



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF CO. D, FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, RECREATED

Volume XV Number 6

July 21, 2005

Page 1

NEXT ISSUE

Number 7 - August 29, 2005

UPCOMING EVENTS

The next events for the company on the 2005 calendar are:

July 30-31, 2005

Living History
Petersburg NBP
Petersburg, VA

- See page 6 for more details -

September 9-11 2005

Engagement at Burkittsville
Burkittsville, MD

[HTTP://MAINCAV.ORG/EAB/](http://maincav.org/EAB/)

Next Event Petersburg, July 30-31.

This year it was decided to give City Point a rest and have an event at the main unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, to coincide with the annual battle of the crater anniversary weekend. We will be located at Stop 3 on the park tour road. This site features replica trenches, a winter hut, and sutlers store. We are the host for this event, and we need the help of all members to make this a success. Estimated attendance at this event is 50-60 people, with a cap of 75.

The event will run from 10:00 am Saturday to 3:00 pm Sunday. However, we need people on site starting Friday afternoon for set up and as guides for the arriving troops. Please try to arrive Friday afternoon to help with setup.

Our impression for this event will be the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1st Division, 5th Corps. The uniform for this event is the standard US fatigue uniform with full marching order. Period rations will be provided, but bring enough food to get you through Saturday breakfast. The NPS will supply ammo for our firing demonstrations. Weapons must be clean, in sound working order, and will be inspected by an NPS black powder certified ranger.

Included with this newsletter are event guidelines, historical information, and a map to the parking area. In order to help with planning we need to know if you are coming! Also, let us know your ETA. Don't leave your pards wondering if you got smashed by a truck on I-95! Please contact James at jdo@npmhu.org, or (301) 681-7462, and give him your ETA at the site.

REGISTRATION**DEADLINE CHANGES AND REMINDERS**

PAYNE'S FARM It was recently announced that the registration deadline for the Payne's Farm event, October 29-30, had been changed to August 31. For more information on this event, go to:

WWW.STONEWALLBRIGADE.COM/PAYNESFARM.HTML

BURKITTSVILLE By the time you receive this newsletter the opportunity to register at a \$5 savings will have passed. The full registration fee of \$25 went into effect on July 1, 2005. Having said that, registration is still open for this event until August 1, 2005. For those of you who may have missed out on the discounted rate, don't think of it as having missed out on a good deal - though you did- think of it as having an opportunity to give \$5 more to battlefield preservation. Visit the event website for more information:

<http://mainecav.org/eab/>

LINE UP FOR YOUR BLANKETS

Sure it may be summer and hot as hades at each event, but that doesn't mean you should let a golden opportunity to get a great blanket on the cheap slip by. Matt Woodburn is offering great blankets at prices that are practically a give away. There's no guarantee that these beauties won't go quickly, so act now or miss out. You can see all the information on Mr. Woodburn's blankets at his webpage

<http://www.hometown.aol.com/rmwoodburn/myhomepage/sale.html>

Available for immediate shipment are:

- ☛ Julius Jones blankets \$105
- ☛ Abe Thomas blankets for \$109
- ☛ Discounted Julius Jones Blankets for \$85
- ☛ Canteen covers \$10 when ordered with a blanket
- ☛ And, blanket scarves \$10

All of the above prices include shipping and handling.

**PROPOSED ADDITION
TO THE
UNIT SCHEDULE**

Last month this subject was brought up in the pages of this newsletter for your consideration. Thus far the membership has been silent on the subject of attending the living history program at the US Army Heritage & Education Center scheduled for October 8, 2005.

As mentioned previously, this center is the new site of the US Army Military History Institute, and will be the future home of Army Heritage Museum and Conservation Center. Located just outside Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania [established 1777], this site will be the premier military museum in the country when completed.

The upcoming event will focus on the Civil War, and will be centered around newly built replica winter huts. The huts are just a few of the period structures planned for the site

A vote on this subject was scheduled to be taken at the Mount Zion event. However, there were not enough members present to put the idea to a vote. Therefore, you are asked to voice your opinion through the miracle of modern technology. Multiple avenues are available to you; e-mail, telephone, regular mail, smoke signals, running by James'

house screaming out your vote, the list could go on and on. The point is we need to hear from you. Please let Sgt Owens know what you would like on or before the Petersburg event. While you are at it, why not let him know if you intend to attend the Petersburg event at the same time.

In the mean time, please check out the USAHEC website:
<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usamhi/>

APPEARING IN HERNDON, VIRGINIA

ED BEARSS

JULY 25

Ed Bearss will speak on "Surrender at Appomattox Court House" in the Herndon Middle School Auditorium at 7:00 pm on Monday, July 25. This lecture is part of the Smithsonian Association Summer Series.

Tickets are available by calling 202 357-3030 or visiting

www.ResidentAssociates.org/Herndon
Herndon Middle School is located at 901 Locust Street, a couple of blocks off of Elden Street, the main road through Herndon.

I understand over 100 tickets have already been sold, so please check to see if any tickets will be available at the door. General Admission is \$20.

ROSTER CORRECTION

Steve Bartel (323) 982-9060
pvthell@earthlink.net

WINSLOW HOMER

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

A new exhibition at the National Gallery will feature an important group of over 40 oil painting and watercolors of the famous American artist Winslow Homer (1836-1910). It will include his Civil War works such as Home Sweet Home (1863), as well as his

later works such as Key West, Hauling Anchor (1903).

The National Gallery of Art is located Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, DC. The exhibit runs between July 3, 2005-February 20, 2006. For more information on the exhibit go to:
www.nga.gov/exhibitions/homerinfo.htm

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI

SEPTEMBER 29- OCTOBER 2

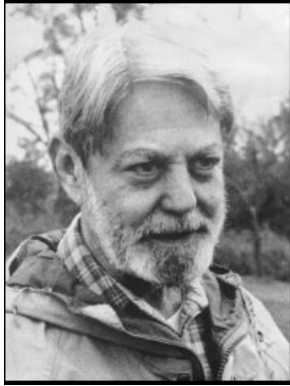
Earlier this summer, it was announced that that the Army of the Pacific, under command of Colonel Don Dalbello, will be attending reenactment of the 1862 battle of Battle of Corinth, to be held on that site in Mississippi. The event will be a three day event, with arrival and set up on September 29, and the activities being planned for the 30th, and October 1 & 2.

For those of you who have never participated with the AOP, it is THE cutting edge organization for Civil War living history. When the AOP takes the field, it functions as a battalion. This includes around the clock guard duty, battalion drill, ration issues, marches, and a period correct sutler to keep the troops supplied with extras. Many groups have these different activities, but the AOP is the one who has led the way and done the best job.

Full information is available on the AOP's participation at Cornith by going to their website www.armyofthepacific.com. 1st Minnesota member Carter Bertone is planning on attending and is looking at a number of travel options, so contact him at chargebayonets@cox.net if you are interested in going to this event with the AOP. Rest assured, you won't be disappointed!

HISTORIAN & NOVELIST
SHELBY FOOTE DIES

By Woody Baird,
 Associated Press Writer



Novelist and historian Shelby Foote, whose Southern storyteller's touch inspired millions to read his multi-volume work on the Civil War, has died. He was 88. Foote died Monday night, his

widow, Gwyn, said Tuesday. Foote, a Mississippi native and longtime Memphis resident, wrote six novels but is best remembered for his three-volume, 3,000-page history of the Civil War and his appearance on the PBS series "The Civil War."

He worked on the book for 20 years, using a flowing, narrative style that enabled readers to enjoy it like a historical novel. "I can't conceive of writing it any other way," Foote once said. "Narrative history is the kind that comes closest to telling the truth. You can never get to the truth, but that's your goal." That work landed Foote a leading role on Ken Burns' 11-hour Civil War documentary, first shown on the Public Broadcasting Service in 1990. Foote's soft drawl and gentlemanly manner on the Burns film made him an instant celebrity, a role with which he was unaccustomed and, apparently, somewhat uncomfortable.

Foote attended the University of North Carolina for two years and served in World War II, though he never saw combat. Foote's first novel, "Tournament," was started before the war and published in 1949. Then came "Follow Me Down" in 1950, "Love in a Dry Season" in 1951, "Shiloh"

in 1952 and "Jordan County" in 1954. That same year, Random House asked him to write a one-volume history of the Civil War. He took the job, but it grew into a three-volume project finally finished in 1974. In 1999, the Modern Library ranked Foote's "The Civil War: A Narrative" as No. 15 on its list of the century's 100 best English-language works of nonfiction. Reading, he said, was as much a part of his work as writing. After finishing his sixth novel, "September, September," in 1978, he took off three years to read.

Though hardly a recluse, Foote had long been known around Memphis as having little interest in parties and public gatherings. And he was often outspoken about his likes and dislikes. "Most people, if the truth be told, are gigantic bores," he once said. "There's no need to subject yourself to that kind of thing."

Invited to speak in 1995 at a conference on tourism in Greenville, Miss., Foote advised his audience to take care in holding on to their hometown ways. "I never enjoyed the company of tourists," he said. "I do not go where they go, and I do not want them coming where I am."

Foote was born Nov. 7, 1916, in Greenville, a small Delta town with a literary bent. Walker Percy was a boyhood and lifelong friend, and Foote, as a young man, served as a "jackleg reporter" for Hodding Carter on The Delta Star. As a young man, he would also get to know William Faulkner. During World War II, he was an Army captain of artillery until he lost his commission for using a military vehicle without authorization to visit a female friend and was discharged from the Army. He joined the Marines and was still stateside when the war ended. "The Marines had a great time with me," he said.

"They said if you used to be a captain, you might make a pretty good Marine."

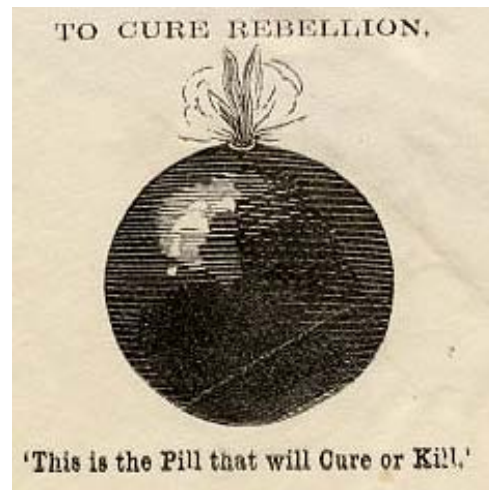
He tried journalism again after World War II, signing on briefly with the Associated Press in its New York bureau. "I think journalism is a good experience, having to turn in copy against deadline and everything else, but I don't think one should stay in it too long if what he wants to be is a serious writer," Foote said in a 1990 interview.

Early in his career, Foote took up the habit of writing by hand with an old-fashioned dipped pen, and he continued that practice throughout his life. He kept bound volumes of his manuscripts, all written in a flowing hand, on a bookshelf in a homey bedroom-study overlooking a small garden at his Memphis residence.

Though facing a busy city street, the two-story house was almost hidden from view by trees and shrubs. "If I were a wealthy man, I'd have someone on that gate," he said. Foote said writing by hand helped him slow down to a manageable pace and was more personal than using a typewriter, though he often prepared a typed copy of his day's writing after it was finished.

Married three times, Foote has a daughter, Margaret Shelby, and a son, Huger Lee. He and Gwyn married in 1956, three years after he moved to Memphis.

Some Envelope Illustrations for your use:



LIFE IN THE TRENCHES: PETERSBURG NB LIVING HISTORY

DATE: JULY 30-31, 2005
TIME: SATURDAY 10:00AM- 5:00PM
 SUNDAY 9:00AM TO 3:00PM

HOURS: WHILE WE HAVE POSTED PUBLIC HOURS, THE PARK IS OPEN FROM 8:00AM TO SUNSET EACH DAY. CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN WE ARE ON SITE, WE ARE [ON DUTY] SO TO SPEAK, AND NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR VISITORS.

LOCATION: OUR CAMP AND OUR ACTIVITIES WILL BE LOCATED AT STOP #3 ON THE TOUR ROAD, AT THE MAIN UNIT OF PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD. THIS SITE FEATURES RECREATED TRENCHES, WINTER HUT, AND SUTLERS STORE. IT WILL BE FURNISHED WITH A PORT-O-JOHN AND A WATER BUFFALO, ALONG WITH STRAW FOR BEDDING AND FIREWOOD.

PARKING: PARK FOR THIS EVENT WILL BE OFF SITE APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILE FROM OUR CAMP. A MAP WILL BE FURNISHED TO GUIDE YOU FROM THE INTERSTATE TO THE PARKING AREA. AN ADVANCE PARTY WILL BE ON HAND TO GUIDE PARTICIPANTS FROM THEIR VEHICLES TO THE CAMP.
 BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE FROM PARKING TO THE CAMP, WE ARE REQUESTING THAT YOU BRING ONLY WHAT YOU CAN EASILY CARRY FROM YOUR VEHICLE. ALSO, FOR THE SAME REASON, WE REQUEST THAT PARTICIPANTS BE PREPARED TO STAY ON SITE FOR THE ENTIRE EVENT, AND NOT ATTEMPT TO VISIT LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS AFTER PUBLIC HOURS.

RATIONS: BASIC ARMY RATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE NPS AND THE 1ST MINNESOTA. THESE WILL INCLUDE, SALT PORK, HARDTACK, GREEN COFFEE BEANS, SUGAR, POTATOES, AND ONIONS. EXTRAS INCLUDING CANNED FRUIT AND PRESERVES WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE CAMP SUTLER AND SANITARY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE.

FIREARMS: THE FIREARM FOR THIS PROGRAM IS A THREE BAND RIFLE MUSKET. ALL FIREARMS MUST BE CLEAN AND IN SOUND MECHANICAL CONDITION. WE WILL BE DOING A FIRING DEMONSTRATION EACH DAY, SO ALL MUSKETS WILL BE INSPECTED BY AN NPS BLACK POWDER CERTIFIED RANGER.
 CARTRIDGES WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE NPS AND ISSUED PRIOR TO EACH DEMONSTRATION.
 OFFICERS WILL BE ARMED WITH SWORDS. PISTOLS (UNLOADED) ARE OPTIONAL.

IMPRESSION: OUR IMPRESSION WILL BE THE 22ND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1ST DIVISION, 5TH CORPS. THIS WAS A VETERAN UNIT NEARING THE END OF ITS ENLISTMENT, AND HAD BEEN REDUCED TO A SKELETON FORCE. HISTORICAL INFORMATION WILL BE SENT OUT SHORTLY.
 ALL HAT INSIGNIA AND CORPS BADGES SHOULD CONFORM TO THIS IMPRESSION.

ORDER OF BATTLE: THIS EVENT IS LIMITED TO A TOTAL OF 75 PARTICIPANTS. THE MILITARY PARTICIPANTS WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO OR MORE COMPANIES OF ROUGHLY SIMILAR STRENGTH. EACH COMPANY WILL HAVE A MINIMUM OF ONE OFFICER, TWO SERGEANTS, AND TWO CORPORALS, AND WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO PLATOONS.
 COMPANY RANK ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE MADE AFTER CONSULTING WITH PARTICIPATING UNITS AND WHEN A FINAL PARTICIPANT NUMBER IS CALCULATED.
 AT PRESENT, THE BATTALION STAFF CONSIST OF:
 MAJOR, JAMES OWENS
 ADJUTANT, PAUL PENROD
 ADDITIONAL ENLISTED STAFF WILL BE ASSIGNED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

ACTIVITIES: THE EVENT WILL RUN ON A MILITARY BASIS DURING ITS ENTIRE TIME, CONSISTENT WITH PARTICIPANT HEALTH AND INTERPRETATION NEEDS. ACTIVITIES WILL INCLUDE:

GUARD DUTY (AROUND THE CLOCK DURING THE EVENT)	COMPANY DRILL
DRESS PARADE (ONE EACH DAY)	FIRING DEMONSTRATIONS
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF THE EARTHWORKS	FABRICATION OF GABIONS
ISSUE OF RATIONS	FIREARMS MAINTENANCE
SOLDIER LEISURE TIME AND CAMP ACTIVITIES	

UNIFORM FOR THE EVENT IS THE STANDARD US FATIGUE UNIFORM WILL FULL MARCHING ORDER. WE WILL BE DOING A FIRING DEMONSTRATION, SO YOU WILL NEED A FULL CARTRIDGE BOX. YOU WILL NEED RATIONS FOR ALL MEALS EXCEPT SATURDAY SUPPER, WHICH WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE MZCPA. BECAUSE WE ARE BEING PROVIDED FOOD, JAMES NEEDS TO KNOW WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE PLANNING TO ATTEND. PLEASE CONTACT HIM AT JDO@NPMHU.ORG, OR (301) 681-7462 BY JUNE 20TH.

DIRECTIONS: IF YOU ARE ARRIVING BEFORE SUNSET ON FRIDAY

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, LIES DIRECTLY ASTRIDE I-95, ABOUT 2.5 HOURS SOUTH OF THE WASHINGTON, DC, BELTWAY (I-495).

AS YOU APPROACH PETERSBURG, YOU WILL CROSS THE APPOMATTOX RIVER, AND TAKE THE FIRST RAMP, WASHINGTON & WYTHE STREETS. YOU NEED TO EXIT ON TO WYTHE STREET, ROUTE 36 EAST. TAKE ROUTE 36 EAST APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES TO THE PARK ENTRANCE. IF THERE IS A RANGER ON DUTY IN FEE BOOTH, IDENTIFY YOURSELF AS A PARTICIPANT IN THE LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM AT STOP □3.

FOLLOW THE PARK TOUR ROAD BACK ACROSS ROUTE 36, AND BEAR RIGHT. STOP □3 WILL BE ABOUT 1 MILE DOWN THE TOUR ROAD ON YOUR LEFT. UPON ARRIVAL, CHECK IN WITH JAMES OR PAUL, SIGN YOUR VIP FORM, AND DROP OFF YOUR PACK. FROM THERE YOU WILL NEED TO DRIVE TO THE PARKING AREA, AT PARK HEADQUARTERS ON HICKORY HILL ROAD (SEE ATTACHED MAP). YOU WILL BE GIVEN ADDITIONAL DIRECTION ONCE YOU CHECK IN.

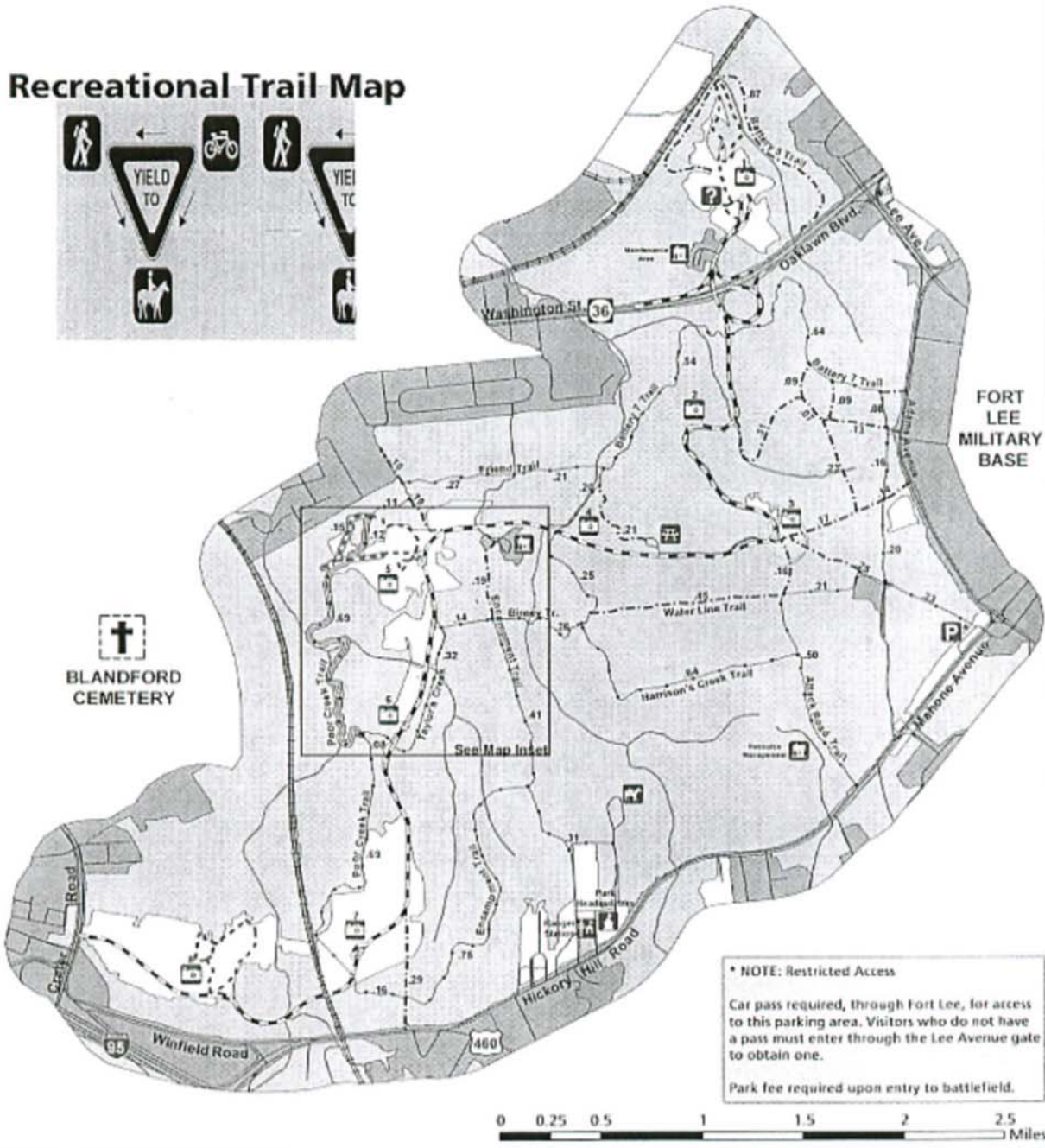
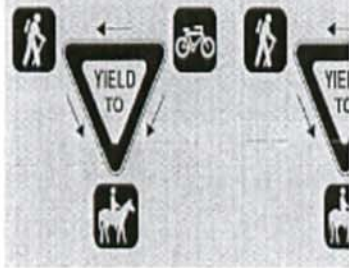
IF YOU ARRIVE AFTER SUNSET ON FRIDAY

THE PARK TOUR ROAD IS CLOSED FROM SUNSET TO 8:00 AM. IF YOU ARRIVE AFTER SUNSET, CONTINUE ON I-95, PAST THE EXIT FOR WASHINGTON & WYTHE STREETS FOR A SHORT DISTANCE, AND EXIT ON ROUTE 460 EAST. AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN ON 460 FOR ¼ MILE, GO LEFT ONTO HICKORY HILL ROAD. PARK HEADQUARTERS IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT ABOUT ONE MILE DOWN HICKORY HILL ROAD. THE PARKING AREA IS BEHIND THE HQ.

UPON ARRIVAL AT THE PARKING AREA, A VOLUNTEER WILL DIRECT YOU TO THE TRAIL THAT WILL TAKE YOU BACK TO STOP □3. A VOLUNTEER WILL BE ON DUTY TILL 11:00 PM FRIDAY NIGHT, AND WILL RETURN AFTER 7:00 AM ON SATURDAY. THERE WILL BE NO VOLUNTEER ON DUTY AT THE PARKING AREA AFTER 9:00 AM SATURDAY.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT GO WONDERING AROUND THE PARK TRAILS WITHOUT A MAP. IF YOU ARRIVE AFTER 9:00 AM SATURDAY, BE SURE TO DO DIRECTLY TO STOP □3 AND GET A MAP FROM JAMES OR PAUL.

Recreational Trail Map



* NOTE: Restricted Access
Car pass required, through Fort Lee, for access to this parking area. Visitors who do not have a pass must enter through the Lee Avenue gate to obtain one.
Park fee required upon entry to battlefield.

Seasonal Trail Closure (December 15-July 15)



Trail Types

- Multi-use Trail
- Hike/Bike Trail
- Interpretive Trail
- Park Tour Road
- Trail Closure (See Inset)

- Visitor Center
- Picnic Area
- Park Services**
 - Park Headquarters
 - Ranger Station
 - Resource Management
 - Maintenance
- Parking**
 - Fort Lee Parking
 - Horse Trailer Parking
- Point of Interest**
 - 1. Confederate Battery 5
 - 2. Confederate Battery 8
 - 3. Confederate Battery 9
 - 4. Harrison's Creek
 - 5. Fort Steadman
 - 6. Fort Haskell
 - 7. Taylor Farm Site of Fort Mifflin
 - 8. The Cluster
- Railroads
- Stream

**HENRY WILSON'S REGIMENT.
TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,**

Below is some information on the 22nd Massachusetts, which will be our impression for the event at Petersburg on July 30-31. This was a veteran unit that was down to skeleton by that point. The 22nd was part of the 1st Division, 5th Corps. They have a good regiment history that has been reprinted. The following is from the 22nd's Regimental History.

Regards
James

**HENRY WILSON'S REGIMENT.
HISTORY
OF THE
Twenty-Second Massachusetts Infantry,
THE SECOND COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS,
AND THE
THIRD LIGHT BATTERY, IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.-
BY
JOHN L. PARKER,
Corporal Co. F, 22d, and 1st Lieut. 11th Mass. Volt.,
ASSISTED BY
ROBERT G. CARTER,
Private Co. H, 22d, and 1st Lieut. 4th U. S. Cavalry,
AND
THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.
BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.
PRESS OF RAND A VERY COMPANY.
1887.¹**

INTRODUCTION.

Known as the "Henry Wilson Regiment," the 22d Massachusetts Infantry Regiment was raised through the personal efforts of Republican Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who served temporarily as its first Colonel from September 2 to October 26, 1861. The first of the companies, Company A from Boston, arrived at Camp Schouler in Lynnfield, Massachusetts on September 2. The remaining companies recruited from the counties of Bristol, Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk and Middlesex were mustered into service on various dates during the month of September. The company officers were mustered into service on October 1, and the regimental band on October 5. With cook-houses already established, the men pitched their tents, and began the day-to-day tedium of drill. On October 8, the 22d regiment, with the 2d Company Massachusetts Volunteer Sharpshooters and 3d Massachusetts Battery attached, left Camp Schouler for Boston and then to the seat of war. The 22d reached Washington, D.C. on October 11. On the 15th, the regiment marched to Hall's Hill on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, where it was assigned to Martindale's Brigade, Morell's Division, Fitz-John

¹ Reprinted by Butternut and Blue, Baltimore, MD., 1996

Porter's Fifth Corps. On October 26, Colonel Jesse Gove succeeded Senator Wilson in command of the regiment. Colonel Gove was a graduate of the Norwich Military Academy in Vermont, served as an officer in the Mexican War, and at the time of his appointment as Colonel of the 22d Massachusetts, was serving as a captain in the 10th Regiment, United States Infantry. On March 21, 1862, the 22d embarked from Alexandria, Virginia, for Hampton Roads, and arrived off Fortress Monroe on the 23d. The regiment met its first trial by fire at Yorktown on April 5, one man, from Company H, was mortally wounded. The 22d then moved by way of West Point and Cumberland Landing to White House. On May 26 the regiment reached Games' Mill and encamped there. The next day, it participated in the battle of Hanover Court House. The 22d's casualties were slight: one wounded, eight missing. On June 26, 1862, the 22d Massachusetts Infantry, First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, participated in the battle of Mechanicsville, the first engagement of the Seven Days' Campaign. The next day at Games' Mill, the regiment suffered one of its worst sanguinary battles: 58 men were killed, including Colonel Gove; 108 were wounded; and 117 were captured or listed as missing. Many of the latter were either killed or wounded. The number of killed and mortally wounded was officially listed as 84. Major William H. Tilton was wounded and taken prisoner; he was released on July 19th. On the morning of the battle at Games' Mill, the Sharpshooters, under the command of First Lieutenant Charles D. Stiles, had been detailed to guard the baggage train and were not engaged. At Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, the 22d regiment, under command of Captain David K. Wardwell, again participated in more hard fighting. Fourteen men were killed and/or mortally wounded. The Sharpshooters were in action with few casualties, but lost their knapsacks. In them were the bullet molds and patch cutters which went with their telescopic rifles. During the latter part of July, the Sharpshooters exchanged their telescopic rifles for regulation Sharp's rifles which they carried throughout the remainder of their term of service. The 22d Massachusetts participated in the Second Manassas and Antietam campaigns. At Antietam, the regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Tilton, was in reserve; but on September 20, 1862, the regiment, part of Colonel James Barnes' First Brigade [2d Maine, 18th, 22d Massachusetts, 1st Michigan, 13th, 25th New York, 118th Pennsylvania], First Division, Fifth Corps, crossed the Potomac at Blackford's Ford in pursuit of Lee's army. At Shepherdstown, the 22d had one man killed during a short but sharp engagement. At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, the 22d regiment and 2d Company Sharpshooters participated in the assault on Marye's Heights. The 22d, still part of Barnes' First Brigade, Griffin's First Division, Fifth Corps, commanded by Brig.-General Daniel Butterfield, sustained a loss of seven men killed and/or mortally wounded. The Sharpshooters lost seven men wounded, two of them mortally. At Chancellorsville, the 22d lost one man killed; the Sharpshooters also lost one man killed by a shell. At Gettysburg, the 22d Massachusetts and 2d Company Sharpshooters were in action on July 2, 1863 in the Wheatfield, near the Rose Woods and the Stony Hill. Colonel Tilton was in command of the First Brigade [18th, 22d Massachusetts, 1st Michigan, 118th Pennsylvania], Barnes' First Division, Fifth Corps under command of George Sykes. The 22d's casualties were eight killed, 27 wounded, and one missing. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Sherwin, Jr. commanded the 22d. The Sharpshooters had three officers wounded. In the latter part of 1863, the 22d participated in the battle at Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run campaign, with a loss of only one man killed.

From March 1 to April 1, 1864, the 22d Massachusetts remained in winter camp at Beverly Ford, Virginia, performing the usual camp and picket duty. In pursuance of General Orders No. 115, War Department, March 23, 1864, the Fifth Corps was consolidated into two divisions, now numbered the First and Third. The old First Corps now became two divisions in the Fifth Corps, now numbered the Second and the Fourth. On March 25, the Fifth Corps Headquarters were moved to Culpeper Court House. On April 30, 1864, Maj.-General Gouverneur K. Warren took command of the Fifth Corps; Brig.-General Charles Griffin was in command of the First Division. Colonel Jacob Sweitzer was in command of the Second Brigade that now comprised the 9th and 22d Massachusetts, the 2d Company of Massachusetts Sharpshooters, the 4th Michigan, and the 62d Pennsylvania. Colonel Tilton returned to the 22d Massachusetts as its regimental commander. At 8 a.m., May 4, 1864, the 22d Massachusetts crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford and marched to Wilderness Church where it bivouacked. At 8 a.m., May 5, the Bay-Staters learned of the Confederate approach from Orange Court House. Throwing up a breastwork of logs, the Yankees formed line of battle; the Second Brigade at an oblique angle to the left of Bartlett's brigade. At 12:15 p.m. skirmishing began on Bartlett's front. The 22d regiment moved to the right in two lines, with its right flank resting on the Orange Court House-Fredericksburg Road in support of Bartlett. Here the 22d engaged Confederate infantry who emerged from a wood on the opposite side of a clearing to the regiment's front. The 22d remained under a severe fire until it was relieved at about 2 p.m. May 6th passed without a sustained attack upon the regiment's front; but the 2d Company, Massachusetts Sharpshooters kept up a constant exchange of fire with Confederate infantry. During the night, Confederate infantry broke through the Sixth Corps' line, and the 22d was ordered to retire to its log breastworks of the previous day, along the Orange Court House-Fredericksburg Road. At 5:30 a.m. May 7, Confederate infantry made a very determined charge upon the log breastworks, but the 6th New York Heavy Artillery repulsed the attack with canister. At 11 p.m., the 22d Massachusetts began its march for Spotsylvania Court House. Numbering less than 300 men entering the Wilderness campaign, the 22d sustained casualties of five killed, 34 wounded, and three men captured or missing. The 22d Massachusetts reached Todd's Tavern at about 7 a.m. on May 8. The Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps formed line of battle. The 22d, reinforced by the 4th Michigan, occupied a wooded knoll to the right of Martin's Battery. Soon, Confederate infantry came into view, counterattacking a Federal line that had previously charged the Confederate position. With the 18th Massachusetts and 1st Michigan on the right of the 22d and the 4th Michigan, the Federals opened fire and momentarily checked the Confederate advance. The 22d entered the fight with only 80 men. Captain Frederick K. Field, Company B, in charge of a picket detail of about 100 men ordered out the previous night, had not returned on May 8 but did return on May 9 with only 60 men. The detail had participated in Crawford's attack the previous night, returning with 50 prisoners and the flag of the 6th Alabama. In heavy fighting on May 10, the 22d sustained casualties of 65 men. Since the campaign had begun on May 5, the 22d's losses totaled two officers and 118 men from the 254 it had initially. Among those killed were Captain Benjamin Davis, Company G, and First-Sergeant Andrew Wilson, Company K. Engaged in heavy fighting on the Jones and Spindle farms on that part of the field at Spotsylvania, known as Laurel Hill, the 22d sustained a loss of 37 killed and/or mortally wounded, and 53 wounded

in the period between May 8 to May 12. The 2d Company, Massachusetts Sharpshooters lost six killed and four severely wounded. In fighting at the North Anna River, May 23-25, 1864, the 22d Massachusetts sustained casualties of two killed, nine wounded, and three missing or captured. At Shady Grove Church on May 30, the regiment was caught in an effective Confederate cross-fire delivered from breastworks constructed in two lines at right angles. Its casualties were four killed, and 15 wounded, including one officer wounded. At Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, in early June, the regiment suffered eight killed, including one officer [Captain Joseph H. Baxter, Company H], and 20 wounded. During the siege of the Confederate position at Petersburg, June 19-22, the 22d sustained five additional men wounded, making its total casualties seven killed and 19 wounded. The Petersburg campaign was the 22d Massachusetts' last important combat service.

On August 8, 1864, the 22d was detailed for guard duty at City Point. It remained there until it was ordered to embark for Washington, D.C. on October 3. The 22d regiment and 2d Company, Massachusetts Sharpshooters, left for Washington on the 5th, reaching the Federal capital on the 7th. Both units arrived in Boston on October 10, and on the 17th both units were mustered out of Federal service. All recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the 32d Massachusetts.

The following is from the 22nd's Regimental History.

Along the Ninth Corps front there was more or less firing all day, and at night there was a general row, about the time we wanted to go to sleep. Along our front, however, there were the most amicable relations; and when the enemy opened along Burnside's front, one of the rebels proposed to our pickets to go down and whip both parties. A rebel in our front fired on the 27th, when -every thing was quiet; whereupon an officer made him shoulder a rail, and promenade with it several hours. Col. Sherwin was now appointed by Gen. Warren assistant inspector-general of Gen. Griffin's staff; Capt. E. C. Bennett was detailed as acting assistant-adjutant general of Sweitzer's brigade; and Capt. Nason being on the staff of Col. Wain-wright, commanding artillery Fifth Corps, with Lieut. Royce as acting topographical engineer, the Twenty-second was well represented in the corps. The teams came up on the 26th, and we took a new lease on that virtue which is said to be "next to godliness." The thermometer was over one hundred degrees, in the shade. The Sanitary Commission began to furnish many extras, which were of inestimable value to us, and which we gratefully accepted, after our monotonous diet of salt-pork, and the low condition of our systems. On the 30th, muster-rolls, returns, reports, etc., were made out, company streets laid out, rubbish, brush and accumulated filth carried off, and the regiment was mustered for its last payment. The Second and Sixth Corps started to help Gen. Wilson, leaving their picket-line in front of their breastworks. Major Burt was now in command of the Twenty-second, and for convenience we were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, A, C, B and the Sharpshooters, commanded by Capts. Rock, Meands, Field and Smith respectively. It was rumored that we were to be organized into a band of Sharpshooters, for the division. July 1, 105 in the shade was registered, and the burning heat seemed intolerable. July 2 the Sixty-second Pennsylvania and Col. Sweitzer left us, the latter being relieved from command of the brigade. Col. Gregory, of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Zouaves, succeeded in command. On the night of July 3 three deserters came in through the first brigade line. Two of them

pretended to have stumbled upon them ; talked large about Petersburg being supplied with food for a year, etc.; but we soon ascertained that they crawled in carefully, saying, " Yanks, where is your picket-line ? We want something to eat." On the Fourth of July the bands played, and shotted salutes were fired. At night the pioneers of the first brigade broke the first ground for the work afterwards known as "Fort Hell." It was a little to our left and front. It was built under the supervision of an engineer-officer; the execution of the work, digging, etc., being under a field-officer, detailed daily for this purpose. The working parties consisted of three hundred or four hundred men. It was practically finished about July 24. It consisted of a large redan, with another smaller redan at its right, connected by curtains with front and flanking ditches; the larger had eighteen embrasures, the smaller four. It was connected with the rear by a zig-zag covered way, or canal, as the men called it. Bomb-proofs and traverses completed a very formidable earthwork. Rumors of the raid upon Washington reached us, a part of the Sixth Corps having been sent to its relief. On the night of July 13 we were ordered up to occupy a new line near the Jerusalem plank-road. We found the lines of the Second and Sixth Corps destroyed, and our lines shortened. Our left ran to and terminated at a series of new forts then being constructed. Orders, on the 9th of July, had been given the Fifth and Ninth Corps to conduct regular siege operations, under directions of the chief of engineers and chief of artillery for the army. The rebel line was but about one hundred yards from us, their pickets but fifty. We walked behind our breastworks in perfect safety. The pickets lounged upon the grass, played cards, and except when the rebel batteries opened upon the fort our men were constructing near by, the duty was a perfect farce. At such times all hunted their holes, and at once sought each other's lives. Such was a strange fact, but it lacked any significance in this strangest of all strange rebellions. Before moving we had cleaned up, and prepared generally for " solid comfort," making bunks, bough-shades, etc., and great was our chagrin and disgust at being compelled to move. Our supplies from the Sanitary Commission at City Point still continued, and had it not been for the carefully arranged system of filtering the same through corps, division, brigade, and regimental headquarters, we would have had an abundance. It was hard, however, to make the cans and vegetables go around when the residue arrived at the companies. One day Dr. Stearns took a team, and going direct to City Point, loaded it with dried apples, potatoes, pickled onions, tea, mustard, etc., and a few cans of fruit for a regimental distribution, while the officers received wine, milk, chocolate, preserved peaches, tomatoes, etc. Our commissary issued onions, cabbages and beets, so that we had on this occasion a great abundance, and all agreed to join in the chorus, "Depart, trouble ! " Our pickets on the 17th were exchanging soap for tobacco. A " Johnny " started from his pit, and advancing to a stump on neutral, middle ground, deposited the bundle, and retired. "Yank " advanced in like manner with his treasures, picked up the " reb's " bundle, left his own, and returned. Groups gathered about the two heroes, and shouted or cheered their approval. These scenes, with digging, occasional shelling, and the many etceteras of siege-life constituted our daily round of monotony and quietude. We left a camp-guard over our tents and effects in the rear, and made numerous journeys to camp for supplies. The siege of Petersburg was fully begun. Two strong redoubts were built on the line running south on the Jerusalem plank-road, by the Fifth Corps, and we furnished working-parties. They were Forts Davis and Sedgwick, about half a mile apart. While there was but little

picket-firing, night alarms on our front were frequent. On the night of the 17th of July, deserters reported that the rebels intended attacking the Fifth Corps. Aids and orderlies moved about in a lively manner for an hour or more. We were routed out, the works were manned, and everybody was on the alert until five a.m. on the 18th, when the excitement subsided. Deserters now came into the lines in squads. One told Gen. Griffin that a whole North Carolina brigade would come in if they got the chance. The weather during this period was constantly and oppressively hot. No rain fell from June 2 until the 19th of July. There was no surface-water. Springs, marshes, ponds and creeks had dried up. The dust and dirt were intolerable, any movement of troops stirring up immense volumes, and occasioning severe suffering. Our only supply of water was from wells sunk down to the clay. On the night of the 18th rain came as a blessed relief, and although it drowned us out of the trenches, it was gratefully received, and we hoped it would continue a week. Forty deserters came through our picket-lines on the night of July 18, and were sent in to division headquarters. Lieut. Kinsley had a letter from Senator Wilson stating that we would be mustered out Oct. 5, which raised a howl of dissatisfaction, for the colonel's commission dated Sept. 2, before three hundred men were mustered in, and Sept. 16, 1861, the regiment had a maximum strength of eight hundred. Battalion drills and parades had commenced, and on Oct. 1 the field and staff were mustered. Not a company except the Sharpshooters were mustered as late as Oct. 5. Company F was mustered as early as Aug. 2. Major Burt sent a communication stating that Sept. 16 was our date for muster-out. Our grumbling soon ceased, however, when we fully understood the reasons, and we settled back to the siege, determined to await with patience our legal deliverance from duty to country. Working-parties were everywhere busy now, constructing covered ways for the use of our trains. They were six feet deep, twelve feet wide, then a barricade of logs four feet high and four feet thick as a protection. Our teams moved with safety even within a quarter of a mile from the enemy. Expecting to be relieved every day, the trenches became too filthy for occupancy. We were therefore ordered to clean up; tents were spread, and new shades soon lined the works. Some built small triangular redoubts on their own hook, setting up poncho-tents inside, with beds of leaves for a couch. Shelling still went on, and it was dangerous to leave our covers. On the night of the 23d of July three shells exploded near us, one piece striking within six feet of Major Burt's tent, while he and the adjutant were in bed, whereupon they vacated for other shelter. All hugged the log fortresses for safety. In plain sight from where we were lying, the dirt thrown up where the tent of Col. Davis of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts had been, could be seen. He had been killed by a shell exploding near his tent on July 11, where he regarded himself as perfectly secure inside the logs built about him... We were much afflicted, while lying here, by a species of ground-itch, which, heated and inflamed by the torrid sun, proved a source of much torment and suffering, until, Job-like, we overcame it by much patience. On the night of the 28th we moved out of the trenches to the right of the corps-line and relieved the third brigade, second division, the fourth division remaining on our right. We were again quite near the scene of our charge on the 18th of June. The "Petersburg Express," afterwards called the "Seven Sisters," a battery of thirty-pound Rodman guns, was close to us, from which, at regular intervals, iron messengers were sent into the doomed city. During the night, fires were burning, and we could distinctly hear the alarm-bells ringing, and at daylight, from our

bomb-proofs, could plainly see the church-spires. The breastworks being -crowded, the Twenty-second was placed in a covered roadway. The ground was heaped up about us like a prairie-dog village, and the subterranean dug-outs, lighted up, looked like streets at home, with the cellars in a blaze, or the underground saloons of a large city. The mortars bellowed, and the star-like fuse, as it described its mathematical curve, and descending, exploded with its hollow, empty sound, was in strong contrast to the sharp cracking of rifle-guns and exploding shells of field-batteries. July 26 the Second Corps was sent to Deep Bottom, but on the night of the 29th, re-crossed the James, with Sheridan, to take part in the assault on the works in front of Burnside. The redan mined was known as Elliott's Salient, and it was ready to be charged on the 23d. Several eight and ten inch mortars had been established to obtain a cross-fire, and siege and field guns to keep down their front and flank fire, and prevent re-enforcing. On the night of the 29th the regiment worked hard all night, building bomb-proofs for the morning's bombardment. Gen. Warren had been ordered to strip his entrenchments on the left, to concentrate on his right, and be prepared to support the assault by Burnside, and be ready with pioneers and intrenching-tools to follow up any advantage. The artillery was to be held ready to move. The pontoons were to be close by to cross the Appomattox if necessary, and full supplies of sand-bags, gabions, fascines, etc., were to be placed near the lines ready for use. Engineer officers were ordered to accompany each corps. Half-past three A.M., on the 30th, was the appointed hour for springing the mine, and Burnside's assaulting columns were to move immediately upon the enemy's works, followed by Gen. Ord on the right and the Fifth Corps on the left. These minute and explicit orders were carried out by every commander except Burnside. As a court of inquiry sat upon the case, weighed the evidence, and censured the responsible parties, we regard it as useless to cover the ground. By our time the mine exploded at 4.25 [Gen. Humphreys says 4.45]. We had lined our works, and all was intense excitement. We were in plain view of the enemy, and the embankments of the covered ways were covered with the Boys in Blue breathlessly awaiting. The fort was just to the right of us, and we were almost at the extreme left of the front line. When the explosion came, we shouted for joy. The charge was made by Burnside's troops, and for a time was apparently successful, but through mismanagement and rank cowardice the opportunity was lost, and our men were slaughtered by the hundreds. It is said that Gen. Warren named Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps as the division that could re-take-the fort, but Gen. Meade declined to take the responsibility of any further sacrifice. We were certain that the Cockade City could have been taken had an advance been made by any other troops at the critical moment, commanded by zealous and competent officers. It was a dark day for the Army of the Potomac. News from Sherman was not encouraging, he having lost guns and colors on the 22d. The rebels were reported to be in Pennsylvania, and our bloody repulse and useless sacrifice of life on this day led us to a sober and long-continued reflection. From the 30th, until Aug. 6, there was considerable shelling. We ate our meals, and watched the shells constantly bursting overhead, provoking a grim smile at times as we thought of the dire consequences to a dinner, should a shell descend upon it, to say nothing of disaster to ourselves. Surely, we reasoned, all is not for the best that falls from above. One day a member of Company A had got hold of some green apples, and started to make some sauce. He prepared his apples, and put them in a tin dish on a fire, and was so absorbed in his work, that he did not notice a shell

coming over from the rebel battery, with its vicious "Where-is-he? Where-is-he?" which every old soldier well remembers. Sitting on his heels, alternately poking the fire and stirring the mess, he was all unconscious of danger, when the shell struck plump in his dish. With a veteran's instinct, he threw himself backwards flat on the ground just as the shell exploded, filling the air with fragments of iron, fire-brands, stewed apples and sacred soil. Our patriot gathered himself, and apparently with but a single thought, glared fiercely at the hole where his hopes had disappeared, and said, "There's that apple-sarse gone to hell!" Aug. 2 it was rumored that the enemy was trying to mine Fort Hell in front of our first brigade; and four shafts were ordered to be sunk in order to baffle them, and a trench made connecting the two redans, on the 3d and 4th. The shafts were twenty-one feet deep, but nothing could be heard. The pickets, however, could hear, they said, wagons moving about at night near some old ruins on our front, see dirt-piles which disappeared before morning, etc.; but deserters who were coming in constantly denied that any thing in the mining-line was going on. Every preparation was made to receive them, for notwithstanding the contradictory rumors, it was ascertained through reliable sources that the enemy had really commenced to mine Fort Hell, but getting into quicksand, had to abandon it.

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