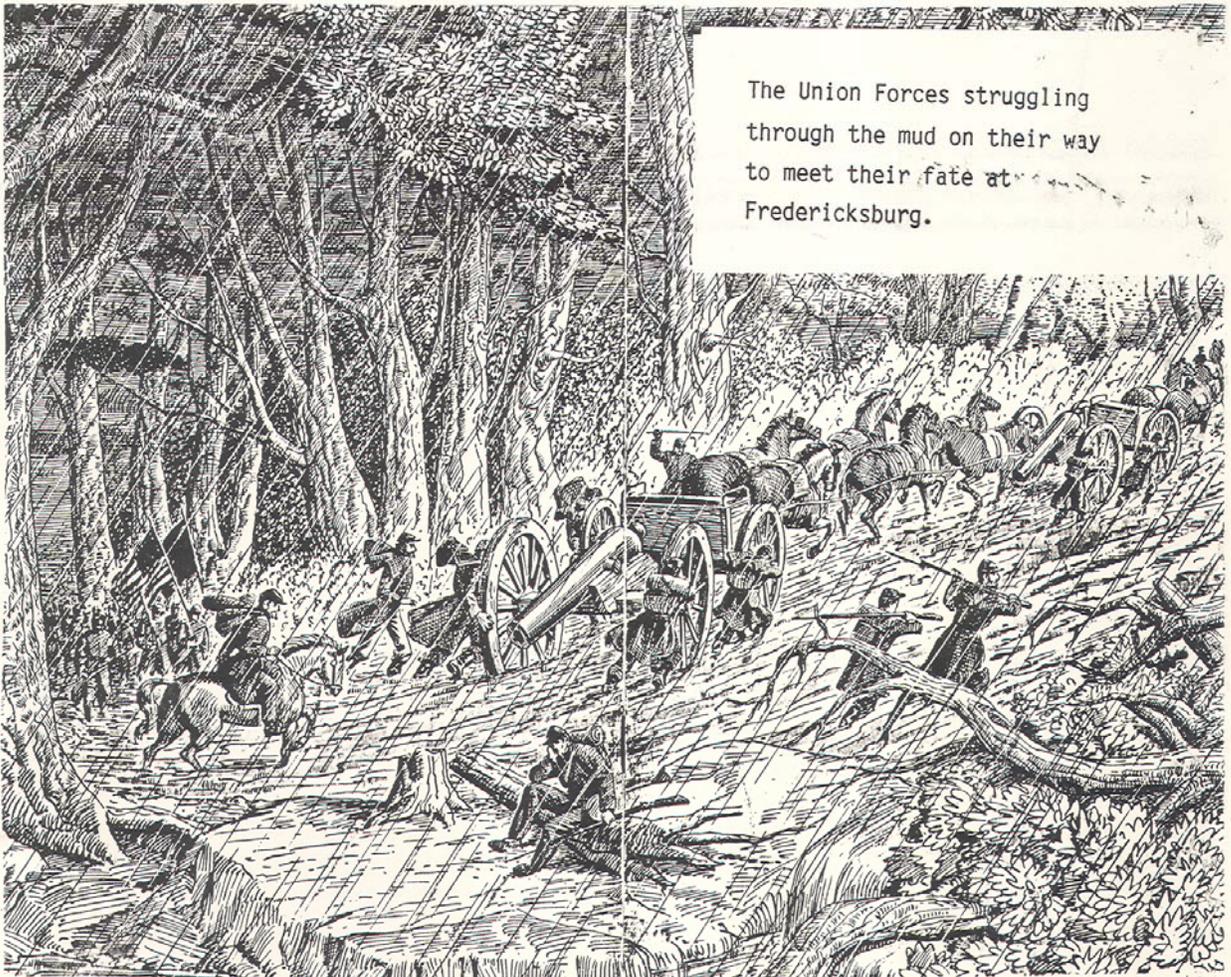


SENECA COUNTY HISTORY

Vol. 4 - No. 2

Whole 14



The Union Forces struggling through the mud on their way to meet their fate at Fredericksburg.

Published March, June, September and December by Mrs. Betty Auten.
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THE 33rd REGIMENT OF NEW YORK

When Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington, DC to begin his term as President of the United States, there was already a great deal of unrest throughout the country and the pressure valve exploded on April 12, 1861 when Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was fired upon by Gen. P.T. Beauregard. When Lincoln arrived at the nation's capitol, the U.S. Army totaled 13,024 officers and enlisted men.

No words can describe the patriotic fervor that must have developed in every city and village as thousands of men and boys enlisted to serve in the war.

Hundreds of books and thousands of articles have been written about the Civil War. The most personal and therefore touching are the memoirs written about individual regiments by a veteran. Over 3,000 men from Seneca County took part in the war and many branches of services were represented. Principally though, the major listings are with about eight or 10 regiments.

Many of the men served in two different regiments, re-enlisting in the second when their first term of duty was completed. Many who were discharged for disability from one regiment, returned home to recuperate and then re-enlisted.

Among the regiments prominent in the military history of Seneca County were: the 33rd, 75th, 126, 148, 160th, the 15th and 50th Engineers, the 3rd, 9th and 16th artilleries and the First Veteran's Cavalry. Books and journals have been written about most of these. Not all have been published.

Most of the regiments were comprised of 10 to 12 companies. Companies A, C and K of the New York 33rd was comprised of men from

Seneca County, most of them from Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Company K was known as the Irish Brigade. George M. Guion of Seneca Falls was captain of Co. A.; John F. Aikens of Waterloo of Co. C. and Patrick McGraw, of Co. K.

On Sunday, April 11, 1861, the residents of Seneca Falls were awakened quite early by the sound of band music. When they looked out of their windows and doors they saw a band marching down Bayard St. toward St. Patrick's Church. Behind the band marched the Jackson Guards, the local militia company, led by Daniel O'Neill. They proceeded down the street and people fell in behind to form an informal parade. Right behind the band were: Josiah T. Miller, a prominent local attorney; John McFarland and George W. Daniels, two businessmen and Patrick McGraw.

At the church the priest gave the benediction and 77 men were organized into a company which later was designated as Co. K. Officially their ages ranged from 18 to 44 although census records would show they were sometimes younger or older than the ages given on the official record.

The men prepared to go to Elmira for a rendezvous with other regiments. On May 22, a general holiday was declared in Seneca Falls. Stores and factories were closed and as the men gathered in their new handmade uniforms, the village firemen in uniform and thousands of friends, family and neighbors gathered to see them off. The Rev. Edward McGowan of St. Patrick's church presented Captain McGraw with a special flag, given by the village residents.

Going first to Geneva, they boarded a steamer which took them to Elmira where they were attached to the 33rd regiment. As Company K. the same type of ceremony was re-

peated as the men who became part of Company A and C., gathered in Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

Elmira was the point of rendezvous for all the regiments of Central and Western New York. Hopefully, the citizens of Elmira received the gratitude of their state and country for their many kindnesses during those trying times. The 33rd was assigned to Barrack 5 in Southport and remained there until the men left for Washington.

The colonel of the regiment was Robert F. Taylor of Rochester. Other top officers were: the Lt. Col. Calvin Walker of Geneva and Major Robert J. Mann of Seneca Falls.

Six hours a day were spent in drilling. The training was limited for the men were not provided with guns at this time. When not drilling they had to remain in the barracks and time went slowly. The people of Elmira provided them with books and so most of the time was spent reading or visiting throughout the barracks.

On June 3, the entire regiment was called out in front of the barracks and Capt. L. Sitgreaves, one of the regular army officers, mustered in the companies for a two-year service. The next day, any of the men who lived close to Elmira were permitted to go home for the day because orders had come to get ready to ship out.

Arms and equipment were finally issued to the men and a long train of freight and cattle cars was brought to the railroad siding to take the men to the battle area around Washington by way of Harrisburg, Pa.

Colonel Taylor took one look

at the dirty cattle cars and said, "No!". He insisted that regular passenger cars be brought to the railroad siding to take the men to Washington.

About noon on June 8, the companies gathered in front of the barracks and marched to the depot. They were led along the way by the cornet band of Elmira and in about two hours, the cars were loaded and on their way. At Williamsport, Pa., during a stop, the ladies of the city passed through the train with fruit and cakes for the men.

As the train neared Washington, the men were understandably tense. About 15 miles outside of Baltimore when the train made a brief stop about 50 officers and men left the train in search of some drinking water. The train left without them and they had to find another way to get to Washington, much to the delight of the other passengers.

It was raining when they reached the city and so they did not have the opportunity to see the nation's capitol. The next morning they marched two and a half miles from the city to their first encampment. It was named Camp Granger in honor of Gen. John A. Granger of Canandaigua.

During the next few days as the men tried to adjust to the life of a soldier, there were several incidents which were recalled, with great humor, in later years.

The simple art of trying to assemble a tent was never forgotten. Guard running, when some of the more daring would escape the guard at night to visit the city, was popular. The trick was to return without getting caught before morning reveille. For several days the men were put to work drilling and target shooting. There were pretend battles and the men were

sent out on scouting parties.

The first death occurred shortly after their arrival when Edward Backenstose of Co. H. of Geneva was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun. His body was sent back to Geneva for burial.

The first battle of Bull Run was fought on July 21, the sound of the cannon could be heard at the camp. The 33rd regiment and several others received marching orders and were soon on their way. Before they got very far, the orders were changed and they returned to camp. John Aikens became ill at Camp Granger and resigned. Lt. Chester Cole of Waterloo replaced him and continued as head of Company C. for the duration of its term. Lt. Andrew Schott of Fayette also resigned at that time and he was replaced by Lt. L.C. Mix of Ithaca.

Early in August the regiment broke camp and marched a short distance where it took up a new position, at a place called Camp Lyne. The 33rd became part of a brigade under Colonel W.F. Smith. Other regiments in the brigade were: the 3rd and 2nd Vermont and the 6th Maine.

On Aug. 29, the brigade was thrilled when it was inspected for the first time by President Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Gen. George Brinton McClellan and other dignitaries. The regiment was busy the next few weeks. The men crossed over a long bridge to Virginia and thousands were set to work clearing a dense forest of half grown pine trees. Fortifications were built and heavy guns were mounted. The men slept with their guns and despite a heavy rain, they had to sleep on the ground for their tents and baggage had not arrived.

On Sept. 29, 1861, the 33rd had its first battle at Lewinsville Turnpike, near Vienna, Va. Shots were exchanged but no one was hurt. Some of the men confiscated some cattle and ransacked a house. One item greatly enjoyed by the men was honey found at the house. The men continued to advance slowly and had light skirmishes along the way and finally set up a camp, named Griffin.

These were hard times for the men. They continued to drill and have practice battles and they were given a great deal of picket duty. Many times they would be sent out and the mud would be knee deep. They sometimes had to remain on duty for 30 hours or more. During October many of the top officers left and new ones took their place. Sometimes wholeiments would leave with the officers but the 33rd remained.

A collection was taken among the men and \$400 was collected to furnish a chapel tent and reading room. There was a brief break in the monotony when one of the men from Co. C. and the laundress of the camp were married. According to the author of the memoir, "It was a great affair with wedding cake and wine. This was very tasty after weeks of nothing better than hard tack." He noted that the couple remained together until the young man was injured at Antietam and then both of them returned north.

Joseph Finnegan of Company K., was accidentally killed at Camp Griffin on Christmas Day. The adjutant report only noted that he died Dec. 25 at Camp Griffin, and that he had enlisted at Seneca Falls. The only Joseph Finnegan listed in the county records was living in Ovid in the 1860 census, age 40, with wife Rose and children

Mary, 13; Rosannah, 9; Peter, 7; Kate, 5; Richard 3 and George, eight months. Joseph and wife born Ireland, children all born Seneca County. He was a shoemaker. The family was not listed in the 1870 census.

With no activity day after day, the soldiers were tired and bored and began complaining that the officers were cowards and did not want to fight. It was winter and activity was very slow during that period of time.

On March 10, 1862, the Army of the Potomac finally began to move. The 33rd took up its march at three in the morning, during a storm. Soon the roads became a mire of mud. They covered 10 miles during that first day and were utterly exhausted.

On March 23, the plans of General McClellan were put into effect. The regiment marched to Alexandria and there, boarded boats for Fortress Monroe. It was a sight never to be forgotten. There were boats of every shape and size at the wharves, taking on regiment after regiment.

The City of Washington was visible in the near distance and beyond the city the men could see long lines of glistening bayonets winding over the hills as far as they could see.

They reached Fort Monroe at midnight. The next morning the regiment disembarked and marched to the ruined village of Hampton. Stopping long enough to eat they went another three miles or so and camped close to the James River. It rained continually and by morning the men were deluged. Everything was under water. Many men became sick and a division hospital was established to take

care of them. The regiment moved to a more elevated spot closer to the river.

It was a time for a little relaxation and the men were given permission to swim in the James River. One afternoon several were swimming, some of them in their birthday suits when a small gunboat, manned by some southern sailors floated unseen, close to the swimmers. They began throwing shells at the bathers. The men left the water with a leap and ran as fast as possible into camp. Some of them did not take the time to put on their uniforms. No one was hit except possibly with embarrassment.

A couple of companies of the 33rd were put to work building a log redoubt near the camp. When it was completed it was named Fort Wright in honor of Joseph Wright of Waterloo. He was a distiller and built and lived in the house which is today (1987), the American Legion Home. He was not an officer or soldier in the Civil War and why the fort was named in his honor is not known.

Troops continued to arrive in large numbers from Washington. On April 4, the entire army began to move in the direction of Yorktown. That afternoon the 33rd reached Youngs Mills which the enemy had just left that morning, many were sent out for picket duty and cannon balls from the southern army were falling in all directions. Not many were being killed and injured but the damage to the trees in the area was devastating.

Capt. Cole and Guion went with some volunteers past the pickets to inspect the rebel line. They were fired upon but returned safely. Slowly the brigade worked its way closer to Yorktown. Whenever they stopped along the way, the men were put to work building corduroy roads.

rifle pits.

May 5, was the day that the farm and city boys and men of the north experienced their first real taste of war. Earlier experiences were child's play compared to what they went through at Williamsburg, that Monday.

Marching with the men of the 33rd were men from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Maine. As they neared forts that had been set up by the southern army they were bombarded by heavy artillery and rifle fire. In reaching the York River they found a high dam had been placed across the river making it impossible to cross at that point. The army had to change direction although many crossed safely over the dam. Companies B, G and K of the 33rd were left behind to guard the fork in the road. After the army had crossed the river they were ordered forward and took possession of the first fort.

Main Battle No. 1

As the regiments continued forward they spread out over the area and their protective cover began to thin out. Suddenly the southern army was discovered approaching from Williamsburg. They were forming two lines of battle which extended over the entire area. They kept shooting as they worked their way closer to the scattered men. It looked bad. The soldiers seemed to be confused and it seemed that nothing could be done to stop this onslaught by the southern army.

Just then Colonel Taylor arrived at the scene and as he stopped his horse beside Lt. Colonel Corning, Corning said, "Nothing but a charge can stop them." Col. Taylor quickly said, "A charge it will be".

Pulling his sword from its sheaf, he prodded his horse and shouted, "Forward men." Following behind him Corning added, "Charge Bayonets,"

Alarmed by the counter charge the southern soldiers broke rank and fled in confusion. Their commanding officer tried to stop them but nothing he said caused them to get back into formation.

When the men began to scatter, the 33rd, who were close to the front of the line, took advantage and fired volley after volley at the men. Other regiments joined in the panic stricken southern soldiers never stopped until they reached a protective area. Many fell to the ground and pretended to have been shot. Others ran toward the soldiers with guns down and hands in the air, begging to be spared. When the barrage stopped, more than 200 southern soldiers and officers lay dead and wounded on the field.

Co. C. under Capt. Chester Cole took 37 prisoners. They were sent back to headquarters under the charge of Lt. Robert Brett and Private William Moran/Morrin, both of Waterloo.

In the excitement of the moment, Moran was not content with having the prisoners give up their arms. He made them get down on their knees and surrender unconditionally. Later, he and others of the company were complemented in a special order for their conduct. Thus ended the battle of Williamsburg in which the 33rd captured 150 prisoners and won the praise of all the army for its gallantry.

On May 24, 1862, the army found it was near Mechanicsville, Va. As they proceeded through the desolate Virginia Countryside, some of the men were sent out on skirmishes. As they came nearer to

Mechanicsville they found knapsacks, blankets and also guns and other equipment scattered along the road, indicating haste in the southern army's retreat. When the army reached the village it seemed that the residents had also fled. Many were found hiding in the cellars and other places. They refused to come out until they were re-assured that nothing would happen to them.

Major Battle No. 2

The army continued on its way, ever alert to see if the enemy was in the vicinity. This was their land and they knew how they could conceal themselves. The procession continued moving slowly for another month until June 28, when death and destruction again showed its ugly head.

This was the battle of Goldens' Farm. When the two armies met there, each tried to capture and maim as many as possible. The adrenalin surged and the men lived through the excitement of the moment. But - when the smoke cleared it was evident that many were killed, wounded and captured. Now the savage beasts of war became gentlemen again. A flag of truce was flown temporarily so that each side could bury their dead.

The journal of the 33rd did not often deal with the personal exploits of individual soldiers. The narrative usually concentrated on the officers and the battles. It is good that because of this special rendition, the men who were most often identified were from the companies of Seneca County men.

At the battle of Goldens' farm, two of these were named. When shells from the southern army were falling close to the soldiers, one of these dropped into a ditch among

the men, but did not explode. Immediately, J. Warren Hendricks of Fayette, a soldier in Co. A. quickly picked up the shell and threw it out of the ditch. It landed in front of Peter Roach, also from Co. A. Roach picked up the shell and tossed it down a hill where it exploded. The author of the memoir, noted, "This heroic deed of these brave fellows undoubtedly saved the lives of several of their comrades at the imminent peril of their own."

After the dead and injured had been taken care of, the two armies parted and went their separate ways. Apparently they had to find a place where the injured could be taken care of and the men could rest. As the northern army continued in retreat, searching for a place where they could stop for a time, the companies of the 33rd were sent out on picket duty for long hours at a time.

The writer noted, "It is a great feeling when men together rush into battle. They cheer each other on - but - braver still are those who have to stay behind on picket duty, defending the rear while others leave in retreat to set up somewhere farther down the line. It becomes the duty of the few to sacrifice themselves for the safety of the many." The men accepted this duty but were happy when the signal came to follow their comrades.

The army arrived at Savage's Station, a large clearing in the forest of about 2,000 acres. This had been a storage place for the southern army which they had to abandon. A large supply of provisions and ammunition had been left behind. Some of the soldiers were put to work destroying this material. They were not equipped to take it with them and they did not want it to fall back in the hands of the enemy. It was an unforgettable sight as one pile of stores after

another caught fire.

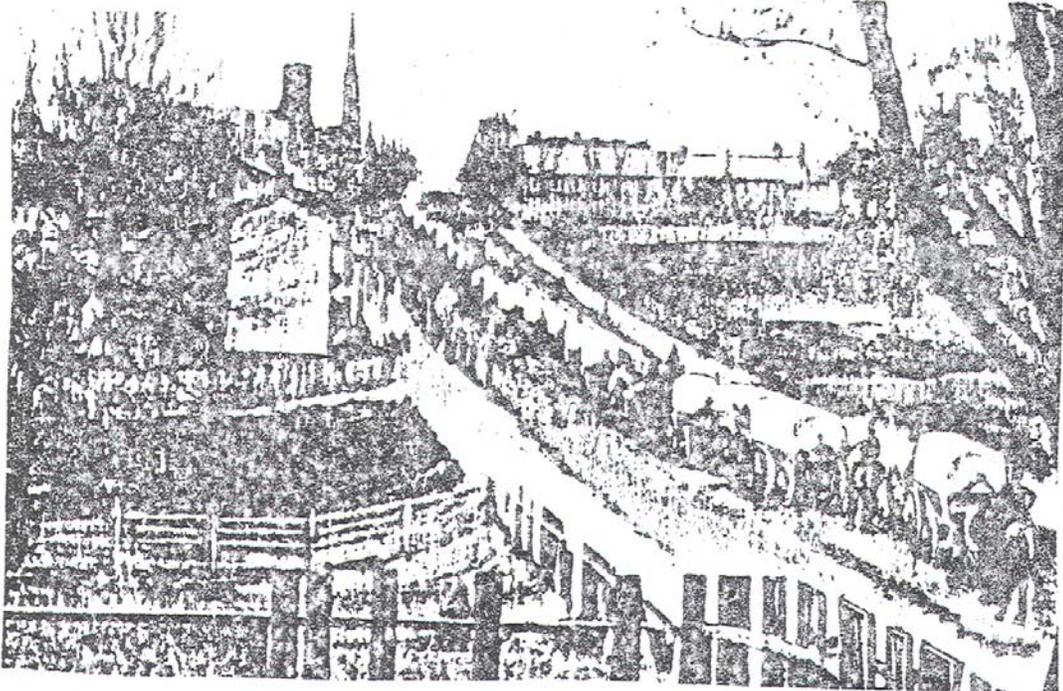
Because there were so many sick and wounded from the last battles, a general hospital was set up at the station. The doctors and medical aides did what they could to help these men but when it came time to move on, the men were told that unless they could march with the other soldiers they would be left behind. All the wounded tried to keep up, even those who had recently lost a limb.

Regretfully, in battle there was no time for special care. Most certainly, many soldiers lost an arm or leg when under other circumstances it could have been saved. When the limb was seriously injured, it was the practice of the surgeon to cut it off. The author of the memoir recalled one such incident which had a different ending.

"Philip Smith of Co. F. of the 33rd had a severe wound through an elbow at the battle at Golden's farm. As the surgeon at Savage Station prepared to cut off his arm, Smith resisted. He was forced on the operating table. Something happened and the surgeons had to leave the hospital tent, momentarily. Smith jumped up and fled.

"His arm was swollen and very painful but four days later he arrived at Harrison's Landing where the army had set up a base. He got on board one of the transports with his wound still undressed. He was taken to Baltimore and put in the general hospital. The doctors informed him that if he did not have his arm cut off, he wouldn't live 10 days."

Smith said, "No., then I will die with two arms." The surgeons refused to dress the wound but a few days later another doctor looked at the arm and noted that 'quite possibly the soldier would recover without having



A wagon train of the northern army entering Fredericksburg

his arm removed. The wound was now dressed. Although the soldier still endured much pain and fever, he fully recovered and saved his right arm.

The army reached Hannon's Landing on July 4. They found it was a very unhealthy place. The water was so bad, fish died. Many men became sick. Wells were dug and conditions began to improve.

On July 8, President Lincoln accompanied by General McClellan made a surprise visit to the camp. He was welcomed with a salute of 32 guns. He reviewed the various commands. As he rode along the lines and saw the thinned ranks and the torn and tattered flags, he showed much emotion.

As the days passed, the southern soldiers began forming on the opposite side of the river. They started shooting at various areas

or the camp. One of the gun boats belonging to the northern army returned the fire and soon drove them away. Two men were killed and 12 wounded in the attack. The next morning, 800 troops crossed the river and burned the buildings and cut down the protective trees.

Orders came from Washington to leave the base. Government officials did not consider it a successful route to Richmond which was the goal. As the men retreated, wooden guns and straw sentinels were set in place to fool the enemy.

As the men continued their march the regiment reached Yorktown. Passing through the village the men camped near a grave yard where soldiers from Washington's Army were buried. When they reached Fortress Monroe the men boarded steamers and sailed to Alexandria.



Sap Rollers, a protective measure used in the Civil War.

Battle of Antietam
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862

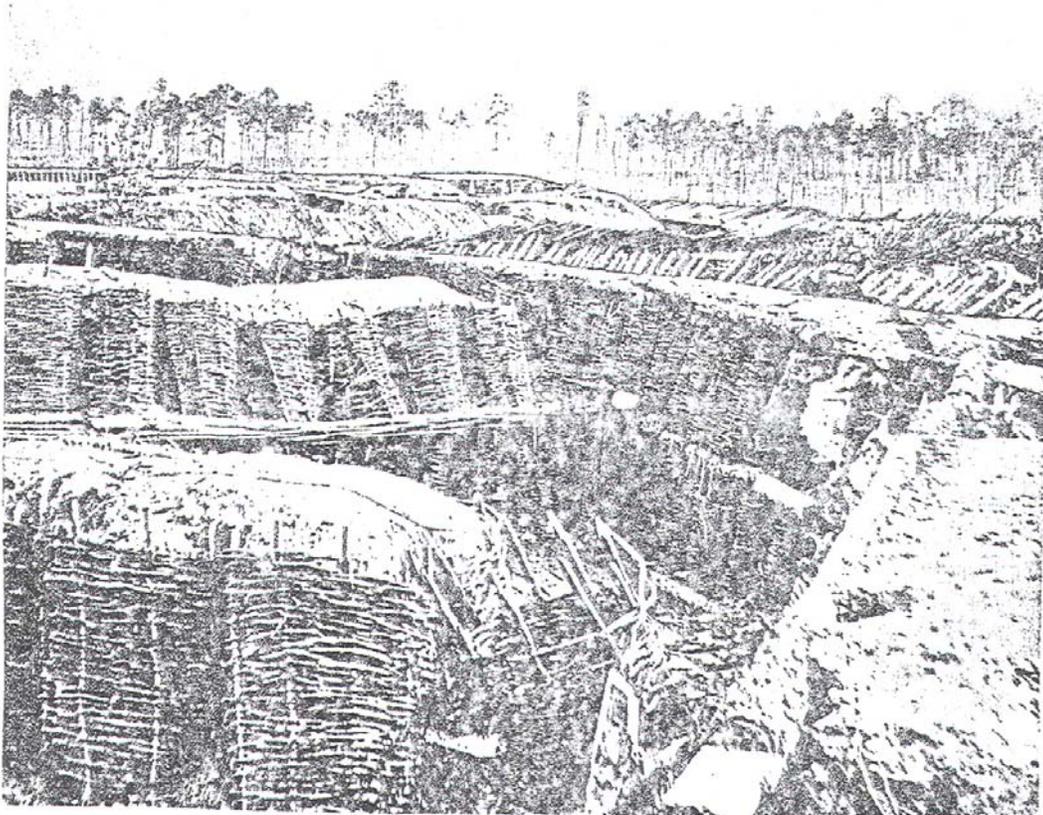
At the battle of Antietam, 30 members of the 33rd were killed or wounded. Sgt. Major George W. Bassett was shot through the head after he carried Lt. Mix from the field. Mix had been seriously wounded through the thigh.

The author of the memoir described the scene. "While the battle is on the bullets are flying and one is caught up in the glory of war. But when the shooting stops and one takes a survey of what has happened, all one can experience is shock- full force."

In approaching a small grove of trees, one sees that the trees have been cut to pieces by shells. Close by are the remains of farm houses, destroyed by the guns. Near the adjoining barn are several dead animals, killed in their stalls or in the pastures while they grazed.

"All along the way are the men: dead and wounded. Scattered over a space of about four miles are men with uniforms of blue and grey with all the mutilations which the human body can endure.

"A southern boy, severely wounded begs that they cut off his leg. He wants no more of war and of being



Gabions, fraises (sharpened stakes) and abatis used to protect the lines, in other words Sap Rollers.

forced to fight against his beloved Flag. He knows that he would be sent out again. "

A little farther lies a northern soldier with his leg cut off by the shots. He appears happy, knowing he would soon be going back home to his family. Next to him, another young man in blue who would never move again. The look of death is in his eyes.

The men had to pick their way carefully to avoid trampling upon the prostrate forms. As they passed, people began arriving to bury the dead.

The northern army's loss at Antietam was 11,426. Southern casualties were not disclosed, at least not at the time of the battle

Now came a time of rest and rebuilding the resources of the army. The base camp was established at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. The dead were buried, the injured taken to hospitals and the captured to prisons. Many southern farmers returned home to harvest the few crops that they had managed to plant in the spring.

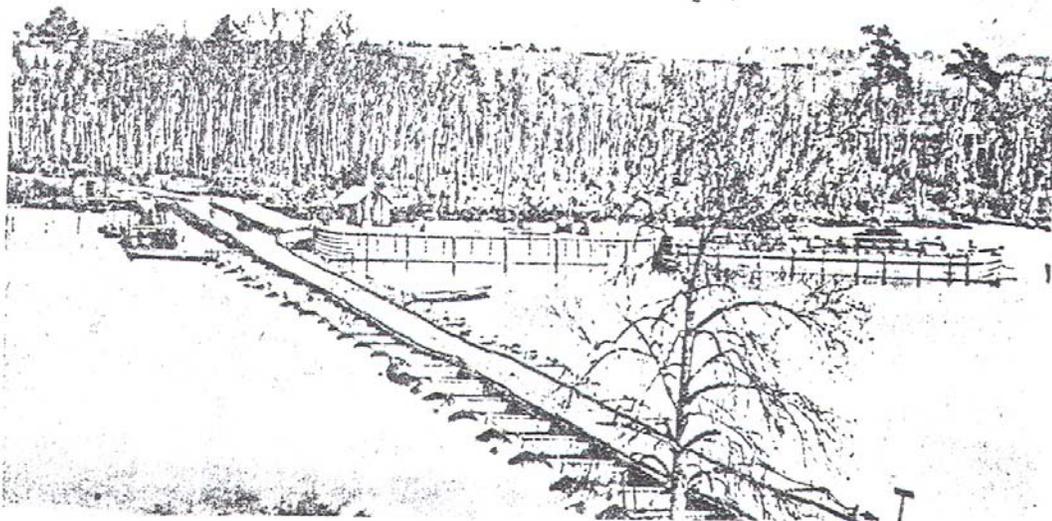
On October 24, a detachment of the 50th Engineers from New York arrived to build a bridge 16 miles below Harper's Ferry. It would be 1,500 feet long with 60 pontoons. Many Seneca County men were in the 50th and the two regiments probably spent a few happy hours together.

While the main army remained at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg, Col. Taylor and Lieut. Corning had to return to New York State to recruit more men. They brought back about 200 to replace those killed and wounded. When the officers returned, the army began to move farther into Virginia.

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This is the type of bridge built by the men of the 50th Engineers.

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The first battle of Fredericksburg was on Saturday Dec. 13. It was immense. Gen. Robert E. Lee had 300 guns in position and 100,000 men. General Burnside who had replaced Gen. McLellan had nearly the same number of guns and 130,000 men, but in the end there was no winner. For nine hours the 33rd was stationed on an open plain exposed to the cross fire of hundreds of hostile cannon, unprotected by shelter. The enemy was concealed in the forest and rifle pits.

That battle too came to pass and Christmas was spent at White Oak Church which became a winter camp. The weather through that time was warm and pleasant.

Several promotions took place at White Oak Church camp. G. Murray Guion of Seneca Falls was promoted from captain of Co. A. of the 33rd to Lt. Colonel of the 148th regiment. Second Lt. J. Marshall Guion of Co. H. resigned. Pryce W. Bailey of Co. A. was promoted from 2nd to 1st Lt.; Thomas H. Sibbalds of Co. A. from 1st Sgt to 2nd Lt. and Richard Curran to first assistant surgeon.

On January 20 there was another forward movement. The rains came and continued for several days and 137,000 men were stalled in mud. Wagons were mired up to the hubs and left along the roadside. Ammunition trains upset and supply wagons were stuck fast in clay. A barrel of whiskey thrown off a wagon to lighten the load was soon discovered by a group of men who then helped to lighten the weight of the barrel by drinking its contents.

The storming of Fredericksburg Heights on Sunday, May 4, 1863 was the start of a two week battle in

many officers and men were hurt and killed. At Salem Heights the fighting was so fierce that the woods caught fire and wounded soldiers from both sides died in the fire.

The 33rd regiment was a sad sight. Two weeks before 550 men had marched out to meet the enemy; less than 300 now returned. Northern losses in the last seven-day campaign was nearly 16,000, about 4,000 more than in the December battle.

Casualties for the southern army was about 12,000 and included the death of Stonewall Jackson. While out in the field with other officers, Jackson was fired upon when they were mistaken for Union troops.

At the end of the battle of Fredericksburg, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill in his report on May 7, had special praise for the 33rd and gave special mention to Lt. Pryce W. Bailey.

On May 13, the 33rd was dismissed and prepared to return home. After saying goodbye to the other regiments such as the New York 49th and Maine 7th with whom they had served through all the campaigns, they were put aboard a small steamer and taken to Washington. There they were put aboard a special train for Elmira and then by steamer, taken to Geneva.

There they were greeted with the thunder of artillery mingled with the chimes of all the church bells.

The regiments had left two years before at Elmira with about 900 men. About 350 returned at this time. Two hundred had been killed and wounded just at Fredericksburg and Chancellorville.

On June 2, 1863, the regiments gathered for one last time at Camp Swift. As the men stood in front of the barracks they were mustered out of service by companies and the 33rd

passed into history.

Despite the hardship and injuries these men had endured, the majority of them re-enlisted into another regiment within a short time. Many of the 33rd went into Co. K. of the First Veterans Calvary of which Capt. Robert Brett was in charge and Col. Robert Taylor was the commander. Another regiment to which they joined was the 148th with J. Murray Guion as Lt. Colonel. They had great faith in their officers and stuck to them throughout the war.

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MEN OF THE 33RD

There were about 220 men in the three companies A, C and K of the 33rd regiment who signed up in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. About one fourth of these were not local residents. The only time their names appear are in these enlistment papers for the 33rd regiment. They probably came from neighboring counties to sign up.

In the adjutant general reports there are a number of men who were listed as deserters. It is a shame that such records were not corrected in later years. Possibly some of the men did desert but no where near as many as are listed in these reports.

In researching some of those who were from Seneca County, one finds they returned here and lived here for the rest of their lives. This would not have been the case if they had been deserters.

Another group of men might show up on an 1850 or 1860 census in Seneca County or in the 1862 business directory. He is missing after the war. Possibly many of these men settled somewhere else after the war. Many of these men are listed as having been released because of disabilities. It is quite possible that some of these men and also some of those marked as deserters, died in the service and were buried in such places as Antietam or Fredericksburg, where it would have been quite difficult to keep accurate records of the men who died in battle.

One of the men who did not return to Seneca County after the war was Peter Roach who helped save many of his comrades by throwing the shell away from the ditch.

Among those who did not return after the war were: Dennis Sullivan George T. Smith, William J. Thayer. Thomas Clancy who applied for citizenship in Seneca Falls on May 4, 1861 and enlisted on May 18. Paul Martell, when he enlisted on April 30, 1861 in Ovid, said he was 32. The 1860 census for Ovid showed Paul Martell, 50, shoemaker; born in France. He did not return to this area and was discharged for disability at Camp Griffin which was the first camp for the 33rd.

John Hinman, born 1831 in Germany was released at the hospital. In 1861 the town clerk in Waterloo noted it was believed that he was dead and his mother received his pension.

Those who were wounded in the

second major battle at Antietam or Maryland's Heights were: John Walsh, George T. Covert, George W. Durham, John Edwards, James D. Gunn, Richard Mangan, Elijah Johnson Rice and others.

Jacob Kline was wounded at Antietam, recuperated and later was discharged because of wounds received at York Run. An interesting aspect regarding Mr. Kline is that his wife Mary Jane Kline was a nurse in the Civil War. Quite possible that this was the couple for whom they had the wedding celebration.

Among those wounded at Fredericksburg were: William F. Hecker, Irwin P. Humphrey, David Lawrence, William H. Alexander, William Pow who received a gun shot wound in his lung and Archibald B. Randolph who later lived in Detroit.

There were two William Moran/Morrin's from Waterloo who served in the 33rd. One of these men was wounded at Maryland Heights and died a few months later. The other returned to Waterloo and lived on North St., now Wright Ave. He died in 1909 and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. Unknown which of these two was the soldier mentioned in the memoir.

Richard Van Dusen of Seneca Falls was in Co. A. He was discharged for disability the day after Christmas, 1862., at White Oak Church. He was dead by January 16, 1863, according to his gravestone in Restvale Cemetery.

John and Franklin Wunderlin of Fayette, sons of Matthias and Pauline were tailors. They both were among those who enlisted when Colonel Taylor returned up

north to recruit men to replace those that had been killed and injured. John had his leg shot off at Fredericksburg. Franklin was transferred to the 49th regiment and was later wounded at Spotsylvania.

Among those taken prisoner at Fredericksburg were: Thomas McGraw, Daniel O'Neil, John O'Neil, Daniel P. Miller of Lodi; Isaac Conley, William Proudfoot, of Seneca Falls; Richard Ridley and Alexander Shirley of Waterloo. Henry Van Zile was taken prisoner at Savage Station and remained a prisoner for two months before he was exchanged.

Joseph Stead was in the 33rd and then in the First Veterans Cavalry. In 1890 Joseph Stead was still in Seneca County. but regrettably, he was lived at the county poor house

Patrick Colf/Caulf was one of those listed as a deserter. According to the adjutant report he enlisted at Seneca Falls and deserted two months later at Elmira. According to his discharged filed in the Seneca County clerk's office, he also served in the First regiment of Cavalry and was discharged in July 1865. No mention is made of his service with the 33rd in either his discharge or the 1890 census.

His obituary in the Seneca Falls newspaper reads, Patrick Caulf, killed by the trains, Aug. 9, 1898, 70, while walking on the track. His wife was killed by an engine about the same place, two years before.

Following is a list of some of the men of the 33rd who died in service. The greatest number died of disease which was the case for most of the regiments.

JOHN W. MELLE, 39 of Seneca Falls died of disease at White

Oak Church camp, Dec. 21, 1862. He only appeared in the 1862 business directory in Seneca Falls.

THOMAS MURPHY, died at Deer Spring, Md. Nov. 2, 1862 of dysentary. He was born in Ireland in 1824, the son of Thomas and Ann and he was married.

WILLIAM NILES, son of George of Seneca Falls, 21, enlisted July 5, 1861 and died of disease just three days later in the hospital in Elmira.

EZRA ODELL, 23, enlisted at Waterloo, in Co. C. and died of disease the following July. He was a lock tender and the son of Archibald and Eliza.

PIERRE OTRINS/OUTRY, 37, died at Camp Griffin, Feb. 10, 1862. He was born in Germany in 1824 and was buried at Fort Ethan Allen.

MILTON W. BISHOP, of Co. A. died in the hospital at Philadelphia, July 3, 1862

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, son of John H. and Margaret, of Fayette, was born in Troy NY. He was discharged on Dec. 4, 1862 and died Dec. 21. He was buried in Fayette.

JACOB STUART, of Co. H. 39, enlisted at Ovid. he died of disease, Oct. 20, 1862 at camp near Hagerstown, Md. There is a stone for him in Union Cemetery, Ovid but unknown whether he was buried there.

EUGENE A. VINCENT, 19, enlisted May 1, 1861 at Waterloo was a sergeant in Co. H. died at Columbia Hospital, Washington. Aug. 19, 1861.

DAVID WOODS, of Co. A. died in the hospital in Washington, Oct.

2, 1862.

TRUMAN WOOLEGGE, born Aug. 24, 1832 in Martinsburgh, son of William and Caroline died at Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1862 of chronic diarrhea.

CHRISTIAN DILLMAN, of Co. C. died in a Baltimore hospital Oct. 2, 1862. He was born in Germany in 1819 and was married.

JAMES D. FOLWELL, son of Nathan W. 22, of Romulus, died of disease, Aug. 15, 1862 in a New York hospital.

GEORGE A. LANGDON 23, in Co. C died of disease Feb. 5, 1862, shortly after he had been promoted to corporal. He recorded a will at Camp Griffin where he died, and listed his mother Cornelia M. of Southington, Conn, now wife of Reuben Jones, two brothers, Oren H. a seafaring man and Theodore, a volunteer who was buried at Waterloo.

Others who died of disease were: George Clark, James Hayes, John Hulse, Oliver Kelchner, or Kelner, John Kiley, Benjamin Lloyd, Michael Murphy, all of Seneca Falls; Peter Quinn, of Lodi; Eugene W. Davis of Ovid and Mark Roberts of Waterloo.

Those men who were killed in action at Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862 were: Louis Witt or Wilt, Frank Reynolds and Charles Seigfred. Witt was born 1835 in Germany and was married. The town clerk's report noted that the family received \$2 a week relief. Charles was the son of Aaron Seigfred, a brick mason.

Amos Cross, one of the Cross brothers for whom the GAR post in Seneca Falls was named, died on Nov. 11, 1862 at Harrison's Landing.

Among those who died at Frederickburg were:

Charles Rossiter, one of the lieutenants of the regiments. He was from

Rochester and was 21 when he enrolled.

Peter Riley of Co. C., born in Oswego 1828, married. He was a boat builder in Waterloo.

GEORGE ROGERS Of Co. C. son of James, innkeeper and farmer of Fayette

GEORGE WELLS of Seneca Falls with a Civil War stone in Restvale

MICHAEL CARROLL of Co. K. son of James and Mary, buried in Restvale.

ANDREW J. CLARK, of Co. A. born New Hampshire, left five children

JAMES MARTIN, of Co. C. born in Waterloo, son of Joseph and Mary.

WILLIAM PEASLEY, of Co. C. born 1840 in Canada, son of Hiram and Mary Agnes.

GEORGE RAEGER, of Co. C. born 1844 in Germany, son of George and Henrietta, Name also listed as Rager

WILLIAM G. COOK, of Co. C. born in Fayette, 1842, son of George and Matilda. Sometime before Fredericksburg he had been taken prisoner and spent some time in Libby Prison before being released. He then rejoined his regiment.

Some of these men died on the field while others died within a few days in the hospital.

A final group of men to be recognized are a number of those on whom there is a complete biography.

PATRICK MC GRAW the man who organized the group which became Company K of the 33rd. He was born in County Down, Ireland, June

16, 1824. At 17 he enlisted in the 89th regiment of English Infantry. He served in Canada, three years and then in England, Ireland and Scotland for 11 more. He came to the United States in the winter of 1853 and settled in Seneca Falls.

He enrolled at Seneca Falls, at 36. He lived at 77 Bridge St. He and his wife Ann Meath had eight sons and one daughter. Ann McGraw died in 1889 and her will indicated her husband was deceased. There is a Civil War marker for him in Restvale Cemetery but no dates are on the stone.

GEORGE MURRAY GUION was born June 28, 1836 in Meriden, Conn. He enlisted as a private was with the formation of Company A. he was made captain. On Sept. 17, 1862 he was appointed Lt. Colonel of the 148th regiment. and served until Petersburg. After this campaign his health failed and he had to resign. He was wounded twice: on Sept. 17, 1862 at Antietam and at Petersburg, June 15, 1864. He was promoted to colonel on Oct. 25, 1863. He was later brevetted general.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John M. Guion who was rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Seneca Falls. He was a druggist before the war. He was still in Seneca Falls in 1890 but shortly thereafter he moved to Chicago and there to Colorado Springs, Colo. where he died on Nov. 9, 1910 at 74.

CHESTER HARRISON COLE, born Oct. 3, 1828 in LeRay, Jefferson Co. enlisted at Waterloo as private in Co. C. was appointed lieutenant and when John Aikens resigned at Camp Griffin, he was named captain of the company. He was the son of Benjamin Cole and was a farmer before the war. He was severely wounded in the thigh at Maryland Heights but later returned to the regiment. In Waterloo he was also listed as a boat builder.

He died at the age of 50 in 1876. His wife Sarah died in 1877. They had two sons named Charles, and an un-named infant, all died very young, all buried together in Maple Grove Cemetery.

MICHAEL CARAHER, enlisted at 27 in Co. K. He was born April 18 1831 in Ireland. He was wounded slightly at Antietam and in the 1890 census noted that he had lost the hearing in his ear while in the service.

He was a boiler maker. He and his wife Catharine White had four children, two boys, James and Frank, two girls, Anna and Mary. He died in Seneca Falls, Sept. 24, 1908.

ROBERT JARDINE the son of William and Agnes was 19 when he enlisted in Co. A. He was born in Scotland He was captured on May 4, 1863 at Chancellorsville and was paroled 11 days later. He was a blacksmith after the war. He and his wife Jane lived on Garden St. in Seneca Falls. Their family included four boys and one girl. Robert Jardine died Feb. 18, 1891.

EDWIN J. TYLER, was born in Onondaga County, April 1, 1828, the son of Oren Tyler, an early miller and land speculator of Seneca Falls. Edwin became a merchant in Seneca Falls by the age of 18. In 1847 he left the area and sailed around the Horn to California. The voyage took nearly 10 months. He returned to Seneca Falls in 1851 and went back into business until the war.

He as appointed first lieutenant of Company A. and served as adjutant of the regiment. With the promotion of George M. Guion to Lt. Colonel, Tyler was named captain of Company A.

He did not remain long in This area but went first to Canada and later to the southern section of the United States trying to establish himself in various business enterprises. Early in 1869 he moved to Milwaukee, Wisc. Shattered in mind and body from his army service and work, On Oct. 18, 1870, he knelt beside his bed and shot himself. He and his wife, Mary E. Cole, who died in 1889 are buried in Restvale Cemetery.

JOSEPH WARREN HENDRICKS, who with Peter Roach threw out the shell was born in Seneca County March 8, 1836, the son of Charles and Lovina. He was wounded at Antietam and again in the second battle of Fredericksburg. At that time his left arm was amputated. According to the 1890 census he was also a prisoner of war.

After the war he was a constable and later was a grocer and justice of the peace in Bearytown. He died in 1901. He and his wife Susan Emerick are buried in Fayette Rural Cemetery.

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A BONAFAIDE CASTLE

Castles are usually associated with Central Europe, but once upon a time, just across the town line of Lodi, in Schuyler County, there was a castle, or at least an honest to goodness mansion.

An international lawyer of Paris and New York at one time visited this area. Count Arthur Valois was so taken with the scenery along Seneca Lake at North Hector, he had a manion built along the lake. It was built about 1909 and its 23 rooms were filled with rare antiques from France.

Valois was a naturalized American Citizen and spent several summers at his Seneca Lake residence. He died in Paris on April 13, 1915, age, 70

The mansion was purchased in 1913

by Joseph Holt of Bronxille,
and later became the property
of his son John Holt.

No evidence of the castle remains
except the name. North Hector was
renamed Valois.

The castle was completely
destroyed by fire on May 21, 1932.
The loss was estimated at \$
\$60,000. No fire department
was called because there was
no way to get fire engines
to the buildings.

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LADIES OF TYRE WHO VOTED IN THE FIRST ELECTION

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Belle Anderson | Lela Anderson | Minnie Anderson |
| Gertrude Babcock | Helen M. Braden | Jennie Bastian |
| Ida Babcock | Emma Burgdorf | Eva Bates |
| Eva Bartlett | Delia Babcock | Florence Babcock |
| Carrie Banks | Bertha Bentley | Jane E. Bishop |
| Zora Bates | Cora Bravat | Emma Babcock |
| Jennie Burgdorf | Jessie Bishop | Lottie Bishop |
| Margaret Bullock | Janette Brownell | |
| Pearl Clark | Ella Conley | Annie Clark |
| Frances Converse | Celia Cappy | Inez M. Chalker |
| Nora L. Chalker | Clara Compson | Etta Cole |
| Bertha Culver | Elizabeth Crane | Bessie Chalker |
| Grace M. Chalker | Lina Chalker | Alice Cappy |
| Wanda Clark | Josephine Carver | Permelia Crane |
| Mary E. Crane | Jane T. Chalker | |
| Bertha Decker | Nellie Dickerson | Aria Decker |
| Julia Delelys | Elizabeth Dickerson | Bertha Decker |
| Edith Du Bois | Ruth M. Dives | Grace Dickerson |
| Bertha Dawson | Martha Dutcher | |
| Ella English | | |
| Louise Feiock | Mildred Fuller | Lottie Ferris |
| Mary Goodwin | Bessie Griggs | Adelia Griggs |
| Christina Hasbrouck | Mary Halsey | Carrie D. Hill |
| Elizabeth Hill | | |
| Alice Irland | Catherine Jewell | Jennie Jeffrey |
| Alice Johnson | | |
| Sarah E. Jeffrey | Mary Kline | Margaret Kear |
| Letitia Kennedy | Grace Kline | |
| Sadie Kelly | Helen Lyon | Sarah Little |
| Carrie Lamb | Dorothy Lawrence | |
| Emma Leigh | Emily B. Metcalf | Augusta Mitchell |
| Catherien Mulchay | Anna Malchoff | Margaret W. Marsh |
| Lula Munson | Elizabeth Morehouse | Alice Miller |
| Blanche Mitchell | Cynthia Metcalf | Maude Mitchell |
| Eva Meade | Clara Marriott | |
| Mary Morehouse | Olive Nichols | Ada Nearpass |
| Nellie Nearpass | Ida O'Conner | |
| Nellie Olin | | |
| Mabel Payne | | |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| May Reed | Bertha M. Robertson | Sarah Roemer |
| Gertrude Rosecrans | Lizzie Raymer | |
| Nettie Schoonmaker | Mae Stevenson | Louise Strong |
| Myrtie Syron | Jennie Shuster | Theora Stevenson |
| Aimee D. Schoonmaker | Anna Strong | Martha Stevenson |
| Mary Smith | Linnei J. Sperry | Jessie Stevenson |
| May Strong | Dorothy Strong | Ella Simms |
| Clara Seekell | Josephine Stevenson | Maude Sutterby |
| Mary Traver | Emma Townsend | Josephine Townsend |
| Vernelia Van Riper | Nellie Van Arsdale | Amy J. Van Cleef |
| Parthenia Van Cleef | Rachel Van Horn | Elizabeth Van Buskirk |
| Mary Van Horn | | |
| Mable Warburton | Jane White | Nora Westbrook |
| Ida Westbrook | Jennie Westbrook | Margaret Weaver |
| Carrie Worden | Nettie White | Winifred Westbrook |
| Helen Westbrook | Josephine Weaver | Mabel Westbrook |
| Edith Walden | Elnora Wolfe | |
| Mable Young | Dora Youry | |

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THE VALIENT

D. SAMUEL J. LE CASSE, 90, former Romulus in Nashua, N. Hamp. 9/19/1987. There five years, born Cohoes, NY. in US Army, WWI, bur. Holy Cross

D. JOHN T. CASAMASSIMA, SF. in Auburn, 9/10/1987, born Seneca Falls, buried Auburn, Veteran of army in WWII.

D. EDO SCATTAGLIA, 71, of Queene, 9/25/1987. Born Seneca Falls, 10/3/1915, son Nicholas and Josephine, Veteran of WWII.

D. JOHN A. BRADY, 74, 10/11/1987, Seneca Falls, son of John J. and Mabel Clark, local business man, owner Brady and Son, Insurance Agency. Bur. St. Columkille.

D, DANIEL R. MC LAUGHLIN, Ovid, 34, of injuries in auto accident, 10/14/1987. Born Seneca Falls, son of Walter L. and Clara, Served in Vietnam in US Army. Buried Lakeview Cemeter, Interlaken

D. STANLEY L. WAGNER, of Route 414, Lodi, 94, 10/24/1987, buried Valois. Born Baltimore, Md. son of William H. and Lucy Belle Moore Wagner.

A Sgt. in Co. L, 108th infantry in US Army during World War, I

D. HOWARD D. CROWTHER, 51, of St. Lawton, Okla. former Romulus, died 10/26/1987, Born Romulus Retired from US Army, served in Vietnam.

D. RALPH I. SMITH, 64, of Waterloo died 10/27/1987, buried Restvale. Born Waterloo, 4/19/1923, son of Richard and Maggie Guino Smith, An airforce veteran of WWII.

D. RICHARD J. SABATINE, 62, died 11/1/1987, Waterloo. Born Waterloo, Veteran of Korean conflict. Buried St. Mary's Cemetery.

D. PETER ODOMIROK, 74, of Ovid, died 11/2/1987, buried Hastings-on-Hudson, NY. Born yonkers, son of Nikita and Sadie Odomirok, veteran of WWII.

D. GERALD R. MC GUANE, 53, 11/6/1987. Buried St. Mary's Cemetery. Born in Waterloo. Served in Korea with the US Army.

D. AMBROSE COOK, SR. 62, of Penn Yan, died 11/7/1987. Buried Penn Yan Born Greensboro, N. Car. 9/30/1925, (son of Lester and Mary Donahue Cook

. A former resident of Waterloo, was in the US Navy in WWII.

D. PAUL J. RYAN, 82 of Willard died 11/7/1987, buried Holy Cross. Born Willard, son of James and Martha Tierney Ryan. In US Army in WWII, business officer at Willard Psychiatric Center for 41 years.

D. THEODORE P. FLOCK, SR. 69 of Seneca Falls, died 11/11/1987, buried St. Columkille Cem. Born 12/22/1917 in Wading River, NY, son of John and Felicia Stasko Flock. He was a WWII Army veteran.

D. WILLIAM L. LONG, 81, of 41 E. Wright Ave., 11/15/1987. He was born in Phelps and was supervisor of the Town of Waterloo for many years. He was chairman of the board in 1957-61-64 and 65. He was also village clerk and trustee. Buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

D. RALPH SANTPIETRO, 68 of Seneca Falls, 11/20/1987, buried St. Columkille Cemetery. Born Seneca Falls, 11/13/1919, son of Ralph and Louise DeStefano Santpietro. He was a US Army veteran of WWII.

D. RAYMOND GRIFA, SR, 72, ow Waterloo, 11/23/1987, buried St. Mary's Cemetery. He was born in Brazil, 5/8/1915, son of Matthew and Yolanda Venturini Grifa and was an army veteran of WWII.

D. JOSEPH A. GILROY, 62, Waterloo, 11/24/1987, buried St. Mary's. Born 5/12/1925 in Brooklyn, son of Frank and Ellen Knott Gilroy. A navy veteran of WWII, he was a chrter member of the Sampston Boot group .

D. WILBUR E. SHAFFER, 76, former Lodi and Groton died 12/2/1987 at Veterans Administration Hospital in Syracuse, buried Lodi. Born 7/19/1911 in New Albany, Pa., son of Irving and Fannie Beckhorn Shaffer. He was an air force veteran of WWII.

D HUBERT EDWIN COBURN, JR. 69, of Seneca Falls, died 12/2/1987. Born Erie, Pa. 8/13/1918, son of Hubert E. and Olga Haas Coburn, he was in the US Army in WWII.

D. FRANK C. SPIES, 63 of Seneca Falls, died 12/5/1987 and is buried in St. Columkille Cemetery Born Jersey City, N.J. 11/13/1924 the son of Frank and Helen Gibson Spies, he was a US Navy veteran of WWII.

D. RICHARD E. VAN DAMME, SR. 52 of Waterloo, died 12/4/1987 in a Pittsburg, Pa. hospital. He was born in Canandaigua, 10/17/1935, son of Alphonsuse and Blanche Van Damme. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

D. HENRY G. KARLSEN, 71, of Ovid died 10/4/1987, buried Union Cemetery. Born Varick, son of Christian and Mary Petersen Karlsen he was a veteran of the US Navy

D. JAMES P. BALDASSARI, JR. 67, of Seneca Falls died 12/12/1987. Burial in St. Columkille. He was born in Seneca Falls, 12/21/1919, son of James P. Sr. and Mary Mathres. He was a U.S Navy Veteran of WWII.

D. JACK E. KEARNS, 77, of Willard, died 12/12/1987, buried in Holy Cross Cemetery. He was born in Syracuse, son of John and Leona Ray Kearns. He was a veteran of WWII, with the Distinguished Flying Cross.