

Clay Evans, Commissioner of Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions; Francis H. Swan, paymaster, retired, Brookline, Massachusetts; Daniel G. George, alias William Smith, Hampstead, Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

He gives the following as dead: William B. Cushing, John Woodman, Barnard Harley, Lorenzo Deming, Richard Hamilton, Henry Wilkes.

The other names called for are not on file.

Another list furnished to the writer by the Hon. E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, gives a little variation from the first list by the following entry in regard to one of the names: Edward P. Horton, or Edward J. Houghton, or William Hoftman. The following information also accompanied the latter list.

Admiral Porter says: "The bodies of Acting Master's Mate Woodman and Fireman Higgins floated on shore near Plymouth, and



DANIEL G. GEORGE.

it was a great satisfaction to know that only two of Cushing's comrades lost their lives in this desperate venture.

“Paymaster Francis H. Swan, now pay-inspector, retired, resides in Brookline, Massachusetts.”

To the Hon. F. A. Crandall, Assistant Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, the writer is indebted for valuable statistics from the public records in the Naval Department in Washington.

Some very interesting additional details concerning the sinking of the *Albemarle* has been obtained from surviving companions of Cushing in the *Albemarle* expedition.

Daniel G. George of Hampstead, New Hampshire, was an ordinary seaman on the United States sloop-of-war *Chicopee* in the spring of 1864, and the *Chicopee* was lying in *Albemarle* Sound when volunteers were called for to accompany Lieutenant Cushing upon the expedition against the *Albemarle*. George had already seen severe army service, and endured many

hardships, including wounds received in battle and imprisonment in Libby and Belle Isle, and in order to see naval service had exchanged names with one William Smith, a seaman, and so became one of the crew of the *Chicopee*. His request for permission to go with Cushing was granted by his captain, and he was an enthusiastic member of the little band of fifteen. After the explosion of the torpedo, and the discharge of the *Albemarle's* gun, George either jumped into the water, or was thrown out of the boat by the shock, but was discovered and captured while clinging to a log, and taken with the other prisoners to Plymouth, and afterward to Salisbury, where they remained until released at the end of the war.

John McDermaid of Rockford, Illinois, before mentioned, writes as follows in his description of the *Albemarle*, in which exploit he claims to have been in the launch with Cushing, although his name does not appear in either of the two official lists obtained for the writer from the Navy Department, giving the



JOHN McDERMAID.

Known as John McDonald on the Otsego. From
photograph taken in 1865.

names of the officers and men in the launch as those on file in the war records, nor in the list given by Cushing:

“Unknown to us the ram had been surrounded by a log boom, extended out from her hull fifteen or twenty feet. When this was discovered our little craft, going at her best, struck the boom head on, and crushed it down. The launch virtually leaping into the air, and almost entirely over it into the space beyond. Here was Cushing’s opportunity. Down went the torpedo bomb, quickly followed by a pull on the cord and upheaval of the ram and all else thereabouts and the work was done. There was little need of Cushing’s cry of ‘Save yourselves, boys!’ Those of us who were left were not tarrying to see what became of the ram, or launch, or anything else. I had already thrown off my cartridge box, cutlass and revolver, and now pulled out or jumped out of my shoes, and all else that I could while making for a point from which to reach the river. Our boat was fast sinking when I left her, with a leap into the dark waters. The cold water brought me to a speedy realization of my posi-