New York and the War with Spain

HISTORY

OF THE

EMPIRE STATE REGIMENTS

Published under the Direction of the State Historian

Downloaded from the Internet Archive
http://www.archive.org/

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
1903
HISTORY OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

On the 2d of May, 1898, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Battalions of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, pursuant to orders received from the Adjutant-General's office, proceeded, with such of their enlisted men as were willing to serve for two years in the Volunteer Army of the United States, from their home stations to Hempstead Plains, where a camp of mobilization was to be established. These battalions were to be formed into a regiment to be known as the Second New York Volunteers, under command of Captain E. E. Hardin of the Seventh United States Infantry, who was to receive a commission as Colonel of Volunteers. Major James H. Lloyd of the Thirteenth Battalion was designated as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Each battalion proceeded by a special train to its destination and all arrived between three and five o'clock. Camp was laid out by the Engineer and as soon as the lines were given, the tents sprang up like a mushroom growth. This camp was named "Camp Black" in honor of the Governor of the State.

Colonel Hardin joined the Regiment and assumed command on the 3d of May, and the work of preparation for muster was immediately undertaken. Dr. Henry C. Baum of the Forty-first Separate Company of Syracuse was mustered in and assigned to the Regiment as Assistant Surgeon on the 5th. Major Lewis Balch, Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, State of New York, who had been absent on leave since the arrival of the Regiment, returned on the 5th and was mustered in on the 6th as Surgeon.
The Surgeon, assisted by Dr. Albert F. Brugman of the Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., who was subsequently assigned to the Regiment as Assistant Surgeon and mustered in on the 16th inst., immediately commenced the work of physically examining the men of the Regiment. From four to twenty-two men were thrown out of each company. Their places were filled by recruits sent from the home stations, and on Saturday, the 14th, the work of examination of both officers and men was practically concluded, and the Regiment ready for muster.

On the 11th day of May, 1898, all the regiments of infantry were formed in line of masses for review by the Commander-in-Chief, the Honorable Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York, Troops A and C acting as escort. On the 16th of May the Third Battalion, composed of men from the Forty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, designated respectively as Companies H, G, E and F, were mustered in, and Major Austin A. Yates was mustered in and placed in command of them; after which the companies composed of men from the Eighteenth, Thirty-second, Twenty-second and Ninth, designated respectively as Companies K, M, L and I, were mustered in, and Major James W. Lester was mustered in and placed in command. Part of the other battalion being absent on provost guard duty, only two companies from it were mustered in, viz.: the Seventh and Twenty-first, designated as Companies B and D. Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Lloyd was mustered in and placed in command of the ten companies. On the 17th inst. the companies composed of men from the Twelfth and Sixth, designated respectively Companies C and A, were mustered in, after which the Regiment was formed in line of masses and the oath was administered to Colonel E. E. Hardin, who was placed in command thereof.
No change was made in the officers of the Regiment as they came from their home stations except in the following cases: Lieutenant B. L. Aldrich of K Company, who came from the home station with his company, was not mustered in owing to his physical condition; Lieutenant Michael Sullivan of D Company was mustered in, in place of Lieutenant Sylvester W. Wright, who came from the home station with his company; Chester G. Wager of the Twenty-first Separate Company, N. G., N. Y., Quartermaster-Sergeant, was not mustered in; First Lieutenant John S. Wilson, who was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, resigned, to accept the position of Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry.

The officers of the Regiment and the companies constituting it were as follows:

Colonel, Edward E. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel, James H. Lloyd, Thirteenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

Major, James W. Lester, Fourteenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

Major, Austin A. Yates, Fifteenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

Surgeon, Lewis Balch, Major and Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

Chaplain, Hector Hall, D. D.

Adjutant, James J. Phelan, Adjutant Thirteenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

Quartermaster, George M. Alden, Quartermaster, Thirteenth Battalion, National Guard, New York.

THIRTEENTH BATTALIÓN.

COMPANY B.

Seventh Separate Company, Cohoes.—Captain, T. Campbell Collin; First lieutenant, John J. McGaffin; Second Lieutenant, Edward J. White.

COMPANY C.


COMPANY D.

Twenty-first Separate Company, Troy.—Captain, Merrill M. Dunsbaugh; First Lieutenant, William J. Galbraith; Second Lieutenant, Michael Sullivan.

COMPANY A.

Sixth Separate Company, Troy.—Captain, E. Courtland Gale; First Lieutenant, Henry P. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, Carroll L. Maxey.

FOURTEENTH BATTALIÓN.

Major James W. Lester, Commanding.

COMPANY K.

Eighteenth Separate Company, Glens Falls.—Captain, Loyal L. Davis; First Lieutenant, Seldon W. Mott. Bishop L. Aldrich was the Second Lieutenant in the National Guard and went to Camp Black, was taken sick and not mustered.

Daniel J. Hogan was appointed Second Lieutenant by telegram from Governor on day of muster. Telegram received too late and Hogan was mustered as Sergeant. He immediately began duty as Lieutenant and later on was commissioned and mustered as Lieutenant, with rank as of the date of the original muster of the company.
COMPANY I.

Ninth Separate Company, Whitehall.—Captain, Ernest A. Greenough; First Lieutenant, Emmet J. Gray; Second Lieutenant, Alanson D. Bartholomew.

COMPANY M.


COMPANY L.

Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga Springs.—Captain, Amos C. Rich; First Lieutenant, John A. Schwarte; Second Lieutenant, Obed M. Coleman.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Major Austin A. Yates, Commanding.

COMPANY II.

Forty-sixth Separate Company, Amsterdam.—Captain, Darwin E. Ynnk; First Lieutenant, George Hughes; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Masten.

COMPANY F.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Schenectady.—Captain, Frank Bauder; First Lieutenant, George M. Crippen; Second Lieutenant, Albert Wells.

COMPANY G.

Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk.—Captain, Horatio P. Witherstine; First Lieutenant, Delos M. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Wilbur Eddy.

COMPANY E.

Notwithstanding almost incessant rain during the entire time at Camp Black, the Regiment received great benefit from the drills at this camp and the men hardened down into real soldiers. It was jocosely remarked by some of the men that the physical examination to which they were subjected was unnecessary, as any man who was alive at the time the Regiment was mustered in, must be without any doubt physically sound.

On the 18th of May the Regiment started, pursuant to orders received May 15th, for Chickamauga, Ga. The large Sibley tents were taken down; breakfast was had early and the tents, camp equipage and rations were hauled to the railroad station and loaded onto the trains. Two days travel rations were issued to each of the companies and at 9.30 a.m. the Regiment moved out of camp. At 10.30 a.m. the first section, carrying one-half of the Regiment, pulled out from the station, followed in a few moments by the second section with the rest of the Regiment. The trains were run to Long Island City, where the troops were put aboard a large ferryboat, which landed them at the pier of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Jersey City. Here a train of three sections, composed of antique cars of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, freshly painted on the exterior, were found waiting for the Regiment. One battalion was put aboard each section and after a delay of nearly two hours, during which an additional car was added to each section so as to give each man a whole seat, the sections pulled out of the station. The first section was in charge of Colonel Hardin and carried Companies A, B, C and D. The second section was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd and carried Companies E, F, G and H; and the third section was in charge of Major Lester and carried Companies I, K, L and M. Although the sections left Jersey City less than ten
minutes apart, they became three or four hours apart before long.

The route taken was over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading to Philadelphia; thence, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, through Baltimore and Washington to Parkersburg, and there, via the Baltimore & Ohio South-western Railway to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati the route lay over the Queen & Crescent to Chattanooga, and the Chattanooga Valley, Rome & Columbus Railroad to Lytle Station, Chickamauga Battlefield. When the first section arrived at Washington an order was received from the War Department directing that Private Edward Murphy, 2d, of A Company, be detached from the Regiment, and that he report at once to the War Department to receive a Commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The first and second sections arrived at Lytle, Ga., late in the evening of the 20th, and the third section about ten a.m. of the 21st.

The first section came through without much trouble, but several cars in both the second and third sections were condemned by the inspectors for broken flanges, defective air brakes or flat wheels, and each car, as it was condemned, was replaced by another old car. The third section, which arrived at Chattanooga at dusk on the 20th, was side-tracked in the city and pulled out to Lytle the next morning, where it joined the rest of the Regiment. The Regiment went into Camp on Saturday, the 21st, in the southeastern part of the National Military Park just north of the intersection of the Thedford Ford Road with the Dalton Ford Road.

At first the Regiment suffered from a lack of good water, but after three or four days the pipe line was laid out in rear of the
Camp and good water was at hand for washing and cooking. Coming as they did from the cold of Hempstead Plains, the men of the Regiment suffered much from the intense heat of Chickamauga, and there were a number of cases of sickness caused by the bad water of the first few days.

Here the Regiment was brigaded with the Fifth Maryland and the Second Nebraska, under command of Colonel Hardin, as the Second Brigade, and attached to the first division commanded by Colonel Frederick Dent Grant of the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry and the First Army Corps under Major-General James F. Wade. Colonel Hardin was succeeded subsequently by Colonel Bills of the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and Colonel Grant, by Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter.

Major Lewis Balch was detached and assigned to duty as Acting Chief Surgeon of the First Division. He organized a Division Hospital and Ambulance Company.

Lieutenant George de R. Greene of Company E was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Brigade under Colonel Hardin, and Lieutenant Walter A. Wood, Jr., was appointed Brigade Commissary.

On May 31st Corporal Purman of E Company was transferred to the First U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

Here the Regiment recruited one hundred and seventeen mules and twenty-nine wagons to carry camp equipage and rations.

The Regiment received orders on May 30th to proceed on June 1st to Tampa, Florida.

The large tents were taken down on the 31st and everything packed that could be, and the men spent that night in their shelter tents. Promptly at six a. m. on June 1st the command
"Forward!" was given and the Regiment marched to Rossville, Tenn., a distance of about nine miles, arriving about nine a. m.

Here the Regiment had to combat with inadequate railroad facilities. After much backing and filling a train of flat cars was pulled up, the wagons were loaded upon it, and the train was dispatched. A train of cattle cars was, after long waiting and much shifting of cars, finally drawn alongside of the platform and then the work of loading the horses and mules was undertaken. This work caused much merriment among the men, but was expeditiously accomplished. General L. H. Carpenter and staff accompanied the first section of the troops, composed of Companies E, F, G and H, in charge of Colonel Hardin. This section left Rossville about six p. m. The second section, carrying Companies I, K, L and M, in charge of Major Lester, left about eight-twenty p. m., and the third section, carrying Companies A, B, C and D, in charge of Major Collin, left about ten p. m. The route taken lay over the Southern Railroad and Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. Owing to the large number of troops transported over these lines and the inadequate facilities for handling them,—the Florida Central & Peninsular being a single track road,—the progress was very slow. Long waits were made at sidings for trains to pass. One section, the second, was side-tracked and remained nearly twelve hours at a place called Turkey Creek, only about seventeen miles from Tampa. Had it not been for the fact that the men bought food all along the line, thereby making a saving on their travel rations, the two days travel rations issued would have given out long before the troops reached their destination. As it was, the second section went hungry at Turkey Creek and the third section lived on short rations during the last part of the trip. The first section arrived
at Tampa on June 3d at two or three o'clock in the afternoon and opened Camp at Fort Brooke, an old army garrison on Hillsborough Bay. The second section arrived about three a. m. on the 4th of June, and the third section about eleven a. m. the same day. On the way down the troop train got ahead of the wagon train and the mule train, so that the troops were obliged to go into Camp without their rations and cooking utensils, which were in the wagons. Some rations were drawn from the Commissary Department for temporary use and, with improvised cooking utensils, the hunger of the men was appeased. The wagons and mules arrived later the same day, much to the gratification of the men.

The Regiment retained its same Brigade formation as at Chickamauga, except that the Fifth Maryland took the place of the Second Nebraska, and the Sixty-ninth New York was added. The Sixty-ninth New York was soon afterwards detached and the Brigade consisted of the Second New York, the Fifth Maryland and the First District of Columbia, under command of Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, and known as "Carpenter's Brigade," afterwards the Second Brigade. This Brigade was a part of the Second Division under command of Brigadier-General Simon Snyder and the Fourth Army Corps under Major-General John J. Coppinger.

Camp was made with the shelter tents and it was not thought worth while to put up the large tents as the Regiment expected to go aboard the transports at Port Tampa as a part of the first Cuban expedition under General William R. Shafter. Ten days' travel ration were issued and ammunition at the rate of one hundred rounds per man, and the officers' horses were sent aboard the transports. The Regiment then waited orders to move. The
orders did not come, but after two days, back the horses came, and at the same time information that the capacity of the transports had been overestimated and they were already crowded. So the expedition left, much to the regret of the entire Regiment, leaving the Second New York behind.

After experiencing one of the typical storms of the rainy season in which the rain falls in sheets, the large tents were put up. The shelter tents in such a storm were of little protection and the men were all soaked.

On June 6th the resignation of Lieutenant Carroll L. Maxey of A Company, who had returned to Troy from Camp Thomas on May 29th, was, by direction of the Secretary of War, accepted and he was honorably discharged from the United States service, his discharge to take effect May 31, 1898.

Private John Flynn, Jr., of A Company was also on June 7th, by order of the Assistant Secretary of War, discharged to accept a position as Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps.

On the 8th day of June Private Michael F. Sheary of A Company was directed to be discharged by the Assistant Secretary of War to accept a commission as Paymaster with rank of Major in the U. S. Volunteers, and on the same day Private Sanford L. Cluett was transferred to the First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers and expected to receive a commission as First Lieutenant.

On the 14th of June Private Eugene Warren, also of A Company, was directed to be discharged by the Assistant Secretary of War to accept a clerkship in the Paymaster's office under Major Sheary.

On the 15th of June, by order of the Secretary of War, the resignation of Hector Hall as Chaplain was accepted and he was
honorably discharged from the United States service, and on June 21st Private George W. Kinne, of D Company, was transferred to the First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

On the 10th of June Major Lewis Balch, Surgeon of the Regiment, was appointed Chief Surgeon of the Division by an order issued from Division Headquarters, and on the same order First Lieutenant Rufus M. Townsend, First Lieutenant C Company, was appointed Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Division.

Pursuant to orders issued by Major-General Coppinger under date of June 15, 1898, Major Austin A. Yates, Captain Loyal L. Davis, of K Company, and Captain Merrill M. Dunsphaugh, of D Company, with one man from each company, left Tampa on the same day on recruiting service. These officers were instructed to recruit each company up to the maximum strength of one hundred and six enlisted men.

The Regiment was hampered very much at this Camp because there were no facilities for Regimental, Battalion or Company drills. The drill hours were consumed by the Company commanders in instruction in arming and firing, and in the Manual of Arms. The other Regiments of the Brigade, the First District of Columbia and Fifth Maryland, being hampered in the same way, General Carpenter ordered that each Regiment of the Brigade in turn go out to Tampa Heights two afternoons each week, bivouac there over night and have Regimental drill for three or four hours in the early morning, marching back to Camp after it was over.

On the 24th of June the Regiment left for its drill at Tampa Heights at four p. m. The day was terrifically hot and the dark clouds along the horizon betokened a coming storm. Supper was served to the men and the shelter tents were soon up and trenched.
Shortly after seven o'clock the storm broke in all its fury. The vivid lightning was followed by the crashing and booming of the thunder. About 7.45 a flash of lightning descended right into the Camp, striking a tall pine tree at the foot of the C Company street and, leaving the tree about thirty feet from the ground, shot obliquely off toward the tents. The noise of the thunder was deafening. Instantly every one who could sprang out of his tent, and the Camp, which had quieted down for the night, was a scene of the utmost tumult and confusion. In every street some men were senseless or partially paralyzed. Some of these, however, quickly regained consciousness. There were few lights in Camp and no place to take the unconscious men where they would be protected from the fury of the storm. Three or four hundred yards away could be seen tents which were said to be the General Field Hospital, and thither their comrades carried the apparently lifeless men. These tents, however, were found to be the tents of the administrative part of a measles hospital. The men were carried in here, and, under the direction of the doctors and hospital men, efforts were made to restore them to consciousness, which were successful in all but one case. Private Edward Nichols, of C Company, who was sitting on the ground under his tent reading, probably never knew what struck him. Although he was pulseless and without heart action when he was brought in, he was worked over for nearly an hour, but without success.

Near the hospital tents there was a large number of ambulances packed with hospital necessaries. These were backed around and as the men regained consciousness and the partial use of their limbs they were laid on stretchers and put into the ambulances, so as to give more room for the others. It was decided
then to take them to the General Field Hospital and the first ambulance loaded was taken by the men to this hospital, which was about a quarter of a mile away. Mules were hitched to the other ambulances and they were drawn over to the hospital until the fourteen men most seriously injured had been taken over. These fourteen men came principally from C Company. They were Corporals Wm. A. Hamilton and John J. Barnival, and Privates John Harper, F. C. Simmons, Wm. Scidmore, Wm. P. Ryan, Wm. Blanchard, Andrew F. Groebecker, Andrew McBride and Charles I. Case of C Company; Private Edward Wales of A Company and Privates J. S. Jones, Delvert Sheffield and Lewis C. Schermerhorn of F Company.

In addition to the men taken to the hospital, Private James Goo of G Company, Henry Gould of F Company, Fred Brezee of L Company and Sergeant E. M. Allen of I Company, were injured, but taken care of in their own company street. All these men recovered in a day or two and were returned to duty, except Private Charles I. Case, of C Company, who was a tent mate of Private Nichols who was killed.

So far as it was possible to ascertain it was found that nearly, if not quite, all of the men seriously injured, as well as Private Nichols, who was killed, did not have their rubber ponchos under them.

The remains of Private Nichols, after funeral services had been held, were on June 25th escorted to the depot and sent to his home at Troy for interment.

After the Regiment was mustered in at Camp Black notification was received that it would be entitled to another Major and three Battalion Adjutants. Attempts were made to have the officers appointed to fill these positions mustered in at Camp Alger by the mustering officer there because the officers had not received their formal commissions.
On June 20th, at Tampa, the following officers of the Regiment were mustered in:

Thomas C. Collin, Captain B Company, as Major of the Third Battalion, with rank from May 23, 1898.

George de B. Greene, First Lieutenant E Company; Thomas W. Hislop, Private A Company, and William S. Martin, Regimental Sergeant-Major, as Battalion Adjutants, with rank from May 23, 1898.

Daniel J. Hogan, Sergeant K Company, as Second Lieutenant K Company, with rank from May 18, 1898, and

Calvin S. McChesney, Quartermaster-Sergeant A Company, as Second Lieutenant of A Company, with rank from June 13, 1898, vice Maxey resigned.

On the 28th day of June the following additional officers were mustered in:

John McGaffin as Captain B Company, vice Collin promoted, with rank from June 22d.

Edward J. White as First Lieutenant B Company, vice McGaffin promoted, with rank from June 22d.

William Leland Thompson, a private of A Company, as Second Lieutenant B Company, vice White promoted, with rank from June 22d, and

Donald J. Hutton as First Lieutenant of E Company, vice Greene appointed Battalion Adjutant, with rank from June 22d.

On the 25th of June orders were received that the Regiment be fully equipped to be loaded onto transports.

On June 28th, pursuant to orders issued by General Coppinger, Lieutenant W. Swift Martin, with Corporal Francis Carr and Private Wright Van Deusen, both of D Company, left for Port Tampa, where they were to be placed in charge of some field
shields for use of the invading army, which they were to take on the first transports to be sent.

On June 29th Privates John W. Maley and E. F. Bauth of B Company, P. J. O'Brien and James L. Casey of C Company, and Alson L. Jones of M Company, were transferred to the Division Hospital Corps.

June 30th the entire Regiment was mustered by Colonel Hardin after it had been inspected by the field officers.

On the first day of July several men in the Regiment were discharged to accept Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the new Volunteer Regiments to be formed in the State of New York, as follows:

Private George L. Hare, Jr., of A Company, in the Two hundred and second Regiment.

Private Esek B. Williamson of A Company, and Private Winsor B. French of L Company, in the Two hundred and first Regiment, and

Privates Griswold Green and George Alford Cluett of A Company, in the Two hundred and third Regiment.

The first batch of recruits arrived on June 28th from Major Yates:— twelve for E Company; twelve for F Company; twelve for G Company, and twelve for H Company; and July 2d these were followed by Captains Davis and Dunspangh with thirty-four recruits for A Company; twenty-six for B Company; twenty-six for C Company; twenty-six for D Company; twenty-four for I Company; twenty-seven for K Company; twenty-eight for L Company, and twenty-eight for M Company. They arrived about half past twelve o'clock and were vociferously cheered by the Regiment. On the 2d of July the First District of Columbia left for Port Tampa to take transports.
On the 5th day of July Second Lieutenant William L. Thompson, of B Company, was, by direction of the Secretary of War, ordered to "report to the Governor of the State of New York to accept promotion in another regiment." The promotion obtained by Lieutenant Thompson was a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and First Regiment, which he resigned September 7, 1898.

On the 5th day of July Second Lieutenant A. D. Bartholomew, of I Company, was relieved from duty at the Quartermaster's Depot, where he was ordered on June 10th, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Private Hiram C. Todd, of L Company, was, by direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, discharged to accept a commission. Private Todd left the regiment July 5th and was subsequently commissioned second lieutenant of A Company in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Infantry, and went with his regiment to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in December, 1898.

On the 6th of July notification was received from Corps Headquarters that transportation would be ready to move two battalions of the regiment by transport to Santiago. The First Battalion, commanded by Major Lester, and the Third Battalion, commanded by Major Collin, were designated as the battalions to go. The Second Battalion was to follow as soon as transportation was ready. The recruits were to be left at Tampa and Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd was detailed to remain to see that the recruits were drilled and put into shape as soon as possible.

Everybody got rid of their superfluous baggage and everything was packed up as much as possible so that the designated battalions could be moved on a few hours' notice. As time went on the chances for the regiment to see service under this order gradually faded away and the men fell back into the old rut.
First Sergeant Thomas J. McNeill, of B Company, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of B Company vice Thompson transferred, with rank from July 2d, and was mustered in July 5th.

Sergeant Charles E. Parsons, of E Company, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of E Company vice Hutton promoted, with rank from July 2d, and was mustered in July 5th.

On July 8th an order was received directing the discharge of Private Edward Murphy, Jr., who had been carried on the rolls of A Company since he left the regiment at Washington on May 19th. The discharge was to take effect as of May 22d.

On July 8th Private Leland T. Lane, of A Company, was transferred to the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, and was afterwards commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment. (Lieutenant Lane resigned his commission Sept. 23, 1898.)

On the 10th day of July Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter was relieved from the command of the Brigade and assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and Brigadier-General Joseph K. Hudson, United States Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division. General Carpenter left on the 12th and General Hudson assumed command of the Brigade the same day.

About 7 o'clock on the evening of July 12th orders were received for the regiment to be in readiness to go aboard transports for Santiago on the 13th. The process of packing up was again undertaken, and early in the morning of the 13th the tents of the First and Second Battalions were struck and the tentage, rations and camp equipage put aboard the train for Fort Tampa.

Matters came to a standstill at this point and the regiment waited. It was understood that the delay was occasioned by the
fact that the transports had not been properly cleaned and put in order for the troops and that they could not be made ready before noon of the 14th. Accordingly the men were directed to put up their shelter tents and make themselves as comfortable as possible for the night. Enough rations were brought back to feed the troops, which the men prepared for themselves as well as they could. About 11 o'clock on the evening of the 13th a notice came to the Commanding Officer that the expedition would not be started, presumably owing to the fact that yellow fever had broken out among the troops at Santiago. This was a great disappointment to the men, who had hoped not only to get away from the unsanitary camp at Tampa, but also to do its part in the work of the Army at the front.

When it was found that the regiment was not to be moved, an attempt was made to find a new camp in the vicinity of Tampa, which would have superior sanitary advantages, but without success. The large tents were, therefore, again put up in the hope that the Tampa Camp would be soon broken up and the troops removed to a distance from the typhoid and malaria of Tampa.

On the 19th day of July, 1898, Private Charles L. Thayer, of D Company, died at the hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., of typhoid fever. No notification of his death was received by the regiment or the family of the deceased at Troy, N. Y., until the matter was brought to the attention of the officers of the regiment by the return of a letter written to Private Thayer and returned to the writer on the 23d inst., indorsed, "Dead, July 18." This information was subsequently verified by telegraphic communication with the hospital. Why no notice was ever sent to the regiment, or the family of the soldier, of his death or burial, by the authorities at the hospital, has not been explained, and
probably cannot be explained without showing gross negligence on the part of the hospital authorities.

On the evening of July 20th an order was received for the regiment to proceed to Fernandina, Fla., on the 21st inst. Packing up of camp equipage, rations, etc., was immediately commenced and prosecuted with vigor until a late hour in the evening, when word was received that the Quartermaster was unable to provide transportation for the regiment owing to telegraphic instructions received from Washington that the road of the Plant System was not to be used for transportation because of some trouble which the Department had with this road.

Thus again were the hopes of the regiment doomed to disappointment.

However, on the 26th day of July, the Quartermaster's Department notified the commanding officer of the regiment that transportation over the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad would be ready for the regiment early in the morning of the 27th, and the necessary orders were issued to pack up and break camp. Reveille was sounded at 3.45 and tents were struck at the sounding of "The General" at 5 a. m., and by 8 a. m. everything had been hauled to the station, except what the men were carrying on their backs. Then a long period of waiting followed. At last the railroad company produced a train of flat cars and the wagons were quickly loaded. Then another long wait, and then a train of cattle cars for the horses and mules. Finally at 5 p. m. word was received that the passenger coaches for half the regiment, which were to constitute a train, were at the depot. The First Battalion and Companies A and C of the Third Battalion were immediately formed and marched to the depot where fourteen cars were found to accommodate the six hundred and fifty-
six men assigned to them. The cars were dirty, foul smelling and unfit for occupation. Forty-seven men, with their packs, haversacks, canteens, blankets and rifles, had to be crowded into each car. This the men accepted without much objection, preferring to suffer any sort of hardship rather than lose this chance of getting away from Tampa.

The other section, carrying the Second Battalion and Companies B and D, got away about two hours afterward. The trip to Fernandina was made over the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad and the first section arrived between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning of July 27th, and were immediately marched to the location where the camp was to be made about three-quarters of a mile east of the village of Fernandina. The rest of the regiment arrived a few hours later and proceeded to the camp, and before dark the tents were pitched and the men under cover. The entire camp ground was covered with a dense growth of brush from three to six feet high. Enough of this was cut the first day so as to permit the tents to be erected. The men suffered a great deal from the myriads of mosquitoes which hid during the day in the dense undergrowth, but as the brush was cleaned away they gradually disappeared.

The effects of the typhoid camp at Tampa which had been gradually increasing for some time seemed to get a new impetus. Everybody had more or less of aches and pains and the sick call was very largely attended. At one time the number of sick in hospital and in quarters was one hundred and forty-two, beside a great many more who were sick, but still able to do duty.

On July 30th Private John J. Whalen was transferred from C Company to B Company. He was transferred back to C Company August 13th.
On Sunday, July 31st, Frank S. Legnard, of Saratoga Springs, a private in L Company, died at the Regimental Hospital in convulsions, caused by malaria toxaemia, the evident result of our Tampa camp. His body was sent to Saratoga Springs for interment.

On the 24th of July the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Jacob Kline in the Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter, of the Fourth Army Corps, under General Coppingger. This brigade included, besides the Second New York, the Fifth Ohio and the Thirty-second Michigan.

On the 28th day of July Charles W. Frear, a private of A Company, was transferred by order from the War Department, dated July 26th, 1898, to the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, and subsequently made Sergeant-Major in that regiment. He was promoted and commissioned second lieutenant of E Company in the same regiment September 25th, 1898, and resigned his commission November 11th, 1898.

On the 1st day of August Major Lewis Balch was relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps and ordered to report to his regiment at Fernandina, Florida.

On the 2d day of August Private Frederick C. Morton, of C Company, was discharged.

On the 3rd day of August Captain E. C. Gale left on a fifteen days' leave for his home in Troy. On the 4th of August Walter A. Wood, first lieutenant of M Company and regimental commissary, left on a ten days' sick leave. Lieutenant Thomas W. Hislop, battalion adjutant, was appointed regimental commissary in his place.
The facilities for salt-water bathing were excellent here owing to the hard sand beach and the fine surf. The men of the regiment took advantage of the permission given them to bathe and went in squads and companies almost daily to the beach, a distance of about a mile, to take a dip in the ocean.

The military camp at Fernandina was augmented daily by the arrival of new regiments. The regiment's neighbors here were the 1st, 3rd and 5th Ohio, 3rd Pennsylvania, 32nd Michigan, 1st Florida, 157th Indiana and 69th New York, besides detachments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 9th and 10th Cavalry.

On August 3rd Brgadier-General Louis H. Carpenter, in command of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, was directed by General Coppinger to assume command of the Army Corps as soon as General Coppinger should leave the country under the orders he had received to proceed to Porto Rico. General Carpenter, however, never assumed command of the corps as General Coppinger was delayed in his departure and finally never got away.

On August 4th drills, which had not been held since the arrival of the regiment in Fernandina, were again resumed, but continued only through the next day, the 5th, for the men seemed to be without strength or vitality. Drills were, therefore, given up until the 10th, when short ones were held each morning and afternoon.

On August 6th the officers of the regiment gave a dinner at the Regimental Mess to the division, brigade and regimental commanders who were at Fernandina. By this means the officers were enabled to become better acquainted with the general officers and the officers of the other regiments. The guests included General Carpenter, who was in command of the division, and
Generals Lincoln and Hall, in command of brigades. General Kline, the commanding officer of the First Brigade, was prevented by illness from being present.

Nearly every regiment at Fernandina was represented by its commanding officer, and the dinner reflected great credit not only upon the committee in charge of it, but also upon the Japanese cook, Frank Kittayama, who had been with the officers of the regiment since the early days at Camp Black.

August 7th Dr. Brugman was detailed to assist the surgeon of the Second Division Hospital at Fernandina.

The fourth death in the regiment occurred on the 7th of August, when Private Tracy E. West, of L Company, died at the Regimental Hospital.

On August 8th Major Lester and Captain Trainor left for home, the former on a leave for twenty days, and the latter for ten days, and the same day E Company was detailed as a guard at Division Headquarters.

On the 9th the new chaplain, Rev. Edwin P. Easterbrook, joined the regiment and immediately commenced his ministrations to the regiment, particularly to those who were sick.

On August 9th Private Charles W. Allen, of M Company, and Private Charles N. Baker, of C Company, died at the Fort McPherson Hospital at Atlanta, and on the 10th Private Charles H. Morrison, of D Company, died at the same hospital. All three of these men died of typhoid fever.

This brought the number of deaths in the regiment up to seven. These deaths were not reported by the hospital authorities to the regiment, but the news was received from the homes of the men.

During all this time the sick roll of the regiment continued so large that additional tents were obtained and put up to accommo-
date the large number of sick. A very large number of men too ill to do duty, but able to travel, secured furloughs and went home to try a change of air and scene. Many of these after their arrival home became worse and were never able to rejoin their companies until after the regiment was sent home to be mustered out.

On August 12th the hearts of the men of the regiment were gladdened by the appearance of Major M. B. Curry, of the Paymaster's Department, who gave the men their July pay.

On the same day orders were received for the regiment to go to Huntsville, Alabama, as soon as necessary transportation could be provided. It was the announced intention of the government to make the camp at Huntsville a camp for the accommodation of all the troops at Fernandina, in the hope that, among the mountains of Northern Alabama, the men could regain the strength which they had lost in the hot and pestilential camps of Southern Florida.

On the 13th day of August hospital supplies for the regiment were received from the friends of the men in the North, and on the 15th another large consignment was received.

The number of men sick and unfit for duty in the regiment had become so large, and the facilities for caring for them had become so inadequate, that on the 15th additional hospital accommodations were secured in the school building of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in Fernandina, for the sick of the regiment. This hospital, in recognition of the munificent gift of Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, to the regiment, which had made it possible to equip and maintain such a place, was called the "Flower Hospital."
On the 15th of August, Privates LeRoy E. Walker and George F. Collette were transferred from E Company to the Hospital Corps of the United States Army.

On August 16th Private Elmer J. Jordan, of L Company, died at the Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

On the 17th day of August, 1898, Private Clarence W. Betts, of A Company, was appointed regimental sergeant-major, and on the same day Musician Henry R. Leffingwell, of the same company, was transferred to the regimental non-commissioned staff as a principal musician.

On August 18th Private William H. McArthur, of A Company, died at the Third Division Hospital at Fernandina, Fla.

The same day William A. Sheffield, of F Company, deserted. He subsequently, and on September 14th, surrendered himself to a justice of the peace, and was mustered out November 2, 1898.

On the 18th day of August Adjutant Phelan was mustered in as captain and adjutant, and on the 19th Quartermaster Alden was mustered in as captain and quartermaster, in both instances to date from May 11th, 1898.

On the 19th two other members of the regiment died at the Third Division Hospital at Fernandina, Private Michael J. O'Brien, of C Company, and Private William J. Searing, of L Company, both of typhoid fever.

On the 19th news was received that the regiment would not be sent to Huntsville, but instead would go to Sand Lake, a beautiful spot about ten miles from Troy, N. Y.

On the 21st of August, pursuant to telegraphic orders from the Secretary of War, Private Worden A. Watson, of G Company, was discharged.
Colonel JAMES H. LLOYD,
On the 21st day of August, Private Aner E. Powers, of M Company, died at the Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, of typhoid fever; his being the twelfth death in the regiment.

On the 21st day of August the regiment received orders dated the 19th, relieving it from duty with the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, transferring it to the Department of the East and directing it to proceed to Troy, N. Y. This order for the regiment to go into camp near its own home was the result of efforts made by the friends of the regiment who secured, through the War Department, an order to have the camp sites in the vicinity of Troy inspected. Major J. P. Story, acting inspector on the staff of General Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, was detailed for that duty, and on August 20th he inspected and located a camp at Averill Park, about nine miles southeast of Troy, which was subsequently accepted by General Gillespie.

The feeling of friendship which had always existed between the Sixty-ninth New York and the Second New York increased very greatly about this time.

One day, as the Sixty-ninth New York, returning from a practice march, were passing along the road between the camps of the Second New York and Third Pennsylvania, they were made the objects of a volley of jibes, jeers and insulting remarks by a large number of the men of the Pennsylvania regiment. To offset these remarks, and to show the Pennsylvanians the kindly feeling which they had for the Sixty-ninth, the men of the Second New York, who had gathered in numbers along the opposite side of the road from the Pennsylvanians, cheered and applauded their friends from New York. This act, so quickly and gracefully performed by the men of the Second New York, strengthened the feelings
of comradeship and good will between these two New York regiments.

On the 24th of August the Quartermaster's Department having arranged for the necessary transportation of the regiment, the tents were taken down and the camp equipage was loaded onto the cars. The wagon train belonging to the regiment was divided among the regiments left at Fernandina. The Sixty-ninth New York, with their military band, escorted the regiment from their camp to the cars and gave them a rousing send off.

The first section, carrying the First Battalion, with Colonel Hardin and the staff officers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, left at 4.20 p. m., the second section, with the Second Battalion aboard, commanded by Major Yates, following about 5.30, and the third section, in charge of Major Collin, leaving about 6.45. The regiment had supper at Everett City, Ga., and the first section reached Columbia, S. C., at 7 a. m. the next day for breakfast, reaching Charlotte, S. C., at noon, and Danville, Va., at 8 p. m., where the train remained for several hours and until about 1 a. m. The second section arrived about four hours later at Columbia, S. C. The third section arrived at Denmark, S. C., about 9.30 a. m., where a stop for breakfast was made, and Columbia about 3 p. m., with supper at Charlotte, N. C.

The first section, which left Danville about 1 a. m. on Friday, the 27th, was sidetracked at Franklin Junction during the night, and until the second section overtook the first, when both proceeded to Lynchburgh, Va. Breakfast was issued to the men after the train had left Lynchburgh, and the officers secured breakfast at Charlottesville, Va., where the train arrived about 1 o'clock. The three sections of the train arrived at Washington
Friday afternoon and evening, and were entertained by the New York ladies of the Pension Bureau, who had provided a delicious supper for the returning soldiers.

The first section arrived in Albany Saturday, the 27th, at 10.47 a.m. Owing to the desire of the citizens of Troy to have the three sections of the train enter the city as nearly together as possible, this section was sidetracked about midway between Albany and Troy, where it was joined about 2 o'clock by the second section. The third section arrived at Albany about 3 o'clock. The three sections were then started for Troy where they arrived about ten or fifteen minutes apart, the last section getting in soon after 4 o'clock.

At Troy the regiment was accorded a welcome that will always remain a bright spot in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to participate in it. The cordiality and unbounded enthusiasm of the immense crowds which lined the streets showed in what high esteem the members of the regiment were held by their fellow-townspeople. The crowds from Troy were augmented by people from Cohoes, Schenectady, Saratoga, Hoosick Falls, Glens Falls and the other home stations of these volunteer troops. The regiment was formed as rapidly as the dense crowds would permit, and, escorted by the local militia companies, the G. A. R. veterans and the police and fire departments of the city, made a short parade through the streets. Every step of the way the regiment was received with rousing cheers and tumultuous applause. At the State Armory in Troy long tables were loaded with delicious refreshments for the returning soldiers, and no trouble or expense was spared to make the members of the regiment comfortable.
Owing to the late hour the regiment had arrived it was decided to have the men remain in the city that night. The First Battalion was quartered in Germania Hall and the Second and Third Battalions in the Armory. Early Sunday morning, the 28th, a start was made for the camp ground at Averill Park, whither the members of the regiment were conveyed by the electric roads.

The camp was located on a high hill overlooking Sand Lake. Here the men found that, through the munificence of the people of Troy, a complete system of water-works, with pumping station and tank, had been put in for their use, and each tent had been provided with a board floor. The tents were rapidly put up and by nightfall the camp was well established. Fresh meats and vegetables had been provided for the men by the Trojans, and a hot dinner was enjoyed by all the men that night.

The baggage and camp equipage of the regiment had been brought out in wagons from Troy Saturday afternoon, but owing to the lack of organization on the part of the persons engaged in the work it was all dumped by the road side some distance from the camp in almost inextricable confusion. To add to this unfortunate condition one of the freight cars of the first section, which had been left at Franklin Junction because of a broken bumper, did not arrive with the last section, to which the railroad authorities had promised to attach it. This car contained the regimental books and papers and the officers' baggage and bedding, and did not reach Troy for several days.

The naming of this camp was intrusted by General Gillespie to the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, who called it Camp Hardin, thus paying a well-deserved compliment to the colonel of the regiment, who had from the first been untiring in his efforts to add to the comfort and welfare of his men.

On Sunday, August 28th, Private William S. Kennedy, of A Company, died at his home in Troy of typhoid fever, and on Tuesday, August 30th Private Warren A. Wilson, of K Company, died at Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., thus bringing the death roll of the regiment up to fifteen.

Camp Hardin was the apparent Mecca of all the inhabitants for a hundred miles around. The camp was crowded from early morning until late at night by people who wanted to see "how the soldiers lived," and it is not the province of this historian to narrate the many ludicrous encounters between the soldiers and the civilians. Suffice it to say that a lunch box was considered by the owner as a sort of carte blanche to inspect every nook and cranny in the camp. This continuous inspection proved so annoying to the men who were sick that a guard had finally to be put over the hospital tents to keep out the crowd of inquisitive sightseers.

The change from the heat of Florida to the cool air of Averill Park was so great that the men suffered at first during the cold nights from insufficient clothing and covering. This was, however, speedily remedied, most of the men receiving from their homes warmer clothes and additional blankets. The overcoats which had been an encumbrance in Tampa and Fernandina proved a blessing to all who had them, and the Sibley stoves, which had not been in use since the regiment was at Camp Black, were a positive luxury.

On August 30th occurred the first evening parade which the regiment had held since leaving the burning sands of Tampa.

When the regiment reached Troy they found that Captain E. R. Hills, of the Fifth Artillery, and Lieutenants George W.
Gatchell and Philip R. Ward, of the same regiment, who had been detailed to muster out the regiment, had preceded them and work was immediately begun on the books and papers of the regiment.

On August 31st Private Frank A. Putnam, of M Company, died at the Third Division Hospital, Fernandina, Fla., of typhoid fever, making a total of sixteen deaths in the regiment at this time.

On August 31st Private William J. Lockhart, of G Company, was transferred to the U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps by Special Orders No. 200, A. G. O., August 29th, to date from July 5th, 1898, and on September 1st Private John Killian, of E Company, was discharged from the regiment, as of August 19th, the day on which he had been discharged from the General Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C.

On August 31st occurred the bi-monthly inspection and muster of the regiment by Colonel Hardin.

On September 1st Private Felix Bahme, of D Company, died of typhoid fever at the Third Division Hospital at Fernandina, Fla., and on September 4th the number of deaths was increased to eighteen by the death of Private Edgar J. Olena, of D Company, who died at his home in the city of Troy.

On September 3d Private Hugh P. Blackington, of M Company, formerly regimental sergeant-major, received his discharge from the United States service for physical disability.

On September 6th Private Robertson Parker, of L Company, died at the Third Division Hospital at Fernandina, Fla., of typhoid fever, and on the same day Private Thomas W. McNamara, of the same company, died at the Troy City Hospital, bringing up the number on the death roll to twenty.

On the 7th of September the twenty-first death was recorded: it was that of Private Frank Dewey, of D Company, who died at the Third Division Hospital at Fernandina, Fla.
During the stay of the regiment at Camp Hardin short drills were prescribed for the purpose of maintaining the discipline of the regiment, but so many men were absent and so few of the men present were physically able to do any such duty that the battalions could scarcely turn out enough men to make one full company.

On September 9th Private Herbert Chapel, of M Company, died at the Flower Hospital, Fernandina, Fla., of typhoid fever, and on September 13th Private James A. Holden, of L Company, died at the Troy City Hospital, making a total loss by death to the regiment of twenty-three.

On September 13th was witnessed the last evening parade of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. It was generally known before the parade that it would be the last time this beautiful ceremony would be gone through with by the regiment, and the men, although happy at the thought of going home, felt a sadness at the thought of parting from the companions with whom they had been so intimately associated for so long. At the close of the ceremony and before the companies marched past in review, Colonel Hardin said a few words to the men of the regiment and bade them good-bye and God-speed. The affectionate regard in which the colonel was held by all the officers and men was apparent in the hearty and ringing cheers which greeted his remarks, and in the way in which they subsequently gathered around to cheer and applaud him.

It is doubtful if the scene witnessed at Camp Hardin on the morning of September 14th ever has been duplicated. That day the guard was mounted without rifles, belts or other equipment. The men felt silly and foolish and they looked it. All the rifles, belts and ordnance (except mess kits and cutlery) had been
turned in to the ordnance officer. The sentinels that day and the next carried sticks and stones as their insignia of office.

On the same day Major J. J. Edson, Jr., United States Volunteers, paid the men to September 1st, and on the next day Camp Hardin passed into history.

On the evening of September 14th the officers messed for the last time together. At the close of the dinner Colonel Hardin made a short address to the other officers, wishing them all good things in the future, and closed by presenting to Lieutenant Wilbur Eddy, of G Company, who had been the caterer for the officers' mess during all the time it had been in existence, a very handsome set of table silver and cutlery, to the purchase of which nearly all of the officers of the regiment had contributed.

Private James S. Magill, of A Company, was, on the 14th day of September, 1898, discharged for disability.

On September 15th the men entered on their thirty day furloughs granted by the War Department. Tents were taken down and all government property turned in, and the First Battalion was the first to leave the camp under command of Major Lester, Major Yates followed with the Second Battalion, and the Third Battalion left soon afterwards. The companies proceeded to their home station and were dismissed, with orders to report on the 14th of October.

The ovations received by the various companies at their home stations testified to the keen interest which had followed the men during their absence and the high regard which was entertained by those at home for the men who had "volunteered to go to the front."

On the 20th day of September, 1898, Corporal Horatio H. Hayner, of A Company, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., of typhoid fever.
On the 21st day of September Private Webster W. Nellis, of H Company, died at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., of typhoid pneumonia, and on the 27th day of September Private Frederick W. Jessup, of D Company, died of typhoid fever at his home in Troy, N. Y., and on the 1st day of October Private Frank H. Daniels, of E Company, died of pneumonia at Mount Pleasant, near Schenectady, and on the 4th day of October the regiment lost by typhoid fever its twenty-eighth member by the death of Corporal Samuel C. Woodcock, of A Company, which occurred at his home in Troy, N. Y.

On the 6th day of October, 1898, pursuant to orders from the War Department, Lieutenant Rufus M. Townsend, of C Company, was honorably discharged from the service of the United States as first lieutenant by reason of his appointment as commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major, in the United States Volunteer service.

On the 13th day of October Corporal Frank L. Parks, Jr., of K Company, died at his home in the village of South Glens Falls.

During the period of furlough Colonel E. E. Hardin was detailed by the War Department to muster out the regiment, taking the place of Captain Elbridge R. Hills, who was sent elsewhere.

On the 14th of October the several companies of the regiment assembled at their respective armories and awaited the pleasure of the officers detailed to muster them out.

The company commanders, in most instances, had one roll call each day, holding the men so that they could be had on short notice for the physical examination to which each man was required to submit.

To conduct these examinations the War Department detailed Captain James Stafford, assistant surgeon, Seventy-first Regi-

In the meantime the officers were busily engaged in preparing their muster-out rolls, which proved a tedious, as well as a difficult, task.

On the 18th of October Corporal Frederick P. McNair, of L Company, died at his residence in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Prior to his death, but after he was too ill to know of it, Corporal McNair received a commission as second lieutenant in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteers.

On the 22d of October Private Andrew W. Bleakley, of D Company, died of typhoid fever at the Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., and on the 23d day of October Private Royal T. Roach, of K Company, died at his residence in Saratoga Springs, bringing up the number on the death roll to thirty-two.

The surgeons began the physical examinations of the men in Troy, examining the members of the Third Battalion in Troy and Cohoes.

On the 25th of October Major Lester, Chaplain Esterbrook, the non-commissioned staff, and A, C and D Companies, were paid by Major E. S. Fowler and mustered out of the United States service by Colonel Hardin in the State Armory in Troy, and on the same day B Company was paid and mustered out by the same officers in Cohoes.

On the 26th of October M Company was paid and mustered out in the armory in Hoosick Falls.

On the 27th day of October L Company was paid and mustered out in their armory at Saratoga Springs, and on the next day
I Company was paid and mustered out in their armory at Whitehall.

On Saturday, the 29th of October, K Company was visited by the mustering officer and paymaster and mustered out of the United States service in their armory at Glens Falls.

On Monday, the 31st, the mustering officer proceeded to muster out the Third Battalion, on which day Major A. A. Yates and Lieutenant G. de B. Green were mustered out. E and F Companies were mustered out on the 31st day of October, 1898, by the mustering officer and paid by the paymaster at the State Armory in Schenectady, and on the 1st day of November II Company was paid and mustered out in the State Armory in Amsterdam, and G Company was, on the same day, paid and mustered out in the State Armory in Mohawk.

The thirty-two deaths in the regiment, heretofore chronicled, were divided among the companies as follows:

A Company, four; B, none; C, three; D, eight; E, one; F, none; G, none; H, one; I, none; K, three; L, eight, and M, four.

The First Battalion lost fifteen; the Second Battalion two, and the Third Battalion fifteen.

Nineteen of the deaths in the regiment were of men who left their home stations with their respective companies on May 2d, 1898, three of the deaths were of men who joined the regiment at Camp Black before it was mustered into the United States service, and only ten of the deaths were among the recruits who joined the regiment in Tampa during the latter part of June.

Reports of the various commanding officers show that 5 officers and 373 men of the regiment were seriously sick during their service, 173 of whom, including officers, were guardsmen April
1st, 1898; 100 of whom, including officers, joined the guard between April 1st, 1898, and May 19th, 1898, and the rest, 105, were recruits who joined about the 1st of July.

On the 2d day of November Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Lloyd, Major T. C. Collin, Captain G. M. Alden, Lieutenant T. W. Hislop and Lieutenant W. S. Martin were mustered out.

Four of the officers of the regiment continued in the military service of the United States. Chaplain Esterbrook was commissioned chaplain in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteers; Captain Greenough, of I Company, accepted a commission as first lieutenant of I Company in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant Wilbur Eddy, of G Company, accepted a commission as lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Major Balch resigned his commission as major and surgeon of the Second Regiment on the 10th day of October, 1898. His resignation was accepted November 2d, 1898, and he was commission by the President brigade surgeon, with rank of major in the volunteer army of the United States, as of November 3d, 1898.

Captain Henry C. Baum was commissioned as major and surgeon of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, on the 10th day of October, 1898, but was never mustered as such.

Captain Albert F. Brugman was mustered out of the service on the 10th day of December, 1898, and Captain Henry C. Baum was mustered out on the 13th day of December, 1898.

On the 27th day of December Captain James J. Phelan was mustered out by Colonel Hardin, and on the same day Colonel Hardin relinquished his commission and became again a captain of the Seventh Infantry.