drilling in the Town Hall, the Ipswich Company, called the “Heard Guards” in recognition of the generous support of Augustine Heard, Esq. left town on June 24, 1861. A great number of citizens assembled in the depot to cheer the departing soldiers and General James Appleton, who had been prominent in military affairs all his life, made a patriotic speech.

The 14th Mass. Regiment, to which the company was attached, mustered on Boston Common in the afternoon. “The Mugford Guards of Marblehead were first upon the ground. The Ipswich Heard Guards came next.” The Regiment proceeded to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, where it was mustered into the service of the United States as the 14th Reg. Infantry, Mass. Volunteers. The Ipswich Company was Company A. (Waters, 1917, p 661)

Captain John Hobbs was dropped from the rolls of Company A, 14th Massachusetts in July 1861 due to the fact of an excess of officers in the company. Though disappointed in his desire to lead the first Ipswich Company to the front, Captain Hobbs was too staunch a patriot to sulk at home. He began to raise a new company in September, 1861. A recruiting office was established in the old Probate building and the Salem Gazette of October first reported that his camp and was filling up rapidly. On October 15, it reported that the ranks were nearly full and that it was expected the company would go into camp at Lynnfield the next week. Colonel Kurtz, who was assigned to the command of the 23rd Regiment, was in Ipswich on Friday last, the Gazette further reported, and visited Captain Hobbs’s Company at their barracks he was so well pleased with the appearance of the men that he decided it should be attached to his regiment as Co. I.

Another interesting item appeared in the Gazette of Friday, October 18th.

Last evening (Tuesday) was a lively occasion in old Ipswich, the streets being alive with gathering crowds to witness the parade and last appearance of Captain Hobb’s company. It formed at headquarters, the Old Probate Building, and headed by the Ipswich Home Guards, accompanied by the Rowley band, marched through the principal streets and after listening to a brief speech by Hon. W. D. Northend (of Salem) proceeded to the Town Hall to partake of clam chowder. (Waters, 1917, p 663-664)


The stern realities of War were soon brought home to this community. The embalmed body of young Daniel Potter, the only son of his widowed mother, was brought to Ipswich on Monday, December 2nd. He was a member of the first company, Co. A 14th Mass., then stationed
at Fort Albany in Virginia, where he sickened of typhoid fever. Funeral services were held on Tuesday in the meeting house of the Methodist Church, escort duty being performed by the Home Guards, who fired a volley over his grave.

The 23rd Mass. Regiment was soon under fire. It had part in the battle of Roanoke Island in February, 1862, and Private Frank Howard of Ipswich, a member of Captain Hobbs’s Co. was severely wounded in the thigh. In the attack on New Berne on March 16, Captain Hobbs suffered from an injury in his head, by the concussion of a cannon ball, which obliged him to resign his command and return home in August.

The 14th Mass. was reorganized on January 1, 1862 and became the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Fifty recruits were added to each company and two additional companies were formed. Captain Eben A Andrews of Ipswich was actively engaged in raising a new company in January, 1862. The Salem Gazette of Jan. 24 notes that he had already recruited a company of ninety members of Lancers at Ipswich under authority the Secretary of War. “The company will be filled up to 101 and then join the regiment at Detroit, Michigan.” The original plan of a cavalry regiment failed and the new company was assigned to the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery as Company L. Another group of young men of Ipswich was mustered into service in Co. L in February and March, 1862. (Waters, 1917, p 666-667)

Early in June, 1862, tidings came of the retreat of General Banks’ Division after sharp fighting near Winchester, and of the bravery of the 2nd Mass., which included many Ipswich (20) men. Alonzo Butler was taken prisoner and was exchanged after three months imprisonment at Lynchburg, Va. and Belle Island, near Richmond. (Waters, 1917, p 668)

On July 4, 1862, the President had called for 300,000 troops. Governor Andrew called for 15,000 on July 7th. The Ipswich allotment under this call was 39 men. On August 4, the reverses of McClellan and Banks led to a new call for 300,000 nine-month troops, to be raised by draft if necessary. The seriousness of the situation is evident from the recommendation of Gov. Andrews on Aug. 23rd. “That Business should be suspended in the towns and cities of the Commonwealth for one week in order that the citizens should devote their full time to filling the required quota.” The Salem Gazette made the gratifying announcement on August 15 that the full quota of Ipswich men, under the call of July 7, went to Camp Cameron on the day before. No list has been preserved but it probably included the new recruits and re-enlisted men who were mustered in to the service in early August, part of them were assigned to Co. K 2nd Mass. (Waters, 1917, p 668-669)

The 2nd Mass. suffered great loss in the battle of Cedar Mountain in the unsuccessful attack by General Banks on “Stonewall” Jackson. Out of twenty-three commissioned officers only eight escaped unhurt, while one-half the noncommissioned officers and nearly one-third of the enlisted men were killed or wounded. Captain Cogswell was wounded and Sergeant Chas. O. Andrews of Ipswich was wounded slightly in the thigh. Only twenty-four men of the company were left. The regiment was again actively engaged at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. It captured a Confederate flag and Lieutenant Colonel Dwight rode along the front displaying the trophy amid a storm of bullets. Near the end of the battle, he fell, mortally wounded.

The camp at Lynnfield was removed to Boxford in August, 1862. Traces of this camp are still visible. In the same month, another camp for the new regiments that were coming into shape was established at Wenham in a great field near the railroad. It was called Camp Fred. W.
Lander, in honor of Gen. Lander of Salem, who had died from wounds early in the war. Long rows of wooden barracks were erected at this camp, and two regiments, the 48th and 5th were in camp in September. The 8th Mass., of which Rev. John C. Kimball was Chaplain, was in the Wenham camp in November.

A Large number (48) of Ipswich volunteers were members of Co. D. of the 48th Regiment. The 48th left the State for New York, Dec. 27, 1862, sailed Jan. 4, 1863 for Fortress Monroe and reached New Orleans Feb. 1st. It was sent two days later to Baton Rouge. (Waters, 1917, p 670-671)

While the men of Ipswich were taking their part bravely in the defense of Our Country, the Town itself was doing its best to provide for the families left behind by the soldiers, and to furnish the bounties, which were needed to secure enlistments, as the war dragged slowly along.

A Town meeting assembled on May 27, 1861, to consider an appropriation for the pay of the members of the volunteer company. General James Appleton was chosen Moderator. There was some discussion but no action was taken. The wisdom and necessity of practical measures to facilitate volunteering by providing for the families of soldiers had become evident a few weeks later, and on July 8th, the Town voted:

That the sum of $3,000 be raised and appropriated for the aid of the wife and of children under sixteen years of age, of any inhabitant of this Town, who, as a member of the volunteer militia of this State, may have been mustered into or enlisted in the service of the United States, and for each parent, brother or sister or child, who at the time of his enlistment, was dependent on him for support, agreeably to Section 1st, Chap. 222 of the extra session of 1861.

A further appropriation of $1,200 for this purpose “as made on January 13, 1862, and on March 17, the Town voted to hire such sums as were necessary for relief. To meet the call of the President for 300,000 men in the summer of 1862, a Town Meeting assembled on July 21 at 4 p.m., General James Appleton in the chair. It was voted that a bounty of a hundred dollars be paid to every man who should volunteer and be accepted and mustered in to the service of the United States. Already the men of Ipswich had responded nobly to the nation’s need. A hundred and thirty-seven men were then enrolled and in active service.

On August 4, 1862, at a Town meeting called “to see what further action the Town will take in regard to raising volunteers,” it was voted, that a bounty of one hundred dollars, in addition to the hundred voted on July 21, be paid to volunteers, and on August 11, $3,900 was appropriated for soldiers’ bounties for the Town’s quota of the 300,000, and a Committee of seven was appointed to “take into consideration the subject of the new draft which is to be made.”

The President had issued a call for volunteers for a nine months’ term on August 4, 1862. The Town voted on August 25, that a bounty of $150 be paid to any who enlisted, and on Sept. 15, it extended this offer of $150 to any who enlisted. “Over and above the required number if any, for nine months.” A week later, it was voted that a sum not exceeding $6,600 be hired to pay the bounty of the nine months’ men, at a rate not exceeding 5 ½ per cent.

The 2nd Mass. Moved from its camp near Harper’s Ferry to Stafford Court House on January 19, 1863. It suffered severe losses at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va. on May 3 and at Gettysburg July 1-3. There were twelve Ipswich men in Co. K.; half the number were wounded at Gettysburg, John J. Jewett and David L. Wade, fatally; Thos. F. Ellsworth, Rufus Knox, Samuel P. Foster and David Pickard less severely. Mr. Jewett died on July 5. Mr. Wade lingered in the hospital several weeks. His body was also brought to Ipswich and funeral services were
held in the meeting house of the Methodist Church on Sunday, August 2. The Home Guards and the Engine Company, of, which he was it member, were in attendance and the solemn march to the cemetery was headed by the Rowley Band.

The 23rd Mass. was in Gen. Foster's expedition. In December, 1862, it took part in the Goldsboro expedition, participated in the battle of Kinston and was engaged with great loss at Whitehall. On the last days of the old year, the sad news came that William Peatfield of Co. I had been killed at Whitehall, that John H. Montgomery had been wounded in the foot and William K. Worth in the hand. The Regiment left New Berne in January, 1863, and had part in the movement against Charleston, S.C., returning to North Carolina in April, where it remained in camp until autumn. It removed to camp at Newport News in October.

The 48th Regiment took part in the advance against Port Hudson, La. It was engaged on May 21 at Plain's Store or Port Hudson, and suffered severely in the assault on Port Hudson on May 27, providing 93 volunteers from its ranks for the storming party. It suffered loss again on June 14 and at Bayou La Fourche or Donaldsonville, La., July 13. Daniel B. Scanks died at Baton Rouge, April 20. George W. Morlev died from wounds at Baton Rouge on July 19.

The 48th returned in August and was mustered out Sept. 3, 1863. Wednesday, Sept. 23, was a gala day at Ipswich, when a public reception was given to Company D. A procession was formed and a large cavalcade of horsemen, two engine companies and many private citizens: with the Boston Brigade Band, Captain John D. Cross, Chief-marshal, escorted the returned soldiers through the principal streets to the Green, in the rear of the meeting house of the First Church, where tables were spread. The afternoon was given to speeches and toasts. (Waters, 1917, p 671-674)

In July 1863, the long impending draft, to supply the new levies, which could be raised no longer by voluntary enlistment, took place. The total enrollment of Ipswich men between the ages of 18 and 45, liable to military duty was 223. The number called for, with fifty per cent additional for allowance for exempts, etc., was 67, 45 being the actual requisition. The drawing was made in Salem on July 13 and sixty-seven names of the drafted were published in the Gazette of July 14. Many were classed among the exempts or failed to pass the physical examination. Many others provided substitutes, or paid the commutation money, $300 which secured their release. Only one Ipswich man, Nathaniel Hayes, entered the ranks as the result of the draft. He was assigned to the Second Company of Sharpshooters. The President called for 300,000 men in November, and Ipswich faced the heavy task of providing 33 more recruits.

The Town debt had accumulated rapidly under the stress of the continued demand for bounties, and the corresponding increase in appropriations for dependent families. At this juncture, a very generous and opportune gift was made by four sons of Mr. George W. Heard, John Augustine, Jr., Albert F, and George F., then in China conducting the great business of the house of Augustine Heard & Co. and Augustine Heard, the head of the firm.

Town meeting assembled, on June 15, 1863, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

Whereas Mr. Augustine Heard of this town, in conjunction with his nephews, Mr. John Heard, Mr. Augustine Heard, Jr., Mr. Albert F. Heard, and Mr. George F. Heard, have placed in the hands of trustees ten thousand dollars to be applied for the relief of such persons belonging to this town as may suffer from sickness or wounds incurred in the service of their country in the present Civil War, and for the relief of such persons as may be deprived of support by the loss of a relatives engaged in the like service.
Therefore, resolved, that the thanks of the citizens of Ipswich, assembled this day in town meeting, be tendered to the above named gentlemen respectively for their munificent donation to so noble cause, together with our best wishes for their continued health and prosperity.

William H. Graves, William F. Wade and Aaron Cogswell, were appointed a committee to convey a copy of the resolutions to the donors.

There was imminent danger of another draft to supply the town’s contingent under the last call for troops. At a Town Meeting held on Nov. 2, 1863, the selectmen were instructed to proceed immediately to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain the Town’s quota of volunteers, and that a Committee of four persons be appointed by the Moderator, to assist the Selectmen therein.

The Moderator appointed Abram D. Wait, Eben Caldwell, William H. Graves and Josiah Lord, Jr. and on the declination of Captain Caldwell, the Moderator, John D. Cross, was added to the Committee. A further appropriation of a hundred dollars to the family of each new volunteer was made, and an additional hundred for each additional year he remained in service. Happily the full quota was raised without resort to a draft.

The year 1864 took heavy toll of the Ipswich soldiers. The 2nd Mass. had an active part in the battle of Resaca, May 13-16, losing five killed or mortally wounded. It was engaged at Kennesaw Mountain, where 1st Lieutenant Caleb R. Lord of Ipswich was mortally wounded. He died in the hospital near Chattanooga, June 29. The regiment was with Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia to the Sea. Young Henry Cowles, son of Professor and Mrs. Cowles, a student at Oberlin College, not yet eighteen, enlisted on April 15, 1864 in Co. K, 150th Ohio National Guards, and died at Fort Saratoga, near Washington, on July 14 of the same year.

The 23rd Regiment was engaged at Arrowfield Church (Port Walthall Junction), and took part in the engagement at Drury’s Bluff, Va., on May 16 with great loss. Joined with the Army of the Potomac, it participated in the Battle at Cold Harbor, June 3, and the operations before Petersburg, June 20 to 30. Charles H. Dow was killed June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor; William W. Shattuck at Petersburg, July 20, John H. Jewett died April 5 at Getty’s Station, John A. Barker at Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1864.

The long vigil of the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery with many Ipswich men in companies A and L in the fortifications about Washington terminated in May 1864. Captain Shatswell had been commissioned Major, Dec. 31, 1862. When the regiment reported to General Meade in May, he placed Colonel Tarmatt in charge of a brigade. It had a conspicuous part in the great battle of Spottsylvania, May 8 to 18, 1864. Colonel Higginson remarks.

In this prolonged and intermittent battle, the very heavy, casualties of all-including both killed and wounded came, with one exception, upon the 1st Mass Heavy Artillery. Its casualties (390) were exceeded only by those of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery (481), no infantry regiment rising above 301.

Leading the advance at Spottsylvania on May 19, the Senior Major of the regiment was killed at the first fire and the command devolved upon Major Shatswell, who commanded the regiment from that time until the close of the war. It was engaged at North Anna, May 23-27, and on June 2 and 3 at Cold Harbor, the most desperate battle of the Richmond campaign. Major Shatswell led his command in a night attack on Petersburg, June 16. On June 18, he was struck by a rifle ball which penetrated a small book filled with papers in the pocket of his blouse and lodged in the cover. Engagements followed at Deep Bottom in August, at Poplar Spring, Oct. 2, and at the Weldon Railroad Dec. 7 & 11, 1864. (Waters, 1917, p 775-778)
By the Act of July 4, 1864, the President, called 500,000 men to the flag. Fifty were needed to fill the Ipswich quota. The Town voted on July 11th, authorizing the Selectmen to pay $125 for every recruit and chose a Committee “to adopt such measures as they may judge proper to raise money to procure recruits.” Apparently a subscription was made by citizens as the Town Voted on May 13, 1865.

“That the Town Treasurer be authorized to hire the sum of $635 to reimburse those that subscribed and paid money to raise volunteers during the year 1864.”

The final enlistments seem to have been in the Cavalry. The 1st Battalion of Frontier Cavalry was mustered into service on Dec. 30, 1864 and Jan. 2, 1865. It was attached to the 26th New York Cavalry and performed guard duty on the New York frontier. The Ipswich men were seasoned soldiers in the main. (Waters, 1917, p 680)

For five days the whole north was filled with transports of delight that the war was over. Then in a moment, grief unspeakable fell upon every heart. On the evening of Good Friday, April 14th, President Lincoln was assassinated.

Ipswich had borne a good part in the long struggle. The population in 1860 was 3,300, in 1865, 3,011. The total number of men credited to her quota during the War was 373, a surplus of 33 over the required number. Fifteen were commissioned officers. Nathaniel Shatswell enlisting as 1st Lieutenant was Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1865. As has been stated, he was acting Colonel from June, 1864. Eben A Andrews was Captain of Co. L, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Thomas F. Ellsworth enlisting as Corporal, became 2nd Lieutenant of Co. K, 2nd Regiment, and 1st Lieutenant and Captain in the 55th Mass.

John Burnham Brown enlisted, August 1, 1861 in the 16th Mass. as 1st Lieutenant in 1862; he was attached to the staff of Gen. Grover as Aide-de-Camp, and remained in that position during the War, though commissions were offered him in his regiment. He was in the battle at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, in General Pope’s Virginia campaign, which ended in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, was commended for gallant conduct in engagements at Bunker’s Farm, Malvern Hill and Second Bull Run. He was one of the officers who offered to lead the last grand assault, which ended the siege of Port Hudson, May 21, 1863, and was in the Wilderness battles, May 5-9, 1864. (Waters, 1917, p 681)

The quiet life of the Town had been stirred to the depths by the new experiences brought by the War. Soldiers, returning from the front on furlough or recovering from their wounds, met with warm welcome, and the tales of their camp life, marches and battles were listened to eagerly by admiring groups in their homes or in the streets. There was a call, from the hospitals for bandages and lint, and every family contributed generous supplies of old and soft linen, which was scraped into lint by the women and boys and girls, or made into long rolls for bandages. The making of “Comfort bags,” filled with a miscellaneous assortment of needles and pins and many small utilities, furnished opportunity for young and old at home and in the stated gatherings for relief work.

All gold and silver coins disappeared at the very beginning of the War, and resort was made to postage stamps enclosed in small envelopes, containing the sums needful for “small change,” hitherto provided by the coins. This extremely inconvenient makeshift had but one redeeming feature in the estimation of the mischievous boys and their unscrupulous elders, who cleaned the slightly marked stamps taken from old letters, and passed them upon old or unwary shopkeepers. But the stamps soon gave place to “shin plasters,” issued by storekeepers, paper
money in small denominations which passed current in each community. The Government, however, met the situation by the issue of fractional currency in paper. The storekeepers of Salem agreed to discontinue taking “Fractional Checks” or “Private Shin-plasters” after Feb. 28, 1863 and at this time the National issue came into general use. They remained in circulation until the resumption of specie payment.

The business of the Town had been greatly quickened. At the Willowdale Mill in September, 1863 seventy operatives were busy with the manufacture of army stockings, and many of the hand frames may have shared in this industry. The making of army shoes gave work to many hands. Though the prices of the common necessities of life were greatly enhanced, the farm products were sold at a corresponding increase, and general prosperity was the rule. The ample bounties paid to soldiers as they enlisted and the generous provision for the relief of soldiers’ families by the Town and State appropriations and the Heard fund, secured comfortable support for all.

The daily papers were awaited with intense and often anguished interest, for the telegraphic reports of skirmishes and battles brought the first intimation of the possible suffering or death of fathers and husbands, sons and brothers. The less frequent weekly or semi-weekly Salem papers which came to many Ipswich homes in addition to their budget of news brought with every issue, in their familiar place on the first page, the splendid war lyrics that roused intense patriotic ardor and became enshrined in every heart. (Waters, 1917, p 683-684)
The Formation of Companies in Ipswich

Company A of Ipswich of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry enlisted for three years of service. The 14th was re-designated the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery on January 2, 1862. Luther Wait, of Ipswich, wrote this section for the book, “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers,” written in 1917. Luther Wait served three years during the war in Company A, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and one year in the Navy on the Sloop of War Saratoga. After the war he served as the postmaster and a selectman in the town of Ipswich.

Right after the firing upon Fort Sumter, a public war meeting was called in the town of Ipswich, at which a company was started to take part in the war to suppress rebellion and preserve the government of the United States, and soon after it was organized by one of the military officers of the state and the following officers elected:

Captain John Hobbs, First Lieutenant Nathaniel Shatswell, Second Lieutenant Robert Southgate, Third Lieutenant Milton B. Shattuck, Fourth Lieutenant Nathaniel Johnson. After drilling for several weeks they were ordered to report at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor as Company A, 14th Regt. Mass. Vol. Infantry, and on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1861, left Ipswich for that place. It was a day long to be remembered.

The day before, which was Sunday, we attended divine service in a body, going to the Methodist Church in the morning and listening to a sermon by Reverend Austin H. Herrick; in the afternoon we went to the South Church where the Reverend Daniel Fitz preached to us, and in the evening we were addressed by the Reverend Robert Southgate at the First Congregational or old North Church, where each one of us was presented with a comfort bag by the young ladies of the John P. Cowles Seminary. As all of these sermons were of a patriotic nature, the people were, naturally, greatly moved and on Monday morning when we assembled on the village green the whole town was there to see us off. We were given a farewell dinner at the Agawam Hotel, after which we marched to the railroad station to take the train for Boston; we were obliged to wait for the train and the time was taken up with speeches of a patriotic nature and patriotic airs by the Rowley Brass Band, which accompanied us to Boston.

While General James Appleton was in the midst of a speech, in which he gave the company some good advice, the train arrived and, with a farewell long to be remembered, we started on a journey the end of which we had no conception.

On our arrival at Boston we marched to the Common, where we were united for the first time with the other nine companies of the regiment and, after being properly formed, we took up the line of march for Long Wharf, where we embarked on board the steamer Nellie Baker for the granite fort. Our trip down the harbor was uneventful, and late in the afternoon of June 24 we marched through the sally port into Fort Warren and were quartered in that part of the fort intended for the guns, which at that time were conspicuous by their absence, there being but one gun in the fort, which was used for saluting purposes.

We found the 12th Massachusetts in the fort and they occupied the regular quarters of the garrison. Our first night at the fort was one long to be remembered, no provision had been made for us and, as we had neither blankets nor overcoats, we were obliged to take the cold stone floor for beds with nothing to cover us, the cold wind blowing through the embrasures from the ocean. But very little sleep could be obtained, and we were all glad to welcome the morning and to hear the call for breakfast, when with the aid of hot coffee we were enabled to get back to normal
conditions. We had blankets issued to us and also sacks, which we filled with hay and used for beds, so that after that first night we managed to keep quite comfortable.

Our company soon settled down to military system and with drilling and guard duty we were kept quite busy. We had been at the fort but a short time when quite a change was made in the officers of Co. A. We were about to be mustered into the U. S. service, in which we could have but two lieutenants, while under the state law we had four, and in the change our captain was dropped and Lieutenant Shatswell was appointed in his place; Lieutenant Southgate was made first lieutenant, and a young man by the name of Putnam, who was afterward killed at Balls Bluff, was appointed as second lieutenant. The company would not stand for this arrangement. Colonel Greene, who had been assigned to the regiment, stated that he did not wish to force anyone on the company and he withdrew the name of Lieutenant Putnam and left it with the company to name his successor; about this time Lieutenant Southgate resigned and the company elected Milton B. Shattuck as first lieutenant and Leigh R. Worcester as second lieutenant, and on July 5 the company, thus officered, was mustered into the U. S. service.

Of the officers dropped from the company, two of them again entered the service - Captain Hobbs as captain of Co. I, 23rd Mass., in which he took part in the Burnside expedition; Lieutenant Johnson enlisted as private in Co. C, 19th Mass., where he served until he was sent home sick, dying soon afterward. He was one of those who at Fredericksburg crossed in the pontoons and drove out the Rebel sharpshooters.

After being mustered into the United States service, we settled down to drilling and perfecting ourselves for the duties, which awaited us, and early in August we started for Washington, arriving early on the morning of the eleventh. We went by train to Groton, Conn., where we embarked on board the steamer Commodore for New York, stopped there over night, taking the train in the afternoon for Philadelphia, where we arrived early the next morning, having breakfast at the Cooper restaurant, and left there shortly afterward for Baltimore, arriving in the afternoon and marching across the city. About dusk we left for Washington. Up to this time we had ridden on all the railroads in the common day cars, but at Baltimore we were put aboard a train of boxcars which had been used for transporting cattle, and which had not even been cleaned. We did not like it but we had no redress. The writer climbed to the roof of one of the cars and rode in that way to Washington.

On our arrival we marched to barracks near the Baltimore & Ohio depot, where the regiment managed to get part of a night’s sleep. The day, Sunday, was passed here, many of the regiment visiting the city and looking at the public buildings. Late in the afternoon we got orders to go into camp at Kalorama Heights, and about dark we started up Pennsylvania Avenue in one of the toughest rain and thunderstorms I have ever witnessed. When we passed the White House, the president and General Scott stood on the portico; the water was level with the curbstones and some of the short men had pretty difficult traveling. On arriving at Kalorama we found our camp equipage, which had been sent on in advance, but we were unable, so heavy was the storm, to pitch our camp, and the order was given for each to shift for himself. When ranks were broken, the writer with several others found shelter in a wall tent with a floor and beds upon the floor, where we all bundled in our wet clothes and managed to pass quite a comfortable night; but we were quite surprised in the morning when we were told that three men had died in the tent a few days before with the smallpox. As no harm came of it, the incident was soon forgotten.

The next day was fine and we soon had pitched our camp, which consisted of wall tents for the officers and round or Sibley tents for non-commissioned and privates. We stayed here one week and were drilling most of the time. On Sunday, the eighteenth of August, we received a
sudden order to go to Fort Albany, Va., to relieve a New York regiment. We struck our tents, fell in, and just before dark had our camp pitched at Fort Albany.

From this time the history of the company was the history of the regiment, but the history of the individuals comprising the company is something to be recited and remembered. Captain Shatswell, who showed himself to be one of the best as well as one of the bravest officers in the regiment, was promoted to major, then to lieutenant colonel and to the command of the regiment, and had it not been for another who was on staff duty holding the position of colonel, he would have held that position and would, in the opinion of those familiar with conditions at that time, have advanced still further.

Soon after our going to Virginia, Lieutenant Worcester resigned and returned home, and Sergeant W. H. Gwinn was promoted in his place. In the latter part of the year, Private Daniel P. Potter died of typhoid fever, the first in the company to die, and the company raised money to embalm and send his body home to Ipswich and erect a stone over his grave. Later in the year Daniel Whipple died of smallpox at Kalorama Hospital and was buried on the hospital grounds.

In the Centreville campaign a section of the 11th N.Y. Battery was placed in charge of Co. A, but was afterward returned to that battery. John F. Foss, Co. A, was taken prisoner and afterward exchanged.

In the winter of 1862 and 1863, Captain Shatswell was promoted to major, and Addison A. Hosmer was appointed captain of Co. A. Soon after, Lieutenant Shattuck and Gwinn resigned and returned home, both again enlisting in another regiment, as did Lieutenant Worcester, who had previously resigned. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 7-10)

Company L of the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, enlisted for three years service. This account of Company L was written by Charles Nutt and Alfred Roe for the book “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers” in 1917.

This company was not entirely of Essex County. It was recruited at Ipswich and Cambridge and, like some of the other companies had many Middlesex county men. Eben A. Andrews of Ipswich, afterward Captain, and James L. Hall of Roxbury, afterward Lieutenant, were the prime movers. The men at Ipswich, some forty in number, had enlisted originally for a light battery, but the purpose of those in charge had failed. About thirty more men from Lowell joined the company and formed the nucleus of Company L.

In February, 1862, the Lowell and Ipswich volunteers were sent to Camp Cameron in Cambridge and a number of them were mustered on Feb. 20, others four days later. James L. Hall was commissioned lieutenant Feb. 28th, but Capt. Andrews was not mustered in until March 19. During the latter part of February and through March recruiting continued and the newly enlisted men were mustered into the U. S. service as fast as they came.

At the same time that Co. L was being organized and drilled, Co. M was being formed in Lynn and these two companies were added to the 14th Regiment, after its designation had been changed to 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, and under artillery regulations it was required to have twelve companies, instead of ten. Together the two companies went to the front, after their complement of men had been recruited, reported at Fort Albany to the commanding officer, March 22, 1862, and were sent to Ft. Runyon. The original organization of the company was as follows: Captain, Eben A. Andrews of Ipswich; 1st Lieutenants, James L. Hall of Roxbury, and Joseph C. Smith of Salem; 2nd Lieutenants, Charles H. Shepard of South Reading, now
Wakefield, and Benjamin B. G. Stone of Belmont. The other and subsequent officers will be found in the roster. Charles W. Barnford, regiment color sergeant writes:

On our arrival at Fort Albany we were at once started on the business of learning to be soldiers; squad drills, lessons in the school of the soldier, instruction in the use of the rifle until we had to learn it, as a soldier should. When we had become reasonably proficient in handling the small arms, we began our work on the big guns in the forts. And from that time we may date our services as a company of Heavy Artillery.

Company L came with 150 men and took its full share in the service and fighting of the regiment to the end of the war. It relieved Co. C at Long Bridge May 17, 1863.

During the winter of 1863-4 the company was stationed in Fort Woodbury, January 1, 1864, it received twenty recruits.

The company left Fort Woodbury May 15, 1864, to join the rest of the regiment on the march to Alexandria, embarking on the steamer John Brooks. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 71-72)

Company I of the 23rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry enlisted for three years service. This account of Company I was written by James Emmerton for the book “A Record of the Twenty-Third Regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry in the war of Rebellion 1861-1865” in 1886.

In September, 1861, John Hobbs of Ipswich was raising a company for the war. 1 Oct., the company was reported as “rapidly filling.” 11 Oct. Colonel Kurtz “inspected, was much pleased and accepted the company for the 23rd. 15 Oct. The company, ninety strong, under escort of the “Home Guards” with the Rowley band, marched to Town Hall. There they partook of a clam chowder, etc., and enjoyed speeches till near midnight. While at Ipswich they “fed” at the Agawam Hotel. 16th, they spent an hour or two in Salem on their way to Lynnfield. The newspapers chronicle that they were “a noble looking set of men - almost everyone carried a bouquet.” (Emmerton, 1886, P 9-10)

The following is a transcribed letter from Ipswich selectman Aaron Cogswell to Lieutenant Colonel H. Day of the 2nd Infantry Regiment U.S. Army Regulars about replacements that Cogswell has enlisted into the Volunteer Army. The original letter is stored in the Ipswich Museum.

Ipswich August 12th 1862

Lieut. Col. H. Day 2nd Infantry U.S. Army

The following is a list of the volunteers enlisted by me as this town’s quota of 300,000 men recently called for by the President of the United States.

They have all been mustered into service of the United States. Twenty one of them have been sworn in before me this day and they will go into the 2nd Reg. Mass. Volunteers.

Twelve go into the 14th Reg. Mass Volunteers.

Five go into the 35th Reg. Mass Volunteers.

One goes into the 9th Reg. Mass Volunteers

Total (39) Thirty Nine men.

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In regard to my compensation for the above service, I will submit the matter to you, under the law.

Very Respectfully
Aaron Cogswell, Justice Peace
Chairman of
the selectmen of
Ipswich
The following are two transcribed letters from Ipswich selectman Aaron Cogswell. The original letters are in the private collection of Lynda Rieman. The first one is to Sergeant George Harris of Company H, 2nd Mass. Volunteers. The second letter is addressed to Colonel William Cogswell of the 2nd Mass. Volunteers. Aaron Cogswell is asking that Sergeant George Harris be commissioned an officer in the 2nd Mass. George Harris of Ipswich was a twenty-seven old farmer when he enlisted as a replacement on August 8, 1862 in Company B, 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers. He and the other replacements arrived in the regiment just in time to fight on the third day at Gettysburg, PA. Harris was promoted to Corporal on June 2, 1864, then was promoted to Sergeant and was transferred to Company H in the 2nd Mass. on July 15, 1864. He was mustered out on June 22, 1865.

Ipswich July 26th 1864

Geo. Harris Esq.

Dr. Friend, - Yours of the 13th inst. is just at hand. I am very glad to hear from you and I hope this will find you well and victorious over the rebels. We have just heard that Gen. Sherman has had a great battle at Atlanta and driven the Rebels. I wish he could drive them into the Gulf of Mexico.

It will afford me much pleasure to assist you in obtaining a commission and I will do all I can to facilitate the business.

I think you deserve and are entitled to promotion. I will immediately write to Col. Cogswell and Gov. Andrew in regard to the matter and will also do what I can for you at the State House in Boston.

Your aunt Lum...ces was buried yesterday and Rev. Mr. Cowles’ youngest son, Henry A. Cowles was buried on Saturday last, he was 18y. 2m. 15d. old, he died in Washington of a fever; - he belonged to the 150th Ohio Volunteers; - he was a member of a college in Ohio when he enlisted and was very promising young man. Several Reg. of 100 days men have recently left Mass.

We have had an excellent hay season, a good crop and good weather to get it. Your father has got all his English hay, rye & barley in, and begun to cut on the marsh. It is very dry here now, we have not had much rain for two months. Some of the 14th boys are at home.

Please write me, I shall be glad to hear from you and let me know your where abouts so that I may know where to direct a letter to you. I forgot to tell you that your Uncle Nath. Harris’ wife was buried a week ago today, aged 43y. The following is a copy of the letter I shall send to Col. Cogswell.

Ipswich July 26th 1864

Col. William Cogswell
2nd Mass. Volunteers

Dr. Sir, Permit me very respectfully to introduce to your favorable consideration, George Harris a soldier in your Regt. from this town. He is a young man of good talents and excellent moral character. When a home he occupies a high social position. He was considered the best drilled soldier in this town two years ago. When he left here, he belongs to a military family, his father is a Capt. and his grandfather was a Colonel. He has a very martial bearing, added to a fine personal appearance.
Two years ago there were thirty soldiers in your Regt. from this town, now there are but three, Harris, Tenney & Carr.

Very flattering inducements were held out to Harris and his comrades, by Capt. Mudge, and it was mainly through Harris influences that so many enlisted at that time in your Regt. Harris is now a veteran soldier, and I think he has earned and deserves promotion. I am informed that Caleb H. Lord who died of his wounds on the 29th of June was a 1st Lieut. cannot Harris have that place?

Any favor or kindness you will do him, which will secure him a commission will be duly appreciated by him and be very gratifying to his numerous friends and fellow towns men.

With my kindest regards to yourself
    I am very respectfully & truly
    Yrs. Aaron Cogswell
23rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
Enlisted for Three Years (Re-enlisted)

Forty-nine men from Ipswich served in the 23rd Massachusetts, forty-four of whom belonged to Company I. The following is a short history of the Twenty-Third from the seven-volume book, “Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861 – 1865,” written by Thomas Higginson in 1896.

The 23rd Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf. was composed of six companies from Essex County and one each from Bristol, Plymouth, Middlesex, and Worcester. Several were recruited by men who had served in three-month regiments between April and July, 1861. The companies assembled at Lynnfield, Mass., in September, 1861, and many of the men were mustered in September 28, though some were not mustered until December 5, after their arrival at Annapolis, Md. John Kurtz, an old militia officer, was commissioned colonel of the regiment. On Nov. 11, 1861, it left the State for the seat of war. Arriving at Annapolis three days later, it there established Camp John A. Andrew, where it remained until January, 1862, when it was attached to the Burnside Expedition and embarked for the coast of North Carolina. It now formed a part of Foster’s Brigade, Burnside’s Coast Division. It was present with loss at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, and suffered a much greater loss at Newbern, March 14, among the killed being Henry Merritt, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

In May, 1862, three divisions were formed, and the 23rd became a part of Amory’s (1st) Brigade, Foster’s (1st) Division. The regiment was stationed in or near Newbern, N. C., during the summer and fall of 1862, engaging in two or three skirmishes, with small loss. On Dec. 10, it joined the Goldsboro expedition, being slightly engaged at Kinston, Dec. 14, and heavily engaged at Whitehall, the 16th, where it lost 16 in killed and mortally wounded. It continued on to Goldsboro, but was not in the action at that place.

From the middle of January to the middle of April the regiment was absent on an expedition toward Charleston, S. C., now forming a part of Heckman’s Brigade. After its return in April it formed a part of an expedition sent to the relief of Little Washington, and in July was sent on another expedition to Trenton.

On October 16, 1863, it left Newbern en route to Fort Monroe, which place it reached October 19, and encamped near Newport News. Here in the early winter over 200 officers and men re-enlisted for three years. On Jan. 23, the regiment took steamer for Portsmouth and occupied fortifications about three miles outside the city. From here it made an expedition to Smithfield in April where on the 16th of the month it was engaged with loss. Gen. Heckman’s command was now known as the Star Brigade -1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 18th Corps - and was ordered up the James to Bermuda Hundred. It was in action at Port Walthall Junction, May 6 and 7, and at Arrowfield Church, May 9. At Drewry’s Bluff (also spelled Drury’s Bluff), May 16, the Star Brigade was outflanked in the fog which enveloped the field, Gen. Heckman was taken prisoner, and the 23rd lost 23 killed and mortally wounded, 20 wounded, and 51 prisoners. Among the fatally wounded was Lieut. Col. John G. Chambers.

Soon after Drewry’s Bluff the 18th Corps was transferred to the north side of the James and joined the Army of the Potomac near Cold Harbor. Heckman’s Brigade was here commanded by Gen. George J. Stannard. In the assault of June 3 the 23rd Regt. lost 10 killed or mortally wounded, 39 wounded, and 2 missing. Recrossing to the Petersburg front the regiment
remained before that city until August 25, suffering frequent losses from sharpshooters. Crossing to the north side of the Appomattox and proceeding to Bermuda Hundred the regiment embarked, Sept. 4, for Newbern again and on the 10th of the month the men were again in the familiar trenches on the Trent River. In the latter part of September the men who had not re-enlisted were sent home to be mustered out. During the autumn and winter the yellow fever raged in Newbern and the regiment suffered severely from its ravages.

On March 8, 1865, at Wise’s Forks near Kinston the regiment fought its last battle losing 3 killed and 10 wounded. It now remained near Kinston until May when it returned to Newbern where it acted as provost guard until June 25, when it was mustered out of the service. Returning to Massachusetts, on July 5, at Readville, the men received their pay and their final discharge.

(Whigginson Volume II, 1896, P 719-720)

23rd Massachusetts in Burnside’s Expedition to North Carolina

Men from Ipswich Killed
Bridges, John O. 27 Died of typhoid fever 4/26/1862 at New Berne, N.C.
Brown, Henery A. 18 Died of typhoid fever 4/26/1862 at New Berne, N.C.
Clark, James A. 45 Killed 5/7/1862 at Hatteras Inlet, N.C.
Peatfield, Joseph S. 18 Died of disease 7/30/1863 at New Berne, N.C.
Peatfield, William P. 18 Died of wounds 12/17/1862, wounded at Whitehall, N.C.

Men from Ipswich Wounded
Howard, Frank 21 Wounded 7/8/1862 at Roanoke Island, N.C.
Worth, William K. 19 Wounded 10/13/1862 on the march in N.C.

Men from Ipswich Discharged for Disability
Caldwell, John G. 28 Discharged 3/26/1862
Andrews, Luther B. 31 Discharged 7/8/1862
Burnham, Abraham 48 Discharged 7/21/1862
Clark, John F. 30 Discharged 2/6/1862
Coughlin, Patrick 41 Discharged 4/14/1862
Foster, Walter C. 25 Discharged 9/30/1862
Howard, Frank 21 Discharged for wounds 7/8/1862
Hull, Edward G. 27 Discharged 10/4/1862
Jewett, Thomas Jr. J. 26 Discharged 10/26/1862
Merrill, Dennis 21 Discharged 12/10/1862
Montgomery, John H. 27 Discharged for wounds 4/12/1863
Peabody, Thomas 36 Discharged 11/22/1863
Ross, Edward 24 Discharged 9/20/1862
Rowe, George 18 Discharged 5/25/1862
Sergeant, George Henry 38 Discharged 8/8/1863
Sherburne, John T. 34 Discharged 1863
Taylor, Trowbridge Curtis Discharged 5/16/1862
Thompson, Charles H. 21 Discharged 10/5/1862
After the opening battles of the Civil War, it became apparent that the war was not going to end quickly. Therefore the commanding general of the Union armies, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott, created the Anaconda Plan. This plan called for a blockade and capture of southern ports and for the capture and control of the Mississippi River, in order to slowly squeeze and shut down the southern war effort. General Burnside and his “Coast Division of the US Army” were sent to capture a series of ports along the Outer Banks of North Carolina. The 23rd Massachusetts was in the 1st brigade of that division, along with the 10th Connecticut, 24th, 25th and the 27th Massachusetts. A series of small battles took place in 1862 as the Union tried to wrestle control of the Carolina coast. Some of the small battles they fought in were: Roanoke Island, Hatteras Inlet, New Berne, Goldsboro and Whitehall. Company I of the 23rd suffered the largest percentage of casualties of all the companies recruited from Ipswich. Of the forty-nine men from Ipswich, only two people died of wounds from combat along the Carolina coast; the other four men who died succumbed to illness. During the spring of 1862, typhoid fever decimated the 23rd. By April, only three hundred soldiers and three captains were available for duty: all the rest were sick. Eighteen men from Ipswich were discharged for disability do to their inability to perform their duty on account of illness or wounds.

The following account of one of the small battles in which the 23rd fought, the Battle of New Berne, is taken from the book, “Wearing the Blue; Twenty-Fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry” by Waldo Denny, written in 1879. I have included this account because the regimental history of the 23rd Massachusetts does not contain much information regarding this battle. The 25th served in the Foster’s Brigade and fought next to the 23rd, and this account will give the reader an idea of what the 23rd experienced.

On Friday morning March 14, 1862 the army was upon its feet, and about seven o’clock the battalions formed into line. Foster’s Brigade moved forward, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts on the right. The Twenty-fifth, accompanied by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Stevenson, moved to the right of the road, the balance of the brigade taking the left. Reno, with the Second Brigade, moved to the left to attack the enemy’s right; while Parke, with the Third Brigade, moved forward on the enemy’s centre. Reaching the opening, the entrenchments of the enemy were revealed, as described. The enemy opened fire upon the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, with two shots from a six-pound battery, followed by musketry, and very soon by the guns of Fort Thompson. The First Brigade rapidly formed into line of battle in the fringe of woods skirting the field before the intrenchments. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, under Colonel Upton, formed upon the extreme right, a position directly in front of battle in the fringe of woods of Fort Thompson, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts having position on its left. The four right companies of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were thrown back on an angle to prevent any flank movement which the enemy might design. The position of the regiment was soon found to be untenable, not only because Fort Thompson was uncomfortably near, but because the gunboats upon the river were so located as to do the battalion more damage than they could do the enemy. A change of position was determined upon, and Colonel Upton moved the regiment in good order across the turnpike, upon or near which its right rested, thus leaving the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts on the right of the brigade. In the new position the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts was formed in
column by division and supported a battery. For the First Brigade, the new order of battle line from right to left was as follows:

Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-third, Fifth Rhode Island and Fourth Rhode Island. This brigade supported all the artillery that had arrived, viz. a battery of eight boat-howitzers, under the general command of Lieutenant R. L. McCook, of the Stars and Stripes, the guns being under the special charge of Acting Master C. A. Daniels, of the Hetzel, commanding first section; E. Meeker, of Flag Officer Rowan’s Staff, second gun; Acting Master J. B. Hammond, of the Hetzel, second section; E. C. Garberdon, second gun; Lieutenant C. G. Tillotson, of the Southfield, third section; Lieutenant T. W. B. Hughes, of the Hunchback, second gun. Captains E. G. Dayton, of the schooner Highlander, and John W. Bennett, of the Cossack, each had a rifled gun in action, which they volunteered to take from their respective vessels. These guns were manned by Marines and a detachment from the Union Coast Guard.

To the First Brigade belongs the credit of engaging the fort and batteries, while the Second and Third Brigades executed the brilliant maneuver of flanking, the enemy’s right. On the charge upon their right front, the Twenty-first Massachusetts succeeded in getting four companies within their intrenchments; in attempting to reverse the enemy’s guns, these companies were repulsed, but again rallied, supported by the Fifty-first New York and other battalions.

When Reno’s Brigade commenced the movement to flank the enemy’s right, they discovered not the mere obstacles of swamp and marsh, but also a series of redoubts which defended the vicinity of the railroad. The enemy had massed troops in front of the First Brigade, and the flanking movement on their weakened right took them by surprise, and perhaps caused the panic that ensued.

At this time Reno brought up Colonel Harntraft with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, which gallantly charged the works on the enemy’s right. Hearing the cheering on our left, the soldiers of Foster’s Brigade, excited beyond control, impetuously moved forward and charged over the enemy’s intrenchments.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts sent up a hideous yell and sprang forward in double-quick time, leaped over the breastwork, and drove the enemy out, - our State color being the first on the work. I think there was one United States color on the right before ours. We found five horses attached to one field piece when we entered, some being shot and lying in the mud, and some headed one way and some another, the piece having its pole broken. The horses were probably just being hitched for the purpose of retreating, but they were obliged to leave all.

Immediately in front of the position held by the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and where the regiment charged, there were counted forty dead and wounded horses attached to guns and caissons, and all about, the battle-field was strewn with broken wheels, artillery poles and damaged camp and garrison equipage, showing the damage inflicted upon the enemy.

Sergeant James O’Neill, the regimental color bearer, was the first man of the regiment to mount the intrenchments. Before this charge was made the enemy’s artillery firing had very sensibly decreased, and, as our soldiers looked over the enemy’s parapets and wished them a very good morning at the point of the bayonet, “them ‘uns” in gray immediately departed to the rear, standing not upon any sort of order in going, and returning no civil answer to the civil inquiry from the boys in blue.

As fast as possible our forces pursued the flying enemy. Their flight became a rout. They relieved themselves of all superfluous baggage and made quick time for the bridge spanning the Trent River at New Berne. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts moved forward cautiously, for
Parke's brigade was on our left and front, and Reno was expected round the enemy’s right flank and might also overlap our front. The regiment halted, and the two flank companies, A and H, Captains Pickett and Moulton, were sent out as skirmishers into the woods, to ascertain what was there. Advancing a little, the skirmishers discovered that some of the enemy was in the woods, and fire was opened upon them. The regiment joined the skirmishers, a charge was ordered upon the suggestion of Foster, who had just come up, and remarked quietly to Colonel Upton, - “They are in there Colonel: that’s just where we want to go! Move right along and clean them out!” The regiment moved in and captured nearly two hundred prisoners, who were placed in charge of Company H, Captain Moulton. The Confederate Colonel, captured at this time, delivered his arms to Colonel Upton. He exhibited a bullet hole through his cap, which just cleared his head, and remarked he had rather it had gone through his head than to have surrendered. That, however, is purely a matter of taste. Captain O’Neill with Company E, took two rebel flags in one of the batteries, upon which they charged with their usual impetuosity. (Denny, 1879, p 99-102)
Company I, 23rd Massachusetts
1st Battle of Port Walthall Junction
at Bermuda Hundred, Va.
5 p.m. May 6, 1864

Hoke’s Division
Hagood’s Brigade
21st SC
25th SC

XVIII Corps - Smith
2nd Division – Martindale
1st Brigade - Heckman
23rd Mass
25th Mass
27th Mass
9th NJ
The 23rd Massachusetts joined the Army of the James in the spring of 1864 and fought in
the Bermuda Hundred Campaign. During May of 1864, the Army of the James, under Major
General Benjamin Butler, moved from Fortress Monroe near Norfolk, Virginia up the James
River to the Bermuda Hundred peninsular just down stream from the Confederate capital of
Richmond, Virginia. This allowed the Army of the James to threaten Richmond from the south
and east at the same time that General Grant was attacking General Lee’s forces north of the
city. The Army of the James disembarked from navy transports on May 5th. The next day,
General Heckman’s Brigade made a probe towards Port Walthall Junction, trying to gain
control of the major north-south railroad connecting Petersburg to Richmond. The following
Infantry in the war of Rebellion 1861-1865,” written by James Emmerton in 1886.

Our forward movement was, not resisted but, observed by a force which caused for
cautions. Our skirmishers saw, several times, a mounted rebel, who, very properly keeping
himself at a safe distance, cheekily beckoned our column to advance. Before noon we reached
Cobb’s Hill, on the Appomattox, the extreme left of Butler’s future line. Here the brigade had a
permanent camp during most of the marching and fighting of May. We helped throw up the
fortifications in its front and always returned to it until after the Cold Harbor expedition.
The rise from the landing was so gradual as hardly to give a New Englander the idea that
he was surmounting a hill. The river bank on our left and the declivity on our front were however
steep and of considerable height. It was a terribly hot place, that May noon, while the brigade
was resting in place, saw the army come and file off to the right.

Towards four p.m. Heckman’s “Star Brigade,” composed of the 23rd, 25th and 27th Mass.
and the 9th N. J., some 2,700 strong (men, largely, seasoned in battle and, pretty thoroughly,
sifted of that element, which, snuffing the battle afar off, keeps its distance), went out into the
fire of that battle-mouth which was destined to reduce it to a mere handful of war-worn men.

The battle-field, or skirmish-ground, of Walthall Junction, sometimes called “Mary
Dunn’s farm,” and in the brigade (perhaps because we had it all to ourselves on the 6th, and it
was our part of the more extended field of the 7th), “Heckman’s Farm,” permitted unusual
opportunity to see fighting on a largish scale.

It was a parallelogram of cleared fields, undulating, but so nearly level that many points
commanded a view of the whole. As we entered, at the corner nearest Cobb’s Hill, the enemy
was discovered at the further end and near the diagonal corner. The 23rd was sent along the lower
end, somewhat masked by a swell of the land and by some farm buildings, to hold the woods on
our left and guard that flank. We were not actively engaged and could clearly see the
maneuvering of the skirmish lines, the unaltering advance of the 27th, and the steadiness of the
25th, -under fire without cover - and could observe the precision of their wing-firing when they
came into action. Our battery was in full sight and so was the disturbance it made among the
rebels behind their rail fence and railroad bank.

There was a great temptation to go on. It was quite on the cards that we could whip and
probably capture the opposing force, but, orders not to risk bringing on a general engagement
were peremptory, the recall was sounded and, leaving our eight dead on the bullet-swept field,
we fell back to Cobb’s Hill, with our sixty wounded. The 23rd suffered no loss. Leaving a field in
the hands of the enemy was a novel experience to the men of Heckman’s command. (Emmerton,
1886, p 173 – 175)
Company I, 23rd Massachusetts
2nd Battle of Drewry’s Bluff, Va.
5 a.m. – 10 a.m. May 16, 1864

Johnson’s Division
Galvin’s Brigade
41st AL
43rd AL
59th AL
60th AL
23rd AL Battalion

XVIII Corps - Smith
2nd Division – Martindale
1st Brigade - Heckman

23rd Mass
25th Mass
27th Mass
9th NJ
55th PA

23rd AL Battalion

from
Killed
Bridges, Jelouis F. 23  Killed at Drewry’s Bluff, Va.

Men from Ipswich Wounded
Perkins, Josiah A. 29  Wounded in the left side at Drewry’s Bluff, Va.
After General Butler’s initial probes, the Army of the James turned north and moved against Richmond. On May 12th, the army arrived just downstream of the fortifications at Drewry’s Bluff. One man from Ipswich was killed and another was seriously wounded in the battle. The following is an account of that battle from the book, “A Record of the Twenty-Third Regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry in the war of Rebellion 1861-1865,” written by James Emmerton in 1886.

12 May, ’64. The whole army started out from the works with face set towards Drury’s Bluff and Richmond. The sun, to-day, proved too much for some, who had not yet quite rallied from their exposure in the actions towards Petersburg, but the steady rains of the next three days removed that difficulty. Not much ground had been covered when the enemy was met. A heavy skirmish line was then thrown out and supported at a short distance by the line of battle. In this order, hour by hour and day by day, the rebels were pushed from hill to hill, and, finally, from line to line of outworks, till we had driven them fairly into the works at Drury’s Bluff, and, even there our skirmishers so commanded his guns as to silence them.

A private in Company C furnishes the following graphic account of an incident of these operations.

“Darkness called halt to friend and foe. Then, the call for picket to relieve the skirmishers given, a detail was made from each company, and, in the rain, wet, tired and hungry, these men, who were to watch while others slept, faced in single file towards the foe and marched out, through the skirmish line, into the darkness. Quietly, almost without a whisper, they took post perhaps ten feet apart, and about two hundred yards in front of, and parallel to, the line of battle. Their orders were to fire, without challenging, upon any one approaching from the direction of the enemy.

Save the drip of the softly-falling rain and an occasional word from the line of battle in the rear, all was quiet. With every ear intent to catch the slightest noise from an enemy known to be so near, the sound of a branch broken by some unwary foot spurred everyone to the vain attempt to see the threatening foe. Subdued whisperings followed, and were met by the half-suppressed clicks along the picket line, as ready thumb and finger prepared the rifles for immediate discharge. Men think quick under such circumstances. Some further movement was heard from the outer darkness, and a dozen rifles rang out on the midnight air, followed by groans of wounded men, and cries of “Don’t fire upon friends.” The picket detail of some other command had blundered out into the darkness before our lines.

The Army of the James was marched up to and posted, in a thin single line, along the captured outworks of Drury’s Bluff. Heckman’s Brigade formed its extreme right. Somebody must be at each end of every row of soldiers. As the posts of danger, these are the posts of honor. Very little experience teaches that one needs either an impassable country on one’s open flank or such force of reserve in rear as will suffice to resist assault till proper changes may be made in the main body. We had neither. To our right a practicable, open country stretched, more than a mile, to the James River. At the earnest personal appeal of General Heckman, some reinforcements of infantry and artillery were ordered, but they arrived too late to be of value during the attack.

Lieutenant Colonel James Stewart, 9th N. J., in a letter, apparently quoting from some previous publication, says: “He was general-officer of the night and in placing and visiting the pickets became aware that the enemy was massing in our front. He reported personally to General Heckman, Commanding Brigade, this fact and the urgent necessity of reinforcements being sent to protect the gap which was open between our right and the James River. General
Heckman sent his aid Lieutenant Richard P. Wheeler to Division Head Quarters with a report of the situation and a request for the necessary assistance.

Some time later an officer reported to Colonel Stewart with a company of colored cavalry. As this was not what was wanted—in fact, this reinforcement would have been an obstruction to us, under the circumstances and surroundings, rather than a help—Colonel Stewart directed the officer to take his command and follow the prolongation of our line to be reached the banks or the James river, then take his position and hold it till further orders.

The only other information about our cavalry support, which has reached me, is, that one of our pickets, falling back at the onset of the enemy, fell in with an officer of cavalry who asked the whereabouts of the enemy. Professing incredulity of the account received, he made a short personal investigation and then took his command to the rear with a celerity which far outstripped my informant’s progress.

Another misfortune to the brigade resulted from its move to the right late on Sunday the 15th. It was thus compelled to give up the protection of works thrown up during the day and had to rely upon such, very insufficient, shelter as could be raised, without proper tools, in the night.

As finally placed to withstand the assault the brigade was en echelon, in the order, from left to right, of 25th, 27th, 23rd Mass. and the 9th N. J. In front of the 23rd the woods, a growth of small hard pine and shrub oak, extended a few yard and then the open ground gradually rose to the works of Drury’s Bluff—a sort of natural glacis. A little-used wood-road followed, in a general way, the line of the brigade. It cut the line of the 23rd and afforded, for some of the companies, some protection to men lying in the road-bed and firing over the bank. Water, perhaps only the accumulation of three days’ rain, tilled a hollow between 23rd and 9th. A road called the stage road, running, more or less parallel to the turnpike from Petersburg to Richmond, was between the 23rd and 9th N. J.

Along this road General Heckman and staff came from their quarters to the battlefield. The enemy’s batteries afterwards enfiladed it, with the purpose, perhaps, of impeding reinforcements.

General Heckman’s account of the battle, as published in “Bearing Arms,” p. 350, is as follows:

At midnight the rebs moved out from their works, massing strongly on our extreme right, and, just before daylight, having obtained position, rushed with great impetuosity on our pickets, but, after a desperate struggle, were forced back by the gallant Captain Lawrence and day broke (thanks to the vigilance and gallantry of the Star Brigade) with our lines still unbroken.

Shortly after dawn, a dense fog enveloped us, completely concealing the enemy from our view. Five picked brigades in column debouched from the enemy’s works, and, rapidly advancing, drove in our pickets, pressing up on a run to our main line. Hearing their approach, my brigade swept instantly into line and steadily awaited their coming. When only five paces intervened between the rebel bayonets and our inflexible line, a simultaneous scorching volley swept into the faces of the exultant foe, smiting hundreds to the earth and hurling the whole column back in confusion. Five times, encouraged and rallied by their officers, that magnificent rebel infantry advanced to the attack, but only to meet and be driven back by those relentless volleys at musketry.

Finding it impossible to succeed by direct attack, they now changed front and attempted to crush my right, held by the Ninth New Jersey, but, here, too, the right wing having been reserved, they were met by a galling fire, and again for a moment faltered. But soon they once more advanced in column by brigade, and the Star Brigade, being without artillery, and, withal,
vastly outnumbered, was, for the first time in its history, compelled to fall back and take up a
new position.

While this movement was being executed - the Ninth already in position - my staff being
engaged in other parts of the field, I passed along to the left or the Ninth to a point I supposed to
be occupied by the Twenty-third, but found instead an approaching line of battle. Taking it to be
reinforcements, I ordered them to wheel to the right and charge, and at the next moment,
discovered that they were “gray backs” and at 9 a.m. of the 16th, I was a guest of the Hotel de
Libby.

I never at any other time experienced such musketry fire as on that day. It was one
incessant volley, and its terrible fatality may be judged from the fact that the enemy
acknowledged a loss of four thousand five hundred on my front alone; and I lost nearly all my
field and line officers either killed or wounded.

One needs only General Heckman’s assertion that he supposed an advancing rebel force
to be a reinforcement from our side, and, that, as such, he ordered it to wheel to the right and
charge the enemy, to account for his failure to find the 23rd in its supposed position. In fact, the
General, unaware or forgetful of the fact that the right flank of the 9th N.J. had been twice
reserved -facing three ways to the enveloping enemy - walked out from the angle, which he
supposed the regimental left, into the bunds of the enemy,

It is difficult, for one who was not in it, to form a fair idea of the density of that
morning’s fog. Even before the action became general a column of the enemy, almost within
stone’s throw, was only detected by a momentary lift of the fog, showing their massed feet on
the opposite slope. Those on the right flank of the 23rd were first made aware of the crushing
attack on their right-rear by the splashing of feet through the pool. The rebel-brigade, which
swept away the twice-reserved flank of the 9th N.J. passed its left companies unheeded in the fog,
which was by that time doubly thick with smoke. Nor was the fog entirely to our disadvantage.
It, doubtless, led, by permitting their close approach en masse, to that dire punishment which
disabled Beauregard’s left and prevented it, further advance that day. The bravest remnant is
slow to charge again over ground paved with fallen comrades. Again, when retreat was
inevitable, the friendly fog provided a near haven for the fugitives.

Not till after midnight did General Heckman and his staff seek the sleep which human
nature demands, and never so peremptorily as after a long, long day in the saddle. Hardly, as it
seemed, were they warm in their beds, when heavy firing on the skirmish line demanded their
presence with the command. Arriving, by the road which cut the brigade line between the 9th N.
J. and 23rd Mass., the stuff was sent in all directions for the latest reports.

It fell to Lieutenant C. S. Emmerton, to be sent along the brigade line to the left. He
found the 27th up and ready, but unable to see any enemy. To Colonel Bartholomew’s inquiry,
what to fire at, the Lieutenant was able to answer by pointing out the massed feet of the enemy,
marking time on the opposite slope, and thinking this information of sufficient importance,
returned to report it to General Heckman.

Before he reached the 23rd an adventurous rebel, perhaps a skirmisher in advance of the
force to which by this time the 27th was paying attention, fired at him and received an equally
harmless return shot. Not stopping to settle the matter, but referring it to Captain Kent who was,
with his company, on the left flank of the 23rd, he pushed on by the regimental line and, across
the interval, to the 9th N. J. Here his inquiry for the General being met by the answer “further to
the right,” he went on, only to find the right companies represented by nothing but the killed and
wounded on the ground. Misled, as the General was, by his ignorance of the change in the
regimental formation, he kept on through the fog. Very strangely, he missed any body of the enemy, but occasionally encountered individuals, and, in one case at least, changed the order of things by encouraging a body of our men, going to the rebel rear as prisoners, to take their guard in charge, and show them the way to our rear. He reached brigade headquarters, and, finally, the remnant of the brigade in its new position.

Shelter tents and camp equipage for eight companies of the 23rd had been brought up the afternoon before. With them had come a scanty supply of entrenching tools which, worked by reliefs, were of some value in improving the scanty breastworks. As General Heckman states, the first serious fire from the picket-line brought the regiment into place, and a steady fire had been kept up from the time the fire of the enemy gave some sort of target. Officers and men alike estimate this period of successful resistance to the front attack, at two hours. Some say they nearly exhausted their ammunition. It is difficult to reconcile this supposed lapse of time with other facts. It was, probably, much less.

Lieutenant Colonel Chambers was in command of the regiment. One of the diarists records that, during this early time, he was walking up and down behind the line, clapping his hands, and evidently enjoying the fun.

Lieutenant Isaac H. Edgett, his acting-adjutant, reports, “when Colonel Chambers was hit, we were standing very close together, and he fell against me, forcing me down on the right knee-his body falling across my left. I laid him on the ground, and was proceeding to ascertain the nature of his wound, when he rose to his knees and said ‘I guess they have fetched me this time - go and find Brewster (Major), and tell him to take command, but don’t let anybody else know that I am hit.’ He then got upon his feet and, clutching his left breast with both hands, started for the rear. I learned afterwards, that he went only a short distance when he fell again, was picked up and carried away on a stretcher.”

Even then he refused to lie down; he went away, sitting cross-legged on the stretcher, and, with compressed lips, repressing any sign of the pain he suffered.

Failing to find Major Brewster, Lieutenant Edgett sought Captain Raymond of Co. G, senior captain, commanding his company on the right of the line. He found the Captain just picking himself up from the mud. He had been knocked down by a bullet which grazed his head, and had temporarily confused the faculties, usually so clear and ready on the battlefield.

Hardly had the captain fairly taken in the situation, and, accepting the responsibility thrown upon him by the chances of war, had taken one turn up and down the line, when one of his men drew his attention to the right and rear with “Look there, Captain!” Looking, he saw an explanation of the splashing sound, which, through all the tumult of the battle, had been puzzling him. A large force of the enemy was coming full on our right, and slightly overlapping that flank.

It was, evidently, time for a change of tactics. Captain Raymond’s order “Fix bayonets,” brought the wondering regiment to its feet. The men, busily occupied with the enemy in front, and confident of their ability to hold him there, were puzzled as to whose assault they were expected to repel. Adjutant Edgett ran down the line to inform the officers of the attack on our flank and Captain Kent, from the left company, carried the word to the other commands beyond. None too soon, came “Face to the rear! Fall back” The enemy was, already behind our line and many of the right flank company, marching directly into their hands, became prisoners. A like fate, to less extent, befell all the companies. Even Co. H, on the left, lost four men. The regiment was forced from its position and lost, temporarily, its organization.

Within a few rods of the original position, Lieutenant R. P. Wheeler, aid to General Heckman, made a zealous attempt to rally the men and form them for organized resistance. A
number halted and fell into line. Voices raised in entreaty and command attracted the attention of
the enemy, who sent in a volley. Lieutenant Wheeler fell, and, with him, ceased our attempt at
holding that line.

A little band of devoted spirits, including the color guard, determined to do their best to
save the regimental colors. They got into a snarl of brambly undergrowth, and, when they had
extricated themselves, were surprised, on a sudden lightening of the fog, by the sight of a rebel
line, with five colors, within as many rods of them. They kept up a steady fire, and the rebels,
perhaps still unable to see how small a force was behind our colors, advanced but slowly.

Sergeant David Wallis, of Co. F carried the National flag. Wrapping it around the staff, grasping
the staff by the lance-end and trailing it behind him, to avoid catching in the bushes, he put his
long legs to good use. Running away obliquely, he escaped injury from the volley sent after him
(although two bullets tore his clothes) and saved the flag. Perhaps the others might still have
escaped but for the obstinacy of Corporal Fernald of Co. G, who curried the State flag. He was
so convinced that the line, in sight through the fog, was of our friends, that he actually made it
necessary for the others to use force to prevent him from going over to the enemy. This delay
brought the enemy’s line so near, that, in the increasing light, they saw the great disparity of the
forces, and demanded a surrender. To this our squad, hoping to gain a little time, answered with
a volley. The return fire, coming from the whole rebel line, killed seven and wounded three.

Of the four still in condition to defend the State-flag was private William D. Cole of Co.
E. Early in the fight he had received a flesh wound in the left upper arm. This did not prevent
him from keeping his rifle going till the barrel was so hot that he hardly dared load again. At his
feet, lay his son, Edwin L. Cole of Co. E, disabled by a wound in the leg. Hoping still to delay
the advancing line, the elder Cole tried “one more shot” at the color-bearer and missed. The
return volley left Cole on the ground riddled with balls. At last the rebel line charged forward,
captured the flag, and made prisoners of Corporal Fernald of Co. G, Corporal Smith of Co. E,
and Private Henry Pratt of the same company who, without a rifle himself, had been very
efficient in tearing cartridges for Cole, one effective rifle in the group.

Captain Raymond of Co. G, following the retreating regiment, stopped to help a wounded
man, Bray of his company. Concluding, from the bloody torrent gushing from the man’s breast,
that he could do no good, he rose to leave him, and found the rebel line, with colors, close upon
him. His contemptuous refusal to surrender brought a volley upon him, which tore his clothes,
carried away his sword-belt and almost blinded him with the dust and bits of bark torn from
neighboring trees. Yielding to first impulse, he opened a retuned fire from his revolver, but
speedily recognizing the odds against him, he left the field in the hands of the enemy and
escaped into the favoring fog.

He soon came across a group surrounding the wounded Wheeler, who was very urgent
that the regiment should not suffer for his sake. He said that he was mortally wounded and might
as well be left to die; that the attempt to carry him from the field would at least endanger his
bearers, and might be disastrous to the regiment. He took out his watch, diary, etc., and,
consigning these to his friends, begged them to leave him to his fate. Captain Raymond would
hear of no such sacrifice, but saw the unselfish hero safely on his way to an ambulance and the
rear.

Soon after, hearing a familiar voice, in phrases which the friends of Colonel Chambers
can readily supply, from thicket which he was passing, Captain Raymond entered and found the
Lieutenant Colonel’s stretcher bearers lost, and despairing of finding their way to the hospital.
These, too, he set on their right way.
Before leaving the battle-ground it may be well to make record of the final experiences of the Coles of Co. E. Though the son had but one wound, in the leg, the father was wounded as he may expect to be who undertakes, single handed, to resist a brigade at short range. Early in the action, a musket-ball passed through his left upper arm. The shot which at last disabled him came from a “buck and ball” cartridge. The ball traversed the abdominal cavity and carried away a bit of the hipbone. The buck-shot, four in number, passed through the anterior walls of the abdomen. While lying helpless, a stray ball came along and piercing nine, still unread, letters, in his blouse pocket, entered, without penetrating this left arm again. Two of the buckshot emerged by one wound of exit and the last ball fell from the shallow wound it had made. That leaves twelve bleeding wounds.

They had fallen in the open, and, when the fog had finally disappeared, found the heat of the sun and the thirst from their wounds unbearable and tried to reach the shade. No sooner were they seen, erect, than the rebels made them prisoners and took them, incredible as it may seem, mostly on foot to the steamboat which carried them to Richmond. (Emmerton, 1886, p 181-191)

The record of the casualties at Drury’s Bluff must always share the uncertainty which falls to all battles where the ground is left in the hands of the enemy.

The regimental record, as published in the Adj. General Rep. “Massachusetts in the Civil War,” gives 89 killed, wounded and missing. Many men known to have been very seriously wounded, including, of course, all who could not help themselves nor even be helped from the field were reported “taken prisoners,” and, very properly, for some of them are men today. As time went on some of these were paroled and brought us news of the fate of some of their comrades. I assume that all, of whom no word ever came from the rebel hospitals and prisons, died on the field of battle. (Emmerton, 1886, p 194)

It appears then, that of about 220 in the fight, 13 were killed on or near the field of battle, 10 are known to have died of their wounds, 17 others were wounded and 51 taken prisoners. Of these 14 were paroled, 33 are known to have died in prison and four are (at date) uncertain. (Emmerton, 1886, p 197)
Company I, 23rd Massachusetts
Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
4:30 a.m. June 3, 1864

I Corps – Anderson
Field’s Division
Law’s Brigade
4th AL
15th AL
44th AL
47th AL
48th AL

XVIII Corps - Smith
2nd Division – Martindale
1st Brigade - Stannard
23rd Mass
25th Mass
27th Mass
9th NJ
55th PA

Ipswich Killed
Dow, Charles H. 18  Killed at Cold Harbor, Va. 6/3/1864
After the Second Battle of Drewry’s Bluff, General Grant moved Major General William Smith’s XVIII Corps by navy transport from Bermuda Hundred to White House Landing. From there the XVIII Corps marched swiftly to join the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, Virginia. One man from Ipswich was killed at this battle. The following is from General Stannard’s official report on the battle of Cold Harbor.

“Report of operations of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 18th Corps Army of the Potomac, from the 31st of May, when we landed at the White House, to the 20th of June when relieved from the command and assigned to the 1st Division.”

“Captain,

In obedience to orders from Division Headquarters, that portion of the 1st Brigade which landed from transports, consisting of the 27th Mass., 55th Penn., 23rd and 25th Mass. Reg’ts, marched a 3 p.m. on the 31st of May, preceded by the 2nd Brigade from White House Landing, on the Pamunkey River, in the direction of New Castle. The 9th N. Jersey Reg’t of this Brigade had not yet arrived. At 11 p.m. the command bivouacked in line of battle on the left of the road and parallel with it. The 25th Mass. Reg’t was placed on picket. At 7 ½ a.m. of the 1st of June, resumed the march, arriving at Coal Harbor, about 3 p.m. At 4 ½ p.m., the command having been moved to the extreme right of our Corps line, the 55th Penn., was formed in line of battle on our right, and the three remaining regiments, by division en masse were posted in echelon from right to left.

A few moments later, a division of the 27th, Major Walker, were deployed as skirmishers to cover the right and flank of the Division, and, at the same time, the 25th, Colonel Pickett, were ordered to dislodge the enemy from a small redoubt in our front, which they easily accomplished. The remainder of the 27th was sent to the support of a battery of artillery.

The whole command now moved forward, the 26th Mass. on the right, joined by the 55th Penn. and 23rd Mass. on its left, the left of our line serving as a support to our first line which now became heavily engaged. The command lay in this position till eight p.m. when it was, by the direction of the General commanding Division, moved to the right, where it occupied throughout the night a line of rifle pits from which the enemy had previously been driven, with a strong picket, consisting of three companies of the 25th Mass., in our front. The command lay in the position above indicated throughout the day, on the 2nd, and about 9 p.m., was ordered to extend its line, by deployment to the right, to form a junction with the 6th Corps and cover the movement of trains.

We lay in this position until daybreak on the 3rd, when, the trains having passed, our intervals were closed to the left, and, at 4 a.m., the whole command moved to the left. Having moved about half a mile, the Brigade was formed en masse by division, the 27th Mass. leading, and, moving rapidly across an open field under a sharp artillery fire, entered a piece of woods through which we moved in the same formation, our left resting upon the edge of a ravine. The column was formed in the following order, 27th Mass., Major Walker; 25th Mass., Colonel Picket 23rd Mass., Colonel Elwell and 55th Penn., Captain Shearer. The 27th Mass. was now deployed as skirmishers, and, moving up cautiously arrived at a distance of 350 yards of the enemy’s works, when the command was ordered to charge over an intervening rifle pit and carry the works by storm.

The works, at this point, consisted of strong rifle-pits, converging to a small earthwork, mounting three light field guns, directly in our front, on the further side of a deep ravine, and situated at the convergence of an angle, the apex of which was towards the enemy. As soon as
the intervening rifle-pit was cleared, and my command reached the edge of the ravine. It became at once evident, in view of the converging fire of musketry and the direct fire of artillery which was cutting down each successive division as it rose the knoll, that it would be impossible for a sufficient number of men to reach the works, to produce any effect upon the enemy, and, as no concert of action on the part of other commands was apparent, I ordered the remnant of my command to retire to the rifle-pits, which they did in good order, holding the advanced line for more than two hours, when, having strengthened my second line with the 9th N. Jersey Vol., who had opportunely arrived, I withdrew to that line.

My loss in this movement was 31 commissioned officers, including all my staff, and 462 enlisted men. My command held this position until 8 p.m., when it was relieved by other troops and fell back to the second line of rifle pits.

On the morning of the 4th inst. the 89th N. Y. Vol. Inf’y reported to me, thus strengthening my command considerably. From this date till Saturday the 11th, my command occupied these rifle-pits, during which time, I alternated with the 2nd Brigade, furnishing picket in front of our works. Nothing of note occurred during this time. My casualties were small, amounting to 8 officers and 60 men. On Saturday, the 11th, moved my command up to the first line, relieving Colonel Steadman, 2nd Brigade. Remained there till Sunday evening. At 9 p.m. of this date, in obedience to orders previously received, I withdrew the main portion of my command from the rifle-pits, leaving my picket and the 55th Penn. Regiment as a support thereto, and marched rapidly to White House Landing where I arrived at 5 a.m. on the 13th.” (Emmerton, 1886, p 206-207)

The following excerpt was taken from the book, “Wearing the Blue; Twenty-Fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry,” written by Waldo Denny in 1879. The regimental history of the 23rd Massachusetts was written by the regimental surgeon and does not contain much about the Battle of Cold Harbor. I have included this excerpt because the 25th served in the same brigade and fought in front of the 23rd.

Long before daylight of June 3rd, 1864 General Smith and his staff were mounted and prepared for the great events of the day that was soon to dawn. About five o’clock, the opening guns booming along from the left of Hancock’s Corps, indicated that the moment for battle had come. Men sprang to their feet, tightly grasping their muskets - officers gave their orders in whispers - the movement infantry commenced, while cannon roared about them. Forward moved the divisions. With loud cheers they rushed on and saw lines of impregnable works - cannon to the left of them, to their right and in their front, and over the earthworks, men standing ready to receive them with the bayonet. As they advanced, they saw dead men behind them, dead men to the right and left - wounded men creeping to the rear or trying to find shelter from other wounds. The loud-mouthed cannon roared, musketry in the hands of fifty thousand foemen joined the volume of sound that swelled the note of death. With this was heard sometimes above the din of battle, the voices of officers giving the orders, the cries of distress, and the yells of those who looked out from impregnable positions. (Denny, 1879, p 312)

While the Eighteenth Corps as a body, made an advance in order to engage the enemy all along his line in front of the corps, the principal work to be accomplished, was a special effort to carry one of the strongest positions on the enemy’s line. To Heckman’s Brigade (commanded by General Stannard) was assigned the duty of attempting an impossibility, for as well might an
Erie Canal-boat with a single bow-gun, try to capture Gibraltar, as attempt to take by the assault of one small brigade, the position against which Heckman’s “Star” soldiers were to be hurled.

When Smith received orders to assault this position, he was directed to put in his “best brigade.” None other would do, and, as the General said, in remarking upon it before the battle, it was simply an order to slaughter his best troops. There was no discretion left with him.

The brigade was considerably to the right of the position to be assaulted. The regiments formed by divisions and marched left obliquely, until reaching about the point of attack. The regiments, or at least the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts which was in advance, passed the rear of a wooded elevation into a small ravine, through which extended a ditch about eighteen inches wide, and of equal depth. Reaching about the termination of the elevation of land between the enemy's works and the regiment, an oblique movement to the right was made, followed immediately by a charge of the brigade. Colonel Pickett at the head of the battalion moving under a severe fire, supported by Moulton and Attwood, and the line officers in their places, as soon as the oblique was completed, swung his sword and gave the Order - “Forward! double-quick! charge!” The charge was impetuous - there was no holding back - no faltering, every man moved forward-forward to attain the victory, but as the ocean billow, wave upon wave, pushes madly before the storm - wind and dashes against New England’s rock - bound coast - desperately as Napoleon stormed the bridge of Lodi, moved forward the Star Brigade of the Eighteenth Corps.

Heckman’s Star Brigade as it moved to the charge at Cold Harbor, composed only a small body of troops, some of the battalions, as for instance, the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, being mere skeletons of regiments, and the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, absent on board of a transport in the river, did not arrive in season to participate. The battalions engaged were as follows: Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Pickett; Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Elwell; Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Major Walker, and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Nesbett.

The failure of the attempt made with the utmost gallantry, a gallantry that received the warmest applause of the commanding General, is only an additional evidence of the folly which assigns the duty of carrying by assault, the most impregnable position of the enemy, to a single brigade (not as large as a full regiment) without support. It may be the most valiant brigade of the army, and none exceeded Heckman’s Brigade in discipline or prowess - it was the “best” of the Eighteenth Corps - but, was it much less than slaughter to have the best or the poorest into such a position without support?

Heckman’s noble brigade, almost every man a Hercules, was powerless under the terrible artillery fire from the front and the flanks, and the galling fusillade poured directly into its advancing line.

The position assaulted by Heckman’s Brigade was an important point as commanding the road to Gaines’ Mill, a route which Grant determined should be opened to allow the onward march to Richmond. Describing the position in its front, there was first a large opening, then a piece of timber land, beyond this a growth of small trees bordering a line of earthworks which had been used by the enemy- beyond these works was an open, level space, of about one hundred yards in width, perhaps less, on the opposite side of which was a ravine, through which the brigade moved on its way to assault; the ravine was fringed by a long narrow knoll, covered with trees, upon the crest of which hundreds of men were killed and wounded. Crossing this knoll, was the open space of less than one hundred yards in width, upon the opposite side of which, was the enemy. Behind works made of earth and logs, the right and left turned so as to enfilade our
line, the enemy in these works being about fifteen feet above the second line of works, formerly used by the enemy, and behind which our troops formed as soon as they could get away from the knoll. The works were mounted with guns having a perfect sweep against our brigade. Major Attwood, who gallantly charged with many of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts over the crest of the knoll, counted nine Confederate battalion flags in our front. It was near this spot that many of our officers and men were wounded and killed, though some fell among the rifle-pits on the left of the knoll and others upon the cart-path, which extended to an angle in the enemy’s line of works. (Denny, 1879, p 314-317)
Company I, 23rd Massachusetts
Battle of Petersburg, Va.
7-9 p.m June, 15 1864.

Johnson’s Division
Wise’s Brigade
26th VA
34th VA
46th VA
59th VA

XVIII Corps - Smith
2nd Division – Martindale
1st Brigade - Stannard
23rd Mass
25th Mass
27th Mass
9th NJ
55th PA

Ipswich Killed
Barker, John A. 42 Died of disease 8/30/1864
Jewett, John H. 20 Died of disease 4/5/1864
Shattuck, William W. 21 Killed at Petersburg, Va. 7/20/1864
After the battle of Cold Harbor, the XVIII Corps moved again by navy transport, this time to City Point, Virginia to help lead the assaults on Petersburg, Virginia, which is located at the juncture of the James and Appomattox rivers. At the same time the entire Army of the Potomac moved overland south to help attack Petersburg, which was a vital railroad center for Richmond. The following account of the assault that the 23rd Massachusetts made on June 15th is from the book, “Wearing the Blue; Twenty-Fifth Mass. Volunteer Infantry,” written by Waldo Denny in 1879. The regimental history of the 23rd Massachusetts does not contain much about this battle; therefore, I have included this because the 25th served in the same brigade and fought next to the 23rd during this battle.

At about twenty minutes after six on the evening of this day, June 15th the sudden booming of cannon was heard upon the left of our line. It came from a battery of the First Division of Hancock’s Second Corps, (the first division of that corps to arrive in front of Petersburg.) The cannonading soon became general. Our guns poured a terrific fire into the battery upon the hill which was soon silenced, after which, the two-gun battery on the plain was attended to with the same result, and at seven o’clock, p.m., our line advanced, having remained inactive in the field, without firing a gun, for twelve weary hours.

Reaching the fortifications of Petersburg early in the morning of the 15th, it is, perhaps, true that Smith found the works stronger than he had anticipated. He saw well built trenches, and redans protected by ditches and ravines, the approach to which on the right, was over a long, flat, open space, the troops having no protection, and exposed to the well-directed fire of the artillery in the works. The centre, presented a stronger line of earthworks, and attempts to place our batteries in position were defeated by the enemy’s closely directed fire.

Aside however from the artillery of the enemy, the defenders behind the earthworks were not numerous. There were very few soldiers present for the defense of Petersburg, not a single brigade of Lee’s army having crossed the Appomattox until late on the evening of the 15th. Those behind the enemy’s works were mostly the militiamen and boys, pushed into the intrenchments upon the emergency. The morning of June 15th was evidently Smith’s golden opportunity; but he hesitated and waited for reinforcements. Hancock crossed the James river early on the morning of the 15th, and rested quietly in the green fields bordering its right bank. It was possible for him to have had his advanced divisions at Petersburg before noon. He states that the order he that day received from Grant, was the first intimation he had that he was to assist in Smith’s movement upon Petersburg.

The three divisions of the Eighteenth Corps advanced about seven o’clock, as before stated. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts moved forward nearly a mile, halting where a road crossed the fields. Parkhurst moved forward to reconnoiter and thought he saw evidence that the two-gun battery, now but a short distance in front and to the right, had been deserted. The firing from those guns had ceased. Stannard having given his consent, Parkhurst directed First-Sergeant Samuel H. Putnam, then commanding Company A, to move forward. The company went at double-quick over the field where the shells were bursting and the shot was falling like hail; but “forward” was the word, and over the breastwork they went, only to find that the enemy, demoralized, had deserted their guns, which proved to be two Napoleons and caissons complete. Officer Putnam sent back word to Parkhurst that he had taken two of the enemy’s guns, whereupon Captain Harrington was ordered forward with a number of men, and the guns were drawn into our lines. These guns had annoyed our soldiers all day, and it gave our regiment not a little gratification to see them turned against the enemy. The capture of these guns occurred at
about nine o’clock, p.m. The moon, nearly at its full, cast a mellow light over the scene, while
the early evening dews and the cooler night air was refreshing to men who had been prostrated
all day under the burning rays of a hot June sun. At half-past nine o’clock, a steady roll of
musketry was heard at some distance to the left, and then everything was silent, and at half after
ten o’clock, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts retired some distance and sank down into the wet
grass, anxious only for a little rest and sleep. But this was not to be, for the regiment, with a
Pennsylvania battalion, was ordered upon the picket line, Captain Parkhurst being appointed
officer of the day.

As a result of the movement between six and nine and one-half o’clock, p.m., when the
divisions of Martindale, Brooks and Hincks pressed forward, the enemy was driven from his
rifle-pits, four redoubts and a line of intrenchments two and one-half miles in extent, twenty
guns, three hundred prisoners and a battle-flag were captured.

Having secured those results, it is probable if Smith had pushed on, Petersburg, defended
by a weak line of infantry, might have been taken. Smith, however, as he says in his report,
“deemed it wiser to hold what he had, than, by attempting to reach the bridges [that spanned the
Appomattox at Petersburg] to lose what we had gained and have the troops meet with disaster.”
(Denny, 1879, p 346-348)
Medal of Honor, Joseph S. Manning  
Company K, 29th Massachusetts  
Battle of Fort Sanders  
Siege of Knoxville Tn.  
5 a.m. November 29th 1863  

Joseph Stockwell Manning grew up in Ipswich and worked as a clerk. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private into Company K of the 29th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry on November 25, 1861. He was engaged as a sharpshooter at the battle of Hampton Roads Va., better known as the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the first battle with iron ships. He was cited for helping prevent the capture of the crew of the USS Congress, which had been sunk by the CSS Merrimac. He also took part with his regiment in the battles of Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Knoxville, Fort Sanders, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg. Manning was awarded a Medal of Honor by Congress for his actions on November 29, 1863 at the battle of Fort Sanders. During the battle, Manning jumped over the parapet, entering the ditch, and captured the 16th Georgia’s flag. He transferred to Company H of the 36th Massachusetts on January 29, 1864. He was discharged on August 15, 1864 as a private due to the expiration of his term of service. After he returned to Ipswich, he worked in Boston in the wholesale grocery business. He held a position at the State House for many years. He died on December 27, 1905 and is buried in the High Street Cemetery in Ipswich. The following is Joseph Manning’s story, some of it in his own words on what he did in order to receive the Medal of Honor from the book, “Deeds of Valor,” by Walter Beyer and Oscar Keydel written in 1901.

Knoxville - On the 4th of September, 1863, Burnside with about 12,000 troops entered Knoxville, Tenn., and immediately began to strengthen the defenses around the city, so that by the 17th of November he had shut himself up. He held the city and the surrounding country, though the nearest Union forces were in the vicinity of Missionary Ridge.

Burnside being thus isolated, Bragg sent Longstreet against him with 20,000 troops, and on the 29th of November Longstreet began a terrific artillery fire upon the Union works. Burnside, however, held his fire until four Confederate brigades advanced to charge upon the parapet, when he opened up with his guns with such deadly effect that Longstreet was compelled to withdraw, leaving behind more than 1,000 killed and wounded, while his own loss was less than twenty.
Sherman’s army, which had in the meantime been ordered to the relief of Burnside, had forced its marches in order to arrive at Knoxville before it was too late, but was met by an officer of Burnside’s staff, who announced that Longstreet had been utterly repulsed.

When Sherman entered the city he was greatly surprised to find that the garrison was not starved and demoralized but that Burnside’s army was well supplied with rations, furnished by Union sympathizers in the South.

Burnside’s loss during the Knoxville campaign was about 600; Longstreet’s was more than 1,000. (Beyer & Keydel, 1901, p 295)

A COLOSSAL BLUFF

Private Joseph S. Manning of the Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, had the singular good fortune to capture a flag from the midst of two hundred rebels. He gives the following account of it:

“My regiment was with General Burnside at Knoxville, East Tenn., from November 17th till December 5, 1863, and during all that time we were continually under fire from the rifle-pits of the enemy, which were being drawn closer to our earthworks day by day. On the night of November 28th a furious assault was made upon the left of our line, and our pickets were driven in, contesting the ground step by step. My regiment was ordered to the rear of our principal earthwork, Fort Sanders, where we remained nearly all night. Just before daylight the enemy made a demonstration at the extreme left of our line and my regiment was hurried off to strengthen that point.”

“It was a bitterly cold night, and I had gone to the rear to warm myself at a fire, there, and when I came back I found that the regiment had gone. Just then the enemy opened a fierce fire of artillery and the musketry on the fort, as a prelude to our assault, so I stayed where I was. The rebel infantry pored in upon us, scaling the parapet and climbing through the embrasures, but as fast as they did so, we shot them down, and they rolled back into the ditch, which surrounded the fort. One color-bearer planted his flag upon the parapet, but immediately it was snatched away, and he was shot dead. Never in my life did I experience such a savage feeling. It seemed to me that I could not load and fire fast enough, and although my fingers were numb with cold, I was in a fever of excitement.”

“This assault was repulsed, but another was immediately made by fresh troops. Three of the enemy’s colors were planted upon the parapet, but were quickly shot away, and a hand-to-hand fight followed, the officers using their swords, the men their bayonets and the butts of their guns. Even the artillerymen took part, using their axes and the rammers of their guns as weapons, the enemy being finally obliged to withdraw, after losing heavily.”

“The retreating rebels took a position a short distance from the fort, and for a time kept up a scattering fire, aided by their artillery. General Ferrero, who commanded the fort called out: ‘There are lots of them in the ditch. Go out and get them.’ A detail from our regiment was sent to the left, and one from the Second Michigan to the right to sweep the ditch. The first detail
entered the ditch from the rifle pits on the left and passed around the salient of the fort. I wanted to go with them but was quite a distance away when they started, and as I saw I could not catch up by following, I adopted another plan.”

“Waiting until I thought, they had entered the ditch, I jumped upon the parapet, slid down the outside of the fort and landed among the rebels. I was the only Yankee in sight. Hearing the detail from my regiment cheering to the left, I demanded the surrender of those about me, and they threw down their guns. I pushed towards a color-bearer who was attempting to hide his colors and with my bayonet at his breast, I demanded his surrender. He handed over the colors, which were those of the Sixteenth Georgia, and I took him prisoner. Our detail arrived just then, and turning my prisoner over to them, he was marched back along with some 200 others, through the ditch into the works. We also recovered another rebel flag from under the dead body of the color-bearer.”

“A wounded rebel in the ditch asked me to take him inside the works as he was in danger of being shot where he lay. I made him climb over the dead and wounded who lay in great numbers at this angle of the fort. I passed up the colors to him and told him to stand where he was till I climbed up. Then I placed the colors and my gun over my left shoulder and supported him with my right arm, thus exposing him to the rebel fire. They seemed to recognize him, for not a shot was fired at us, as we walked a distance of over a hundred yards along the front of the rebel line. When I got the wounded man into our works, I turned and waved the colors to the rebels, who saluted me with a volley, and the bullets whistled about my ears. I did not stop there any longer than was necessary, but got down behind the earthworks.”

“On arriving at headquarters, General Burnside received the colors, took me by the hand and complimented me in the most flattering language.” (Beyer & Keydel, 1901, p 293-295)

Medal of Honor, Thomas F. Ellsworth  
Company I, 55th Massachusetts

Thomas F. Ellsworth grew up on the corner of Hovey and Water Street in Ipswich and he was a clerk. At the age of twenty one, he enlisted on August 8, 1862 as a private along with twenty other men from Ipswich. They were replacements assigned to Company K of the 2nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. It is not clear if Ellsworth and the other replacements arrived in time to join the 2nd Mass. in the charge through the cornfield at the battle of Antietam, Md. in September of 1862. They were with the regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. in December 1862 and at Chancellorsville, Va. in May 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. in July of 1863, Thomas Ellsworth was wounded in the ankle and was promoted to corporal for bravery. On December 30, 1863 he resigned from the 2nd Mass. and enlisted as a white officer, 2nd Lieutenant in Company I of the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The 55th Mass. was the second “Negro” (black) regiment to be recruited in the north. On June 20, 1864 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and on December 1, 1864 he was promoted to Captain for bravery at the battle of Honey Hill, S.C. He received his discharge June 19, 1865 by reason of the close of the war. Ellsworth was in the south for a while after the close of the war, and after his return to Ipswich, he was appointed to a position in the Boston Custom House which he held for many years. Later he moved to Pasadena, California, where he owned a business as a builder. He died on August 29, 1911 and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Pasadena, California. Thomas Ellsworth is noted for two events: first for his involvement in the court-martial of Wallace Baker, and second for receiving the Medal of Honor at the battle of Honey Hill, S.C.

The following excerpt is a summary of the transcripts of the court-martial of twenty year old Wallace Baker, found in the National Archives. This is the first court-martial of a black soldier which ended with the execution of the soldier. Wallace Baker mutinied against 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Ellsworth while at camp on Folly Island, South Carolina on May 1, 1864. Baker, a black farmer from Hopkinsville, Tennessee, who according to his fellow soldiers’, was awkward and quarrelsome. Baker lost his temper when Ellsworth sent him to his quarters for arriving at company inspection unprepared. Baker returned before Ellsworth dismissed the company and the lieutenant repeatedly ordered Baker back to his tent. In response, Baker muttered that he would “be dammed” before doing so, and he then exclaimed, “I won’t stand to attention for you or any other damned white officer.” At that, Ellsworth angrily seized Baker by the collar and shoved him toward his tent. Baker knocked Ellsworth’s hands away and struck him twice in the face. Ellsworth drew his sword, but Baker seized it and struck him several more times, exclaiming, “You damned white officer, do you think that you can strike me, and I not strike you back again? I will do it. I’m damned if I don’t.” Two nearby black sergeants ignored Ellsworth’s pleas for assistance. Captain John Gordon rushed to assist; eventually they gained the advantage, seized Baker by the neck, and escorted him to the guardhouse.

Wallace Baker was tried on the charge of mutiny on June 16, 1864. The trial records and the regimental history make it clear that the presiding officers searched for any mitigating grounds to prevent the inevitable. The court-martial felt that Baker’s actions were because of the ongoing crisis over unequal pay. At the time, a white soldier was paid $13 a month, while a black soldier was paid $10. However there could be no denying that Baker had committed
mutiny and struck an officer; in military code the penalty was death. The court-martial found Wallace Baker guilty of mutiny and ordered him “to be shot to death with musketry.”

Company I, 55th Massachusetts
Battle of Honey Hill
Grahamville S.C.
November 30, 1864

The second event for which Thomas Ellsworth was noted, is his action on November 30, 1864 at the battle of Honey Hill, S.C. After capturing Atlanta, Union General Sherman led his army on its march to the sea through Georgia to Savanna. Just before Sherman’s army arrived in Savanna, 5,500 troops under Major General John G. Foster that were besieging Charleston,
South Carolina made an expedition to cut the Charleston and Savanna Railroad to support the troop movements of General Sherman. At half-past two in the morning of November 29th, Ellsworth and the 55th Massachusetts set sail from Hilton Head. They made their way up the Broad River to Boyd’s Landing where they debarked at about eight in the morning. They marched about five miles to the west toward Grahamville and came upon earthworks on a rise locally known as Honey Hill. The 1st Brigade attacked the earthworks first.

Shortly after the 1st Brigade was repulsed, the 2nd Brigade, to which the 55th was attached, attacked on the right of the road through dense swampy woods. They made three separate charges, during the last one, five companies of the 55th made it across a marshy brook at the base of the confederates earthworks, losing over a hundred men killed and wounded in less than five minutes. The brigade commander, Colonel Hartwell, was wounded in the hand, and as he turned to go to the rear, his horse was killed and fell on him in the road. Hartwell would have fallen into the hands of the enemy but for the bravery of Lieutenant Ellsworth. He turned back under a terrific fire and with the assistance of one of his men, partly lifted the horse and pulled out Hartwell. Just then the black soldier was killed instantly by an artillery shell. Ellsworth dragged Hartwell back across the brook, into the woods and to the rear, meanwhile Hartwell was wounded twice more by minie balls. Thirty-one years later on November 18, 1895 Thomas Ellsworth was awarded the Medal of Honor by Congress for his actions in saving Colonel Hartwell’s life.
48th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Infantry)
Enlisted for Nine Months

Fifty-three men from Ipswich served in the 48th Massachusetts, forty-eight of whom were in Company D. They served for nine months, enlisting on August 29, 1862. They mustered in on September 26, 1862 and mustered out on September 3, 1863. They served primarily in General Banks’ campaign to capture the lower Mississippi, which took place at the same time as Grant’s celebrated campaign to capture the middle Mississippi at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The following is a short history of the Forty-Eighth from the seven-volume book, “Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861 – 1865,” written by Thomas Higginson in 1896.

The 48th Regt. Mass. Vol. Mil. was originally intended to be an Essex County regiment, and its units began to assemble at Camp Lander, Wenham, in September, 1862, Hon. Eben F. Stone of Newburyport, the commandant of the camp, later became colonel of the 48th Regiment. Recruiting proceeded slowly, and when on Dec. 4 the regiment was transferred to Camp Meigs, Readville, only eight companies had been organized and mustered into the service.

At the time of this transfer two of these companies, which had been raised in Lawrence, were detached from the 48th and assigned to the 4th Regiment, the six remaining companies becoming Co’s. “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, “E”, and “F” of the 48th.

Contemporaneous with the organization of the above units, six companies, having the same company letters and composed mostly of men of Irish birth or parentage, had been recruited by Mr. James O’Brien at Camp Joe Hooker, Lakeville, with the purpose of forming a new Irish regiment to be known as the 55th. There being urgent need for the 48th Regiment to form a part of the Banks expedition to Louisiana, the six companies raised by Mr. O’Brien were transferred to Readville, and there by a special order dated Dec. 13, 1862, they were consolidated into four companies and assigned to the 48th, becoming Co’s. “G”, “H”, “I”, and “K” of that regiment.

This consolidation and transfer caused great dissatisfaction in the companies thus affected and resulted in the resignation of several commissioned officers and the desertion of a considerable number of enlisted men. Mr. O’Brien, who had raised the Lakeville companies, showed throughout a most excellent spirit, accepted the lieutenant colonelcy of the 48th Regiment, and, as we shall see, died a most gallant soldier’s death in the first assault on Port Hudson.

Under command of Colonel Stone, on Dec. 27, the regiment left for New York, and there two days later embarked on the steamer Constellation bound for New Orleans, which place was reached Feb. 1. From New Orleans it was shortly sent to Baton Rouge where it was assigned to Col. Chapin’s (1st) Brigade of Genl. Augur’s (1st) Division, the 49th Mass. Regt. being in the same brigade.

About the middle of March the 48th took part in a demonstration against Port Hudson, Louisiana in cooperation with the attempt of Admiral Farragut to pass the batteries with his fleet. Returning to Baton Rouge, March 20, the regiment remained there doing guard duty until May 18 when it was attached to Col. Dudley’s (3rd) Brigade and joined in the expedition to Port Hudson. At Plains Store, May 21, the 3rd Brigade was sharply engaged, supported by the 1st Brigade, the 48th losing two killed, seven wounded, and eleven prisoners.
On May 24, the regiment arrived in front of Port Hudson. An assault having been ordered for the 27th, in response to a call for volunteers to lead the storming party, Lieut. Col. O’Brien and 92 officers and men of the 48th responded. In the assault, which took place in the mid afternoon of the 27th, the storming column and the main line became intermingled, confusion ensued, and the attack failed, Lieut. Col. O’Brien and six others of the 48th being killed and 41 wounded.

From June 5 to 13, the regiment was again at Plains Store, Louisiana. It was then ordered to the Union left and temporarily attached to Emory’s (3rd) Division with which it took part in the assault of June 14 losing two killed and eleven wounded. On the day following the assault it returned to the 1st Brigade and with it did duty in the trenches in front of Port Hudson until July 9 when the city surrendered.

On July 13, the 48th was engaged on Bayou Lafourche a few miles from Donaldsonville, Louisiana losing three killed, seven wounded, and twenty-three prisoners. The prisoners were soon paroled by the enemy and four days later rejoined the regiment at Donaldsonville. On August 1, it returned to Baton Rouge.

At this place the regiment remained in camp from August 1 to 9, when it boarded the transport Sunny South, and started for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the 17th. Here it entrained for Boston where it arrived August 23. The men were now furloughed until the 3rd of September when they reassembled at Camp Lander, Wenham, and were mustered out of the service. (Higginson Volume IV, 1896, P 430-431)
Company D, 48th Massachusetts
Assault on Port Hudson, La. May 27, 1863

1st Division - Augur
3rd Brigade - Dudley
2nd LA
21st ME
48th MA
49th MA
116th NY

1st Div. Augur

Ipswich
Morley, George W. 19 Died of wounds 7/19/1863 Donaldsonville, La.
Men Wounded from Ipswich

Brown, Jesse T. 22 Wounded 5/7/1863 Port Hudson, La.
Hale, Ezra Jr. 17 Wounded under right arm at Port Hudson, La.
Morley, George W. 19 Wounded 7/13/1863 at Donaldsonville La.
Sherbourne, George W. 25 Wounded accidentally in the hip

Men Captured from Ipswich

Burnham, Nathaniel 21 Captured 7/13/1863 Donaldsonville La., Paroled
Towle, Jenness 39 Captured 7/13/1863 Donaldsonville La., Paroled

The following account of the May 27, 1863 assault on the confederate defenses at Port Hudson, Louisiana is from the book “History of the Forty-Eighth Regiment M.V.M. During the Civil War” written by Albert Plummer in 1907.

May 27. Before the men had had their breakfast orders were received to assault the enemy’s works. Immediately we advanced quietly to the extreme edge of the woods where we laid our arms till about 2 o’clock in the afternoon, the “Forlorn Hope” (the nick name of the volunteer assaulting party leading the brigade) under command of Lieutenant Colonel O’Brien in the advance. At that hour and before the main line had fairly formed for the assault we received a volley from the enemy’s guns and at the same time the zip of the rebel bullets was getting unpleasantly frequent. General Augur (the commander of the 1st Division), who stood very near, seeing the men dodge their heads at the disagreeable sound said, “No use boys to dodge them after you hear them,” a fact we soon learned by experience. The “Forlorn Hope” had commenced the charge, O’Brien saying, “Come boys! pick up your bundles and follow me,” and General Augur gave the command, “Forward the Brigade,” and the whole brigade advanced into the “slashings.” The whole forest of large trees and small had been felled and the limbs lopped off and left upon the ground, which was entirely covered with the stumps, logs and brush; and through this almost impenetrable Cheveux de Frise, the men attempted to charge, and over which a perfect storm of shell, canister and rifle bullets flew like hail; no formation could be maintained over such grounds and in a few moments it was every one for himself. The “Forlorn Hope” and the main line became inextricably mixed, and advanced together. Charged nearly up to the rebel works, but the fire was so severe that human endurance was not equal to the task set for us, and the men were compelled to drop behind stumps and logs, and take advantage of any shelter to be found, and acted as sharpshooters, hoping that reinforcements might be sent up and continue the assault. The 2nd Louisiana from Dudley’s brigade came up the road later, but too late to be of any service, and the assault was abandoned, and the men dropped back individually to their old line as best they could. Colonel Chapin, 116th New York, commanding the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel O’Brien, 48th Massachusetts, commanding the “Forlorn Hope,” and many others were killed; Captain Rogers, Co. H, Captain Smith, Co. I, Lieutenants. Morrison, Frawley, Maginnis, Ricker, Bassett and Harding, and many others wounded, and a large number of the rank and file of the regiment were killed or more or less seriously wounded; Lieut. Ricker suffered the amputation of his leg. As we came back from the front, we had our first sight of the dreadful effects of a battle and burial of the dead in one line, about twenty dead bodies lying at the side of the road, and the long trench all ready to receive them. Poor fellows, with no coffin and no shroud but the blue uniform in which they had shed their blood for the flag they loved.
May 28. Ambulances and stretchers under flags of truce have been going all night, bringing in the bodies of the dead and wounded. Colonel Chapin’s body has been sent to New Orleans. Lieutenant Colonel O’Brien’s body has just been found in the most advanced line. When his clothes were opened the bullet, which, penetrated, his body fell out, it having passed entirely through him and flattened up against a steel vest, which he wore into the battle. He recklessly exposed himself and lost his life by so doing, seeking to retrieve himself from General Augur’s kindly criticism of his mistake of the 21st at Plains Store. (Plummer, 1907, p 37-39)

*The following account of the surrender of on the confederate forces at Port Hudson, Louisiana is from the book “History of the Forty-Eighth Regiment M.V.M. During the Civil War” written by Albert Plummer in 1907.*

July 7. Two rebels came into headquarters from Port Hudson, and their accounts show that the garrison can hold out but a very short time. Official news has been received from Gen. Grant that Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th. A gunboat came down river from that place early this morning bringing news. Communication with the army was for some reason broken and it was quite late in the day before the message was delivered to Gen. Banks. It was at once communicated to the troops in the trenches; from man to man, from company to company, from regiment to regiment the word passed, and the cheers from the men rang out and the long silenced bands filled the forests with the strains of the “Star Spangled Banner,” “America,” “Yankee Doodle” and other patriotic music. (Plummer, 1907, p 47)

July 8. The inevitable has happened! Port Hudson has fallen! Regiment laid quietly in the rifle pits till shortly after 12 o’clock, midnight, the notes of a bugle were heard in our front sounding “a parley,” and a few seconds later an officer with a small escort approached, bearing a lantern to a long pole, with a white handkerchief tied beneath it to serve as a flag of truce. At the outpost the flag was halted and its object ascertained, which was the delivery of a dispatch to Gen. Banks from Gen. Gardner, in command of the Confederate forces in Port Hudson, which was immediately dispatched to Gen. Banks’ headquarters by messenger. The dispatch contained a request for official assurance as to the truth of the report that Vicksburg had surrendered. If true, Gardner asked for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to consider terms of surrender of Port Hudson, and soon a blast upon a bugle brought back the little party of Confederates with the lantern swinging from the pole and conference culminated in an agreement to surrender, and that a commission be appointed from each side to agree upon terms. (Plummer, 1907, p 48-49)

*The following account of the move of the 48th from Port Hudson, Louisiana to the July 13th battle of Donaldsonville, Louisiana is from the book “History of the Forty-Eighth Regiment M.V.M. During the Civil War” written by Albert Plummer in 1907.*

July 9. The 48th was in line promptly at 4:30 this morning, in accordance with orders, but was obliged to wait until nearly 10 o’clock before commencing to march into Port Hudson, en route for Donaldsonville, at which hour the 48th with the Massachusetts 49th and 21st Maine took up the line of march to the landing and embarked on board steamer “Louisian Belle” late in the afternoon after the ceremony of surrender, which was very short. (Plummer, 1907, p 50)
July 10. Reached Donaldsonville at 9 o’clock a.m. While on the passage down, and we were at breakfast, the steamer was fired on from shore, but happily no one was hit. The shots were returned from the boat, but with what results of course we could not know, but we were not further molested.

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

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

July 13. Col. Paine’s brigade received orders while at breakfast to fall in and march to support Col. Dudley. Marched out several miles and halted to make preparations for dinner, there being no indications of being called to action very soon. Some were fortunate enough to dine early, their meal being very frugal, and hard tack and coffee constituted their principal fare, and a little green corn from the fields. We were startled by the rattle of musketry in our immediate front, and we were at once ordered into line and found Dudley was engaged with the enemy and had been gradually driving them back until he came upon their main line, when he was in turn being slowly and obstinately forced back. Our brigade was now ordered to the front at “double quick” on the road parallel to the bayou, and soon ordered to file to the right into a little green plantation road or path, and halted, our left resting on the bayou road. In our front was a rail fence with a deep ditch at the side of the road; beyond the fence an open field of about 125 yards extent and beyond that an immense corn field. By the waving of the corn tops we could trace the movements of Dudley’s men and could see that they were slowly retreating and coming back gradually toward our line. The regiment was ordered to occupy the ditch at the side of the road. Very soon Dudley’s men made their appearance out of the corn, loading and firing as they fell slowly back. A more soldierly appearance could not have been made than was made by the regiment in our immediate front (the 161st New York, Col. Harrower) as they retired, slowly, towards our line, turning and firing as they retreated. They came over the fence in our front and passed over us to our rear, where they laid down. The rebels followed them closely to the edge of the cornfield, and attempted to cross the open field in our front, but were immediately sent to the “right about” in some confusion, by the fire from the trusty rifles in the hands of the 48th boys who laid close to the ground, firing under the bottom rail in the fence, and the range being low the shots were very effective.

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

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

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

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

The men after retiring from the ditch rallied in the rear, and later took their place in the line of the brigade in the rear and in a low swamp. A tremendous rain storm came up towards night flooding our camp. (Plummer, 1907, p 51-54)

**Company D, 48th Massachusetts**

**Letters home from Alfred C. Richardson**

Four letters written by Alfred C. Richardson to his family when he was in Louisiana have survived, and they are preserved at the Ipswich Museum. These letters provide a window into what the average soldier experienced during the war. Alfred Chaplin Richardson was born on November 15, 1839 in Rowley, Massachusetts. Alfred was listed as a shoemaker and a resident of Rowley when he enlisted on October 14, 1862 at the age of twenty-two. He was mustered in on October 14, 1862 as a musician in Company D of the Forty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He became sick in April and worked in the hospital, missing out in the battles around Port Hudson, Louisiana. He died August 8, 1863 of typhoid fever at the hospital in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

This letter that Alfred C. Richardson wrote to his mother was transcribed as written without correction.  

Baton Rouge, Feb. 9 AD 1863

Dear Mother

I thought I would write you a few lines to night thinking that you might like to know how I am and where I live about this time. Our Reg. is now encamped here at Baton Rouge near where the battle was fought last summer. We arrived here last Wednesday after a passage of thirty-three days from New York. We left N. York the 2nd day of Jan. and arrived at Fortress Monroe Jan. 8th, we stopped there seven days. One man from Co. E died while we were there. We sailed from Fortress Monroe Jan. 15th and arrived off Balize the 29th. We had very fine weather all the time but two days and then it blowed pretty hard and was rather cold for that part of the country. The ship was stuck fast in the mud on the bar for eighteen hours and it took two big tug boats six hours to get her off We had a splendid trip up the Miss. River to N. Orleans. We were towed up the river by the tugboat Anglo American. It took thirty hours to go from Pilot town up to N. Orleans. The ship L. L. Sturges was at the mouth of the river when we got there
and was towed up the river with us. She had a N. York battery and two Co’s. of the 33\textsuperscript{rd} Mass. Reg. aboard of her. The two Co’s were brought out here to fill up the 41\textsuperscript{st} Reg. the same Reg. that Ed. Newman is in. We left the ship at N. Orleans and came up here on the steamer New Brunswick. The most of the boys were glad to leave the ship. I felt pleased to get out of her myself for I had been stived up in her hold about as long as I wanted to be. It was rather sickly aboard of her; there was six in all died on the passage, all of them but one died very sudden: the most of them died in less than twenty four hours after they were taken. I don't know what the disease was and I guess the Dr. didn’t. One of them that died was a nephew of our Capt's he belonged to our Co. His name was Walter Noyes. The name of the ship that we came in was Constellation she has been used as a packet between N. York and Liverpool she is about 1700 tons burthen. The crew was all negroes but the officers and steward. There was about 850 of us all told that came out in her and we had to stow pretty thick. The air was bad and I think that is what made so many of them sick. Geo. Blodgett has been sick ever since the 16\textsuperscript{th} of Jan. but he has got nearly well now he was taken with the same disease those had that died. My health is good I have been pretty well ever since I left home. I have had to go rather hungry some of the time since I left Camp Meigs. The living was rather tough aboard of the Constellation hard bread and coffee was about all we got to eat. We got beans and rice a few times and some salt beef that I should think likely Noah might have left when he came out of the ark. I got some hasty pudding and hominy a few times that tasted the best of any thing that I had. The ship commissary contracted with the government to feed us on the passage and I guess he made a good thing out of it. When we got here we had nothing but shelter tents to pitch and before we got them up it commenced to rain in torrents and the ground was so wet that we could not sleep in them that night. The most of us had to stay out all night. We have got some better tents now and tomorrow we are going to have some new ones. We have got some floors in our tents now so that we can keep dry. We got better living now than we did aboard of the ship. We live about as well as we did in camp at home. I saw Ed. Newman the same day that I got here. The Reg. that he is in is encamped close by us. Newman is employed in the hospital now he is well but I thought by what he said that he was a little sick of the war business. I have seen Ignatius Dodge several times since I have been here; he is in a band that is playing for Dudley’s Brigade. The weather out here is somewhat warmer than it is in Mass. It is very warm day times but cool and damp nights. It is about planting and sowing time here where we are. I saw a plenty of oranges in the gardens and orchards below N. Orleans and boat loads of them were brought along side of the ship to sell when we got up to the city. Baton Rouge is about 250 miles from the mouth of the river. There are about 30000 Federal troops here. And I believe that there is more to come. I suppose Gen. Banks is going to try to open the Mississippi river. It is calculated that the rebels have got a large force up to Fort Hudson and Vicksburg. Those two places are all that the rebels hold on the river of any importance. I heard yesterday that some of the rebel officers had been into our camp and demanded a surrender of the city. But I don’t think there is any danger of an attack so long as we have the gunboats with us. There is a large fleet of them on the river now.

Feb. 10. I will now try and finish this letter for I want to send it tomorrow. We got our new tents to day and pitched them this afternoon. There are eighteen in each tent. I have got into a tent with a good set of fellows. The tents that we have had were some that were taken from the rebels. I have more to do now than I did when I was in camp in Mass. but I have an easy time of it to what the privates do. I like so far better than I thought I should. As our Reg. is not very well drilled in the manuel of arms they think they will stop here in the city to guard the arsenal.
Reg. did not get their guns until after they got here. They would not be in very good condition to go into battle. I rather think our Reg. will be kept back as a reserve.

The place we are in does not look much like the capitol of Mass. The streets are almost deserted by the white people, but there is a plenty of Niggers. There is one Reg. of darkeys encamped near where we are. Some of the best part of city has been burned. Almost everything that they have to sell is awful dear. I have not bought a cents worth since I been here and don’t calculate to without I am obliged to. I have got all the clothing that I need at present. I was lucky enough to save the most of my things a great many of the boys had their things stolen on the way out here. I did not lose any thing but my stockings and a part of my dishes. I have not heard a word from home since I left but I want to very much. I heard that Father was in Readville the day I left. I was sorry that I did not see him for I wanted to send some things home. I should like to have some of you sent me out a newspaper once in a while for I should like to hear a little news from the north. A northern newspaper costs twenty-five cts. here and everything else in proportion. I wrote to you when I was in N. Y. and I expected an answer some time ago. Give my best respects to all the folks. Write as soon as you get this for I feel anxious to hear from home. But I must close up my letter. From you boy

Alf

P.S. I should like to have you send me a few one cent postage stamps.

Direct your letters to
Co. D. 48 Reg. Mass. V. M.
Banks Expedition

This letter is missing about one half inch on the bottom of pages one and two. The closing paragraph was written sideways above the salutation. It was transcribed as written without correction.

Baton Rouge, La
Tuesday, April 7th - 63.

Dear Mother

I received your kind letter a week ago yesterday, and I was very much pleased to hear from you. I also received some papers on the same day. I would have answered your letter before but to day is the first chance I have had to write. We have been very busy the past week moving our camp. We are encamped down in the city now. We moved last saturday and have got a first rate campground. The back side of our camp is entrenched and a battery composed of six, six pound rifled "-------------------gun boat Essex lyes in the river right in front of us. There is only about ten thousand troops left here now and three Reg of them are Niggers. The army has gone down the river and left only enough here to defend the city. We had a pretty hard time of it up the river and up on the Port Hudson road. I suppose you have had the account of the advance on Port Hudson in the newspapers by this time. We were the first ones that went up Port Hudson way and we had a pretty hard march, we went up within two miles of the rebel camp. The rebels might have taken us "------------------ and probably would have taken us if they had not made a miscalculation. I don’t know what we were
sent up there for without it was to reconnoiter. We started at 1 o’clock in the morning of March 13 and went up in the steamer Sallie Robinson accompanied by Com. Farragut’s gun boat fleet we landed “-marched down to Baton Rouge a distance of 22 miles. We had to march about a mile through water up to our waists. We got into camp about 7 O’clock in the evening tired as ever I wish to be again. Gen. Banks’ army started the same night towards Port Hudson and the next morning we had to rout out at 3 O’clock and follow on after them. We marched part ways up to Port Hudson and camped in a pasture by the side of the road and that night the rebels opened fire on our gun boats. I was, at the time lying on the ground fast asleep but did not sleep long after they began to fire. We were some ways from the battle but could plainly hear the roar of artillery. I saw the fire when it broke out on the gunboat Mississippi and was but a short distance from her when she blew up. There was about 30 killed aboard of her. This happened on Sunday morning ----- March 15th). The gun boats Hartford and Albertrosss succeeded in passing the forts and are up there now. On the same morning that the Mississippi blewed up the whole of the land army were ordered to retreat back to Baton Rouge and marched back as far as Monteceni Bayou and a part of the army stopped there to guard the bridge. Our Reg came back to Baton Rouge and was ordered right back to Monteceni Bayou. We stopped there 5 days and then came back to our old camp ground and last Saturday we moved where we now are. I am well and have been well since I have been here. The climate thus far agrees with me first rate, I have not been sick at all since I left home except two or three days that was sea sick aboard of the Constellation, G. Tibbetts is sick in the hospital. The rest of the boys from our way are all well. Tell Blodgett’s Mother that he is well and is enjoying himself much, The Reg has not been payed off yet but I have got along money. It is no use to have money here without you have a pile of it. They charge Calafornia prices here. I don’t buy anything only when I am obliged to, The reason I sent for postage stamps was I could not get them here at any price, I am glad you sent some for I had but one left, I was surprised to hear that Uncle Ben was going to the farm. I heard of it before I got your letter. I was very much pleased to get a letter from you, I began to think I never should hear from home, I hope I shall hear from you often now that you know where I am, From your Affec, Son

Alfred

Give my love to all the folks and tell them I should be pleased to hear from them, Write as soon as you receive this and direct the same as I told, They talk of sending this Reg home in June but I don’t know how true it is, In haste

Alf

I will write again in a few days.

Goodnight.

The letter that Alfred C. Richardson wrote to his father was transcribed as written. Misspelled words were not corrected nor was punctuation added, and as indicated, a few words were indecipherable.
Dear Father

Thinking that perhaps you would like to hear from your undutiful Son. I take this beautiful Saboth morning to write a few lines. I will not make any excuse for not doing so before, but will give you the news as we get them in regard to this place there is nothing doing: we are waiting with all the patience we can command to hear from Port Hudson where the most of our Troops are. There has been some fighting there & our folks have got the best of the Rebels so far there has been about fifty wounded brought in here twelve of them are Rebels one Capt. they were camed from the Boat on stretchers to the Hospital this Capt. found a good deal of fault with the scen. he said that it was not enough for them to about kill him one way & now they were trying to shake him to pieces. the men stood it as long as they could then one of them told him if he did not shut up his head they would roll him into the ditch that kept him quiet the rest of the way. I could hardly make up my mind to help ---- them (as the ------------has it) for it is said that in the fight the Rebels took some prisoners & shot them afterward this is from good athority one of them was a Sargent in the 18th N.Y. Battery I think they shot him three times soon after our folks drove them and this man fell into their hands he was alive but died soon after. I suppose to pay for this inhuman & Devilish treatment we shall feed their Soldiers and let them go on their parole ofhonuar, which is not worth a snap for we have taken them before & paroled them & have retaken them. I don’t think there is one out a hundred who ever intended to stand to their oath. if they did they would not go out into the Rebel lines when there is any news there will be seen little knots of Secesh standing on the corners very much engaged if you pass by them they stop til you are out of hearing. I very often feel like knocking them over taking them as a whole they are the most scalchy looking set I ever saw they will dry up& blow away if left to themselves in a short time there was ninety of them brought in a few days ago they were hard lot. all clothed, in sack clothes & ashes, with this corse cloth such as the Slaves wear that with the dust which is very much like ashes made them look like so many millers only not so clean. This morning a Boat came down just below the Gun Boats they brought the news that Grant had taken Jackson with six thousand prisoners and that Banks had crossed the river above Port Hudson, so now we have the Rebels there surrounded the railroads are destroyed so that they can get no supplys nor reinforcements. I don’t think they have six months provisions so they say there is at Vicksburg nor do I think they will be so long taking it for this reason that Banks is the best General we have got perhaps you will say what has he done. You remember when Banks made the move on Port Hudson some three months ago there was a great deal offault found because he did not pitch in and take it now what would have been the result first we should have lost five or six thousand men & most likely not have taken the place, in the next place his Army would have been so much reduced that it would have been impossible for him to have gone through the western part of the state and cleaned it out as he has done and secured the large amount of Cotton and Sugar Corn and other produce. That movement on Port Hudson was to draw the attention of the Rebels while the Gun Boats ran the Batterys when that was done Banks said he had accomplished his object which now appears to have been to get a few of the Gun Boats into red river to stop supplys & work with him in clearing out the country which was done in fine shape our loss in killed did not amount to a hundred. they must have marched five hundred miles fought quite a number of battles it is true that our wounded were considerable but not many when we take into account what was done. I can not se why Banks has not accomplished more
with his small force than any other General has, he has not met with a single reverse since he came here. I think he should have had more men they were needed here more than anywhere if this State could be cleared of Rebels Government could carry on the Plantations and pay the Interest on our debt. I never had any Idea of what this State could produce till now but I find that sugar and Cotton will pay hundred per ct. our Reg’t has been at Opolusao and Br ---- Landing picking up Cotton and Horses and Mules the last I heard from them they had got six thousand bales of Cotton & nine hundred Horses & Mules the cotton is worth eleven thousand dollars a good Mule is worth two hundred & fifty - horses not so much unnes very good one our Reg't is now mounted Infantry we are having what we should call at home very hot weather. it takes hold of some of the men prety badly but I think we have lost more than we shall the next year if we should stay as long as that some of the Reg have lost a great many but ours has orny ten in eight months. Alfreds Reg’t did not get a very good name at Port Hudson as they ran. I do not know what the reason of it was but most likely poor Officers. I don’t believe there is much difference in the Reg in bravery but if the Staff & Line Officers are the rite kind of men the soldiers will soon have confidence in them & will follow them where ever they may go no matter how great the danger in to days paper we got an account of Col. Davis Expedition along the line of the Jackson Railroad he had one Co. of Mass. Cavalry with his Texas Cavalry. It was very successful. I begin to think that we are getting the Rebels into close quarters in all parts of the Country that raid of -----paterck on the Fredricksburg & Richmond Railroad was a splendid affair there has a large number of heavy guns arived today from N.O. they are, manned by the 21st Indeanah which is now heavy Atillery 20 & 32lb. they sixty pieces in all to day we had string beans for dinner raised in our garden we have a hive of bees which I hived in a barrel plumbs & other good things, all in our own yard now I hope that I may receive a letter from you & the rest of the Family. I will be sure to answer them all if I am where it is possible give my regards to all the friends and remember me as,

Yours Truly

A. C. Richardson

This letter that Alfred C. Richardson wrote to his mother was transcribed as written without correction.

Springfield Landing, La.
Friday June 26, 1863

Dear Mother,

I received your kind letter dated May 11th, and you cannot think how glad I was to hear from home once more. I have not had a letter from home for three months. The reason your letter was so long coming out here, it was miscarried and went to Newbern. I received a letter and some papers some three months ago and have not had any since until last night, so whatever you have sent has never reached me, and it seems that you have never received but two letters from me. I used to write quite often, but have not written to anyone for some time, for I have been sick and I did not like to write while I was sick. I suppose you have heard long ago that they are trying to take Port Hudson, but they have not taken it yet, and I am afraid it won’t be taken at present. I am at present stopping at Springfield Landing which is a short distance below P.
Hudson. Our Reg. left Baton Rouge May 16th I was at the time quite sick, and unable to sit up. I was pretty sick for a month before I came up here I started to go to P. Hudson as soon as I was able to move. I came up here three weeks ago last Monday, but the Post Surgeon would not allow to go any farther he said I looked to feeble to go up to the Reg. and it was fortunate for me that he did, for I was sick for several days after I got here, in fact I am not very smart now, but much better than I was. When I came up here I weighed about 100 lbs, so you can judge about how fat I was. Springfield Landing is the nearest landing place to the battlefield, so the sick and wounded are all brought here to take the steamers to Baton Rouge & New Orleans. I am at present at work issuing sanitary and hospital stores for the sick and wounded soldiers. I have got a first rate berth, and have most every thing that is nice to eat and a good bed to sleep on. There has been some terrible battles up to P. Hudson, and some of the Reg. have suffered terrible losses. Our Reg. has suffered but, I cannot find out how many have been killed and wounded. There has been some five or six wounded in our Co. and one killed and that was Jimmy Potter. I felt very bad when I heard of his death. I should think his folks must feel terribly about his death. Their loss is deeply felt by the whole Co. He slept under the same blanket with me for three months, and was very kind to me when I was sick at Baton Rouge. If we have to stay here this summer I should be pleased to have you write often, for it is such a pleasure to hear from home. I should have written some time ago, but I heard that Gen. Banks was not going to allow any letters to leave until after the Port Hudson affair is settled, but I cannot much more now. I will write again as soon as I can get a chance. My love to all the folks.

From your Affec. Son

Alfred
2nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
Enlisted for Three Years

Forty-three men from Ipswich served in the 2nd Massachusetts. Eighteen of those men enlisted in the spring of 1861 and the other twenty-five enlisted as replacements in August of 1862. Of those, twenty-four men served in Company K. The following is a short history of the Second from the seven-volume book, "Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861 – 1865," written by Thomas Higginson in 1896.

The 2nd Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf. was recruited in April, 1861, by George H. Gordon, a West Point graduate, who became its first colonel. It was the first regiment composed wholly of volunteers raised in Massachusetts for the war. It was organized at Camp Andrew at Brook Farm in West Roxbury, and was mustered into the service May 25, 1861.

Leaving Massachusetts July 8, it joined the force of Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg, Va., on the 12th. The summer and fall were spent largely in picketing the line of the upper Potomac. In the late fall it was in camp at Seneca Creek near Darnestown, Md., and early in December it went into winter quarters at Camp Hicks on the Baltimore pike about four miles east of Frederick, Md.

Late in February it moved into the Shenandoah Valley, the troops there being now under the command of Gen. N. P. Banks. On March 10, Col. Gordon was given command of the brigade, and the 2nd now became a part of Gordon’s (3rd) Brigade, of Banks’ Division. On March 26, immediately after the battle of Kernstown, Gen. Banks was given command of the newly formed 5th Corps, and the 2nd Mass. Became apart of Gordon’s (3rd) Brigade, Williams’ (1st) Division of that corps. The 2nd Division was commanded by Gen. Shields. While Shields was fighting Jackson at Kernstown, March 23, the 2nd Mass., with the exception of Co. G, was on an expedition toward Snicker’s Gap. Returning immediately to Winchester the regiment joined in the pursuit of Jackson through Strasburg, New Market, and on as far as Harrisonburg. Here it remained until May 5, when it joined in the retrograde movement to Strasburg, which it reached May 13. On May 24 and 25 it fell back with Banks’ command through Newtown, Kernstown, and Winchester, distinguishing itself by excellent rear guard fighting and reaching the ford of the Potomac at Williamsport on the night of the 25th. While at Williamsport Col. Gordon was promoted to Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers.

On June 10 the regiment again advanced, passing through Martinsburg and Winchester and on to a position near Front Royal, where it remained until July 6. It then moved over Chester Gap to Little Washington, where on July 17 it became a part of Pope’s Army of Virginia, Banks’ command being now known as the 2nd Corps.

At Cedar Mountain, August 9, the 2nd Regiment suffered severe loss. At Antietam, September 17, it was again heavily engaged, losing its commander, Lieut. Col. Wilder Dwight. Here it formed a part of Mansfield’s (12th) Corps.

After a winter spent in camp near Stafford Court House, the regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1 to 5, and in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, suffering severely, especially at Gettysburg, where it lost another commander, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mudge.

In August it was sent to New York City to aid in the suppression of the draft riots which were still raging. In September it was transferred to Stevenson, Ala., the 11th and 12th Corps
being now attached to the Army of the Cumberland. In December a sufficient number of members re-enlisted to preserve the identity of the regiment and it became known as the 2nd Regt. Mass. Veteran Volunteers.

In April, 1864, the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated to form the 20th Corps commanded by Gen. Joseph Hooker and later by Col. George A. Mower. As a part of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Corps, Army of Georgia, the 2nd, a veteran regiment, participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta, was in the March to the Sea, in the operations before Savannah, and in the northward march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Avery'sboro, N. C., fought March 16, 1865, was its last important battle. When Johnston surrendered, April 26, the regiment was at Raleigh, N. C., doing guard duty.

Marching all the way back to Washington, it was in the Grand Review, May 24. On July 14 it was mustered out, but the men were not paid off and discharged until July 26, when they were assembled for the last time at Readville, Mass. (Higginson Volume I, 1896, P 69-70)
Company K, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Massachusetts
Gettysburg, Pa. – Lower Culp’s Hill
10 a.m. July 3, 1863

2\textsuperscript{nd} Corps – Ewell
Johnson’s Division
Steuart’s Brigade
1\textsuperscript{st} MD
1\textsuperscript{st} NC
3\textsuperscript{rd} NC
10\textsuperscript{th} VA
23\textsuperscript{rd} VA
37\textsuperscript{th} VA

XII Corps – Slocum
2\textsuperscript{nd} Division – Williams
3\textsuperscript{rd} Brigade – Ruger
27\textsuperscript{th} IN
2\textsuperscript{nd} Mass
13\textsuperscript{th} NJ
107\textsuperscript{th} NY
3\textsuperscript{rd} WI
The following is an account of the experiences of the 2nd Massachusetts at the battle of Gettysburg from their regimental history. “The Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry,” written by Alonzo Quint in 1867. Of the twenty-nine men from Ipswich at the battle of Gettysburg, six were wounded in the morning charge on Lower Culp’s Hill on the third day of battle; two of these men later died of their wounds.

The enemy, who had been floating about in Pennsylvania pretty much at will, had found it necessary to concentrate, and were gathering near Gettysburg. The commander of the Union Army, General Meade determined to give battle at that place. But, of that battle in general, it is not in the purpose of this record to speak.

On the morning of the 2nd, there was some skirmishing by the regiment; then another slight change was made, the whole corps making a slight detour to the left, taking position, the right resting on Rock Creek, at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike. This was the extreme right of the line of the whole army, breastworks were immediately thrown up.

Late in the afternoon, the enemy made heavy assault upon the extreme left of the line. The First Division of the Twelfth Corps was ordered to its assistance. Arriving there, it was immediately exposed to artillery fire; but the Second lost but one man wounded. Scarcely was this movement completed, when, the enemy being repulsed, the division was ordered back to its old defenses.

Coming near there, circumstances led Lieutenant Colonel Mudge (the commander of the 2nd Massachusetts) to suspect that the enemy had occupied the ground; and he sent Company F, as skirmishers, to ascertain the state of the case. Meanwhile the regiment was promptly placed in line of battle, at right angles to its old line, in the edge of the woods, on the opposite side of a meadow from which the enemy might be expected.

The night was dark, with an occasional gleam of moonlight. With the exception of occasional shots from distant skirmishers, all was still.

Company F returned, and reported rebel line of battle at about four hundred yards' distance, which had not only got into our works, but had formed their line directly across them; and brought in some prisoners who confirmed the statement. The report was not satisfactory to higher authorities, and Lieutenant Colonel Mudge sent out Company K. That company, under the brave and skillful lead of Capt. Thomas B. Fox, cautiously advanced within ten feet of the enemy’s line, captured twenty prisoners, drew a volley of musketry, and returned; with the loss of two men wounded, and two prisoners. There was no question now as to the enemy’s position. The new line was strengthened by rails and logs, skirmishers pushed well forward, and daylight soberly waited for. Two batteries (Parrott and Napoleon guns) were posted so as to command the wood. Ewell’s Corps formed the enemy’s left.
On the morning of the memorable 3rd of July, the two batteries opened a rapid and severe fire, and kept it up for over an hour. But it failed to dislodge the enemy, who were favored by the nature of the ground, which was steep and rocky, and covered with dense woods. The batteries ceased, and the sharpshooters of the enemy, posted in trees, became annoying.

At about 7 o’clock, orders came to the Second, and one other regiment, to advance over the meadow, and carry the enemy’s position. So strange an order excited astonishment. The regiments were a handful against the mass of enemy opposite, even without any regard to their formidable position. Lieutenant Colonel Mudge questioned the messenger, “Are you sure that is the order?” – “Yes.” – “Well,” said he, “it is murder: but it’s the order. Up, men, over the works! Forward, double-quick!” With a cheer, with bayonets unfixed, without firing a shot, the line sprang forward as fast as the swampy ground would allow. The brave young leader fell dead in the middle of the field, as on foot, and waving his sword, he was cheering on the men; and Major Morse took command. Three color bearers were shot in going two hundred yards, but the colors kept on. Into the enemy’s line; up to the breast works; and the regiment held its old position!

But the rebel fire was still terrible. The Second was alone. The regiment on its right, its single help, had melted back. The troops in support were motionless. From behind every tree and rock, the enemy poured an overwhelming fire; three brigades (a prisoner afterwards said) were at that point. Another color-bearer fell dead, waving the colors. Ten officers had fallen. No supports came. The rebels were flanking the regiment, when the order was given to retire. Slowly and sullenly the Second fell back, re-crossed the field of death, and, taking position behind a ruined stone wall, opened fire on the enemy whenever they showed themselves.

“I never saw a finer sight,” said a general, than to see that regiment, coming back over that terrible meadow, face about and form in line as steady as if on parade.” Steady, - but of the 22 officers and 294 men, 134 lay on the field. The lieutenant-colonel commanding was dead. “Our brave young color-bearer” was killed, and of the color-guard but a remnant was left. Forty-four men in every hundred had fallen, but the honor of the Second was untainted.

After returning, the regiment went into its log defenses, and the artillery opened again with good effect. An attack was made by a part of the Second Division on the enemy’s flank and rear; and after seven hours’ hard fighting, including the time in which the Second was engaged, the enemy were dislodged. About 3 p.m., the regiment occupied its original ground, and cared for its dead and wounded. Some of these were brought off under the fire of sharpshooters, and some under cover of the night. (Quint, 1867, p 178-183)
1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery
Enlisted for Three Years

One-hundred-ten men from Ipswich served in the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; this regiment therefore contained more men from Ipswich than any other. Eighty-three served in Company A, twenty-two in Company L and the other four in Companies G and H. Of the one-hundred-ten, twenty were replacements enlisting in 1862. The following is a short history of the 1st Heavy Artillery from the seven-volume book, “Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861 – 1865,” written by Thomas Higginson in 1896.

The 1st Regt. Mass. Vol. Hy. Arty. was a reorganization of the 14th Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf. which was raised in Essex County in the summer of 1861. By Special Order No. 309, dated June 20, 1861, the various companies composing the 14th Regt. were directed to report at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Here the regimental organization was completed, and here on the 5th day of July the men were formally mustered into the United States service. William B. Greene of Haverhill, Mass., a West Point graduate, was commissioned colonel.

On Aug. 7 the Regiment left the State under orders to proceed to Harper’s Ferry, but when it had arrived near Baltimore the orders were changed, and Washington City was named as its destination. This place was reached late in the evening, Aug. 10, and on the following afternoon the regiment was sent to Camp Kalorama on Meridian Heights north of the city.

After about a week at Camp Kalorama Colonel Greene was ordered to move his regiment across the Potomac to Fort Albany near Arlington. Here the regiment did garrison duty, furnishing details also for Forts Runyon and Jackson in the same vicinity.

Late in the year 1861 it was decided to enlarge the regiment and change it from infantry to heavy artillery. The change was officially accomplished under Special Order No.1, War Department, dated Jan. 2, 1862, but the designation was not formally changed to 1st Regt. Mass. Vol. Hy. Arty. until the issue of Special Order No. 421, War Department, dated Sept. 19, 1863.

During the winter of 1861-62 the old companies were increased by the addition of 50 men each, and two new companies, “L” and “M,” were recruited and their members mustered into the service during February and March, 1862. The entire regiment was employed during the spring and summer of 1862 in the defenses of Washington as a part of the command of Genl. James S. Wadsworth, garrisoning forts, strengthening fortifications, and doing other similar duties.

One diversion occurred during the latter part of August when the entire regiment marched to Cloud’s Mills and beyond, finally advancing to a point a mile west of Fairfax Court House, and returning on the 29th to the forts near Arlington.

About the 27th of September, 1862, Companies “H” and “I” were sent under command of Major Rolfe to Maryland Heights near Harper’s Ferry where they were joined in October by Co. “C” and in December by Co. “B.” Here they were occupied in repairing the fortifications and their armament which were destroyed and abandoned by a part of the force under Col. D. S. Miles during the Antietam campaign. Here this battalion remained until the midsummer of 1863 when, during the Gettysburg campaign Company “I” was sent to Winchester to report to General Milroy. On Milroy’s evacuation of Winchester Captain Martin and Company “I” were left behind to spike the guns in the forts and destroy the ammunition, and in the performance of this duty the brave captain and 44 of his men were taken prisoners.
The remainder of the battalion was engaged in like duty at Maryland Heights and Fort Duncan, loading the best of the guns on canal boats and sending them down the Potomac, and destroying everything else of military value, in order to prevent the possibility of their falling into the hands of Lee’s army which was then invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. After the retreat of the Confederate army into Virginia, Major Rolfe’s battalion was sent back to Maryland Heights to restore the fortifications and to re-equip them with new guns received from Washington. Here the battalion remained until Nov. 30, 1863, when it was relieved and ordered to report to the regiment in front of Washington.

Colonel Greene having resigned in October, 1862, the command of the regiment had been given to Col. Thomas R. Tannatt formerly of the 16th Regiment. The eight companies left in front of Washington continued their duty of garrisoning forts on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and from the time of the return of Major Rolfe’s battalion in November, 1863, until the middle of May, 1864, the entire regiment was similarly employed. It was also engaged in repairing fortifications, building military roads, etc.

On May 14, 1864, the order came to join the Army of the Potomac. Conveyed by transports from Alexandria to Belle Plain, here on the 16th the regiment was assigned to Tyler’s Division of heavy artillery, Colonel Tannatt commanding the 2nd Brigade to which it was attached. On the 17th Tyler’s Division marched to a position in front of the Confederate lines near Spottsylvania Court House, becoming a part of Hancock’s 2nd Corps.

The battle of Harris Farm, near Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864, was the regiment’s first major engagement. Here in a severe fight with Ewell’s Corps in the fields to the west of the Harris farmhouse on the afternoon of that day it lost Major Rolfe and 54 men killed, 312 officers and men wounded, and 27 missing. Major Rolfe, who led the 1st Battalion (the regiment of 1,800 men was broken down into three battalions) in the action, fell pierced by eleven bullets.

At North Anna River, May 23-25, the regiment was in reserve and suffered no loss. In the Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor operations, May 31-June 12, the losses of the 1st Heavy were slight. Crossing the James on June 14, the regiment was engaged in the assault on the Petersburg intrenchments June 16, losing 25 killed, 132 wounded, and five missing. From the 17th to the 20th inclusive it suffered a further loss of four killed and over 50 wounded.

On June 22, while engaged in a movement to the left, it shared in the disaster to the 2nd Corps, being assailed in flank and losing 10 killed, 46 wounded, and 179 captured. Among the killed was Captain Kimball.

Early in July the original members of the regiment were mustered out, their term of service having expired, and on the 8th they started for home. Ten days later Colonel Tannatt resigned.

The remnant of the regiment, about 200 men, was engaged in both expeditions to Deep Bottom in the summer of 1864, suffering only a small loss. From this time until April, 1865, it was employed on the lines in front of Petersburg. In December it was called upon for special duty, joining the 5th Corps in a movement against the Weldon Railroad, and early in February 1865, it took part in the expedition to Hatcher’s Run.

On April 2 it was stationed near the Boydton Plank road and joined in the assault which broke the Confederate lines and forced the evacuation of Petersburg. Pursuing the retreating enemy by way of High Bridge, it had reached a point within two miles of Appomattox Court House when Lee surrendered.

After the surrender the regiment moved to Burkeville, whence, on May 2, it set out on its march northward, arriving at Bailey’s Cross Roads within the defenses of Washington on May
15, exactly one year after it had started to join the Army of the Potomac. Early in June it was assigned the duty of garrisoning Forts Ethan Allen and Macy, and later in the month it was transferred to Forts Strong and C. F. Smith. On July 31 it was consolidated into a battalion of four companies and the supernumeraries were mustered out. All the remaining officers and men were mustered out Aug. 16, and on the following day they took transportation for Massachusetts. Arriving in Boston, Aug. 20, the battalion remained in camp at Galloup’s Island, Boston Harbor, until Aug. 25, when the men were paid off and discharged.

In addition to all other casualties 178 of the officers and men of the regiment had died in Confederate prisons. (Higginson Volume V, 1896, P 554-556)
Company A & L 1\textsuperscript{st} Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
Battle of Harris Farm at Spotsylvania, Va.
Afternoon - Evening May 19\textsuperscript{th} 1864

2\textsuperscript{nd} Corps – Ewell
Rodes’s Division
Ramseur’s Brigade
1\textsuperscript{st} NC
2\textsuperscript{nd} NC
3\textsuperscript{rd} NC
4\textsuperscript{th} NC
14\textsuperscript{th} NC
30\textsuperscript{th} NC

II Corps - Hancock
4\textsuperscript{th} Division – Tyler
2\textsuperscript{nd} Brigade - Tannatt
1\textsuperscript{st} Mass HA
1\textsuperscript{st} ME HA
2\textsuperscript{nd} NY HA
7\textsuperscript{th} NY HA
8\textsuperscript{th} NY HA
Men from Ipswich Killed

Gordon, James 29  Killed, buried at grave #276 at Fredericksburg, Va.
Jewett, Alonzo T. 19  Died of wounds 5/26/1864
Lavalette, Philip C. 21  Died of wounds 6/6/1864 at Washington D.C.
Noyes, James W. 22  Killed

Men from Ipswich Wounded

Andrews, Eben A. 24
Blaisdell, Leander M. 20
Clark, John W. 21
Fowler, John J 24
Hardy, Clarendon B. 18
Haskell, Henry 21
Kimball, John H. 18
Leonard, Isaac M. 30
McGregor, Alexander 18
Merrill, Samuel H. 21
Nolan, Malachi 30
Ross, William P. 19
Shatswell, Nathaniel 27
Shirley, Reuben W. 18
Willard, Ira P. 22

General Grant started his “Overland Campaign” in May of 1864; this campaign was designed to destroy General Lee’s army of Northern Virginia. The campaign was a series of battles over two months which led to the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. After the first battle of the overland campaign at the Wilderness, instead of retreating like previous generals, Grant shifted his army to the east and continued toward Spottsylvania Court House. General Lee stopped Grant at Spottsylvania, and the subsequent fighting lasted thirteen days. On May 19th, Grant started to shift his army to the left again to try to get around Lee’s flank. General Lee tried to disrupt this movement by having General Ewell’s corps move to attack Grant’s right flank. Meanwhile, Grant had ordered up the heavy artillery regiments manning the forts around Washington D.C. to join his army as reinforcements. The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery arrived on the 17th with the other heavy artillery regiments and was stationed on Grant’s right flank. The following account of the battle of Harris Farm at Spottsylvania is from Charles Nutt & Alfred Roe’s book, “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers” written in 1917. This is the most significant battle in Ipswich’s 375 year history. Ninety three men from Ipswich fought in this battle. Four died and fifteen were wounded; this was more casualties from Ipswich than in any other battle, let alone any other war in Ipswich’s history.

“Orders to move.” At last, after long months of garrison duty, days of waiting and impatience to the majority who wanted action, a share in the fighting and glory of achievement; of disappointment to those who wanted to be in the field with other regiments that had won the laurels of war; of all who wanted to hasten the day of victory, and of peace that was
consummately desired; at last came the orders which brought the regiment into the midst of the bloodiest conflicts of the war.

This is not the place to describe the military movements that brought our regiment finally into the field. The enlisted men knew there had been heavy fighting and accepted the order to move with a grim joy that words will not reveal. The order came Saturday morning of May 14, the men set at work at once to dispose of extra clothing and baggage. Some bought new shoes and made every possible provision for hard marching and bivouacs. About noon the five-mile march to Alexandria was begun, the men wearing dress coats and carrying blouses in their knapsacks. Rain fell during the march and drenched everybody. The entire regiment was loaded aboard the ancient steamer *John Brooks*, which cast away from the wharf about five-thirty and came to anchor off Potomac Creek at 11 p.m. The night was pleasant but the wet clothing made the experience disagreeable. In the morning the steamer went up the creek cautiously on account of shallow water and at 9 a.m. landed at Belle Plain, where the regiment was attached to the second brigade of General R. O. Tyler’s Division, and went into camp on a ridge in the rear of the hospital tents. Rebel prisoners were coming in all day from the battlefields.

Without attempting to describe the campaign in progress, it must be said that Gen. Ewell had been making an attempt to turn the right flank of the Army of the Potomac, to capture its supply train and also general headquarters, and thus bring confusion and disaster to the whole Union army. The opening engagement of the Battle of the Wilderness was fought May 5, 1864, ten days before. Our regiment reached the scene just in time to fight in Tyler’s Division and Kitching’s Brigade of heavy artillery, and check the advance of Ewell long enough to defeat his ultimate purpose.

Col. Tannatt of our regiment was commander of the brigade. At eight in the morning the division marched from Belle Plain, passing through Fredericksburg. The stores there were closed and no men in sight excepting the wounded from Grant’s army. The wounded seem to delight in making us as uncomfortable as possible. Our band was playing and one fellow said: “Blow, you’re blowing your last blast.” Another: “Go it, Heavies, old Grant’n soon cut you down to fighting weight.” As the 2nd Battalion passed one fellow inquired: “What regiment is that?” Answer: “1st Mass. H. A.” Reply from wounded questioner: “For God sake how many 1st Mass. regiments are there? One has just gone along; here’s another, and another has been down here with us 3 years.”

At one o’clock in the morning, after covering 23 miles, Spottsylvania, Va., was reached and we bivouacked on the left of the Fredericksburg Road. Some had dropped out of the ranks exhausted, but the stragglers were few, considering the conditions. Twice a halt was made to make men recover their baggage that they had thrown away to make marching easier. On the road between Fredericksburg long lines of ambulances with ghastly loads were met. The sight of all these bloody, suffering wounded men was enough to impress the stoutest heart.

The rest was brief. At six in the morning of the eighteenth the regiment marched a mile or more to the right, forming a line of battle on a hill supporting a battery, which was in action. It was the first experience of the regiment under fire, excepting that of Co. I, which served at Winchester.

The shells from the Rebel battery passed overhead, however, and landed in a swampy field behind. Artillery fire continued at intervals during the day. About four o’clock the regiment marched up the road about two miles and bivouacked for the night in the woods near the Fredericksburg Road. Luckily there were no casualties during the first engagement. The boys were roused at four in the morning of the fatal May 19 and each man cooked his coffee in his
own cup and ate his hardtack. Cannonading was heard in the morning and occasionally a shell passed over us. Closed in column of divisions in mass on a side hill, the order for a forward movement was awaited, but at nine the regiment marched back to the place of camp of the previous night, keeping on toward the left wing and finally camping in the woods. A period of rest that followed was both welcome and necessary.

About noon came the information from scouts that a small body of Rebel cavalry had been seen on our right and the regiment moved at once about two miles to the Harris farm which was made historical by the events of that day. Turning off the pike to the right and wheeling to the left we were formed en masse, battalion front, in a large, open field near the Harris house. Gardner writes:

About five hundred rods west of the Harris house is an open field, a quarter to three-eighths of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, oval in shape, the longer diameter lying nearly east and west. From the Harris house through the centre of this opening or field is a road running north and south and from this road in the centre of the field another road leads to Alsop's house. From Alsop's a number of other roads lead to the north and east.

Alsop's house at the eastern end of the opening was the central point of the battle between General Ewell and the troops of the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery and the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, the former on the west and the latter on the east side of this house.

General Ewell had reached a point somewhat east of Alsop's most successfully without engagements, and the dispatches that passed that day between our officers show that not one of them suspected that a movement in force was being made, yet General Tyler had so stationed his division of artillery, now acting as infantry, as to make them the most effective. Each of the five colonels was to act as a brigadier general, each regiment as a brigade, each battalion as a regiment under a major. (The 1,617 men of 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment were divided into three battalions.) It will be seen from his plans that General Tyler had an inkling that we were to meet a force of some kind, and as word came down the line that we were merely to drive the cavalry of the Confederates from our wagon train then coming in, it is fair to presume that the reports from Forsyth and Kitching led General Tyler to believe that there was a large force of Rebel cavalry in our front, and it is now known that there was.

General Ramseur did not precipitate the fight. Major Rolfe, commanding our first battalion, started it.

In order to make the situation clear, it will be necessary for me to give the movements of our regiment from the time it left the main road at Harris house corner a little after two o'clock. Taking the road to the north between the house and the corn barn, we marched some two hundred rods through a small piece of woods, coming to the opening described above and turning sharply to the left into the field. Marching around a small knoll, on the top of which stood a shanty or smokehouse, we formed on the west side of the knoll at the extreme west of the opening.

The formation was by battalion, facing the east, the first battalion under Major Rolfe in front.

Companies D and F of our regiment were sent immediately into the woods to our left and front as skirmishers or pickets.

I recall the feelings of the moment, as I saw them leave the regiment and deploy for this service.

The day was beautiful almost beyond description, reminding me of Lowell's description of June days in New England. The stillness and splendor of all nature was to me ominous and the
thought struck me forcibly that any change in the surroundings and situation could not be for the better, but must be for worse.

After the two companies left, we took our positions, the first battalion making a left wheel by the right flank and halted facing to the left and north in front of the smokehouse on the knoll. The other battalion of the regiment marched around the knoll, forming on the right of the first with the right resting at Alsop’s. The first battalion under Major Rolfe consisted of Co’s. B, H and K, numbering about three hundred and sixty men.

The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery went into battle in the following order: The 1st Battalion under Major Frank A. Rolfe was on the regiment’s left, the 2nd Battalion under Major Nathaniel Shatswell was in the center, and the 3rd Battalion under Major Horace Holt was on the right. Barnes’ Battery of artillery was deployed behind the 1st Battalion.

After standing a few moments we received orders not to fire until we saw something to fire at, and then to fire low. Now and then we could hear the crack of a rifle in the woods in our front and it was evident that the enemy were coming nearer. Still there was no idea that their force was formidable.

Word was passed that Private Washburn, Co. F, had been killed on the picket line. He was the first man killed in action in the regiment, and the news cast a gloom over us all, especially on those who knew him, but it did not affect the purpose of the men to sustain the good name of the regiment.

Major Rolfe gave the order, “Forward.” As if on parade, we marched, touching elbows, to the edge of the wood on the north side of the opening, when we got the order to charge, passed down the line in low tones. Into the wood we went in complete line, reserving fire. That was at 3:20 p.m.

We had proceeded but a short distance when we received a volley from Ramseur’s brigade (Rodes’s Division), and so complete was the surprise and so deadly the effect that the battalion was demoralized. It was like a stroke of lightning from clear skies. In an instant the scene was transformed from peace and quiet to one of pain and horror. Major Rolfe fell from his horse, pierced by eleven Rebel bullets. Fully a half of the three hundred and fifty men were dead or disabled.

The cries of pain from loved comrades, wounded or dying; the rattle of musketry; the sound of leaden missiles tearing through the trees and the dull thud of bullets that reached their human marks produced a feeling of horror among those whose ears could hear. It needed but one thing more to complete the scene, and we had not long to wait.

With the most terrific yells on came Ramseur’s brigade, crashing through us, firing as they came and wounding and killing our men at short range. The powder stains on the bodies we buried later told the story of this fight hand-to-hand. On the Rebels came, bent upon reaching the Fredericksburg pike, over the dead and wounded, and not pausing to take prisoners. The remnant of the battalion was forced back to the top of the knoll.

The demon thirst for revenge took possession. The other battalion of the regiment under the brave and efficient Major Shatswell had not broken, and directed a hot fire at the left flank of the Rebels as they emerged from the woods. From either side behind the smokehouse on the knoll two guns from Hart’s 15th N.Y. Ind. Battery were trained on the enemy and a most effective dose of canister delivered. The 2nd N.Y. H. A. appeared on the very ground where we first formed in the field and delivered a volley. The enemy wavered and then the fragment of the first battalion, about two hundred, charged them with cheers. They fell back under cover of the woods.
Three times Ramseur faced us, and every time his men came out of the woods, the first battalion charged and drove them back.

Five minutes from the time Ramseur in ambush fired his first volley, the engagement was general through Rodes’s and Gordon’s divisions in front of our regiment, and the 1st Maine, which was on our right and in the first line, between them and the army headquarters of Grant and Meade were the 7th and 8th New York H. A. regiments. The 1st Me. was facing Gordon’s division, the advance of the raid; the 1st Mass. H. A. had struck the column of Ramseur’s in Rodes’s division.

The second and third charges at this point were made by Ramseur’s and Pegram’s brigades. On their side, Colonel Harry Boyd of the 45th North Carolina regt. met death bravely at the head of his command, leading the charge. He was gallant and popular.

On our side, Major Shatswell was the hero of the day. Wounded in the head early in the fight, he was ordered to the rear by the surgeons and he went, but as soon as his wound was bandaged, he returned to his command, commanding the regiment after Rolfe fell in the first volley. Shatswell was an inspiration. Tall and grand, with a voice like the roar of a lion, hatless, blood trickling from beneath the bandage down his cheek till his coat was saturated with it; he won the undying admiration of his men and unperishable glory for himself and his regiment.

According to Major Shatswell’s discharge papers, he was wounded in the neck by a piece of artillery shell. In other official papers he was wounded in this head by a mini-ball. The Confederates had not been able to bring their artillery on this flank attack, so Major Shatswell was most likely wounded by a bullet, unless he was hit by friendly fire from Barnes’ Battery located just behind the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The blanket on which Major Shatswell was carried to the field hospital located at Harris Farm has survived and is part of the Shatswell collection located at the Ipswich Town Hall.

I have paid attention thus far mainly to the first battalion for two reasons - to show how the fight began, and because I was a member of it and write from personal observation.

The reports of General Tyler, Colonel Champlin of the 1st Me., Colonel Tannatt, Colonel Morris of N.Y., Colonel Porter of N.Y., Colonel Whistler of the 2nd N.Y. are not to be found in the official records of the Rebellion. The only report that amounts to anything is that of the confederate General Ramseur, in which he complains that the reports of the fight are to be suppressed.

General Ewell was of the opinion that Ramseur brought on the fight. But if Ramseur had not fired that volley we should have charged him, for we had no idea of the size of the force in front of us. Our battalion brought on the fight.

The chance arrival of Colonel Dushane turned the tide of battle in our favor. Coming down the road from Fredericksburg on their return from veteran furlough, the 1st Md. regiment heard the firing and, without orders, Colonel Dushane rushed his men into the fight against Gordon’s advancing column, which was engaging the 1st Me.

This unexpected appearance of old fighters from a quarter which Gordon had been informed was free from troops served to check his advance. The steadiness of these veterans caused the Rebels to believe that we had been reinforced from the main army. Dushane lost his horse, but won his star in this brilliant fight.

From that time we had the best of it. At 6:15, reinforcements from Birney arrived on the field and were quickly followed by the Maryland brigade and other troops from the 5th Corps, but the fight was practically over when they arrived.
Ewell’s Corps had been held at bay two hours and a half by our regiment, the 1st Me. H. A. and the 7th and 8th N.Y. H. A. The 2nd N.Y. did not advance into the brush, luckily for us, for their volleys did much to send Ramseur back.

As soon as Ewell found veteran troops reinforcing us, himself suffering terribly from a strain received in falling from his horse that was shot under him, he retreated, much to the chagrin of Grant and Meade, Ewell being borne back to his old camp on a stretcher.

The firing lasted, however, until about ten o’clock.

Early next day, the twentieth, an advance was made by our troops, only to find that Ewell had withdrawn during the night.

It should be said that the foregoing graphic story of the battle by Gardner was the result of most thorough study of the private and official records for many years on the part of the former regimental historian. Such changes as have been made by the writer have not departed in spirit, sentiment or detail from his manuscript, though the wording and arrangement have been altered, as he himself would probably have altered them, had he prepared a final revision for publication.

The regiment went into the fight with 1,617 officers and men and lost two commissioned officers, Major Rolfe and Lieutenant Graham, killed, and 15 wounded; 53 men killed and 297 wounded; 27 missing; total, 394. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 150-155)

The following account of the battle of Harris Farm at Spottsylvania was written by Stanley B. Dearborn of Company L.

Each company had its losses, and sad indeed was the slaughter of those we had lived and bunked with for many months. Under that withering fire on the knoll fell Sergeant Jimmy Noyes, whose rifle glistened like silver, and Corporal Tuttle, who was the last man I talked with before the charge; he referred to the loved ones at home, his aunt who had reared him when left an orphan. He had a tall, manly figure and was among the first to fall. (Some years after the war I succeeded in locating Corporal Tuttle’s aunt, then living in Littleton, and transmitted the conversation had with the comrade a half-hour previous to his death. She was deeply touched when she learned that his last thoughts were of the one who had cared for him from childhood.) Then Parker, Sheahan and Kelly of Quincy, all young men, seemed to go down together, and Parle, a recruit, with his revolver in his belt, armed for any contingency. These were all killed, and Corporals Boynton and Burnham, Privates York, Byron, Dickinson, Myrtle, Bryant and Robinson, mortally wounded. Lieutenant Spofford was the first officer in the company to be hit. I remember his shout and how he leaned on his sword for support. Anton Tapp helped him off the field. Sergeant Eastman lost a leg. Captain Andrews on the right was reported wounded.

Privates Blaisdell, Willis, Tarr, Willard, Hill, Holbrook, Haskell, Jewett, Porter, Doyle, Duffy, Davis and Dunlavy were among the wounded. Private Dodge was shot through both legs and J. Frank Giles, sergeant major of the regiment, was hit. Privates O’Connor and Cross fell into the enemy’s hands, doomed to die at Florence and Andersonville, and Rand captured but afterward paroled. Sam Burnham, badly wounded, died in the enemy’s lines. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 72)

The following account of the battle of Harris Farm at Spottsylvania was written by Lieutenant James L. Hall of Company L.

Regarding the action at Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864; just previous to this engagement the regiment in column of divisions (two companies front) lay at ease awaiting orders. Company
L was the left flank company of the first division. Major Rolfe commanded the battalion of which this division was a part.

When picket firing began in our right front, Colonel Tannatt ordered this first division, double-quick, to the point in the woods whence the sound of musketry came. These two companies, as they reached the woods, received a heavy volley in their faces from a large body of troops massed at this point, notwithstanding which they sprang into the woods and stampeded the enemy. Under a heavy fire the enemy retreated some distance, and we following, descended into a small valley, crossed a little stream and mounted another rise where both lines held their positions, firing rapidly as possible. While we were in this position, Major Rolfe rode to where I was, in command of Co. L (Captain Andrews having been previously wounded), and said:

“Lieutenant, for God’s sake hold this position.” Some time later, I again heard Major Rolfe’s voice behind me, and as I could not hear his command because of the noise of the muskets, I stepped to his side to receive his command. His order was:

“For God’s sake get your men out of here.” As I turned to leave him, Major Rolfe was shot dead from his horse; the last words he spoke were those just quoted.

At this time Co. L was nearly surrounded by the enemy; bullets were coming from front, left and left rear, the company being stationed on the extreme left of the firing line. It was necessary to shout in the ear of each individual man to get the company started to the rear, and as soon as we started to retreat towards the right and rear, the Confederates were after us, and, if we didn't make record time in that race, it was because our breath was too much exhausted by previous activity.

Two officers of the company had been wounded, Captain Andrews and Lieutenant Spofford; several enlisted men killed; many wounded and a few captured. The companies didn’t get together again as a regiment until the next day. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 75)
Company A & L 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
Battle of Petersburg, Va.
Afternoon to Evening, June 16th 1864

Hoke’s Division
Clingman’s Brigade
8th NC
31st NC
51st NC
61st NC

II Corps - Birney
3rd Division – Mott
2nd Brigade - Tannatt
1st Mass HA
5th MI
93rd NY
57th PA
63rd PA
105th PA
Men from Ipswich Killed
Gray, William 34 Died of wounds 6/21/1864 at Petersburg, Va.
McGregor, Parker S. 24 Killed
Patterson, William 35 Died of wounds 7/18/1864 at Petersburg, Va.

Men from Ipswich Wounded
Lord, Charles M. 28
Patterson, Walter 37
West, John 44
Whipple, John F. 20

After the battle of Harris Farm at Spottsylvania, Grant shifted his army to the left, first to the North Anna River and then to Cold Harbor, Virginia. After the battle of Cold Harbor, the entire Army of the Potomac moved to the left overland to the south to help attack Petersburg, which was a vital railroad center for Richmond. The following account of the assault by the regiment on June 16th at Petersburg was written by Corporal Charles M. Sawyer of Co. B. in the book, “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers”. Three men from Ipswich were killed and four were wounded in the attack.

We occupied a line of breastworks thrown up originally by the Rebels, from which they had retired before our advance. In our immediate front was a line of shanties which the Rebs had occupied as barracks, but which we refused to occupy for various reasons, chiefly because they were too numerously occupied already. Our coffee was made more palatable that morning by condensed milk furnished by Corporal Joe Moore, Co. F. He had to pay the sutler fifty cents a can for it and shared it with the color guard to which he belonged. I asked him why he did not save some of it for the next day. He said perhaps he would not need it, and he did not, for he was killed that afternoon.

Sometime in the afternoon we received orders to charge the enemy’s works in our front. We went forward at double Quick, but not in very good order, the colors in advance of the main line.

The regiment attacked down the hill to Harrison Creek; the Confederate’s works were on the bluff overlooking the creek. Sometime during the attack, Major Shatswell was on foot when a bullet hit his sheathed sword. The sheath and sword were bent by the impact of the bullet; Shatswell was not wounded but did limp from the bruise on his left leg. The bent sheath and sword have survived and are part of the Shastwell collection located at the Ipswich Town Hall.

The enemy opened a heavy fire on us. Color Sergeant Clark fell, mortally wounded; Moore was killed; Sergeant Stannard wounded, and another corporal killed. When Clark fell, I was tripped by the flagpole and when I got to my feet I saw Corporal Buckley a long way ahead with the colors. I ran after him as fast as I could.

We soon came to the foot of the hill on which were the enemy’s works, and it was too steep to climb without ladders, which we did not have, so we stayed there the remainder of the afternoon.

There were only thirty of us besides Corporal Buckley. There we sat with our feet in the brook until we heard the enemy getting supper, when I proposed that we make a run for our lines. The men one and all refused until the colors were safe. So it was agreed that Buckley...
should go first with the colors; that I should follow closely in order to take the colors if Buckley was hit; the others to follow.

These arrangements were all made in whispers, as we could plainly hear the Rebs talking, and of course they could have heard us if we had spoken aloud.

Our plan worked well and we all arrived safely in our lines, which, by the way, had been advanced halfway down the hill. We found our comrades rather blue, thinking we had lost our flag, but when they saw Buckley and the rest of us returning with the flag, they gave a cheer which started the Rebs to firing again.

But it was a sad returning. The color guard that morning consisted of two sergeants and eleven corporals. Four of them were gone. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 173)

Morgan’s account of the June 16th Petersburg assault is as follows: We lay in bivouac all that night (fifteenth) and all of the sixteenth till about six o’clock in the afternoon, when line of battle was formed. Picks and shovels were distributed and we advanced through thick woods, our right being on the Petersburg Pike, the line running off perpendicularly to the road.

Before proceeding far we struck the enemy’s skirmishers and pickets, and drove them into intrenchments, from which we received such a terrific fire of canister and musketry that our advance was stopped. We had, however, secured a strong position behind a steep bluff which protected us somewhat from this fire; we had advanced about a mile and held the ground gained.

The loss was heavy, the regiment losing one hundred and sixty two. We remained in this position until the morning of the seventeenth, when we moved to the right across the Petersburg road, our division relieving a division of the 18th Corps, which had a position behind works to the right of that reached by us the before. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 174)

The following is an abstract of an account of the battle by J. Payson Bradley of Co. B, published in the Leverett Bradley Memorial.

Just before sunset we were given intrenching tools and the whole division advanced into the woods with instructions to gain a certain position and throw up earthworks. We had not advanced more than a hundred yards when we were met by a terrific fire of musketry from the enemy directly in our front. Intrenching tools were dropped and the fire was returned, and then began a battle royal which lasted until ten o’clock in the evening. The enemy were determined to drive us from the woods and we were as determined to hold our position, which we did until morning, when by a flank movement the enemy were obliged to fall back.

Acting at the time as the colonel's orderly as well as regimental bugler, I was directed to the ordnance officer with instructions to send up extra ammunition, and I think that three times during the afternoon and evening the cartridge boxes of the men were filled from the ammunition supply wagons.

It was not until after the firing ceased, between ten and eleven o’clock at night, and our regiment had been relieved from the first line of battle and was taking up its position a little to the rear, that I recognized the white flag of Massachusetts, which, although it was of course after sunset, had never been furled. The national colors were being carried in the hands of one of the color corporals, as the color sergeant who carried them into the fight was dying from a fearful wound received about eight o’clock in the evening. I had the satisfaction of giving him a refreshing draught of water from the canteen I was carrying.
It was a bright moonlight night and no one can describe the feeling that was in my heart as I scanned the thin ranks of the regiment as they moved to the rear, looking for the one man above all others who was so dear to me, my brother Leverett.

Leverett survived the battle, receiving nothing worse than a mark on his arm where a bullet that passed through his coat rolled on his back had grazed it. Leverett Bradley wrote in his diary briefly of the fight on June 16: “Started on a charge about 5 a.m. Got one of their breastworks. Moved forward to about 500 yards of their next and threw up rifle pits. In the afternoon a charge was ordered, but ‘no-go’.” (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 176)

From the Cutler diary we quote: Thursday, June 16. This morning the enemy’s batteries opened on us and several solid shot ricocheted over us, knocking over a stack of arms belonging to the sharpshooters on the right of us. They came too near for comfort. The Rebels afterward fired a few shells, but no one was hurt.

Soon afterward we commenced turning the rifle pits built by the Rebels in order to shelter our men.

Petersburg is in plain sight.

Near the latter part of the afternoon, General Butler gave us our day’s rations and soon afterward we had orders to pack up. We moved out in front of the pits and formed in line of battle by brigades. Three lines were formed, ours the first. Other divisions were on our right and left. A battalion or company was on the right of our line; a road separated us from the line on the right. Soon we got the word and advanced in line. We had gone but a few yards when the enemy’s skirmish line opened lively, but they did not appear to fire towards the right. We pressed them back. They went back at a lively pace. Soon the fire from both sides became general. The artillery made an awful din; the shots and bullets whistled over us and among us. Shell burst right over our heads. None of our company was wounded until we got close to the Rebel lines, then only a few slightly.

Manning and Sergeant Millett got scratches; Farnham was paralyzed by the bursting of a shell near his head, but did not feel the effects until later in the evening; Private Glass, I understand, is wounded in the ankle.

We pressed on down through a small wood lot where the shot and shell were making awful havoc, but the enemy’s fire was directed more toward the centre of the line. We came out of the woods and through a swamp, reaching an embankment which sheltered us from the enemy’s fire. The line on the left did not get ahead as fast as we; the line on the right got a little in advance of us. We held our line where we were and felt quite safe. The fighting on our right and left was terrific and we did not seem to gain much ground. We held our line though, and our battalion began to entrench and look out for advances from the enemy. It was now after sunset and the moon was out bright. The night was too lovely for such work.

A call was made by the major for volunteers to go out in front of our line skirmishing and try to discover how we were situated. I made one of the number and went out some little way, but could see nothing. I was satisfied, however, that there was none of our troops in front of us and that we had better look out for the Rebs or they would be down on us.

We went to the rear and encamped in the pits we left in the afternoon. At roll call we had eight missing and two wounded. We drew four days’ rations this evening. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 177)
J. F. Whipple of Co. L, wrote the following on Feb. 17, 1894 in the Danvers Mirror.

We then halted and rested until the next afternoon, June 16, when the bugle sounded and we were ordered to fall in with fixed bayonets. We all knew what that meant, and though we made no talk, we thought of home and of the prospects of ever seeing it again. Soon the whole army was ordered to advance in three lines. It was a magnificent sight to see the long lines advancing with gleaming bayonets, even though to almost certain death.

Then came the order to charge, and such a roar as went up from thousands of throats! No one can describe it. The bullets began to fly and brave men to fall. When the first line grew weary they lay down and the second marched over them, to be in turn followed by the third. It was a desperate fight and only one breastwork was captured, when the Rebels fell back to the next one and were ready for us again.

Here we (Whipple) got our first taste of Rebel lead. It was hot. It seemed as if someone had pushed a red hot iron through our leg, leaving quite a hole from which the blood poured out. A rope from a shelter tent and a twist above the wound helped to stop the flow, but we were too faint to help ourselves move and were carried to the rear by the stretcher gang.

At the risk of some little repetition of facts about the assaults on Petersburg, another original account will be given. In these diaries, original history is preserved from witnesses of value, because they were taking part in what they see and describe; of value also because of the subsequent standing and reputation of the writers, who were at the time merely boys in years. Comrade S. B. Dearborn, still a young man in 1917, one of the most beloved of all survivors of the regiment, and most active in its service, furnished a copy of his diary to the Wakefield Banner, August 14, 1886. The language is quoted, though abbreviated a bit:

June 16. Started on the tramp early this morning; halted at night within three miles of Petersburg, hungry and tired. The colored troops were camped in the woods nearby, and gave us rations from their haversacks. Built earthworks in evening.

General Hancock has been forcing the marching the last five days trying to reach Petersburg before Lee, but they beat us two hours. Rumor said they had the inside track.

Assaulted the enemy’s works. Were hotly engaged for two hours. Lieutenants Hall and Roger Littlefield among the wounded. Have but one commissioned officer (Lieut. Frank Pope) left in the company. Sergeant Clark, color bearer, fell with the flag in his hand and died next day from a bullet wound, following the amputation of his leg. Undoubtedly his life could have been saved had a surgeon been on the spot to attend him and properly bandage his wound. The company lost in killed and wounded fifteen men.

Corporal Frothingham fell, mortally wounded, early in action. He was reported to have said that he expected to be shot.

Private Nathan Woodman scouted in front of the enemy’s picket line and returned to the company stating about the distance we were from their lines. I think he was about sixty years of age. He did not seem to fear anything. I have seen him get out of a picket pit in the open field, and walk a hundred yards to the rear to fill his canteen with water, the enemy’s pickets firing at him, as he knew they would, as they were in the habit of shooting more or less, day and night. Yet, if he wanted the water to make his coffee, he would go and take his chances. He was never struck, returning home at the expiration of his three years of service.

This engagement lasted till late in the evening. Colonel Tannatt was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell. I was detailed for picket duty after the fight. While coming off the field, being short of hardtack, I thought, as I saw a dead sergeant's haversack well rounded out, that it would be a grand opportunity for me to replenish mine. It was a bright moonlight evening, and as
I reached for the prize I shuddered when I beheld a hole through his forehead the size of a solid shot, and the haversack was covered with blood. This was too much for me and I hastened to rejoin my company. While on the lonely picket line that night my mind would often revert to the dead sergeant, whose death must have been instantaneous. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 179 - 180)
Company A & L 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
Battle of Petersburg, Va.
11a.m. – 12 noon, June 18th 1864

Hoke’s Division
Colquitt’s Brigade
6th GA
19th GA
23rd GA
27th GA
28th GA

II Corps - Birney
3rd Division – Mott
2nd Brigade - Tannatt
1st Mass HA
5th MI
93rd NY
57th PA
63rd PA
105th PA
Men from Ipswich Killed

Crowley Peter 22 Died of wounds 7/12/1864 at Philadelphia, Pa.
Scofield, Cornelius 24 Died of wounds 8/13/1864 at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Men from Ipswich Wounded

Foss, Jonathan F. 24
Ready, Michael 30

The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery moved to the right, and the following is a series of accounts of the battle of June 18th at Petersburg taken from the book, “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers,” written by Charles Nutt & Alfred Roe in 1917. Three men from Ipswich were killed and two were wounded.

Morgan’s account of the June 18th Petersburg assault is as follows:

We lay comparatively quiet in these works till the morning of the eighteenth, when with the division formed in column we advanced, moving through a belt of birch trees, which were not very thick. Almost as soon as we started we struck the enemy posted behind slight rifle pits; we carried two lines of these and continued to advance till we came out into a road (Prince George Court House Road) running parallel to the enemy’s main works near the Hare house. There was an open field in front of us and we could see two formidable looking works directly in our front, which were giving us a sharp fire of case shot; we also got an enfilade fire down the road from the battery to the right, and the musketry fire was pretty hot, too.

It was while advancing through the birch trees before spoken of that Penn Shove was struck; the writer was just to the left of him and saw him fall. He died a few days later in the hospital.

About this time, Major Shatswell was sitting on his horse in the middle of the road when a spent bullet hit him in the left chest, knocking him off his horse. An order book stopped the bullet, saving his life. The jacket, order book and bullet have survived and are part of the Shatswell collection located in the Ipswich Town Hall.

The two front lines were composed of old troops, “Old Peninchrs,” as Ben Nichols would say, and on reaching the road they lay down behind a ridge perhaps two feet in height which ran along the side of the road nearest to the enemy; the company was in the third and rear line and on reaching the road that line also lay down among the other two.

After remaining here a short time, we received orders to advance, so the regiment and of course the company rose up expecting the division would move forward, but the front lines, “Old Peninchrs,” just kept down and said to us:

“Lie down, you damn fools, you can’t take them forts.”

So we lay down again and, notwithstanding the orders of General Birney, who commanded our corps in the absence of Hancock, the division did not go forward.

About noon we were drawn out of the position, moving into a field just to the left and in the rear of the Hare house, where we lay till night.

The division to which the 1st Maine belonged was moved into the position vacated by us, the 1st Maine in front and Birney ordered them to charge; the 1st Maine, being the first in line, charged, but none of the other regiments (old troops) moved.
That charge of the 1st Me. H. A. was as heroic as it was hopeless and was attended with frightful loss. The regiment moved forward perhaps one hundred yards from the road, and in fifteen minutes all was over; but more than six hundred of the nine hundred who started lay dead or dying on the bloody field.

The writer has often thought how very fortunate we were in having old troops in front of us that morning, for that alone saved us from meeting the fate of the 1st Maine, for, had we been in front, we would have charged and the result would have been the same.

*This was the deadliest charge made by any regiment on either side during the Civil War. The 1st Maine suffered approximately 70% casualties, 632 out of the 900 who started the charge. For comparison, if the 1st Massachusetts had made that charge as originally ordered, of the approximately 70 soldiers from Ipswich, 49 of them would have been casualties. This would have been by far the bloodiest day in Ipswich history.*

The casualties in the regiment (1st Mass. Heavy) on the seventeenth and eighteenth were fifty-five.

Thirty-seven years after that day I was privileged to look upon what then remained of those defenses. They were, even then, so clearly defined that one could realize their great strength. The principal defenses were two forts, open at the rear, constructed by simply digging into a steep bank with just enough earth thrown up as parapets to allow for embrasures so low that the guns could not have been more than two feet above the level of the ground, thus allowing a very low range of fire for their artillery, making it unusually destructive.

Those forts were flanked, right and left, by redans or lunettes for batteries, giving a cross fire, all being connected by rifle pits for infantry supports. The ground had a gradual slope from them toward the front, affording an elevation upon which the field works were constructed and allowing an unobstructed view of the field, over which charging columns must move, while not elevated sufficiently to cause the shot from the guns to be wasted by passing over the heads of the advancing lines. Such was the position which that gallant regiment was expected to capture. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 175-176)

*From the Cutler diary we quote: Friday, June 17 and Saturday, June 18*

Friday, June 17. Early this morning we were ordered out again, marched to the front and relieved the second line on the right of the road. The sharpshooters of the enemy were firing at our lines incessantly. We were protected, however, by a covered way, which we soon made into a rifle pit. We passed the day without incident of importance and slept in the pits at night. In the evening we had an engagement between the front lines. The firing was very hot, but nothing was gained on either side. We have been kept at it rather hard and most of us are getting worn out.

Saturday, June 18. At daybreak we were ordered to move; our line was the second; other brigades were massed in our rear to support us. The order, “Forward,” was given, the first line sprang out of the works and charged; we followed. There was not much to oppose us. We reached the enemy’s first line—a splendid work but we found no one there, but a few skirmishers galled us some. Here Shove was wounded in the breast, severely, I am afraid.

On we pushed and reached a road on the south side of which was an embankment. The line here was so hot, and a cross lire had just opened on us, that our men would go no further. We soon protected ourselves. A line was thrown out on the right which soon stopped the flanking fire. Lieutenant Earp was severely wounded in the thigh, while standing in the road. I protected myself behind a little rise and dared not lift my head above it. Several were killed just behind me, though they thought themselves protected sufficiently.
In the afternoon, preparations were made for another charge. We lay just in front of the Rebel line; they had a breastwork fronting on a plowed field; they on one side, we on the other. If we charge that work we have six hundred yards to go over before we reach it, in face of all their fire.

A skirmish line was ordered out, but went but a little way before they sought cover in the woods on the right and left of the field. Next the first line was ordered forward, but the men, seeing the danger, would not go, and it was lucky for us, for if we had gone, few of us would have ever come back again.

Our division was afterward relieved by the second division and we were sent to the rear. During the day we had lost quite heavily. Lieutenant Hobbs was detailed as commander of Co. C, they having lost all their officers.

The second division charged the works but were repulsed with great slaughter. The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery had the first line and they were all cut to pieces. They were laid out in squads and companies. Some of our men who were on the skirmish line saw the whole of it. It beggars description. I saw the regiment after first light and they had about five hundred left. A month ago they had eighteen hundred. Our brigade would not go. If our regiment had had the first line we should probably have gone forward, but old campaigners were in front and knew better than to charge through a slaughter pen. It was horrid to see the ground covered with the dead. We must have lost five to the enemy’s one. In the evening we went forward again and threw up works within five hundred yards of the enemy. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 178-179)

J. F. Whipple of Co. L, wrote the following on Feb. 17, 1894 in the Danvers Mirror.

June 17. Camped in field near our old line of earthworks.

June 18. The division advanced in line this morning, and enemy’s pickets at once fell back. We then entered their first or outer line of earthworks, made a wheel to the left and found ourselves upon the Jerusalem Plank Road; halted, lying on our arms for a few hours.

Confederate sharpshooters raked the road and managed to pick off a few officers and some of the men. Lieutenant Earp of Lynn was shot through the body and carried off in a blanket by four of his company, which joined our right. Meantime, word went through the ranks that a charge in our front was to be made, but we did not suppose it was to be made by a handful of men.

This road ran through a deep cut. At this point there was a bank five or six feet high. We crept up the bank and took a peep. Before us lay a level plain with the enemy’s works about six hundred yards distant. The outlook for capturing them looked gloomy; the distance was too great; a small assaulting party could be annihilated before reaching them.

“Attention!” Orders came for the 93rd New York, 84th and 105th Penn. regiments to take the advance with the 5th Michigan, 1st Maine H. A. and our regiment in their rear. But the New York and Pennsylvania boys cried out:

"Played out! Let the 1st Maine go! Let the 1st Mass. go!"

This was probably reported to General Birney, our division commander, in command of the corps that day, as General Hancock was in the field hospital having his wound, received at Gettysburg a year ago, treated.

Orders soon came for the Maine boys to take the advance-with our boys in the second line-the rest of the brigade to follow. At the word, “Forward” the 1st Maine climbed the banking and formed in line, our boys followed about fifty yards in the rear, with the New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan troops at our backs.
Bullets whistled like rain. The Maine boys fell fast. “Forward, men,” could be heard from their line. Half the distance traversed, canister is let loose by the Rebels and dirt is flying, the Maine men who crept up the bank do not flinch, but suddenly close up ranks, now decimated. For over four hundred yards the lines throughout the brigade clung together, but it seemed a fruitless attempt, much more so than it did at the outset. After advancing fifty or seventy-five yards the whole brigade broke in the centre and portions of regiments on the right lit out for the woods on that side, trying to get shelter from the murderous fire. The left wing went into the woods on the left. Both wings opened fire from the woods.

But what did it amount to? I doubt if a man on the Union side saw a Confederate during the charge. They were completely sheltered by a strong earthwork. It is a positive fact that wounded men lay in the open field in front of their works throughout the remainder of the day under a burning sun, dying for want of water.

Detachments of men succeeded in a few instances in getting within seventy-five yards and in a few instances within fifty yards of their line, where some of their wounded lay for twelve hours. These were all Maine men from the front line. The colonel of their regiment is reported to have cried like a child that night. At the roll call of his regiment on the evening of that memorable eighteenth of June, seven hundred comrades failed to answer to their names.

Our regiment (1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery) suffered quite heavily. My tent mate, Corporal Joseph Wheeler of Stoneham, was shot dead after the charge in the edge of the woods, while resting on one knee to fire. He remarked to me at Cold Harbor: “If I can get through this summer campaign I will be all right, as my three years will expire then.” He was promoted corporal the day before he was killed.

I saw a big man from Maine who had seven bullet holes in him, one of which was through the throat so that he was unable to speak, but he survived and a few years later was peddling confectionery on the muster field at Concord, minus an arm, breathing through a tube.

This engagement of the eighteenth was fought on what was known as the Hare farm. That night we took the chamber sets and other furniture in it to make earthworks. Reliefs were kept at work through the night.

By Sunday morning, June 19, the hill was transformed into a veritable fort with our regiment in the front line in the rear of the batteries. During the day there was no hard fighting, but there was much work getting ready for more. Batteries and sharpshooters kept the air tilled with missiles and it was unsafe to show a head above the earthworks. Several were wounded, but the front line proved less dangerous than the rear. At night the line went forward fifty yards. An attack by the enemy was repulsed. Through the night the spades kept busy.

Not until night, June 20, was there any movement. Then the regiment was relieved by Burnside’s colored troops. Moving to the rear, we encamped in a large field. In the morning we marched to the left of the lines, slowly at first, rapidly after we got upon good roads. It was a hard march. In the afternoon there was a halt. The wrong road was followed for a time. Returning and taking the right road we finally reached our position and formed in line of battle in a field, and later moved nearer the front into the Woods. About dark entrenchments were built.

(Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 180-182)
Company A & L 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road Petersburg, Va.
June 22nd 1864

Mahone’s Division

II Corps - Birney
3rd Division – Mott
2nd Brigade - Tannatt
1st Mass HA
5th MI
93rd NY
57th PA
63rd PA
105th PA
Men from Ipswich Killed
Basley, Charles P. 18 Died of wounds 8/23/1864 at Petersburg, Va.
Basley, George W. 35 Died of wounds. 8/5/1864 at Portsmouth Grave, R.I.

Men from Ipswich Captured
Cash (Carr), William 33 Captured, Died 7/27/1864 at Andersonville, Ga. Grave #4081
Estes, William A. 19 Captured, Died 9/5/1864 at Andersonville, Ga. Grave #7889
Goss, James W. 35 1st Lieutenant, Captured, POW at Libby Prison, Paroled 3/5/1865
Holt, Augustus P. 26 Captured, POW at Andersonville, Ga., Exchanged 12/4/1864
McGregor, Alexander B. 27 Captured, escaped, then died 10/26/1864 in a train wreck in New Haven, Ct.
Smith, John P. 20 Captured, Died 9/2/1864 at Andersonville, Ga. Grave #7538
Wells, Samuel S. 20 Captured, Died 11/4/1864 at Andersonville, Ga. Grave #11796

The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and the 2nd Corps moved to the left to the Jerusalem Plank Road and the following is an account of the battle of June 22nd at Petersburg from the book, “History of the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery Massachusetts Volunteers” written by Charles Nutt & Alfred Roe in 1917. Two men from Ipswich were killed and seven were captured, four of these men died of disease at the prison at Andersonville, Ga.

J. F. Whipple of Co. L, wrote the following on Feb. 17, 1894 in the Danvers Mirror.

On the third day of heavy fighting, June 22, the regiment was with the troops that had moved to the left toward the Welden railroad the day before. At daylight the division moved up to the rear of the Heavies, who moved out of their new earthworks, which the second division immediately occupied. The division, of which the regiment was a part moved to the left of the second and deployed in line, entrenched in heavy woods. The coffee was boiling, the pork frying, and a few had begun to eat dinner, when there came a rain of shells from the enemy, setting fire to the underbrush, trimming the trees, creating a rude interruption to the meal and lasting an hour.

About two o’clock two divisions under Mahone appeared on our front and rear; the pickets were driven in. The Federal commands had all reached their positions for the projected attempt to seize the Weldon railroad. During the battle that followed the flanking by Mahone, the division was doubled back on the second division on its right. The regiment lost 190 taken prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. After dark the earthworks were occupied again and although the railroad was not reached, the lines around the city were extended.

Cutler tells the story of the day in his diary: Early we moved out to the front about three-quarters of a mile and commenced to throw up breastworks. A skirmish line was in front of us. The enemy’s bullets whiz among us and hurry the men in their work. At noon we had a work up, but for want of tools had not made it very thick. Swan was wounded in the back and was sent to the rear.

At noon a Rebel battery opened on our work, a flanking fire thoroughly enfilading us and skipping along the entire line. They poured shot and shell into us fast and killed and wounded several. None of our company was hurt.

About the middle of the afternoon the pickets were engaged and the enemy advanced to our lines. We opened fire and held them back for a short time, but soon got a volley from the left. Our poorly laid out line had proved just as I expected. We were outflanked and got a raking cross
fire upon us. We had to fall back. Our company did not leave until our colors had gone, then we left in pretty good order. It was hard going to the rear. There was a perfect storm of bullets and a great many were wounded and killed, some taken prisoners.

We fell back to the old line and fanned in the rear of the second line; marched down to the left of the line, forming our brigade in the rear in the woods. The enemy followed closely and soon opened fire on us with artillery. We got the best cover we could behind trees and logs. The shot and shell bursting round us tore up the ground fearfully, cutting off limbs, but nobody was hurt.

Soon afterward we were ordered forward and fanned for a charge. We went in front of the works and charged two-thirds of the way across the field, then lay low in a hollow, and threw up breastworks. But the enemy fell back and our troops advanced to the line we occupied at noon. (Nutt & Roe, 1917, P 182-183)
Nathaniel Shatswell

This biography of Nathaniel Shatswell was written by Phillip F. Grenier in 2003.
Shatswell’s personal effects were donated to the town in 1993.

The Early Years 1835 -1861

Nathaniel’s forbearer John Shatswell and his family arrived in Ipswich in 1634. The following year, in April of 1635 he was granted 6 acres in the High Street area of Ipswich. In 1685 the family would build their homestead, which still stands at 88 - 90 High Street, and this is where, in 1835, the good, brave and noble Nathaniel Shatswell, as were many of his ancestors and all his siblings, was born and 70 years later, in 1905, would die.

Nathaniel Shatswell was a distinguished looking man, he stood six feet tall, he was lank and lean; and in his adulthood he sported a prominent moustache and even more prominent chin whiskers. He has been described as ... “a man of indomitable will, cool, firm and with a wonderful power of commanding men.” He was ... “modest, quiet and unassuming in his demeanor; he has shown himself capable and efficient in every position he has been called upon to fill.” The Shatswells were” ... thrifty farmers distinguished for their pluck and indomitable energy.” Nathaniel's father, John was a farmer who was hard working and taught Nathaniel the need for and honor of hard work.

As a youth Nathaniel would attend the Pudding Street School (Pudding Street ran from Lord Square to East St.) just a hop and a skip from his High Street home. He would then complete his formal education at the Ipswich Latin Grammar School. At the time of his death the Ipswich Chronicle’s obituary would note, “... he was educated in the Ipswich schools and in the still broader field of life.”

Out of school and having just turned 19 years of age, and as is with most young men since recorded time, Nathaniel would soon feel the pangs of rebellion and the need to get away from his parents to experience freedom, independence and adventure. Therefore in the spring of 1855 he bid his tearful mother and somberly resigned father goodbye at the Ipswich train station, boarded the train and left for the big city of Boston, East Boston that is. Upon his arrival in Boston he would secure a job in a planing mill and looked forward to gaining fame and fortune. In December of 1855 feeling the call of service to State, so ingrained in the Shatswells, the young and impressionable lad enlisted in the Boston Fusiliers, a local militia group.

In the Spring of 1857, two years after his arrival in the big city; perhaps missing his family and the beautiful environs of Ipswich, most likely finding the city inhospitable as compared with the small town of Ipswich (population 3,000) and compounded by the fact that he had yet to achieve his fame and fortune he had so anticipated; Nathaniel, probably somewhat crestfallen and humbled, returned to Ipswich, to his family and to work on his father's farm.

The years would go by and so now it was 1860 and Nathaniel began courting Miss Mary Stone, daughter of neighbors William and Mary Lord Stone. Mary and Nathaniel were both 25 years old. They had been life-long neighbors in Ipswich, gone to the same schools and soon came to realize their feelings for each other. They had their whole lives ahead. Everything looked so wonderful and promising. They made no immediate plans, but as lovers are wont to do they dreamed of the tomorrows, of getting married one day, settling down, raising a family and growing old together .

In 1860 a formidable topic of conversation around Ipswich, as was throughout the big and small towns and cities of the United States was the growing conflict between the Northern
and Southern states. When and wherever young northern men gathered their talk would soon turn to the conflict. They were full of bluster in their rhetoric; they might have spoken about wanting to go south and show those Johnnie Rebs a thing or two. Mary was disturbed by the national mood because she knew should war come Nathaniel would most likely be one the first to sign up. Her worst fears would soon come to be realized. But still there was hope that these disagreements could be peacefully resolved through further compromises. Unfortunately, during this period President Buchanan was politically impotent, he hoped things would remain in “status quo”, at least until he left office at the end of the year. In the November 1860 Elections Abraham Lincoln was elected president. He carried the Northern states but did not even appear on the ballot in ten of the Southern states. Still he won with a plurality of the votes 1,866,000 though it was only (39.8%) of the vote cast. There were four politically diametrical presidential candidates running in 1860 so the returns were thinly spread. Upon Abraham Lincoln's election the South exploded and throughout Southern states the new president was hung in effigy. Secession appeared now unavoidable.

On December 20, 1860 South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union. By the time Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, March 4, 1861 seven southern states had seceded. Then at 4:30 a.m. April 12, 1861, under the command of Confederate General P.G. T. Beauregard the Confederate Batteries surrounding Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, S.C. opened fire on the fort, at that time of day a mere speck on the Charlestown Harbor horizon, barely visible as dawn began showing her rosy fingers through the mist. Ironically the Commander of Fort Sumter was Major Robert Anderson USA who, years ago had been General Beauregard’s artillery instructor at West Point and in fact, Major Anderson had kept General Beauregard on as his assistant at the Point for one year following his graduation because of his excellent skills at gunnery. The long anticipated and dreaded fight had begun.

The Union was dissolved and War was now a reality!

On April 15, 1861, three days after the assault on Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops for, “3 months of service”. Nathaniel Shatswell, as was to be expected, gave this request not a moment of thought, and as Mary had feared, was one of the first to sign-up with the Ipswich Volunteers. On June 15, 1861, a mere nine days before Nathaniel was to leave for the War, he and Mary were married by the Reverend Edward Constant at the First Church in Ipswich. On June 24, 1861, after tearful goodbyes and Nathaniel promising Mary that he would be careful and return home to her in no time. He told her how much he loved her and how he would miss her. In his attempts to sooth Mary’s fears, he promised her he’d be most careful; that the war would be of a short duration and soon be over and that he would then return unharmed. He assured her that she really had nothing to fear. He then boarded the train with his fellow Ipswich Volunteers and headed off for Boston.

It had been predicted by the Northern politicians and military leaders that the war would last no more than ninety days, that it would quickly be over and they would humble the South in a matter of months if not weeks. But, it would be four long years of blood, sweat and tears before the war would end and Nathaniel’s promise to Mary of his return would be fulfilled; and during those four long years 3 million Northern and Southern boys would fight and 600,000 would lose their lives.
April 15, 1861

Federal orders came down that 20 companies were to be sent from the State of Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. and there to be mustered into the service of the United States. On April 22, 1861 the citizens of Ipswich assembled at the Town Hall and listened to stirring patriotic and bellicose speeches by local prominent citizens advocating the young men of Ipswich to enlist in the Ipswich Volunteers.

A Company of Volunteers was proposed and subscriptions were solicited from the local “better off” citizens. $4,377.68 was raised for the War effort. A Town Military Committee was formed to oversee the recruitment of volunteers and was made up, citizens: Eben Cogswell, Richard T. Dodge and Aaron Cogswell. Officers of the Volunteers were chosen: Nathaniel Shatswell would be the Company’s 1st Lieutenant, Robert S. Southgate would be its 2nd Lieutenant; a captain to be chosen at a later time. The Ipswich Company would come to be known as the “Heard Guard” in recognition of the generous financial support of wealthy businessman Augustine Heard.

The Company of sixty-two men left Ipswich bound for Boston via train the morning of June 24, 1861 and that afternoon they would muster on Boston Common. When the Ipswich Company left, it was under the command of John Hobbs - Captain, Nathaniel Shatswell - 1st Lieutenant, Robert Southgate - 2nd Lieutenant, Milton Shattuck - 3rd Lieutenant and Nathaniel Johnson - 4th Lieutenant. Upon arrival in Boston they would become part of the 14th Massachusetts Regiment. From the Common the Regiment marched to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor where they were mustered into the US Army as the 14th Regiment Infantry Mass. Volunteers. The Ipswich group would be designated as Company A.

After mustering into the US Army, officers were Nathaniel Shatswell-Captain (having been promoted upon the Company’s mustering into the USA), Milton Shattuck - 1st Lieutenant and Lee Worcester - 2nd Lieutenant. The Regiment left Boston by train on August 7, 1861 arriving in Washington D.C. the next day and then bivouacked at Fort Albany, Va. For the next three years the Regiment would serve as a defense of the Capitol at Washington, D.C.

Daniel Potter, a lad of 20 would become the first Ipswich casualty of the War. He would die from typhoid fever, which he contracted while stationed at Fort Albany, Va. His body would be returned to his heartbroken widowed mother in Ipswich. His remains arriving in Ipswich on December 2, 1861 and after proper services, they were interred in the Old Burial Ground on December 6, 1861.

December 31, 1862

Captain Shatswell would be commissioned a Major and the next day, January 1, 1862 the 14th Mass. Regiment would be reorganized and become the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.

May 5, 1864

After three years of relative safety in guarding the Capitol, the Regiment left Washington to become part of General U. S. Grant’s Army Of the Potomac and to participate in the Richmond Campaign. They would come under the direct command of General George Meade and for the next six months they would be involved in almost constant fighting.
May 19, 1864

The Regiment would be plunged into “the thick of it” at Spottsylvania, Va. “In this prolonged and intermittent battle, the very heaviest casualties of all— including both killed and wounded— came, with one exception, upon the 1st Mass. H.A.”

During the one-hour of battle, casualties for the 1st Mass H.A. are 91 killed and 304 wounded. Leading the advance at Spottsylvania on May 19, 1864, the Senior Major of the Regiment, Major Rolf, was killed at the first fire and the command devolved to Major Shatswell, who would command the Regiment from that time until the close of the War. During the height of battle Major Shatswell was struck in the head by a minnie ball; though he was severely wounded and profusely bleeding he refused to quit his command and so after some medical treatment he returned to battle and bravely led his command to victory. Again the Regiment was engaged at North Anna, May 23-27, 1864, and on June 2-3, 1864 at Cold Harbor, the most desperate battle of the Richmond Campaign, in the first few minutes of battle between 5,000 to 7,000 Union men would be cut down, the Confederate casualties are unknown. In this battle Major Shatswell’s horse was struck and killed yet he continued with the attack and successfully repelled five subsequent attacks. Years later, March 14, 1866, Colonel Shatswell would submit a claim to the War Department for his killed horse and he would receive $200.00 in compensation. On June 16, 1864 Major Shatswell would lead his command in a night attack on Petersburg, while charging the rebel lines, he had his sword shot away from his side by a minnie ball, but unphased he proceeded at full tilt for a successful charge towards the enemy line. “On June 18, he was struck by a rifle ball, which penetrated a small book filled with papers in the pocket of his blouse, and lodged in the cover”. The shot would knock him from his horse but he recovered, regained his horse and continued the attack. He would keep the book and squashed minnie ball as a souvenir of his having once again cheated death.

Further engagements followed and at Deep Bottom in August 15 - 16, 1864, leading his command across an open field he helped relieve a battery that had been pinned-down for a long time. There would be more fighting, on August 25, 1864 at Weldon Railroad and then once again at Poplar Springs October 2, 1864 the Regiment suffered heavy losses. On October 27 at Boydton Plank Road the whole Corp was cut off from the rest of the Army. Major Shatswell successfully charged the front line of battle under heavy fire. The rebel assault was repulsed and the day won.

In January 1865, the consequence of a severe cold contracted during the battle of Weldon Railroad, Major Shatswell developed severe chronic rheumatism that would plague him the remainder of his days and yet he did not allow this to interfere with his life. He was granted a sixty day leave and returned home to Ipswich and to Mary’s loving care to recuperate. On January 26, 1865, during his recuperation in Ipswich, he received word that he had been brevetted to a Lieutenant Colonel.

As the time for his returned approached, evidence indicated an end of the war, so when it was time to leave, Mary was more accepting, though she wished he did not have to return. He would return to duty March 5, 1865 as the war was in fact coming to its long anticipated end. Major Shatswell would have the privilege and honor of being present at Appomattox Court House, Va. On April 12, 1865 to witness General Lee’s surrender to General Grant.

As the nation was beginning its long arduous healing process, it was once again plunged into deep sorrow by the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865 a mere nine days after General Lee’s surrender. Colonel Shatswell had been a supporter of President Lincoln from the start and so was deeply saddened and affected by his untimely and tragic death. Colonel
Shatswell would have the honor of participating in President Lincoln's funeral ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Prior to his mustering out of the army in August of 1865 Colonel Shatswell was promoted to full colonel for “meritorious conduct under heavy fire” during the Richmond Campaign. And thus his military career would come to an honorable and satisfactory end. He had survived one of our nation’s most trying of times and now he was ready to return to his wife and the comforts of home and community with the hopes a long, happy and peaceful life. Over the course of the next four decades he would come to realize these dreams and live in relative peace, comfort and happiness till his final day.

Post War Years 1865 -1905

After being mustered out of the Army on August 16, 1865 in Washington, DC. Nathaniel returned to Ipswich and the family homestead on High Street. He returned to farming and the “teaming of hay”. He would purchase tillage on Green’s Point and salt marsh and peat land around Plum Island. Farming until old age, in spite of his war-induced rheumatism, would curtail his activities only a few short years before his death at age 70 in 1905.

When Nathaniel Shatswell first left Ipswich in 1855 as a young man of 19, he was seeking his fame and fortune, but his time had yet to come. Two years later in 1857, he would return to Ipswich a little older and wiser though not much richer. In 1861 he would leave Ipswich, this time on a different mission and at the head of a Regiment of Ipswich Volunteers. Four years later, in 1865 he would return to Ipswich a more mature and wiser man. Though he might not have found his fortune, there is no doubt that he did find fame and glory and in so doing brought much pride to the town of Ipswich.

1869 would see Nathaniel accepting a position at the County House as an assistant to Dr. Hurd, the highly respected Superintendent of the County House and Asylum for the Insane on Green Street in Ipswich. He, Mary and infant daughter Fannie would move into the Superintendent’s House at the County House on Green Street and would remain there for several years before moving back to the Shatswell Homestead on High Street. He would remain at this position until 1890.

His first daughter Fannie White Shatswell was born. On November 18, 1872 his second daughter Annie Lord Shatswell was born. In 1888 his daughter Fannie would marry John Ober and they would move into the family homestead on High Street with the Colonel and Mrs. Shatswell and stay there until they moved to Arlington, MA. some time after their marriage.

In 1883 feeling the call for a return to community service “the Colonel”, as he would come to be referred to, threw his hat in the ring and ran successfully for the Board of Selectman of Ipswich, (years ago the term of office for selectman was one year). And so Colonel Shatswell would seek and win election and re-election and serve acceptably for the next four successive years (1883 - 1887). It was reported that Colonel Shatswell was a staunch Republican, though he was never a “bitter partisan” and was well respected by all for his honesty his integrity and his fairness. He had been a supporter of William McKinley in his presidential run and was heart broken when on September 9, 1901 an assassin’s bullet cut the President down as he visited the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. President McKinley would linger for five days before succumbing to his injuries on September 14, 1901.

“The Colonel” was a member of the local John T. Heard Lodge AF and AM of which he was a past master and at the time of his death was a third degree Mason; a member of Winslow
Lewis Commandery of Knights of Templar; the Royal Arch Chapter and the Order of the Eastern Star; the Daniel W. Dennison Colony U a P F and he was also an enthusiastic member the General James Appleton Post Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Up to the time of his death he made every effort to attend the annual GAR “Encampments”, his health permitting.

Twenty-five years after his return from war, in 1890, he would leave his beloved Ipswich one final time to accept the position of curator at the Museum of the Department of Agriculture in Washington D.C. He would remain in Washington D.C. until 1894 and then return to Ipswich, never to leave town again.

Upon his return to Ipswich he again involved himself in town politics running and winning a seat on the Board of Selectmen in 1894. This time he would serve but one term and then returned to his main interest farming full time until old age compounded by his infirmities forced him to halt these activity.

In 1895 his daughter Annie would marry Robert Holbrook and she would, as did Fannie, move to Arlington, Ma. “The Colonel” and Mary were now alone. For the next three years he and his beloved Mary would enjoy the fruits of comfortable old age. But then in 1898 death would call upon the Shatswell family, on February 2, 1898, after 37 years of wedded bliss Mary would die succumbing to heart disease compounded by pneumonia. She would be buried in the Shatswell Family plot in the Old Burial Ground on High Street. After one year of mourning, the Colonel would marry Mrs. Susan Hobbs Buzzell, the widow of Issac Buzzell, who 38 years earlier had served under the Colonel in the 14th Regiment. Both the Colonel and Susan were 64 years old. The ceremony took place at the First Church in Ipswich; being performed by the Reverend Edward Barney.

Six years later on Thursday December 14, 1905 Colonel Shatswell would die at the age of 70. The Ipswich Chronicle in its obituary would note, “The Colonel had been unwell for several days but his illness was not considered to be of a serious nature until Thursday afternoon when he had an attack of faintness which resulted in complete exhaustion and continued until nearly eight o’clock when he passed peacefully from earth.” Primary cause of death was listed as “Heart Disease” with contributory cause “Acute indigestion”. On Sunday December 17, 1905 the funeral would take place from the First Church of Ipswich, the same church where the Shatswell family had worshiped and celebrated life and death over these many generations. The church was packed with relatives, friends, town dignitaries as well as former fellow veterans and Masonic and GAR brothers. The ceremony would be performed the by Reverend Edward Constant who, thirty-four years earlier, had married the Colonel and his first wife Mary. The Reverend Waters of the South Church (author of Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony) would assist Reverend Constant. Interment would be in the Shatswell plot in the Old Burial Ground. He was laid to rest alongside his first wife Mary and his parents John and Annis Shatswell.

Today Colonel Shatswell keeps a watchful eye over his beloved Ipswich from his final resting place in the Old Burial Ground on High Street.
Regimental History from December 11, 1863 to December 16, 1864 Headquarters l’st Massachusetts December 16, 1864

General,

In compliance with your request of the l’st instant I respectfully submit the following record of my Regiment from December 11’th 1863 to the present date. From December 11’th 1863 to May 15’th 1864 the Regiment occupied a position of the fortifications of Washington south of the Potomac and was employed in the repairing fortifications building Military Roads. May 15’th The Regiment assembled at Fort Albany and marched to Alexandria (5 miles) with orders to join the Army of the Potomac took Transport the same day for Bell Plain arrived at Bell Plain the 16’th Disembarked and bivouacked on the ridge near the landing reported to Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler and were assigned to the 2’d Brigade of his (Tyler’s) Division (Col. Tannah Commanding) Composed mainly of Heavy Artillery Regiments from the fortifications of Washington and Baltimore. May 14’th Marched with the Division to Hd. Quarters Army of the Potomac near Spotsylvania, Va. (23 miles) passing through Fredericksburg no transportation was furnished the Command on this march all Regimental and Company Desks and Officers baggage had to be left at Bell Plain a portion of the records of the Command were lost a portion of them were taken care of by the agents of the Sanitary Commission and reached the Command the early part of July. On arriving at Army Headquarters at 2 o’clock A.M. May 18’th regiment bivouacked on the left of the Fredericksburg road until 6 A.M. then moved about one mile to the right of the road and took up a position as support for a Battery it was here the Command except Co. I was first under fire of the Enemy being frequently shelled during the forenoon at 4 P.M. marched up the road 2 miles and bivouacked in the road for the night. At 2 P.M. 19’th Marched 2 miles to the Harris Farm the Brigade was massed near the House in support of a Battery situated at that point at 4 P.M. the Enemy were reported in the woods in our front when 2 Companies (F and D) were ordered out as skirmishers to ascertain their position and strength as it was believed that only a small force of the Enemy were in our front intending to make a dash at the supply train passing over the turnpike from Fredericksburg. The 1’st Battalion (Major Rolf) advanced as support for the Companies of skirmishers and became engaged the 2’d Battalion (Major Shatswell) was then ordered in on the right of the 1’st and for a time the Regiment was alone opposed Rhodes Div. of Ewells Corps. The men stood up to their work manfully and held the Enemy in check until reinforcements arrived when we fell back to reform the line and advance again. The Regiment went into the fight with 1617 (sixteen hundred seventeen) officers and men and lost (2) two Commissioned officers (Major Rolf and Lieut. Graham) killed and (15) fifteen wounded (53) Fifty three Enlisted men killed (297) Two hundred and ninety seven wounded and (27) Twenty seven missing. The Regiment remained on the field all night the Engagement lasting until about 10 P.M. returning to the bivouac of the previous day at 10 A.M. of the 20’th at sunset orders were received to be ready to March at a moments notice Marched at 1 A.M. May 21’st taking the road to Milford passed through Bowling Green at 11 A.M. arrived at Milford Crossed the river and bivouacked for the night. Marching (34 miles) 22’d. Threw up breastworks as an attack was expected 23’d. Marched at 6 A.M. arrived at the North Anna river (21 miles) at
3 P.M. were held as a reserve the men lay on their arms all night 24th “Battle of North Anna River” held as reserves the men lay on their arms all night 24th “Battle of North Anna River” held as reserves. Casualties (1) one Enlisted man killed and (11) Eleven Wounded. The Brigade organization of our Division being broken up each Regt. was divided into 3 Battalions each to act as a Regiment “in all Movements”. 24th Marched at 3 1/2 A.M. Massed in a filed about 1 mile in rear of front line sent out Pioneers to destroy the Bridge that crossed the River about the Enemies position had two men wounded while destroying the Bridge lay in mass until 12 M. Marched down the North bank of the river (North Anna) bivouacked at 2 A.M. of the 28th having Marched (22) Twenty two miles. Marched again at 9 AM. Crossed the Pamunky River on pontoons below Hanoun Court House at 2 P.M. bivouacked for the night about 3 miles from the river on the extreme left of the line (distance marched 15 miles) 29th The Regiment was ordered to report to May. Gen. D.B. Birney Company 3’d Division 2’d Army Corps and assigned to the 2’d Brigade of his (Birney's Div Col. Tannah taking command of the Brigade). Marched at 12 M joined the Brigade and went into position near Salem Church threw up breastworks on the afternoon at sunset Moved to the right and threw up works during the night 31st Battle of Tolopotomy Regs held as reserve in the morning at 9 AM. moved to the front threw forward a heavy skirmish line and occupied Enemies works lay under a heavy fire of artillery all day. Casualties (5) five Enlisted men wounded on the line and (3) Three , missing from Pickett line.

June 1st At daylight withdrew to position occupied the previous morning changed position frequently during the day at 10 P.M. Marched for Coal (sic) Harbor arrived at 2 P.M. June 2’d weather very hot and the roads dirty (distance marched 24 miles) June 3’d Battle of Coal (sic) Harbor four Companies “B”, “F”, "H", and “K” reported to Col. Smyth Comdr. 3’d Brigade 2’d Division 2’d Army Corps were engaged in the charge on the Enemies works in the morning and the repulse of the Enemy in this night charge reported back to the Regiment next day. From June 4’th to 13’th occupied a position on the Shady Grove road Near Packers Mills under fire nearly all the time Casualties during the time (2) Two Enlisted men killed (13) Thirteen wounded and (16) Sixteen Missing. At 10 P.M. of the 12 withdrew from our position and marched to the left, at 4 A.M. June 13 Crossed the York River R.R. at dispatch station Crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge at 3 P.M. marched all day at 10 P.M. massed near the James for the night (Distance 34 miles) June 14’th crossed the James River near Fort Pawhattan in transports 15’th Marched for Petersburg arrived at the Fortifications near the Dunn House shortly after the charge and capture of the same by Colored Troops (Distance 23 miles) Threw up works during the night. June 16’th Charged the enemies works in our front at sunset were repulsed with heavy loss viz (2) Two Commissioned officers killed (6) Six wounded (23) Twenty three Enlisted men killed (126) one hundred and twenty six wounded and (5) five missing. Held our position until morning when by flank movements to the right and left the Enemy were obliged to fall back loss 14’th (9) Nine Enlisted men wounded. June 18’th Charged the Enemies works near the Hare House at sunrise. Carried the works driving the Enemy through the woods and across the Petersburg Pike to a rear line of Works, at 12 M another charge was ordered which failed for want of proper support held our position on the Pike 5 P.M. when the Brigade was relieved and moved to the left of the Hare House and threw up works during the night where we remained until the night of the 20’th under fire day and night. Casualties from 17’th to 20’th including the Battle of the 18’th (6) Six Command Officers wounded (4) Four Enlisted men killed (45) forty five wounded and (1) one missing (The missing man has however turned up wounded). On the night of the 20’th orders were received to go to the rear as was supposed for a short rest as our Brigade had been tasked night and day for some time past but the
hope could not be realized as the next morning June 21 orders came for another of the famous left flank movements at 9 o’clock crossed the Petersburg and Norfolk R. Road Taking our course through the Woods for the Jerusalem Plank Road which we struck at the Williams House finding the Enemies Comandry in our front and Covering the Weldon Rail Road we turned our attention to getting between the Comandry and Petersburg in hopes to strike the road inside of them failing in this we formed in line of Battle and threw up works on the James Farm the 1’st Division of the 2’d Army Corps passed us and threw up works on our left and the 2’d Division on our right June 22’advanced with Brigade to throw up breastworks nearer the Enemies position a general advance of the whole Corps being ordered while engaged in this work we became flanked by the Enemy braking through the lines of “General Barlow’s Division” who were getting into position on our left in the woods. Casualties (1) one Commissioned officer (Capt. J. W. Kimball) killed (1) One wounded and (6) Six captured two of whom were wounded (8) Eight Enlisted men killed (45) Forty five wounded and (179) One hundred and seventy nine captured advanced the same night and threw up works near the place of disaster in the morning remained in that position until July 6’th the time of service of the original members and the recruits enlisted in July and August 1862 having expired the Regiment was ordered to the rear to make out the necessary papers for the muster out of the men much delay and trouble was occasioned in mustering the men out by the loss of Company and Regimental Records at Bell Plain no old books or papers having been received since leaving that point and the lack of the supply of the required Blanks. The men were finally got off on the 9’th of July five days after their time had expired. Much dissatisfaction was felt on the part of the men at being mustered out in field and having to go to Boston and settle up on their own time but such being the orders of the Division Command (Gen. D.E. Birney) no appeal could be made while the men were under fire of the Enemies Artillery nearly every day. No Officers were mustered out who had not served three years in present grade July 12’th Regiment joined the Brigade and moved to the left of the Williams House to cover the shortening of our line the 6’th Army Corps having been sent to Washington remained in line of Battle 48 hours no enemy appearing and the Troops and Trains having been withdrawn the Division withdrew through the woods across the Norfolk R Road to the Petersburg and Norfolk turnpike the Brigade then went into Flank near the Deserted House July 15’th was the first time the Regiment had formed Camp since leaving the fortifications of Washington in May July 21’st moved to Fort Brass on the rear line of Fortification remained until July 26’th when the Regiment broke Camp and Marched to “Deep Bottom” North of the James River 24 miles arriving on the morning of the 27th at daylight were immediately ordered on as support for a skirmish line of the 1’st Brigade of our Division having to cross an open field under the Enemies fire of artillery fortunately one man was wounded in this affair our Brigade occupied a position on the flank during the day were not engaged the night of the 28’th. Marched back to the Petersburg and City Point R. Road crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks arriving at daylight the 29’th (Distance Marched 22 Miles) lay in mass all day after dark took up position in the front line of Entrenchments to the right of the Hare House July 30’th occupied a position in front line about 1/2 Mile to the right of the mine explodul in the morning had orders keep up a Continuous fire on the Enemy in our front whose works were about 200 yards distant The Regiment fired during the day an average of 150 Rounds per man with a loss on our part of only one man wounded. July 31’st returned to our position at Fort Brass remained two days then removed to our old camp near the Deserted House 1ained at this camp until August, broke Camp Marched to City Point (8) Eight miles the whole Division embarking on Transports the next day many were the conjectures as to our destination the most probable of which seemed to be that the
Division was to go to Washington and up the Shenandoah Valley about the next morning August 14’th found us, the James River where we disembarked at daylight at Deep Bottom advanced over Strawberry Plain and bivouacked for the day and night during the night a heavy shower of in fell the first for seven weeks much refreshing the men and making our labors of the next day comfortably light as the ground was wet and cool and water plenty August 15. The Brigade reported to Major Gen. D.B. Birney (our old Division Commander) now commanding the 10’th Army Corps advanced through the woods in line of battle with skirmish line in front for more than five miles in the direction of the Charles City Road skirmishing nearly all the way the day was very hot and had it not been for the rain of the light previous many men would have been lost by the heat Casualties during the day (1) one Enlisted man killed (7) Seven Enlisted men wounded at sunset having developed the Enemies works on the Charles City Road in front of which was a deep morass and finding it impracticable to attack the works with our small force the Brigade was ordered to retire which was done ill good order.

August 16’th Regiment was stationed on the right flank of the Brigade as skirmishers to cover the advance and were not actually engaged Casualties (1) One Enlisted man killed August 18’th returned to front of Petersburg arriving on morning of 19’th (Distance marched 25 miles) Regiment ordered on Picket on the Jones Farm near the scene of its operations of June 22’d relieving a portion of the 9’th Army Corps which with the 5’th Army Corps had extended the line to the left and occupied the Weldon Rail Road Regiment remained on picket until the 25’th of August when it was relieved and withdrew to near the strong house and threw up works remained until Sept 1’st when the Right was ordered to the Garrison of Fort Alex Hayes the next fort in the front line left of Fort Davis remained at Fort Hayes until Sept 25 when the Regiment was relieved by a Regiment from the 9’th Army Corps when it joined the Brigade in rear of the Jones House on the line of the Military Rail Road bivouacked there with orders to be ready to march at a moments notice until Oct 1’st when the Brigade took Cars from Warren Station marched thence to the Peebbs House near poplar Grove Church Bivouacked for the night Oct 2’d moved out to the left of the Peebbs House on the Squirrie Level Road the 1’st USSS went in Skirmishers the 1’st Mass HA in line of battle as support advanced through the woods found the Enemy strongly entrenched with works well covered by abatis and slashing but as the Brigade advanced the Enemy retreated leaving only a skirmish line advanced and occupied the works then steadily advanced making connection with a Division of the 9’th Corps on the right at 3 P.M. we developed the Enemies second line of works at this time orders were received from Gen Mott for our Brigade to make a demonstration on the Enemies Works to ascertain their strength and if possible carry them The Command was accordingly formed in a ravine about 500 yards from the works the 1’st Mass HA occupying the 1’st line as we advanced the Enemy a Battery that was masked in the angle of his works having a raking fire with Carminites and physical las (?) gained a position about 50 yards from the works our support not coming up were obliged to retire as the Enemy had been reinforced at this point by bringing Troops from the right and left making it impracticable to attempt to carry the work with our present force Casualties (2) Two Commissioned Officers wounded (2) Two enlisted men killed (9) Nine wounded and (8) eight wounded and captured as they could not be got off the field Oct 3’d, 4’th and 5’th Regiment assisted to build Forts Cummings Emory Seibert and Clarke covering the left and rear of our position at Peebbs House on the night of the 5’th marched to the Jones House 7 miles 6’th returned to Fort Alex Hayes. Remained at Fort Hayes until Oct 26’th when the Regiment was relieved by the 111’th N. Y. Volunteers and joined the Brigade in rear of the Jones House marching thence to the Weldon R Road near General Warren’s Head Quarters at the yellow house
and bivouacked for the night. On the 27th marched at Daylight taking the Halifax Road thence to
the right on the Vaughn Road reaching the Boynton Plank Road at Noon At 2 P.M. the Brigade
formed in line of battle supporting a Battery “C” 1st US Artillery at 4 P.M. the enemy appeared
on our right flank an attempt was made to charge front but the action became general and the
Enemy coming in such numbers that Prisoners were captured and recaptured finding that the
Enemy could not be checked the Regiment was ordered to fall back in to the Road and reform
leaving 1 section of Artillery in the hands of the Enemy after reforming on the road I took the
left of the 1st Mass HA assisted by volunteers from other Regiments and the Brigade and
Division and by a quick dash across the field secured the section of Artillery and brought it
safely off Casualties (1) Enlisted man killed (6) Six wounded and (12) Twelve Captured about
30 more of the Regiment were captured but succeeded in making their escape and reaching our
lines after dark.

28th withdrew and marched to the Jones House dismounted returning to Fort Alex
Hayes Oct 30th distance marched 43 miles. Regiment remained at Fort Hayes until Nov 28th
when it was again relieved by a portion of the 9th Army Corps joined the Brigade at the rear
marched thence to the extreme left of our line at the Peebbs House going into Camp outside the
works and near the Vaughn Road with orders to make ourselves as comfortable as possible.
Supposing that the Campaign was ended and that we were now to have Winter quarters the men
went to work with a will and in 4 days had put up Comfortable log huts all supplied with fire
places in hopes of remaining to enjoy them but on the 6th of December orders were received to
March at daylight of the 7th accordingly the Division reported to Major General Warren
Commanding 5th Army Corps for operations on the Weldon Rail Road Marched down the
Jerusalem Plank Road across the North Anna River to Sussex Point House thence to Jarrett
Station on the Weldon Rail Road thence down the R.R. to Blesfield burning the ties and bending
the Rails returning over the same road arriving at the Fortification around Petersburg on the
13th of December. The men suffered severely on this raid as the weather was very inclement
many of the men coming back over the frozen ground without shoes had no engagements on the
raid (4) Enlisted men straggling from the Command and fell in to the Enemies hands. (Distance
marched 96 miles) Dec 6th The Regiment is now encamped near the rear line of Fortifications
between the Halifax and Vaughn Roads.
I annex herewith a Tabular list of Engagements with Casualties in each also the number of miles
Marched during the Campaign

Very Respectfully Submitted
N. Shatswell
Major Commanding 1st Mass Heavy Artillery
This is a letter that Nathaniel Shatswell wrote to his wife on April 10, 1865, the day after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. It was transcribed as written by Phillip F. Grenier in April of 2003. The original is stored in the Town Clerk’s vault at the Ipswich Town Hall.

Clover Hill Appomattox County – VA
April 10th, 1865

Hurah! Hurah! The war is ended. Lee surrendered his army yesterday at this place. Everybody is wild with joy. Our four years of toil and privation is now getting its reward. We have done some hard work for the past ten days. Have lost few men. On the 6th we charged and captured the enemies wagon train of 400. Got my horse wounded in the charge. Came out all right myself.

What a joyous time this will be for the whole country when the news reaches the North. You will probably hear of it by tonight. We have had no mail for a week. Sent off our last a week yesterday. This is Rebel paper that I am writing on. I am glad now that I did not leave the service last winter. I would not have missed the sight of yesterday for the best farm in Ipswich. I must close as the mail posts at 10 a.m. Love to all. Hoping to be with you soon. I remain your loving husband. N Shatswell
Monuments

Ipswich Town Hill

The Town appropriated $2,800 for a Soldiers’ Monument on April 12, 1869, eight years to a day from the first gun fired at Fort Sumter. The simple granite shaft was dedicated with appropriate exercises on March 13th, 1871. The inscriptions on the raised tablets are as follows:

[On the east side]
ERECTED
BY THE TOWN OF IPSWICH
IN MEMOERY OF HER
BRAVE AND LAMENTED SONS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO
THEIR COUNTRY IN THE WAR
FOR UNION AND LIBERTY
1861-1865

[On the north side]

[On the west side]

[On the south side]

Their Record. Our Union.

The first appropriation for decorating the graves of soldiers was made on March 13, 1871 and has since been made annually. Gen. James Appleton Post No. 128, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1882. Many of the old soldiers have gone but a goodly number survive, more than fifty years after the last Grand March in Washington in 1865, proud of their part in the great War for Freedom. (Waters, 1917, p 692-693)
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery

The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Monument at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania
On May 17, 1901, survivors of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery journeyed to Fredericksburg to dedicate a monument to their comrades who had fallen at the Harris farm. Fredericksburg was not the group’s first stop. Traveling by water, the party had first visited Petersburg and Richmond where they had been welcomed and feted by Confederate veteran associations in those cities.

At Fredericksburg they did not fare so well. A mix-up at the hotel left the 66-person party without accommodations, compelling them to sleep five to a room. The old soldiers had their revenge, however. The next two mornings at 8 a.m. sharp, hotel guests were rudely awakened by the sound of a bugle playing “Reveille.” If the shrill sound of the bugle evoked pleasant memories for the veterans, it probably did not have the same effect on the other guests.

After a day of relaxation, veterans boarded horse-drawn vehicles and headed to Spotsylvania to dedicate the monument. More than 30 vehicles wound their way down the Old Fredericksburg Road that spring morning toward the Harris farm, nine miles distant. They reached their destination at 11 a.m. and found the monument draped in an American flag. While waiting for the noon ceremony to begin, the men took the opportunity of wandering over the battleground in the company of local Confederate veterans.

A bugle—the same one used during the battle—summoned the veterans back to the monument site. Comrade J. W. Hart called the meeting to order and asked Peter D. Smith to preside. Following an invocation, Hart read the report of the monument committee and officially turned the memorial over to Smith, who received it on behalf of the entire regiment. Colonel Shatswell, who had commanded the 1st Massachusetts during the battle, unveiled the stone and made a few appropriate remarks. Addresses by Colonel J. Payson Bradley and Private Charles Burrows followed. Not on the platform that day was Judge John T. Goolrick, a Confederate veteran and a perennial speaker at such occasions. In yet another muddle, Goolrick’s carriage failed to pick him up, thus leaving the venerable judge, for once, speechless.

The ceremony concluded with the singing of “America” and the playing of “Reveille.” The crowd then dispersed, some riding to neighboring battlefields, others joining Vespasian Chancellor on a tour of Spotsylvania Battlefield. It was a pleasant and memorable day for all, for Judge Goolrick, whose rhetorical fountain remained untapped until the next monument dedication.

Location
The Harris Farm (“Bloomsbury”) lies approximately nine miles southwest of Fredericksburg on the west side of Courthouse Road (Route 208). The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Monument stands in a field 500 yards west of the house. The monument and the parcel on which it rests belong to the Civil War Preservation Trust.

Description
This eight-foot-tall memorial is made of New England granite and was constructed by Norcross Brothers at a cost of $1,100. (The company’s owner had been a private in the regiment.) It consists of a rectangular base (W: 6’5”, D: 4’4”) supporting a die (W: 5’0”, D:
2'0"), topped by a capital. On the front of the base is the word "MASSACHUSETTS" while the
die carries the insignias of the three corps under which the regiment fought, and the inscription:

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEEDS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY
ARTILLERY MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. (ARMED AS INFANTRY) THREE
HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHT OF WHOSE MEMBERS FELL WITHIN AN HOUR
AROUND THIS SPOT DURING AN ACTION FOUGHT MAY 19, 1864 BETWEEN A
DIVISION OF THE UNION ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL TYLER AND A CORPS
OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GENERAL EWELL ERECTED BY THE
SURVIVORS OF THE REGIMENT. 1901

A simple picket fence, made of iron, forms a square enclosure around the monument. The
four-foot-tall fence appears in 1930’s images of the monument and probably dates back to the
year of the monument’s erection.

2\textsuperscript{nd} Massachusetts

The survivors of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Massachusetts erected a monument in 1879 to remember their
fallen comrades at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. It is located on Colgrove Avenue
near Spangler’s Spring at the base of Lower Culp’s Hill. The monument is placed on top of a
large fieldstone at the edge of the woods from which they had charged on the morning of July 3\textsuperscript{rd}
1863. This is the first of over 850 permanent monuments that have been placed at Gettysburg.

From the front of the monument the tablet reads:

From the hill behind this monument on
the morning of July Third 1863 the
Second Massachusetts Infantry
made an assault upon the Confederate
troops in the works at the base of Culps
Hill opposite. The regiment carried to
the charge 22 officers and 294 enlisted
men. It lost 4 officers and 41 enlisted
men killed and mortally wounded and 6
officers and 84 enlisted men wounded.
To perpetuate the honored memories of
that hour the survivors of the Regiment
have raised this stone. 1879.

From the back of the monument the tablet reads:

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mudge Captain Thomas R. Robeson
Captain Thomas B. Fox Lieut. Henry VD. Stone

-------------------
Color bearers - Leavitt C. Durgin - Rupert J. Sadler - Stephen Cody
First Sergeant Alonzo J. Babcock   Sergeant William H Blunt

---Corporals---
Charles Burdett   Jeremiah S. Hall   Ruel Whittier

---Privates---
Samuel T. Alton   James T. Edmunds   Charles Kiernan
Henry C. Ball   John E. Farrington   Frederick Maynard
Wallace Bascom   Silas P. Foster   Andrew Nelson
John Briggs, Jr.   Willard Foster   Rufus A. Parker
David B. Brown   Joseph Furber   Philo H Peck
William T. Bullard   Fritz Goetz   Sidney S. Prouty
James A. Chase   Daniel A. Hatch   Richard Seavers
Peter Conlan   John J. Jewett *   Charles Trayner
John Derr   John Joy   David L. Wade *

* these men are from Ipswich, Massachusetts
Ipswich Enlistments

The following is a list of enlistments of men who served in the military from Ipswich during the Civil War. This list was compiled and cross checked from Grand Army of the Republic records, regimental histories, and Civil War records. This list includes to the best of my research men who lived in Ipswich before, during or after the war.

Town - The town to which the enlistment is credited
Enl. - Enlisted, to join military service
MI. - Mustered In, to formally join military service
MO. - Mustered Out, to formally leave military service
Discharged for Disability - to no longer be fit for the duties required of military service because of illness or injury
Deserted - to leave military service without permission
GAR - Page number found in the book Grand Army of the Republic Personal War Sketches Post 128 located at the Town Clerk’s office at the Ipswich Town Hall.
Bounty - Money paid to the soldier enlist or re-enlist

1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company B

Company G

Company K
McIntire, Charles W. 28 Enlisted in Boston, Cordwainer, MI. 8/12/1862, MO. 5/25/1864, also served in Co. D 1st Battalion Mass. Calvary

2nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)

Company A
Robbins, Leverett 40 Enlisted in Boston, Carriage Maker, MI. 10/28/1862, MO. 1/16/1863, Discharged for Disability
Stacey, John R. 30 Enlisted in Lowell, MI. 10/12/1861, MO. 1/16/1863, Discharged for Disability, also served in Co. K 2nd Mass. H. A.
Company C
Kneeland, Josiah M.  36  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 5/11/1861, MO. 7/14/1865, Captured 10/26/1864, Bounty $325
Manning, Thomas  35  Enlisted in Boston, Farmer, MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 12/12/1862, Discharged for Disability

Company E
Turner, William H.  22  Enlisted in Medway, Bootmaker, MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 2/7/1863, Discharged for Disability

Company F
Carr, Patrick H.  24  Enlisted in Ipswich, Card Maker, MI. 5/1861, MO. 7/14/1865, Bounty $325
Hall, William H.  18  Enlisted in Ipswich, Seaman, MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 5/11/1864, also served in Battery G U.S. Light Artillery
Mayall, John C.  19  Enlisted in Ipswich, Spinner, MI. 5/22/1861, MO. 8/4/1861
Stanen, William H.  19  Enlisted in Gloucester, Farmer, MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 7/14/1865, Corporal, Bounty $325
Todd, Thomas M.  22  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 5/25/1861, Detached 2/21/1862 to a Gunboat USS St. Louis on the Mississippi to 8/16/1862, also served in Co. D 48th Mass.
Tyler, Colman J.  18  Enlisted in Ipswich, Jeweler, MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 5/28/1864, GAR #178
Company G
Mooar, Charles A. 23 Enlisted in Brookfield, Student, MI. 8/13/1862, MO. 5/28/1864, Corporal 10/1/1863

Company H

Company I
Pickard, David J. 44 MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 1/6/1864, Discharged for Disability

Company K
Ackerman, Joseph L. 41 Enlisted in Ipswich, Painter, MI. 8/9/1862, MO. 2/2/1864, Discharged for Disability
Barton, John F. 33 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boat Maker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 5/28/1864, GAR #21
Ellsworth, Thomas F. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Clerk, MI. 8/8/1862 Re-Enlisted 12/30/1863, Wounded in ankle 7/3/1863 at Gettysburg Pa., MO. 6/19/1865, Captain Co. I 55th Mass., Received Medal of Honor for “under a heavy fire, carried his wounded commanding officer from the field” at the battle of Honey Hill S.C. 11/30/1864, GAR #61, Bounty $325
Harris, George 27 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 8/8/1862, Corporal 6/2/1864, transferred to Co. H 7/15/1864, Sergeant 7/15/1864, MO. 6/22/1865, Bounty $325
Howes, Edwin A. 26  MI. 5/25/1861, 5/28/1864
Lord, Moses 42  Enlisted in Ipswich, Cabinet Maker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 6/4/1864, Disabled at Gettysburg Pa., GAR #113
Lord, Nathaniel 44  Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 3/9/1863, Discharged for Disability
Low, Winthrop 30  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 12/22/1862 Discharged for Disability
Lucy, Daniel 33  Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 5/28/1864
Pickard, David 43  Enlisted in Ipswich, Teamster, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 1/6/1864, Wounded 7/3/1863 at Gettysburg Pa., Discharged for Disability, GAR #136
Roberts, Edward T. 28  MI. 7/31/1861, MO. 8/16/1864
Stevens, William 44  Enlisted in Ipswich, Baker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 6/22/1863
Tenney, Albert 21  MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 7/14/1865, Wounded 7/20/1864 in breast at Peachtree Creek GA., GAR #171
Webber, Moses 32 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 5/28/1864, GAR #182

3rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine Months

Company A
Spiller, John S. 20 MI. 8/9/1862, MO. 8/30/1863, Discharged for Disability

Company L
Morris, Charles H. 23 MI. 4/23/1861, MO. 7/22/1861

5th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – One Hundred Days

Company B
Willett, George Albert 30 Enlisted in Somerville, MI. 9/2/1862, MO. 7/2/1863, GAR #186

Company C
Stackpole, William A 16 MI. 7/23/1864, MO. 11/16/1864, GAR #165

Company F

Company I
Flint, Sewell 23 MI. 5/19/1861, MO. 6/3/1863, 1st Sergeant, GAR #68

7th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry - Three Years

Company F
Hardy, Charles A. 21 Machinest, MI. 6/15/1861, MO. 6/27/1864

8th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine Months

Kimball, John Calvin 30 Enlisted in Beverly, Clergyman, MI. 11/8/1862, MO. 8/7/1863, Chaplain

Company G
Caldwell, John Murray 21 MI. 7/18/1864, MO. 11/10/1864, GAR #42
Smith, James S. 30 Enlisted in Salem, Harness Maker, MI. 8/28/1862, MO. 8/7/1863
Company H
Sanderson, Jason H. 31 MI. 9/19/1862, MO. 8/7/1863

Company I
Guilford, Samuel A. 21 Enlisted in Saugus, Blacksmith, MI. 8/15/1862, MO. 8/7/1863

Company K
Giddings, Charles William 23 Enlisted in Danvers, Bookkeeper, MI. 10/1/1861, MO.
11/15/1862, Discharged for Disability, Died of Yellow Fever at Fortress Monroe Va.
10/11/1864
Tarlton, Walter F. 27 Shoemaker, MI. 10/1/1862, MO. 10/24/1864, also served in Co. I
6th Mass., GAR #170

9th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company B
McGuire, John 44 Enlisted in Boston, Bricklayer, MI. 6/30/1861, Wounded 7/1863 at Gettysburg PA. Discharged for Disability for wounds MO. 12/21/1863

Company E
Moore, Richard 34 Enlisted in Boston, Laborer, MI. 8/1/1862, MO. 10/16/1864,
Captured 5/12/1864 Spottsylvania Va., Exchanged 8/22/1864

Company F
Boyd, Neil 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 8/27/1863, transferred to the Navy 5/13/1864 USS Niagara, Deserted 5/18/1865
Broadwick, Dennis 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Currier, MI. 8/21/1863, MO. 1/15/1863, also served in Co. D 61st Mass., Discharged for Disability

Company H
McDonald, William 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 8/2/1863, MO. 6/16/1865, also served in Co. G 32nd Mass.
Company I
McNeil, James 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 8/11/1863, MO. 6/29/1865,
Wounded 5/5/1864 at Wilderness Va., also served in Co. H 32nd Mass.

Company K
Schaffer, William 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Cabinet Maker, MI. 8/21/1863, MO.
1/10/1864, Wounded 1864, Deserted 8/28/1864 from Philadelphia Pa. Hospital

11th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)

Company E
Taylor, Edmund T. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 8/15/1863, MO. 7/14/1864, Sergeant

Company K
Parker, William H. 29 Enlisted in Boston, Mason, MI. 5/20/1864, MO. 7/14/1865

12th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company D
Averill, Ephraim P. 25 Enlisted in Topsfield, Cordwainer, MI. 6/26/1861, MO. 7/8/1864,
Corporal, Wounded 8/30/1862 at 2nd Bull Run Va.
Treadwell, Marcus M. 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Clerk, MI. 6/2/1861, MO. 7/8/1864,
Quartermaster Sergeant

15th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company B
Elwell, Alvin F. 36 MI. 9/16/1862, MO. 8/24/1863, GAR #63

16th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company H
Hubbard, John 37 Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 8/17/1863, MO. 6/30/1865

Company I
Andrews, George M. 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/12/1861, MO. 7/27/1864
Brown, John B. 24 Dry Goods Salesman, MI. 8/1/1861, MO. 10/31/1863,
1st Lieutenant
Trainer, Thomas 19  Enlisted in Hopkinton, MI. 7/12/1861, Wounded 6/30/1862
Glendale Va., MO. 7/27/1864

17th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company A
Cressey, Alvin O. 28  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 5/10/1861, MO. 8/3/1864
Lakeman, Asa 24  Teamster, MI. 7/21/1861, MO. 9/9/1862, Discharged for Disability
Lang, Charles 21  Shoemaker, MI. 7/21/1861, MO. 11/23/1863, Discharged for Disability, GAR #110

Company D

Company E
Cowles, Henry A. 19  Enlisted in Westfield, Whip Maker, MI. 9/2/1864, transferred to 2nd MHA, Company F. MO. 6/30/1865

Company G
Foss, Nathaniel H. 20  Enlisted in Hamilton, Farmer, MI. 7/22/1861, MO. 8/3/1864, GAR #70

Company H
Schanks, Jacob 20  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/22/1861, MO. 7/11/1865, Corporal, GAR #153

19th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company C
Jewett, Henry B. 18  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 7/26/1861, Deserted 7/1/1863 Uniontown Md.
Jewett, William H. 42  Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 12/31/1861, Died of Disease 7/1/1862
Johnson, Nathaniel A. 43  Enlisted in Ipswich, Mariner, MI. 8/28/1861, MO. 5/5/1864, Discharged for Disability, Died 5/17/1864 in Ipswich
  **Company E**
  **Company H**
Smith, Henry R. 19  Enlisted in Boston, Clerk, MI. 12/10/1861, MO, 3/31/1863, Discharged for Disability
  **Company I**
Harris, George W. 20  Enlisted in Lynnfield, MI. 7/26/1861, MO. 9/21/1863, Sergeant, Discharged for Disability, also served in Co. F 8th Mass. and U.S. Signal Corps
  **Company L**
Ellsworth, Milton 18  MI. 7/26/1861, MO. 6/28/1865, 1st Sergeant, Captured 6/27/1864 at Petersburg Va. And was POW at Andersonville Ga., GAR #60

**20th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)**
  **Company G**
Conlan, John 24  Laborer, MI. 7/12/1864, MO. 6/12/1865 – never was present with his company

**21st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years**
  **Company F**
22nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company B
Felton, Andrew P.    39    Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 9/26/1861, MO. 4/9/1863
Wounded 6/27/1862 at Gaines’ Mill Va., Discharged for Disability from Wounds,
GAR #66

23rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)

Company A
Chaplin, William A.    16    Enlisted in Danvers, Shoemaker, MI. 9/23/1861, MO. 9/28/1864,
GAR #43
Deland, Benjamin F.    25    Enlisted in Topsfield, Shoemaker, MI. 9/28/1861, MO. 6/25/1865,
GAR #53, Bounty $425
Taylor, Trowbridge Curtis    Enlisted in Topsfield, Shoemaker, MI. 10/1/1861, MO. 5/16/1862,
Discharged for Disability

Company B
Caldwell, John G.    28    Enlisted in Ipswich, Morocco Dresser, MI. 9/2/1861, MO.
3/26/1862, Discharged for Disability

Company C
Cross, William H.    23    Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 12/3/1863, MO. 7/11/1865,
Bounty $325

Company I
Andrews, Luther B.    31    Enlisted in Ipswich, Stonecutter, MI. 10/10/1861, MO. 7/8/1862,
Discharged for Disability
Barker, John A.    42    Enlisted in Ipswich, Mariner, MI. 10/9/1861, Died of Disease
8/30/1864 at Philadelphia Pa.
Bridges, Jelouis F.    23    Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 10/16/1861, Killed at Drewry’s
Bluff Va., 5/16/1864
Bridges, John O.    27    Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 10/16/1861, Died of Disease
4/26/1862 at New Berne N.C.
Brockelbank, Lewis A. 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Factory Boy, MI. 9/28/1861, MO. 10/13/1864, GAR #30
Brown, Henery A. 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 9/22/1861, Died of Disease 4/21/1862 at New Berne N.C.
Burnham, Abraham 48 Enlisted in Ipswich, Mariner, MI. 9/27/1861, MO. 7/21/1862, Discharged for Disability, GAR #38
Channel, Joseph H. 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Machinist, MI. 9/28/1861, Deserted from hospital 6/4/1864, Bounty $325
Clark, James A. 45 Enlisted in Ipswich, Machinist, MI. 9/18/1861, Died at Hatteras Inlet N.C. 5/7/1862
Clark, John F. 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Machinist, MI. 10/16/1861, MO. 2/6/1862, Discharged for Disability, GAR #45
Dow, Charles H. 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 10/16/1861, Killed at Cold Harbor Va. 6/3/1864, Bounty $325
Estes, Charles W. 28 Enlisted in Boston, MI. 12/9/1861, MO. 10/13/1864
Evens, Ebenezer 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 9/28/1861, MO. 10/13/1864
Fish, Charles W. 32 MI. 2/15/1865, MO. 10/13/1864
Forbes, Henry 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 10/1/1861, MO. 10/13/1864
Foss, John C. 18 Enlisted in Byfield, Shoemaker, MI. 9/28/1861, MO. 10/13/1864, Corporal, GAR #69
Foster, Walter C. 25 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 10/15/1861, MO. 9/30/1862, Discharged for Disability
Fowler, Eben Evans 20 MI. 9/28/1861, MO. 10/13/1864, GAR #73
Hills, Albert S. 40 Enlisted in Ipswich, Clerk, MI. 9/22/1861, MO. 10/13/1864, GAR #90
Hills, Albert P. 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Merchant, MI. 9/22/1861, MO. 10/13/1864, GAR #89
Hobbs, John 45 Enlisted in Ipswich, Cotton Broker, MI. 9/11/1861, MO. 7/18/1862, Captain, GAR #91
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in Ipswich, Occupation, MI.</th>
<th>Date of Enlistment, MO.</th>
<th>Date of Discharge, MO.</th>
<th>Cause of Discharge or Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Frank</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Hatter</td>
<td>10/10/1861</td>
<td>2/8/1862</td>
<td>Wounded at Ranoke Island N.C., 7/8/1862 Discharged for Disability for Wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull, Edward G.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>9/13/1861, MO.</td>
<td>10/4/1862</td>
<td>Sergeant, Discharged for Disability, GAR #97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving, George W.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Clothier</td>
<td>10/17/1861</td>
<td>12/2/1861</td>
<td>Dishonorably Discharged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewett, John H.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>9/13/1861, MO.</td>
<td>10/4/1862</td>
<td>Sergeant, Discharged for Disability, GAR #97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewett, Thomas Jr. J.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>9/14/1861, MO.</td>
<td>10/26/1862</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, Dennis</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer</td>
<td>10/9/1861, MO.</td>
<td>12/10/1862</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, John H.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Trader</td>
<td>11/9/1861, MO.</td>
<td>4/12/1863</td>
<td>Wounded on the march 12/12/1862, Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peabody, Thomas</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter</td>
<td>10/9/1861, MO.</td>
<td>11/22/1863</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peatfield, Joseph S.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer</td>
<td>6/4/1862</td>
<td>7/30/1863</td>
<td>Died of Disease at New Berne N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peatfield, William P.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Mechanic</td>
<td>10/5/1861</td>
<td>12/16/1862</td>
<td>Died of wounds 12/17/1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins, Josiah A.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>3/9/1864, MO.</td>
<td>6/21/1865</td>
<td>Wounded in the left side at Drewry’s Bluff Va. 5/16/1864, GAR #133, Bounty $325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinder, Daniel F.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer</td>
<td>10/10/1861</td>
<td>10/13/1864</td>
<td>Sergeant 11/18/1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor, George</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Blacksmith</td>
<td>10/5/1861, MO.</td>
<td>9/20/1862</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe, George</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich, Machinist</td>
<td>10/1/1861, MO.</td>
<td>5/25/1862</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Enlistment Location</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Service Dates</td>
<td>Cause of Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant, George Henry</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>10/5/1861, MO.</td>
<td>8/8/1863, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td>GAR #151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattuck, William W.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>10/16/1861, Marnier, Va.</td>
<td>7/20/1864, Bounty $325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherburne, John T.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>9/18/1861, Farmer, MO.</td>
<td>1863, Discharged for Disability, GAR #157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, George</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>10/10/1861, Ipswich, Currier, Under arrest 12/1861 at Annapolis Md.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Charles H.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>9/27/1861, Ipswich, Farmer, MO.</td>
<td>10/5/1862, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worth, William K.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>9/22/1861, Ipswich, Soap Maker, MO.</td>
<td>5/12/1863, Corporal, Wounded on the march 10/13/1862, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**24th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlistment Location</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Dates</th>
<th>Cause of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**26th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlistment Location</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Dates</th>
<th>Cause of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willard, Benjamin D.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>9/7/1861, Lawrence, Teamster, MO.</td>
<td>8/26/1865, Sergeant, Bounty $325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**28th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlistment Location</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Dates</th>
<th>Cause of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris, James L.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>MI.</td>
<td>1/13/1864, Boston, Farmer, MO.</td>
<td>Deserted 3/21/1865, Stevensville Va., Bounty $325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lord, James A. 21  Enlisted in Roxbury, Currier, MI. 3/15/1864, MO. 6/22/1865, Wounded 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va., GAR #112, Bounty $325

29th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)
Company K
Manning, Joseph S. 18  Enlisted in Boston, Clerk, MI. 11/25/1861, MO. 8/15/1864, Received the Medal of Honor for capturing the 16th Ga.’s flag at the battle of Fort Sanders at the siege of Knoxville Tn. 11/29/1863, Transferred 1/29/1864 to Co. H 36th Mass., GAR #116

30th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)
Company I
Baker, George 34  Enlisted in Georgetown, Harness Maker, MI. 4/17/1861, MO. 7/18/1866, Captain, Wounded 10/19/1864 at Cedar Creek Va., also served in Co. A 8th Mass.

32nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)
Company B
Grant, James O. 23  Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 8/21/1863, MO. 6/30/1865
Company C

Company E
Wood, Francis L. 25  Enlisted in Beverly, Black Smith, MI. 7/10/1862, MO. 6/2/1865, GAR #188

33rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years
Company A
Spiller, John Swift 19  Enlisted in Lowell, Laborer, MI. 8/9/1862, MO. 8/25/1863, Discharged for Disability, GAR #162

122
Spiller, Richard P. 43 Enlisted in Lowell, Watchman, MI. 8/9/1862, MO. 2/16/1863, Discharged for Disability

35th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company A
White, Charles W. 16 Enlisted in Boston, Laborer, MI. 8/9/1862, MO. 11/25/1863, Musician, Discharged for Disability

Company B
Mason, Henry W. 35 Enlisted in Newburyport, Carpenter, MI. 8/19/1862, MO. 6/9/1865, GAR #117

Company F
Norwood, Samuel 22 Enlisted in Rockport, Teamster, MI. 8/22/1862, MO. 6/9/1865, Corporal, GAR #132

36th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company F
Cummings, Charles. S. 23 Enlisted in Lynn, Shoemaker, MI. 8/27/1862, MO. 11/19/1864, Wounded, Discharged for Disability, GAR #49

37th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company E
Roberts, George W. 23 Enlisted in Adams, Laborer, MI. 9/2/1862, MO. 6/1/1865

38th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company K
Knowlton, Ira P. 42 Enlisted in Hamilton, Shoemaker, MI. 8/21/1862, MO. 7/14/1865, GAR # 108

40th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company B
Abbott, Alvah 42 Enlisted in Rockport, Farmer, MI. 8/22/1862, MO. 8/21/1865
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Discharged/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conant, Alvin T.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rowley</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>9/3/1862</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died of Disease 10/16/1863 at Folly Island S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conant, Cyrus William</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rowley</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>9/3/1862</td>
<td>2/14/1864</td>
<td>Discharged for Disability, GAR #47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce, George W.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Beverly</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>9/3/1862</td>
<td>2/25/1865</td>
<td>Wounded 5/16/1864 at Drewry’s Bluff Va., Discharged for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam, Jeremiah</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td></td>
<td>9/3/1862</td>
<td>7/26/1865</td>
<td>Accidentally wounded in hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthley, Alfred G.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Rowley</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>9/3/1862</td>
<td>7/12/1865</td>
<td>GAR #189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**44th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine Months**

**Company A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mann, Josiah H.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Carver</td>
<td></td>
<td>9/12/1862</td>
<td>6/18/1863</td>
<td>GAR #115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Company B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Derby, Joseph P.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/29/1862</td>
<td>6/18/1863</td>
<td>GAR #54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Aaron Wait</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Enlisted in Ipswich</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/13/1862</td>
<td>6/18/1863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**48th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine Months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Company B

Giles, John 25 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, Enl. 9/19/1862, Deserted 10/25/1862 at Wenham Ma.

Hale, Ezra Jr. 17 Enlisted in Rowley, MI. 8/18/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, Corporal, Wounded under right arm at Port Hudson, GAR #81

Reedy, Thomas 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, Enl. 9/1/1862, MI. 9/24/62, MO. 9/3/1863

Company D


Atkinson, Samuel D. 29 Enlisted in Ipswich, Teamster, Enl. 8/3/1862, MI. 9/24/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, GAR #16


Brown, Edward 22 Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, Enl. 9/20/1862, MI. 9/26/1862, MO. 9/3/1863


Donaldsonville La., Paroled, GAR #39
Condon, Thomas E. 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Mariner, Enl. 9/24/1862, MI. 9/24/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, Wounded by grape shot 5/27/1863 at Port Hudson La., Corporal
Lord, William 4th 39 Enlisted in Ipswich, Engineer, Enl. 9/10/1862, MI. 9/24/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, 1st Lieutenant, Chief of Ipswich Police, GAR #114
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Enlisted on</th>
<th>Mustered in on</th>
<th>Mustered out on</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plouff, John W.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>Currier</td>
<td>12/23/1862</td>
<td>9/3/1863</td>
<td></td>
<td>GAR #141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plummer, William</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>Tanner</td>
<td>8/18/1862</td>
<td>9/4/1862</td>
<td>9/3/1863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Todd, Thomas M.  22  Enlisted in Rowley, Carpenter, Enl. 10/14/1862, MI. 10/14/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, Sergeant


Wallace, Henry  31  Enlisted in Ipswich, Weaver, Enl. 12/3/1862, MI. 12/3/1862, Deserted 12/12/1862


**Company E**


**Company F**


**50th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine months**

**Company B**

Ellwell, Alvin F.  38  Enlisted in Rockport, Quarryman, MI. 9/15/1862, MO. 8/24/1863

**Company H**

Howe, Willard P.  38  MI. 9/19/1862, MO. 8/5/1865

**53rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry – Nine Months**

**Company C**

Cotton, Moses  18  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 11/6/1862, MO. 9/2/1863

Treadwell, Henry S.  20  Enlisted in Boston, Carver, MI. 11/6/1862, MO. 9/2/1863
58th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – Three Years

Company H
Coburn, Clarence 22 Enlisted in Wrentham, Farmer, MI. 3/1/1865, MO. 7/14/1865, Bounty $89.33

61st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry – One Year

Company G
Monahan, Dennis 20 Enlisted in Hanover, Laborer, MI. 11/11/1864, MO. 7/16/1865, GAR #124, Bounty $100

Company I
Fiske, William 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Cadet, MI. 1/14/1865, MO. 7/28/1865, Bounty $122.66

1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery – Three Years (Re-Enlisted)

Company A
Andrews, Eben A. 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 3/19/1862, MO. 10/4/1864, Captain, Discharged for Disability
Baker, George W. 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, GAR #18, Bounty $325.00
Beck, Hardy M. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 1st Sergeant, GAR #22
Brown, Benjamin 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Discharged for Disability, GAR #31
Brown, George A. 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/15/1862, MO. 8/16/1865, Wounded in the scalp 4/6/1865 at Sailor’s Creek Va., GAR #33
Brown, Irving 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864
Brown, Tristram 42 Enlisted in Ipswich, Blacksmith, MI. 1/1/1862, MO. 1/13/1863, Discharged for Disability
Butler, Pierce 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI. 7/5/1861, Died of disease 1/22/1865, Bounty $325.00
Buzzell, Isaac  25  Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 
Corporal, Wounded 3/31/1865 at Boydon Rd. Petersburg Va., GAR #41, Bounty $477.32
Callahan, William  21  Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/13/1865, 
Corporal, Discharged for Disability, Bounty $454.65
Capewell, James  42  Enlisted in Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 12/20/1861, 
Discharged for Disability
Chambers, Nathaniel  20  Enlisted in Ipswich, Brick Maker, MI. 7/5/1861, Died of disease 
2/16/1865 at Patrick Station Va., Bounty $476.66
Chapman, Thomas T  36  Enlisted in Ipswich, Mechanic, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 7/8/1864
Clark, John W.  21  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 7/8/1864, 
Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Discharged for Disability, also 
Clarke, Philip E.  24  Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 10/20/1865
Crane, Silas  44  Enlisted in Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 4/11/1864, 
Discharged for Disability
Crane, William P.  43  Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, 
Wounded 6/17/1864 at Petersburg Va.
Dodge, James P.  25  Enlisted in Wenham, Laborer, MI. 8/7/1862, MO. 7/8/1864
Estes, William A.  19  Enlisted in Ipswich, Machinist, MI. 7/5/1861, Captured 6/22/1864 
at Petersburg Va., Died of disease 9/5/1864 at Andersonville Ga. Grave #7889
Fellows, Daniel H.  20  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 1st 
Lieutenant, Wounded 6/17/1864 at Petersburg Va., Bounty $325.00
Flagg, Joseph  19  Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 
Bounty $477.32
Foss, Jonathan F.  24  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, 
Wounded 6/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., Discharged for Disability
Fowler, John J  24  Enlisted in Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 
Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., GAR #74, Bounty $476.99
Goodwin, George W.  19  Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 
Sergeant, GAR #77, Bounty $464.65
Goodwin, Sylvester    23    Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 8/8/1862, MO. 2/16/1864, Discharged for Disability

Gordon, James        29    Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 7/5/1861, Killed 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Buried at grave #276 at Fredericksburg Va., Bounty $325.00

Goss, James W.        35    Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 1st Lieutenant, Captured 6/22/1864 at Petersburg Va., POW at Libby Prison, Paroled 3/5/1865, GAR #78


Gwinn, William H.     26    Enlisted in Ipswich, Baker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, 2nd Lieutenant

Hardy, Clarendon B.   18    Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Discharged for Disability

Hardy, Freeman        19    Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864

Harris, Mark          21    Enlisted in Ipswich, Sailor, MI. 7/5/1861, Deserted 1/19/1863, Fort Albany, Va.

Haskell, Charles      21    Enlisted in Ipswich, Tinman, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 10/28/1866, Transferred to 36th USCT 10/5/1864, Captain, GAR #84, Bounty $310.66

Hobbs, Vallorus C.    21    Enlisted in Ipswich, Mariner, MI. 7/5/1861, Sergeant, MO. 7/20/1865, Discharged for Disability, Bounty $325.00


Horton, George        32    Enlisted in Salem, Carrier, MI. 8/6/1862, MO. 7/8/1864

Jewett, Alonzo (Lorenzo) T. 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Died of wounds 5/26/1864

Kimball, John H.      18    Enlisted in Ipswich, Tinman, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., GAR #104
Leonard, Isaac M. 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 9/11/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Died at Washington D.C., Bounty $482.32
McGregor, Alexander 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Bounty $462.65
McGregor, Parker S. 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Operative, MI. 7/5/1861, Killed 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va., Color Sergeant, Bounty $304.66
Merby, John 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Butcher, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864
Merrill, Samuel H. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Sergeant
Murbey, John 24 MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864
Nichols, Albert Nelson 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Drummer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, GAR #128
Nichols, Edward F. 22 Enlisted in Ipswich, Carver, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Sergeant
O'Connell, Cornelius 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Teamster, MI. 8/7/1862, MO. 7/28/1863, Discharged for Disability
O'Connell, John 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/31/1865, Sergeant, Bounty $454.65
Patterson, Walter 37 Enlisted in Ipswich, Weaver, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Wounded by musket ball 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va., GAR #134
Patterson, William 35 Enlisted in Ipswich, Weaver, MI. 7/5/1861, Wounded 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va., Died of wounds 7/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., Bounty $326.65
Pickard, Washington Payson 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Street lighter and Curator at the Ipswich Historical House, GAR #138
Pingree, David M. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864
Poor, Benjamin L. 26 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, Bounty $464.65
Poor, Thomas W. 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Painter, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 5/20/1864, Discharged for Disability
Potter, Daniel J. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, Died of disease 11/27/1861 at Fort Albany Va., The first soldier from Ipswich to die in the Civil War
Ready, Michael 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 8/7/1862, MO. 8/12/1865, Wounded in the hand 6/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., 1st Sergeant, GAR #144, Bounty $529.33
Riley, Edmund 38 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 8/7/1862, MO. 8/16/1865
Ross, William P. 19 Enlisted in Salem, Laborer, MI. 2/27/1862, MO. 2/27/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., GAR #148
Sergeant, Kendall 42 Enlisted in Ipswich, Operative, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 5/1/1862, Discharged for Disability
Scofield, Cornelius 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 8/2/1862, Wounded 6/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., Died of wounds 8/13/1864 at Brooklyn N.Y., Bounty $319.99
Shatswell, Nathaniel 27 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Major 10/31/1862, Lieutenant Colonel 1/26/1865, Colonel 3/13/1865, GAR #155
Shattuck, Milton B. 32 Enlisted in Ipswich, Track Repairer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 1/21/1863, 1st Lieutenant
Shattuck, James 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 1/31/1865
Smith, Edward P. 29 Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 5/1/1862, Sergeant, Discharged for Disability, Bounty $577.92
Smith, Edwin F. 18 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 7/17/1865, Corporal, Discharged for Disability
Smith, John H. 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 1/21/1864, Discharged for Disability and Died in 1865
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date of Service</th>
<th>Action Date</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Bounty</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith, William H.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ipswich, Seaman, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 7/31/1865, Sergeant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens, Henry</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ipswich, Seaman, MI.</td>
<td>8/2/1862, MO. 4/2/1864, transferred to Navy 4/5/1864 <em>USS De Soto Tioga</em>, Deserted 8/28/1864, Bounty $325.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, William L.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 7/8/1864, Corporal, GAR #169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terhune, Henry</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ipswich, Mason, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, Bounty $325.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurston, Timothy A.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI.</td>
<td>12/7/1861, Died of disease 10/19/1864 at Alexandria Va., Bounty $362.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait, Luther</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 7/1/1865, transferred to the Navy 5/9/1864, served on Sloop of War <em>USS Saratoga</em>, was a Selectman in Ipswich, GAR #180, Bounty $433.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watts, James W.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ipswich, Operative, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 2/17/1865, 1st Lieutenant, Discharged for Disability, Bounty $310.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West, John</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ipswich, Weaver, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865, Wounded 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Rufus G.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI.</td>
<td>7/5/1861, Wounded 6/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., MO. 7/20/1865 at Worcester Ma., Bounty $325.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Company G
Crowley, Peter 22 Enlisted in Ipswich, Cordwainer, MI. 12/4/1863, 1st Sergeant, Wounded 6/18/1864 at Petersburg Va., Died of wounds 7/12/1864 at Philadelphia Pa., Bounty $317.99
Smith, John J. 27 Enlisted in Marblehead, Cordwainer, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 8/16/1865

Company H
Lavalette, Philip C. 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 7/5/1861, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Died of wounds 6/6/1864 at Washington D.C., Bounty $289.95
Nolan, Malachi 30 Enlisted in Andover, Blacksmith, MI. 7/30/1862, MO. 7/8/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., GAR #130

Company L
Andrews, Eben A. 24 Student, MI. 7/5/1861, MO. 10/4/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Discharged for Disability
Baker, Asher 55 MI. 3/18/1862, MO. 3/7/1865, Discharged for Disability, GAR #25
Baker, Charles W. 19 MI. 2/18/1862, MO. 8/16/1865
Bamford, Charles W. 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Weaver, MI. 2/28/1862, MO. 8/16/1865, Sergeant, Ipswich Town Clerk for 26 years, GAR #20
Basley, George W. 35 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 3/20/1862, Wounded 6/22/1864 at Petersburg, Died of wounds 8/5/1864 at Portsmouth Grave R.I.
Blaisdell, Leander M. 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 2/28/1862, MO. 11/30/1864, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Va., Discharged for Disability, GAR #23
Blake, Asher 35 Enlisted in Ipswich, Jeweler, MI. 3/18/1862, MO. 3/7/1865, Discharged for Disability
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted Location</th>
<th>Enlisted Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnham, William</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ipswich, Mariner</td>
<td>2/20/1862, MO.</td>
<td>1/6/1863, Discharged</td>
<td>for Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (Carr), William</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ipswich, Weaver</td>
<td>3/19/1862</td>
<td>Captured 6/22/1864 at Petersburg Va., Died 7/27/1864 at Andersonville Ga. Grave #4081 as Carr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downes, Thomas J.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>2/24/1862, MO.</td>
<td>2/12/1863, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy, Joshua M.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>7/20/1862</td>
<td>Deserted 8/1864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell, Henry</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ipswich, Sailor</td>
<td>3/18/1862, MO.</td>
<td>3/18/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylania Va., Discharged for Disability, GAR #85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noyes, James W.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ipswich, Shoemaker</td>
<td>2/20/1862, MO.</td>
<td>2/20/1862, Killed 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylania Va. Sergeant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noyes, John W.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ipswich, Baker</td>
<td>2/24/1862, MO.</td>
<td>4/20/1863, Sergeant, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, John</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>2/20/1862</td>
<td>Died of disease 5/2/1864 at Washington D.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whipple, John F.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ipswich, Farmer</td>
<td>2/20/1862, MO.</td>
<td>7/8/1865, Wounded and lost an arm 6/16/1864 at Petersburg Va., Discharged for Disability for Wounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard, Ira P.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Lowell, Shoemaker</td>
<td>2/23/1862, MO.</td>
<td>2/26/1865, Wounded 5/19/1864 at Harris Farm, Spottsylania Va., GAR #185</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Winslow, William H.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Ipswich, Trader</td>
<td>12/2/1861, MO.</td>
<td>1/31/1864, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsley, Pandon E.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ipswich, Jeweler</td>
<td>11/26/1861, MO.</td>
<td>12/15/1864, Corporal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 2nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery – Three Years

**Company K**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Bounty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knights, John</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rockport, Mariner, MI.</td>
<td>12/22/1863,</td>
<td>$325</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 3rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery – Three Years

**Company A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Enlisted in</th>
<th>MO.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, George W. Jr.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ipswich, Seaman, MI.</td>
<td>12/8/1862, 12/7/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Transferred to Navy 10/18/1864 USS New Hampshire, GAR #26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Charles. H.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Boston, Shoemaker, MI.</td>
<td>1/1863, MO 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Transferred to USS Glaucus, MO. 6/30/1865, GAR #79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, George Franklin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ipswich, Fisherman, MI.</td>
<td>12/10/1862, 7/30/1864</td>
<td>Enlisted, Transferred to USS Glaucus, GAR #26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, John</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ipswich, Seaman, MI.</td>
<td>4/28/1863, Deserted 6/12/1863</td>
<td>Enlisted, Deserted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy, Otis C.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ipswich, Operative, MI.</td>
<td>1/10/1863, MO 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, MO. 9/18/1865, GAR #94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock, Henry</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ipswich, Mariner, MI.</td>
<td>1/10/1863, MO 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Transferred to USS Glaucus, GAR #79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovey, John Thomas</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ipswich, Spinner, MI.</td>
<td>4/26/1863, 7/25/1864</td>
<td>Enlisted, Transferred to USS Glaucus, GAR #79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, Charles H.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ipswich, MI. 8/12/1864, MO. 6/14/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Howe, Levi L.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ipswich, MI. 2/22/1862, MO. 10/20/1865, GAR #94</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lefflan, John M.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI.</td>
<td>6/11/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Corporal, Bounty $50</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newman, Benjamin Brainard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ipswich, 18 Student, MI. 1/10/1863, MO. 3/31/1863, Discharged for Disability</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Porter, Charles</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 5/16/1863, MO. 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russell, Henry F.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>MI. 12/4/1863, MO. 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russell, John W.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MI. 12/4/1863, MO. 9/18/1865</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spofford, William H.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ipswich, Cotton Weaver, MI. 4/7/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Corporal, Bounty $50</td>
<td>Enlisted, Bounty $50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Company D
Brown, James Warren 27 Enlisted in Bradford, Shoemaker, MI. 8/14/1863, 2nd Lieutenant, Transferred to 12th Mass. 10/3/1863, Died 7/1/1865, GAR #35, Bounty $50

Company G
Nason, Joseph A. 21 Enlisted in South Danvers, Shoemaker, MI. 10/20/1863, MO. 5/18/1864, Discharged for Disability, GAR #127

Company H
Brown, Jesse, F. 23 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 11/20/1863, MO. 9/27/1865, 1st Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Bounty $488
Brown, Walter 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 11/20/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Bounty $488
Irving, George, Washington 23 Spinner, MI. 12/4/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Sergeant
Irving, Leander H. 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 12/4/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Sergeant, Bounty $478.66
Johnson, Joseph 33 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 11/20/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Corporal, also served in Co. C 19th Mass., GAR #102, Bounty $488
Russell, Henry F. 32 Enlisted in Ipswich, Carpenter, MI. 12/4/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, Bounty $478.66
Russell, John W. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 11/28/1863, MO. 10/18/1865, GAR #150, Bounty $478.66
Tenney, John Ellis 20 Enlisted in Ipswich, Waiter, MI. 11/20/1863, MO. 9/18/1865, GAR #172, Bounty $488

Company L
Phillips, Andrew J. 30 Enlisted in Topsfield, Seaman, MI. 5/30/1864, MO. 6/18/1865, GAR #135, Bounty $325

Company M

4th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery – One Year
Brown, Jeremiah W. 19 MI. 2/24/1864, Died 10/14/1865
Company L

Company M
Bradstreet, Charles W. Enlisted in West Newbury, Farmer, MI. 8/22/1864, MO.
6/17/1865, GAR #29, Bounty $199.33
Spiller, Augustus H. 19 Enlisted in West Newbury, Farmer, MI. 8/22/1864, MO.
6/17/1865, Bounty $199.33

1st Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery – Three Years

Company A
Bailey, Amasa P. 33 Enlisted in Ipswich, Musician, MI. 2/25/1862, MO. 2/27/1865
Baker, Charles H. 31 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 2/27/1865,
GAR #17
Barton, William R. 26 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 2/24/1862, MO. 2/24/1865
Boynton, Charles 27 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 2/20/1862, MO. 10/9/1863,
Discharged for Disability
Boynton, Warren 25 Enlisted in Ipswich, Clerk, MI. 2/25/1862, MO. 10/20/1865,
GAR #28, Bounty $444.66
Bradstreet, George S. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 2/25/1862, MO. 2/27/1865
Butler, John F. 27 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 10/20/1865
Clarke, Philip Embury 25 Enlisted in Ipswich, Seaman, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 10/20/1865,
GAR #46, Bounty $444.66
Holmes, Otis S. 21 Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 2/25/1862, MO. 2/27/1865,
GAR #92
Howe, Levi L. 29 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/22/1862, MO. 10/20/1865,
GAR #94
Langdon, George W. 30 Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 10/20/1865,
Corporal, Bounty $444.66
Otis, George W. 26 Enlisted in Ipswich, Boot Maker, MI. 2/29/1862, Died of disease
11/19/1863 at Ipswich
Perkins, Charles N. 42  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 11/7/1863, MO. 10/20/1865, Bounty $519.33
Poor, David H. 32  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoe Maker, MI. 5/9/1863, MO. 10/20/1865, Bounty $50
Potter, Asa T. 29  Enlisted in Ipswich, Farmer, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 2/29/1864, 1st Lieutenant, Bounty $325
Rogers, Charles W. 24  Enlisted in Rowley, Miller, MI. 5/19/1863, MO. 10/20/1865, GAR #147, Bounty $50
Russell, Edward W. 27  Enlisted in Ipswich, Shoemaker, MI. 2/21/1862, MO. 10/20/1865, Bounty $444.66

**Company B**

Smith, Charles W. 26  Enlisted in Ipswich Teamster, MI. 10/8/1862, MO. 6/29/1865, GAR #158

**Company D**

McIntire, Dexter 21  Shoemaker, MI. 6/6/1863, MO. 6/13/1865, GAR #118
Smith, John Allen 23  MI. 1/8/1865, MO. 6/30/1865, GAR #159
Stone, Daniel W. 23  MI. 12/30/1864, MO. 6/30/1865, GAR #167

**1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years**

**Company A**

Smith, John Albert 25  Carpenter, MI. 8/4/1862, MO. 10/24/1864
Smith, John Allen 22  MI. 1/2/1865, MO. 6/30/1865

**Company B**

Abbott, Joseph Dudley 19  Enlisted in Beverly, Farmer, MI. 9/14/1861, Captured at Aldie Va. 6/17/1863, Paroled 8/1863, MO. 9/13/1864, GAR #15

**2nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years**

**Company M**

Davis, William W. 22  Enlisted in Springfield, Shoemaker, MI. 1/25/1864, MO. 7/20/1865, Corporal, Also served in Co. C 6th VT. Infantry, GAR #52
3rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years

Company A
Wilson, Charles G. Student, MI. 8/31/1862, MO. 5/20/1865, GAR #187

Company D
Howe, Theodore Cummings 18 Enlisted in Braintree, MI. 12/7/1863, MO. 10/5/1865, 1st Lieutenant, Carried the National Colors at the head of the Calvary Corps at the Grand Review in Washington D.C. 5/23/1865, GAR #95, Bounty $325

Company M
Hardy, Josiah S. 45 Enlisted in Lowell, Farmer, MI. 11/2/1861, MO. 6/16/1862, Discharged for Disability
Plummer, Hiram Jr. 19 Currier, MI. 12/31/1864, MO. 9/28/1865

4th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years

Company I
Buzzell, George 19 Enlisted in Ipswich, Laborer, MI. 12/31/1864, MO. 11/14/1865, Bounty $210.66
Teague, Theodore P. 21 MI. 12/31/1864, MO. 11/14/1865

5th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years

Company B
Fields, Charles H. 39 Enlisted in Essex, Laborer, MI. 1/29/1864, MO. 10/31/1865, GAR #67, Bounty $325

7th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - Three Years

Company B
Brown, Luther C. 27 MI. 10/12/1864, MO. 4/29/1866

1st Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Calvary - One Year

Company D
Pickard, William G. 20 MI. 12/31/1864, MO. 6/30/1865
1st Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery- Three Years
Ellsworth, William 19 MI. 5/10/1864, MO. 6/30/1865
Holland, Charles L. 27 MI. 12/30/1864, MO. 6/30/1865

2nd Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery- Three Years (Re-Enlisted)
Roberts, Thomas Edwards 24 Enlisted in Boston, Mason, MI. 7/3/1861, MO. 8/16/1864,
GAR #146

7th Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery- Three Years
Bodwell, John W. 22 Enlisted in Haverhill, Shoemaker, MI. 9/22/1864, MO. 7/15/1865

10th Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery- Three Years
Smith, Asa 31 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 9/21/1862, 2nd Lieutenant, Wounded at
Hatcher’s Run Petersburg Va.10/27/1864, Died of Wounds 10/28/1864 at City Point Va.

11th Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Light Artillery – Nine Months
Garland, Albert S. 20 MI. 1/2/1864, MO. 6/16/1865, GAR #76

7th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia – Six Months
Company B
Peabody, William G. 38 Currier, MI. 7/1/1862, MO. 12/31/1862

2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Sharpshooters
Hayes, Nathaniel 34 Drafted in Ipswich, Famer, MI. 7/10/1863, Died of disease
7/2/1864 in Petersburg Va., The only Ipswich resident known to be drafted during the
Civil War.

17th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry
Company E
Spinney, Joseph. F. 21 MI. 5/25/1861, MO. 8/2/1862, Discharged for Disability,
GAR #164
3rd Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry
   Company C
   5/7/1864, GAR #64

14th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry
   Company F
Russell, John Ward 17   MI. 1/11/1862, MO. 1/13/1865, GAR #149
Scott, James Jr.   18   MI. 2/25/1865, MO. 8/28/1865

15th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry
   Company A
Mitchell, Isaac   18   MI. 8/15/1862, MO. 8/24/1865, Orderly for General Winfield
   Hancock’s 2nd Corps, GAR #123

19th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry
Palmer, Edward B. 29   MI. 9/24/1862, MO. 9/3/1863, Reverend

31st Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry
   Company F
Dudley, Joseph   14   MI. 3/19/1864, MO. 7/15/1865, GAR #57
   Company H
Coombs, Samuel   13   MI. 4/1864, MO. 7/1/1865

3rd Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry
   Company E
Hennesey, Peter   16   MI. 7/10/1861, MO. 7/15/1864
5th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry
  Company A
Cummings, John F. 21 MI. 10/8/1861, MO. 6/29/1865, Sergeant, GAR #50
Hull, James 20 MI. 8/20/1863, MO. 6/14/1865, GAR #98

12th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry
  Company E
Baker, Samuel Hazen. 24 MI. 8/22/1862, MO. 7/24/1865, Corporal,
  Wounded in left hand, Discharged for Disability, GAR #19

14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry
  Company K
Grose, Edgar F.

4th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry
Schanks, John G. 25 MI. 7/1/1861, Died 9/20/1862 of wounds at Antietam Md.

17th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry
Caldwell, Luther 38 MI. 5/7/1861, 1st Lieutenant Co. G 5/24/1861, Captain Co. B
  10/25/1861, MO. 7/14/1862, Grave stone says Colonel of the 17th N.Y. Vol.

26th Regiment New York Volunteer Calvary
  Company K
Smith, Jnf? A.

3rd Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery
  Company E
Tonge, Henry F. 23 MI. 10/1/1861, MO. 10/1/1864, GAR #176
1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry

- **Company A**
  - Kingsley, James, 18 MI. 5/4/1861, MO. 7/21/1863, GAR #105

- **Company E**
  - Hazeltine, Ira G., 19 MI. 5/2/1861, MO. 8/15/1861, GAR #86

13th Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry

- **Company G**
  - Scott, George H., 13? MI. 8/13/1862, MO. 7/9/1863, Reverend of the 1st Congregationalist Church, Sergeant, GAR #154

1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Calvary

- **Company H**
  - Joseph, Leno, 16 MI. 12/19/1863, MO. 8/9/1865, Wounded, GAR #111

1st Regiment of United States Volunteer Sharpshooters - Berden’s Sharpshooters

- **Company E**
  - Tyler, James S., 29 MI. 8/19/1861, MO. 9/12/1862, Discharged for Disability

United States Engineer Corps

- Bailey, Oliver A., 30 MI. 9/24/1861, MO. 4/13/1872
- Baker, Francis F., 23 MI. 6/16/1864, MO. 8/10/1866

United States Navy

- Baker, William F., 19 Enlisted in Malden, MI. 7/30/1862, MO. 6/14/1864, *USS Albatross*
- Condon, Patrick, 56 Navigator, MI. 9/15/1861, MO. 9/20/1863, *USS Itasca*
  
  Gulf Squadron
- Cotton, John S., 19 Enlisted in Boston, MI. 12/24/1861, MO. 11/21/1864, Sloop of War *USS St. Louis*
Dunnels, Henry F. 25 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 4/22/1861, MO 10/7/1865, 1st person to volunteer in Ipswich, Master’s Mate on Frigate USS Minnesota, Wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., GAR #58

Galbraith, Thomas 15 MI. 7/1861, MO. 7/1864, USS Sciota

Henderson, George H. 28 Enlisted in Boston, Tailor, MI. 2/24/1862, Died 8/14/1862 of Yellow Fever, USS Cincinnati Department of the Mississippi

Henderson, Moses Knowlton 18 Enlisted in Leominster, MI. 4/23/1861, MO. 9/27/1865, Acting Master’s Mate on Frigate USS Minnesota, GAR #87


Knox, James Harvey 17 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 1/20/1864, MO. 1/19/1865, Gunboat USS Agawam

Lang, Thomas MI. 2/16/1862, MO. 12/13/1863, USS St. Louis

Lord, Robert 22 Enlisted in New Bedford, MI. 10/26/1864, MO. 8/12/1865, USS Casco

Morris, George 35 Enlisted in New Bedford, Cook, Sailmaker Mate, Died 3/7/1862, drowned when the USS Cumberland was sunk by the CSS Virginia at the Battle of Hampton Roads Va.

Nichols, Ausustus 14 MI. 3/15/1863, MO 3/14/1864, Gunboat USS Agawam

Sampson, Amos W. 28 Enlisted in Boston, MI. 8/20/1861, MO. 9/7/1867, USS Arkansas, USS Massachusetts

Scott, John C. 24 Enlisted in Ipswich, MI. 7/1/1862, MO. 5/2/1865, USS Sonoma

Semple, John 29 MI. 6/1861, MO. 8/1861, Discharged for Disability

Thomas, Eden Lakeman 26 Enlisted in Boston, MI. 8/12/1861, MO. 10/26/1863, Seaman on Gunboat USS Curfew, GAR #173

Wait, Charles W. 19 Enlisted in Worcester, MI. 11/20/1862, MO 1/19/1865, Frigate USS Minnesota, Gunboat USS Agawam, GAR #179
Ipswich names identified, but unit is unaccounted for:

Dent, Williams
Downes, Nathaniel
Murby, Thomas
Turner, Joshua
Wheldon, Edward
Bibliography


