

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CITY OF CONCORD.—THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1861—1865.¹

Definite intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter was received in Concord on the morning of Saturday, April 13, 1861. It was a morning of leaden sky and drizzling rain—atmospheric conditions quite suited to the gloomy tidings borne by the telegraph from the South. Soon neighbors, wherever they met, were exchanging anxious views upon the new and alarming situation. In newspaper offices, as special centers of gathering for citizens seeking and discussing information; in hotels; in establishments, mechanical or mercantile; in places of business; and even in the homes of the people, excitement reigned, and “Sumter” was upon every tongue. To some in Concord, as elsewhere, this overt act of rebellion seemed but a rash outbreak of Southern passion that would soon subside; to others it seemed the beginning of a war which was more likely to be long than short. In fact, the gloomy cloud of uncertainty was too dense to permit of prophecy. But on that day many Concord young men manifested a readiness to engage in the military service of their country; and it is believed that all who evinced such a spirit did actually enlist—many of them to lay down their lives in that service. “The storm has burst,” said a friend that day to Edward E. Sturtevant, Concord’s faithful, bold-hearted, iron-nerved policeman: “Yes, and I shall be in the thickest of it,” was the quick, prophetic response.

In the forenoon of Sunday, the 14th, came the news of the surrender of the fort. It met the people returning from morning services in the churches. The telegraph office was opened at noon to the crowd gathered to learn particulars. Groups of earnest citizens were collected at various places repeating and discussing what they had heard, with the anxiety of yesterday intensified. Those who attended the afternoon and evening services of public worship were burdened with thoughts of the evil and portentous event. It was remarked by aged and lifelong residents of Concord that, though they had witnessed many exciting occurrences here, no such intense feeling was ever before manifested.

¹ The narration of events—excepting those political, and those exclusively belonging to the Civil War—has run, in the preceding chapter, to 1865; while that of events of the war period proper also extends, in the present chapter, to the same date.

On Monday, the 15th of April, was issued the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand troops for three months. The telegraphic announcement of the proclamation reached Concord about eight o'clock in the morning. Some friends of Edward E. Sturtevant—whose prophetic declaration two days before has been noted, and who was anticipating an early call for troops—went, by previous appointment, to his boarding-place, aroused the tired night-watchman from his short nap, and told him the news. Without delay he was up, and forthwith was away to the adjutant-general's office, in the state house, to offer his services. Coming thence upon Main street, New Hampshire's first volunteer in the War for the Union met Concord's newly-elected mayor, Moses Humphrey, and found him ready at once to adopt the plan of temporary, or provisional, enlistment, by taking the names of such as would regularly enlist when the state authorities should have issued the regular call for volunteers.

While the mayor went to obtain a recruiting office, the active policeman, with characteristic promptness,—somewhat tintured, in this case, with playfulness,—hastily pitched a small tent, outside and east of the state house yard, for the purpose, as he pleasantly said to friends who called upon him under canvas, of showing what volunteers were coming to. This early tent pitching—probably the earliest in the war—provided a temporary recruiting station, at which, though not long occupied, New Hampshire's quota of volunteers virtually began to be filled. Within a few hours the impromptu station—Sturtevant's Canvas, it might be called—was left for the permanent recruiting office secured by Mayor Humphrey in Phenix block. Here the work of provisional enlistment was continued, and now in charge of two earnest men of kindred spirit; for Leonard Drown, of Fisherville, having early in the forenoon expressed to the mayor the desire to enlist and recruit, had gone to work with Sturtevant. By the close of that 15th of April, and before the issuance of any orders by the state authorities, some fifty volunteers had been enrolled.

On Tuesday, the 16th of April, Governor Ichabod Goodwin, in accordance with the requisition of the war department, issued his order to Adjutant-General Joseph C. Abbott, "to make proclamation calling for volunteers . . . to the number required . . . for a regiment of militia, consisting of ten companies of infantry to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States, for the purpose of quelling insurrection and supporting the government." The order was complied with on the same day, and forthwith twenty-eight recruiting officers were appointed and enlisting papers issued for as many recruiting stations in different parts of the state. Edward

E. Sturtevant, having been appointed recruiting officer at the Concord station, and having been supplied with the requisite papers, was ready at noon of Wednesday, the 17th of April, and with the assistance of Leonard Drown, regularly to continue and complete the work already well begun. Within a week, his rolls showed the names of one hundred seventy-three volunteers from all the counties of the state save Cheshire, Carroll, and Coös. To these Concord, including Fishersville, contributed seventy.¹ The succeeding week the total number was increased by fifty more; though, before the 24th of April, the enlistments throughout the state were more than sufficient to fill the regiment, and by the 30th, reached two thousand.

Enthusiastic war meetings stimulated enlisting. Two days after the formal opening of recruiting service in Concord, and on the evening of Friday, the 19th of April, a large meeting was held in city hall in response to a call issued by citizens "without distinction of party." Thomas P. Treadwell, a prominent Democrat, and a former secretary of state, presided, and made a patriotic speech, casting aside all partisanship. At the conclusion of the president's speech, nine hearty cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union. Francis N. Fiske, Samuel Coffin, Josiah Stevens, and Lewis Downing were appointed vice-presidents; Jonathan E. Lang, William E. Chandler, and Joseph W. Robinson, secretaries. Judge Ira Perley offered a resolution, "framed in general terms," and with "no allusion made to former party ties."

Almost without exception, the explicitly patriotic utterances of the president touched the keynote of remarks made at the meeting by gentlemen of the same party faith as he; only once was "coercion" declared to be "a mistaken idea," while Republican speech, on the occasion, was entirely above the partisan plane. The true war spirit of the North breathed in these inspiring words of the Reverend Henry E. Parker, who was about to enter upon service in the tented field: "I thank you from my heart for calling me out, that I may speak for my country. Many times during the past winter have I anticipated what is now upon us; but I knew then what would be our duty, and I am now ready to take that duty upon me. There is much to animate us. We ought to rejoice that we are permitted to live in this country, to strive, and fight, and die, if need be, for the great principle that underlies this government. The great crime that is sought to be committed is the destruction of our republican form of government. We must defend this principle, and perpetuate it. We must prove our title to our patriotic ancestry by fighting on the battle-field in defence of the blessings which they

¹ See list in note at close of chapter.

have left us. 'It is sweet to die for one's country.' Let us to-night take on the true spirit of liberty, and always be found ready for our country's defence."

On the 18th of April, *The Independent Democrat* had said, "Concord is full of the war spirit;"—this meeting verified the assertion, and intensified that spirit. From the opening prayer offered by Dr. Bouton, to the closing song of the "Star Spangled Banner" rendered by George Wood, and chorused by the full audience, the occasion was one of inspiring consecration to the country's holy cause. Nor was immediate practical action forgotten amid the exercises of prayer, speech, and song; for a resolution, presented by Joseph B. Walker, to appoint a committee of nine "to take measures in concert with the city government, or otherwise, for rendering aid to the families" of enlisted men, was adopted, and a committee accordingly selected, consisting of Joseph B. Walker, Josiah Stevens, John L. Tallant, Nathaniel White, Woodbridge Odlin, George Hutchins, Moses T. Willard, Daniel Holden, and John V. Barron. Thus the eighty-sixth anniversary of Lexington, with its first blood of the American Revolution, found virtual and worthy celebration in Concord, on this evening of the 19th of April, 1861, while the first blood of the American Rebellion was yet fresh in the streets of Baltimore.

Those April days were indeed days of patriotic awakening in Concord; days of hurried but cheerful preparation fitly to answer the country's call to arms, and of renewed intensity of devotion to the country's flag. The impulse to volunteer for military service was strong upon those of suitable age and strength, and, as already seen, was promptly obeyed; while the patriotic, helpful liberality shown on every hand promoted enlistment. The general desire to aid the families of enlisted men, voiced in the resolution of the citizens' meeting, was practically manifested in liberal individual contributions of money, and in the unanimous appropriation of ten thousand dollars by the city council. Physicians tendered gratuitous services in the same direction. To procure means in aid of volunteers, the musical talent of the city cheerfully lent itself. Two concerts of patriotic and miscellaneous music, in the exercises of which more than fifty ladies and gentlemen participated, were given before large audiences, netting a handsome sum.¹ The women of Concord were not remiss in efforts for the good cause. As early as the afternoon of Monday, the 22d of April, ladies of the several religious societies met in the ladies' room of the South Congregational church, to make arrangements for supplying soldiers with articles necessary

¹ See note at close of chapter.

to their comfort while in the field. Having raised about two hundred dollars, they expended three quarters of the sum at once for flannel, which, within three days, they were making into shirts for members of the First regiment; while also busily getting handkerchiefs, bandages, and other useful articles, in readiness. And so were begun by the women of Concord those patriotic labors, which, during the war, should deservedly characterize as blessed the Soldiers' Aid societies of the North.

When, moreover, the money needed by the state to meet heavy expenses incurred by the sudden military call was lacking, and Governor Goodwin applied to banking institutions for relief, the application was generously answered by those of Concord; the Union bank tendering a loan of twenty thousand dollars, and the State Capital bank, one of thirty thousand.

Loyalty to the country's cause found also manifestation in the profuse display of the stars and stripes. Over the capitol, over the city hall, over the depot, over the machine shops of the Concord and Northern railroads and upon all their locomotives, over newspaper offices, and other establishments, mercantile and mechanical, over numerous private residences, and across streets at many points, the flag of the republic proudly floated. The star spangled banner was never dearer to the hearts of the people than in those early days of war. Its three colors, too, combined in tasteful arrangement of goods in shop windows along the main street of the city, or in rosettes, freely worn, gracefully attested patriotic feeling.

Almost all the newspapers of the city truly reflected in their columns the earnest, loyal sentiment of the community, and strove to promote it. As no daily newspaper was then regularly issued in Concord, the eager desire of the people for war news was somewhat gratified by Joseph W. Robinson, telegraph manager and operator, who issued, twice daily, a small fly-sheet for general circulation, called the "Telegraphic Bulletin." The pulpit, too, was generally true to the religion of patriotism, and by argument and appeal, edified heart-burdened congregations. Speaking of Sunday, the 21st of April, the *New Hampshire Statesman* said: "In the churches, the Union, its perils and its destiny, with the duty of all to labor in the strength of God, for its rescue, were the themes of devout contemplation—made so by prayer or discourse, or both. The pastor of the South Congregational church, Rev. Henry E. Parker, closed his forenoon discourse by an appeal to the young men who had then enlisted at the recruiting station, and who marched into church in double file in charge of Capt. E. E. Sturtevant. . . . Tears have here often flowed over bereavements that touched other hearts than

those in the household most nearly afflicted, and sadness without tears has occasionally brooded over congregations here, because of some local circumstance of painful description; but on Sunday, they fell like rain from many eyes, because of emotions the like of which were never felt here until then."

The recruiting station at Concord had, within a week, its large body of volunteers daily drilling under the instruction of Leonard Drown and others. Within a week, too, reports from other stations showed more than a full regiment enlisted, so that, on the 24th of April, the adjutant-general issued orders for volunteers to rendezvous at Concord, an arrangement having been made whereby the Merrimack County Agricultural society's fair ground upon the plains east of the river and about a mile distant from the state house, might be used for the encampment. There, on the very day on which the orders were dated, the first volunteers went into camp; being a company of seventy-seven from Manchester, who, with Dignam's Cornet Band, were, upon their arrival in the city, escorted by the Cornet and Serenade bands of Concord to the state house, where they were received by the Concord recruits, and thence accompanied by them to the city hall, before going into barracks on the plains. A week later, nearly one thousand enlisted men had gathered at the rendezvous, which had received the name of Camp Union, and enlisted men were still coming. The state authorities, therefore, determined to organize, arm, equip, and make ready for the field, two regiments of seven hundred eighty officers and men each. Between the 29th of April and the 7th of May, the First regiment was completely organized in ten companies, and mustered into the service of the United States by Major Seth Eastman of the regular army, detached for the purpose.¹ Its colonel was Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, serving, in the Thirty-sixth congress, his third term. Company I was the Concord company of the regiment. Of its seventy-seven officers and men thirty-four were Concord volunteers; while, of its ten officers—commissioned and non-commissioned—seven were from Concord, which supplied its captain, Edward E. Sturtevant; its first lieutenant, Henry W. Fuller; and its second lieutenant, Enoch W. Goss.

Upon the organization of the First regiment, the men left in surplus at Camp Union were transferred to a new rendezvous in Portsmouth named Camp Constitution, where, with others, they were to be organized into the Second regiment, with Thomas P. Pierce of Manchester, who had seen service in the Mexican War, for colonel. On the 3d day of May, President Lincoln, by proclamation, called

¹ See note as to Major Eastman, at close of chapter.

into service forty-two thousand thirty-four volunteers for three years. The Second regiment, already in process of organization, would fill the quota of the state under the new requisition, could its term of enlistment be changed from three months to three years, and its numbers increased from seven hundred eighty to ten hundred forty-six. The change and increase were readily wrought. Five hundred three months' men were at once re-enlisted for three years, and these were eagerly joined by fresh recruits, so that the entire regiment was made up anew before June, with Gilman Marston, of Exeter, a member of congress, as its colonel in place of Pierce, resigned.

The order discontinuing the acceptance of three months' volunteers did not apply to the First regiment already mustered into the United States service, which remained in Camp Union until the last week of May under strict military drill and discipline, while preparations were making to send it to the front with all requisite appointments. The camp thus occupied was the center of much popular interest, and its tented grounds never lacked visitors—sometimes in throngs—especially on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the days for general parade and drill. There the process of moulding civilians into soldiers was well begun; there the state, with liberal intent, and with its best available means, uniformed,¹ armed, and equipped its incipient heroes; while not far away, over the river, two manufacturing establishments contributed skilled handiwork towards supplying adequate field transportation; the Abbot carriage manufactory, once Downing & Abbot's, promptly furnishing sixteen four-horse baggage wagons and a two-horse ambulance; and the harness shop of James R. Hill, as promptly, the sixty-six harnesses for the handsome and serviceable horses of the imposing train. And this train was as useful as imposing, carrying, as it did, with other freight, medical stores, surgical instruments, and provisions of varied kinds sufficient to enable the regiment to support itself for weeks.² Indeed, it has been claimed—and, doubtless, truthfully—that the first regiment of volunteers to go to the front in 1861, from any state, fully equipped with uniforms, arms, accoutrements, baggage, hospital, and supply train, was the First New Hampshire.³

While thus prepared to depart for the seat of war, and eagerly awaiting from Washington the order so to do, the regiment lost one of its number by the first of four deaths that befell it during its term of service. On the 17th of May, died, at the age of nineteen, Private Arthur Cline of Lyme, a soldier of promise, who had bravely said, as he lay in fever upon his hospital cot, that he would rather die than

¹ History of First N. H. Regiment, 111.

² Waite's "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," 63.

³ History of First N. H. Regiment, 181.

not march with his regiment. At sunset of that day, the regiment being formed in funeral procession, with Major Seth Eastman in charge, and Colonel Tappan at head of column following the hearse, marched from the camp to the city, the streets of which it solemnly paced to the dirge by Baldwin's regimental band until the North cemetery was reached. There, in a receiving tomb, with regiment drawn up in circle around, and with committal prayer offered by Chaplain Abbott, the dead soldier was tenderly left.

The very next day afforded an illustration of the contrasts incident to human experience in peace or in war. Yesterday the regiment had marched in sorrow; to-day it marched in gladness. On the forenoon of Saturday, the 18th of May, Colonel Tappan, in compliance with the requests of Concord friends of his regiment, led it in full parade through the streets of the city. This display of a regiment of New Hampshire's vigorous sons, completely uniformed and equipped for war, and already showing, in bearing, step, and movement, strong aptitude for military art and discipline, delighted "the citizens, who"—as the regimental chaplain has truthfully written—"thronged on either side of the column with cheers and huzzas. It was to them an inspiring sight. They were proud of the regiment, and the regiment was proud of them, from whom it had received no little kindness during these days of preparation."¹

At length came the welcome order to proceed to the seat of war, and the start was made on Saturday, the 25th of May. Early on the rainy morning of that day, the regiment was massed about the grandstand on the camp-ground, and a parting address was made by the Rev. Dr. Bouton, followed by prayer and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the thoughtful assemblage. At eight o'clock the regiment was brought into line, and had soon left Camp Union, marching under an escort consisting of Company A of the Governor's Horse Guards, —Captain John H. George commanding,—with the Fisherville Cornet Band, mounted, and of Fire Engine Company, No. 2, with the Concord Cornet Band. The advance of the column was accompanied by lively strains of music, emphasized, as the city proper was neared, by cannon peals from the interval. At the junction of Bridge and Main streets, the column met a mass of spectators, and thence all the way through a cheering multitude, down the wide but crowded thoroughfares, with ladies at every window waving handkerchiefs in parting salute, it moved to the railway station. There thousands were assembled; the station and the grounds about it were densely packed. Acquaintances, friends, and relatives were there to say good-by. After a half hour spent in affectionate leave taking, a train of eighteen pas-

¹ History of First N. H. Regiment, 112.

senger and twenty freight cars steamed out of the station amid hearty farewell cheers, bearing away the First New Hampshire regiment of volunteer militia towards its destination. Ovarions marked its three days' journey to Washington, two miles from which it pitched its tents at Kalorama, proud of the encomium of President Lincoln, who had pronounced it the best appointed regiment that had yet arrived.¹

Meanwhile the work of filling and organizing the Second regiment upon the three years' basis was successfully going on. Concord had, upon the roster of field and staff officers, Josiah Stevens, Jr., as major, and Henry E. Parker, as chaplain. Leonard Drown, of Fisherville, was captain of Company E, with Ai B. Thompson, recently of Holderness, as second lieutenant. The company contained many men from Concord, including Fisherville. William H. Prescott, one of Concord's earliest volunteers, was second lieutenant of Company H, commanded by Captain Ichabod Pearl, of Great Falls. Company B was more exclusively a Concord organization than any other in the regiment. Its captain was Simon G. Griffin, with Charles W. Walker and Abiel W. Colby, lieutenants—all of Concord. Captain Griffin had just entered upon the practice of the law when the war commenced. Throwing aside his law books, he took up the study of military tactics, and joined a company of young men forming under the first call for troops. He became captain, and finding that the quota of New Hampshire under that call was full, volunteered, with a large number of his men, for three years under the second call. The offer of the volunteers to serve as riflemen was accepted; and soon the "Goodwin Rifles"—as the company was called in honor of the governor, with whom it was a favorite—numbered eighty. For some time the headquarters at the city hall witnessed daily drills; the captain sparing no pains to make his command a model of military excellence. The strong desire of himself and of his men to be provided with Sharpe's breech-loading, sword-bayoneted rifles, wherewith the better to do skirmish duty, was gratified; the expense being guaranteed in subscription by citizens of Concord and members of the company themselves, if the state would not—as it did, however,—assume it. The ladies of Concord also expressed their appreciation of the promising body of young men of high character and sobriety—as characterized by Governor Goodwin—by the presentation of a beautiful banner.

Concord contributed to the Second regiment not only heroes for the battle-field, but also a true heroine for the hospital. When Miss Harriet Patience Dame received into her house the sick soldiers left in hospital by the First regiment on its departure, and when by

¹ See note at close of chapter.

judicious care and nursing she had enabled them to go to the front, the experience became for her an inspiration thither also to go, and there do what she might to alleviate the miseries of war by self-sacrificing ministrations of mercy. At the age of forty-six the conscientious, patriotic woman offered her services as an army nurse, and on the 6th of June was enrolled as hospital matron of the Second New Hampshire regiment, to retain that connection for nearly five years, without one day's furlough or one day's sick leave; enduring hardships almost beyond the endurance of strong men with whom she shared them; undaunted by the roar of battle, or the crash of shell through her tent, as she tenderly dressed gaping wounds fresh from the battle-line;¹ and occasionally doing service in a wider range, until her name was familiar, and her praise was sounded throughout the entire Army of the Potomac.

The Second regiment was uniformed, and, in general, armed and equipped, as the First had been; and its transportation train of twenty wagons, and the harnesses of the eighty horses that drew it, were products of the same Concord manufactories that furnished those of the First. It remained in Camp Constitution until the 20th of June. Starting for Washington on that day, it reached its destination on the 23d, and encamped at Kalorama, as the First had done nearly a month before.

The Second while it journeyed had been the object of much admiring attention, especially in Boston and New York. In the latter city the "Sons of New Hampshire" resident there, who, less than a month before, had presented the First with a beautiful silken flag, now gave the Second another as beautiful, under the folds of which many a great battle was to be fought.

But death early beset the journey; for, in the night of its second day, Lieutenant Charles W. Walker, of the Goodwin Rifles, suffered fatal injuries in a precipitate fall from a lurching platform-car, while the regiment was passing through New Jersey, and expired in a few hours. The body of this favorite among men wherever he might be, so sadly come to his death in the vigor of his thirty-eight years of life, was brought home to Concord, and committed to the grave with extraordinary civil and military honors.

The raising and equipping of these two regiments had been accomplished without a special legislative session. And now, on the 5th of June, the legislature which had been elected in March came together in regular session, having a Republican majority of more than sixty in the house, and ten of the twelve members of the senate. Of the ten representatives of Concord in this first war legis-

¹ History of Second N. H. Regiment, 297.

lature, nine were Republicans. These were David A. Brown, Ira Rowell, Samuel Coffin, Charles H. Herbert, Henry S. Shattuck, Enos Blake, Lyman D. Stevens, David J. Abbott, and Benjamin Green. The one Democrat was John L. Tallant. The inauguration of the new governor, Nathaniel S. Berry, on the next, or Election, day, was made the occasion of more than ordinary display of military escort, music, procession, banquet, and post-prandial eloquence; while interest was enhanced by an Election sermon, in revival of an ancient custom, but disused for nearly thirty years. That feature of Election day was on this occasion restored at the instance of prominent citizens of Concord, who saw, in that period of peril, a propriety in recurring to what the fathers declared to be "the best and greatest security to government—morality and piety propagated by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion." By appointment of Governor Goodwin the Reverend Henry E. Parker, chaplain of the Second regiment, preached the Election sermon before the governor and council and both houses of the legislature assembled in the South church,—the last observance of its kind in New Hampshire.

The legislature of 1861 was at once reminded by Governor Berry, in his inaugural, of the pressing necessity for immediate attention to those measures that should aid the general government in resisting the rebellion. "No Northern state," added he, "has placed less than a million of dollars at the command of the general government, in view of the present emergency of the country, and I trust New Hampshire will not be behind her sister states in this respect, and that whatever we do may be done with perfect unanimity." A measure consonant with the governor's suggestion was soon before the lower house of the legislature. It was entitled, "An act to aid in the defence of the country," and authorized the issue of state six per cent. bonds or certificates of debt to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, to meet present and future liabilities in the existing war to save the nation's life. This bill passed the house on the 28th of June, by one hundred sixty-nine yeas to ninety-four nays. Seven members classed as Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative—one of them being John L. Tallant, of Concord, who thus made the delegation of his city unanimous in support of the important act. In the senate the bill was also passed by the strict party vote of ten to two.

At a little past seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 5th of August, the First regiment, whose three months' term of service had expired three days before, arrived in Concord for payment and formal discharge. It was received at the railroad station by Gov-

ernor Berry, and notwithstanding the early hour, by a large assemblage of citizens. Under escort of Company A of the Governor's Horse Guards, it marched to the state house, and stacked its guns in the park upon the State street side. There the officers and men, in nearly full numbers, having been welcomed by the governor in words of congratulation, partook of a collation furnished by the state. The regiment remained in Concord four days, and was then paid and discharged.¹

On the 6th of August, the day after the return of the First regiment, the tents of the Third began to be pitched at Camp Berry, on the interval, in Concord, upon the east side of the Merrimack, half-way between the Free and Concord bridges, and near the river's bend. The Third regiment was the first raised in New Hampshire under the act of congress of July 22, 1861, authorizing the president to call for volunteers, not to exceed five hundred thousand in all. Thirty recruiting officers had been successfully at work for fifteen or twenty days—the one for the Concord district being Captain Hiram C. Tuttle. Governor Berry proclaimed a state bounty of ten dollars for each man mustered in. By the 22d of August, thirteen hundred volunteers were in rendezvous at Camp Berry, and between that date and the 26th, a regiment was mustered in, consisting of ten hundred forty-seven officers and men, including a band of twenty-four pieces under the leadership of Gustavus W. Ingalls, of Concord.² The colonel of the Third was Enoch Q. Fellows, of Sandwich, who had been adjutant of the First. Concord was well represented in the ranks; and supplied as surgeon, Albert A. Moulton; as hospital steward, Moody Sawyer—succeeded, a year later, by Perry Kittredge; as first lieutenants, Henry H. Ayer, of Fisherville, and Richard Ela—both early promoted to captains.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 3d of September, the tents of the regiment were struck, and the twenty-five wagons and ninety horses of the transportation train, with camp, garrison, and hospital equipage, were placed upon thirty-one railroad cars. The regiment, well uniformed, thoroughly equipped, and effectively provided with Enfield rifles, marched from the camp-ground, under escort of the new company of Concord Zouaves, and to the music of the Regimental and Serenade bands, through the streets of the city to the station, with thousands of spectators to watch its procession and departure; its immediate destination being a temporary rendezvous on Long Island.

Thenceforward, the autumn and early winter of the first year of

¹ See, in note at close of chapter: Destruction of a Newspaper Office; A Regiment Paid in Gold.

² Waite's "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," 169.

the war saw the almost simultaneous raising of five regiments, and their despatch in rapid succession to the front. To all of them Concord contributed men and officers in larger or smaller numbers; to some, the means of transportation; and to one, the rendezvous of organization. Four companies of cavalry and three companies of sharpshooters were also raised, during this time, to which Concord furnished a mustering place, and, to some of them, recruits.

Two hundred enlisted men, who had gathered at Camp Berry, in excess of the number required to fill the Third regiment, were ordered into camp at Manchester. There, through rapid accessions of volunteers, the two hundred speedily became the thousand of a new regiment—the Fourth. This was mustered into service by the 18th of September, and left the state on the 27th. It was in command of Thomas J. Whipple, of Laconia, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the First. Its adjutant, Henry W. Fuller, and two of its company lieutenants, Fred A. Kendall and Hiram C. Tuttle, were of Concord.

On the 5th of September, two days after the departure of the Third regiment, Captain Edward E. Sturtevant, who had returned from the three months' campaign of the First with intensified purpose to continue his military service, pitched his recruiting tent in front of the state house to enroll volunteers for the Fifth. This spread of canvas was not the temporary expedient of April, but afforded a permanent enlisting station, where the enthusiastic captain remained night and day in true campaign style. In course of a week, however, he had enlisted almost the entire company which he was to command, composed of men from Concord and Merrimack county, and called Company A of the new regiment. By the 26th of September, the day before the departure of the Fourth regiment, the Fifth, with its ranks four-fifths full, was at Camp Jackson, in eligible location on Glover's hill, east of the river across the lower or Concord bridge. There, though soon recruited to the requisite number, it remained a month, profitably employed in preparation for effective service, under the skilful discipline of Edward E. Cross, its brave and inspiring colonel. Having broken camp on Monday, the 28th of October, and rested over night in the city, the "Fighting Fifth" left Concord the next morning. With a goodly number of men to handle the Minie rifles in the ranks of the regiment, Concord had upon the non-commissioned staff, Commissary Sergeant Isaac W. Hammond, and of company officers, Senior Captain Edward E. Sturtevant and First Lieutenant James E. Larkin, both of Company A, and both early promoted—the former to be major; the latter to be captain, and later to succeed the former, killed at Fredericksburg.

The Sixth regiment was mostly enlisted in the months of October and November, and had rendezvous at Camp Brooks, in Keene. Its Company I was enlisted mainly in Concord, Canterbury, and the vicinity; and was organized with Robert L. Ela, captain; Thomas T. Moore, first lieutenant; Hubbard T. Dudley, second lieutenant, all of Concord. At its organization, the regiment had for colonel, Nelson Converse, of Marlborough; Simon G. Griffin, recently of the Goodwin Rifles of the New Hampshire Second, lieutenant-colonel, and Phin P. Bixby, also of Concord, adjutant. A few months later, Griffin succeeded Converse as colonel. The regiment was mustered into service by the 30th of November, and, on the 25th of December, started upon its three years' journey through Dixie.

In September, Joseph C. Abbott, recently adjutant-general of the state, received authority directly from the war department at Washington, to raise a regiment of infantry in New Hampshire, and to uniform, arm, equip, and make it ready for the field. The state authorities encouraged the undertaking by offering the usual bounty of ten dollars, and in other ways. The rendezvous of the new, or Seventh, regiment was established at Manchester. Consisting of ten hundred and four officers and men, it was raised with no expense to the state save the bounty paid, for from the outset every dollar expended for recruiting, transportation, rations, and outfit, was paid directly by the United States government.¹ Haldimand S. Putnam, of Cornish, a graduate of West Point, and first lieutenant of the United States Topographical Engineers, was, upon General Abbott's designation, appointed colonel, the latter accepting the lieutenant-colonelcy. Concord (including Fisherville) supplied the regiment with a considerable body of men, and some officers. Joseph C. Emerson was chaplain, and William H. Smart, Jr., assistant surgeon of the regiment; Jeremiah S. Durgin was captain, and Timothy Dow, first lieutenant, of Company E. The organization and mustering in of the Seventh New Hampshire were completed by the 14th of December; but Colonel Putnam, who had assumed command on the 26th of October, continued to drill and instruct its officers and men till the 14th of January, 1862, the day of its departure from the state.

The Eighth regiment, which had been in process of formation simultaneously with the Sixth and Seventh, also had rendezvous at Manchester, and was mustered in on the 23d of December with Hawkes Fearing, of Manchester, as its colonel. Concord gave fewer men to it than to any of the preceding regiments, but it supplied its major, Morrill B. Smith, and, of its company officers, a captain, Aaron G. Estabrook, and the second lieutenants, John K. Stokes and

¹ Adjutant-General's Report (1866), Vol. 2, p. 608.

James H. Landers,—the former subsequently promoted to major, the latter, to captain. The regiment left the state on the 25th of January, 1862, destined to join General Benjamin F. Butler's expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi.

While these regiments were forming, mustering, and departing, a battalion of cavalry was raised composed of four companies, or troops, and commanded by Major David B. Nelson, of Manchester. Its rendezvous was in Concord, on the site of Camp Union, where the spacious fair ground was found well adapted to cavalry drill, in which the men, armed with Burnside carbines and sabres and mounted upon tractable horses of the small Morgan and Canadian breed, engaged with great interest. The battalion remained there for weeks, and until the 22d of December, when it was ordered to Pawtucket to join its four companies to the eight stationed there; the twelve to constitute the regiment called at that time the First New England cavalry, but later the First Rhode Island cavalry.

Along through the autumn sharpshooters were enlisting and organizing until three companies, numbering ninety-five men and three officers, had been mustered in at Concord, and thence despatched to Colonel Berdan's Camp of Instruction at Washington. In all of these companies were Concord marksmen whose rifle shots could hit the bull's-eye at one hundred yards, off-hand, or two hundred at a rest; in two were officers from Concord—William D. McPherson, a captain, and Edward Dow and Edward T. Rowell, second lieutenants—the last named subsequently becoming by successive promotions a captain and a major.

It was thus that the manhood of the state and its capital was drawn upon for the military defense of the country within the year 1861, that year of preparation for the mighty struggle to follow. But after the Eighth regiment had been sent to the front, and the quota of the state had thus far been filled, the recruiting offices in New Hampshire and elsewhere were, by order of the war department, closed.

Meanwhile one hundred and fifty families of volunteers from Concord—exclusive of those in the First regiment—received aid, that year, from the city to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars, under a statute whereby the state was to reimburse the city for aid thus rendered. But the sum of nearly two hundred fifty dollars expended for such aid from the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by the city council on the 27th of April, and before the enactment of the state law, was never reimbursed.

Moreover, those gone to war themselves received aid in clothing, hospital stores, and other things desirable for their health and com-

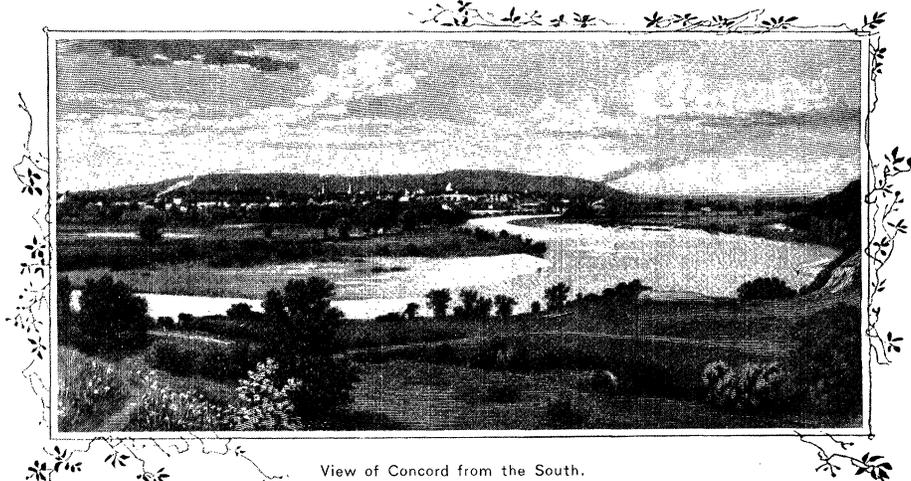
fort, but not supplied by the government. To do this, a ladies' society was formed in Concord within a month after the first call for troops. At its organization it had for officers—besides a board of directors consisting of two ladies from each religious society in the city—Mrs. Nathaniel G. Upham, president; Mrs. Onslow Stearns, vice-president; Mrs. Moses H. Bradley, recording secretary; Miss Eliza Whipple, treasurer; Mrs. Ira Perley, corresponding secretary; aided by a committee of eight gentlemen consisting of Henry A. Bel- lows, Onslow Stearns, James Peverly, John M. Hill, Nathaniel White, Henry H. Brown, Daniel Holden, and Cyrus Robinson. The society announced that it had arrangements with officers of New Hampshire troops for obtaining early and regular information of the soldiers' wants, and that it would have means to forward with despatch what- ever might be furnished. The Concord society became a Central Re- lief Association for combining the efforts of auxiliary societies and of individuals in all parts of the state, procuring and distributing the earliest information, and forwarding contributions to the troops with such directions as givers might designate.

Concord at this period rendered timely financial aid to the coun- try's cause through the considerable subscription of its citizens to the national popular loan, offered under the act of congress of July 14, 1861. This loan was represented by treasury notes varying from fifty to five thousand dollars, dated August 19, payable three years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents a day for each one hundred dollars. On the 30th of September Hall Roberts, agent for the loan, opened subscrip- tion books, at the State Capital bank, and within a week received subscriptions amounting to twenty thousand dollars, mainly from cit- izens of Concord. By the middle of November, the latter amount had been doubled,—an investment signifying patriotic motives and popular confidence in the government's stability.

To the Republican majority, in the election of 1862, Concord contributed four hundred twenty-nine votes; and eight members to the eighty Republican majority in the house of representatives. Prominent among the new members of the legislature from Concord were William E. Chandler, John Y. Mugridge, William L. Foster, and Charles P. Sanborn. In the municipal election Ward 2 alone, as usual, broke Republican unanimity in the result as to aldermen and common councilmen. For reasons of no historical significance, Moses Humphrey, Concord's first war mayor, failed of re-election at the first trial; his plurality over his Democratic opponent having been prevented from becoming the requisite majority by one hundred

twenty-five votes reckoned scattering, though all but ten of them were cast for Ex-Mayor Willard. At a second election, however, held twenty days later, Mr. Humphrey was chosen by a majority of five hundred thirty-nine over another scattering vote of one hundred fifty-seven.

In May, 1862, within a few weeks after the war department had ordered all recruiting offices to be closed, an additional regiment of infantry was called for from New Hampshire. But the work of raising this regiment—which was to be the Ninth—was at first slow; for the discontinuance of recruiting in April had tended to create an impression that the more than nine thousand troops already sent forward would suffice—an impression that naturally cooled the ardor of enlistment. The stimulus of a higher bounty was applied; the ten



View of Concord from the South.

dollars hitherto allowed becoming fifty for enlisting into new regiments, and sixty for enlisting into regiments already in the field. During the last days of June volunteers for the Ninth regiment began to come into camp on the fair ground in Concord.

On the 2d day of July, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand men for three years, and the war spirit of the people began to be re-kindled. Towns and cities held public meetings to discuss the situation, and to devise ways and means to raise their quotas for filling the new regiments, and for replenishing the ranks of the old, without a draft, a disagreeable alternative which now began to be suggested. Such a Union war meeting, large and enthusiastic, was held at the city hall on the evening of the 22d of July. In its organization party lines were ignored. Joseph B. Walker presided; the seven vice-presidents, one from each ward, were Henry H. Brown, John L. Tallant, Daniel Holden, Matthew

Harvey, Augustine C. Pierce, Benjamin Grover, and Josiah Stevens; the three secretaries were William E. Chandler, John F. Brown, and Francis A. Fiske. Lyman D. Stevens offered a resolution declaring "it expedient that our city forthwith take active measures, by the offering of bounty and the organizing of ward committees, to encourage and hasten enlistments to fill up our quota of soldiers called for by the requisition of the President of the United States." The resolution, with an amendment proposed by Joseph A. Gilmore, asking the city government to offer to each volunteer from the city a bounty of fifty dollars in addition to the sums offered by the state and United States governments, was unanimously adopted. The oratory of the occasion was appropriately vigorous, direct, and practical. It was participated in by Joseph B. Walker, Lyman D. Stevens, Governor Berry, Edward H. Rollins, William L. Foster, Joseph A. Gilmore, Anson S. Marshall, General Anthony Colby, Captains Tileston A. Barker and Joshua F. Littlefield, of the Second New Hampshire regiment. The meeting, in speech and action, signified Concord's full recognition of the demands of the crisis and her readiness to meet them. Forthwith, too, the city council gave practical effect to the recommendations of the meeting by voting the bounty of fifty dollars and appointing ward committees to hasten enlistments.

By the end of July seven hundred of the nine hundred seventy-five officers and men finally constituting the Ninth regiment had been mustered in, while three hundred of the next regiment in order—the Tenth—had been enrolled. At last, on the 23d of August, the organization of the Ninth was completed, and two days later it left Concord for Arlington Heights, near Washington. As usual on such occasions the departure was witnessed by an interested and friendly assemblage of men, women, and children, as it marched through the streets to the station, whence it departed for the front. The regiment was in command of Colonel Enoch Q. Fellows, recently of the Third. Concord furnished its adjutant, George H. Chandler; one captain, Samuel J. Alexander; and one second lieutenant, William I. Brown (of Fisherville).

Rapidly now, for three months, regiments were to be raised and sent to the field. The Tenth, or "Irish Regiment," which had been filling contemporaneously with the Ninth, was readily enlisted, largely through the efforts of Michael T. Donohoe, its colonel, and John Coughlin, its lieutenant-colonel, both of Manchester, where it had rendezvous. Its men began to arrive in camp on the 20th of August, and by the 5th of September it was fully organized with nine hundred twenty-eight officers and men, and on the 22d of the same month went to join the Army of the Potomac. One of its few

Concord volunteers, was John C. Keenan, a second lieutenant, afterwards promoted to captain.

In August a commission as colonel of a regiment to be numbered the Eleventh was accepted by Walter Harriman, of Warner, long a popular leader of the Democratic party and its able and favorite orator; but who, from the beginning of the war, had strongly supported with voice and pen, the government of his country as administered by Abraham Lincoln. Colonel Harriman, in compliance with the request of the governor and council, took the stump to raise his own regiment and to stimulate enlisting generally. Within eight days he had enlistments many more than sufficient to fill his command. The Eleventh, thus speedily raised, went at once into camp on the fair ground in Concord, and by the 2d of September was mustered into the service of the United States. It numbered nearly the maximum of one thousand officers and men, and was armed with the Springfield rifle. It left for Washington on the morning of the 11th of September—eleven days ahead of the Tenth—with well-wishers thronging street and station, as never before in Concord, to honor the departure of a regiment.

On the 10th of August prominent citizens of Belknap and Carroll counties obtained authority from Governor Berry to raise and officer a regiment, provided it could be done in ten days. Within the allotted time ten full companies had been enlisted, organized, and made ready to be mustered into the United States service as the Twelfth regiment. On the 3d of September—eight days before the departure of the Eleventh—they came to Concord and encamped in quarters which they named Camp Belknap. Joseph H. Potter, a native of Concord, and a veteran in the regular service, became colonel. George L. Batchelder, a second lieutenant, and Ira C. Evans, a principal musician, were also of Concord. The Twelfth departed for Washington on the 27th of September.

The first company of the Thirteenth regiment came into camp at Concord on the eleventh day of September, the day the Eleventh departed, and eight days after the Twelfth arrived. By the twenty-third of the same month its officers and men were all mustered in. Its colonel was Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, who had been major of the First. Concord supplied one company with a captain, Charles O. Bradley, and a second lieutenant, Rufus P. Staniels, afterwards promoted to captain. The regiment, on the 5th of October, received its colors with befitting speech and ceremony at the state house, and set out the next day for Washington.

Robert Wilson, of Keene, was, in August, commissioned as colonel of the Fourteenth regiment,—the last of the three years' regiments

from New Hampshire. It was raised without difficulty, and was mustered in on the 24th of September, at Concord, where it was quartered in barracks on the fair ground, near the Twelfth and Thirteenth, and departed for Washington towards the end of October.

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth regiments were raised and placed in the field under the call of the president for three years' troops. These, with nearly seven hundred recruits to fill up regiments already in the service—all amounting to four thousand six hundred men—fully answered the calls for three years' men. But, on the 4th of August, 1862, the president had called for three hundred thousand nine months' troops. This call having been made, the quotas of each town and city under both calls were estimated and published on the 28th of August. Concord's quota of three years' men was five hundred sixty-five; of nine months' men, one hundred eighty-eight. Preparations were also early made for enforcing a draft, if necessary, by the appointment of superintendents and examining surgeons furnished with detailed instructions. But many towns and cities had promptly raised, by voluntary enlistments, for three years, their full quotas, and some of them considerable numbers in excess, thus enabling the state authorities to organize the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments for three years instead of nine months; being equivalent to eight regiments for nine months' service.

The city council of Concord, on the 30th of August, passed a resolution granting a bounty of one hundred dollars to any resident of the city who should, before the 15th of September, enlist for nine months; and appointed as recruiting officers, Charles H. Herbert, Amos C. Warren, James H. Morey, Albert H. Drown, Robert S. Davis, and Carr B. Haynes.

By the middle of October, and before the last of the three years' regiments had left for the front, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments of nine months' men were in camp at Concord: the first, with full numbers; the second, with five hundred men. On the 13th of November the Fifteenth regiment, organized with Colonel John W. Kingman of Durham at its head, left Concord for New York, where it was to join General Banks's expedition to Texas. The Sixteenth was filled, organized, and mustered in by the 1st of November, and, on the twenty-third of the same month, departed for New York; having been assigned to the same branch of service as the Fifteenth. Its colonel was James Pike, of Newmarket, a Methodist clergyman, who had served in congress; its lieutenant-colonel, Henry W. Fuller, of Concord, recently adjutant of the Fourth. Its commissary-sergeant, David D. Smith, was of Concord; as were also two of its company officers, Charles H. Herbert, first lieutenant (soon promoted to captain

and commissary of subsistence, U. S. V.), and Robert S. Davis, second lieutenant.

The nine months' organization designated the Seventeenth regiment was, from causes not necessary to be treated here, never filled. Early in 1863 one hundred fifty men belonging to it were transferred to the Second, and the regimental officers mustered out. At the close, then, of the year 1862, fifteen New Hampshire regiments of infantry were in the field—all there were to be until the formation of the Eighteenth in 1864. Concord shared, more or less, in the membership of all, as shown by the rolls tabulated elsewhere; and, as already partially seen, their history finds other points of connection with that of Concord. Voluntary enlistments had filled them all, with bounties increasing from the comparatively nominal one of 1861, to the larger ones of 1862—the latter fact denoting rather the growing scarcity of fighting material in the population than a decrease of patriotic feeling in the hearts of the people. Towards the last the threatened draft somewhat hastened enlisting. But no draft came, and had it come Concord would have escaped it, for she had filled all her quotas, and had eighty men to her credit upon another call.

By 1863 the New Hampshire regiments, and the Concord men therein, had done honorable service in the war. The Second had fought at the two battles of Bull Run; at Williamsburg, losing one of its captains, Leonard Drown, of Fisherville, the first of New Hampshire's commissioned officers slain on a battle-field of the war; at Oak Grove, where Leaver and Lamprey perished; and at Fredericksburg. The Third and Fourth had seen severe fighting at South Carolina. The Fifth had been at Fair Oaks, and there had fired the first and the last shot; at the Seven Days' Fight, where the senior captain, Edward E. Sturtevant—the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major having been disabled by wounds—was in command; at Antietam, where, under the lead of Colonel Cross, it earned its title, the "Fighting Fifth"; at Fredericksburg, where Major Sturtevant, "in the thickest of the fight," died beneath the fatal crest of Marye's Height. The Sixth had won, at Camden, North Carolina, name as a fighting regiment, losing there its first in battle, Curtis Flanders, of Fisherville; it had been at the second battle of Bull Run; at Chantilly; at Antietam, too, where it helped carry Burnside's Bridge; and finally at Fredericksburg. The Eighth had fought at Georgia Landing; and the Ninth, at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; and it was on the last-named fearful field that the Tenth, the Eleventh, the Twelfth, and the Thirteenth had fought their first battles.