

150 Years Ago in the Third Infantry

Compiled by Greg Kostka
Edited by Darrell Cochran

July 1862

July 1, 1862 -- Battle of Malvern Hill

The day begins bright and clear, and bands can be heard playing patriotic airs at various points of the Union line. For most of the day, Sykes' infantry remains "in a passive state, in a position prone to the ground to escape the shells of the enemy, unable to fire a shot, as the Rebel infantry made no attack on our part of the line; they deemed our position too strong to be assaulted and did not have artillery enough to make any serious impression".

Finally, about 3:30 p.m., General Sykes is ordered to bring Buchanan's and Lovell's brigades to the main field of battle. The brigades march by way of the Quaker Road in the direction of the Crew house, near the center of the Union line and about one mile away.

It is almost dusk when the brigades are finally deployed. Sykes posts the two brigades to cover the left of the Union line, "though some of Buchanan's regiments overlapped those of our own troops immediately in front." The Third and Fourth Regiments are pushed across a ravine through the woods on the right, while the Twelfth and Fourteenth are deployed on the plain at the foot of the hill on a line almost perpendicular to the base of the hill. In this position, the latter two regiments are able to completely surprise an advancing body of the enemy, firing two or three well-aimed volleys into their flank, "which so shattered the enemy that he fled to the rear in confusion and disorder". General Sykes reported that the Third and Fourth Regiments were also partly engaged, "meeting with some loss". In the case of the Third Infantry, this means 11 enlisted men are wounded and another three enlisted men end up missing in action, including one of the musicians of Company C, Thomas Hollins. Captain John Wilkins, commanding the Third Infantry during the battle, wrote that "while advancing in line of battle and under fire of the enemy, I received orders from General Porter himself to halt until General Porter brought some other troops into action." A short time later, he received orders to advance, and General Sykes posted the regiment "in a position I was directed to hold at all hazards, and here we remained the greater part of the night".

Colonel Buchanan's Brigade is reunited and moved by General Sykes to a position "in the extreme front". This is probably the same position that Captain Wilkins referred to in his report as the place he was to hold at all hazards. The brigade will be the most-advanced troops of the Army of the Potomac that night. While in this position, First Lieutenant William Penrose of Company D volunteers and is given permission by Captain Wilkins to take a portion of his company to investigate a house a short distance in front of their lines. They find and capture a Confederate officer and 23 enlisted men. Another Confederate officer wanders into the regiment, mistaking it for his own, and is also captured. The Third Infantry also sustains its final fatality of the campaign: Private John Brennan of Company E is killed while on picket duty. (OR I 11(2):70, 350, 360-364; B&L II (Porter 407-08, 423); Meyers 246-50; Regt. Return 7/62)

July 2, 1862

At about 2 a.m. Colonel Robert Buchanan withdraws his brigade from its position "in the extreme front" to a new position, "a few yards to the rear on the road to the house where the left lay" (probably Quaker Road). At about the same time, Buchanan receives an order from General Fitz John Porter that his brigade, with a battery of artillery and Averill's cavalry will

serve as the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac. At about 7 a.m., the order to retire arrives, and the brigade moves off, left in front, which probably means the Third Infantry was the last of the last of the infantry to leave Malvern Hill. After crossing Turkey Island Bridge, Buchanan deploys the brigade, Third, Fourth, and Twelfth in line of battle, to cover some roads leading from White Oak Swamp.

It takes about 12 hours for the Regulars to finally reach Harrison's Landing, which is less than eight miles away. (OR I 11(2):361-366; Regt. Return 7/62; Meyers 252-53)

July 2-3, 1862

As his Army arrives at their new base at Harrison's Landing on the James River, General McClellan provides the President, the Secretary of War, and the Adjutant General of the Army with summaries of the past week. In each, General McClellan extols the courage and valor of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Finally, although still in good spirits, his soldiers are "completely exhausted" and "thoroughly worn-out".

Captain John Wilkins of the Third Infantry can concur in the need for reorganization and rest. In a letter to his wife, Wilkins described the chaos of the final days of the retreat and arrival at Harrison's Landing: "Regiments got mixed up and the road was filled with stragglers enquiring either for their regiments or for the James River. They expected all to go home and were wonderfully disappointed when they were sent to their Regts." As for the need for rest, Captain Wilkins is "so utterly prostrated as to be entirely unfit for duty" and is forced to once again relinquish command of the regiment to Captain Thomas Walker. He will spend several weeks recovering in the camp of the Eighth Infantry, which serves as the guard for General McClellan's headquarters.

July 3, 1862

Shortly after reveille, an enemy battery opens fire on the camp of Sykes' division from a hill overlooking the Union encampment. The division forms in line of battle, but does not have to attack the hill. Later in the morning, Sykes's division moves to a new camp ground located within a mile and a half of the landing. (OR I 11(2):381; Meyers 253-54, 257)

July 4, 1862

Captain Thomas Walker, who commanded the Third Infantry at the Battle of Gaines Mill and resumed command upon the continued illness of Captain John Wilkins, composes his report on the involvement of the regiment in the Battle of Gaines' Mill, the engagement at Turkey Bridge, and the Battle of Malvern Hill. Walker uses his report as an opportunity to "especially refer to the good conduct" of several noncommissioned officers of the regiment in the Battle of Gaines' Mill. In one of the Army-wide circulars issued on June 28, General McClellan had directed corps commanders "to have the names of the most distinguished non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have proved their claim to promotion by their gallantry in the actions of the Peninsula", forwarded to headquarters. Walker recommends Sergeant Major August Kaiser, First Sergeant David Grier of Company E (who was wounded in the left leg during the Battle of Gaines Mill), and First Sergeant Stanley Mourton of Company H as worthy of promotion "on account of their abilities, past good conduct, and excellent bearing in the recent engagements". Kaiser and Mourton eventually receive appointments as commissioned officers. First Sergeant Grier deserts from the camp at Harrison's Landing on August 1st. (OR I 11(2):362; OR I 11(3):271)

July 7, 1862

Pursuant to Special Order No. 58 from the Headquarters of Sykes Division, a General Court Martial convenes in the camp of the First Brigade of the division for the trial of several Regular officers who face charges for misconduct during the Battle of Gaines Mill or the subsequent

retreat. Lieutenant Colonel William Chapman of the Third Infantry, who commands the brigade, serves as president. First Lieutenant John Benson Williams of the Third Infantry is the fifth officer to be arraigned and tried before the court. Lieutenant Williams is charged with "Violation of the Fifty-second Article of War", which provided: "Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms or ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offended, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial."

In his after-action report regarding the Battle of Gaines Mill, Captain Thomas Walker of the Third Infantry reported that at "about 5 p.m." on June 27th, he discovered that "Lieutenant Williams, commanding Company G was unaccountably missing, and that Sergt. William Hessian, of the same company, had assumed command". This report becomes the basis for the specification supporting the severe charge against Lieutenant Williams, in that Williams "did without authority, leave his Company and Regiment, while under fire of the enemy, about 5 O'Clock P.M." Williams argues in his defense that, although he did indeed leave the regiment and without explicit authorization, he left only because he was extremely ill. It is a difficult position for the officers of the tribunal since Lieutenant Williams is one of their own, not only a Regular officer, but a graduate of the Military Academy, West Point Class of May 1861. The key finding of fact during the trial turns on the time of Williams' departure and what was happening on the battlefield at that time. The court decides that, since there was a brief lull in the fight in front of the Third Infantry about 5 p.m., Williams didn't technically leave "while under fire of the enemy". They drop that part of the specification and find him not guilty of a violation of the Fifty-second Article of War, even though that article refers to "misbehavior before the enemy", not just "misbehavior while under fire". Instead the court finds Williams guilty of the lesser offense of "absence without leave".

Still, the sentence against Lieutenant Williams is not without its severity. He is to be "reprimanded in orders by the General commanding the Division." The reprimand is issued by General Sykes in General Order No. 32, dated July 13th, and is reprinted here in its entirety: "No more painful task can devolve upon the Commanding General than the necessity of carrying out the sentence prescribed. To be brought to trial for 'Violation of the Fifty-second Article of War', should be the cause of lasting mortification to a military man. Lieut. Williams though freed from the imputation conveyed in that article, was found 'Guilty' of absence without leave - and this, while his Company and Regiment was face to face with the foe. He may well remember the leniency of a Court Martial which subjects him to a reprimand. During an Engagement, no contingency, but wounds, disability, or orders from competent authority can arise to separate any officer from his command. In the case of Lieut. Williams, neither of these necessities appear, and his own experience as a soldier taught him that his proper and only place was at the head of his men." Sykes ends the reprimand by releasing Williams from arrest and returning him to duty. He resumes command of Company G. (OR I 11(2):3651; National Archives, Prologue Magazine, Vol 27, No. 3 (1995); GCM M1105, KK700 (Davidson); E1101 RG391 (Williams))

July 7, 1862

A General Court Martial convenes at Fort Columbus, New York, to try cases involving enlisted men of the permanent party at that fort and paroled prisoners of war at Fort Hamilton. Private Patrick Burke of Company K is one of the prisoners tried. Private Burke was taken prisoner at the First Battle of Bull Run and spent 10 months in the South. He was released on parole in May. Upon his arrival in New York, Private Burke was immediately sent to Fort Hamilton and returned to duty. The returning prisoners had expected to receive a furlough in recognition of their long confinement and were deeply disappointed. On June 23rd, Private Burke secured a

pass until tattoo the following day. He went into New York, "and then somewhat under the influence of liquor", decided to go see some friends in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He wrote from there to the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton that he would report there again, and returned on June 28th. He explained to the court: "I saw no prospects. That is why I went away and risked the consequences." The court is not sympathetic to the Bull Run veteran. The court finds him guilty and sentences him to six months hard labor and forfeiture of \$11 dollars per month during that period.

Three other cases involve enlisted men who were captured in Texas in April 1861 with Companies A, F, and I of the Third Infantry in Matagorda Bay. The soldiers were quickly paroled and allowed to proceed to New York. Not yet exchanged or released, the three soldiers had been transferred to the permanent party at Fort Columbus to permit Companies F and I to fill up with recruits and rejoin the Third Infantry in the field. Privates Peter Robinson and Jeremiah Mahoney overstayed short leaves of absence in June 1862, and upon their return were charged with desertion although they both insisted they had not intended to desert. Private Mahoney pointed out to the court that "if I wanted to desert, I'd never have written to Colonel Loomis [commanding the post] and told him I was with my friends". In their defense, both soldiers relied on the last sentence of their parole from Confederate Earl Van Dorn: "In consideration of this oath it is understood that we are free to go where ever we may see fit." Private Robinson explained: "I have been in the service 7 years, and I was never confined before I came home on parole. I thought I was only taking the liberty I was entitled to, when I was absent". Private Mahoney added that he thought the parole give him the authority to stay as long as he did. The court is not persuaded and finds both soldiers guilty. They are sentenced to hard labor for the remainder of their term of enlistment and also forfeit their \$11 monthly pay.

The trial of Sergeant Patrick Linahan is more complicated as it involves the type of duty that the sergeant may perform on parole while remaining in compliance with his oath. Earl Van Dorn obviously presumed some camp duties and drill were permitted, as the soldiers were allowed to depart Texas for the North "with some muskets received from the Southern Confederacy". According to Sergeant Linahan, when the paroled soldiers first arrived at Fort Columbus, the adjutant, a Lieutenant Hawkins, told the soldiers that "they could lay down their arms at any time that they thought their oath should be violated".

At first, Sergeant Linahan wouldn't use his musket at all, but he was "refused Government clothing and deprived of a pass to see a brother that was in a dying condition until I did take up arms." So he agreed to perform camp duty, but additional duties kept being added, "such as Mounting on Main Guard, giving the necessary orders of a noncommissioned officer of the Guard, drilling recruits and preparing them for the field, sending some of the Guard and posting them within the precincts of the Garrison, where Southern prisoners of war were confined therein."

Sergeant Linahan considered all of these extra duties to be in violation of his oath and he laid down his musket on May 15, 1862. He was originally held "under arrest in quarters", but the commander of the garrison did not let the stand-off last long. On May 22d, shortly after going to bed, Sergeant Linahan was "put under arrest by a Sergt., Corpl., and file of the Guard and conveyed to the Guard House". The next evening, in orders read out on the parade ground, Sergeant Linahan was reduced to the rank of Private Sentinel and ordered held in close confinement until his trial on charges of "willful disobedience of orders". According to Linahan, as a result of a "meeting and a discussion of officers at this post," he was held for more than a month in a "dark dungeon", with fresh air excluded by the nailing on of a large board on the door." And to irritate him more, Southern prisoners were brought each night "to sleep with me in that narrow place of abode". He concluded his defense by pointing out he received all this

punishment without trial and that even his reduction in rank was illegal at the hands of his commanding officer. The specification accompanying the charge against Sergeant Linahan states he "refused to do any duty with said arms saying it interfered with his parole to do so." The court concludes that the allegation of that Linahan refused to do "any duty" with a musket is incorrect. While he is indeed guilty of disobedience of orders, the court "attaches no criminality thereto", as he is trying to comply with the terms of his oath on parole, and acquits him. There is no information on when Linahan is finally exchanged and allowed to resume all duties or what his further relations with the post commander were like after the trial. (GCM KK613)

July 7, 1862

Captain John McLean Hildt of Company D leaves the camp of the Third Infantry with a sick leave of absence of 20 days. He will not return to the regiment until February 6, 1865.

With the departure of Captain Hildt, Captain John Wilkins (temporarily absent sick in the camp of the Eighth Infantry) and Captain Thomas Walker (commanding the regiment in Wilkins' absence) are the only officers of the antebellum Army still with the Third Infantry in the field. And Captain Wilkins is becoming increasingly disgruntled over the lack of prospects for his advancement. Taking advantage of his close proximity to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac ("a few steps from here"), Captain Wilkins visits with Adjutant General Seth Williams to discuss a "delicate subject," that is himself: "Upon long reflection on the matter I had finally come to the conclusion that unless I spoke up for myself I had to remain in 'status quo'." "Captain Wilkins explains to Williams that he is "perfectly satisfied" as commanding officer of the Third Infantry, but believes his command is likely to be short-lived. Lieutenant Colonel William Chapman of the Third Infantry is present in command of the Second Brigade of Sykes' division. If relieved of command of the brigade, he would revert to command of the regiment. In addition, Major William E. Prince of the Third Infantry was ordered to report to the regiment from detached service without delay in Special Order No. 21 of the War Department, dated May 30, 1862. If he arrives, he will also outrank Captain Wilkins, and Wilkins would "sink" into his former position as merely a line officer.

Captain Wilkins complains that as a line officer in the Third Infantry, he has "for associates men who had been in the service less than a year and consequently had little or no bond of sympathy with them", while the majority of his old associates are either Generals and Colonels, "and even many of them I formerly ranked." Yet he fears he is destined to remain a captain and line officer: "That a captain in the service now a days had become of so little importance in the eyes of those in authority, and of so great importance on the field of battle, that Generals were very anxious that they should remain captains all their lives." With no chance for advancement in the regiment, Captain Wilkins points out the many captains on duty as staff officers at the various headquarters: "While we had for days to go with half rations in haversacks, that they were always comfortable." Since he is still suffering from weakness, some position on the staff would be better for all concerned: "I felt confident I could be of more use, having had more experience than half of them so employed".

Williams responds that he understands Captain Wilkins' feelings. His own staff is completely full, but Williams promises to mention the matter to General McClellan. Captain Wilkins doesn't want to trouble General McClellan, but raised the issue with Williams "so that if the subject came up", Williams could put in a good word for General McClellan's former West Point classmate.

Captain Wilkins also talks with one of his "old associates", William H. Wood, who is now a major in the Seventeenth Infantry and, upon the departure of General Andrew Porter, becomes the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. Major Woods agrees that Wilkins did

the right thing in stating his case with Adjutant General Williams, and that it is a shame how Wilkins is being used. The two officers are also blunt in their assessment of both generals and most staff officers. Regarding staff officers: "Every day brings some 'scion of a noble family' from New York or Boston arrayed as a major or colonel and put on somebody's staff, and the first thing we know he is galloping over the field giving us orders. This in the face of officers who have been fighting and marching through mud up to our knees aiming for their promotion to the same positions". Regarding generals, Captain Wilkins disabused his wife of any romantic notions she held: "They are entirely (except Genl' Mac) for themselves. If by any possibility they can get their troops into a fight, where their skill is likely to be mentioned, in they go - no matter what expense of life. A mention that General ___'s Brigade was then brought gallantly on the field, is all that is said although many brave officers and men fall whilst the General sits on his horse half a mile back and sends his orders on the field. It is a great deal safer position and less trouble to be a Brigadier General than any other position in the Army-and besides that it is accompanied by a larger salary." (Cullum: #1756; Reg't return; Wilkins 7/15/62)

July 8, 1862

Private Perry Flood of Company I was one of the missing soldiers after the Battle of Gaines Mill. He was captured by Confederates at some point either during the battle or in the withdrawal from the battlefield. He is exchanged and sent to Fortress Monroe, from which place he deserts. (Regt return)

July 10, 1862

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Atchison of Company F, who was listed as present with the Third Infantry on the regimental return for June, must have left the regiment shortly after its arrival at Harrison's Landing. In Special Order No. 158 of the War Department, Lieutenant Atchison receives a 30 day leave of absence, which would seem to indicate his presence in Washington City. The leave is short-lived. On July 17, in General Order No. 4 of the Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, Lieutenant Atchison becomes an aide-de-camp to General John Pope in northern Virginia. He will not rejoin the regiment in 1862. (Reg't Return)

July 17, 1862

The casualties among Regular officers engaged in the Battle of Gaines Mill on June 27th included a former officer of the Third Infantry, Major Henry Clitz of the Twelfth Infantry. Major Clitz was twice wounded, once severely in the leg, while commanding the Twelfth Infantry in the fighting near the McGehee House that decimated his regiment. He refused to leave the regiment, but around 7:00 pm, while in the act of rallying his men following their withdrawal from the shelter of the New Cold Harbor Road, he collapsed from loss of blood. He was assisted to the nearby McGehee House, which had been converted into a temporary hospital. Here he watched the final desperate struggle for possession of Turkey Hill. Unable to join the eventual retreat, he was captured by the victorious Confederates.

Fortunately for Major Clitz, Confederate General D.H. Hill made the McGehee House his headquarters for the night and, about 9:00 pm that evening, learned of the presence of the wounded major. Twenty-one years earlier, the then new cadet Clitz entered the United States Military Academy during General Hill's final year. According to General Hill, Major Clitz "was very young and boyish looking when he entered West Point, and was a great favorite with us of maturer years." Major Clitz was brought to General Hill's room in the McGehee House and cared for by the General's medical director. General Hill did not miss the irony of the situation: "It flashed upon my mind how, in the Mexican war, as his regiment [the Third Infantry] filed past, I had almost a fatherly fear lest he should be struck: and now he was here, wounded by one of my own men!"

On June 28th, Major Clitz was moved to Richmond. After almost three weeks of captivity at Libby Prison, Major Clitz is released on parole on this day pending his exchange. While the Confederate surgeon succeeded in saving Major Clitz's leg, the Major is unable to return to field duty. Instead on October 23, 1862, Major Clitz becomes Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry Tactics at West Point. Of his almost two years in this position, it was written that "by his soldierly bearing, devotion to duty, uniform courtesy, and kindly consideration for all with whom he had official or private relations, he won all hearts of both sexes and of all ages." Graduating a year ahead of George McClellan from the Military Academy, Clitz served as one of the groomsmen at McClellan's May 1860 wedding in New York City. After the war, he would command the Tenth Infantry until his retirement from active service, upon his own application, on July 1, 1885, after 40 years of service. He then resided in Detroit, Michigan, where he cared for an aged mother. His biographical sketch in Cullum notes that "without any apparent cause, he suddenly left his home and was last seen, Oct. 30, 1888, at Niagara Falls." (B&L II:331-333, 354-355; Cullum 2:#1266; Sears 63)

July 20, 1862

Upon his return to duty and resumption of command of the Third Infantry, Captain John D. Wilkins files a supplemental after-action report containing a summary of the movements of the regiment during the recent change of base operations. In addition, Captain Wilkins, "in justice to myself", submits a second report to reiterate the reasons for his absence during the Battle of Gaines' Mill. He explains that on June 24th he was stricken ill with fever and was on the sick report. When the movements commenced on the next day, which eventually ended with the battle on June 27th, the assistant surgeon ordered Captain Wilkins to the rear. He tried to rejoin the regiment on the morning of the battle, riding to the front in an ambulance and reporting to Major Rossell, commander of the Third Infantry, for duty. However, Major Rossell ordered Wilkins to return to the wagons and remain there. Captain Wilkins also explains the several week delay in filing his other report. He reported for duty on June 28th, which was, "as subsequent events proved, too soon for my health," and commanded the regiment during the retreat. On his arrival at Harrison's Landing, "having been on foot nearly all the time, I was so utterly prostrated as to be entirely unfit for duty, and was sent by the assistant surgeon to the rear, and am only now sufficiently recovered to be fit for duty".

In the close confines of Harrison's Landing, the rear is barely a mile from the camp of the Third Infantry. Captain Wilkins made his recovery in the camp of the Eighth Infantry, which serves as the headquarters guard for General McClellan. Captain Wilkins shared a tent with Lieutenant Eugene Carter of the Eighth Infantry, who served with Company B of the Third Infantry at the First Battle of Bull Run. At first, Captain Wilkins believed he would be able to rejoin his regiment after a few days, writing his wife on July 9th that he was "suffering more from weakness consequent upon fever than anything else" and from exertions made while he was really unfit for duty. He wrote he was "improving rapidly", but a week later he was still with the Eighth Infantry. He explained to his wife that he was "strongly urged by the officers to remain here until entirely recovered". (OR I 11(2):363-364; Wilkins 7/9&15/62)

July 22, 1862

Major William E. Prince of the Third Infantry was ordered to report to the regiment from detached service without delay in Special Order No. 21 of the War Department, dated May 30, 1862. He has arrived in Washington City from Kansas, but he is no longer en route to the regiment. In Special Order No. 168 of the War Department, Major Prince is assigned to duty in Washington City. (Regt Return)

July 27, 1862

The Third Infantry loses its long-time surgeon when Assistant Surgeon George M. Sternberg leaves Harrison's Landing with a sick leave of absence. He is replaced by Assistant Surgeon Edward Brownman, who will serve the regiment through the Antietam Campaign. (Batt'l return)

July 28, 1862

Captain John Wilkins writes his wife that he has heard from nothing from his conversation with Adjutant General Seth Williams: "I expect it went in one ear and out somewhere else". He has seen General McClellan at several reviews, "and get a friendly wave from him, but I expect that's the end of the affair". He admits he expected the war would make him a colonel, a general, or some other officer, "but I find that it is considered much more honorable to be a captain". He must learn to "grin and bear it, but it goes mighty hard". "When everybody has their both hands in Uncle Sam's pocket, I would like to get one hand in."

At least he has finally "entirely recovered" his health and is now one of the well men in camp. Unfortunately, he is very thin, "melancholy has had a great deal to do with it". His ribs stick out and his legs "haven't flesh enough on them to pay for killing": "I congratulate myself sometimes that it will take a sharp shooter to pick me off." The weather has gotten hot ("it had been warm for some time"). He can hardly sleep at night because of the flies and mosquitoes. Wilkins notes the troops are "camped as thick as thieves in a bed", and the combination of crowded camps, bad water, insect-borne disease, and unsanitary conditions results in large numbers of sick soldiers. Augustus Meyers of the Second Infantry, who was himself ill for several weeks, wrote that within a couple of weeks of camping at Harrison's Landing "nearly a third of our men were sick with miasma and swamp fever". The regimental return for the Third Infantry for July lists 56 enlisted men present, but sick, out of 486 present. Another 68 enlisted men are absent sick. Two privates (Carl Jacobs (D) and Thomas Wall (H) die of disease at Harrison's Landing. (Wilkins 7/28/62; Meyers 257)

July 31, 1862

Lance Corporal John Fields of Company B accidentally drowns in the James River. Fields enlisted in the Army in Boston on March 17, 1861, and was assigned to the Third Infantry on May 7, 1861, when a battalion of the regiment was at Fort Hamilton, New York, preparing to leave for Washington. (Regt return; Muster roll)