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HISTORY
OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH
REGIMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION, MARCHES, BATTLES,
TOILS, AND DANGERS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE REGIMENT,

FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR,

1861—1865.

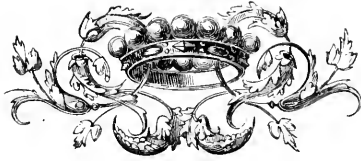
BY
KATE M. SCOTT.



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TO

The Memory of the Gallant Dead

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH,

WHO FELL IN BATTLE, OR DIED OF WOUNDS AND DISEASE, WHILE DEFENDING THE GLORIOUS CAUSE OF

LIBERTY AND THE UNION,

THIS HISTORY IS REVERENTLY INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR.





IN December, 1861, in response to a call from the officers of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for persons to volunteer to nurse the sick of that regiment, the writer, in company with Misses Ellen Guffey, Mary G. Fryer, and Mary P. Allen, joined the regiment at Camp Jameson, Virginia, and were enrolled as regimental nurses, where we did what lay in our power to aid the recovery of the many who were stricken down by disease; and, as far as in us lay, to soothe and comfort those who, letting go of life, went upon the long march that ended in the grave. With their cold hands in ours, their dying voices breathing loving messages to the dear ones at home, we saw them go down into the cold valley, one by one. It seemed terrible to us then, that they, so young, so buoyant, should die; but we know now that they, in obeying the call of the Great Captain who ordered them to his headquarters, were only the "advance guard" of the many who swelled the "death-roll" of our brave old regiment. Brave, noble boys, though you died in the hospital, ere you had "broken lance" with the enemy, you died none the less for your country, than did those of your comrades who went down in the storm of battle.

We remained with the regiment until the eve of their departure for the Peninsula, when, no provision being made for nurses, we returned home.

Knowing the officers and men of the regiment so well, was it any wonder that we followed them so closely in all their marches and battles, rejoicing over their triumphs, trembling at their danger, and mourning the death of every brave man, for as they fell in every battle, we felt that true and tried friends were leaving us? We followed the regiment with a careful eye, and kept up quite an extensive correspondence with its officers and our friends in the ranks, which has proved invaluable in the preparation of this work.

We have felt identified with the regiment, and when called upon to write this history of the part it so nobly sustained in the work of putting down the rebellion, while feeling our unfitness for the task, it was yet a source of pride and gratification to know that ours should be the pen that would place upon the annals of history the heroic deeds of the gallant One Hundred and Fifth.

The work has been a very laborious one, but we have been sustained and aided by the survivors and friends of the regiment, to whom we tender our thanks, especially to the friends of Colonels McKnight and Craig, Mrs. Colonel Greenawalt, Mrs. General Jameson, Colonels Duff, Redic, and Miller, Captains Hastings, Thompson, Craig, Reynolds, and Kelso, and Lieutenants Craig, Boyington, Shoaf, Evans, and McKown, and Dr. J. T. Stratton, for the use of letters, diaries, regimental papers, and other favors, and to other friends whose names we do not now recall.

A number of the officers do not appear in the biographical sketches, because of our inability to obtain data from which to write such a sketch. A few of these we could obtain no trace of, and others did not respond to our request for personal data. There are many deserving men in the ranks

worthy of special mention, and had the facts been brought to our notice, we should have gladly given them a place, though to attempt to chronicle *all* the brave deeds of the noble men of the One Hundred and Fifth, would be to fill another volume.

And now, in giving to the public the history of this, one of the bravest and best regiments that ever fought for freedom, we ask that all due allowance shall be made for the author, whose first attempt it is at book-making. We have tried to avoid mistakes, but some may have unavoidably crept in.

In laying it before you then, friends of the One Hundred and Fifth, we bring it as an offering to your bravery as soldiers, and as a regiment, proudly claiming the One Hundred and Fifth as *OUR REGIMENT*. Then to the survivors and friends of the old regiment we leave it. K. M. S.

BROOKVILLE, PA., December, 1876.







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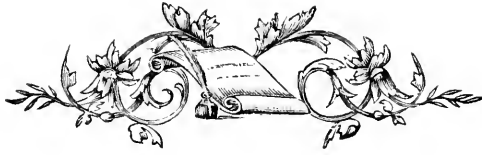
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PART I.
HISTORY.





HISTORY
OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT,
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

CHAPTER I.

THE THREE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN — ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANIES OF CAPTAINS MCKNIGHT AND WISE — DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT — PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN WISE — RETURN HOME.

WHEN the Southern Rebellion was inaugurated by the rebels firing upon Fort Sumter, on that memorable 12th of April, 1861, and the echoes of those guns, fired by traitorous hands against the Government of their country, were yet echoing and reverberating through the length and breadth of the land, the news of the outrage penetrated to the little "pine-clad" town of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Here, A. A. McKnight, a member of the Brookville bar and captain of a militia company called the "Brookville Rifles," had, immediately after the Presidential election in November, 1860, with a premonition of the gathering storm, begun to put his company on a war footing. Captain McKnight and his cousin, Albert C. Thompson, were, in reality two of the first recruiting officers for the war, having, during that winter,

made a trip to the southern part of the county, and at Punxsutawney recruited Corporal Steele, Bair, Depp, and others. But the dangers of war seeming to lessen, nothing more was done until the echoes from Sumter reached them, when Captain McKnight at once offered the services of his company to Governor Curtin, and on the 19th of April issued the following order :

“ARMORY OF BROOKVILLE RIFLES,
19th April, 1861.

“A. C. THOMPSON AND JOHN PEARSALL :

“You are ordered to notify the members of the ‘Brookville Rifles’ to repair to the Armory in Brookville on Monday, 22d April, at 10 o’clock A. M., prepared to march to the place of rendezvous assigned to volunteers from Western Pennsylvania.

A. A. MCKNIGHT.”

When the memorable 22d arrived, the ranks of the “Rifles” had swelled so rapidly that two companies were formed, Captain McKnight commanding one, and Captain W. W. Wise, also a member of the Brookville bar, who had aided very materially in recruiting the companies, was unanimously chosen to command the second company. On the day appointed, these companies, composed of the pride and valor of the county, started to the front, the whole country around turning out to see them off; and they left amid the tears and prayers of mothers, wives, sisters, friends, while the gray-headed fathers bid them a hearty “God-speed.”

They proceeded to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where they were assigned to the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Emley, and designated as Companies I and K. On the 24th of April, the same day that the regiment was organized, it was ordered to Camp Slifer, near Chambersburg, Pa., and June 7th moved to Greencastle, Maryland, and from thence to Williamsport, on the Potomac river. The companies comprised the following names, nearly all of which have been since gallantly written on the rolls of their country’s defenders :

Company I, Eighth Regiment, P. V.

<i>Captain.</i>	Covill, Sylvanus T.,	Kinley, Daniel,
Amor A. McKnight.	Clingensmith, Josiah,	Long, Thomas,
	Craig, Alfred S.,	Matson, Wilmarth,
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Craig, Joseph,	Moore, James H.,
1st. John Hastings,	Chittester, Niman,	Murphy, Joseph R.,
2d. Herman Kretz.	Coe, Daniel L.,	McCauley, Rob't T.,
	Clark, William T.,	McCullough, David R.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Cravener, Simon P.,	Moorehead, James,
1st. William J. Clyde,	Depp, Samuel W.,	McFadden, Levi,
2d. A. C. Thompson,	Darrow, John,	McFadden, Shannon,
3d. Abram M. Hall,	Dolphin, John,	McAninch, Elijah H.,
4th. Winfield S. Barr.	Elliott, John,	Ohls, George,
	Fox, Henry B.,	Osman, William,
<i>Corporals.</i>	Fails, Horace,	Prevo, John,
1st. Steele S. Williams,	Gilbert, John L.,	Pierce, William N.,
2d. Richard J. Espy,	Garrison, Lorenzo S.,	Pearsall, John W.,
3d. Calvin A. Craig,	Groover, Leonard A.,	Robinson, Robert J.,
4th. William J. Bair.	Gallagher, John S.,	Stivers, John,
	Gilmore, Robert,	Steck, Francis H.,
<i>Musicians.</i>	Hettrick, Geo. W.,	Spottswood, Thad. C.,
James L. Holliday,	Hibbler, Samuel,	Toye, William,
George A. Bowdish.	Hall, James,	Taylor, Alexander R.,
	Hall, Thomas L.,	Verbeck, Gustavus,
<i>Privates.</i>	Hart, Randall,	Warner, Robert,
Anderson, Samuel,	Hettrick, Paul,	Wachob, Joseph N.,
Black, Albert,	Henry, Robert A.,	Weaver, Amos,
Bryant, Fernando C.,	Henderson, Joseph B.,	Williams, Mark H.,
Bryant, Milo L.,	Jones, Jared,	White, Alexander C.,
Benner, Samuel,	Johnston, Wellington,	Warner, Hiram.
Bowdish, Joseph,		

Company K, Eighth Regiment, P. V.

<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Sergeants.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>
William W. Wise.	1st. Sam'l C. Arthurs,	1st. John M. Cummins,
	2d. John Coon,	2d. J. Potter Miller,
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	3d. Benj. F. Lerch,	3d. Charles J. Wilson,
1st. John C. Dowling,	4th. Orlando H. Brown.	4th. Franklin Reas.
2d. Wilson Keys.		

Musicians.

David Dickey,
James Campbell.

Privates.

Adams, William,
Armstrong, Sidney,
Bates, David,
Bell, Rowan M.,
Burge, Lafayette,
Baum, Edward H.,
Baldwin, James,
Baird, Thomas,
Baldwin, David,
Blose, Darius,
Clark Asa M.,
Clark, Franklin W.,
Christie, Andrew,
Coon, Samuel H.,
Coon, Charles B.,
Crosby, George W.,
Confer, William P.,
Carrier, Isaac,

Dibler, Lewis,
Dibler, Benjamin,
Dowling James C.,
Deacon John B.,
Flick, Christopher D.,
Goup, Lewis,
George, William,
Gaffield, Ward,
Hawthorne, Henry,
Hawthorne, George,
Hadden, Archibald,
Hawley, Benjamin,
Keck, Peter,
Love, Andrew,
Logan, James W.,
May, Samuel,
McAninch, Hiram,
McAninch, Harvey,
Mitchell, Alex. H.,
Mitchell, Samuel H.,
Neal William,
Parsons, Judson J.,
Porter, David,

Porter, George,
Page, Henry,
Riggs, Burdett,
Rhodes, Daniel,
Rumbarger, Franklin,
Robinson, James,
Rankin, Adam A.,
Smathers, William,
Shugart, Addis M.,
Swineford, Salumiel,
Swineford, David,
Sheets, William W.,
Shaffer, Chauncy,
Taylor, David L.,
Taylor, Philip P.,
Van Overbeck, Fran'n,
Weldon, Barton B.,
Wilson, Samuel,
Watson James H.,
Whiteman, Francis M.
Woods, Oliver,
Young, William E.,
Young, Stephen R.

The three months' campaign, although termed a "holiday affair," was of great benefit to the men, as it made them acquainted with the hardships and deprivations of camp life, and gave them a foretaste of the drilling they must undergo to become good soldiers. The Eighth Regiment saw no active service; the only thing of moment that occurred to our two companies was the transfer of Captain W. W. Wise to the regular army. Captain Wise was an old soldier, having served under General Scott in Mexico. On account of his experience in the field, as well as his intelligence, quick perception, and cool and dauntless bearing, he was selected to make a reconnoissance into the enemy's lines at Harper's Ferry. This he succeeded in doing, and visited all their camps, gaining such valuable information, that, upon reporting at Washington

city, he was tendered a captaincy in the regular army, as a recognition of the valuable and hazardous services he had performed. This he at once accepted, and was assigned to the command of Company I, Fifteenth United States Infantry, a regiment that did such gallant service in the West, and where, on the 31st of December, 1862, at the hard-fought battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Captain Wise fell covered with wounds, and sealed his devotion to his country with his life, dying January 1st, 1863.

Upon the resignation of Captain Wise, the command of Company K devolved upon Lieutenant John C. Dowling. When the three months' term of service had expired, Captain McKnight was authorized by the Government to recruit a regiment for three years or during the war, and as these three months' companies formed the nucleus from which the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was formed, furnishing twelve officers for it, we have considered it in place here to give an account of their organization.





CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "WILD CAT REGIMENT" — THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT — WINTER AT CAMP JAMESON — HARD AND INCESSANT DRILLING — FLAG PRESENTATION — ADDRESS OF COLONEL MCKNIGHT — EXPEDITION TO POHICK — SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE regiment known as the "Wild Cat Regiment," so called from the Congressional district in which it was principally raised, was nearly all recruited in Jefferson county, in accordance with the authority granted by the War Department to Colonel Amor A. McKnight, of Brookville, Pennsylvania. The regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1861, and immediately proceeded to Washington city, and encamped at Kalorama Heights, near the city, on the 11th of September, where they were provided with blankets, tents, etc. Here a company from Westmoreland county, commanded by Captain M. M. Dick, seceded from Colonel Leasure's "Roundhead" regiment and joined the "Wild Cats." This made the full complement of companies. A few days after, the regiment, by order of Major-General McClellan, left Camp Franklin (so named in honor of Major-General Franklin, to whose division the regiment was first assigned), moved across the Potomac river into Virginia, and encamped on the farm of Hon. George Mason, one of the most bitter rebels to be found among the F. F. V.'s of the Old Dominion. Here, immediately in front of the Mason homestead, on a slight eminence overlooking the Potomac, and about one-and-a-half miles from Alexandria, was located

Camp Jameson, named for General Jameson, to whose command the regiment was now assigned. The "Wild Cat" regiment was now called the "One Hundred and Fifth." Brigadier Charles D. Jameson, of Maine, who had won his star at Bull Run, commanded the First Brigade of Heintzelman's (afterwards Kearney's) First Division, Third Army Corps. The brigade was composed of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Charles T. Campbell; Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Alexander Hays; One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Amor A. McKnight; and the Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Stephen A. Dodge.

Upon arriving at Camp Jameson, an election of officers for the regiment was held, which resulted in the election of Amor A. McKnight, Colonel; W. W. Corbet, Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Dick, Major. The regiment went into winter-quarters, and received Sibley tents and sheet-iron stoves, and the white-tented village, with its clean, orderly streets, presented quite a gay appearance. General Jameson's headquarters were in this camp, and the General soon became a great favorite with the men of the One Hundred and Fifth. Himself a lumberman, from the forest of Maine, he could appreciate the hardy stalwart sons of the forest, who in a great measure composed the material of which the "Wild Cat" regiment was composed. On one occasion, soon after they encamped at Jameson, some of the boys, who were detailed to cut fire-wood, turned their attention to gathering chestnuts instead, and when they returned to camp only brought in a few fence-rails. As a punishment for this disobedience of orders, Colonel McKnight ordered that they should "walk the ring," each man carrying a rail. General Jameson passing by, the boys came to a halt and saluted him by bringing their rails to a "present arms." The General returned the salute and seemed to be much amused.

After settling down into winter-quarters, the regiment was most vigorously drilled, and the discipline was so rigid, and

so earnest was the Colonel in this work of thorough training, that he incurred the ill-will of many of the officers and men. A school for the officers was held twice a week at the Colonel's headquarters; and the officers were drilled daily, by him, in the manual of arms, bayonet and sword exercise, while the men were drilled from morning until night. This was hard work, and many of them rebelled at such rigorous treatment; but when the stern realities of war had to be faced by them, they found that this training, which had made them one of the best drilled and most perfect in discipline of any regiment in the service, was not labor lost. One of the veteran officers of the regiment, who, severely wounded, yet survives, in regard to this distinguished proficiency of the One Hundred and Fifth, says:

“In my opinion we owe its accomplishment almost entirely to the indomitable will, tireless energy, and intelligent labors of Colonel McKnight, who at that time was the best abused man in the country. Time, that cures all things, has set him right, and his worst slanderers are now his warmest eulogists. He was self-willed, and arbitrary at times; but just such qualities were needed for the time and place.”

One day, seeing Captain A. C. Thompson with a huge bowie-knife attached to his sword-belt—which had been presented to him, and which he had fastened to his sword-belt with no intention of wearing, but which, in the hurry of a summons to the Colonel's headquarters, he had neglected to remove—Colonel McKnight thundered out, “Take that off, sir; it is a display of Southern chivalry not agreeable to Northern notions!” The hot-headed young officer flashed back that in matters of decorum he would not be instructed by him. The Colonel at once demanded a written apology, which the Captain declining to give, he was placed under arrest, where he remained for several days, until the regiment relieved the Sixty-third, which, in a skirmish with the enemy near Pohick on the 5th of March, while on picket, had lost three men. Not relishing the idea of the news going home

that, while his regiment was out fighting the enemy, he was in camp under arrest, he sent a written apology out to the picket-lines, and was ordered to his company, to find everything monotonously quiet, and that he had, to use his own language, "humbled my pride for nothing." This goes to show that Colonel McKnight, in rigidly enforcing discipline, showed no partiality; for Captain Thompson, besides being his kinsman, was his warm friend.

To accustom them to sudden calls "to arms," the regiment was frequently called out at unseasonable hours. On one occasion, Captain Potter, General Jameson's Acting Adjutant-General, came to Adjutant Gray's quarters, and, in a loud whisper, ordered him to inform Colonel McKnight that the enemy were marching upon them with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and to have the regiment got out as quietly as possible—that no man would be allowed to make the least noise whatever. This order was obeyed, and all were soon in line; but one injudicious fellow in Company I, fearing that the tube of his gun might not be clean, snapped a cap on it, causing a perfect commotion, which came very near sending him to the guard-house, when all the time there was not a rebel soldier nearer than the Ocquoquon river. But this was only a *ruse de guerre* of the General's to determine what kind of material the regiment was composed of, and how soon, in case of an emergency, they could turn out.

Soon after the regiment went into winter-quarters at Camp Jameson, Colonel McKnight was surprised one day, on the arrival of some recruits for the regiment, to find his young brother, Jesse J. Templeton, among them. He was only about fifteen years of age, and the Colonel, who was his guardian, refused to let him be sworn into the service on account of his extreme youth, telling him that, after he had looked around awhile, he would have to return home; but Jesse was bent on being a soldier, and declared his intention of enlisting in some other regiment if he was obliged to leave the One Hundred and Fifth. He was therefore allowed to remain, being domi-

ciled with the chaplain, Rev. D. S. Steadman. He was a merry, active boy, and ever on the alert for mischief.

One day the chaplain, on returning from Washington, was surprised to find his tent nicely floored with boards and otherwise fitted up. He inquired of Jesse where the boards came from. He replied that he had paid for them. "Paid for them?" said the chaplain. "Yes," said Jesse; "I walked the ring for the colonel an hour or so to pay for them."

Strict orders had been issued from headquarters forbidding any injury to private property; and Jesse, who had, with other soldiers, been helping themselves to the boards off Mason's fences, was punished for this disobedience of orders by being made to walk the "ring," as a circle in the camp was called.

The chaplain was correspondent of a religious paper—we think the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*—and on one occasion had written a long letter to that paper, and his surprise and the amusement of the regiment can be imagined when a letter identical with the one over his signature appeared in the columns of an Indiana, Pa., paper, dated several days prior to his own, and signed "Company K." He had left his letter lying on his desk long enough to be copied, and Jesse had the joke turned on the chaplain that time.

On the 18th of December the regiment had their first experience in "war's stern alarms," Colonel McKnight receiving an order from General Heintzelman to command an expedition, consisting of his own regiment, a squadron of cavalry, and a section of artillery, to proceed to Pohick, where the enemy were reported to be in force. In high spirits the regiment started for Pohick, expecting to meet the enemy, and the instructions given to Colonel McKnight were faithfully carried out, as will be seen by his report of the expedition, which appears under the head of official reports, and though the rebels had the day previous raised the rebel flag on the church, they had retired across the Ocquoquon, and our boys were disappointed of a fray with the enemy.

Pohick church, so well known to every soldier in the Army

of the Potomac, and which every survivor of the One Hundred and Fifth will recall as the scene of many nights of wakeful watching, while doing picket duty, was one of the relics of the days of Washington, who was wont to worship there, and who, we believe, was married inside its sacred walls. It was built by the Washingtons, Lees, Fairfaxes, and other distinguished families of that part of Virginia. It stands on a beautiful eminence, overlooking the Pohick creek, and about twelve miles from Alexandria, on the road leading to Richmond. The venerable Bishop Meade, who visited this old church just before the war, thus wrote of it:

“My next visit was to Pohick church, in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington. I designed to perform service on Saturday as well as Sunday; but, through some mistake, no notice was given for the former day. The weather, indeed, was such as to prevent the assemblage of any but those who prize such occasions so much as to be deterred only by very strong considerations. It was still raining when I approached the house, and found no one there. The wide opened doors invited me to enter, as they do invite, day and night, through the year, not only the passing traveller, but every beast of the field and fowl of the air. These latter, however, seemed to have revered the house of God, since few marks of pollution are to be seen throughout it. The interior of the house being well built, is good. The chancel, communion table, tables of the law, etc., are still there, and in good order. The roof only is decayed, and at the time I was there the rain was dropping on these sacred places, and on other parts of the house. On the doors of the pews, in gilt letters, are still to be seen the names of the principal families which once occupied them. How could I, while for an hour traversing these long aisles — entering the sacred chancel, ascending the lofty pulpit — forbear to ask: And is this the house of God which was built by the Washingtons, the Masons, the McCartys, the Grahams, the Lewises, the Fairfaxes — the house in which they used to worship the God of our fathers, according to the venerable forms of the Episcopal Church, and some of whose names are yet to be found on those deserted pews? Is this also destined to moulder piecemeal away; or, when some signal is

given, to become the prey of spoilers, and to be carried hither and thither, and applied to every purpose under heaven?"

How this comes to us almost in the light of a prophecy, viewed in connection with the events that so soon followed, when the old church was occupied in turn by the soldiers of both armies, and everything movable was cut to pieces and carried away as relics. We have now before us, as we write, a small piece of the carved wood-work of the pulpit, presented to us at Camp Jameson by one of the boys of the One Hundred and Fifth.

On the 26th of January, 1862, the following officers resigned: Captains Rose and Altman, and Lieutenants H. Brady, J. G. Wilson, C. J. Wilson, and W. W. Worrall, their places being at once filled by other officers.

February 18, the regiment was ordered out on picket, with headquarters at "Potters." On the morning of the 19th, Sergeant Boyington, of Company I, was ordered to report at headquarters, at Potters' House, where he found one of General Heintzelman's aids. The Sergeant was ordered by Colonel McKnight to pick out ten men, and follow the aid, the object being to try to break up a gang of secret mail-carriers in the rebel service. They went down to the "White Pavilion," and there were taken aboard a schooner, which immediately moved several miles down the Potomac river, and came to anchor midway in the stream, a little after dark. At midnight they were put ashore, and took a scout of six or eight miles back into the country, looking into the houses on their way for the parties they were in search of. They did not find the game they were after, but found a number of boats hidden in the bushes and tall grass along the river. The oars on these boats were all muffled, showing that they had not been used for any legitimate business. The party destroyed all the boats, except six of the best, which they took with them. At the house of a man named Chapman, they found a lot of pork, oats, and potatoes, and the aid ordered the negroes to yoke up the

oxen and cart the confiscated produce down to the river, where it was taken in boats to the schooner, which was anchored in the river opposite. The aid, with six men, was at the house, while Sergeant Boyington, with the other four men, was posted at the river to attend to the shipping of the forage, and keep a sharp lookout. The gunboat "Yankee" was cruising up and down the river, and discovering the party on shore, sent a boat's crew ashore to see what was going on. Sergeant Boyington and his men did not see the boat or the landing party, and when the marines reached the house, and found how matters stood, they surrounded the barn, and commenced to shoot the chickens. William Christie, of Company I, who was standing guard on the hill above, when he heard the firing and saw the marines, came running down to the party at the landing, and with the greatest excitement informed them that the party at the house were attacked by the rebels. The Sergeant and his men at once grasped their guns, and started up the hill on a double-quick, to help their comrades; but meeting the negroes, and learning how matters stood, they retraced their steps, to find that one of the number who had remained behind had taken their only boat, and though he had previously declared that he could not row a boat, he was safe on board the schooner, and it was some time before they could prevail upon him to return, as he feared they were only decoying him into the enemy's hands in revenge for his cowardly conduct.

On the 5th of January, 1862, the Sixty-third and One Hundred and Fifth Regiments were each presented, by the State, with a beautiful stand of colors, General J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, making the presentation on behalf of the State, and Major J. B. Reid replying on behalf of the Sixty-third, and Colonel McKnight for the One Hundred and Fifth, who made the following eloquent and patriotic response:

REPLY OF COLONEL MCKNIGHT.

"SIR:—It is with great gratification that we accept these splendid colors. In the act we see another instance of that careful watchful-

ness over Pennsylvania troops which has characterized the action of the Governor of our native State. Sir, you can say to him, that his kind vigilance is fully appreciated, and that, while we hold him in high regard as an individual, we also point to him with pride as the first State executive to forward troops when the rebels threatened Washington, and which prompt action no doubt saved to the nation her capital, and when, a few days since, a new danger seemed menacing us, we find him exhibiting the same prudent care with regard to it.

“In accepting these colors, we are fully sensible of the charge committed to our care. We know, sir, that they are the symbols of our nationality, and as such have ever been loved at home and respected and feared abroad. History tells us that our fathers, ever jealous of their honor, never allowed them to lie prostrate and humiliated, but have ever borne them uprightly and triumphantly through every equal conflict. I believe, sir, I speak advisedly, when I tell you that the soldiers here present entertain the same affection for this flag as did their ancestors, and will be equally ready to manifest it by their arms when the opportunity presents itself.

“The intelligent American soldier enters upon this conflict with entirely different emotions from those possessed by the combatants in the ordinary war with nations. He feels that the war has been wantonly and unprovokedly commenced by those who have always basked in the favor of the government — commenced not to assert the majesty of the law, but to violate it; not to protect freedom, but to enforce the perpetuation and enlargement of degrading servitude; not to preserve the government, but to destroy it.

“To defeat such a nefarious plot, the citizen soldier has left the comforts of home to endure the privations of camp; and while he hazards his life without hesitation, he also expects that no unnatural or squeamish regard on the part of those who order and conduct the war will deprive our forces of the assistance we might derive from those unwilling serfs who escape from the enemy, and that, casting aside the pusillanimous fear which dreads the stigma of a name, they will promptly punish and weaken our opponents by removing from them and the country that institution which is not only the cause of the present difficulties, but has ever been a source of annoyance and irritation.

“Should such be the policy pursued, the war will not have been

for naught ; the earnings of the tax-payer, which are being so liberally emptied into the national treasury, will have been expended to some practical purpose ; and the soldier, whose blood is now offered, as the occasion presents, will know that it has been shed to preserve liberty to himself and friends, and to protect them from the moral abasement which would result from the enlargement, in their midst, of a race who are degraded because their condition is base.

“Sir, we have all deprecated this war ; but, sir, when the alternative has been forced upon us, either to take up arms and assume the initiative, or else become the political slaves of our late equals, proper self-respect left no choice than to appear in battle array ; and now, since we are here, we of the prosperous, free, and mighty North — a land of school-houses and churches, where every foot of producible soil is cultivated ; where all the hidden wealth beneath the sod is excavated and wrought into every shape in which it can be useful to man ; where every invention that can add to the comfort of the human race or assist in the advancement of human intelligence is eagerly sought after, and when found promptly rewarded ; and where the dignity of labor is recognized, because education has given our people the capacity to appreciate its results — when, sir, we turn from the contemplation of such an active and useful race to regard a country and climate, than which there are none superior under heaven, whose inhabitants have allowed its broad fertile valleys, which, in their native state, grew rank and luxurious, and when first subjected to systematic management gave a hundred-fold return for all committed to its bosom, but are now so poor that an abstemious donkey would find a difficulty in picking a subsistence off their deserted fields ; and where, too, are to be found in boundless profusion all those minerals necessary either for common or practical purposes, as well as the richer metals sought after by the wealthy and luxurious, but which lie securely where originally placed, because there are no energetic and active hands to bring them forth ; where exists everything glorious and beautiful in nature, and upon which an indulgent hand has also lavished forth all her store of things luxurious as well as necessary — why, sir, we are forced to conclude that the unfathomed wealth of the world has been laid at the feet of a people who lack energy to develop it, and who, if we believe themselves, are, one-fourth of them, hardly rational creatures, and need the kindly care of a superior class in order that they may live and flourish.

“Sir, the picture of the country is indisputable, and the allegation of its inhabitants, with regard to their mental ability, may be so; but if so, their condition only demonstrates that the guardian race lacks the ability to develop both the country and negro; and this people, thus circumstanced, have assumed arms against us because we would not agree to a further development of this unnatural and unprofitable condition. Why, sir, they must be mad; Heaven having decreed a change has thus blinded them, and ourselves are to be the instruments to accomplish the result. If, sir, we can bring reason to this part of our people, purify their social and moral relations, and give strength to their political condition, we will have preserved the government, subserved the great interests of humanity, and saved from dishonor the national flag.

“For your complimentary allusions to the soldiers of this regiment, I beg to present you their thanks, and would simply say for them, that when their term of service has expired it is their greatest ambition to have said of them, that they ‘deserved well of their country.’”

During the time that the regiment remained at Camp Jame-son, death, that grim familiar of the soldier, visited them for the first time, and several gave up their lives for their country; no less than if they had fallen in battle. We remember one bright boy of Company A, Robert H. Marsh, who, prattling like a child of home and friends, amid the grief and tears of his young comrades, without a fear closed his blue eyes in death; another, John D. Elliott, of Company E, who so lovingly clung to the memory of the loved ones at home, and as the icy hand of death closed upon him imagined himself a school-boy again, and who with the loved name “Annie” upon his lips, went to sleep; Charles Klepfer, of Company F, a soldier of the cross, as well as of his country, who died of that dread disease, small-pox, and who, isolated from his comrades, found consolation in the blessed truths of the gospel, until the ravages of the disease had sealed his eyes to the light of day, and then commending to the All Merciful his wife and little ones, away up among the hills of Pennsylvania, he entered into rest, and now sleeps as well in that lone grave where we laid him, beneath the cedars on the hill overlooking Hunting Creek, as though he had been laid to rest in the densely populated

cemetery. With saddened hearts, the comrades of those who died sent their remains to their friends in the North, or laid them tenderly away in the beautiful cemetery at Alexandria. The greatest regret of those brave boys who died at Camp Jameson was, that they had to die before they had had an opportunity of meeting the enemies of their country.

On Sunday evening, March 9, George Christie, a young soldier of Company I, while examining an unexploded shell, which had been thrown from Fort Lyon, and which he had picked up near the Potomac, by some means caused it to explode, wounding him fearfully. The regiment had just returned from picket, and some seven or eight of his mess-mates were in the tent at the time, none of whom were injured, though some received very close calls. The wounded boy was at once carried to the hospital, and one of his arms, which was fearfully lacerated, was amputated by the surgeons, and his other injuries dressed, he bearing the pain with the greatest fortitude and coolness. One of the surgeons, during the operation, asked for some pins, when he informed him that he would find some in his blouse. He also requested that a gold ring, on a finger of the amputated hand, should be taken off and sent to his mother. He betrayed no emotion until, later in the evening, one of the nurses said to him, "Poor George, your soldiering is done, I fear." He looked up in her face, burst into tears, and said: "Yes, I can never fight the rebels now." Poor boy, he was, on the regiment being ordered to the Peninsula, removed to the general hospital at Alexandria, where he soon after died.

March 8, while on picket at Pohick Creek, Captain Hastings, of Company A, and Captain Duff, of Company D, taking about half their respective force, advanced along the road in their front, along the Ocquoquon river, to a little village called Colchester. The river at this point is wide and deep, and on the south side they observed the rebel pickets, who, as soon as they saw our men, fired upon them, our men returning the fire; no one was hurt on either side.



CHAPTER III.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT FROM CAMP JAMESON — THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN — SIEGE OF YORKTOWN — BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG — BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS — GALLANT CHARGE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH — DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOWLING AND LIEUTENANT CUMMISKEY — SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES — THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER — BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL — REMOVAL FROM THE PENINSULA.

MARCH 13, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was ordered to strike tents and be ready to march the next day. They did not leave Camp Jameson, however, until the 17th, when they marched to Alexandria, and embarked on the steamer "Catskill," remaining on board until the next day, when they steamed down the Potomac river to Fortress Monroe, arriving there just at dark on Wednesday the 19th. Just before they reached the Fortress, a heavy gale sprang up, and nearly all of the regiment became sea-sick. They had scarcely disembarked when a fearful rain-storm set in, and in this they marched about a mile north of the Fortress, and halted for the night. This was their first field experience, and the prospect of staying out all night in the rain being very disagreeable, the regiment, without orders, broke ranks, and officers and men betook themselves to some cavalry stables near. These stables belonged to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who gave the drenched and suffering soldiers shelter, and who, with the soldiers of the Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts volunteers, who were on guard near where our regiment halted, prepared hot coffee for the men of the Sixty-

third and One Hundred and Fifth, proving themselves truly good Samaritans. No one can so well appreciate a good cup of hot coffee as the cold, hungry, tired soldier. The next morning the One Hundred and Fifth for the first time pitched their shelter tents, and remained here until the 23d of March, when they moved to the western side of Hampton Creek, just beyond the village of Hampton.

Here Jesse J. Templeton, a bright, fearless, merry boy of only sixteen summers, whom the exposure attending the landing at Fortress Monroe had made ill, died, and with sad hearts his brothers, Colonel McKnight and Thomas L. Templeton, also a member of the regiment, saw him close his eyes in death, and then sent him home to Brookville, that he might sleep in the "city of the dead on the hill" beside the graves of his parents.

Monday morning, April 7, the regiment broke camp and started towards Yorktown, encamping that night at Russell's, two miles beyond Great Bethel, and reached Yorktown early the next evening and encamped about two miles south of that place, where, soon after their arrival, a shell or two was thrown over their camp, giving them their first taste of this unpleasant practice. Here, too, they met with their first peninsular rain-storm. It commenced to rain on the 7th and continued for four days — not a glimpse of the sun appearing in all that time. On the 11th of April, Colonel McKnight received orders to have his regiment out on "double quick," as the enemy were advancing on our lines. The One Hundred and Fifth responded promptly, and was soon in line of battle half a mile from camp, where they awaited further orders. The rebels threw a few shells, which passed harmlessly over them. In a short time General Jameson received orders to send two of his regiments to the relief of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was on picket near the rebel batteries, that it was in danger of being surrounded and captured. He at once sent the Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers to their aid; but

nothing serious happened,—a few shots only were fired, and after remaining a couple of hours, the regiments returned to their camps. The alarm was occasioned by a body of the enemy advancing and threatening to break through our picket lines; but as soon as they noticed that reinforcements were at hand, they fell back into their fortifications, setting fire to a house and barn between the lines as they retired.

The camp of the One Hundred and Fifth, at Yorktown, was located in the midst of a swamp, and was very unhealthy. Here James Stewart Sweitzer, of Company K, a promising and worthy young soldier, died. His captain found him bathing in the swamp, and reprovved him for it. In about an hour word was brought to Captain Thompson that Sweitzer was sick and wanted to see him. Not realizing that he could be seriously ill, he did not go until a second summons came, when he went to the hospital and found him dying. The correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing, at the time, from Yorktown, said :

“A private of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania—his name, Sweitzer—from Indiana, Pennsylvania—was brought in pulseless, dying. He had been very imprudent, bathing in a stream adjacent camp, thinking that with his youth and strength he might venture anything. ‘It is hard, captain,’ he said to the kind officer, who, with tears in his eyes, knelt beside him, ‘to have to die like this, when one came to die for one’s country;’ and again, ‘Tell my mother I died before Yorktown. I should like to have my body sent to her; I wish, if it can be done, you’d promise me that.’ I could n’t bear to see the end of it.”

Captain Thompson says :

“It was the saddest death I ever witnessed.”

While in front of Yorktown the army worked almost day and night, building roads from Ship Point to the front of Yorktown, over which the heavy siege-guns were to pass. It seems there were not enough engineers in the Third Corps to

do the work, and a commissioned officer from each regiment was ordered to report to General Heintzelman's headquarters, where inquiry was made as to whether there were any civil engineers in their regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet, who represented the One Hundred and Fifth, not knowing the object of the inquiry, and impelled by a spirit of mischief (which at times possessed him), answered that all the officers in his regiment were engineers. To their surprise, nearly all the officers of the One Hundred and Fifth were detailed to superintend the laying out of roads, building of bridges, etc., each officer having a large detail of men from the different regiments under him. However, they got along very well. Coming from the lumbering establishments of Jefferson county, many of the officers and men knew something about building bridges and corduroy roads, and the work was very well done.

When not working on the roads they were generally on picket duty, and, being close to the rebel lines, the pickets were usually changed at night.

"Coming in from engineer duty one evening," says Captain Thompson, "I found my company going on picket, and, being very tired, sent them out in charge of Lieutenant Lawson. In the morning, on visiting my line, I missed a corporal and ten or twelve men. Lieutenant Lawson said that the officer whom he had relieved had led them somewhere to the extreme left, but he could not tell where. My line ran through a wood up to the edge of a 'slashing' cut through the woods in front of a small rebel earthwork to give fair play to their guns. I made up my mind that my missing men were either in the 'slashing' or prisoners, and, being very much concerned about them, I started into the 'slashing.' I had gone but a few rods when the rebel sharpshooters from the earthwork opened upon me. Their 'cad' was so close that I threw myself down and laid still for awhile, until, thinking that they had withdrawn their attention from me, I got up and ran for dear life to my nearest post, where, behind a pile of cord-wood, thrown up by the men for a breastwork, I, in a rage, emptied every gun at the

post at my enemies, doing them no harm, however, I am satisfied. Being a target for a skilful rifleman is, I am persuaded, the most uncomfortable position a man can occupy. I determined, however, to find my men, and sent for a detachment of our Berdan's sharpshooters, who came in charge of a corporal named Bean, and accompanied by Major Dick of our regiment, who made light of my adventure. They started into the 'slashing' where I had, and had gone about the same distance, when — whiz! — bang! and down went Corporal Bean, shot through the neck, and the tall form of Major Dick made *tall* time back to my post. We got the corporal out, and found that his wound was painful but not dangerous. I believe he entirely recovered. When night came, my missing men came in from the 'slashing,' where I had supposed they were, and where they had been interested spectators of our attempts to reach them, although not daring to show their heads. The next morning, to our great satisfaction, a Massachusetts regiment, I think the First, was led against the earthwork, and, charging it, captured our enemies, a lot of long-haired riflemen from the mountains of Virginia."

While Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet was visiting the different picket-posts of the regiment before Yorktown on one occasion, he inadvertently got outside the Union lines, and upon coming to a post, he inquired what regiment it was. The reply was: "The Twenty-Fourth Virginia." The Colonel had business in another direction immediately, and, though a few shots were sent after him, he reached our lines in safety.

The picket-lines were very close together, the rebels on one side of the river and our troops on the other, and the pickets could converse with each other. One night a rebel sang out: "Halloo, Yank, what regiment is that?" "The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania," replied a Company E boy. "Bully for Pennsylvania!" said the rebel. "What is your regiment?" said Company E. "The One Hundred and Fifteenth Alabama," said the Johnny, and then wanted to know why McClellan did not take Yorktown, etc. One day, while discussing politics, they fell out, and commenced firing at each other, against orders from both sides.

April 16th another alarm was given, and the regiment was called out only to retire again, as there had only been some firing by the rebel batteries, to which ours had responded.

Nothing unusual occurred until Saturday, May 3d, when, while the regiment was occupying the front line of works, about noon, General Sumner passed the redoubt where Captain Duff was stationed, and the Captain called his attention to the fact that the rebels were moving along their lines towards our right, and that he believed they were retreating. The General, however, paid no attention to his statement. During the night, when the officer of the day passed, Captain Duff told him that all was quiet in his front, and that he believed the rebels were gone, but the officer gave no heed to him. At daylight Captain Duff was relieved. Before the relief reached Captain Greenawalt, who was on Captain Duff's right, he sent forward some scouts, and ascertained that the rebels were actually gone, but no attention was paid even to his report, and it was high noon before it was known at army headquarters that the rebels had evacuated Yorktown. The consequence was that the army did not begin its forward movement until in the afternoon. The One Hundred and Fifth marched some five miles that day, encamping on the other side of Yorktown. The next morning, May 5, it began to rain hard, and the roads were so blocked up with wagons, that it was almost impossible to make any progress. It was a very difficult march of ten miles, and as one of the officers remarked: "The mud was so deep that the tails of my overcoat dragged in the mud all the way." The First Brigade had been detached from the division, but about noon received orders to join the division again, and were hurried on a "double quick" through the mud, past all obstructions, and when within some two miles of Williamsburg, their knapsacks were unstrung, and they hurried to the field. As they came up the men began to cheer, and as they caught sight of General Heintzelman, who had come out to meet them, they made everything ring; and, said one, "the brave old General nearly danced for joy." The balance of the

division was almost used up, but when they heard the enthusiastic cheers of Jameson's brigade, as they hastened to their aid, it infused new life into them, and rallying they made charge after charge, until the enemy gave way. Jameson's brigade was sent to the front, but the rebels would not venture to attack them, and our forces not caring to attack their works that night, at dark they were recalled a short distance, formed in line by division, and stacked arms for the night, and lay there all night, without overcoats or blankets, and with the rain pouring down upon them.

Rev. D. S. Steadman, chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifth, in a letter written May 13, 1862, says :

“Our regiment had come up to the field over the worst of roads, for nine miles, at a very rapid rate, and so great was the fatigue that some of our poor fellows fell out of the ranks, dropped down and died. The suffering of all was great. Our blankets were back three miles. It had rained constantly for twenty hours, and still it rained. All around us that night were the wounded, the dying, and the dead. Often that fearful night did I hear some poor wounded soldier call for water, and when on my way in the darkness to relieve his wants I would stumble over the stiffened forms of the dead. Many, many are the times that night that I heard ‘wife, mother, sister,’ murmured by lips that are now sealed in death. Many would ask, ‘Can’t you give me a blanket, I am so cold.’ I had no blankets to give, and there was not a dry thread in my clothing. I did all I could to relieve their physical wants, and tried to direct their minds to the Saviour. At one time I attempted to count the dead who were lying where the flickering light of a fire illumined their ghastly features, when I saw a countenance so beautiful, yet so sorrowful, turned towards me — the lips parted; he called me by name. It seemed like a voice from another world. I had supposed him to be dead. We had known each other in boyhood’s sunny days.

“The morning dawned bright and beautiful as a child’s dream of heaven; but the earth was bloody. Whatever had been the horrors of the night, they were few when compared to those revealed by the light of day. Over on our left was a ditch filled with the slain, as they had perished in a fearful hand-to-hand encounter. There lay

two soldiers—one from Michigan, the other from the far South. They had never met before or heard of each other, yet each was transfixed by the other's bayonet; the muskets firmly grasped by the stiffened hands; the lips were compressed; their sightless eyes were glaring wildly. As I looked over the horrid field, and thought of the homes made desolate, of the bleeding hearts far away, and of the suffering here, I asked myself, 'Is this glory?'

Captain C. A. Craig, in writing home, says:

"In the morning I went back to where the surgeons had collected all the dead and wounded that could be carried off the night before—about five hundred in all. Fully one-half were dead. It was the most sickening sight I ever saw. As I went among them, the wounded, recognizing me as an officer, would reach out their hands, and plead for me to do something for them; but, poor fellows, I could do nothing, and had to turn away and leave them. On the field it was no better. Hundreds had lain there all night, with the rain pouring down upon them; and they would reach out their hands, with the palms all wrinkled and shrivelled by the rain, and beg of me to do something for them. And when I realized how powerless I was to aid them, I am not ashamed to say that my eyes filled with tears."

The next morning, May 6th, the One Hundred and Fifth was the first to move. At daylight Company D was ordered forward to reconnoitre, and marched out of the woods towards Fort Magruder. No enemy was seen in their immediate front, but a short distance to their left, under a cherry-tree, there was a small squad of cavalry, which, on the approach of our men, wheeled about and rode off, without firing a shot. Captain Hamilton's company, I, was then brought up and deployed on the right of Captain Duff's, and they advanced and took possession of Fort Magruder. General Jameson then ordered Companies A, C, and H to be deployed as skirmishers to enter Williamsburg. A was deployed on the right of the town, H on the left, and Company C occupied the centre, as the advance. General Jameson and Colonel McKnight accompanied them.

Company C was the first to enter the town, and the regimental flag was hoisted on the court-house by Sergeant McNutt of that company. As our troops entered the eastern end of the town the last of the rebel infantry could be seen leaving from the western. The balance of the regiment then came up and were deployed in and about the town, where they captured several prisoners. Sergeant Joseph Craig, of Company C, captured a rebel cavalryman himself, taking man, horse, carbine, and revolver. Captain Thompson's company captured the sabre, sash, and dress suit of Major-General Wilcox, of the rebel army. Captain Thompson confiscated the sash, Lieutenant Lawson the sabre, and the boys "parted his raiment among them." It was amusing to see the soldiers appropriating the various articles left by the rebels in their flight. One man of Company H had a valise marked "J. Dickson, Gulf Guards, Fla.," while others had books, etc.

The One Hundred and Fifth was detailed to guard Williamsburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet was appointed provost-marshal. They remained here until May 9th, when they took the road towards Richmond, marched but a short distance, and encamped for the night. On the 10th and 11th encamped near Beaumansville, on the line of the James City and New Kent Court-House road; next day only marched three miles, and on the 13th marched to New Kent Court-House; on the 15th to Cumberland Landing, where they joined the balance of the brigade. On the 22d they reached Long Bridge, where they were placed on picket that night. Captain Duff was sent across the Chickahominy river, with his company, and directed to conceal himself some distance beyond, close to the road, and should any small party of the enemy approach the bridge, fall upon their rear and capture them. It was nearly dark when he went over, and no explanation of the roads was given him. He posted his company near the road and lay quietly all night, being almost devoured by the mosquitoes. No enemy came, however, and at daylight next morning Captain Duff, on examining his position, discovered another road than the one he had been guarding,

leading to Charles City Court-House, and by which the enemy could easily have escaped if they had attacked him, or by which they might have got in his rear, between him and the bridge, so that the supposed trap for the enemy might have proved a bad one for Company D had the enemy come that way.

On Friday, May 23d, the regiment left Long Bridge and marched to near the Richmond and York River Railroad, the next day to Summit Station, and on Sunday crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge and marched three miles beyond, where they lay until the 29th, then marched to the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy. They were now in the rear, as they supposed, and without any prospect of getting into a fight. However, on Saturday, May 31st, about ten o'clock, A. M., firing began in front, rapidly growing heavier, and about four o'clock that evening the brigade received orders to go to the front. There were but seven companies with the One Hundred and Fifth, Companies C and I being detailed on fatigue duty and G guarding the railroad bridge. The regiment left everything behind them, marched down the railroad past Savage Station at "double-quick," and, after going about half a mile, was halted for a few moments in the woods. As they neared the battle, the roar of musketry, the shrieking of shell, and the thundering of cannon was frightful beyond all conception. It is beyond description. Only those who witnessed it can form any idea of the terror and horror of the scene. All the available brass bands in the division were, by order of General Heintzelman, stationed on the main road leading to the battle-field, and, despite the deafening roar of cannon and musketry, the strains of the national airs could be distinctly heard by our troops, enlivening and encouraging them in their desperate struggle with the enemy.

To the right was an open field, across which was a rifle-pit filled with our men, apparently waiting the onset of the enemy. Immediately in front of them was a narrow "slashing," in front of which was the field where was Casey's camp, now in possession of the enemy. The One Hundred and

Fifth turned to the right, out of the woods, and marched by the flank in front of the rifle-pit, and between it and the "slashing" until their left cleared the woods; were then brought to the front, and ordered by General Jameson to charge through the "slashing" upon the enemy. They relieved the Tenth Massachusetts, and as they moved forward at double-quick, they found the rebels ready for them and already about to begin the attack, and the two forces met almost on the edge of Casey's camp.

Just as they reached the farther edge of the "slashing," Captain Duff, the right of whose company was on the Richmond road, was struck and severely wounded, and a few moments after, Lieutenant J. P. R. Cumiskey, of the same company, was instantly killed, the top of his head being taken off by a shell. This company came out of the engagement under command of a fifth sergeant.

So impetuous and deadly was this charge that the rebels gave way, and were driven across and out of Casey's camp. It being impossible to get horses into the fallen timber, the officers dismounted, turned their horses loose, and went in on foot. The One Hundred and Fifth, after driving the enemy out of Casey's camp, pursued them until the entire line on the right gave way, and the heroic little band was with difficulty withdrawn through a swamp on their left. Says Captain Thompson:

"We relieved, I believe, the Tenth Massachusetts, and, as we moved down the old Richmond road, I saw, for the first time, a man killed in battle. A man from Company E fell dead in the road,—he seemed to strike on his head and shoulders, his gun flying some distance behind him, and a little curl of dust, like smoke, arose about him as he writhed for an instant in the death struggle. It is one of the grand mysteries of the mind how, in an instant of time, in the rush forward, the mind could note and take a lasting impression of all the details of the terrible picture. The air seemed filled with whizzing musket-balls, as though you might hold out your hat and catch it full. General Jameson, who led the charge, leaned

forward in his saddle, and, with his hat pulled down, looked as though breasting a strong wind. A ghastly, moving line of blanched faces, parted lips, set teeth, I saw, as I looked to the right and to the left, and the rush, the din, and fury of the occasion seemed to be expressed on each countenance, except brave Phil. Kearney, who I saw quietly picking his way through the 'slashing' as though nothing unusual was going on.

"We stopped to reform our line of battle, badly broken by our struggle through the 'slashing,' and as I arose from a kneeling position facing my company and turned to order them forward, I was struck by a musket-ball. I called Lieutenant Lawson to take command of my company, and, with a yell, he led it forward, over fallen trees and brush out of my sight. Jimmy Dowling, of Company B, found me, and with his assistance I reached a house near a saw-mill, where, crowded together with wounded, we spent the night. Near me was a Michigan soldier — a farmer's boy — shot in the head and delirious, yet with some sense of his dread situation, repeating now the child's prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and then the prayer he had been accustomed to hear in his far-off home, when gathered together at the close of day around the family altar — and when, as from the priest-father of the Cotter's Saturday Night, he heard the words, 'Let us worship God,' and near morning, with, perhaps, the influence of that far-away home appealing and prevailing for him, he was summoned before his God."

The two companies, C and I, who could not join their regiment at the commencement of the fight, when they reached the scene of battle, having come up as fast as possible, were ordered by General Heintzelman, who at this juncture rode up, to form on the right of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and advance into the wood upon the enemy and hold the road, if possible. On receiving this order they moved by the left flank across the road, and, after advancing some twenty or thirty rods, came to a halt. The two companies were now in a low marsh, while distinctly could be seen four regiments of rebel infantry advancing upon them. They were then ordered to fire upon the advancing foe, which order they obeyed with a will, the rebels returning the fire

as they steadily advanced. In a few moments it became too hot for the Fifty-seventh, whose ranks were thinning rapidly, and they were forced to retire. Companies I and C had been lying down, so that the rebel balls passed over them. They held the ground until the Fifty-seventh got some rods in their rear, the rebels following in distinct range, when they poured a withering fire into the rebel flank. At this juncture they were ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet (who had joined them) to retire. This they did just in time to escape being surrounded, as the rebels were directing particular attention to them. Four of Company C were wounded; but there were no casualties in Company I. These two companies retired in good order, loading and firing as they went, and were engaged no further, as the enemy soon after fell back. During the night they were joined by the survivors of the other companies.

While these two companies were engaged in conjunction with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the residue of the regiment, under Colonel McKnight, was engaged in one of the most terrible conflicts of the war. We cannot give a better idea of the daring feats performed by this gallant little band, than to quote from a letter written by General Jameson immediately after the battle.

“I had disposed of all my command at different points, with the exception of three hundred and forty-eight men of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel McKnight. All our men had fled from the abattis in the vicinity of the Richmond road. Our only alternative was to make the best stand possible with the handful of men under Colonel McKnight. We led them across the open field up the Richmond road, and into the abattis at double-quick, and under the most terrific fire, deploying one-half on either side of the road. For more than an hour and a half this small force held every inch of ground. At last the enemy broke and ran, and McKnight pursued them through Casey’s camp.

“During the time that McKnight was holding the Richmond road, our line had been gradually giving way, about a quarter of a mile

to his right. Just as McKnight succeeded in routing the force in his front, our line gave way *entirely* at the point above indicated, and the rebel force came pouring into the Richmond road, directly in his rear; and while the gallant McKnight was pursuing the South Carolina chivalry towards Richmond, the rebel force directly in his rear were pursuing a portion of our forces towards the Chickahominy. I then received orders to withdraw my men, if possible. With great difficulty they succeeded in filing off to the left, in the woods towards White Oak Swamp, retreating along the edge of the swamp, back to our second line of defence. No other evidence of the valor displayed by this heroic little band is necessary than a list of their killed and wounded. Every eighth man of their number has since been buried on the field where they fought, and just one-half their number either killed or wounded. Of the eighteen commissioned officers, thirteen were killed or wounded. General Kearney's horse and mine were both killed. A parallel to this fighting does not exist in the two days' battle, nor will it exist during the war."

In "Headley's History of the Rebellion," Vol. I., page 421, we find the following mention of the part taken by the One Hundred and Fifth at Fair Oaks:

"Soon Jameson came up with his brigade from the rear, and, pushing through the abattis in front, met a large body of the enemy moving on swiftly, and in fine order, and repelled them gallantly. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania of this brigade lost in this short, severe fight eleven officers and two hundred and forty-one men. Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer under a devastating fire."

Greeley, in noticing very cursorily the part taken by this brigade, calls it a "Maine brigade." This is a mistake; there being no Maine regiments in it—all Pennsylvanians, except the Eighty-seventh New York. General Jameson himself was from Maine.

In this hard fought fight the regiment lost two of its best officers, Captain Dowling of Company B, and Lieutenant Cumiskey of Company D, and forty-one enlisted men killed, one

hundred and seventeen wounded, and seventeen missing. Colonel McKnight, Captains Duff, Greenawalt, Kirk, Thompson, and Lieutenants Craig, Markle, Shipley, Geggie, and Baird were among the wounded. Thus ended the battle of Fair Oaks, where the One Hundred and Fifth gained their first laurels — but alas, how dearly bought.

In the Third Corps army address we find the following quotation from a "recent poet," which gives a good description of the gallant Kearney's coolness at the battle of Fair Oaks:

"When the battle went ill, and the bravest were solemn,
Near the lone Seven Pines, where we still held our ground,
He rode down the length of our fast crumbling column,
And our hearts at his war-cry leaped up with a bound;
He snuffed, like his charger, the scent of powder,
His sword wav'd us on, and we answered the sign;
Loud our cheer as we rush'd, but his voice rang the louder:
'There 's the devil's own fun, boys, along the whole line.'

"How he sat his brown steed! How we saw his blade brighten,
In the one hand still left — and the reins in his teeth!
He laughed like a boy when the holidays heighten,
But a soldier's glance shot from the vizzor beneath.
Up come the reserves to the melee infernal,
Asking where to go in, through the clearing or pine?
'Oh, anywhere! Forward! 'T is all the same, colonel;
You'll find lovely fighting along the whole line.'"

In the battle of Fair Oaks General Heintzelman's horse was wounded, and General Jameson's was killed, falling upon him and injuring him so severely that he was unable to extricate himself from the fallen animal. He was extricated from his perilous position by Sergeant John G. Myers, of Company A, who, seeing his situation, pulled him from under the horse. Some time after the General called Captain Hastings' attention to Sergeant Myers, and asking who he was, said: "That is the man who pulled me from under my dead horse," adding that he would not forget him. Nor would he, had not disease, brought on by the fatigue of this very battle, caused him to go

to his home, from which he was never more to return to the soldiers who loved him.

From the battle of Fair Oaks until the 25th of June the regiment had no engagement with the enemy, being engaged principally in doing picket duty. About ten o'clock P. M. of the 25th, however, while engaged as skirmishers, they were fired upon by the enemy, and in the slight engagement that ensued two men were killed and six wounded. On the 27th of June they were ordered to march at a moment's warning, and, about eight o'clock the next morning, their division commenced to fall back, Robinson's brigade (General Jameson having resigned) forming part of the rear guard. After moving about a mile, the brigade halted and occupied the second line of defences, which they held until about three o'clock P. M., when they moved with General Birney's brigade to Savage Station, where the division again fell back against White Oak Swamp. The rebels were now pressing hard on our left, and Robinson's brigade was moved back some three miles to support the left. Thus the grand and noble division of Kearney was placed in the most responsible position, to guard the rear, and with their Third Corps how splendidly they covered the retreat.

“Generals Sumner's, Heintzelman's, and Franklin's corps, under Sumner's command, had been left to guard the rear, with orders to fall back at daylight and hold the enemy in check till night. A noble army for sacrifice; and some — oh, how many — must fall to save the rest. The very slightest movement from the front was critical. At no point along the line were we more than three-fourths of a mile from the enemy, and in front of Sedgwick's line they were not over six hundred yards distant. The slightest vibration at any point was apt to thrill the rebel lines from centre to wings. But, fortunately, by skilful secrecy, column after column was marched to the rear — Franklin first, Sedgwick next, then Richardson and Hooker, and lastly the knightly Kearney.” — *Rebellion Record*, Vol. V., Doc., p. 243.

June 30th the regiment was in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, where, from two o'clock P. M. until dark it was hotly engaged, the enemy making frequent attempts to capture a battery which it was supporting. The loss was fifty-six killed and wounded. That night they retired to Malvern Hill, where they were sharply engaged in the fight the next day, into which the regiment went with two hundred men, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing, one hundred and three, over one-half of the whole force engaged. This was a large percentage; but the loss was not to be wondered at, for the regiment stood under an incessant fire of musketry and artillery for over four hours without any protection but a rail fence. Each man was supplied with one hundred and fifty rounds of cartridges, and not a man left his post while he had a cartridge left. The struggle was a desperate one. At times the rebels came so close that our men could almost reach them with their bayonets, and they fought with fierce desperation.

There was a battery of six field pieces placed on the left of the One Hundred and Fifth, and at right angles, so as to enfilade our front, so that should the rebels come fair up to our front, this battery would sweep their column from the flank. In one instance they came upon the regiment's front, seemingly with the intention of forcing it from its position; they came up in solid column, closed in mass, and although the rifles of the One Hundred and Fifth all told with deadly effect, they could not check their advance. When they had come within about twenty-five yards of the regiment, the battery before mentioned opened upon them with canister, and the rebel column was so dense that it literally ploughed broad rows through their ranks, leaving their dead piled up in great ridges.

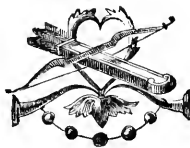
Captain C. A. Craig, in writing after this battle, says:

“We are not a blowing regiment, or a blowing division; but if men can fight better than Kearney's division, it will be more than I have ever imagined in the art of war. I heard General McClellan tell General Franklin that Kearney's division was the best fighting

division in the Army of the Potomac, that it was a marked division in the rebel ranks, and that they knew and feared it from one end of Secessia to the other.”

Kearney's division had the advance on all occasions, until the change of base was determined upon, when it was placed in the rear, the post of danger and responsibility. This accounts for the heavy losses in the One Hundred and Fifth, as well as in all the other regiments of this famous division. The army now retired to Harrison's Landing, on the James river, and when they reached there, so wasted had the One Hundred and Fifth become by the ravages of battle and disease, that it did not muster over one hundred men, rank and file. On the 25th of July, Colonel McKnight, prostrated by disease which threatened his life, and unable to procure a leave of absence, was forced to resign, and in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet, Captain C. A. Craig, the then senior captain, assumed command of the regiment.

They remained at Harrison's Landing until Friday morning, August 14, when they struck tents, and marched towards Williamsburg, which they reached on Monday evening, and Tuesday arrived at Yorktown, and embarked Wednesday, the 19th, on the steamer "Long Island," steamed up the Potomac, and landed at Alexandria, Saturday, August 22, about noon.





CHAPTER IV.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN — THE RAID ON MANASSAS — GALLANT CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN CRAIG'S LITTLE FORCE — BATTLE OF SECOND BULL RUN — FALL OF LIEUTENANT GILBERT — WOUNDING OF CAPTAINS HASTINGS AND THOMPSON — DEATH OF GENERAL KEARNEY.

AUGUST 23, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth was put upon truck cars, and sent out to guard the railroad from Manassas to Catlett's Station; and shortly after dark reached Manassas Junction, where it had to lay nearly all night, owing to the rebels having raided the railroad at Catlett's the night previous. The next morning Companies B and G were left at Manassas, Company H between there and Bristow, on the north side of Broad Run, Company D at Catlett's, and Companies E and K at Bristow, while the balance of the regiment went about a mile further, and encamped on the south side of Turkey Run, over which the railroad crosses upon a high bridge. Companies E and K were relieved on the 26th, by part of the Eighty-seventh New York, and after waiting for some time for Company H to join them, they started, about sundown, up the road towards Catlett's, picking up the men stationed on the road as they went along. This saved them from capture, for a few minutes after Stonewall Jackson's column, thirty thousand strong, struck Bristow.

They had barely reached the Switch, when they heard firing in the direction of Bristow, and supposing it was a cavalry raid, they started back with the intention of assisting their comrades. Upon reaching the railroad cut, through a round-

topped, wooded hill, near Bristow, they found indications of the large force of the enemy that had got in their rear. They advanced, however, with the two companies, E and K, comprising some sixty or seventy men in all, to the foot of the hill overlooking Bristow, where they were halted by a horseman, who demanded to know who they were. Sergeant Vincent A. Keiflen, of Company K, announced them as the "First Brigade of Kearney's division."

"What division?" said the horseman.

"Kearney's, you fool! Don't you know Kearney's division? Who are you?" from Keiflen.

The horseman answered, "Come on, and you'll find out," and then rode away.

Then there was the clatter of horses' feet on the hillside — some firing, the movement of troops, and then Captain Greenawalt, who, as senior officer, commanded the detachment, in a loud voice gave command, "Three rear companies forward into line," adding in an undertone, "About face, march!" and back they went into the railroad cut, where they thought to defend themselves; but not being attacked, they moved on to Kettle Run bridge, which they determined to defend until reinforced. Here, just before daybreak next morning, a detachment from Sickles's brigade was sent to their support, the officer of which ordered them on board a train coming north, and which they reversed, and moved back towards Bristow. When they reached the scene of their rencontre with Jackson's picket the night before, Companies E and K were thrown out as skirmishers, on both sides of the road, the Sickles detachment remaining on the train, which moved forward as they advanced.

As this skirmish line reached the brow of the hill in the gray of the morning, they saw spread out before them the camps of ten thousand rebel soldiers. They were soon discovered, and a battery sent forward to attack them, while the rebel infantry were forming in every direction, evidently apprehending an attack. After waiting for a shot from the battery, they moved back to Kettle Run bridge, where they made a stand

to save the bridge; but soon the battery came up, the infantry began to pour out of the cut and deploy in the field above them, and they were drawn aboard the train and run back to Catlett's, to find that Hooker's division of the Third Corps had been put in motion and was moving back to meet Jackson. Here they found their regiment in line—that portion of it left at Catlett's having been ordered to join Hooker—and, taking their places, marched back, to find the bridge at Kettle Run destroyed. Here they had a brisk engagement, the enemy having possession of Bristow, where, the day before, they had rushed down so suddenly on Captain Conser that he had only time to ejaculate: "The rebs, boys!" when he and his company were scooped up.

The One Hundred and Fifth supported a battery on the left of Hooker's line, placed on a hill overlooking Bristow, where they could see the movements of the troops on both sides. Says one of the officers:

"It was a grand sight. In the distance it was pantomime. Regiments moving forward in line of battle, with flags waving, and mounted officers with drawn swords, somewhat—only somewhat—like the battle pictures we see."

But soon there was a furious rattle of musketry, as the rebels made an attempt to take the battery. General Hooker rode up and turned one of the guns himself. Here the regiment, though under a heavy artillery fire for some time, suffered no loss. At the close of the action the regiment crossed the river and encamped on the north side.

The next morning, August 28th, they marched to Manassas Junction, from which the rebels had retired during the night, after setting fire to the depot and the stores accumulated there for the use of our army, and where were found only smoking ruins. Here Companies B and G had been left, under command of Captain S. A. Craig, and on Tuesday evening, just as the Captain and L. C. Dillon, Esq., were at supper at a little shanty called the "Union Hotel," a train came in from Bris-

tow, four miles above, and reported that they had been fired into by a guerilla party of five hundred cavalry. The excitement caused by this intelligence among the sutlers, contractors, and the few civilians there at the time was quite amusing. The engineer in charge of the train, who was very much excited, did not wait to answer many questions, but steamed away towards Alexandria. Captain Craig, leaving his supper unfinished, proceeded at once to make preparations for defence, and mustered his force, which consisted of thirty-five men of Company B, forty of Company G, and about thirty-five of the Eighty-seventh New York, and four or five pieces of artillery, in charge of Lieutenant James, of ———. He stationed his men and guns in the most advantageous position possible and awaited the attack.

During the forepart of the night volleys of musketry were heard about a mile distant, and a few minutes after the rattling of sabres and the clattering of horses was heard coming very near. They came dashing in, in such evident confusion and fright, that our men supposed they were rebels, and Sergeant Kelso, in charge of a small picket force, fired upon them before he discovered that they were not rebels. They proved to be a company of the Twelfth New York cavalry, who had been attacked and driven in by the rebels. About midnight the columns of the enemy were seen in the darkness advancing upon them and but a few rods from our line. Captain Craig stepped out in front of his line and demanded the countersign, but was answered by a volley and a shout. His little force then opened upon them, as did also Lieutenant James's guns. The enemy then hesitated; for, although encouraged by the small infantry force opposed to them, they were evidently surprised at the presence of artillery, and for a short interval all was quiet again.

But they only drew off to renew the attack out of range of the guns, which movement in the darkness was not detected. Soon on they came yelling hideously, and showering the shot heavily upon Captain Craig's brave little command, who held

out gallantly, but were soon overpowered by the large force opposed to them. This force, we were informed by Mr. L. C. Dillon, who now resides in Washington, D. C., where we met him recently, was commanded by the rebel General Gordon, now a member of the United States Senate from Georgia, (and who himself gave the information to Mr. Dillon,) and consisted of the "Louisiana Tigers," and a North Carolina and a Georgia battalion. About one-half of Captain Craig's force was captured, the rest escaping in the darkness. Those taken prisoners were afterwards paroled by General Jackson, and sent into our lines under flag of truce. Three men of Company B, Sergeant Andrew Cochrane and privates John Taylor and Amos Goup, were killed, and Captain Craig severely wounded and taken prisoner. The rebels seemed determined to keep him, as they compelled him to march, under guard, southward, with the other prisoners and a lot of negroes; and at one time, some of the negroes lagging behind, the rebel officer in command ordered the guard "to make that d——d Yankee son of a b—— carry one of these nigger babies."

The young officer, who was lame from a late wound in his leg, weak from an unhealed wound in his head and from loss of blood from the wound received the night before in his arm, which was at the time hung in a handkerchief-sling and bound with a piece of rail for a splint, turned upon the rebel officer with a look that ought to have annihilated him, and we believe the Captain did not carry any of the "nigger babies" on that march.

Captain Craig, becoming almost exhausted from loss of blood, after being marched about three miles, finally prevailed upon his captors to allow him to remain in the hospital at Manassas with their wounded, to which they reluctantly consented, where he saw the effects of his little fight, in the shape of two rebel officers, one minus a leg, a lieutenant shot in the breast, and some thirty others wounded. He was very badly treated by the enemy, and would have suffered, but for the relief afforded by Mr. Dillon and some of his own men who were

prisoners, until in the person of one of the rebel assistant surgeons he was surprised to see Lieutenant James of the artillery, who, with his hair and whiskers clipped, and arrayed in a surgeon's cap and coat, made quite a respectable looking rebel surgeon. He, by signs, intimated that Captain Craig was not to recognize him, and soon had the captain placed on a stretcher along with the badly wounded rebels, where he remained until our forces had driven Jackson back. The lieutenant's ruse saved them both from being carried down to Richmond. Captain Craig was found at this hospital by the regiment on Friday.

From Manassas the regiment marched to Centreville, where they encamped for the night, and early the next morning, August 29, they started for the battle-field at Groveton. As they neared the battle-field they met the men who had been captured at Bristow and Manassas, whom Jackson, finding he was surrounded, and not wanting to be hampered with prisoners, had paroled and sent into our lines by flag of truce. Having arrived on the battle-field, the First Brigade was placed on the extreme right, facing Bull Run. Here the One Hundred and Fifth lay all day, inside a fence, with a wood in front, and under a heavy artillery fire, having scarcely taken position before the rebel batteries began to shell them.

Several casualties occurred in the Sixty-third, but none in the One Hundred and Fifth. It was truly a dangerous and trying position, and the men kept very close to the fence and ground. The shells came with such regularity, that they could almost be timed by the heart-beats. It was therefore a great relief, when about five o'clock p. m., Kearney formed a column of attack and led them into the fight, where, if the danger was greater, the rush and excitement gave but little time to think about it. This column was formed of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, the Third Michigan, Sixty-third and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania. The Twentieth Indiana had the right of the column, the Sixty-third the left, the Third Michigan the right centre, and the One Hundred and Fifth the left centre.

They charged through the woods and drove the enemy from the railroad embankment and some distance beyond, when he rallied, and forced them back across the railroad, where they rallied and checked him; but, after a severe struggle, were obliged to give way to the superior force thrown against them, and lost all the ground they had gained.

The One Hundred and Fifth was the last to leave the railroad, and none of the other regiments except it halted at the railroad. This position they held for some time, and did not relinquish it until the rebels had marched clear around them, and having crept up under cover of the old railroad, suddenly delivered a fire square in their faces. The regiment seemed to reel like a drunken man, and for a moment all was confusion. Captains Kirk and Thompson found themselves in a crowd of men from all the companies, and at once began to form their lines as on dress parade, and were soon in order. The ground on which they were had been fought over and over, and the dead, blue and ghastly, lay thick about them. In reforming his line, one of Captain Thompson's men, in taking "the touch" to the right, found a dead rebel in his way and refused to move. The Captain spoke sharply to him and gave him a tap with his sword, when he "took the touch," standing astride the dead rebel, the picture of disgust and dismay.

It was here that the regiment sustained its severest loss. Captains Hastings and Thompson were both severely wounded; Captain C. A. Craig, in command of the regiment, had been shot through the ankle, and his horse killed, at the commencement of the charge. Captain Duff and Lieutenants Clyde and Gilbert were the only officers with the regiment, Captains Greenawalt and Hamilton having retired with the Sixty-third, and the other officers all having been wounded. Lieutenant Gilbert was seen, apparently unharmed, just as the second and last retreat was ordered, and was never seen by any of the regiment again. He was, without doubt, killed, though his fate was never known. Captain Duff and Lieu-



A. A. Craig.
CAPTAIN U. S. ARMY
MAY 1862

tenant Clyde brought the regiment off. That night they went on picket, and the next morning were furnished with some "hard tack," the first they had had to eat for two days. Lieutenant (then Sergeant) Boyington, of Company I, relates the following incident :

"When the rebels were shelling us on Friday, a private of the Eighty-seventh New York, who was beside me, had both his feet taken off by a cannon-ball. He was a brave lad, but it was heart-rending to see his look when he held up his feetless legs."

During the 30th the regiment remained on the right, holding their part of the line, and under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. Then, the left of the army having been broken, they began to manœuvre to the rear. They manœuvred, with a bold front, until dark, when they formed line in front of a ravine running through a high hill to the Centreville road. They were ordered to cover this point until the army on their left should pass on its retreat towards Centreville. A section of a battery was placed at a house near their right. About dark a single volley was fired at the house, and immediately some artillerymen ran along their front. Knowing that the artillery had been captured, they expected an assault; but the rebels halted at the house and everything quieted down.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment was then brought up and posted on their right, broken to the rear, and as the left was formed in the same way, the brigade formed three sides of a square, covering the ravine spoken of. Here they received orders to lie perfectly quiet. The officers were required to keep awake, but the men were allowed to go to sleep, and, being tired and battle-worn, all were soon soundly sleeping. They remained here until eleven o'clock, P. M., when the rest of the army having passed safely and being well on their way towards Centreville, the brigade was ordered to march off the field without noise. The officers awoke the men, and all moved off promptly, and so quietly that, says one of the officers:

“No sound was heard save the rattle of the tincups against the canteens, and this, so still was everything, it seemed to me could be heard half a mile.”

They made a rapid march to Centreville, and lay down upon the heights to rest. Remained there quietly until the afternoon of September 1, when, with the rest of the division, they moved towards Fairfax Court-House, and when near where the Centreville road enters the Little River turnpike, they turned to the left and formed in support of Stevens's brigade of Reno's division. Just as they got into position a terrific rain-storm burst upon them; the rain poured down in torrents, and the heavy peals of thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning, mingled with the storm of battle, was terrible in the extreme. It seemed as though the artillery of heaven was vieing with that of man, and indeed the roar of the battle was almost lost in that of the storm, making applicable Shakespeare's lines :

“Have I not heard great ordnance in the field,
And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies.”

Just after Birney's brigade was ordered out in line of battle, General Birney discovered that one or two regiments on his right had left their position, and retired from the field. The fact was reported to General Kearney, and more troops asked for to fill this dangerous gap. Kearney, thinking this impossible, and to satisfy himself that such was the case, galloped off to reconnoitre, and inadvertently rode out of our lines, and was seen no more alive. He was evidently shot by a rebel sharpshooter, concealed in some one of the gullies into which the ground was cut up. After the violence of the storm had abated, and just as the darkness was coming on, Birney's brigade was thrown forward into the front line, along the edge of a corn-field, and drove the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The One Hundred and Fifth was thrown forward as a skirmish line, and remained there during the night.

When General Kearney was missed, search was made for him by General Birney, and at length it was decided that he was a prisoner. But, alas! when morning came the body of

the brave old General was sent into our lines by General Lee, under a flag of truce. Major Birney, commanding the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detailed by General Heintzelman to receive it. The body had been rifled of sword, pistols, watch, diamond brooch, ring, and pocket-book; but the rebel vandals had not stolen his boots and coat, for even in death they feared him, and did not dare to treat his body with indignity. The remains were taken to Washington, and from thence, in charge of Major Birney, to his home in Newark, N. J., and were then taken to New York, and interred in the vault of his ancestors, in the sacred ground at "Old Trinity," where repose so many of the brave and renowned. Thus died brave Phil Kearney, than whom a braver man never lived. The glory of his renown is a halo about his memory. Words fail to do justice to this one-armed hero of the war, for

"The deeds of Coriolanus
Should not be uttered feebly."

Stern, and at times scathing, in his remarks to his officers, he was ever kind and gentle to the private soldier of his command, and his watchful solicitude for the sick and wounded soldiers greatly endeared him to the men. Just as he rode to his death, the One Hundred and Fifth, as he passed them, gave him a cheer, the last he ever received. He was almost idolized by the men of the regiment, and it was a great favorite with him, as he had more than once remarked that it was a regiment he could depend upon. In his report of the battle of Bull Run, made the same day he fell, General Kearney says :

"The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians — mountain men. Again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charges of these regiments sustain the past history of this division."

Thus were almost the last words of the commander they loved, used in giving them praise for their valor. The gallant and lamented Birney, the brave successor to General Kearney, in writing of the death of the latter, quotes the following applicable stanza :

“Fleet foot in the corrie,
Sage counter incumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber :
Like the dew on the fountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubbles on a fountain,
Thou art gone and forever.”

At three o'clock the next morning the regiment left the battle-field of Chantilly, and marched towards Fairfax Court-House, reaching there about daybreak. After a short halt for breakfast, they resumed the march, taking the road to Alexandria. On the night of September 2d, they encamped at Pohick church, and the next day reached Alexandria, and encamped near old Camp Jameson. They were few in numbers, half naked, and almost worn out. Oh, what forlorn contrast they presented to the gallant regiment of more than eight hundred strong, stalwart men, who had so gaily embarked from Alexandria less than six months before.

General Heintzelman having charge of the defences of Washington, the One Hundred and Fifth remained in front of the capital during the Maryland campaign ; indeed, they could not well have done otherwise. They were almost unofficered, their ranks decimated by battle, until they had no force to lead against the enemy. On the 8th they moved their camp to Little Hunting Creek, near Fort Worth, about a mile from old Camp Jameson and some three miles from Alexandria. On the 12th they again moved to the southern end of the Long Bridge, and on the 16th a mile and a half southward to Camp Prescott Smith, near Arlington Heights, where Captain C. A. Craig returned to them, and, though still on crutches, took command of the regiment until the 20th, when Colonel McKnight, having regained his health and being recommissioned colonel, returned and assumed the command. The government, in keeping the position vacant for Colonel McKnight, showed a high appreciation of his services.



CHAPTER V.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG—INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE—BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENT—STUCK IN THE MUD—IN WINTER-QUARTERS.

THE regiment remained at Camp Prescott Smith until the 10th of October, and were, during their stay there, joined by a number of the regiment, who had been absent in Northern hospitals on account of wounds and diseases. On the 10th they received orders to march to Poolesville, Md., and on the morning of the 11th they left Camp Prescott Smith, and, crossing the Potomac at the aqueduct, passed through Tennallytown and encamped that night at Rockville, which place they left next morning, and, after a rapid march, reached Poolesville at one P. M., and at four o'clock, P. M., left for Conrad's Ferry, on the Potomac, five miles from Poolesville; reached there about dark, but, finding no enemy, they returned to Poolesville about midnight. On the 14th, at three o'clock, A. M., they marched again to Conrad's Ferry, and from there to the mouth of the Monocacy river, to intercept some rebel cavalry who had been raiding in Maryland and were returning to Virginia; but the cavalry had recrossed the Potomac before they could come up with them.

They then again returned to Poolesville, where they picketed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Conrad's Ferry southward, until the 28th, when they left Poolesville, forded the Potomac at White's Ford, and marched about two miles, encamping on the old Ball's Bluff battle-field; left there about noon on the

31st and marched to Leesburg, where they remained until November 2d, when they left there, and that night encamped at a little place called Millville, where there was a large brick grist-mill, which was set going by some millers belonging to the brigade, and the boys were supplied with flour at the rebels' expense. The owner of the mill was a wealthy old rebel, and, on his house being searched by our soldiers, three rebel soldiers were found secreted in a bed in one of the upper rooms, who were taken prisoners. From here the regiment marched to Mount Gilead; from there, through Middleburg, to White Plains, halting near Salem.

On the 5th they marched through Salem, across Carter's Mountain, and encamped at the foot of the mountain, and the next day marched to the bank of the Rappahannock river, near the mouth of Carter's Run, where they remained until the 9th, during which time they rebuilt a bridge destroyed by the rebels, and on Sunday night went on picket on the upper branches of the Rappahannock. During the afternoon of Monday our pickets at Annisville and Jefferson were driven in, and, a general alarm being sounded, Birney's division crossed the Rappahannock and took up a position a mile and a half south of the river, and lay on their arms all night, but were not disturbed. They remained here until the 12th, when they recrossed the river and encamped a mile east of their old camp, which place they left on the 16th and marched to Warrenton, the next day to Bealton, the next to near Morrisville, and on the 19th to within ten miles of Fredericksburg.

On the 22d they marched to Falmouth and encamped on the hill north of Fredericksburg. Here they remained quietly in camp—being joined by a number of convalescents—until Burnside began his movement against Fredericksburg, when, on the 11th of December, they fell into their place in the brigade line and marched out to the crest of the hill opposite Fredericksburg, where they remained until night, and then marched to the right, near where the Acquia Creek Railroad crosses a small stream, where they bivouacked for the night in

the woods. They remained here during the 12th, while they were laying the pontoons across the river. About daylight the next morning marched down to the pontoons, and about three o'clock, P. M., Birney's division, having been ordered to join Franklin's grand division, moved towards the left and encamped on the hill near the river, but concealed from the enemy by some woods.

At noon of the 13th they crossed the lower pontoon bridge and marched to the support of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who, before the reinforcements arrived, had charged and carried the enemy's lines, but pressing on too far without support had in turn been attacked, and, though fighting gallantly, had been driven back and were still retreating, when Birney's division moved rapidly to the front. On reaching that part of the ground where the Reserves were being pressed so hotly, Colonel McKnight was ordered by General Robinson to take position in the rear of Randolph's battery, which was done, and the regiment lay there until dark, when they moved in front of the battery and there remained forty-two hours, during which time the men were obliged to lie on their faces, in order to avoid the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, made unusually dangerous by their close proximity. The ground was very cold, and the men suffered severely.

At seven o'clock, A. M., of the 15th, the One Hundred and Fifth was relieved by the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fell back, in conjunction with the other regiments in the brigade, on another line parallel to the first and about two hundred yards distant from it. At ten o'clock, P. M., Colonel McKnight received orders to fall back across the river. This was done silently and in order, and at three o'clock, A. M., of the 16th they bivouacked near the same ground occupied by them on the night of the 14th. Here they rested a short time, and then returned by a short march to the camp they had left on the 12th. Colonel McKnight, in his official report of this engagement, says :

“The conduct of both officers and men while under fire was of the happiest character. During Saturday afternoon the regiment was subjected to an almost uninterrupted fire of artillery, accompanied at times by discharges of musketry, all of which from our position had to be endured without even the pleasure of sending a shot in return. The post assigned us did not admit of any individual display of courage or capacity.”

In this engagement Captain Hamilton, Lieutenants Clyde and Patterson, and eleven enlisted men were wounded; two of the latter afterwards died from the effect of their wounds. These casualties were all occasioned by the enemy's artillery.

General Birney, in a letter to Governor Curtin relative to the conduct of the Pennsylvania troops in his division at Fredericksburg, after naming the regiments, and among them the One Hundred and Fifth, says :

“All of these regiments are fully entitled to have officially awarded to them the right to add ‘Fredericksburg’ to the names already crowding their banners. May I ask you, amid your other duties, to have this compliment promptly paid them?”

Companies H and I of the One Hundred and Fifth, on Sunday night (at Fredericksburg) were placed on picket, and Lieutenant Boyington was ordered, before daylight, to go down and inform them that they would be relieved from the right flank. He says :

“As I groped my way in the darkness and neared the picket line, I saw before me the bodies of persons I supposed to be the pickets, but on going up to them I found them to be dead men. In this manner I went up to three different bodies before I found the pickets. Of course, all were lying close to the ground and perfectly still, so that I could only know that they were alive or dead men by going up to them ; but it was a horrid thing to go creeping thus among the mangled dead.”

The same officer relates the following incident :

“On Saturday evening, December 14th, General Birney sent a flag of truce over to the rebels, to ask the privilege of bringing off our wounded and dead, who lay between the two armies. All the long night before we could distinctly hear the wounded crying for water and help, or calling on Him before whom they would soon stand to have mercy upon them, and through the day they would wave their caps and cry out to us to come and help them: ‘Oh, do come! won’t you come? Help! help! Oh, men, do help!’ But, no; they would not admit the flag of truce, and our wounded could get no relief. On Sunday, while the flag of truce was on its way to the enemy’s line, hostilities ceased for a while; and, as if by magic, the two armies rose up, the pickets began to converse, and all seemed friends; but as soon as the flag was returned, the sharpshooters of both parties commenced firing, and the two armies vanished from each other’s sight as suddenly as they had appeared to view.”

On Monday another flag was sent over and accepted, and then occurred a more pleasant sight than before; for until the time specified for a cessation of hostilities was up, the two armies, or those nearest each other, met, shook hands, exchanged little articles, etc., until our men were ordered back. All were free in conversation, and real friends could not have shown more apparent friendship for each other than was exhibited by each party while the truce lasted; but as soon as it ceased, the work of death again went on. Neither party finished carrying off their dead and wounded.

Captain C. A. Craig, in a letter written just after this battle, says:

“The Pennsylvania troops all fought splendidly. I saw men march up to the very muzzles of the rebel cannon without flinching. The One Hundred and Fifth was an example of this; all the officers had to do was to tell their men where they wanted them to go, lead the way, and they would follow, if they were sure death would be the result.”

After the return of the regiment to the old camp near Falmouth, General Burnside ordered it to be called “Camp

Pitcher, in honor of a true soldier, who died (at Fredericksburg) as the brave only die." In a letter from headquarters, congratulating General Robinson's brigade for its bravery at Fredericksburg, occurred the following words:

"Not *one man*, officer or private, was seen *straggling* or *skulking* in the rear, who wore the Kearney Badge of Honor."

General Burnside, in a letter written just after the failure of his campaign, and giving his reasons for the withdrawal of the army across the Potomac, says:

"To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing I owe everything. FOR THE FAILURE IN THE ATTACK I am RESPONSIBLE, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the points had it been possible. To the families of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy; but for the wounded, I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and recovery."

To write such words under the circumstances, showed General Burnside to be a Christian hero, and reflects greater honor upon him than the most brilliant victory could ever have done.

The regiment remained in Camp Pitcher doing guard and picket duty, the men exchanging friendly visits with friends and acquaintances in the new regiments near them, until January 20, 1863, when their division broke camp and took a line of march up the Rappahannock river, Robinson's brigade having the advance of the entire army. They marched with the utmost speed until evening, when they moved more moderately. After going some five miles back in the direction of Warrenton, they were moved directly to the left, towards the river. During a halt, one of the General's aids rode up, and cautioned the officers to have their commands march very silently, which order was obeyed.

After marching in this way for about three-fourths of a mile, a halt was ordered about dark, and word sent to each company commander to on no account allow their men to

build fires, and to preserve the strictest silence. The One Hundred and Fifth obeyed this order, but the Twentieth Indiana, of the same brigade, built several small fires, and some of the boys went over and made some coffee. Soon after bivouacking it commenced to rain. The men stood it as long as human endurance would let them, and then went to building fires—no very easy task, as everything was wet, the night was dark as Erebus, and the rain came down as though the very flood-gates of heaven were opened; but at length success crowned their efforts, and soon the blaze of their fires dispelled a portion of the gloom.

At daylight marching orders were received, but these were soon countermanded, as it still continued to rain as it only does in Virginia. The roads were by this time almost impassable, yet the pontoons and artillery were being hurried forward, and every effort was being made to throw the entire army across the Rappahannock at Bank's Ford; but the feat was impossible, and at three o'clock, A. M., on the 22d, locomotion ceased, and Burnside's grand army was literally "stuck in the mud." Large details from the various regiments were made to work on the roads—making "corduroys." Although fires were allowed after the first night, the men suffered no little from cold and exposure caused by sleeping on the wet ground, without fires or shelter. Had the anticipated movement been a success, the First Brigade would have had hot work, as it had been set apart as a "forlorn hope" to lead the advance in the attack in effecting the crossing.

On the 12th of February, at twelve o'clock, the regiment received orders to return to their old camp, which they reached about dark.

On the 19th of February, Colonel McKnight was placed temporarily in command of the brigade, in place of the colonel of the Twentieth Indiana, who had been in command, but who was removed for some cause.

The regiment remained in their old camp performing the usual routine of camp duties, and where they were joined by

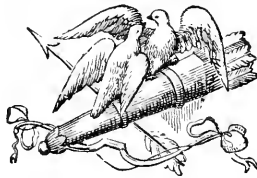
a number of officers and men who had been absent on account of wounds, until the 4th of March, when they moved back four miles to Potomac creek. On the evening of the 18th a report of an inspection of the brigade was read at dress parade, Lieutenant Greaves, of General Birney's staff, who made the inspection, reported the One Hundred and Fifth, "A No. 1, the best in the brigade," which was composed of six regiments. On the 26th of March, the First Division was reviewed by Governor Curtin and General Birney. Governor Curtin, making an encouraging and complimentary address to the First Brigade, was heartily and loudly cheered by the One Hundred and Fifth.

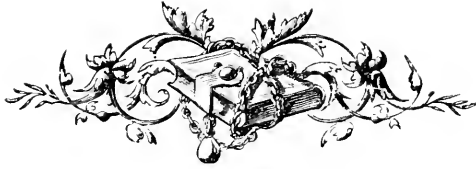
On the 10th of April, the division was again reviewed, in presence of President and Mrs. Lincoln and General Hooker (who had superseded General Burnside). Their present camp was called, by general order, "Camp Sickles," in honor of the present commander of the Third Corps. April 15, the regiment, by general order, put red diamond patches on their caps, in memory of General Kearney and to distinguish the Kearney division, and it was afterwards known as "the Red Diamond Division." The Second Division was the white, and the Third Division the blue diamonds. Major-General De Peyster, in his address at the Third Corps' Reunion, May 5, 1875, calls these divisions of the old Third Corps the "Diamonds of the Potomac army."

During this time the regiment received some warm encomiums of praise on account of their soldierly appearance and proficiency in drill, splendid marching, and gentlemanly bearing. Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham, an excellent soldier and true gentleman, one who knew and recognized worth when he saw it, on taking charge of the First Brigade, noticed these characteristics of the One Hundred and Fifth, and to satisfy himself that he was not mistaken in his estimate of it, with Major-General D. B. Birney, commanding the division, selected the regiment acknowledged to be the best drilled in the division — the Thirty-eighth New York Volun-

teers — to compete with the One Hundred and Fifth for the championship. A day was appointed for the One Hundred and Fifth to be drilled, General Birney to be the judge. After going through a thorough drill, General Birney informed the other regiment that it would be useless for them to try to compete with the One Hundred and Fifth. The Thirty-eighth New York was one of the oldest regiments in the service.

After this exhibition of their proficiency, General Birney brought the regiment to the notice of Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Third Army Corps, who, on the evening of April 16th, 1863, came over to Camp Sickles to see the regiment on dress parade. Colonel McKnight, in his dignified and soldierly style, drilled them in the manual of arms and bayonet drill, and after the exercise was over General Sickles spoke warmly in praise of the regiment, and complimented Colonel McKnight very highly on the pains he had taken in drilling his regiment and for the high order of discipline he had established among his men. This high meed of praise repaid the men for many hard days' work at Camp Jameson.





CHAPTER VI.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE—DESPERATE FIGHTING OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH—DEATH OF COLONEL MCKNIGHT, CAPTAIN KIRK, AND LIEUTENANT POWERS—PRESENTATION OF KEARNEY BADGE OF HONOR.

ON the 27th of May the Third Corps was marched out some four miles and reviewed by General Hooker, Secretary of State Seward being present. After the review the regiment returned to camp, but the next day received marching orders, and were soon on the move. After marching down the river some five or six miles, they quietly bivouacked for the night. The next day, at an early hour, they moved to the river near where the regiment had crossed on December 13, 1862. Here they lay until the afternoon of the 30th, when the regiment was faced about and marched up the river to within four miles of United States Ford,—a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles,—reaching there about midnight, where they lay until the next morning, when they crossed the river at nine o'clock, and, after a few moments' rest, passed on and came to a plank-road leading to Orange Court-House, where they were ordered on picket; but, this order being countermanded, moved near the Chancellorsville Brick Mansion and formed in line of battle. Our batteries at that point being attacked, the One Hundred and Fifth received a severe artillery fire. They remained there until daylight of May 2d, when, the brigade being moved to the centre, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, where they remained until the afternoon, when

they were ordered to join the reconnoissance, which they did, returning to their first position about nine o'clock, P. M., and lay during the night (Saturday) to the rear of the batteries and about one mile south of the Orange road.

On the next morning (Sunday) the regiment moved a short distance for the purpose of making an artillery road across a swampy piece of ground. Just as this work was finished they received a sweeping volley of musketry, which wounded a number of the men. They then moved back to the rear of the Brick Mansion, where the brigade formed in line of battle and moved forward, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania being on their right, the One Hundred and Fifth being on the extreme left of the brigade. They charged through the woods immediately in front of these batteries, where they were hotly engaged for nearly two hours. Colonel McKnight and Lieutenant-Colonel Craig were continually passing along the line encouraging the men by their example and coolness.

At the entrance to these woods, and just as the regiment was gaining position, Colonel McKnight was shot through the head and instantly killed. With his hat in his hand, which he was waving above his head, he had just given the command: "Forward, double-quick — march!" and, just as the last word left his lips, a minie-ball, from a rebel sharpshooter, penetrated his left arm near the elbow and entered his head near the left temple, and he fell to rise no more; his ringing voice had given its last command. With shouts and yells of very madness, the regiment pressed on and fully avenged his death.

Lieutenant Boyington, of Company I, says he was the last person that Colonel McKnight ever spoke to, and gives this account of his fall:

"The colonel had dismounted, as the ground was part marsh and the balance very rough. We had moved up into the woods and were ordered to lie down. As we lay there, the colonel was in the rear, in place, and close to my left. The bullets were flying thick, and the colonel, coming a little nearer, said to me, 'That is heavy firing, but the boys seem to take it cool.' Just then came the command:

‘Forward, double-quick!’ and the colonel at once sprang to his feet, and, taking his hat in his left hand, he raised his sword with his right, and repeated, in a loud, clear voice, ‘Forward, double-quick!’ and with the word ‘march’ on his lips, I heard the ball spat, and, looking, saw him fall—his face to the foe. The boys were moving; I was alone in command of my company, I could not stop; but, as we moved on to the breastworks, I heard the boys yell, ‘Go for them’ (swearing), ‘they have shot the colonel!’ And we did go for them. The flying rebels bent low as they ran from the breastworks. As soon as we came to the rebel works, private Reed, of Company K, seeing a ‘Johnny’ lying on the other side, close up for shelter from the storm of bullets we were putting in, reached over, and, taking him by his long hair, pulled him over to the Union side. Seeing this, many others commenced to grab the rebels, and, like Reed, send them to the rear, taking them by the hair every time.”

As the regiment advanced in the charge, immediately after Colonel McKnight’s fall, the enemy could be plainly seen to leave the breastworks which they had taken from the Eleventh Corps the day before, but which our men were now approaching on a double-quick. Just before reaching the works, a mounted officer, in command of the rebel force, was seen dashing forward, vainly endeavoring to rally his men. Lieutenant Boyington, in command of Company I, pointed him out to some of his men. A dozen rifles were levelled and fired at him by cool hands. He turned and fell.

When Colonel McKnight fell, Lieutenant-Colonel Craig ordered four men to carry him to the rear, but they were subjected to such a severe fire that they were obliged to leave his body on the field. After the battle ended, Colonel Craig asked and received permission from General Hooker to take out a flag of truce for his remains, but General Lee refused to let them enter his lines, and so the One Hundred and Fifth had to leave their brave colonel on the field where he fell, and where the enemy claimed to have given him the right of sepulture, as a testimony to his valor as a soldier, and in honor of the “Kearney badge” which he wore.

Upon the fall of Colonel McKnight, the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Craig. The regiment fought desperately, and fully avenged their fallen chief. They drove the enemy from the first line of entrenchments, which they occupied until their ammunition gave out, when they, with the rest of the brigade, were compelled to fall back, the enemy following to the brow of the hill, when the One Hundred and Fifth made another stand, and would have charged had the enemy advanced farther; but at this juncture another line was formed in their rear, and they marched to the rear of the Brick Mansion, where they were supplied with ammunition. Before falling back they had fired every cartridge, and had even searched the dead and wounded for what they had left. On reaching the Chancellor House, they lay down, expecting to support a battery in their front. While here, Lieutenant-Colonel Craig rode up to General Graham, commanding the brigade, and asked if he was aware that the regiment was without ammunition. The General, turning his horse, and looking at them, remarked that it was all right; for, said he, "they have got their bayonets yet." Said one of the officers: "We felt, however, that a few rounds of cartridges would have been better."

From their position at the Chancellor House, after being supplied with ammunition, they next reached the woods, near the Orange Court-House road, where they remained during the night, alternately doing duty in the entrenchments and to the rear of the abattis of fallen timber, the right wing being placed upon the front line of battle. It being relieved in the morning, the regiment took position on the third line, when several unimportant movements took place, but nothing worthy of note occurred. The regiment having received orders to march, were in line from eight o'clock, P. M., until midnight, when they lay down and rested for an hour. At three o'clock, A. M., May 5, they started for the ford, which they recrossed about seven o'clock, A. M., and returned to their old camp about five o'clock, P. M.

The regiment took into the fight at Chancellorsville twenty-

seven officers and three hundred and twenty men, and came out with sixteen officers and two hundred and twenty men. It was a sad day for the old regiment, for besides their colonel, they lost in the same desperate charge the noble Captain Kirk and brave Lieutenant Powers, and two enlisted men killed, and Captain Clyde, Lieutenants Shipley, Platt, Hewitt, and McHenry, and sixty enlisted men wounded, and seven missing, making an aggregate loss of seventy-seven.

General De Peyster, in his Third Corps address, in speaking of the heroic fighting of the Third Corps at Chancellorsville, and more particularly of the First Brigade of the First Division, says:

“Pretty much all the real hard fighting done at Chancellorsville proper, *i. e.*, on the great battle-Sunday, was accomplished by the diamond patches. Had Graham, constituting the lance-head of the corps and army, been properly supported, he would have transfixed Stuart, successor to Jackson; and, to use a soldier’s term, he would have ‘bust up’ Lee.”

In the second volume of “Abbott’s History of the Civil War,” page 393, we find the following mention of the One Hundred and Fifth:

“Among the many heroic regiments at the battle of Chancellorsville, none suffered more severely, or fought more heroically, than the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; raised, in part, through the energy, and trained by the skill of Colonel Amor A. McKnight. It was, with its heroic leader, ever found ready for any needed post of danger.”

May 9, the regiment went on picket, marched some eight or ten miles and bivouacked for the night, and at five o’clock the next morning relieved the other pickets. The picket-line extended to the Rappahannock river, and the rebel pickets were close enough to send an occasional shot at our boys.

May 14, the field-officers of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, held a meeting at the headquarters of the

One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and passed resolutions conveying a sense of the severe loss they had sustained at Chancellorsville, and ordered the customary badge of mourning to be worn by the field-officers for the lamented dead.

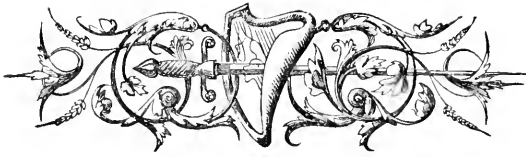
On the 21st of May, Lieutenant-Colonel Craig received his commission as colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth, Major J. W. Greenawalt being commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Levi B. Duff, of Company D, major. On the afternoon of May 27, the regiment was ordered to attend a brigade parade for the presentation of the "Kearney Badge of Honor," by general order, to those non-commissioned officers and privates who, by their bravery and good conduct as soldiers, had merited the gift. General Sickles made the presentation speech, and the following men of the One Hundred and Fifth received the "Cross of Honor:" Sergeants Alexander H. Mitchell, Samuel T. Hadden, A. D. McPherson, Company A; Sergeants Joseph C. Kelso, George Heiges, Charles C. McCaulley, Company B; Corporal Andrew A. Harly, Privates Charles C. Weaver, Samuel H. Mays, Company C; Sergeant James Sylvis, Corporal Milton Craven, Company D; Sergeant Josiah E. Geiger, Corporals George Weddle, James M. Shoaf, Company E; Sergeant Robert Doty, Corporal Henry McKillip, Private Perry C. Cupler, Company F; Sergeant George W. Hawthorn, Private William D. Kane, Company G; Privates Thomas M. Rea, Robert Feverly, Company H; Sergeants Oliver C. Redic, Joseph Kinnear, Company I; Sergeants James Miller, George S. Reed, Company K.

It was a difficult matter to thus select out individuals for bravery where ALL had, on so many bloody fields, won the right to the appellation; and it was a double honor to be thus singled out to receive this distinction — this memento of their brave old commander, the lamented Kearney. And nobly did these brave fellows merit the honor bestowed upon them, as their subsequent history shows: Miller was promoted col-

onel, and Redic to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment; Mitchell and Kelso to captain; Sylvis, Shoaf, and McKillip to lieutenant; ere the close of the war, Hadden, McCaulley, Doty, Hawthorn, Kinnear were killed; Heiges and Reed died of wounds; Sergeant McPherson lost a leg at Gettysburg; Sergeant Craven, his right arm at the Wilderness; while every one of the others received one or more wounds in the many battles in which they afterwards participated. There is not one of the survivors of this little band of heroes, crippled and battle-scarred though they are, who does not dearly prize and look with feelings of pride upon this "badge of honor," so bravely won while risking life and limb for the "old flag," and besides the "Kearney Cross," they won the equally imperishable honor and gratitude of every true and loyal heart in the land for their bravery and true courage.

All the commissioned officers whose commissions dated prior to or from January 1, 1863, were entitled to the "Kearney Badge of Honor."





CHAPTER VII.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN—MARCH INTO PENNSYLVANIA—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DUNSTON—RETURN TO VIRGINIA—IN CAMP AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

ON the morning of May 29th, the One Hundred and Fifth broke camp and moved two miles and a half to a new camp on Potomac creek, and on the 2d of June went on picket near Bank's Ford, at which point balloons were daily sent up for the purpose of inspecting the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river. This caused our pickets to exercise the utmost vigilance, as the rebels made frequent dashes for the purpose of capturing the balloons.

June 11, the regiment again broke camp, going direct to Stoneman's Station, where they took the same road that they had passed over the previous autumn, on their way to Fredericksburg. About twelve o'clock that night they bivouacked for the balance of the night near a brick church, and at eight o'clock the next morning were again on the move. The march was made under a scorching sun, and the regiment suffered terribly for the want of water.

On the 12th the Third Corps reached a point within one and a half miles of Bealton Station, on the Alexandria and Orange railroad, remaining there all night, and the next day were placed on picket. This camp was called, by order of General Birney, "Camp McKnight," in honor of their late colonel. On the evening of the 14th they were relieved from picket duty, and, with the rest of the brigade, were marched

down to Bealton Station and placed behind a battery, near the station, to guard against an anticipated attack of the enemy's cavalry. Two trains were sent from this place with all the government property, and a little after dark the One Hundred and Fifth began the march up the railroad, and, after proceeding about a mile, were formed in line of battle and lay there until all the batteries, ambulances, etc., had passed, and it was near midnight when they again moved on. The rest of the brigade had gone on, after leaving Bealton Station, so that the One Hundred and Fifth was alone in bringing up the rear.

At daylight next morning they reached Warrenton Junction, and a little after sunrise rejoined the rest of the brigade at Cedar Creek, where they halted long enough to take breakfast, and then with the division again took up the line of march. This day, June 15th, was intensely hot; not a breath of air was stirring, and the regiment suffered terribly, several of the men being sunstruck. Their discomfort was augmented from the fact that they had had no rest the night before. At noon they halted for an hour and a half at Bristow Station, passing close to and partly over their old battle-ground; that night bivouacked at Manassas, and the next day encamped about a mile from Centreville. The sufferings of the regiment, and indeed of the entire army, were fearful. The heat was intense. Moving, as they did, in such a large body caused a constant cloud of dust, and when nearing a stream of water the men would rush forward in all directions, and long before the One Hundred and Fifth (which was in the rear all the way) could get up, the water would be as muddy as it could get. The dust seemed to aggravate thirst, and on that long march all realized the horrors of fatigue, thirst, and heat. The One Hundred and Fifth was conceded by all, to have done the best marching, by odds, of any regiment on the march, and was, indeed, equal in numbers, most of the time, to all the other regiments in the brigade combined.

On the 25th they were again on the move towards Leesburg, and, after proceeding some five or six miles, took a road

leading eastward, and about three o'clock, P. M., crossed the pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry, passing into Maryland, near their old camp at Poolesville, and encamped for the night near the mouth of the Monocacy river. Early next morning were again on the move, and, after marching all day, bivouacked for that night at Point of Rocks. On the 27th they reached Middletown, and the next day (Sunday) passed through Frederick and six miles north to Walkersville. On this day the removal of General Hooker was announced to the army, Major-General Meade succeeding him in command of the Army of the Potomac. On Monday they marched through Tawneytown, and encamped for the night within five miles of the Pennsylvania State line. Tuesday they marched to the Emmetsburg road.

Their march through Maryland was one general ovation, and the "boys in blue" realized that they were again among friends. Fair ladies greeted their coming with the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, while they sang "Rally round the Flag," and the brave hearts of our boys felt nerved and strengthened for the coming struggle. Water, milk, and refreshments were set out on the sidewalks for the soldiers. At Frederick a very pretty young lady presented a small flag to Colonel Craig, requesting him to carry it at the head of his regiment in the next fight. At Tawneytown a young lady proposed "three cheers for the tattered Stars and Stripes!" Up went the old flag, and then there was such a cheer arose from the regiment and the citizens — so loud, so long, and so hearty — as to make the welkin ring. Such acts of kindness and encouragement were new to our boys, who, for so long a time, had met with nothing but hatred and insult on the "sacred soil," and it gave them new vigor to push on to the defence of their own loved State, invaded by the rebel foe.

Wednesday, July 1st, the First Division was ordered to report at once at Gettysburg, and started about ten o'clock, A. M. It had been raining hard, the roads were heavy, and the marching extremely difficult. Birney's division came up on the Em-

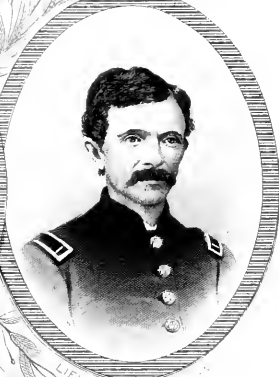
mettsburg road, passed Sherfy's house, where it turned to the right and marched to the point of woods just north of Round Top, and halted. At daybreak the next morning, July 2d, they formed in line, the left of the division resting at the foot of Round Top. The First Brigade, commanded by General Charles K. Graham, was on the right of the division. This line was gradually moved forward until the left of the division rested at Round Top and the right at Sherfy's house, where the One Hundred and Fifth was moved to the right of the road and a little before noon was marched to the front, where Companies A, C, F, and I were deployed as skirmishers to support the Sixty-third, already deployed in their front, and which was keeping up a brisk fire on the skirmishers of the enemy, who could be seen watching them from the woods.

While these companies were resting in support, though not allowed to fire, Sergeant Robert Doty, a brave and gallant soldier of Company F, was shot through the head and instantly killed.

A short time after, these companies were called in, and the regiment took its place in line on the extreme right of the brigade, where it remained quiet until three o'clock, P. M., when the battle opened in earnest, and the One Hundred and Fifth was moved up with the line to the brow of the hill along the Emmettsburg pike. Here for about an hour they maintained their position unflinching, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, from front and flank, losing some ten or twelve men. Just at this juncture, the enemy moving up in heavy force, they rose to meet him, and formed in the road, a little in advance of our batteries. The fighting was now desperate, the rebels advancing all the while; but the brigade held its ground, until the line on its left giving way, the enemy poured into its flank and rear a most murderous fire, felling the men like grass before the scythe and forcing them back; but they rallied again and again, and drove the enemy back to Sherfy's house; but the force opposed to them was too heavy, and they gradually retired, firing deliberately at the enemy as they withdrew. The



MAJOR JOHN C. CONSER



LIEUT. W. M. K. T.



W. M. K. T.



regiment retired in good order, at no time showing any confusion. They then took position with the new line that had been formed in the rear, connecting Cemetery Ridge with Round Top, where they remained until the close of the day's fighting.

On the morning of the 3d the regiment took position on the second line, near the point where they lay on the night of the 1st, where they remained until the rebels made their famous charge, when they were moved about two hundred yards to the right, to strengthen the line at that point of attack. Here they lay until the morning of the 5th, when they advanced and found the enemy in retreat; but the army was worn out, with its ammunition exhausted, and no vigorous pursuit could be followed up.

The One Hundred and Fifth took into the battle of Gettysburg two hundred and forty-seven men, and lost in killed, Lieutenant George W. Crossly and fourteen men; thirteen officers and one hundred and eleven men wounded, and nine missing, an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-eight — more than half of its entire strength. Lieutenant Isaac A. Dunston was mortally wounded, and died soon after. Colonel Craig, Lieutenant-Colonel Greenawalt, Captains Clyde, Woodward, Conser, and McHenry, and Lieutenants Barr, Hewitt, Patterson, Dougherty, Van Vliet, and Boyington were wounded, out of seventeen officers who went into action.

Colonel Craig, in a letter written July 28th, says:

“The One Hundred and Fifth never fought better than at Gettysburg, and had all done as well as this regiment, our loss would have not been so great. We rallied some eight or ten times after the balance of the brigade had left us, and the boys fought like demons. Their battle-cry was ‘Pennsylvania.’”

The gallant old regiment wellnigh surpassed itself in courage on this hard fought field, where, in their own State, in the free air of Pennsylvania, the men indeed felt that they were fighting in defence of their homes and their loved ones.

In this battle the Third Corps lost its brave and dashing leader, the gallant Sickles. In "Abbott's History of the Civil War," Vol. II., page 406, we find the following:

"The brave Third, under the imperturbable Sickles, stood like granite blocks. They were tried troops; the enemy, thirty to forty thousand strong in numbers, beat vainly on their lines again and again. But a new danger threatened them. On the left flank stealthily one of Longstreet's divisions was aiming to get between them and Round Top Hill. On Round Top was only three or four batteries; the one on the extreme left commanded by Captain Bigelow of the Massachusetts Ninth. 'For God's sake hold on until we can get up more batteries and men,' was Sickles' imploring cry, rather than command. His infantry was swaying backwards, almost breaking; no wonder, under such an overwhelming charge. If the artillery failed all was lost, and rebel batteries on Round Top would shell our entire line. One battery of the foe was already up — honor, even to the rebels, who unlimbered their pieces at the muzzles of Bigelow's guns. He blew the devoted men into fragments through the air; still others pressed on in their places, climbing, reckless of death, over his guns, and dashing out the brains of his gunners. Two of his sergeants, three of his artilleryists, twenty-two of his men, were killed, he himself shot through the side, his horses killed, and four of his guns dragged off with fiendish cheers, and still he held the hill, until Major McGilvray's two batteries got up and in position to pour in an enfilading fire."

Here, while clinging to Longstreet and keeping him from Round Top until reinforcements could come up, and thus saving the hill and the day for the Union cause, General Sickles was shot down and borne from the field. Abbott gives the following account of the fall of the brave commander of the Third Corps, taken from the *Cincinnati Gazette*:

"Through the throng, with slow tread, there came a file of soldiers, armed, but marching to the rear. It was the guard of honor for one who well deserved it. On a stretcher, borne by a couple of stout privates, lay General Sickles; but yesterday leading his corps with all the enthusiasm and dash for which he had been distinguished; to-

day with his right leg amputated, and lying grim and stoical, with his cap pulled down over his eyes, his hands calmly folded across his breast, and a *cigar in his mouth*. For a man who had just lost a leg, and whose life was yet in jeopardy, this was cool, to say the least of it."

This was the last hard-fought battle of the glorious old Third Corps, as a distinctive organization, but though its sun went down at Gettysburg, its heroic survivors yet lived to help in dealing the death-blow to the rebellion. First in the foray, when combined with the Second Corps, it was to be equally conspicuously in at the death of the Rebellion.

De Peyster, jealous for the glory of the Third Corps, says:

"The crimson sunrise of the Third Corps at Williamsburg was followed by as brilliant and cloudless noon on the Peninsula, and in North-eastern Virginia. And just as the sun is hotter, and most overpowering in the afternoon, even so the splendors of the old Third glorified its sinking and setting at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. . . .

"At Gettysburg, if not the first upon the field, it was the first in its efforts to preserve the key-points on our left. Its unparalleled devotion and fearful suffering in the lowlands to their front, saved the Round Tops. . . .

"On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg—the real day of the battle of Gettysburg—the glory belongs to the Third Corps, even as it did on the Second THE day of the battle of Chancellorsville. There it lost its beloved chief Sickles, and there, in the front rank, fell, almost shot to pieces, his successor in command of the Excelsiors—Graham, lately the honored head of this association. . . .

"This was the last grand fight of the Third Corps as 'we understand it;' but not the last grand fight of the heroes who constituted its brains and its muscles, its fire and its backbone. . . .

"The work of the old Third has been revealed under fire, through fire, by fire. Let us ever bear in mind that the Red Diamond Lozenge, or patch of Kearney, was the original designation of the leading division of the Third Corps on the Peninsula, and still appears in the badge of this Third Army Corps Union. This simple soldiery conception, eventually deemed worthy of imitation throughout all

the National armies, was first reduced to a practical formula, and applied throughout the Army of the Potomac by a brother hero, Hooker, who commanded the Second and only other division of the original old fighting Third, 'as we understand it.' But even as the diamond, the ruby, and the sapphire exceed in value and brilliancy the carbuncle, or any other jewel, even so the lustre of our symbolic gems will outshine all other emblems.

"Oh, band of brothers, champions of the right,
Whose deeds in arms made foul rebellion cease;
Even as you shone like diamonds in the fight,
Shine on, our country's brightest gems in peace."

We have digressed in thus noticing the old Third Corps, because the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was one of its component parts, sharing in all its hard-fought battles, all its triumphs, from the rising to the setting of its sun, being one of the brightest gems in its coronal of diamonds.

The regiment remained on the battle-field at Gettysburg during the 5th and 6th of July, and leaving there on the 7th, marched to Lewistown, Maryland; on the 8th to Middletown; on the 9th to South Mountain; on the 10th to a place four miles east of Boonesboro', where they remained until the 15th, when, finding that Lee had escaped across the Potomac, they marched to Little Valley. On the 17th crossed the Potomac and Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, and the next day marched to Hillsboro'; on the 19th to Wood Grove; on the 20th to Upperville; on the 22d to Piedmont, thence up Manassas Gap to Lincoln Station, six miles from Front Royal. The regiment did not take part in the affair at Front Royal on the 23d, as the division was not actively engaged. On the 24th they returned to Piedmont, and on the 27th marched through Warrenton to White Sulphur Springs, and settled down for the summer. The regiment marched in all forty-eight days, during their march to and from Gettysburg, and did not remain more than two days at any point during that time.

White Sulphur Springs, where they now found themselves, is situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful portions

of Virginia. It was, before the war, one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the South; but when Pope fell back upon this place in 1862 he was shelled by the rebels and burned nearly all the buildings, so that the One Hundred and Fifth found only desolation and blackened ruins where once had been beauty and gayety. They remained here until September 15th, recruiting their energies and their depleted ranks. The men enjoyed the pure, invigorating mountain air and the fine bathing facilities, which their near proximity to the river afforded them, and gradually regained health and strength.





CHAPTER VIII.

THE CAMPAIGN OF MANŒUVRES — BATTLE OF AUBURN — THE MINE RUN CAMPAIGN — IN WINTER-QUARTERS — THE REGIMENT RE-ENLISTS.

ON the 15th of September, 1863, the regiment broke camp and marched to Fox's Ford, three miles below the Springs, on the Rappahannock, and the next day marched to Freeman's Ford, where they forded the river and took the road leading to Culpepper Court-House; crossed the Aesthan river, at Wellford's Mill, and halted, at seven o'clock in the evening, about a mile from Culpepper. On the 17th they were formed in line of battle on the Sperryville turnpike, in anticipation of an attack from the enemy; but no rebels appearing, they encamped and remained there until the 10th of October, when they again broke camp and formed in line of battle south of the Sperryville turnpike. At nine o'clock the next morning they left Culpepper and moved towards the Rappahannock, crossed the Aesthan at Freeman's Ford, to the north side, at two o'clock, P. M., remained there until the morning of the 13th, then started towards Centreville, and about two P. M. encountered a large force of rebel cavalry at Auburn, a cross-road a short distance from Catlett's Station.

The One Hundred and Fifth had the advance of the entire corps — which moved on a road by itself, being the extreme left flank of the army fronting towards Washington — and was deployed as skirmishers in front and along the left flank of the column. They had been annoyed very much all day by the enemy, whose column and theirs moved on two roads

running parallel, and in some places in sight of each other. The race seemed to be which should reach a certain point first. This continued until the One Hundred and Fifth, acting as skirmishers, encountered those of the enemy at Auburn. The enemy commenced a heavy fire on our lines, but the old regiment never wavered an inch, but moved forward, not even halting, loading and firing as they advanced, until the division formed in line, when General Birney ordered a charge to drive the enemy out and protect the One Hundred and Fifth. This was done in good style, not occupying more than fifteen minutes. After the fight was over, General Birney ordered the One Hundred and Fifth to be relieved, as the duty was exceedingly fatiguing, and all danger past. Said Colonel Craig:

“The regiment behaved with its usual coolness and bravery — not an officer or a man shrank from his duty, but all stood up manfully, as though the destiny of this Republic rested on his own individual shoulders.”

In this engagement the regiment lost one man killed and five wounded, Captain Conser being severely wounded in the arm. On the following day the regiment moved to Centreville, and the next day to Fairfax Station, where General Birney assigned the One Hundred and Fifth to do provost duty, ordering Colonel Craig to command the post. They remained there a few days, when they were again ordered to the front, and on the 28th were near Catlett's Station, the regiment being detached and occupying a position on the extreme front towards Brentsville, as an advance guard. The One Hundred and Fifth had become a great favorite with General Birney, who was sure to assign it to every perilous or important expedition, such as flankers, advance guards, etc. On one occasion, when the enemy was reported near, he ordered Colonel Collis (who commanded the First Brigade after the wounding of General Graham at Gettysburg) to send forward a regiment as advance guard, telling him to send the

One Hundred and Fifth, as "he wanted a regiment that he could depend upon."

On the 27th the regiment was engaged at Kelly's Ford, but suffered no loss. From there they proceeded to Brandy Station, where they remained until the 27th of November, when, about daylight, they were on the move; but, owing to the troops in advance meeting some resistance, they made but little progress until about three, P. M., when heavy musketry firing was heard, and their brigade was ordered forward and formed in line of battle at Locust Grove. The One Hundred and Fifth opened fire upon the enemy at once, and behaved splendidly. The engagement was a short one, as the enemy's guns were soon silenced. The loss in the One Hundred and Fifth was only seven wounded, and it was somewhat strange that they got off so well, as they were under a heavy fire for an hour and a half; but the formation of the ground was of such a character that the balls of the enemy mostly passed over their heads. The regiment remained in line of battle all that night, and the next morning were again on the move, and, marching almost knee-deep in mud, reached, that afternoon, a position near Mine Run, and that night supported a battery.

The next morning, the 29th, the regiment changed position several times, and finally resumed its old place in rear of the battery, which was still in position; the rebels being in heavy force immediately in front and scarcely a mile distant, where they could be plainly seen erecting earthworks and planting cannon, etc. Orders were then given to take the works by a charge, and Birney's division was selected as part of the storming party; but General Meade, after making a careful survey of the position, finally concluded it would be too great a sacrifice of life to make the attempt, so the project was abandoned. The men had fully made up their minds to the nature of the work before them, and here and there could be seen some of them giving their money and valuables to their sick comrades, who were not able to go into action, and telling them what disposition to make of the articles in case they fell.

They maintained this position until the evening of the 30th, when they were ordered a short distance to the front, where they dug rifle-pits. They remained here until almost morning, when they were relieved, and sent a short distance to the rear, where they remained until some time after dark on the 1st of December, when they received marching orders. Everything was soon packed up, and the regiment, starting at a double-quick, moved rapidly all night, crossing the Rapidan about daylight on the 2d, where they halted for a short time to rest and give the boys a chance to eat a hard-tack, when they again resumed the march. They made but little progress on account of the road in their front being blocked up with wagons and straggling troops.

At four, P. M., another halt was ordered, and the men were informed by their officers that they would remain there all night. This was welcome news to the worn-out soldiers, but at midnight the shrill notes of the brigade bugle broke upon the stillness of the night, and soon the regiment was again in line, and at daylight they reached their old camp at Brandy Station, which they had left one week before, where they found everything just as they had left it. The boys soon had all in order, and were congratulating themselves upon the good night's rest that was before them, when orders came to "prepare to move at once."

Those who have never been soldiers—who have spent their lives in ease and comfort—can have no idea how hard it was for men, almost worn out for want of sleep, with feet blistered and swollen, and aching in every limb, who had just come off one of the hardest marches of the war, to hear this order to march they knew not where. But for the soldier to hear is to obey, and soon all were again ready to move, when the order was countermanded. The men were so completely tired out that many of the poor fellows dropped down on the cold ground regardless of fire or shelter. Tired nature could endure no more, and they slept soundly, heedless of danger, hardships, or suffering.

The next day, December 4, they again went to work and were soon comfortably established, in what they expected would be their winter-quarters, as the winter seemed to have set in in earnest, but in a couple of days marching orders were again received, and the regiment was moved a short distance from their old camp, where a new one was laid out, and the men were making preparations to have the boards, tables, etc., hauled from their old camp, when orders again came to march; after getting into line, and waiting for some time, this order was countermanded, and the regiment returned to their old camp to find that all the boards and other movable property they had left there had been appropriated during their absence by the Sixth Corps. The poor boys of the One Hundred and Fifth could not be blamed if their anger at such treatment was expressed in language both loud and deep.

All this alarm, shifting, and moving of our troops, which occasioned so much discomfort to the One Hundred and Fifth, was caused by a few rebel cavalry crossing the river, causing General Meade to fear being flanked by the enemy.

After this alarm the command settled down quietly in winter-quarters, until December 28, 1863, when the regiment was re-enlisted by Colonel Craig, according to General Order, No. 191, of the War Department. Two hundred and forty men re-enlisted, being nearly the entire force of the regiment. They were immediately granted a veteran furlough, and came home as an organization. While at home the boys had a good time visiting the dear ones from whom they had so long been separated, and were feasted and feted to their heart's content. They obtained some fifty recruits to their ranks, and returned at the expiration of their leave of absence to Brandy Station, on the 21st of February, 1864, and went into camp some two miles from the station. Their new camp was called "Camp Bullock."

On the 28th, the regiment left camp and marched through Culpepper in support of the cavalry, and returned to Camp Bullock March 1, where they remained until the 3d of May.

During their stay at this camp, March 26, the Third Corps was consolidated with the Second, and their corps was thereafter known as the Second Corps; and Kearney's famous old division was consolidated into two brigades, and the old original First Brigade, now known as the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, was placed under the command of dashing Alexander Hays, the gallant Colonel of the Sixty-third. General Hays' brigade consisted of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third, Fourth, and Seventeenth Maine, Third and Fifth Michigan, and Berdan's Sharpshooters, all tried and true regiments, which had been proved and not found wanting on many a hard-fought field.





CHAPTER IX.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—GENERAL GRANT IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY—CROSSING THE RAPIDAN—THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN—HEROIC FIGHTING OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH—DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLYDE.

THE regiment broke camp at eleven P. M., May 3, and at nine o'clock the next morning crossed the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, and at four P. M. reached Chancellorsville, where they encamped for the night, on the very ground on which the First Brigade of the Third Corps had done such terrible fighting, and suffered such fearful losses, just one year before. It was the anniversary of Colonel McKnight's death, and of the brave Kirk, Powers, and others who fell with him in that sanguinary struggle. Says Colonel Craig :

“We could trace the ground over which the One Hundred and Fifth fought by the line of graves; and oh, such graves!—just a little earth thrown over the poor boys as they lay, and it had mouldered away, leaving their bones exposed to the sunshine and storms of heaven. I saw where poor Captain Kirk lay. His skull was entirely exposed, and lying on top of the grave. The fatal bullet that took his noble life was partly pushed out of the skull. We identified his remains by a peculiar mark on his shoulder-straps, one of which still adhered to his bones.”

The next morning they resumed the march southward, arriving at Todd's Tavern, three miles from Spottsylvania, a little after noon; halted here two or three hours, and then took a road called the Brick Turnpike, leading to Germania

Ford, on the Rapidan. They arrived at a point where this road crosses the Orange Court-House plank-road just in time to prevent the rebels from taking possession of it. Forming a line of battle facing southward, and crossing the Orange road at right angles, they advanced into the woods. Birney's division was selected to make the attack, or receive the attack, as the case might be. The One Hundred and Fifth was on the right of the plank-road. They advanced about a mile through the dense shrubbery, when suddenly they came face to face with the enemy, and were at once engaged in that desperate and deadly struggle that has rendered the Wilderness famous.

The One Hundred and Fifth at first took position in the rear of the Sixty-third, which occupied the front line; and while occupying this position several men were wounded. About four P. M., they advanced and relieved the Sixty-third, and here their hardest fighting occurred. Every inch of the ground was hotly contested, neither party giving nor taking an inch; but both having their dead piled up in rows. Here Captain Hamilton was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Greenawalt was mortally wounded, while, says Colonel Craig:

“There was scarcely a minute that some one would not come to me and say, ‘Colonel, I am wounded,’ while many could not do so, their fate being instantly sealed.”

Lieutenants Kimple, Sylvis, Redic, and Miller were all severely wounded, and fully one-half of the men were either killed or wounded. About dark, Colonel Craig, who was riding near the right of the regiment, turned his horse towards the left, to see how the fight went there, when he felt himself turned almost around in his saddle, and a stinging pain in the right side of his face. He went to the hospital of the Sixth Corps, not being able to find his own, where he had the ball extracted. It had entered the lower jaw, crashing through the jaw, and lodging against the tongue. After having his wound dressed, Colonel Craig started to again rejoin his regiment, as

he said, "to see whether I could not be of some more use;" but he had ridden but a short distance when the blood commenced to flow from his wound in large jets. On reaching the division hospital, Doctor Stevens, of the One Hundred and Fifth, informed him that the facial artery was severed—that he was unable to take it up, and that he would bleed to death. The doctor finally succeeded in stopping the flow of blood by placing his thumb on the artery, and then, for thirty-six hours the brave officer lay upon a table, while his friends, by holding their fingers upon the wound, kept his life-blood from flowing away.

Their colonel *hors de combat*, their brave lieutenant-colonel borne from the field dying, the command of the One Hundred and Fifth devolved upon Major Duff, who, placing himself at the head of the gallant old regiment, led it through the balance of the conflict, which still raged with fury. When the battle was thus raging with redoubled fury, says Abbott in his "Civil War,"

"General Alexander Hays, who with General Birney was bearing the brunt of this tremendous onset, sent back an imploring cry for reinforcements. Hancock replied, 'I will send him a brigade in twenty minutes. Tell him to hold his ground. He can do it. I know him to be a powerful man.' And he did hold the ground; but alas, it was his last battle, for soon after, when he had paused for an instant in front of the Sixty-third—his own tried regiment—a rebel ball struck him in the head, and in a few short hours death claimed for his prey the gallant, dashing Alexander Hays, and 'hero-like he died.' "

Night at length mercifully closed the scene. The One Hundred and Fifth still held its original position; but during the night it was relieved and went to the rear. Friday morning, the 6th, Birney's division again took the initiative and charged the rebel lines, the One Hundred and Fifth advancing in line with the Sixty-third on the left. They had advanced but a short distance when they came upon our advance line,

who were lying on the ground fighting, and hailed them with, "What are you lying there for?" The answer was, "There is danger ahead, and you had better lie down;" but instead of so doing they charged upon the rebels at double-quick, with a cheer, causing them to fall back apparently confused, and following up this advantage they drove them about a mile, when, the rebels being reinforced, and the One Hundred and Fifth being out of ammunition, it was compelled to fall back to a temporary line of breastworks, where the men were supplied with cartridges just in time to receive the enemy, as he came up in great force, and made three unsuccessful attempts to take their position, but failed, and for a time all was quiet. Major L. B. Duff, who was serving on General Birney's staff, says:

"Suddenly a heavy fire broke out on our left, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the plank-road, and soon our line there gave way and got into one of those unaccountable panics which happen in the best of armies, and began to fall back rapidly. The infection spread to the rest of our line, and the whole advance line fell back pell-mell to the Brock turnpike. Here we had thrown up works, and with much difficulty we succeeded in rallying the men behind them. The rebels followed us, and we had only got fairly settled when they attacked us. Owing to the fact that the line of breastworks was made of timber, and that it took fire just to the left of the Orange Court-House road, our men were obliged to abandon it. The rebels came close up to it and then our second line gave way, and for awhile it was thought that everything would go; but two regiments of our division, the Twentieth Indiana and the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, and the section of a battery, held firm just on the left of the Orange Court-House plank-road. Upon these our line rallied, the rebels were hurled back, and quiet restored. At the time the break occurred the One Hundred and Fifth was in the second line of breastworks, charged forward and occupied a position in the front line. In doing so, Captain Clyde and some others mounted the front line of breastworks and urged the men forward."

Here Captain Clyde was killed while gallantly urging his

men on. He fell while almost touching the foe. Early in the morning of the 7th, General Birney sent out a reconnoitering party to find the enemy. The One Hundred and Fifth, which formed a part of this force, being upon the left of the road over which they had fought the preceding day. After advancing some two miles, found the enemy strongly entrenched at the farthest point to which he had been driven the day before. Here a masked battery opened upon them with grape and canister, and as each regiment was marching in close column by division, and not in position for fighting, the division fell back and took position on the second line immediately to the left of the plank-road, where they remained until evening, when Major Duff, who had been serving on General Birney's staff, took command of the regiment. At five, p. m., they started in the direction of the Rapidan.

The boys thought it a retreat, and all through the ranks could be heard cries of "another failure;" but General Grant, who had only a few days before telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he would "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," knew no such word as fail.

After going about three miles towards Chancellorsville, orders were given to countermarch, and they returned to the Brock turnpike and lay on their arms the remainder of the night. On the morning of the 8th they left the Orange Court-House plank-road about eight o'clock, and, marching by the Brock turnpike, reached Todd's Tavern about noon, and halted just south of the tavern until four p. m., when they marched about a mile west on the Orange Court-House road, facing Catharpen creek. During the night they threw up breastworks, and in the morning strengthened them with abattis.

About noon of the 9th the brigade moved, by the left flank, along the road from Todd's Tavern towards Spottsylvania Court-House a short distance, then turning to the right marched across some fields, and crossed the Po river to the road leading westwardly from Spottsylvania Court-House to

Orange Court-House, then again turning to the left marched about half a mile down the river and halted in the rear of the First Division. It was nearly midnight when they reached this position. Here they remained until ten A. M. the next day, when they re-crossed the Po river, marched down it by a circuitous route, and formed in support of a position of the Fifth Corps, which was then attacking the enemy. Here they lay under the fire of the enemy's artillery until three P. M., when they again marched up the river to support the First Division of the Second Corps, which was engaged with the enemy on the south side of the river.

The One Hundred and Fifth being on the left of the brigade, Major Duff was ordered to form line in an open field on the north side of the river, in rear of the left of the First Division. While so doing the enemy opened fire upon him. Colonel Crocker, who was temporarily commanding the brigade, marched it almost against a rebel battery, which opened upon them at short range, causing quite a commotion, and for a few moments the regiment suffered terribly. The first shell struck Private Enos Shirts, of Company I, bursting the instant it struck him, and he was literally blown to pieces, and the men near the unfortunate soldier were sprinkled with the blood and flesh of their comrade, fragments of his bones penetrating their clothing, and in one or two instances into the flesh. All knowing that the next shell would come in about the same direction, there was instantly a large gap in the line, and Company I began to waver. Lieutenant Redic, in command of the company, made an effort to close the gap and cause the line to move forward; but not being able to effect this he sprang into the gap in the line himself, and, after moving a few steps in front of his company, he was struck by a fragment of the next shell, which struck the ground some ten feet in front of him, exploding as it struck. One of the metal balls passed into his right arm. After reporting to Major Duff, the plucky officer had to go to the rear.

Though suffering fearfully from this fire, the regiment held

its ground. After the first discharge the order was given to "lie down," which was obeyed with alacrity; but another volley soon caused the boys to get up as quickly as they had lain down, as the shells struck right in their front and almost covered them with dust. They were then ordered to fall back into a little ravine, where, under cover of the hill, a new line of battle was formed, and where they held their position until the First Division had crossed to the north side of the river, then retired to their former position in the rear of the Fifth Corps.

While the regiment was falling back to the cover of the hill, one poor fellow thought he had not *fallen back far* enough, and was going right on, when Lieutenant Hewitt, then acting adjutant, drew an old rusty revolver, which he had picked up, and which was without a load, and, pointing it at his face, told him to "fall into ranks, or I will shoot you." He fell in without a word of remonstrance. The regiment had scarcely taken position in rear of the Fifth Corps, when they were again ordered back and formed in rear of the First Division, where they remained until dark, and then, with the Fourth Maine, were ordered to report to General Barlow, who commanded the First Division, and was then on their right; but, having reported, were informed that they were not needed, when they returned to their former position, where they remained under arms all night.

At ten o'clock the next morning they moved into the first line, at the angle in the line of First Division, which extended nearly to the river, where they remained until four, p. m., when they were relieved, and the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was massed in the woods in the rear, where they remained until nine, p. m. Here the Sixty-third was added to Major Duff's command, and, with the One Hundred and Fifth, was reduced to five companies and consolidated for field service.

At nine p. m., they started for Spottsylvania Court-House, marching just in rear of our line. The march was very tedious,

as they moved very slowly and with caution, and continued all night. At daybreak, having reached an angle in the enemy's line, near the Sandrum House, they prepared to charge, the brigade being formed in two lines, Major Duff's command being the left of the second line. They advanced steadily and in good order until they cleared the piece of woods and came to an open field, at the further side of which was the rebel line, when the excitement became intense, and a mutual shout arose from them and the First Division, which was advancing on their left, and both rushed for the nearest point in the enemy's lines. Major Duff's gallant little command was one of the first to strike the rebel line, at an angle near the Sandrum House, and before the rebels had time to fire a gun or raise an alarm our boys with loud cheers were leaping over their entrenchments. Here they captured a large number of prisoners, among whom was Brigadier-General Stewart.

To the left of the point where Major Duff struck the enemy's line was a battery, which was immediately brought to bear upon them; but the men rushed upon it and captured it almost instantly, some of the rebels standing to their guns and being killed on the spot. Further to the left, across the swamp, were two rifled guns, supported by the Eighteenth North Carolina regiment. Our men crossed the swamp and captured these guns and the regiment in support. Lieutenant A. H. Mitchell, of Company A, One Hundred and Fifth, captured the flag of the Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment, and Corporal John Kendig, of Company A, Sixty-third, captured that of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. Sergeant A. A. Harley, of Company C, color bearer of the One Hundred and Fifth, was wounded here, and the colors given to Sergeant John W. Smith of Company F. Lieutenant Mitchell was wounded, and Lieutenant Hewitt wounded and taken prisoner. Becoming somewhat scattered here, the rebels rallied and drove them back across the swamp, and this backward movement was not arrested until they reached the angle near the Sandrum House, where they rallied, made a stand, and held their ground.

In rearranging the line, Major Duff's command was moved about one hundred yards towards the right, where it lay all day and night, almost constantly under fire, and forming the left support of the "death angle." Of this "angle" a correspondent wrote :

"The angle of the works at which Hancock entered, and for the possession of which the savage fight of the day was made, is a perfect Golgotha. In this angle of death the dead and wounded rebels lie this morning literally in piles — men in the agonies of death groaning beneath the dead bodies of their comrades. On an area of a few acres in the rear of their position lie not less than a thousand rebel corpses, many literally torn to shreds by hundreds of balls, and several with bayonet thrusts through and through their bodies, pierced on the very margin of the parapet, which they were determined to take or die in the attempt. The one exclamation of every man who looks on this spectacle is, 'God forbid that I should ever gaze upon such a sight again.' "— *Headley's Great Rebellion*, Vol. II., page 363.

A portion of Major Duff's command, which had been separated from him in the retreat across the swamp, was rallied by Captain Dougherty, of Company F, and by order of Colonel Brooks, commanding a brigade in the First Division, and assisted by Captain Hunker, of the Sixty-third, he established a skirmish line between the Second and Ninth Corps, which was on their left. In accomplishing this Captain Dougherty was severely wounded, and that portion of the command joined Major Duff, in the afternoon, under command of Captain Hunker.

This was one of the hardest days the regiment endured during the war. The rain had fallen in torrents all the preceding night; the men had slept none the previous night, had eaten nothing the entire day except as they could get a cracker from their haversacks by the way. There were days when they lost more men and done harder fighting, but on this day they were sleepy, tired, hungry, and wet; and no wonder they

were tired and worn, for they had been almost constantly engaged since they entered the Wilderness; and who can describe the fighting that was done there—not on the open field, face to face with the enemy, as at Gettysburg, where they met the foe with waving banners and solid marching columns, but amid the densely tangled brushwood and in the ravines and glens of the Wilderness the conflict raged, and the thunders of the artillery, the fierce shrieking of the shells, and the sharp rattle of musketry, all combined, echoed and re-echoed, making the scene one horrid saturnalia of sound, that might well have been copied from Dante's *Inferno*; while the smoke of battle, unlimned by one ray of sunlight, settled down like a dark funereal pall upon the scene, and all through this horrid, ensanguined ground the dead and dying lay—Union and rebel together, death having brought them to one common level. Like the leaves of autumn they covered the crimsoned ground—crimsoned with the life-blood of the bravest hearts of both the North and the South.

An eye-witness, writing of this battle, says Abbott's "Civil War:"

"There is something horrible yet fascinating in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see, and whose progress could only be followed by the ear. It is beyond a doubt the first time in the history of war that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and yet placed in such circumstances as to make this vast enginery totally useless. The combat lasted three days (the first three days) but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer and still left the issue undecided."

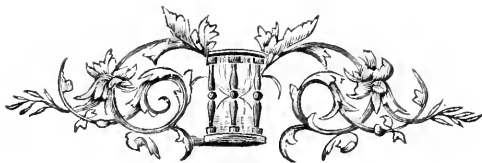
On the 13th, about daylight, the enemy having left their immediate front, the lines were rearranged, and the One Hundred and Fifth was placed on the second line, where it remained during the day and night following. The next day the brigade was drawn up in line of battle, to support a portion of the Second Division in making a reconnoissance. After remaining

some time in line, returned to their former position, and shortly afterwards were moved through the woods on their right, and formed in line in rear of the Fourth Brigade (Mott's). During the night they built strong works, but before daylight withdrew and formed in the rear of the Ninth Corps, facing towards the right flank. In the evening nearly the whole of the regiment was sent on picket, where they remained during the 16th, and that day aided in driving in the rebel pickets, simultaneous with the advance of the Second Division. About dark they returned from picket, took position in the second line, and remained quiet all night. Just before daylight the next morning moved into the front line, and relieved the Fourth Brigade, and remained there during that day and the ensuing night. At daylight of the 18th they moved a short distance to the rear, in order to give place to the First Division, which was forming for a charge, and lay in support of that division. The charge not proving a success, the regiment lay quiet until noon, and then moved some distance to the right, to ground formerly occupied by the Sixth Corps, remaining there until after dark, when they returned to a point near the Sandrum House, and halted until daylight, when they crossed the Aye river, and joined their corps, which was lying in reserve just east of the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House turnpike, and at eight o'clock encamped with the corps. They lay quiet in camp until six p. m., when they were ordered to march to the right to support Tyler's division, which had been attacked by Ewell. The brigade was formed on the right of the road leading westwardly from the Fredericksburg road. They advanced some distance, but finding no enemy, retraced their steps, and formed in line on the left of the First Brigade, which had relieved a portion of Tyler's division. Here they lay on their arms and awake until three a. m., when they again advanced, and soon discovered that the enemy had retreated.

After awaiting the return of the scouts, who had been thrown out to pick up stragglers, they returned to camp, which they had scarcely reached ere orders were received to

pack up for a march. The regiment marched around army headquarters, and back to camp, and at twelve o'clock started on the march towards the North Anna river, but soon halted for the night. At daylight resumed the march, and advanced steadily until late in the afternoon, when they reached the Mattapony river, and halted on the northern side for a short time, then crossed and encamped. The march from Spottsylvania to this place was one of the hardest the regiment ever made, yet at roll call, immediately after halting, only *one man* from the One Hundred and Fifth failed to answer to his name. and only *two* from the Sixty-third were absent.





CHAPTER X.

BATTLE OF NORTH ANNA—MARCH TO PETERSBURG—GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH—WOUNDING OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUFF—DESPERATE CHARGE AT DEEP BOTTOM—DEATH OF COLONEL CRAIG—CONSOLIDATION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD WITH THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH.

THE morning of the 22d the regiment resumed the march from the Mattapony, but after going a short distance, formed in line on the right of Taylor's division, and built works, where they lay quiet during the day and night. While occupying these works, Lieutenant Kelso was shot in the shoulder by a rebel sharpshooter, from the rebel works on the other side of the river, and severely wounded. Early on the morning of the 23d they again took up the line of march in the direction of the North Anna river, halting at noon about a mile north of Taylor's Bridge. Major Duff's command was on the right, and the rebels, on the south side of the river, enveloped his line. Notwithstanding this, the One Hundred and Fifth, forming in the thick woods, was ordered to charge without firing a gun, when, with their gallant leader, Major Duff, at their head, they charged forward, and drove the rebels from their fortifications on the opposite side of the river. They held their position until after dark, though long before this their ammunition had been exhausted. After dark they fell back to the crest of the hill near the river. During this charge Captain Daniel Dougherty, a brave officer of the Sixty-third, was mortally wounded, and Captain McIntosh, of the same regiment, slightly wounded.

“Hancock struck the river at the county bridge, a mile west of the railroad crossing; but the rebels had constructed a *tête de pont* covering this bridge, overlooked by a heavy line of entrenchments, on the south side of the river, and it was necessary to capture these works in order to effect a passage. Birney’s division of the Second Corps was charged with this perilous duty, and about an hour before sundown, under cover of a heavy fire from the corps of artillery placed in position under Colonel Tidball, the assault was made, the brigades of Eagan and Pierce bearing the brunt of the fight. Advancing at double-quick, those gallant veterans carried the bridge-head in the handsomest manner, capturing some thirty or forty prisoners who were left in the trench by their flying companions.”—*Dana and Wilson’s Life of General Grant*.

After falling back, the regiment built works, in which they remained until noon the next day, when they moved by the left flank along our line of works, then, crossing the river, moved to the left of Dr. Fox’s house, where they again built works. After dark they again advanced with the rest of the brigade, and about midnight were ordered to move about half-way in advance of this position and fill a gap in the line between the right of the First Division and the left of the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division. Here they again built works, finishing them about daylight, in which they remained until eight, A. M., on the 25th, when Major Duff was relieved by a battery and ordered to the second line, where they remained all that day, being moved in the evening about one hundred yards to the right of the Richmond road, and just after dark were again moved to the front line, relieving troops of the Ninth Corps on the right.

About midnight they abandoned this position and marched to the north side of the river, where, by order of the brigade commander, Major Duff left the Sixty-third under Captain Moorhead, with orders to guard the bridge until the pickets were safely over, and then destroy it. This was accomplished successfully, and Captain Moorhead joined Major Duff soon after daylight the next morning. They then, with the rest of

the brigade, marched towards the Pamunky river, and after proceeding about three miles halted until ten o'clock the next morning, when they resumed the march, moving steadily until midnight, when they again halted and bivouacked on the north side of the Pamunky river.

Early the next morning they started down the river, which they crossed late in the afternoon at Hanover town, and encamped in reserve a mile south-east of that place, where they remained until the next morning, when they took a position immediately in front of Salem church, on the left of the Richmond road, where they built works. They left this position at six, P. M., and advanced along the Richmond road to a point near Tolopotomy creek, and formed line and built works just to the right of the Richmond road. Here they remained until the morning of May 31st, when they moved forward close to Tolopotomy creek, and occupied the line just vacated by the First Brigade, which had driven the enemy from his first line on the south side of the creek and had occupied it. In a short time they crossed the creek and formed in line close in the rear of the First Brigade, and there lay all day under the enemy's artillery fire. After dark, preparations were made to retire to the south side of the creek, and accordingly Major Duff retired at three o'clock, June 1st, to the line they had left on the previous morning on the north side of the creek, and which was now the front line, where they remained all that day until nine, P. M., when they were again marched along the road to the left, and lay along this road until after daylight, when they began the march to Cold Harbor, which they reached at noon, encamping about half a mile north of the Cross Roads. Just at dark they were moved to the left of the army and formed in rear of the First Division.

The night was dark and stormy, the rain fell in torrents, the thunder echoed and reverberated louder than artillery, bright flashes of lightning lit up the scene, the wind swept in fierce gusts, and the trees bent and snapped in the faces of the advancing forces, while the Chickahominy was swelled into a raging

flood. The contemplated attack, which had been fixed for that evening, had to be postponed, and the army, wet and tired, bivouacked for the night on the damp ground, while the heavens were still open and the floods descended upon them. The next morning dawned dark and gloomy, and just at daylight the First Division made a charge on the enemy's works, and established a new line in front, and Birney's division moved forward and occupied the line they had vacated, forming a second line. The command of Major Duff was on the right of the division. In the afternoon the division moved to the right of the Eighteenth Corps, and lay in reserve until the next afternoon, and then rejoined their own corps and occupied the same position they had done the night previous. Remained there until the afternoon of the 5th, when they moved to the left after dark, and extended the line of the army in that direction by forming on the left of the First Division. The One Hundred and Fifth was formed on the right of the Mechanicsville road, at the point where our lines crossed it. The right of the regiment rested on the swamp and the left on this road. Here they lay quietly until the 12th.

On the morning that Hancock charged the enemy's lines at Cold Harbor, Charles Gill and W. W. Hazlett, both of Company F, were taken prisoners, the rebels taking from them their guns, haversacks, etc., and thus forced them to do all day without a particle of food. They ordered them to go back to the rear, which order they promptly obeyed, and each succeeding in getting a gun, they started towards our lines. When between the picket lines, in a ravine, they came upon a whole company of the enemy. The two One Hundred and Fifth boys at once ordered them to surrender, stating that they were coming from picket, and they must go along. The rebels at once threw down their arms, and were marched by these two soldiers to General Hancock's headquarters. The General asked their names and regiment, and when they lay in camp at Burksville Junction, he sent each of them a thirty-five days' furlough. But previous to this Gill was wounded and again taken

prisoner, the rebels amputating his limb, so that unfortunately he could not take advantage of his leave of absence. Hazlett, however, returned to his home in Georgeville, Indiana county. Gill was from Meadville, Pa.

At the battle of Cold Harbor the rebels fought desperately. Their lines were not more than fifty yards from ours, and their orders of "Forward! forward!" could be heard quite plainly during the night. They made several desperate charges against Hancock's corps, but these were met unflinchingly by the tried heroes of the Second Corps, and the enemy was hurled back again and again, with severe losses. Our army too, suffered severely, and General Grant found that the rebels had so strongly fortified their position that he could not force the passage of the Chickahominy, and he determined to withdraw his army. Therefore, just after dark on the night of the 12th, the army silently withdrew from the enemy's front; and so well was this movement executed, that it was not known to Lee until the next morning that our army was miles away.

The One Hundred and Fifth, after abandoning the line on the Mechanicsville road, marched in a south-easterly direction, halting after midnight until the next morning, when they resumed the march, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and thence across the Peninsula, and encamped that night at Charles City Court-House, and on the 14th marched to Wilcox's Landing, on the James river, where they embarked on the small steamer "Helen Getty," and landed at Windmill Point, where they encamped for the night on the Wilcox plantation, which is situated on the heights above the river. Just before noon the next day, they started in the direction of Petersburg, arriving in the vicinity of that place shortly after dark, where they manœuvred all night, and finally took position at daylight, on the left of the Suffolk turnpike, at the line of works captured the previous day by the Eighteenth Corps. The regiment was the second from the right, a battalion of the Massachusetts First Heavy Artillery being on Major Duff's right, with their right resting on the Suffolk road. The

enemy's line was some four hundred yards in their front, across a small stream, which traversed a deep ravine. About four, P. M., they were ordered to attack, and advanced across an open field, and through some woods, and when near the enemy's lines came into a lot of log cabins, which had constituted a rebel winter camp. Just at this juncture the enemy opened fire upon them, and in spite of all that their officers could do, the men sheltered themselves behind these cabins, and began to return the fire. It was impossible to urge them further, nor could they be restrained from firing, but continued to pour in a steady fire upon the enemy, until their ammunition became exhausted, and it being almost dark, Major Duff formed his regiment in line, just in the rear of the shanties, where they remained until nine, P. M., when they were relieved, and returned to their former position, where they remained quiet the balance of the night.

The next morning they moved to the front line, relieving a portion of the Second Division and taking position immediately on the right of the Suffolk turnpike, where they lay until dark, when, having been relieved by a portion of Mott's brigade, the regiment moved towards the right of the line and formed in reserve. During the night orders were received to charge the enemy's lines the next morning at daylight. On advancing they found that the enemy had abandoned the line in their immediate front, and had thrown up a new line of works a short distance south of the Suffolk turnpike, at right angles to their former line. They continued to advance by the left wheel until our lines lay along the Suffolk road, facing south. They lay here until half-past twelve o'clock, when they were ordered to attack. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff says:

“I was ordered to take the front advance with my regiment, which now formed the right of the second line. In taking the advance I had to go over some heavy artillery regiments which occupied the front line. The men seemed very reluctant to do this; but, upon my peremptory order, the One Hundred and Fifth went over, but a large portion of the Sixty-third remained behind.” [It must be borne in

mind that, since the beginning of this movement, the Sixty-third had been attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Duff's command.] "We advanced into an open field boldly, with flags flying, and the rebels immediately opened upon us with musketry and artillery, throwing canister. For some distance we advanced under a murderous fire, and, on looking around, I found that no portion of the line but my small regiment had moved. Having arrived at a point where the ground took a sudden rise, and where, by lying down, we could in a great measure shield ourselves from the enemy's fire, I halted and ordered the men to lie down. I then went back to the road and informed the brigade commander, Colonel McCallish, that an attempt to charge by my small regiment would be foolish, and asked him to move the troops up on my left. His only answer was that he could not get them started. Disgusted, I went forward to my own line, and was just getting it started when I was shot down."

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff's wound was a serious one, and resulted in the loss of a limb. He showed the coolest bravery on this occasion, as did all the other officers. Captain Conser was wounded, and Lieutenant Mitchell, who had only rejoined his regiment at Tolopotomy creek, was again wounded, as were also Lieutenants Patterson and McAninch. Captain Moorhead, of the Sixty-third, was killed. He was a noble, gallant officer, and his loss was much deplored, both by his own regiment and the One Hundred and Fifth. The color-bearer was also killed, but the colors were saved. The little force then rallied, repulsed the enemy, and captured his works.

On the evening of the 19th the regiment built breastworks within one hundred yards of the enemy's line. Here the boys would get ready for firing, and then at a given signal they would give a shout as though about to charge, when the rebels would jump up from behind their breastworks only to receive a murderous fire. This continued for some time, but at last they became too wary to venture their heads in view of the "Yankee" guns, and the yells would only be greeted by some "gray coat" crying out: "Too old, Yank; you can't win on that trick no more."



Levi Duff.

Major General
U. S. Army

Here Sergeant Isaiah E. Davis, of Company I, one of the best soldiers and truest Christians in the regiment, was killed. He was lying on a settee, which some of the boys had brought from "Hare's House," near by, when a ball from a rebel sharpshooter, who had a flanking fire and was concealed in a tree in the rear, caused the poor sergeant to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

On the 20th the regiment moved to the rear and bivouacked for the night, and on the 21st moved with the brigade in the direction of the Weldon Railroad, halting four miles from it, where they lay during the night.

On the 22d the regiment advanced into the edge of the woods near the enemy's line, where they had orders to build breastworks. They at once commenced tearing down fences, and with rails, etc., the building of the works was progressing finely, when "whiz! bang!" came a perfect storm of bullets, and from the wrong direction, too; for the rebels had got in their rear, and the One Hundred and Fifth was almost captured. There had been a gap left in the line between General Barlow's and General Birney's divisions, and through this the enemy had penetrated, striking our rear, where they expected to take a large amount of prisoners. Our troops were driven some distance, but soon rallied, made a gallant charge, and drove the enemy back. The loss of the regiment was one killed, three wounded, and seven taken prisoners. Here Colonel Craig, who had been absent on account of wounds received at the Wilderness, rejoined them, and so glad were they to welcome back their gallant leader, that, when they espied him, the entire regiment rose up amid a perfect shower of balls and gave him three cheers.

On the 23d they remained on the same line, and the next day moved with the brigade a short distance to the rear. Here the men suffered from the extreme heat, and from the scarcity of water. They remained in this position until the 27th, when the brigade moved to the front and assisted in building works, and on the 29th moved again with the brigade a short

distance to the right, where they again built works, in the rear of which they encamped. Here Brigadier-General R. B. Pierce assumed command of the Third Brigade. He was a very efficient officer, but had not the dash of the gallant and lamented Hays, whom he succeeded.

The regiment remained encamped between the Weldon Railroad and the Jerusalem plank-road until July 4, occupying the extreme right of the Second Corps. During the months of May and June the regiment lost 3 commissioned officers killed, 15 wounded, and one missing; 61 enlisted men killed, 168 wounded, and 20 missing; total 268. When they started on the campaign they had 331 guns and 21 officers; at this date, July 4, they had 121 guns, their entire force. The list of killed did not include those who died after being sent to the Northern hospitals.

The new flag that they had received from the State when they re-enlisted, the winter before, at this time had more than fifty bullet holes in it, while the other blue regimental flag was perfectly riddled with balls, and so much of it shot away that it could not be carried—the staff had been shot off twice.

The regiment being on the extreme left of the Jerusalem plank-road, and only some two hundred yards from the enemy's picket line, and three hundred and fifty yards from their main line, they had built pretty strong breastworks, so constructed that the men could jump out of their tents, run for the breastworks at the least alarm, and be ready for action. Being in such close proximity to the enemy the utmost vigilance was exercised by the officers, and just before daylight, on the morning of July 11, Colonel Craig was roused from his slumbers by a rifle-shot immediately in his front. He sprang to his feet, but, before he could draw on his boots, there came a regular volley from the rebel skirmishers, which rattled like hail through the "saplings," which were standing thick in camp. He called as loudly as he could for the men to "fall in at the breastworks," and rushed out with his sword and coat in his

hand, and found the men coming up pell-mell — some with only one shoe on, some with their clothes only partly on, some without caps, and in every manner of *déshabillé*, but every man with his gun and accoutrements. Their only safety was in getting behind the breastworks. The affair only occupied a few moments, and by the time they were ready to receive the enemy the firing ceased, and on inquiry it was found that some one on the picket line had become alarmed at something and fired his piece, which was a signal for both skirmish lines to open upon one another as fast as they could load and fire (our skirmish line was about sixty yards in front of the breastworks); but after firing a few rounds each party saw that it was not a general attack, and the firing ceased as though by mutual consent. After a good laugh at the appearance they presented, the men dispersed and went to cooking breakfast; but had the "Johnnies" came then, they would have met with a warm reception, for each man seemed eager for the onslaught, and so intense was the expectation that you could have heard a pin drop.

The regiment remained in these quarters, which they called "Camp Hays," in honor of General Hays, until the 12th, when they moved about three miles to the right, where they remained until the 26th, and then moved with the brigade to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox river, where they crossed on pontoons, marched all night and halted the next morning for a short time near the James river, where they were held as a temporary reserve between City Point and the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, about three miles from Petersburg, but not in range of the rebel guns, where they could plainly view the cannonading on both sides. It was a grand sight. First you would see the flash of the gun, and almost instantly after see the explosion of the shell a mile or so distant. One can see a mortar-shell flying through the air the whole distance, as it describes almost the circle of the rainbow. A cannon-ball will fly straight through the air and strike the breastworks, or fly over them, but a mortar-shell is just as liable to drop

right down behind the breastworks or into a rifle-pit as anywhere else. No place is safe from them; the only thing is that they cannot be thrown as far as a cannon-ball.

While at Camp Hays, Colonel Craig was one day sitting in front of his tent writing letters, when a shell exploded a few rods from where he sat, killing the Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, the regiment next to his. A piece of the shell just grazed the colonel's shoulder, blackening the skin slightly.

At this time the strength of the regiment was very much reduced, and some talk was had of its being consolidated with some of the other regiments, and the officers mustered out of the service; but General Birney assured Colonel Craig that if he could help it the regiment should be retained in the service, and that he would try and have the Sixty-third consolidated with it; stating, also, that they were anxious at Washington to retain the organization, as on the 8th of July the Secretary of War had telegraphed to the commandant at Camp Copeland to send all the drafted men to the One Hundred and Fifth, and if possible try to fill it up to the maximum standard.

On Tuesday, July 28th, the One Hundred and Fifth left camp at five, P. M., and, marching all night, at daybreak crossed the James river at Jones' Neck, and were at once engaged with the enemy, who held the other side, and drove him, capturing four twenty-pound Parrott guns from him before seven, A. M., after which they manœuvred all day and lay down at midnight on their arms, having skirmished with the enemy all day. The next morning at daylight took a new position, which they held until dark, when they again moved in the direction of Petersburg, arriving near the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps about daybreak the next morning, having marched the entire night. The regiment, with the Second Corps, lay there until the next night, when they relieved the Eighteenth Corps on the front line, remaining there until the next evening, Saturday, when they returned to their old camp. While relieving the Eighteenth Corps they were constantly

engaged in skirmishing, but the One Hundred and Fifth sustained no loss except two men wounded.

They were now only three-fourths of a mile from Petersburg. While here a cannon-ball struck the breastworks and almost buried Colonel Craig and two of the men amid the debris that it created, but injured no one. Here they remained doing picket and fatigue duty, "slashing" timber, etc., until August 12th, when they broke camp and with the brigade moved to City Point, where they halted and bivouacked for the night, and at three P. M. the next day embarked on transports and ascended the James river to Deep Bottom, where they landed on the morning of the 14th, and then moved across the country for a short distance, halting in a strip of woods, where they lay until the next morning, and then with the brigade moved forward in the direction of Charles City cross-roads.

Captain Patton at this time commanded the regiment, Colonel Craig being in temporary command of the Third Brigade. After marching a few miles they halted and formed line of battle, their right resting on the First Maine cavalry. They then advanced on the enemy and drove him three or four miles, through a thick forest, back to his line of works, thus gaining possession of the Charles City cross-roads. Their brigade was withdrawn at dark near the Tenth Corps' headquarters, where they remained a short time, and then moved to the front and relieved troops of the Tenth Corps, remaining on duty there until morning. The casualties during the day were six enlisted men wounded.

On the 16th the regiment moved forward with the brigade and formed line on the right of the Tenth Corps, their right connecting with that of the First Maine dismounted cavalry. They advanced and drove the enemy into his works, and then charged and captured them. Colonel Craig's brigade was then formed in front of the captured works and at right angles with them.

General Terry's orders were to "go as far as you can and

roll the rebels right up," and they did, as one of the One Hundred and Fifth officers remarked, "roll them up right smart for awhile," capturing their works and seventy-five men and two commissioned officers. But while flushed with victory, and driving the enemy before them, a heavy force of the rebels fell on the right flank of the brigade with such fury that it was compelled to fall back, regiment after regiment, and company after company, and last of all, the remnant of the brave old One Hundred and Fifth, upon which such a fearful loss had fallen; for, while leading the charge, and just as he had given the command to his loved, tried, and trusted regiment, Colonel Craig fell mortally wounded, and the next day gave up his life for his country,—one of the noblest sacrifices of the war. He was shot through the head just as his voice rang out the command to charge, and, though he lingered for some hours ere death claimed him, he never regained consciousness or spoke again. Two enlisted men were killed, and Captain Barr and sixteen men wounded.

The loss of their brave young colonel fell heavily upon his own regiment and upon the brigade, which he was commanding when he fell, and it was with sad hearts that the men of his own command, his tried and trusted associates of three long years of warfare, prepared to send to his young wife, and the friends who loved him, the body of this brave young officer.

The regiment remained about sixty yards in rear of the works, the taking of which had cost them so dear, until the morning of the 18th, when they moved in the direction of Petersburg, and at seven, A. M., the next morning moved to the picket line, where their brigade relieved a portion of the Ninth Corps, and remained there doing picket duty until the 25th, when they moved to the rear in the front line of breastworks. While on picket one man was killed and four wounded.

On the 1st of September those members of the One Hundred and Fifth who had not re-enlisted were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and one hundred and sixty-two men and two officers of the Sixty-third, who had re-

enlisted, were transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth. They had at first been assigned to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but protested so strongly against this transfer, that they were finally transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth. It was natural that, when their own noble organization was broken up, they should wish to cast in their lot with those with whom they had "borne the heat and burden of the day" on many a march and battle-field, in preference to going into a strange regiment. The Sixty-third and the One Hundred and Fifth, from the time they were brigaded together at Camp Jameson, had fought, and suffered, and triumphed together. Their interests, aims, and honors had been almost identical; they had served together under the noble Jameson, the gallant Birney, the intrepid Hays, and the heroic Craig, and they felt that they must remain together until the end.

The following eloquent appeal was signed by every re-enlisted man in the Sixty-third, and a copy sent to the War Department at Washington, and one to Governor Curtin. Their appeal was granted, and henceforth they were one with the One Hundred and Fifth. In writing the history of the one regiment it has been almost impossible to not write that of the other, so closely have we found them identified together.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, }
August 11th, 1864. }

SIR: The undersigned, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectfully beg leave to submit the following statement to your consideration.

As will be seen by the enclosed order, the term of service of seven companies of this regiment has expired, and we (the veterans and recruits) who are left, are ordered for field service to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

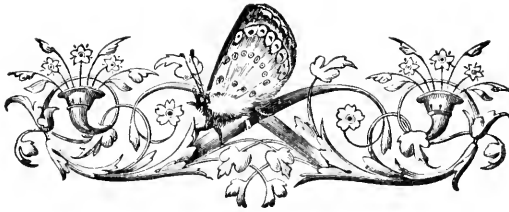
We know that a strong effort has been, and is still being made, to have the consolidation a permanent one, and it is against this that we appeal.

The Sixty-third and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments were organized at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1861,

in the same camp and at the same time. We came to Washington city, and were very soon brigaded together in the brigade commanded by the late Brigadier-General C. D. Jameson. Since that time we have never been separated for a single day. Our histories are identical, having always fought side by side in the numerous battles in which we have been engaged. We have many friends and relatives there, and feel that our assignment to that regiment would be conducive to the best interests of the service. The One Hundred and Fifth is a veteran organization, and it is our earnest wish that we be transferred to that regiment. On the other hand, we beg leave most respectfully to protest against our being transferred to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It is from the eastern portion of the State, while we are from the western. There is nothing to identify us with them. Our relations with one another have always been other than friendly, and we feel that any credit we might be entitled to in the future, would be accredited to a portion of the State other than our own, thereby depriving our friends at home of the credit or discredit of our actions in the future. We feel that this is unjust, and that, the majority of us, having served faithfully and honestly for a period of three years, and having re-enlisted for a new term, that our feelings and interests, as well as those of our friends at home, should, to some degree at least, be consulted.

We would therefore earnestly and urgently request that such steps be taken as will prevent the consummation of an object that will be humiliating to us; that the order assigning us to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers be revoked, and that we be assigned to the regiment of our choice — the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.





CHAPTER XI.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—BATTLE OF BOYDTON PLANK-ROAD—MAJOR CONSER AND CAPTAIN PATTON KILLED WHILE FIGHTING BRAVELY—IN WINTER-QUARTERS—INCIDENTS, ETC.

AFTER the death of Colonel Craig, Captain Conser, who that day rejoined the regiment, assumed the command. He had been commissioned major May 6, 1864, but was not yet mustered as such, having been absent on account of wounds received in the Wilderness. The regiment remained in the position which they had taken on the 25th of June until the 1st of October, engaged in fatigue and picket duty. The pickets kept up an almost incessant firing, and the "whiz" of a minie-ball was heard every few minutes. As one of the boys was coming from the well, which had been dug to supply the regiment with water, a bullet went crashing through his canteen. Another had his gun knocked out of his hands while on guard and carrying it at "right shoulder shift." He was not injured, but the stock of his gun was badly damaged.

On the 1st of October the brigade was transported in cars and landed near the Weldon railroad, where they bivouacked for the night. On the 2d they moved a short distance to the left and assisted in dislodging the enemy's cavalry, which occupied a position there, then fell back, after advancing some distance to the line of works that had been captured in the morning by other troops. Several were wounded during the day. They remained in this position until the night of the 5th, when they moved with the brigade to the Jones House,

near Petersburg. At one, A. M., they halted and went into line on the first line of works. Here they remained until the 24th, and during that time turned in their Springfield rifles, receiving in their stead Spencer repeating rifles.

On the 24th the regiment, with the brigade, broke camp, and moved out along the Weldon railroad about a mile beyond the Yellow House, where they bivouacked for the night. The next morning moved to the left in the direction of the Southside railroad. Their force consisted of the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps, one division of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. There was skirmishing on the front during the day, and about noon the entire force reached a field which was in range of the enemy's batteries. Here our batteries were planted, and soon a brisk cannonading commenced. At four, P. M., Brigadier-General Pierce ordered the One Hundred and Fifth into a dense forest, to hold that portion of the line connecting with the Ninety-first New York on their left, while a few cavalry were posted at some distance. The rebels, with a yell, soon came charging through the woods, but were kept at bay by the One Hundred and Fifth, who used their Spencer rifles to some purpose, until the cavalry on their right gave way, unknown to the One Hundred and Fifth, thus letting a heavy force of the enemy on their flank and rear, and though the heroic little band forced the enemy back again and again, they had to yield at last to superior numbers. The conflict was a terrible one. Major Conser and Captain Patton, the two senior officers of the regiment, were killed while fighting desperately against superior numbers. It was one of the most desperate hand-to-hand conflicts of the war. The bodies of the slain were left on the field.

After the regiment had been flanked by the enemy and almost entirely surrounded, it was ordered out, but, not wishing to leave the dead body of his friend and comrade, Major Conser, Captain Redic called some of his men to assist him in taking it off the field. The brush being very thick, they made but slow progress, and were soon some distance behind

the rest of the regiment, and their surprise can be imagined when, on coming out of the woods into the field where they had gone in, to find it in full possession of the rebels, and a stand of rebel colors in their front. Supposing that the balance of the regiment had got out and joined their corps before the enemy had gained possession of the field, Captain Redic determined to make a desperate effort to escape. Laying down the dead body of Major Conser, to save which he had gotten himself and his men into the present desperate strait, he commanded the few men he had with him to commence firing into the enemy, who were very close to them and evidently much excited. This they at once did, pouring in a continuous fire, which their Spencer rifles enabled them to do with great rapidity, and the effect upon the rebels was wonderful. Not looking for an attack from this direction, it took them completely by surprise, causing them to break in every direction for the shelter of the woods. Seizing this opportunity, Captain Redic sprang from under cover of the wood and started across the field, ordering his little command, consisting of Corporals David Creswell, Henry Rhodes, and A. Edinger, and Private Charles Gallagher and one man from the Fifth Michigan to follow him, he was soon passing through the opening made in the enemy's line; but as the firing upon them suddenly ceased, the rebels recovered from their panic and again turned their attention to Captain Redic and his handful of men.

The sharp command, "Halt, you d——d Yankee!" came from every direction, accompanied by the sharp crack of rifles in rather too close proximity for safety. The Captain had, however, made up his mind to escape, and made quick time. Two balls passed through his coat, one through his haversack, and another smashed his sword-scabbard. Having escaped personal injury from this volley he determined to risk another, and in doing so was obliged to run for three hundred yards over the field, exposed to a perfect shower of balls from the rebels. On reaching the woods on the opposite side of the

field, he sprang behind a tree and looked around for some trace of his men, but they were not to be seen, having all been captured and taken to Petersburg. The Captain then made his way back to the regiment, which he gained without further adventure.

It will thus be seen that every effort was made by the survivors to prevent the dead bodies of their comrades from falling into the enemy's hands. The entire regiment acted nobly in this engagement, fighting against desperate odds, through the rebel hordes, back into our own lines, many of them escaping after they had once been captured. Besides Major Conser and Captain Patton, the regiment lost two enlisted men killed, eighteen wounded, and thirty missing, but nearly all the latter were recaptured the same evening. The regiment, the first time in its history, lost a stand of colors, which were captured by the enemy; but the regiment was in no way blamable for this, and General Orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated November 7, 1864, states that the "colors were lost under circumstances which reflect no dishonor upon the regiment," and another stand of colors was ordered to be furnished them. The failure of this movement was caused by the rebel infantry suddenly falling upon Pierce's brigade from the rear, when most of the troops had been placed so as to meet the attack from a different direction.

Our troops rallied after this disaster to the One Hundred and Fifth, and most of the rebels who came out into the field were captured. The battle raged fearfully until after dark, and at midnight our forces commenced to retreat.

After the fall of Major Conser and Captain Patton, Captain James Miller, of Company K, a brave and meritorious officer, who had risen from the ranks, being the senior officer, took command of the regiment by order of General Pierce, and was afterwards commissioned major and colonel. On the 27th, at ten, P. M., the regiment, with the brigade, moved in the direction of Petersburg, halting at two, A. M., until daylight, when the march was resumed, and after proceeding a short distance, they were ordered to camp. On the 29th, Captain

Miller was ordered by General Pierce to report to Colonel Fulford, of the Fifth Michigan, for orders, which he did, and then with the Fifth Michigan and Second United States sharpshooters went into Fort Davis, on the front line of works, and directly in front of Petersburg, and to the left of the works known as "Fort Hell." Here it was found necessary to have company officers appointed, as nearly every company was unofficered. Petitions were sent to Governor Curtin, who promptly responded, and in a short time all the vacancies in the One Hundred and Fifth were filled, and the regiment had its full complement of officers — every man among the new officers having risen from the ranks, bravely fighting his way to promotion.

Thanksgiving day was enlivened with a real Yankee Thanksgiving dinner, sent from the North by friends of the soldiers in New York, and to which the boys, so long accustomed to nothing but army rations, did full justice. Could the generous donors have beheld their enjoyment of the good things, they would have been amply repaid for their kindness.

The regiment remained in Fort Davis until the 30th, when they were ordered to join the Second Brigade. The casualties during this time was one killed and four wounded — one mortally. They joined the brigade, moved a short distance, and then went into camp, where they remained until December 7th, when, acting upon orders from brigade headquarters, they broke camp and moved out the Jerusalem plank-road, crossed the Nottaway river that evening, and bivouacked for the night. At seven the next morning took up the line of march, passing Sussex Court-House, where, says an officer,

"Apple Jack was found in many of the farm-houses on the route. One of our boys, who took too much of it, was captured. Some of the other troops who drank too much of the stuff, and fell behind their commands, were brutally murdered by the enemy."

The regiment assisted in destroying about twenty-five miles of the Weldon railroad, after which they encamped in the woods for the night — rain and sleet falling all night, making it

very cold and disagreeable. On the morning of the 11th, having accomplished the object of their mission, which was to destroy the railroad, they commenced falling back, the enemy following, and there was some skirmishing by our rear guard. They halted that evening within four miles of Sussex Court-House, and on the 11th crossed the Nottaway river, and encamped for the night, and the next day, with the brigade, marched fifteen miles. The day was very cold and stormy, and the troops suffered severely. They halted at one, P. M., not far from their old camp near Petersburg, where, after lying in an open field, exposed to the storm, until the 15th, apparently awaiting some move of the enemy, they were ordered into camp near Warrenton Station, or Poplar Grove church.

The regiment suffered severely on its march back to their old camp, and when it arrived at the old quarters some of the companies had not a dozen men — one company only its captain and first sergeant — but the men, exhausted though they were, found their way into camp during the night, and at roll-call the next morning all were at their posts.

The place where they were now in camp was a very pretty location — well wooded and with plenty of good water. The One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania was encamped on their right, and the First Massachusetts heavy artillery on their left. Here the regular routine of camp duties was taken up — company drill in the morning and brigade drill in the afternoon, the regiment also furnishing its full proportion for picket and fatigue details each day. On December 23d they were turned out to witness the execution of a man from the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery — a scene that always cast a feeling of horror over the soldiers; for, though they were accustomed to meeting death in every shape, yet it was the death of the soldier and not the felon.

The regiment remained in camp, nothing of note occurring, until the 5th of February, 1865, when they moved, with the rest of the brigade, about five miles, when Captain Redic, who was then in command, was ordered to move his regiment to the left and ascertain, if possible, the strength of the enemy.

After a reconnoissance, they discovered that the enemy was posting his pickets in our front. At this juncture they received orders to open the road to Grand Creek bridge and keep communication open to said bridge. This was done with a line of pickets connecting with a similar line extending from the Fifth Army Corps. Companies C and H held the extreme left of the line, and Captain Reynolds, who commanded the left, received the following order from General Pierce:

“If the enemy advance, look out and do not get flanked; hold him as long as possible, and, if overpowered, fall back and every man look out for himself.”

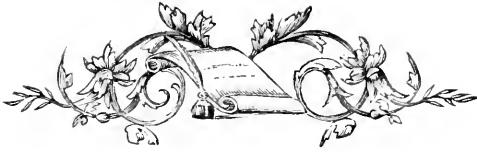
They held this position for some time, until the line had been extended, connecting the Second and Fifth Corps. This line extended about two miles, and was held by the One Hundred and Fifth from three, P. M., until one o'clock the next morning, when they were relieved by the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York. For this they were highly complimented by General Mott, who said: “No other regiment would have attempted such a hazardous undertaking.” They were then ordered by General Mott to join their brigade, which was lying near Hatcher's Run; this they did, and moved at daylight through the breastworks and advanced towards the enemy's main line of fortifications. Brisk skirmishing was going on in front, and the regiment expected every moment to be ordered to push forward on the main line, but it proved to be only a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the enemy's position, and the regiment shortly after retired to the line it had previously vacated, and remained in this position until nearly dark, when a portion of the Fifth and Sixth Corps got into a panic, and the One Hundred and Fifth, with the brigade, was ordered out to reinforce them; but quiet being soon restored, the regiment returned to its former position and bivouacked for the night.

On the evening of the 6th it commenced snowing and sleeting, and continued until the next evening. The men were

almost perished; some of them being unable to endure the exposure were sent back to the hospital in ambulances. On the evening of the 6th the regiment rejoined its own brigade.

The next morning orders were received to prepare for an advance, and, though the regiment lay in suspense all day, nothing was done. About half-past seven, A. M., the next day, orders to march were again received, and, after moving about half a mile, the regiment countermarched and took up its old position. Remained here until the 11th, when, at five, A. M., marching orders were again received, and they started towards the Squirrel Level road, and after a short march filed to the left and towards the front again, when, after a short halt, they moved into permanent quarters near Patrick Station and about half a mile from their old camp. This was the fourth time the One Hundred and Fifth had built winter-quarters since the commencement of cold weather. Here the regular routine of camp duties was resumed, only varied by the brigade being again called out to witness the execution of a soldier from one of the regiments for desertion.

The servant of Captain Reynolds, a great brawny African, who had come into the lines from Dinwiddie Court-House a short time before the advance, was with Company H until the first skirmishing commenced, but a bullet whistling pretty near him, "Jim" struck for the rear with the captain's blankets and provisions in his charge, and was not seen again until two days after the regiment went into camp, when he came and put his head into the captain's tent with such a woe-begone look upon his countenance, that it was laughable to behold. He fully expected to be punished, but his contrite looks were enough to soften the heart of the veriest tyrant. He had lost the blankets and part of the cooking utensils. The poor fellow did not know the regiment he belonged to, and had travelled nearly all over the Army of the Potomac before he found the One Hundred and Fifth. When asked by Captain Reynolds why he left, he replied, "I'se got a wife and chillen out at Dinwiddie, and dey hasn't no use for a dead nigger; dem bullets was a callin' for Jim, but Jim hadn't time to fool wid dem."



CHAPTER XII.

THE FINAL CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK—SURRENDER OF LEE—
GREAT REJOICING—THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH RETURNS TO WASH-
INGTON—FINAL MUSTER OUT—RETURN HOME.

ON the 11th of March, 1865, the Second Corps was reviewed by General Humphreys, and on the 23d by Major-General Meade, General Grant being present. On the 25th orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Colonel Miller formed his command, stacked arms, and gave orders for no man to leave camp. At two, P. M., moved with the brigade to the picket line, where he was ordered by General Pierce to report to Colonel Zinn, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; after reporting to him, the two regiments moved on another road leading to the enemy's lines. After going a short distance, halted and took position at the edge of an open field, remaining there until sunset, when they were ordered to charge the enemy's works, which order was immediately obeyed, and the rebels, who occupied the rifle-pits, were driven into their works. The casualties in the regiment were one man killed and five wounded. The charge was handsomely sustained and the enemy repulsed with severe loss.

Captain Redic was brigade officer of the day upon this occasion, and at break of day General Pierce sent a detachment from the Twentieth Indiana, and one from the Eleventh Massachusetts, one reporting at the right and the other at the left of his line. Captain Redic then filled the gap between them with the reserve of his line, and charged the enemy, driving him from his picket line, capturing several officers and a

number of men; he sustained very slight loss, one man being killed and Lieutenant Campbell of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers wounded.

The One Hundred and Fifth was relieved at two, P. M., the next day and returned to their old camp, where they remained until the 28th. From the 24th to the 28th of March the regiment received two hundred and ninety-one recruits, nearly all raw material—many of them bounty jumpers, most of whom afterwards deserted. Notwithstanding there were many good men among them, the spring campaign had already commenced, and there was no time to drill them, or accustom them to their duties.

On the morning of the 28th marching orders were received, and the brigade moved, but the One Hundred and Fifth was detained—arming its recruits—until near noon, when they followed quickly after, and came up with the brigade at Hatcher's Run, where they occupied their old works until the 31st.

On the 29th of March, at Hatcher's Run, Captain Redic was sent out with a detail of one hundred and fifty picked men of the One Hundred and Fifth, to develop the strength of the enemy, and ascertain whether there was a connected line of works on a certain bend in the stream. His first attempt was satisfactory to the officer himself; he drove in the enemy's pickets, and advanced until he could plainly see the entire line of the enemy, and drew upon his little command the fire of his main line of infantry behind the works, with that of two batteries of artillery. Captain Redic then withdrew his command, and sent his report to Major-General Mott. This report was not well received, Mott saying that it could not be possible that there was a connected line of works on the opposite side of the run at that point; and he ordered Captain Redic to charge the same point again. The Captain then requested that the General would send one of his staff to take the report. The request was granted, and the officer reported with all the dignity of a major-general. Captain Redic directed him to

follow the line closely to a certain point, and then he would show him all he wanted to see.

The advance was again ordered, and the men, exasperated with the idea of charging such a place, determined to make the best of it, and rushing from their rifle-pits, they scrambled over logs and through the brush at a fearful rate, all the while keeping up a perfect stream of fire upon the enemy from their Spencer rifles. The rebel pickets were soon driven in, and Captain Redic and his little force were soon again receiving the compliments of a line of infantry and twelve pieces of artillery. Arriving at the designated spot, the Captain turned to show the staff officer what was in front; but on looking back towards the rear, he saw the valiant aid, who, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," was some two hundred yards distant, and making about "two-forty" time. Captain Redic recalled his men as best he could, only losing one man killed and two wounded. The formation of the ground was such that the enemy's aim proved inaccurate. The next morning, before the break of day, Captain Redic was ordered forward to the left, and took possession of a hill near the run, and directly in advance of where the regiment had endured the fiery ordeal of the 27th of October. Here they spent the entire day in a lively contest with the guns of the fort in their front. An eye-witness says, "our boys had about as much say so about how many shots should be fired as the rebels had."

April 1st changed position several times, and bivouacked in rear of the works for the night. The next day moved, by right of company, through the enemy's fortifications, which had been evacuated, owing to his line being stormed and captured on the left of Petersburg. The enemy being in full retreat, the One Hundred and Fifth halted for a short time on the Boydton plank-road, and then moved by right flank in the direction of Petersburg, and halted at the Sussex railroad for a short time; then moved parallel to the enemy's works, and halted within one mile of Petersburg, where they threw up

temporary works, and bivouacked for the night. During the day one man was wounded. On the 3d, the regiment moved with the brigade in a north-westerly direction, crossing several streams during the day, and at night bivouacked in an open field. The next day moved at six, A. M., in the same direction as the previous day. The next day still continued in the same direction, passing Getty's store, crossing the Danville railroad, and encamping in a belt of woods. On the 6th moved with the brigade several miles, and formed in line of battle near Sailor's creek; their right connected with the Seventeenth Maine, while the left was unprotected. They charged the enemy's works, capturing one hundred and ninety-nine men and sixteen commissioned officers. Colonel Miller's horse was wounded, and he was compelled to leave him. They made repeated charges during the day, capturing in all two hundred and thirty men and nineteen commissioned officers, and assisted in the evening in capturing a portion of the enemy's train. As an officer remarked, "It was a running fight all day." They bivouacked that night near the captured train.

Says Swinton, in his "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," page 612:

"The decisive character of this result was largely due to the energetic movements of the Second Corps, which, moving to the right, had pressed the Confederates so closely in a rear guard fight all day, till night, when it had attained a position near the mouth of Sailor's creek. Here the Confederates were so crowded upon that a large train was captured, and many hundreds were taken prisoners. The trophies of the Second Corps included, in addition, several pieces of artillery and thirteen flags."

Abbott, in his "Civil War," page 590, Vol. II., says:

"The Second Corps, which formed the right of the pursuing column, overtook the enemy at a little stream called Sailor's creek. General Lee had made a stand here, to cover the passage of his artillery and wagons. An assault was immediately made by the First and Third Divisions of the Second Corps, and the enemy was driven

from his position. We took two hundred and twenty-five wagons, fifty ambulances, and eleven stands of colors. While this exciting scene was being enacted the Sixth Corps and some of our cavalry were cutting to pieces divisions of the rebel army near the Southside railroad. The enemy was endeavoring to cross this railroad and escape to Danville. Our troops were brilliantly successful in the assault, capturing nearly seven thousand prisoners. The Second and Sixth Corps, exhausted by victory, bivouacked upon the ground they had so triumphantly won at Sailor's creek. . . .

"The flight of the enemy was now truly a rout, the flying foe strewn his wake with guns, wagons, and all the varieties of the equipage of war. General Barlow, with the Second Division, led the advance in the direct line towards Farmville, some miles off to the right. General Humphreys, with the First and Third Divisions of the Corps, was rushing forward towards Lynchburg, to head off the flight of the enemy in that direction. About the middle of the afternoon these divisions were united to crush the enemy, now brought to bay at Farmville. Night came on, and the wearied troops, conscious that they were inflicting upon the rebellion its lasting and annihilating blows, threw themselves upon the sod to sleep. They had no time to count the prisoners and spoil they had gathered up during the day."

De Peyster, in his "Third Corps Address," page 4, gives the following extract from the report of Major-General Humphreys:

"A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once between nine and ten o'clock, A. M., and he was driven rapidly before us until night put a stop to the pursuit at Sailor's creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong, partially entrenched positions carried, the enemy using his artillery effectively. The country was broken, and consisted of open fields alternating with forests with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line, with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled, and which I confess astonished me. And again, when I compare this performance of the Second and Third Corps in those closing scenes of the war with some of the great military operations of Europe, I confess I do not think they stand second."

April 7th the regiment moved with the brigade at daylight, and, crossing the high bridge on the Southside railroad, formed line of battle on the other side. The rebels had set both the bridges — one a railroad bridge — on fire; but our batteries forced the enemy to retire, and the flames were extinguished, the bridges repaired, and our forces passed over and formed on the other side. There was skirmishing in the front all the afternoon, and the One Hundred and Fifth built temporary works, where they bivouacked for the night. The next day moved with the brigade, at daylight, in close pursuit of the enemy, and on the 9th, the enemy still being in retreat, they moved seven miles in the same direction and halted at Patterson's Farm, in the vicinity of Clover Hill.

While this pursuit was going on, General Grant, foreshadowing the result, and magnanimously wishing to stop this wholesale slaughter of the flying foe, had written to General Lee that he was willing to grant him reasonable terms of peace. The terms dictated by General Grant, and finally acceded to by the leader of the Confederate forces, were liberal and generous in the extreme, and throughout the entire transaction the victorious general displayed the feeling and delicacy of the truly great, and shrank from fighting longer an almost annihilated foe. At the time when General Lee sent in his flag of truce, our troops were about to open upon the enemy again, and the news of the surrender was received with shouts of joy. At no time during the war was there such intense excitement in the ranks of our army. Our soldiers could now look forward with a certainty to going home and joining their families in the near future. There were no more long marches before them, no more cold bivouacks, no more hard battles to fight; but, instead, blessed peace was looming in the near horizon. Danger and death were behind them; wives, children, friends before them. No wonder, then, that such a shout of joy and thanksgiving went up as made the hills and valleys of the Appomattox resound again and again; and it was not alone from the "boys in blue" that these sounds of rejoicing

emanated, but they were caught up by the gray-clad boys of the South, who helped to swell the anthem of praise that ascended to the God of Battles on that day. For while the Northern troops rejoiced in having effectually put down the rebellion — with having, by the force of their victorious arms, again brought peace to an unsevered nation — their vanquished foe rejoiced in that they were to rest from danger, toil, starvation, and death.

With high chivalrous magnanimity was the surrender conducted. Not a word of reproach was uttered, not a drum was beat, not a bugle-note was heard as the vanquished army laid down their arms before the victors. Of the large force that General Lee had commanded, comprising the flower of the Confederate army, but about twenty-two thousand surrendered — all the rest had been killed, wounded, captured, or deserted.

Swinton, in his "Potomac Campaigns," says :

"On the Union side there was joy, unmixed and unrestrained,—the joy of men who had gone through great tribulation, the joy of an army that, often unfortunate and ever unappreciated, saw at length unparalleled labors crowned with illustrious success. On the Confederate side there was a kind of joy, too—such a sad joy as men feel when the long agony is over. Yet there could not fail to be deep anguish in the hearts; and this broke forth when General Lee rode through their ranks. 'Whole lines of battle,' says an eye-witness, 'rushed up to their beloved old chief, and, choking with emotion, struggled with each other to wring him by the hand once more. Men who had fought throughout the war, and knew what the agony and humiliation of that moment must be to him, strove with the unselfishness and tenderness which could fully appreciate to lighten his burden and mitigate his pain. With tears streaming down his cheeks, General Lee at length commanded voice enough to say, "Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done the best I could for you." Not an eye that looked upon that scene was dry.'"

April 11th the One Hundred and Fifth took up its line of march with the brigade in the direction of Richmond, Va., passing near Buckingham Court-House and High Bridge, and

on the eve of the 13th bivouacked in an open field, where they remained until the 16th. Here the terrible news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached them, and oh, what a wave of agony, of sorrow, went over the victorious army, flushed with victory, to learn that, in the capital of the nation, that nation's chief had been stricken down by a cowardly murderer's hand! The soldiers mourned Abraham Lincoln as a true, unselfish friend—as one who had never turned a deaf ear to their cries for aid; and some there were whose lives had been forfeited by military law, who, by his clemency, yet lived.

It makes us rejoice to think that Abraham Lincoln lived to see the dawn of peace, to hear the footsteps of the advancing army as "they came marching home," and to know that his hand had stricken the shackles from the limbs of the slave. Noble, martyred president, when he went down beneath the hand of the assassin, he could hear the pæans of praise ascending from a redeemed race, and his eyes closed upon this fair land united and *indeed* FREE.

On the 16th of April the regiment moved a short distance and again went into camp, where it remained until May 2. During this time the new recruits were drilled twice each day. On the 2d broke camp, and moved by easy marches until the 5th, then halted near Richmond, and at twelve o'clock on the 6th, with the brigade, crossed the James river on pontoons and entered Richmond, marching through the city in columns by company, and proceeded five miles north of Richmond, where they bivouacked for the night. At an early hour the next morning the march was resumed past Hanover Court-House, and crossing the Virginia Central Railroad and the Pamunky river at Page's bridge, where they halted for the night. The next day continued their march in the direction of Alexandria, crossing the Po and Nye rivers; passing through Fredericksburg, they crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoons, and moved by way of Falmouth, where they turned to the right and proceeded five miles from Fredericksburg, where they halted for the night. The march was resumed the next and part of

the day following, and on the 12th they crossed Wolf's Run, and passing Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at dark halted for the night, and remained until the 15th, when they moved with the brigade until within five miles of Washington city, where the regiment went into camp near Bailey's Cross-Roads. Here they remained until the 25th, occupied with the usual routine of camp life, the officers busily engaged in preparing their rolls, etc., for the final muster out.

May 25, the Army of the Potomac was reviewed by General Winfield S. Hancock, commander of the Second Corps, near Washington. This was a grand sight for the civilians—visitors from all parts of the Union; but to the soldier it was an old story, only interesting on this occasion because they knew it was the last. The One Hundred and Fifth had done nobly during the spring campaign, and, though filled up with raw recruits, had never flinched from duty or failed in battle; but now, seeing regiment after regiment, departing for their homes, while they were still kept in the field with no apparent sign of being discharged, the men, some of whom had been in the ranks since the commencement of the war, became weary of waiting longer, when they could see no object in their detention, and, with a New Jersey regiment, rebelled, and threw down their arms. This was a sad state of affairs, and Colonel Miller urged the officers to do what they could to restore a better feeling among their men, but without avail. At this time, during the temporary absence of Colonel Miller, an officer from headquarters made his appearance, threatening the men if they did not return to duty, etc. The officer left rather hurriedly, and then General Pierce sent for Colonel Miller, who at once reported, and the General urged him to have his men return to duty without further trouble. The Colonel returned and went among his men, whom he found lying about on the parade-ground. They at once formed in column to hear what he had to say, and he urged them to return to duty, telling them that he had already made application to the Governor of their State for their discharge, and was ready to do all in

his power to effect their return home at the earliest day possible, and that their present course would only result in the detention of an honorable discharge. Insisting upon their taking up their arms and returning to duty, he left them, after asking those officers whose influence he thought the men would heed, to insist on their men doing as they were ordered. Soon two or three companies took up their arms, and went to their quarters, and the others gradually followed, and there was no further trouble.

The regiment remained quietly in camp until July 11, 1865, when they were mustered out of the service, just four years from the time that the noble old regiment first entered that service—and what stalwart blows it had struck for freedom in that time. The men sent up three rousing cheers, that made the welkin ring, as a glad farewell to Virginia, and then marched to Washington, where they boarded a train of cars, and came through to Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, as a regiment, where the men received the pay due them, and then disbanded and returned to their homes; and there, in the pursuit of the peaceful avocations of life, secure under the protection of the flag and the country their valor helped to save, we will leave this little band of heroes, the survivors of the glorious old One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—a regiment that is without a peer. We have followed them in their every march, their every battle, amid all their dangers, toils, and triumphs, from the day that they left for the front, an eager band of almost a thousand strong, until they returned a handful of war-worn veterans. For, alas, not all returned; only the remnant of the brave old regiment, which we last saw in all its proud strength at Camp Jameson, returned to their homes. And if we should now ask the brave veterans who survived the desperate struggle: “Where are your comrades? Where are your brave leaders, the heroic McKnight, the gallant Craig, the brave Greenawalt, the fearless Conser, the noble Dowling, the dauntless Clyde, the lion-hearted Kirk, chivalrous Hamilton, the gallant Patton, the

brave Powers, Cummiskey, Dunston, Gilbert, Crossly? Where, too, are the hundreds of gallant, noble men, who followed these fearless officers into combat?" they will point you to the battle-fields of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bristow, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, North Anna, Deep Bottom, Boydton, Hatcher's Run, Sailor's Creek, and tell you that in the fierce storm of those battles they went down, yielding up their lives bravely for the cause they loved more than life, or, worn out with wounds and disease, from some hospital or prison-pen their spirits fled. Their graves lie thick amid the shadows of Fair Oaks and the Seven Pines, along the shores of the Pamunky, on the wooded hill at Malvern. They sleep on the banks of the Potomac, the York river, the Rappahannock, the Rapidan. Their bones are whitening on the fields of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Boydton. A few sleep in "God's Acre" at home, where their graves are watered with the tears of those who loved them, and where each year their comrades strew with fragrant flowers their last resting-place. Let them sleep where they may, the ground is made holy by being their tomb. Heroes all, they died in the most glorious cause for which a man can give his life—a nation blesses them, and their deeds of greatness and valor will go down to coming ages.





PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ETC.





Colonel AMOR A. McKNIGHT.

AMOR ARCHER McKNIGHT, son of Alexander and Mary (Thompson) McKnight, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1832. In the ensuing autumn his parents removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and June 15, 1837, his father died.

Amor McKnight at a very early age evinced a deep love for study, and proved an apt and diligent student in the common schools and academy of Brookville, where he acquired a good common education. He was a careful reader, and when quite young in years gathered together, as his means would allow, a collection of books, which proved the nucleus of what in after years was an excellent and extensive library.

His father dying when he was very young, as he grew older he tried to fill his place, and was the main support of his mother and her little family, and his loving care for that mother was one of the noblest traits in his character. To his younger brothers he was indeed an "elder brother," and in his care for them was almost parental.

At an early age he returned to Blairsville and learned the art of printing in the *Appalachian* office, that paper then being edited by Mr. Alfred Mathias, after which he returned to Brookville and worked for some time in the office of the *Jefferson Star*, then edited by Mr. Samuel McElhose, now deceased, and who, in his notice of Colonel McKnight's death,

says: "He was an excellent workman; what he found to do he did with all his might." The practical knowledge he gained in the printing-office, he admitted, in after years, had been of incalculable benefit to him. On leaving the *Star* office he entered the law office of Hon. W. P. Jenks, now President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, where he applied himself to the study of law one-half of each day; the balance of his time he had to work at the "case" in the printing-office as a means of support. In the year 1853 he was admitted to practice, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with G. W. Andrews, Esq. Their firm was one of the most successful at the Brookville bar, and none in Jefferson county had a more extensive practice.

The young lawyer, though apparently absorbed in business, was deeply interested in the political affairs of the country, and, having a strong admiration for military duties, he had for some time prior to the breaking out of the rebellion been captain of a militia company called the "Brookville Rifles." Long before the actual storm burst over the land, he discovered, in the mutterings of the thunder that was echoed from the South, that trouble was at hand, and as early as the winter of 1860 commenced to recruit his company, so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. On the news reaching him that Sumter had been fired upon, he immediately offered the services of his company, which, being accepted, he promptly marched to the front, and, on the expiration of the three months' service, again offered his services for three years, and never for an instant swerved from duty from the day he first buckled on his sword until he gave up his life at Chancellorsville.

While they lay at Camp Jameson, Colonel McKnight subjected the regiment to a rigid course of discipline, and so ardent was he in this system of drill that, at the time, his course was severely criticised and censured by the officers and men under him; but when they had gone through a few hard-fought battles they found that it was just this course of severe

discipline that had made them the efficient regiment they were, and caused their fame to be known throughout the entire Army of the Potomac. The Colonel was no less strict with himself than with his men. He applied himself assiduously to the study of discipline and tactics, and the "wee sma' hours" would find him poring over his books. At dawn he would be up and ready for the duties of the day. While Colonel McKnight was thus strict and stern with his men in enforcing discipline, he had their welfare at heart, and we have known him to give up the last dainty his camp chest afforded and share his last dollar with the sick soldiers in the hospital.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, where, in the One Hundred and Fifth, the rebel chivalry met foemen worthy of their steel, while at the head of his men a rebel ball struck Colonel McKnight's watch, and, glancing off, made a slight wound in his side. Just after this battle Colonel McKnight wrote to us from "Camp near Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 21, 1862," from which we quote as follows:

"The One Hundred and Fifth no longer presents the gay and strong appearance it once did. Many of our best men lie buried under the sod on which they bravely fought and died, others are disabled for life, and some are less seriously injured.

"The regiment behaved nobly in the fight. Men could not do better. Our regiment was famous in the army for its discipline and good order. It is now famous for its courage. Dearly have we purchased the latter reputation.

"There could be no better officer than Captain Dowling. Always prompt in contributing to the every act calculated to promote the efficiency of the regiment, he never retarded or embarrassed the action of the commanding officer. A strict disciplinarian, he was also attentive to the interests and wants of his company, and always preserved the warm regard of his men. I had become very much attached to him, and his decease struck me very painfully.

"Lieutenant Cummiskey was a finished soldier. His natural good qualities were improved by a good education, and the assiduity with

which he applied himself to this profession gave promise of his rapid advancement in it. His death leaves a void in the regiment which it will be hard to fill.

“I mention these two names as most prominent from their position. Many deserving men in the ranks might be mentioned, but the list is too long for this sheet, and I am therefore obliged to omit it.

“The wounded men, you know—it is not for me to speak of them now—that they are not now in death with their late companions, is not because they were no less conspicuous, but because a kind Providence has preserved them for other work. Sickness and battle has much reduced the regiment. Company B is now commanded by a fifth sergeant; D, by a third sergeant; E, by a third sergeant; and F, by a first sergeant. I hope the fighting will not commence until some of our officers are able to resume duty; for, the fact is, good officers are what make fighting men, and, without them, in most instances, men will be unreliable and open to panics. Come when it may, we will try and do our best.”

This shows how the Colonel mourned for the loss of his brave men—the first offerings of his regiment for their country, and his pride in their valor.

Soon after the battle of Fair Oaks, Colonel McKnight was stricken with fever, brought on by exposure and fatigue, and which left him so debilitated that his physician told him that he could not recover unless he left the service and returned home. He applied for a furlough, but owing to the exigencies of the service at that time, he could not obtain one. He then sent in his letter of resignation, accompanied by the certificate of the examining surgeon:

HEADQUARTERS, 105TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., }
July 25, 1862. }

GENERAL:—Fifteen months' unremitting service in various positions, has so shattered what was previously a weak constitution, that I find myself at this time unable any longer to hold my present position, either with honor to myself or profit to my country.

I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to respectfully tender my resignation. See surgeon's certificate attached.

A. A. McKNIGHT,
Colonel 105th P. V.

To General S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General, Army of Potomac.

AT HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE, KEARNEY'S DIVISION, }
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
July 25, 1862. }

I hereby certify that I have carefully and thoroughly examined Colonel A. A. McKnight, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and find him laboring under a diseased condition of the system, which requires him to abandon the service as a field-officer to secure permanent recovery.

ORPHEUS EVERTS, Surgeon Twentieth Ind. Vol.,
Examining Surgeon First Brigade.

That Colonel McKnight only embraced this alternative as a last resort, knowing that he was not able to command his regiment in the then enfeebled condition of his health, the following letter, which we received from him at that time, proves:

"CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., }
July 29, 1862. }

". . . You will no doubt be greatly surprised when I tell you that physical inability has compelled me to resign my position. Such is the case, and if ever a man suffered anguish of heart at parting with an object of pride and affection, I now feel it in leaving this regiment. How I have worked for and with it; and then to have to leave it in the midst of its triumphs. It seems there is no alternative. For fifteen months I have worked assiduously and unremittingly in the army, and the consequence has been that the miasmas and fatigue of the Peninsula have overcome a constitution previously weakened by disease, and I now suffer from debility to such an extent that the brigade and division surgeons tell me I must leave the army to recover. Though going, it is only temporary, and my friends in Brookville, as well as my secesh friends south, will again hear of me in the field before this war closes.

"Though weak in flesh, I have lost none of that spirit which first

prompted me to enter the field, and only wait for physical ability to again become actively engaged.

“Your friend,

A. A. McKNIGHT.”

Colonel McKnight returned home, and with care and good medical treatment was, at the expiration of two months, able to return to the front. He was impatient to again be with his regiment, whose every movement, during his enforced absence, he followed with a jealous eye. He said he was instrumental in taking them into the service, and he wished to share their toils and their danger. He applied to the War Department, and was recommissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth, September 20, 1862. Knowing his worth, and the reluctance with which he left his regiment, there had been no effort made to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

After rejoining his regiment, Colonel McKnight shared all its fortunes, leading it into every engagement, with the exception of a ten days' furlough in March, 1863, when he made a visit to his home in Brookville, until the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, when, at the head of his gallant regiment, he was killed while leading his men against the veterans of Stonewall Jackson, who, maddened by the fall of their leader a few hours previous, charged upon our troops with redoubled fury. Colonel McKnight was just in the act of waving his sword above his head, as he urged his men on, when he was struck by a rebel sharpshooter, the ball entering his arm, and passing through it entered his head, killing him almost instantly.

Colonel Craig, in a letter written to us under date of May 11, says:

“Colonel McKnight was in the act of cheering the men on when he was shot, and was swinging his sword. The ball passed through his right arm, almost tearing it off, and passed on, entering his head about the left temple. I saw him fall, and riding up to him, dismounted, and kneeled beside him. He looked up once, so beseechingly, before he died, as if he wanted to say something, but could

not speak. I ordered four of the men to carry him to the rear, and rode after the regiment ; but they were unable to get him back, on account of the heavy fire, and had to leave him on the field. Everything of value was got off his person, except his pocket-book, which could not be found. After the fight I made application to General Hooker for permission to take out a flag of truce for his remains, which he granted ; but General Lee would not permit us to enter his lines, so we had to be content. No man ever acted braver than he did, and, believe me, there are few such men either in the army or at home."

The rebel papers claimed that he was buried with the honors due his rank, and out of respect for the "Kearney badge" which he wore, and the correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* wrote as follows :

"We have it from reliable authority, that whenever our men are discovered by the enemy, and are found to have upon them the Kearney *red patch*, if wounded, they are kindly cared for ; and if dead, are buried with the honors of war, their graves so marked as to be readily recognized.

"Colonel McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, was so buried, his body followed to the grave with a guard of honor, many officers being present. A band played a funeral dirge, while over his remains was fired the usual salute due to an officer of his rank."

This may have been the case, but when the One Hundred and Fifth, on the anniversary of his death, on the 3d of May, 1864, encamped on the place where he fell, no trace of his grave could be discovered.

Thus fell one of the noblest, bravest, and best officers that the war produced. Had he lived a little longer he would have worn a star ; for he had been recommended by General Birney for promotion, and steps were being taken to have the papers made out appointing him a brigadier-general. Hon. John Covode, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in a letter of condolence written to Dr. W. J. McKnight, the Colonel's brother, said :

“Had your brother survived the last terrible struggle he would have been promoted, as I had a conversation with the President with regard to him. I deeply sympathize with you and the country in his loss.”

When Colonel McKnight left his home at the expiration of his leave of absence, in March, 1863, he expressed to his friends his solemn conviction that he would never return — that he would fall in battle. To a friend, on the eve of his departure, he said: “It has been our fortune to say ‘good-bye’ more than once since this war commenced, both at home and in camp, but I feel that this is the last ‘good-bye.’” But these premonitions, while they filled the hearts of his friends with sad forebodings, had no influence in checking the brave officer in his chosen career. His country needed him; that was enough, and he was ready to fight for her even “to the death.”

Colonel McKnight, at the time of his death, was thirty-one years eleven months and fourteen days old. He was six feet in height, had gray eyes, black hair, and strongly marked and expressive features. He was of a very commanding presence, and in every respect a fine-looking man.

He left two brothers to mourn the loss of one who had more than filled a brother's place. His mother died a short time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. And now, though Amor McKnight sleeps in that unmarked grave in the far-away South, on the field at Chancellorsville, in the hearts of his friends and on the annals of his country he will never be forgotten, for “a braver soldier never couched a lance.”





Colonel CALVIN A. CRAIG.

CALVIN AUGUSTUS CRAIG, third son of Washington and Nancy (Thompson) Craig, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1833. At an early age he gave evidence of an unusually active and studious mind, and, with only the advantages of the public schools, made rapid progress in learning, soon mastering the branches there taught. He was a careful reader, profiting by what he read, and was more intelligent and cultivated than many who possess all the advantages of a collegiate course. In the fall of 1858 he graduated at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, having determined to devote himself to a business career, for which he was eminently qualified.

Afterwards, in the spring of 1859, he spent some time in travelling in the South and South-west, with a view to enlarging his knowledge by coming in personal contact with the citizens of those localities. Rev. James S. Elder (now of Clarion, Pa.), his friend and pastor, in the address delivered at Colonel Craig's funeral, says of this trip :

“ His opinions and criticisms showed how closely and narrowly he scanned the customs and views of the people among whom he sojourned, and proved him to be a shrewd and careful observer. He closely scrutinized the workings and influences of the institution of slavery. His observations confirm what every intelligent man knows to be true. He maintained this principle : that whoever seeks to degrade the low, himself must sink. The people in the South are no exception to the rule. He remarked, in substance, to his friends, that

the debasing influence of slavery upon the masses of white people is visible to the most superficial observer. It is seen in the perversion of Christianity, in the degradation of labor, in the blighting of the soil, in the indolence, ignorance, and poverty of the masses, and their servile submission to the arrogant claims of a privileged class; in the supremacy of force over law; in the recklessness of life; in subversion of the freedom of speech, and in such a loss of moral sense as to blind the evil-doer to a knowledge of the baseness of his crime. He had witnessed these things for himself; and to a system producing such results he declared he was in heart and soul opposed, and he ever afterwards cherished an increased antipathy to the inhuman institution."

On his return from this trip he engaged in lumbering, and afterwards entered into the mercantile business with his father in Greenville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. His success in both these branches of business proved him to be eminently calculated for a business career.

But when the tocsin of war resounded through the land, his soul was fired with patriotic ardor, and he immediately offered his services to his country, enlisting in Captain A. A. McKnight's company of three months' men. On the expiration of this term of service, he returned home, and immediately began to recruit a company for Colonel McKnight's three years' regiment, and received his commission as captain of Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 6, 1861. On the 29th of July, 1862, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, made vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet, and to colonel, May 4, 1863, upon the death of the gallant McKnight, his friend and cousin, whose fall he deeply mourned.

In asking his promotion, General Graham, then commanding the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, wrote to Governor Curtin as follows:

"Colonel A. A. McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been killed while gallantly leading his men in a charge against the enemy, on which occasion

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin A. Craig succeeded him in command, and behaved with equal coolness and courage, I consider it a duty to the service to recommend that Lieutenant-Colonel Craig be promoted to the vacancy occasioned by the fall of the heroic McKnight. In soliciting this promotion, I am influenced alone by a desire to keep up the high standard of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, one of the noblest regiments in the United States service."

That he was worthy of this confidence, and of filling this responsible position, the conduct of Colonel Craig on many desperately fought fields bore witness, and the pages of this history show the record he made. His heart was ever true to his country, and, with but few exceptions, he never doubted the final result of the struggle in which he had entered with his whole soul. In a letter, bearing date of November 16, 1862, a gloomy and despondent feeling caused him to exclaim :

"The division and coldness exhibited by so large a number of our Northern *should be* friends, all of whom should give their heartiest support to our common cause, is such that sometimes I almost despair of the final result, and fear that our poor country has but little to hope for at their hands. If the brave boys who now compose this grand and noble army are sacrificed, I fear all will be lost. The army to-day could better afford to face a fresh addition of fifty thousand men to the rebel army, than to face the effect produced by this class of men, as shown in the result of the recent elections."

But these grave doubts and fears, when they did occur, would speedily vanish, and give place to that abiding faith he at all other times exhibited in the final overthrow of treason and rebellion, and in asserting the power of, and giving renewed life to, "the happiest and best government God ever gave to man;" as, for instance, after being interviewed as to our prospect of success, and that of the army, he replied, March 14, 1863, by saying :

"The army never was so formidable as it is to-day—proud in its loyalty, its fortitude, and in the memory of its heroic sacrifices.

Scorning the craven cry of peace, when peace is impossible, without dishonor and dismemberment, it awaits with impatience the coming hour when fresh victories will grace its standard, and when it shall complete its noble mission. The Conscription Act has inspired the army with fresh zeal, and the exclamation is heard on every side, 'Thank God.' The signs of the times indicate a rift in the cloud, a bright spot. The government and her people seem to be awakening at last. The Army of the Potomac is truly a noble army, composed of the very flower of the North. We pray you give it the commander in whom all have confidence; give it the support, at all hazards, of the administration at Washington. Give it the united sympathy of a united North, and rest assured it will sweep over the entire South like an avalanche, until every vestige of rebellion shall wither before it. But, alas! I almost shudder when I reflect that the road from here to Richmond will be converted into one vast graveyard; and oh, how many of my brave comrades will have to kiss the dust to people it. Would to God it were possible to avert this, and they could be spared to reap the fruits of their labors and hardships, and receive and enjoy instead the congratulations of their countrymen. But, rest assured, unborn millions shall yet live to cherish the memory of our fallen braves, and bless them for defending and handing down so good and great a government."

Colonel Craig was in all the battles in which his regiment took a part from the siege of Yorktown to the siege of Petersburg, with the exception of the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, when he was at home on account of wounds.

Colonel Craig, when he entered the army, saw clearly the issues at stake. He knew that the struggle would not end with a few short conflicts, or be only of a few weeks or months duration; but he held not back on that account, and, though fondly attached to home and friends, he shrank not from the alternative. With him duty was a watchword, and duty to his country paramount to all other considerations. This is exemplified in the following extract from a letter written to us just after the fall of Colonel McKnight and his own promotion:

"When I entered the army, during the three months' service, as a private, I did so because I thought it was a duty I owed my coun-

try. I have risen from the ranks to be colonel of this regiment ; and as private, captain, and lieutenant-colonel, I think I have had but this one object in view, and that is to serve my country to the best of my ability. If I have failed, it has been an error of the *head*, and not of the *heart*."

He was greatly attached to the brave men of his command, and they in turn gave him their love, respect, and prompt obedience. The feeling of pride and confidence in the officers and men of his regiment is fully illustrated in the following extracts, copied from letters which we ourself received from him while he was in the service. In writing of the battle of Gettysburg, he says :

"The regiment never fought better in the world, and had all the rest fought like this regiment, our loss would not have been so great. The regiment rallied some eight or ten times after all the balance of the brigade had left them. I could handle them just as well on that field of battle as though they had simply been on drill. This is a state of perfection in discipline that is gained but by few regiments. Confidence on the part of officers and men in one another is what makes troops perfect. This is the case in this regiment. I have full confidence in my men, and I believe that they have confidence in their officers, that they will not ask them to do anything that they are afraid to do themselves. This is what makes soldiers."

October 25, 1863, in writing of the battle at Auburn, he says :

"I know that it is bad taste to write or talk about one's self, and I suppose it is equally as bad to write or talk about your own regiment or company, and you may think that I write this in praise of my own regiment to make *myself* appear in a favorable light ; but I trust that you, who know me so well, will not think so. When I speak of the regiment, I *mean the regiment* and *not myself*. People are at liberty to think of me as they will ; but I do insist that the actions of the regiment shall appear in a proper light, whether that places *me* in an honorable or a disgraceful position. I will close this by simply saying that, in my estimation (take it for what it is worth),

the One Hundred and Fifth is one of the best regiments in the service. At the affair at Auburn, no men could have behaved better, and the officers equally well; in fact, not an officer or a man shrank from his duty, but each stood up manfully, as if the destiny of the republic rested on his individual shoulders."

Again, after the battle of Gettysburg:

"The regiment never did better. When they moved forward on a charge at 'double-quick,' and with scarcely an inch of difference in the slope of their glittering bayonets, every man at his post, oh, but I did feel proud of them! I know I have a kind of weakness for this regiment, for, I tell you, it is a regiment to be proud of."

In the same letter, he says:

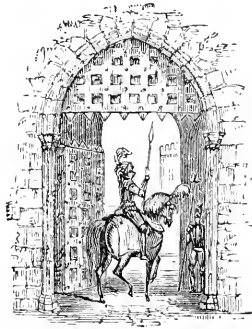
"I love my country, and am willing to fight for her, and, if needs be, die for her."

This goes to show the true patriotism of the man; for he was no reckless adventurer, but one for whom the ties that bound him to his home were of the strongest nature. On the 1st of February, 1864, while at home on veteran furlough, after the re-enlistment of his regiment, Colonel Craig was married to Miss ELMIRA J. CRAIG, of Greenville, Clarion county, Pa., and, when he again obeyed the stern call of duty, it was not only an affectionate father and mother, and fond sisters and brothers, but a loving wife, the bride of a few short weeks, with whom he was called to part.

Colonel Craig was wounded in the head slightly during the Seven Days' battles before Richmond; at second Bull Run he had his horse killed and was wounded severely in the ankle; at Gettysburg he had three horses shot under him; at the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded in the face; at the siege of Petersburg he received a slight wound in the shoulder from a piece of shell; and at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864, while in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Second Corps, he was

mortally wounded in the head, and lingered in unconsciousness until the next day, when he gave up his life for the cause he loved so well, when the goal was nearly won, and the stars and stripes were almost triumphantly waving in every Southern State.

His remains were taken in charge by his young brother, Harvey Craig, who had served with him all through the war, who sadly bore all that was mortal of his beloved brother to his home, where, amid the tears and bitter grief of those who loved him, and the sorrow of the entire community, he was laid to rest in the shadow of the pines on the hillside overlooking his boyhood's home and the haunts which he had loved so well.





Colonel JAMES MILLER.

JAMES MILLER, son of Henry and Ann (Shaw) Miller, was born April 15, 1833, in the southern part of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the lumbering business when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 25, 1861, being mustered in as a sergeant, and soon after received the appointment of first sergeant of his company, and March 26, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant. In the severe skirmish in which the regiment was engaged at Auburn, Virginia, on the 13th of October, Lieutenant Miller was severely wounded. He was never mustered as second lieutenant, but as such served for several months, by order of Colonel Craig, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company K, to date from March 26, 1863. At the battle of the Wilderness he was again severely wounded in the left elbow. After this his promotion was rapid, being promoted June 20, 1864, to captain, his commission to date from November 10, 1863; and to major January 4, 1865, to rank as such from October 28, 1864. On the 11th day of May, 1865, he was promoted colonel, his commission to date from April 25, 1865.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was twice severely wounded, he was one of two men from Company K who received the "Kearney cross" for gallant conduct displayed on that occasion.

At the battle of Sailor's Creek, in front of Petersburg, Va.,

April 6, 1865, his horse was shot from under him; but, without faltering, he led a charge in which his regiment captured sixteen officers and one hundred men.

After Lee's surrender he brought the remnant of the gallant old regiment, whose perils, hardships, and triumphs he had shared from the time they were mustered into the United States service, to Washington, where, on the 11th of July, 1865, he was mustered out of service, but brought the regiment through to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburgh, where, on the 16th of July, they were paid off and he returned to his home.

Colonel Miller was truly a self-made officer, having, by his steady and conscientious attention to duty and his bravery on the battle-field, risen steadily from private, through all the grades of promotion, to that of colonel of one of the best regiments in the service. He had the confidence and good-will of his men, and one of the officers of his regiment says: "His reputation was that of a sober, upright, and fearless man."

Since the war Colonel Miller has resided at Grampian Hills, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in his old occupation of lumbering.





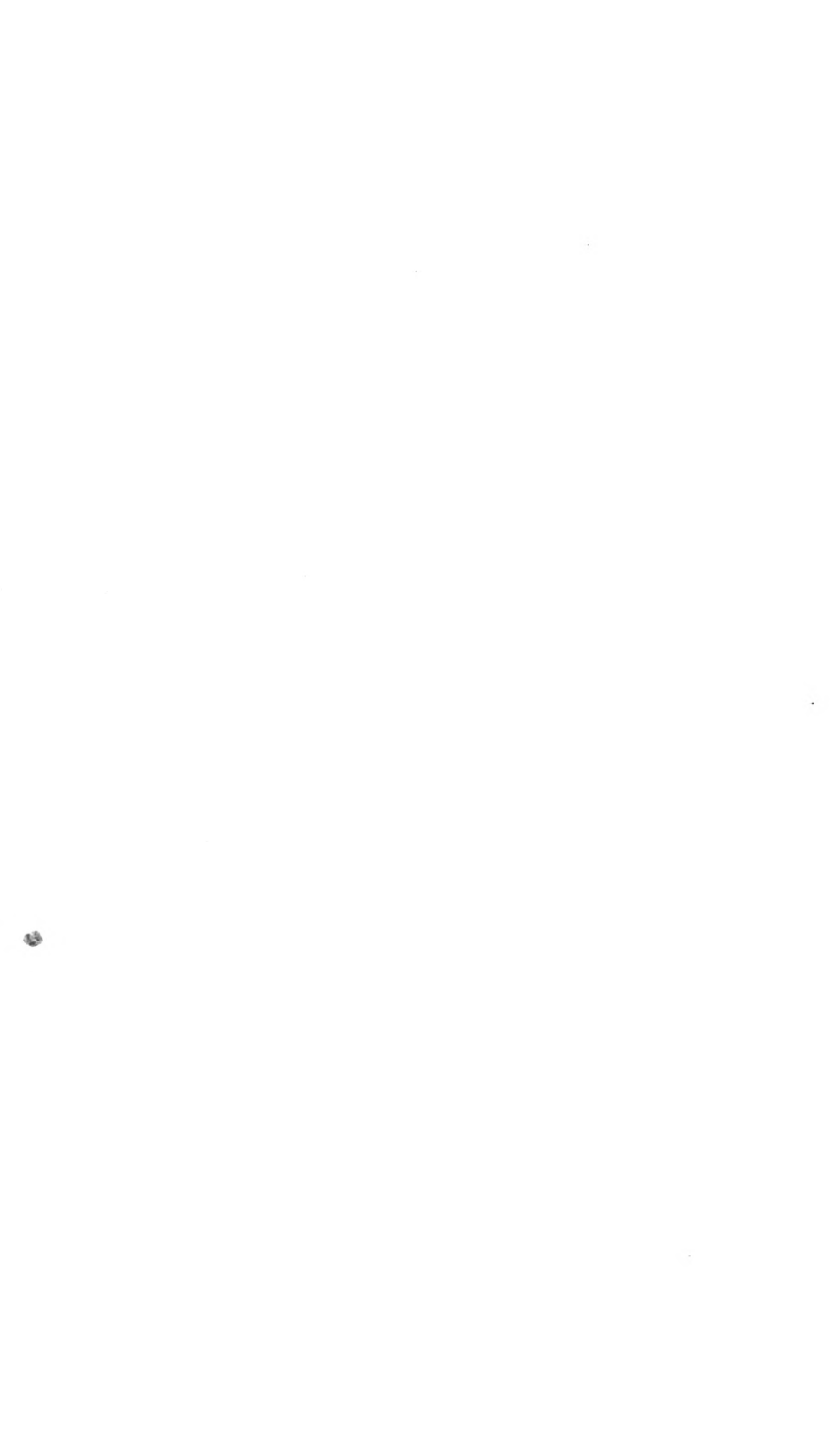
Lieut.-Col. JACOB W. GREENAWALT.

JACOB W. GREENAWALT, second son of Henry Greenawalt, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of October, 1837. He received a fair education in the common schools in his native county and at Union College, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. After leaving college he went West, where he read law and was admitted to the bar at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In the spring of 1860 he returned home, and, on the 25th of April of that year, was married to Miss Rebecca McGrew, daughter of Archibald McGrew, deceased, a neighbor of his father. On the 22d of November, 1860, Mr. Greenawalt was admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of Westmoreland county, and early in April of the following year he entered into a law-partnership with James H. Hunter, Esq., a member of the Greensburg bar. A few days afterwards, April 17, 1861, in response to the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, he, with Richard Coulter (afterwards colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers), raised a company, which became Company I, Eleventh Regiment. He was elected second lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service with his company August 1, 1861.

Immediately after his return home he zealously and energetically set about raising a company for the three years' service. This company was organized and mustered into service as Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the promotion of Captain Dick to major of



J. W. Swanwick



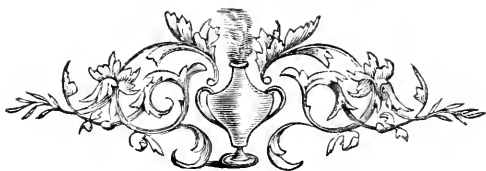
the regiment, Lieutenant Greenawalt was promoted to captain September 20, 1861, and, on the resignation of Major Dick, was promoted to major November 29, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel May 4, 1863. He was with his regiment in all the hard-fought battles in which it participated, being wounded at Fair Oaks; and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864, while in command of his regiment, he fell mortally wounded, and died a few days after, May 17, 1864. His remains were brought home and interred with military honors, in the presence of an immense concourse of his old friends and neighbors, at "Mars' Hill," a quiet country churchyard. He left a young and sorrow-stricken wife (but no children) to mourn the death of a noble husband.

Colonel Greenawalt was immensely popular with his men, having always treated them with great kindness, avoiding all display or abuse of his authority, and abstaining from the use of harsh language, which too often fell upon the ears of the private soldier. He had won the warm esteem of his fellow-officers and the confidence of his superiors. Brigadier-General Graham, in a letter to Governor Curtin, in which he asks that Major J. W. Greenawalt be promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, in speaking of his conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, says: "He exhibited the firmness and knowledge of a veteran."

One who knew Colonel Greenawalt well, says of him:

"He was an earnest, brave, patriotic, honorable man, knowing no fear, and entering with his whole soul into whatever he did. The *longer* and the *better* he was known, the more was he respected and beloved in all the departments of life. Such, *truthfully*, was his character. His life and death are a striking illustration of the sacrifices that were made for the perpetuity of our government and the salvation of our beloved land."





Lieut.-Col. LEVI BIRD DUFF.

LEVI BIRD DUFF was born in the village of Saulsburg, Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of September, 1837. His parents were both Pennsylvanians. His father, Samuel Duff, was born in Montgomery county, and his mother, Catharine Eckeberger, in the town of Huntingdon. When he was about four years old his parents removed, in 1841, to the borough of Clarion, and from there, in 1845, to Pike Furnace, near Red Bank Creek, in Clarion county, where he resided until 1855. He remained at home, attending the district school in the winter-time, until the summer of 1852, when he was sent to a school in Rimersburg, Pennsylvania, kept by a Mr. Lyon. He remained there only three months, and in November, 1853, was sent to Elder's Ridge Academy, then, as now, under the charge of Dr. Alexander Donaldson, of the Presbyterian Church. He remained there one year, and was then sent to Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1857, ranking, as to scholarship, among the foremost in his class, which numbered twenty-four.

Immediately after graduating he went to Pittsburgh and commenced the study of law, under George S. Selden, Esq., and was admitted to the bar April 1, 1860. After his admission to practice he opened an office in Pittsburgh.

On the 1st day of May, 1861, he enlisted in the "Pittsburgh Rifles," commanded by Captain L. W. Smith—a volunteer company composed of some of the best young men in the city of Pittsburgh. This company was uniformed and armed

with Sharp's rifles by some of the wealthy and patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh. They were originally enlisted for three months, but the quota of the State having been filled they were put into camp, and subsequently mustered into the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, forming Company A of the Ninth Regiment, under Colonel C. Fegan Jackson. Their first camp was "Camp Wilkins," in what was called the "Fair Grounds," in the Ninth, now Twelfth, Ward of Pittsburgh. Afterwards they were removed to "Camp Wright," at Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where they remained until after the first battle of Bull Run. They left Pittsburgh for Washington on July 23, 1861.

Mr. Duff enlisted as a private, but was appointed a corporal after their muster into the United States service as Company A, Ninth Reserves. On the 20th December, 1861, the Ninth Reserves took a prominent part in the battle of Drainesville, after which General Ord, in his official report, recommended a list of seventy-one officers and privates "for reward for gallant conduct," among whom was Corporal Duff.

On the 29th of December, 1861, he received from Colonel McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS 105TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
ON MASON'S HILL, NEAR FORT LYON, VA. }
December 26, 1861. }

Mr. DUFF:

SIR: There are several commissioned offices vacant in this regiment, and hearing that you are a gentleman of considerable natural ability and some practical military experience, if you will visit me, at an early day, the result may be mutually advantageous.

Yours, etc.,

A. A. McKNIGHT,
Colonel 105th Regiment, P. V., Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Duff, on consultation with friends in his regiment, concluded to visit Colonel McKnight, as he had requested. Ac-

cordingly, having procured leave, he visited him on the 31st day of December, 1861, and gives this account of the interview:

“I found Colonel McKnight at his headquarters just at noon, and, upon invitation, took dinner with him. After dinner, Rev. Mr. Steadman, chaplain of the regiment, came to headquarters and invited me to his tent. I had not been there long when the colonel made his appearance, sent out to Company B for a musket, which, having procured, he handed to me, and, without any further ceremony, began an examination in the manual of arms. He soon left that, and went, in a short time, over the whole book of tactics. After he had finished his examination, he left me as abruptly as he came. In the evening he called me to his tent, and, after talking to me for a long while, on what he considered the duties of an officer, and how they should be performed, told me that he would appoint me captain of D company.”

Prior to this, Mr. Duff had no knowledge of Colonel McKnight, and says he never knew at whose instance he sent for him. He returned to his regiment at Camp Pierpoint, and heard nothing further from the One Hundred and Fifth regiment until about the middle of January following, when Colonel McKnight wrote him that he had forwarded the application for the commission, and, although it had been delayed, he expected it in a short time. On the 6th of February, 1862, he was summoned to company headquarters, and there found his discharge from the Ninth Reserves. He proceeded at once to Washington city, and, after procuring his uniform and other necessary equipments, reported to Colonel McKnight on the evening of February 8th, and at once entered upon his duties as captain of Company D.

Captain Duff's history while with his company is given in the first part of this volume. He proved a faithful officer, and labored hard to promote the efficiency of his men, who fully appreciated his efforts in their behalf. He was first wounded on the 31st of May, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, and, when recovered, returned to the regiment at Harrison's Landing, August

16, 1862. About that time an Inspector-General's Department was created in the army, and Captain Duff was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. This detail placed him on the staff of Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham, who then commanded the brigade. Having received instructions from Colonel Hayden, Assistant Inspector-General of the Third Corps, he went to work, and, after a thorough and laborious inspection of each company in the brigade, he made his report. The standard which Colonel Hayden had established was a very high one, and Captain Duff made his report in reference to it, sparing no one, and the consequence was that it was very severe, and caused some indignation among the officers in the brigade.

After the battle of Chancellorsville Captain Duff was promoted to major of his regiment, May 4, 1863. General Birney expressed himself as being "proud of the conduct displayed by Major Duff on that field of battle." On the 11th of May he was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Third Division, Third Corps, to the command of which Brigadier-General Charles K. Graham had been assigned on the death of General Whipple. He served in this capacity until June 10th, when, by orders from headquarters, the Third Division was broken up, and he returned to his regiment, where he remained until the 26th of June, when he was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the First Division, Third Corps, then temporarily commanded by General J. H. Hobart Ward. In a few days, however, General Birney took command of this division, and to him Major Duff reported and served on his staff until the 25th of November, 1863, when, by orders of General Birney, he took command of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in command of them until the 21st of December, when he obtained a furlough and came home. Returning at the end of ten days, he found that his own regiment had re-enlisted, and he came home with them on veteran furlough.

He returned with the regiment to Brandy Station February 14, 1864, and remained with it until April 9th, when he was again, upon the re-organization of the Army of the Potomac, appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of General Birney's division (then the Third Division of the Second Corps), the detail being made out at the instance of General Birney.

After the battle of the Wilderness, at Major Duff's request, General Birney procured an order from Corps Headquarters, relieving him from the Inspector's department, and re-assigning him to his regiment. This he had done because the One Hundred and Fifth, on account of casualties, had been left without field-officers. On the 10th of May, 1864, the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was added to Major Duff's command, and from that time until he fell badly wounded, with loss of leg, in front of Petersburg, in the desperate fight called by the soldiers the "Hare's House slaughter," he commanded both regiments.

Having quite recovered from the loss of his leg, Colonel Duff reported in October, 1864, to the War Department, and asked to be placed on duty, but was informed that there was no duty for him to perform, and that he would have to go to Camp Convalescent, at Annapolis, Md. This he declined to do, and tendered his resignation, and was discharged from the service October 25, 1864. Major Duff was commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 8, 1864, but was not mustered, because his commission did not reach him until after he was disabled by the wound of June 18, 1864.

During his entire term of service, varied though his duties were, Colonel Duff gave satisfaction to all his superior officers. General Birney, in a letter dated Headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, August 31, 1864, says:

"It gives me pleasure to say that I have always regarded Major Duff as one of the best soldiers and most efficient officers in my former command—the Third Division, Second Army Corps; and that, in my opinion, the commission of colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, *vice* Colonel Craig, deceased,

would be a just compliment for his services and severe wounds on the battle-field."

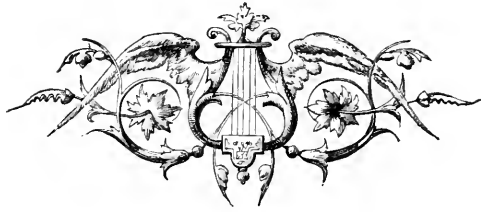
Brigadier-General Byron R. Pierce, of Michigan, in a letter dated August 27, 1864, says :

. "A more efficient officer than Major Duff, I never had in my command."

General Graham, in a report published elsewhere, also pays him a high compliment.

After resigning, Colonel Duff resumed the practice of law, in Pittsburgh, January 7, 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected District Attorney of Allegheny county, which office he filled for three years. His administration of the affairs of that office has been excelled by none of those who have either preceded or succeeded him in that position. Since 1868, Colonel Duff has devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession in the city of Pittsburgh.





Lieut.-Colonel OLIVER C. REDIC.

OLIVER C. REDIC was born in the northern part of Armstrong county, Pa., on the 7th of October, 1837. His father, William Redic, was one of the early settlers of that portion of the country, and, by following the peaceful avocation of a farmer, had accumulated considerable means. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and from his devotion to his country, and his stories of camp life, his children early became imbued with patriotic aspirations; and when the call to arms came for the defence of our beloved land, four of his sons entered the service, only one of whom, the subject of this sketch, lived to return, the others "dying for the cause." His parents were strictly pious people, and endeavored to train their children in the way of life.

At an early age, Oliver, who was of a studious disposition, with strong literary tastes, left the farm for the purpose of gaining an education, and having by industry and economy accumulated some means, he, in the spring of 1857, entered Jones' Union Academy, at Clintonville, Venango county, Pa., and from that time until the outbreak of the rebellion devoted himself to study and teaching. He had about finished the mathematical course, and had mastered Greek and Latin so as to be able to read both languages with ease, when the summons of his country for volunteers put an end to his career as a student. He was then attending school in Sunbury, Pa., and learning that they were enlisting men, under the first call, in



A. C. Reddy

Butler, Pa., he hastened there, and enlisted under Captain John N. Purviance, in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 26th of April, 1861. He was promoted second sergeant of his company, and at the expiration of their term of service returned home prostrated by fever. Waiting to recruit his health, he then enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 23, 1861. Early in the fall of that year he was assigned to the band, much against his inclination, as he had no taste for such a vocation.

As soon as the regiment entered on active duty he returned to his company, and was soon detailed to division headquarters. After the siege of Yorktown, he was placed in charge of the trenching-tools, and on making his report was complimented by General Kearney for his promptness and care. During the battle of Fair Oaks, and the Seven Days' battles, he was with General Kearney's headquarters, and was again complimented by the General for his coolness. After the regiment had rested and recruited at Harrison's Landing, at the request of Captain Hamilton, he was returned to his company as first sergeant, and took part in all the subsequent battles in which the regiment was engaged, until the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when, while the regiment was on the front line, and exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, to such a degree that it was considered worth a man's life to raise his head from the ground, Sergeant Redic was ordered by Colonel McKnight to go back to the Bowling Green road, and bring up all stragglers of the regiment that he could find. To comply with this order he had to cross an open field, for about two hundred yards, exposed to the enemy's fire, and who did not fail to give him a benefit. He, however, executed the order in safety.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, Sergeant Redic was personally complimented by Major-General Birney, and on the 27th of May, 1863, was presented with the "Kearney Badge of Honor" by General Sickles. June 17, he received his com-

mission as second lieutenant, but his company was so much reduced that he could not be mustered as such. At Gettysburg he was in the thickest of the fight, and a man on each side of him fell dead, almost at the same instant. After the battle Colonel Craig clasped him by the hand, and said, "Redic, you shall have a commission as first lieutenant as soon as there is a vacancy in the regiment." He afterwards offered him a first lieutenancy, but Lieutenant Redic refused to be promoted outside of his own company; and at Kelly's Ford, October 27, 1863, he received from Colonel Craig his commission as first lieutenant of Company I. December 28, 1863, he re-enlisted with his regiment, and came home on veteran furlough. February 2, 1864, Lieutenant Redic was married to Miss M. J. Thompson, and returned to his regiment on the ninth of the same month.

In the battle of the Wilderness, and at an early stage of the conflict, Captain Hamilton, while in the act of speaking to Lieutenant Redic, was killed instantly, and the command devolved upon him. That same evening three balls passed through his clothes, two of them grazing the skin, while a fourth carried away the snap at the shoulder-strap of his sword-belt. While he was passing through this fiery ordeal, his little company was being decimated at a fearful rate. Lieutenant Redic carried the colors over the first line of the enemy's works in the charge of May 6. At the battle of Po river, Lieutenant Redic was wounded in the arm by a piece of shell. After being sent, on account of this wound, to Washington, he was granted sixty days' leave of absence, and returned home; when he again joined his regiment, it was in front of Petersburg, and he here received a commission as captain of Company I. Colonel Craig ordered him at once on duty as "officer of the day," saying that he wished him mustered back to that date as captain, but when the mustering officer came, some time after, he complained so much about the amount of writing it would take to muster him back, that Captain Redic told him it was no matter, to muster him in from that date, July 18, 1864. When

Colonel Craig learned this, he did not like it, saying, "Some of you may command this regiment some day. I had hoped it had been you, and you may rue this."

At the battle of Boydton Plank-road, Captain Redic was very nearly captured while endeavoring to bear off the field the remains of his brave friend and fellow-officer, Major Conser.

During the greater part of the winter of 1864-5, Captain Redic acted as brigade officer of the day, and had the entire charge of the picket line of the brigade upon every fourth day. February 5, 1865, he took command of the regiment, when it moved from camp to take part in the Hatcher's Run fight, and commanded it during that campaign. May 15, 1865, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

Colonel Redic's subsequent history is given in the history of the regiment. He proved, from first to last, a brave and faithful soldier and an efficient officer, and was one of the few who went into the service with the regiment and came out with it. Since the war Colonel Redic has resided at Emlenton, Venango county, Pa.





Major JOHN C. CONSER.

JOHN C. CONSER was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1826, and in the same year his parents, who were worthy, respectable people, removed to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and settled near the town of Clarion. Here John Conser spent his childhood and his boyhood days. He was a studious, conscientious boy. At an early age he displayed a great admiration for the military pageants of the day, attending all the military reviews with his eldest brother George, who was colonel of a regiment composed of the uniformed militia of the counties of Clarion, McKean, Elk, and Forest.

In 1851 he removed to Jefferson county, where he soon afterwards married and settled in Reynoldsville, and was known and respected as one of the best citizens of that little village, until the commencement of the war called into action all the patriotism that had been slumbering in his bosom from boyhood, and he was one of the first to enlist from Reynoldsville. He was chosen second lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and promoted to captain of that company April 20, 1863. He was commissioned major May 6, 1864, but was never mustered as such.

At the battle of Fair Oaks Captain Conser received his first wound; while crawling on his hands and knees, reconnoitring the enemy, a ball struck him on the head, grazing the scalp

and stunning him for a time. Afterwards, in the terrible retreat through White Oak Swamp, that night, he almost lost his life in those dismal recesses, and, writing of it, said: "It was the most horrible night I ever experienced." He was again wounded at Fredericksburg. A minie-ball struck his shoulder, and, glancing off along the blade of his sword, entered the fleshy part of his arm, inflicting a severe wound. At Bristow Station he, with his little command, was captured before they could give any resistance. Being taken prisoner here he was carried to Richmond, where he was consigned to the tender mercies of Libby prison. On the march to Richmond the rebels were very scarce of rations, and all he had to eat was raw, green corn. The consequence was that he suffered severely. When lodged in Libby prison he was much annoyed by one of the guards, an old rebel, who would tell Captain Conser on all occasions that the Union side was "clean licked out," and that when he got out of there he would find the North not worth "shooks." The brave officer replied that when he "got out of Libby and came again to Richmond, it would be when it was taken by the Union troops and the Confederacy smashed." After his experience at Libby his greatest desire and ambition was to be with the army at the taking of Richmond; but, alas! brave, noble officer, when that day came he had entered into the eternal city, dying on the very threshold of victory.

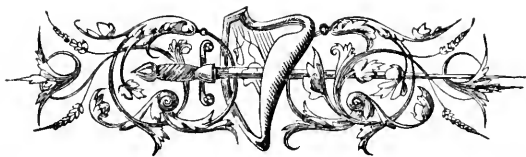
At Gettysburg he was again wounded, being shot in the head just above the left temple, and was carried off the field for dead, and as such reported and mourned by his friends. However, he recovered from this severe wound, and, after a short stay at his home, he again hastened to the front, joining his regiment in time to receive another wound at Auburn. At the battle of the Wilderness he received a severe sabre-wound in the thigh, from the effects of which he was still lame at the time of his death. He was again wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and, after recovering from that wound, while on his way to rejoin his regiment, he was met at Fortress Monroe

by those having in charge the dead body of Colonel Craig, who had just fallen at Deep Bottom. Stopping long enough to assist in forwarding the remains of his brave friend and gallant commander to his friends in the North, he hurried on to his regiment, and was in all the subsequent skirmishes and marches up to the hard-fought battle of Boydton Plank-road, October 27, 1864, where, while surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, he was killed in that terrible hand-to-hand conflict. An eye-witness of his fall says:

“We were surrounded when I heard Conser say, ‘Men, we are surrounded. Will you surrender? Won’t you fight it out?’ Three rebels attacked him, and, while fighting them with pistols and sword, another rebel came up, and, placing his gun almost against his body, blew the contents of the piece into his side, and he fell dead.”

The enemy being driven back after this, Captain Redic and others of the regiment attempted to bring off the body of Major Conser, but the rebels rallying in force, they were obliged to leave him on the field; and whether he was ever accorded the rites of burial will never be known. And thus, when almost in sight of Richmond — at the taking of which he so ardently hoped to assist — he fell, his last words being: “Fight it out!”

Major Conser was one of the bravest and most self-sacrificing officers in the army. When he first entered the service, and again when he re-enlisted, it was urged upon him that his duty to his wife and little children forbade him leaving them; but though no man loved his family more fondly, his duty to his country in that hour of its peril was paramount above all other considerations. To-day, while his bones perhaps lie bleaching beneath the rains and suns of the Southern sky at Boydton Plank-road, in the memory of his fellow-soldiers and in the hearts of his friends an enduring monument is erected. Major Conser left a wife and four children, who still reside in Reynoldsville, Pa.



Adjutant ORLANDO GRAY.

ORLANDO GRAY entered the service as first lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but as soon as the regiment was organized, Colonel McKnight, seeing that he possessed the necessary qualifications, immediately appointed him adjutant. He participated in the battle of Fair Oaks and all the dangers and fatigues of the Peninsula campaign, but the miasmas of the pestilential swamps of the Peninsula affected his health so severely that he was obliged to resign, and August 26, 1862, he received an honorable discharge.

His military career, though short, was a brilliant one, and no officer stood higher in the estimation of his comrades in arms. He was known throughout the entire division, and his clear, ringing voice could be heard almost from the extreme right to the left of the division. The boys of the regiment used to say that when they were absent from the regiment they could tell, when returning, whether the One Hundred and Fifth was on "dress parade" or not, as they could hear Adjutant Gray's "Attention, Battalion!" anywhere inside of the lines of the army of the Potomac.

Adjutant Gray made a good officer, and, had his health allowed him to remain in the service, he would have risen, we doubt not, to important positions. He only resigned when his health was so badly impaired by constant exposure that the physician advised him to quit the service to recover. Adjutant Gray now resides in York, Pa.



Adjutant HILLIS McKOWN.

HILLIS McKOWN enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and February 10, 1863, was promoted to sergeant-major, and to adjutant September 28, 1864. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he received a severe wound through the calf of his left leg, and was left on the field. He was reported "missing—supposed to be burned in the Chancellorsville House." But he was taken prisoner with about twelve hundred Union troops, and, after lying on the field for eleven days, he was paroled and sent into our lines. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part with the exception of those occurring between May 3, 1863, and May 6, 1864, during which time he was disabled from his wound and a paroled prisoner. Adjutant McKown was an excellent soldier, and filled the position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. He was mustered out of service as a veteran July 11, 1865. Since the war he has resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is now secretary of the "Pittsburgh Insurance Company."





Quartermaster ROBERT J. NICHOLSON.

ROBERT J. NICHOLSON enlisted in Brookville, Pa., and entered the service as first lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but was promoted to quartermaster, October 1, 1861. He made a very popular officer, as he was always genial and pleasant in his intercourse with the officers and men of the regiment.

In December, 1861, his brother, Sergeant James Nicholson, of Company I, was prostrated by illness. He was at once removed to the quartermaster's tent, and all that a brother's kindness and care could do was done for him, but death claimed the poor soldier, and he died December 27, 1861. Mr. Nicholson had his remains at once forwarded to his home, where a wife and seven children awaited this last sad home coming.

Mr. Nicholson's eldest son, Barton, a boy of only seventeen summers, was a member of Company B. Although young in years, he was well educated, and very ambitious, and had for some time been studying for a position in the artillery, which arm of the service seemed to suit his inclinations most, when, at the battle of Second Bull Run, August 29, 1863, he was killed. He was acting as a volunteer aid to Colonel Craig, and while riding from one part of our line to another, was shot down, and thus perished all the fond hopes that had been built up for the future, both by Barton and by the parents who almost idolized him. His young life went down in the storm of battle, he yielding it up fearlessly and bravely. Had he lived, he would have, without doubt, risen rapidly in the profession of arms. Barton was highly recommended for a position in the artillery service by Hon. John Patton, Hon.

Henry D. Foster, the officers of his own regiment, and others. Among the letters now before us are two, which we give:

“HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, HEINTZELMAN’S DIVISION, }
February 22, 1862. }

“Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Sec’y of War.*”

“SIR:—The within named One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been attached to the brigade which I have the honor to command upwards of four months, during which time I have had more or less opportunity of observing the conduct of private Barton A. Nicholson. I can cheerfully recommend him as a very worthy young man, and I believe he is fully determined to fit himself, by close application, for the position to which he aspires.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“C. D. JAMESON, Brig.-Gen’l Vols.”

“OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, February 18, 1862. }

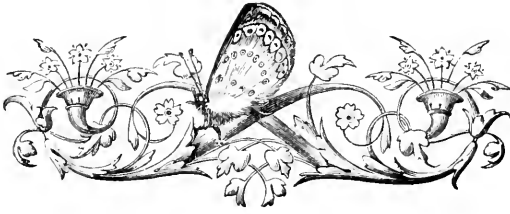
“I cheerfully state that I have examined private Barton Anderson Nicholson, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at his request, upon some portions of the field artillery tactics. I find that he has apparently been preparing himself for the position of second lieutenant of artillery, and that he has shown great diligence and aptitude.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB,

“Assistant Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.”

Thus it will be seen that Barton Nicholson was fitted for the position to which he aspired, and though his extreme youth was against him, he would, had he lived, have attained the position for which he aimed. But death loves a shining mark, and he went down bravely ’neath the storm of battle, and the hopes of his parents were laid in the unmarked grave on that gory field.

Quartermaster Nicholson resigned, and was discharged from the service, September 16, 1862, and has resided in Brookville since the war. Mr. Nicholson is engaged in the lumbering business, and is one of the most thorough, energetic business men in his county, ever foremost in advancing the best interests of the community in which he lives.



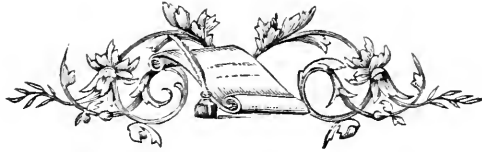
Quartermaster JOSEPH CRAIG.

JOSEPH CRAIG, son of Samuel Craig, deceased, was born in Greenville, Clarion county, Pa., in February, 1842. He enlisted, upon the outbreak of the rebellion, in Captain McKnight's three months' company, and, on the expiration of that term of service, he at once re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was appointed first sergeant, from which he was promoted to first lieutenant July 29, 1862, to adjutant March 28, 1863, and to quartermaster September 28, 1864.

He was never absent from his regiment except on account of wounds, having been severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Adjutant Craig re-enlisted with the regiment, and was mustered out with it July 11, 1865, as a veteran. He was a faithful and an efficient officer, and filled all the responsible positions to which he was called during his long term of service acceptably to the regiment and with honor to himself. Although from the same town and bearing the same name as Colonel Craig, he was not related to him except by marriage, the Colonel having married a sister of Quartermaster Craig.

Since the war he has resided in Greenville, Clarion county, Pa.



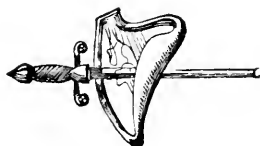


Surgeon WILLIAM F. SMITH.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, second son of Dr. William Smith, was born in Chanceford, York county, Pa., January 13, 1836. He lived upon a farm until his twentieth year, when he studied medicine with Dr. John T. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pa., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861, and entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Resigned October 5, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 joined the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to surgeon of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1864, being mustered out with that regiment July 14, 1865. On the 31st of October, 1865, he was married to Miss Hannah M. Murphy, of Chanceford, and since then has been practising his profession at Airville, York county, Pa. While with the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Dr. Smith was always found at the post of duty, and was a kind, attentive, and sympathizing physician.

While at Williamsburg, Va., Dr. Smith was detailed to take charge of a hospital full of wounded, nearly all of whom were rebels. The same day that the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment took possession of the town, he had gone into a house to see a wounded officer, and, while standing at the back door, a man a few doors above signed to him to come to him. The doctor obeyed the summons, and was invited by the man to enter the house, which he did, when his host closed the door, and, locking it, put the key in his pocket; proceeding into the next room, followed by the wondering doctor, he locked

the door of this room also, and was proceeding still further, requesting the doctor to follow him, when Dr. Smith, who was entirely unarmed, and who says he "could feel his hair beginning to stand on end," put on a bold front and told his strange conductor that he had gone far enough, and if he wanted anything with him he wanted to know it then and there. He then told the doctor that he was a Union man, and wished to talk to him, but that if he was seen talking to any of the Union soldiers, after the army left the rebels would kill him. He seemed very much excited, and gave Dr. Smith a late Richmond paper, desiring him to forward it to headquarters. He was one of the few Union men our army found in Virginia.





Captain JOHN HASTINGS.

JOHN HASTINGS was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., on the 4th of October, 1821, and removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., in 1831. He was appointed postmaster of Brookville in 1845, elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango in 1849 and 1850; was appointed collector of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal in 1851-2, and in 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce surveyor of customs of the port of Pittsburgh, which position he held until 1858. He then removed back to Jefferson county, locating in Punxsutawney, and was admitted a member of the Brookville bar in February, 1859.

When the rebellion broke out Mr. Hastings enlisted in the three months' service in April, 1861, and served through that term of service as first lieutenant of Company I, Eighth Regiment. Immediately upon being discharged, he returned home and commenced recruiting companies, in conjunction with Captain McKnight, for a new regiment for three years. After assisting in starting some four companies, he, with the assistance of Lieutenants Neal and Morris, raised in three days what was afterwards known as Company A of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, arriving in camp at Pittsburgh with one hundred and six men, where they remained several days, and where Colonel McKnight, who had an order from the War Department for raising the regiment, joined them. Colonel McKnight, who was at the time somewhat

discouraged, remarked to Captain Hastings, "You are all right; you have a full company, and can make terms with any new regiment now forming." But Captain Hastings assured the Colonel that he would never give up the determination to raise the regiment. Colonel McKnight then returned to Jefferson county to attend to recruiting, and Captain Hastings took charge of the men in camp, and, under an order from the War Department, removed them to Washington and encamped at Kalorama Heights. Here he prevailed upon Captain Dick to transfer his company (afterwards Company E) from Colonel Leasure's "Roundhead" regiment to the "Wild Cat" regiment, which Captain Dick did, and he was elected major of the regiment. At this time, under orders of General Casey, Captain Hastings, who, in the absence of Colonel McKnight, was in command of the regiment, was compelled, in making out requisitions, to sign himself as lieutenant-colonel. On the day that the regiment was in line preparing to cross the Potomac, in accordance with the orders of General McClellan, the commanding general, Colonel McKnight joined them and took command of the regiment. On going into Camp Jameson, an election for line officers was held, and Captain Hastings was elected lieutenant-colonel, there being only two dissenting votes. He declined the honor, however, and W. W. Corbet was elected.

Captain Hastings devoted himself to the welfare of his company, and was zealous in his efforts to promote not only their efficiency as soldiers, but their comfort. In sickness he was kind and thoughtful, watching by their bedsides, and when death called the name of a Company A boy, and he was enrolled by the Great Captain, no man sorrowed more than Captain Hastings, who was like a father to the men under his command. No wonder that they were devoted to him.

Captain Hastings led his company on all their long marches, and into all the hard-fought battles in which the regiment was engaged up to the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, where, while gallantly leading his little company, he was shot

in the right leg, the ball producing a bad fracture of the knee, and causing a very dangerous wound. After receiving this wound he was first removed to Fairfax Station, where he lay during the long night on the floor of the station, where the wounded were laid in rows; and the next day he, with Captain Thompson, wounded in the same fight, was removed to a private boarding-house in Washington city, where Mrs. Hastings joined him, and to her unwearied care, during the long months of his suffering, is no doubt due his recovery. Captain Hastings, contrary to all expectation, recovered without the loss of his limb, but he is quite lame from the effects of the wound, which will always be a reminder to him of what he suffered in assisting to save the Union.

No braver officer ever devoted his sword to the cause of his country. He was honorably discharged for wounds received at Bull Run, January 29, 1863.

Since then Captain Hastings has resided in Punxsutawney, Pa., and is engaged in the practice of his profession.





Captain WILLIAM J. CLYDE.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON CLYDE, son of William and Jane (Mabon) Clyde, was born in Perry (now Oliver) township, Jefferson county, Pa., in the year 1838. His father dying, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources. When about thirteen years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, in Brookville, with William Reid and D. S. Johnston, both of whom are now dead. After finishing his apprenticeship, he remained in Brookville, working at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Regiment, of three months' men, under Captain Amor A. McKnight, being appointed first sergeant of the company. On returning home after the expiration of this term of service, he threw himself heartily into the work of recruiting for Colonel McKnight's three years' regiment, and on the organization of Company A, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was appointed first sergeant, September 9, 1861; to second lieutenant, November 8, 1861; to first lieutenant, September 27, 1862; and to captain, February 9, 1863. He was wounded in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, in all of which he was conspicuous for his daring and courage. He fought with the most desperate bravery at the battle of the Wilderness, until near the close of the fighting, on the 6th of May, 1863, when the One Hundred and Fifth was occupying the second line of breastworks, and charged forward, carrying a portion of the front line. Here Captain

Clyde, with several others of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, mounted a rebel redoubt on the front line, and while gallantly urging his men on he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, through the breast, and fell mortally wounded. He only lived long enough to ask his men to bury him decently, and write to his mother. He fell so close to the enemy that he almost touched them. His body was afterwards removed to the "Soldiers' Cemetery," at Fredericksburg, Va., where his burial record states that the "number of his grave is one hundred and ninety-three, Section C."

Captain Clyde possessed a good practical education, a sterling integrity of character, and was, in the true sense of the word, "a self-made man." In his death his regiment lost one of its most fearless and bravest officers. He was brave almost to rashness.

A younger brother, Corporal JAMES L. CLYDE, of the same company, was severely wounded at the battle of Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. After receiving the wound the young soldier pined for his home and his mother, and, while being removed there by easy stages, died at the house of a relative in Indiana, Pa. The widowed mother of these brave young soldiers thus made a twofold offering to her country. She now, with her only daughter, Miss Maggie Clyde, resides in Pickaway county, Ohio.





Captain JOHN C. DOWLING.

JOHN CALVIN DOWLING was born in Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., June 7, 1835. His father, Dr. James Dowling, one of the most eminent physicians in the western part of the State, removed with his family to Jefferson county in the year 1837, and resided in Brookville for a number of years prior to his death. John's early youth was spent in the school-room, where he was a diligent student, and in the printing-office, he having learned the art of printing in the *Jefferson Star* office, under Mr. Samuel McElhose. He also spent one year at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; but he had inherited a love for the profession of medicine, and, returning from Annapolis in 1854, he entered his father's office, and, after fitting himself by a careful course of study, he commenced the practice of medicine in 1857, being in partnership with his father for a time, and afterwards removing to Greenville, Clarion county, Pa., where he was associated with Dr. James Stewart, deceased, one of the ablest and most successful physicians of the day, and where he was gaining a lucrative practice when the rebellion commenced. He was eminently successful as a physician, and his kind and gentle manner and winning disposition made him very popular in the sick-room. But when the first war notes reached the little town of Greenville he threw aside the scalpel for the sword, and at once hastened to his home in Brookville, where he engaged with his whole soul in the work of raising recruits for Captains McKnight's and Wise's three months' companies, and enlisted as a private; but, on the organization of the com-

panies, he was chosen first lieutenant of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and subsequently, on Captain Wise being appointed to the regular army, Lieutenant Dowling took command of the company during the remainder of their term of service, at the expiration of which he returned home and raised a company for Colonel McKnight's regiment. This company, which became Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mainly from Brookville and vicinity. He remained constantly with his men, sharing all their toils and privations, with the exception of a ten days' leave of absence in February, 1862, until he fell at Fair Oaks, while gallantly leading his men in a charge, being shot through the neck and killed instantly. His body was borne off the field by his sorrowing men, and the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. D. S. Steadman, in a letter written just after the battle, says :

“We buried our dear Captain Dowling last evening (June 1st), at sunset, in a beautiful grove. Bowdish (one of his men) had made a good coffin. There was no lack of mourners; we were *all* mourners.”

His remains were subsequently re-interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery at “Seven Pines.” A correspondent of the *Erie (Pa.) Gazette*, writing from Richmond, Va., April 9, 1876, says :

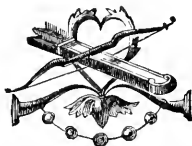
“I went to the battle-fields of ‘Seven Pines’ and ‘Fair Oaks,’ and then visited the national cemetery called ‘Seven Pines,’ where repose the remains of one thousand three hundred and fifty of those who fought and fell here for the cause they loved so well — ‘the old Union and the old Flag.’ I noticed the names of many Pennsylvania soldiers who lie here, conspicuous among which was the name of Captain John Dowling, of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, formerly of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa.”

Captain Dowling was a young man of more than ordinary intellect, possessed of an excellent education, and whose social qualities and gentlemanly bearing caused him to be loved by all, and the news of his death carried gloom to the hearts

of all who knew him. When the sad intelligence reached his home of the death of this gallant officer and those who fell with him on that fatal field, and who were Brookville's first offerings to the cause of freedom, the flags were draped in mourning and suspended at half-mast, and gloom and sorrow pervaded the entire community.

When at home, in February preceding his fall, Captain Dowling was besought by some of his friends to resign, as the state of his health forbade his remaining in the service; but he refused, stating that he expected to fall ere the war was over, and that he preferred to die where his death would benefit his country to being the victim, as he knew he would, of that fatal disease consumption, the hereditary foe of his family, saying, "If I fall in battle my death will be a glorious one."

He hastened back to his regiment, and, upon being asked why he returned before his leave expired, stated that he had heard that there was a prospect of a fight, and that he did not want "the boys" to go into a battle without him. Brave, noble heart! Never will his country forget him who, in giving his life, gave all.





Captain SAMUEL A. CRAIG.

SAMUEL ALFRED CRAIG, second son of Samuel and Margaret Craig, was born in Brookville, Pa., November 19, 1839. He received a liberal education in the schools of Brookville, and learned the printing business in the offices of the *Jefferson Star* and *Jeffersonian*, Brookville, respectively under the editorial management of Mr. Samuel McElhose and Captain Evans R. Brady. By close application to his studies at night, after his work in the office was done, he prepared himself for, and was admitted into, the junior class of Jefferson College, which he left in the spring of 1861 and enlisted in Captain McKnight's three months' company.

Returning home at the expiration of this term of service, he commenced teaching one of the schools in Brookville; but upon Colonel McKnight offering him a position in his regiment, he at once doffed the scholastic robe, and, donning the blue, proceeded to Camp Jameson, and was appointed second lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 14, 1861, and was promoted first lieutenant the February following. During the siege of Yorktown he was detailed as assistant-engineer on the staff of General Heintzelman. At Fair Oaks Lieutenant Craig was shot in the head and right leg, and was reported dead, being left on the battle-field two days and nights.

The wound in Lieutenant Craig's head was a very serious and painful one. The ball entered the face just at the inner corner of the right eye, passing through the face, palate, and tongue, and coming out a little above the shoulder on the left side of

the neck. This wound was enough to have killed an ordinary man, but the lieutenant was soon about again, and proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he had an artificial palate, in the shape of a neat gold plate, adjusted to his mouth, completely covering the ugly wound made by the rebel ball. It is not often that such serious wounds are healed without leaving any outward signs of their presence, as in this instance.

After the battle of Fair Oaks Lieutenant Craig was recommended for promotion for gallantry displayed and wounds received on that hard-fought field. Accordingly he was promoted captain of Company B, August 26, 1862, to date from May 31, 1862. Before his wounds were entirely healed, Captain Craig returned to his company, which he found guarding the railroad at Manassas, August 26, and on the following day he had a gallant little fight with the rebel cavalry. In this fight Captain Craig received a severe wound, being shot through the right wrist, and he and about half of his command were taken prisoners, but were paroled two days afterwards.

After recovering from this wound, which, however, disabled him from active service in the field, and upon reporting for duty, he was sent with a detachment of recruits to Louisville, Ky., and there placed in command of a company, and sent to Bowling Green, to assist in repelling John Morgan in one of his destructive raids in the rear of the Western army. When the danger was over, and Morgan had been driven back, Captain Craig was ordered to Washington city, and placed in charge of Camp of Recruits, near that place. Here he remained until relieved at his own request, and permitted to join his own company, in time for the spring campaign of 1863. He took a gallant part in the battle of Chancellorsville. In September, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of being unfitted by his wounds for field-service, the ball received at Fair Oaks still being in his right leg. While in this service, Captain Craig held varied and responsible positions. He commanded the Soldiers' Home, and was provost-marshal and post commander at Indianapolis, Ind.,

general agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the Southern District of Indiana, and also agent of that bureau for the counties of Washington and Gaudaloupe, Texas. These duties covered a period of about two years and three months.

Captain Craig resigned his commission in the army in December, 1865, having been in the service almost continuously for four years, and in that time few of our soldiers received more severe wounds, or engaged in such varied and important service.

While in Texas, he was conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his position in protecting the freedmen in their rights and liberties, many of them being, even after the war, and notwithstanding they had been proclaimed freemen, held in forcible slavery, and denied the right of property. Murders were frequent, and Captain Craig met with the bitterest opposition; his life was frequently threatened, while an action was brought in the civil courts of Washington county, and a judgment of fifty thousand dollars obtained against him, and a criminal suit also brought. He was arrested by the sheriff, and incarcerated in the common jail of Gaudaloupe county, for acts done in obedience to the commands of his immediate superior officers, so that it will be seen that his position was no sinecure.

Since the close of the rebellion, Captain Craig has resided in Brookville, Pa., and is a member of the legal profession and of the bar of Jefferson county.





Captain WINFIELD S. BARR.

WINFIELD SCOTT BARR, son of Thomas M. and Sarah (Corbet) Barr, was born in Brookville, Pa., on the 28th of October, 1841. He enlisted in the three months' service, April 19, 1861, in Company I, Eighth Regiment, under Captain Amor A. McKnight, and was discharged at the expiration of this term of enlistment July 29, 1861, and immediately on returning home re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered in as first sergeant of his company, at Pittsburgh, September 6, 1861. He was promoted to second lieutenant, February 1, 1862; to first lieutenant, May 31, 1862; and to captain, June 7, 1863. For the first eighteen months, after enlisting in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, he never was absent, from sickness or any other cause, from his company, and never missed a battle in that time. He was wounded severely in the leg at Gettysburg, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross-roads, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and the Petersburg campaign up to the battle of Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864, where he was severely wounded in the left side of the head. This wound was a very dangerous one, and Captain Barr was by it disabled from further service, the war being over before his wound was healed. He was honorably discharged for wounds received in action, by special order No. 254, from the War Department, November 28, 1864.

During part of the Petersburg siege, Captain Barr commanded the regiment, and at another time had command of Company K, in addition to his own company, on account of the absence of the officers of that company from wounds and sickness. He was a faithful, energetic officer, having the goodwill of his men and the confidence of his superior officers, and there are few officers living to-day who can point to a longer record of skirmishes, battles, and marches than Captain Barr.

After the war he returned to Brookville, and now resides in Parker City, Pa.





Captain JOSEPH C. KELSO.

JOSEPH C. KELSO was born in Clover township, Jefferson county, about three miles from Brookville, Pa., on the 19th of July, 1835. His ancestors were of Irish descent; his father, the late William Kelso, who was one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, having crossed the ocean from Ireland when a child of six years. After he became old enough, Joseph worked on his father's farm in summer, and engaged in lumbering in the winter. He had, by careful application, obtained a good common school education, and followed the occupation of teaching to some extent prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, having certificates from Messrs. Waugaman, McElhose, and Smith, the first three superintendents of common schools in Jefferson county.

When the rebellion commenced he was a member of the "Brookville Guards," but, owing to party prejudice, he did not see the duty of going to war, and declined to enlist with the volunteers of his company in the three months' service. But, as events developed themselves, he changed his mind as to the necessity for the struggle that was imminent, and was one of the first to enroll himself in Captain Dowling's three years' company. On the first organization of Company B, Captain Dowling appointed him fifth sergeant, and he gradually afterwards went up in the line of promotion, being promoted to first lieutenant January 1, 1864, and to captain May 15, 1865.

Captain Kelso shared all the battles and dangers of his company, except when absent from wounds. He was first wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and again in the battle of

Chancellorsville, where he received a dangerous wound, from the effects of which he has never altogether recovered. On the 24th of May, 1864, while the regiment was occupying an earthwork on the North Anna river, he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter in the right shoulder, which for some time disabled him.

In the raid on Manassas, in August, 1863, he was taken prisoner, but, being paroled on the field, he did not have to experience the horrors of a rebel prison.

Captain Kelso was one who entered the service of his country not rashly, but after having weighed well the causes and probable terrible nature of the conflict, and, after serving faithfully and honorably during the entire prolonged and sanguinary struggle, he does not regret having fought for the old flag, but says :

“I feel thankful to God that I am a sovereign citizen of the greatest and best government in the world, and that I helped to sustain it. It has done much for me, and I would not hesitate for a moment to defend it from foes without, or foes within, if it were again in danger.”

Captain Kelso made a record of battles, wounds, and hardships that he may well feel proud of. He was a faithful soldier, a conscientious man, and, as an officer, preserved the respect and confidence of his superiors. Since the war he has resided on his farm, six miles from Brookville, Pa., and within three miles of the homestead where he was born.





Captain CHARLES E. PATTON.

CHARLES E. PATTON was born in Greenville, Clarion county, Pa., on the 6th of April, 1838, where he resided prior to the rebellion, and where his mother and others of his family still reside. He enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company C, of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was appointed first lieutenant on the organization of the company; on Captain Craig being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, he was promoted to captain. On the 28th of December, 1863, he re-enlisted with his regiment. He participated in every battle in which his regiment took part up to the battle of Boydton Plank-road, Va., October 27th, 1864, where he fell. He was fighting gallantly at the head of his men, and was shot through both thighs, and our troops being at this juncture driven off the field by an overpowering force of the enemy, who afterwards held the ground, it was utterly impossible for his comrades to get him off the field. Whether he died on that field of battle or in a rebel hospital, lingering for a while ere his heroic spirit took its flight, will not be known until the many gory battle-fields of the South shall give up their dead.

Captain Patton, though ever foremost in battle, never shrinking from danger, had passed unscathed up to this fatal fight, and it was hard to die when the end for which he fought was almost gained, when victory was almost at hand.

He was of a genial, pleasing disposition, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was a kind and just officer, and had the love of his men and the respect and confidence of his fellow-officers, by all of whom his uncertain fate was deeply mourned.



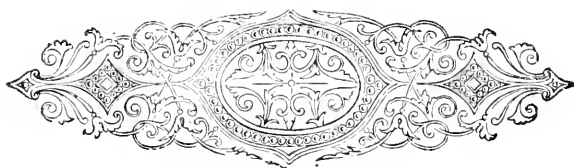
Lieutenant J. P. R. CUMMISKEY.

J. P. R. CUMMISKEY was born in Indiana county, Pa., on the 31st day of December, 1838. He had received an excellent education,—his friends, who were Catholics, having destined him for the priesthood; but this career not suiting him when he became older, he engaged in teaching school, and, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was studying law in Indiana, Pa. Throwing aside his books, he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, under the brave Captain Nathaniel Nesbit, and was mustered into the United States service as first sergeant of his company, June 21, 1861. He remained with the Eleventh until January 13, 1862, when he was, at the request of Colonel McKnight, transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and promoted to first lieutenant of Company D, being mustered in as such February 6, 1862. Here he soon won the confidence and esteem not only of the men of his company, but of his fellow-officers.

At the battle of Fair Oaks he was killed while fighting gallantly in charge of his company, the entire top of his head being taken off by a shell. He was an excellent officer and an exemplary young man. Colonel McKnight, in a letter which is given in another place, pays a high compliment to him. Colonel Duff says :

“He was an excellent officer, and one of the most highly cultivated young men I ever knew.”

At the time of his death Lieutenant Cummiskey was only twenty-four years of age, and no nobler sacrifice was ever made on the altar of liberty than when he laid his young life down at Fair Oaks.



Lieutenant CHARLES H. POWERS.

CHARLES HENRY POWERS, eldest son of Major Jacob S. Powers, of Fryeburg, Maine, was born in Bridgeton, Maine, in March, 1837. In the spring of 1839 his parents removed to Sweden, Maine. He there enjoyed the advantages of the common school only, until the fall of 1852, when his family removed to Fryeburg, where they now reside. There he received an academic education, walking from his father's house (three miles) each day to enjoy the privileges of the school. At the early age of seventeen he commenced teaching in the winter. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ruell Barrows, of Fryeburg. In September, 1856, he left the paternal roof to join an uncle in western Pennsylvania, who was largely engaged in the lumbering business, and who offered him a clerkship in his office, with increased facilities for pursuing his medical studies. Soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania, his uncle failed in business. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, he continued the study of medicine, under Dr. A. M. Clarke, of Brockwayville, Jefferson county, Pa., for about two years. Having completed his preparatory studies, he came to the conclusion that the practice of law would be more congenial to his tastes, and accordingly entered the office of Hon. W. A. Wallace at Clearfield, Pa., where he continued the study of law (teaching school during the winter to defray his expenses) until June, 1861, when he was admitted to the Clearfield bar.

Just as he was entering into public life, with a warm and

ardent temperament, ambitious for success in his chosen profession, he heard the call of his country for men to defend it from those who were threatening the life of the nation. His was not a nature long to hesitate when duty to his country called him, and August 28, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. August 31 he was promoted first sergeant, and to second lieutenant, January 28, 1862. He participated gallantly in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until the third day of May, 1863, when he fell, shot through the body, at Chancellorsville, sealing his devotion to his country with his life-blood. He was an excellent officer, and while he had the love of his men, he had the respect and confidence of his superior officers. Lieutenant Platt, in writing to his father, says :

“I truly sympathize with you in the loss *we* have sustained. After his family, no one knew him so well as I did. Having been acquainted with him for several years, and having been his constant companion ever since we entered the service, sleeping under the same blanket, marching and fighting together, side by side, and now to be alone in my quarters, I miss him. I do not think there is an officer in our regiment who would be missed more. He was a favorite with all, and I am positive that Charley had not an enemy in all our division. We all lament his loss. He died at his post, nobly and heroically doing his whole duty.”

Says Lieutenant-Colonel Craig :

“Charley was an excellent officer, beloved by his men and brother officers, brave and gallant on the field, where his honorable death proved his devotion to the cause.”





Lieutenant JOSEPH L. EVANS.

JOSEPH L. EVANS was born in East Liberty, Fayette county, in December, 1842, and at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion had just finished his apprenticeship in a printing-office in Pittsburgh. He at once went to McKeesport, Pa. (in which place he had been brought up), and on the 19th of April, 1861, enlisted for three months in the "Allequippa Rifles," which became Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Jno. W. Johnston, of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. He served the three months with his regiment, under General Patterson, but saw no fighting. Returning home, he re-enlisted, August 19, in the "Independent Grays," of McKeesport, which was afterwards Company I, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by the gallant Alex. Hays, of Pittsburgh. He served with his company until the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, when he received a severe gunshot wound in the neck, which confined him to the hospital until the following January, when he returned to his company. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he was wounded while his regiment was making a charge. The ball went through his left hand, then struck his watch, which he had in a pocket in his shirt, right over his heart, breaking the watch into fragments, and causing a severe contusion of the breast. The watch undoubtedly saved his life. Upon starting to leave the field, being disabled, he received a third wound, in the back of the head, only a slight scalp wound, however. He was absent on account of these wounds until

July 5, 1863, when he rejoined his company, just after the battle of Gettysburg. Continuing on duty until the siege of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, he received a gunshot wound through the right arm, near the shoulder, and "again went to the rear to repair damages." At this time the Sixty-third had only two or three line and no regimental officers, and was, with the One Hundred and Fifth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Duff.

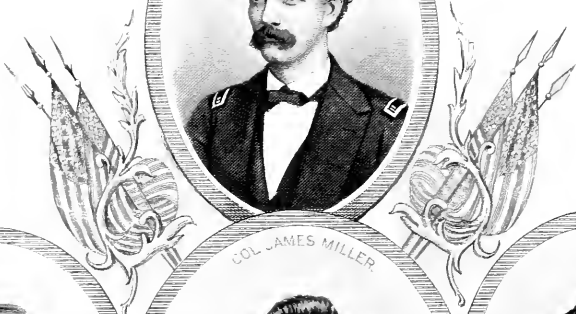
Shortly after this, the term of service of the Sixty-third having expired (the regiment not re-enlisting as an organization), the "veterans" were consolidated with the One Hundred and Fifth, and Sergeant Evans, who had again rejoined his regiment, was transferred to Company D of the One Hundred and Fifth. On the 2d of October, 1864, while the regiment was making the raid on the Weldon railroad, he was again struck by a spent ball, producing a slight contusion of the breast. On the 27th of the same month he was again wounded at Hatcher's Run, through the left leg, the ball piercing his pocket-book. Of this last wound, he says:

"Fatal shot: it destroyed the only money I possessed—a one-dollar treasury note, the fragments of which I still retain."

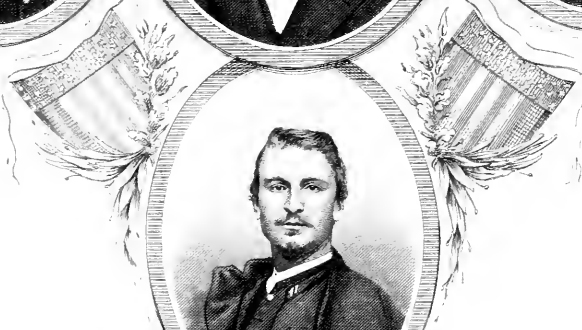
On the 14th of August, 1864, he was promoted to sergeant of Company I, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and as second lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 10, 1864, and to first lieutenant March 16, 1865. This record proves what a gallant soldier Lieutenant Evans was, and not many men were so often made a target for rebel balls. Since the war he has resumed the occupation of a printer, and now holds a "case" in the Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial* office.



SEP 4 1862



COL. JAMES MILLER





Captain ROBERT KIRK.

ROBERT KIRK, eldest son of Alexander and Margaret (Barber) Kirk, was born in County Down, Ireland, November 1, 1830. His parents left Ireland for America in April, 1843, and settled in Canoe township, Indiana county, Pa. Robert, being the oldest of the children, assisted his father on the farm for several years, and then engaged in the lumbering business until the organization of the expedition against the Mormons by the Government, in 1857, in which he enlisted and served as a teamster. He remained in the West, travelling through the Territories and New Mexico, until the fall of 1860, when he returned home, and that winter took out a raft, which he ran to Marietta, Ohio. On his return the rebellion had broken out, and the young men of the neighborhood prevailed upon him, as he had seen a good deal of military life on the plains, to raise a company. He consented, and the company was organized and met once a week for the purpose of drilling, until the call for volunteers for three years, or during the war, which cooled the ardor of some of those who had joined the company; but Captain Kirk was determined to go and fight for his country. He was not one "who, putting his hand to the plough, looked back;" whatever he undertook he accomplished. At the next meeting of his company he brought the men up in line and made them a short address, telling them that he, for one, was determined to go, and that any who were willing to go with him could step two paces to the front. A number stepped out, while a greater number kept their places. This was the beginning of what was afterwards known as

Company F, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Kirk continued to meet regularly with his men, and applied all his energies to recruiting; to this end, he attended all the war meetings in the neighborhood, always getting some recruits. It was at one of these meetings that he met Colonel McKnight, and decided to join the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment. An effort was being made to have him take his company into another regiment, but a number of his friends and acquaintances were in the One Hundred and Fifth, and he preferred going with them. He was mustered into the United States service at Pittsburgh, September 9, 1861.

Captain Kirk determined to have a good company, and so faithful and earnest was he in his efforts to promote this end, that there was not a better drilled or more efficient company in the service. Yet, with all, he was strict in enforcing the rules of the service. He was a kind and considerate officer, and his men knew he would not tell them to face any danger where he could not lead them.

At the battle of Fair Oaks Captain Kirk was severely wounded, the ball entering the right breast and passing downwards, inflicting a serious and painful wound. He was sent to New Haven, Conn., and from thence home, where he remained but a short time, until he became anxious to go back; and, after receiving several letters from his lieutenants and men urging his return, he started to rejoin his regiment, much against the wishes of his parents and friends. His answer to all pleas for dissuading him was, that he had taken a gallant company of men into the army, who loved him, and he would stick to them until they should be mustered out of the service or until he would fall in battle. His company received him back with prolonged cheers, some of the men even shedding tears of joy. At the battle of Second Bull Run he was again wounded, having his collar-bone broken by a fragment of a spent shell. He was sent to a Washington hospital, where his father joined him and endeavored to persuade him to

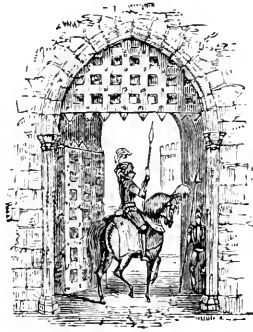
leave the service; but he answered him: "No; do you think I am a coward?" And then his old father bade him "God speed," and saw him leave his sight forever. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he was indeed "mustered out" by the Great Captain and mustered into the army above, there to receive the victor's crown; and never fell in battle a braver, truer soldier than Robert Kirk. Some time before he fell, he told his intimate friends that he knew he would fall in the next battle, and we trust that when the end came all was peace with the gallant soldier. His death was a great grief to his parents, brothers and sisters, but most of all to his aged mother, whose first-born he was, and "she went sorrowing for him down to her grave."

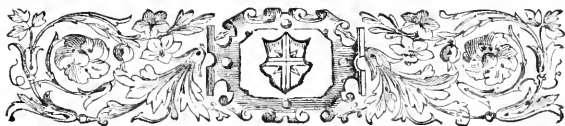
At the time of his death, Captain Kirk was in the thirty-third year of his age; he was six feet two inches in height; blue eyes and auburn hair, and was a fine and striking-looking officer. One day, while the regiment was being reviewed, one of the generals present inquired who that "red-haired officer was," adding that he would make a good officer.

Captain Kirk did not know what fear was, and ever and under all circumstances evinced the courage of a true man. A prominent lawyer of Jefferson county relates an instance of this. He had gone into a rather lawless locality to try a case before a justice of the peace, and found his life was endangered by the rough crowd assembled, when Captain Kirk, then home on leave of absence, after his wound at Fair Oaks, who happened to be present, stepped forward, and laying off his coat and taking his revolver in his hand, informed the crowd that he would see that the gentleman was allowed to try the case, and by his courage and dauntless bearing he completely cowed the mob.

When the One Hundred and Fifth encamped on the battlefield of Chancellorsville, on the night of May 3, 1864, just one year from the fall of Captain Kirk, they found the bones of that brave officer lying unburied where he fell, with part of a finger-ring fashioned from one of his thigh-bones. He was

identified by his size, and also by some peculiarity in his shoulder-straps, one of which still adhered to the remains. Colonel Craig, who narrated the circumstance to the writer, had the rebel ball which had penetrated the brain and forever stilled the brave heart of Captain Kirk. Shame on the men who would heap indignities on the lifeless remains of a fallen foe! But the brave spirit, which all the armed force of rebellion could not intimidate, was beyond the reach of rebel hatred, safe from all conflicts, in the realms of peace.





Captain JOHN M. STECK.

JOHN MICHAEL STECK, eldest son of the late Jacob and Christiana Steck, was born Dec. 17, 1832, in Greensburg, Pa. In the year 1848 he removed, with his parents, to Brookville, where he resided until the commencement of the war, when he took an active part in the work of recruiting for the volunteer service. He enlisted first in Company I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, July 29, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant. In September, 1861, he procured his discharge from that company, and February 20, 1862, was commissioned captain of Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, where he made an excellent and popular officer, sharing all the dangers and battles that the regiment participated in, until, his health becoming impaired, he was compelled to resign, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 12, 1863.

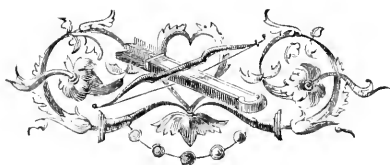
Returning to his home in Brookville, he was, in 1866, elected Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts for Jefferson county, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected. The *Brookville Republican*, in a notice published at the time of his death, which occurred March 13, 1875, says:

“He was an energetic, live, business man, aiding in every improvement to build up and improve our town, and some of our best improvements are due to his energy and taste. In every position of public life he discharged his duties ably and honestly, and there are few persons who will not be able to recall some act of official courtesy and kindness received at his hands. To the poor he was liberal; he was a true friend, and one distinguished trait in his character was

that he never spoke harshly or disparagingly of others. If he could not say a word of commendation, he would keep silent. Captain Steck was an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, where his loss will be much felt; but above all will he be missed in the Sunday-school, of which, at the time of his death, he was assistant superintendent, and of which he was the ruling spirit. His heart was in the work. During three years he was absent but three Sundays, and then he was away from home. He knew every child in the school, and every one will miss him, as one whom they looked up to with honor. On Sunday, the day preceding his funeral, the entire school went in a body to take a last look at his remains, and the most touching tribute that could have been paid to his memory was the tears of those little ones."

This was a true and just tribute to an honorable and good man. Captain Steck was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Benjamin McCreight, of Brookville, who survives him.





Captain TILTON C. REYNOLDS.

TILTON C. REYNOLDS, son of Thomas and Juliana Reynolds, was born in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1844, and enlisted, on the organization of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, in August, 1861, as a private in Company H. At Yorktown he was detailed at division headquarters, where he remained until the day preceding the battle of Fair Oaks, when he joined his company, and participated in that hard-fought battle, where he and three other members of Company H were captured. He was confined in the prison pens at the "Libby," Salisbury (North Carolina), and Belle Island, and was not exchanged until the 13th of September, being a prisoner three and a half months. After he was properly exchanged, he returned home on leave of absence, and rejoined his company in December, 1862, after which he participated in all the marches, battles, and hardships of his regiment, until September 23, 1864, when he was promoted sergeant-major.

Upon the fall of Captain Conser at Boydton Plank-road, October 27, 1864, Sergeant-Major Reynolds was recommended by Colonel Miller as captain of Company H. This recommendation receiving the approval of General Pierce, commanding the brigade, he was commissioned captain, his commission to date from October 28, 1864.

Captain Reynolds commanded his company in all their subsequent marches, battles, etc., and made a truly brave and excellent officer. He was one of the original men of the regi-

ment who went out with it, and who, weathering all the storms of battle, came home again without loss of life or limb. Entering the service a boy in years, his experience was varied. He served as a private, and as captain of his company, and endured for months all the loathsome hardships of rebel prisons, and amid all was a true soldier of the "Old Flag," and can look with pride to his record with the gallant One Hundred and Fifth.

Since the war Captain Reynolds has resided in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.





Lieutenant SAMUEL JONES.

SAMUEL JONES was a resident of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and entered the service of the United States as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1861. He was promoted to corporal at Camp Jameson, and in March, 1863, to sergeant. After the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted to first sergeant of his company, and November 25, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant.

Lieutenant Jones was a faithful and fearless soldier, always found at his post, and was with his company on every march and in every battle in which it was engaged. He was one of the few who, escaping wounds and death, returned home at the expiration of the war. He was mustered out July 11, 1865, as a veteran.

Lieutenant Jones since the war has resided in Clarion county, Pennsylvania.





Captain SILAS J. MARLIN.

SILAS J. MARLIN was born in Indiana, Pa., September 2, 1828, and, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, was engaged in the mercantile business in Brookville, Pa., of which place he had been a resident for a number of years. Seeing the danger that threatened the country, he at once decided to lend his aid in putting down the rebellion, and threw himself with all his energies into the work of recruiting for Colonel McKnight's regiment, being mainly instrumental in organizing Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, of which company he was appointed captain. He went with his regiment to the field, and, during the winter of 1861-2, worked assiduously to perfect them in discipline; but in March following, owing to illness in his family, he was compelled to leave the service for a time. He sent in his resignation, and was honorably discharged March 10, 1862. In Captain Marlin the One Hundred and Fifth was very reluctantly obliged to part with one of its best officers, and, as he so very materially assisted in recruiting and organizing that regiment, it seems in place to give his subsequent army career in this work.

During the months of July and August, 1862, Captain Marlin recruited and organized Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which company was mustered into service September 19, 1862. He was with his company until after the battle of Gettysburg, commanding it in that fight and also in the hard-fought battle of Chancellorsville, which preceded it. July 28, 1863, he was detailed Act-

ing Assistant Inspector-General of the First Division, Second Army Corps, which position he retained until the close of the war, acting several times during that time as inspector of the Second Corps. During the time that he was thus detailed from his company he served on the staffs of General Caldwell, General Barlow, and General Miles.

May 26, 1865, he was, by General Order No. 254 from the War Department, ordered to report for duty at Fortress Monroe, and, upon reporting to General Miles, the commandant there, was appointed inspector during the first part of Jeff. Davis's imprisonment.

June 1, 1865, he was commissioned major of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, but being absent on detail duty he was not mustered as such. On the 2d of December, 1864, Captain Marlin received the following notice from the War Department:

“You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant services at the battle of Ream's Station, and in the present campaign before Richmond, Va., a major of volunteers, by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 2d day of December, 1864.”

And January 15, 1865, he was again brevetted as follows:

“You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallantry and valuable services, a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, by brevet, to rank as such from the 2d day of April, 1865.”

Colonel Marlin, in all his varied army experience, was a fearless and competent officer, and, by his intelligent performance of his duties and his gentlemanly bearing, won the esteem and confidence of all his superior officers, and there are few men who did more valiant service for their country.

After the close of the war Colonel Marlin returned to his home in Brookville, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business, and where he is looked upon as one of the most influential and honorable-minded citizens of the place.



Captain JAMES HAMILTON.

JAMES HAMILTON, son of George Hamilton, was born in Crawford county, Pa., on the 27th day of June, 1838. He received his education in the common schools of Meadville, and at Allegheny College. For a number of years prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, he occupied the position of chief clerk in the store of J. McFarland & Co., the oldest dry-goods firm in Meadville. He was a young man of pleasing address, kind and courteous in his demeanor, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Captain S. B. Dick's company of three months' men, in April, 1861, and, at the expiration of that term of service, re-enlisted under the same captain, in Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves. Here his strict attention to duty, and his gentlemanly bearing, won the esteem of his superior officers, and in June he was promoted to first sergeant, and as such participated in the battle of Drainesville, December 20, 1861, in which his regiment bore such a conspicuous part. On the 18th day of March, 1862, at the request of Colonel McKnight, he was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, and appointed captain of Company I.

On his first assuming command of this company, considerable ill feeling was exhibited towards him, as the men of the company naturally felt jealous of having an officer from a strange regiment placed over them. But, owing to his strict attention to duty, and his uniform kindness, this feeling gradually wore away, and soon there was not in the regiment a

more popular officer, or one more beloved and esteemed by his men.

Captain Hamilton commanded his company in all the hard-fought battles in which the regiment participated, up to the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, where he was wounded in the leg. Returning after recovering from this wound, he was again severely wounded in the arm at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and was killed in one of the charges made by the One Hundred and Fifth at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Captain Hamilton's military career needs no further eulogy than the record of his wounds, and the hard-fought fields where his sword did such good service. Had he not possessed all the requirements of a first-class officer, he would never have been selected by Colonel McKnight to fill a place in his regiment, where no officer who failed in those requirements could hold a commission. In the death of Captain Hamilton, his country lost a brave and gallant officer, and society a truly honorable, upright, and useful citizen.





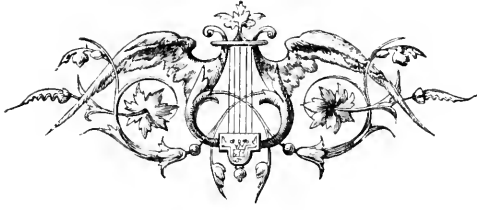
Lieutenant JOHN L. GILBERT.

JOHN L. GILBERT first enlisted in the three months' service, from Clarion county, Pa., as a private in Captain McKnight's company. At the expiration of that term of enlistment, upon the organization of the Sixty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, he enlisted in Company E, July 25, 1861, and was appointed a corporal. He remained in that regiment until February 25, 1862, when, at the request of Colonel McKnight, he was transferred, and promoted to second lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He gallantly shared all the battles, toils, and dangers of his regiment until, at the fatal battle of Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862, after which he was reported "missing," and nothing further was ever known of his fate. Several of the officers and men of his regiment saw him in the fight, and bear witness to his bravery on that field; but no one saw him fall.

He was a brave, noble young officer, and we trust at the great roll-call his name will not be reported "missing."





Lieutenant ROBERT I. BOYINGTON.

ROBERT I. BOYINGTON was born in Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., August 31, 1836. His father, D. D. Boyington, removed, with his family, from Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., to Ringgold township, Jefferson county, Pa., in June, 1848, where he still resides.

When the rebellion commenced, Mr. Boyington was residing in the village of Ringgold, engaged in merchandising.

He enlisted, October 5, 1861, in Captain S. J. Marlin's company, I, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served about two months as a private; was then appointed fourth, third, and second sergeant successively. While the regiment lay at Harrison's Landing he was appointed sergeant-major, July 14, 1862, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1863, when he received his commission as second lieutenant, and was mustered as such February 6, 1863. Owing to his captain and first lieutenant being absent on account of wounds, Lieutenant Boyington commanded the company until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded, a minie-ball passing through his left leg just above the knee, causing a comminuted, compound fracture. He was carried from the field by Sergeant John McGiffin and others, and then sent to the hospital, where his recovery was very slow—two long years elapsing before he could walk about, with the exception of being able at times to go on crutches. His wound is still troublesome, and he is unable to walk any distance. He was discharged by special order, November 10, 1863.

Lieutenant Boyington took part in every battle in which the regiment was engaged from the day it left Camp Jameson until the battle of Gettysburg, except the battle of Malvern Hill, at which time he was in charge of a provost guard detail, having the care of General Robinson's baggage. He was never off duty *one hour* while in the service, until wounded. The record of his service is given in the foregoing history of his regiment, and is such that any one might well be proud of. He had the good-will and respect of his men and the confidence of his fellow-officers.

After recovering from his wound, Lieutenant Boyington engaged in the mercantile business at Knoxdale, Jefferson county, Pa., for several years, then removed to Steam Corners, Morrow county, Ohio, where he is engaged in merchandising and lumbering.





Captain ALBERT C. THOMPSON.

ALBERT CLIFTON THOMPSON, third son of the late Hon. J. J. Y. and Mrs. Agnes (Kennedy) Thompson, was born in Brookville, Pa., January 23, 1842. In September, 1854, he entered the second class of the preparatory department of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., remaining there until the spring of 1856, when, on account of the severe loss by fire sustained by his father, he returned home. When his father had recovered from his losses so as to be able to again send him to college, he declined to go back, and, with his mind filled with "great expectations," at the age of seventeen he entered the office of Captain W. W. Wise, of Brookville, Pa., where he applied himself assiduously to the study of law until the breaking out of the rebellion.

From the time that he was ten years of age, when he had read "Charles O'Malley," the army, above all other professions, had been Albert Thompson's choice; and the war was, therefore, welcomed by him as a chance for gaining honor and glory, and thus realizing his boyish dreams. He did not then understand the full meaning of the word "war" as he did, when, not long after, he realized all its hard, sad realities.

On the 23d of April, 1861, he left his home for the front, in Captain A. A. McKnight's company of three months' men, and was promoted to be sergeant of Company I, Eighth Regiment. After the expiration of the three months' service, he re-enlisted, August 27, 1861, as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain John C. Dowling.

In September following he was promoted to first sergeant of Company B, and in October to the second lieutenancy of the company. November 28, 1861, he was transferred to Company K, and December 1st promoted captain of that company.

Captain Thompson, although but a boy in years when he assumed this responsible position, and going, as he did, from his own, to fill a vacancy in another company, found at first a feeling of jealousy among the men he was called to command; but he proved himself fully fitted for the place, and his uniform kindness to his men soon gained for him their warmest respect, and they were proud of their young captain. At the battle of Fair Oaks, while at the head of his gallant company, Captain Thompson received his first wound. The company was about forming their line of battle, which had been badly broken in their struggle through the "slashing," and, as Captain Thompson arose from a kneeling position, facing his company, having just turned to order them forward, he was struck in the back by a musket-ball, which entered just below the shoulder, passing clear round his body to the left side, and inflicting a serious and painful wound. Captain Thompson, in speaking of this wound, says :

"I remember when I first enlisted in the three months' service, that my sister, Annie, with streaming eyes, as she bade me good-bye, charged me '*never to be shot in the back.*' Yet in the first hard fight I was shot *squarely in the back.* Neither she nor I then knew of the woody Peninsula or the 'slashing' and abattis of Fair Oaks."

After receiving this wound, Captain Thompson was sent by sea to the hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, and when convalescent returned home on leave of absence. He says :

"Gallant Captain Kirk was with me. We were the 'observed of all observers' in New Haven, New York, and Philadelphia. Wounded soldiers were a novelty then, and at Philadelphia Jim Chittick insisted on showing the hole in my coat to all his friends."

Before his wound was altogether healed, the young officer became impatient to rejoin his command, and hastened to the

front, joining his regiment at Harrison's Landing. He was in every subsequent engagement in which his regiment took part up to the Second Bull Run battle, where he was again wounded. Just at the close of the fight, and when there were only a few straggling shots, he was shot in the breast, the ball entering the right breast, fracturing the second and third ribs, penetrating the lungs, carrying with it pieces of clothing and fragments of bone, and lodging in the lung, where it yet remains. Several months after receiving this wound Captain Thompson coughed up small pieces of his blouse that had been lodged in the wound. In speaking of this wound, he says:

“ I first felt a tingling sensation in my breast ; then the blood began to pour from my mouth, and I gave myself up for dead.”

He was first taken to the field hospital, where the wound was probed and pronounced mortal ; but Captain Thompson was as perfect in physical health and strength as a man could be, and when morning came and he still lived, he felt, and never afterwards doubted, that he would recover. He, with Captain Hastings, wounded in the same fight, was taken first to Fairfax Station, where they were laid in rows, with other wounded, upon the floor of the station, until the next morning, when they were removed to a private boarding-house on D street, Washington city, where the wife of Captain Hastings and Captain Thompson's mother joined them, and their tender care no doubt saved their lives.

When he had recovered from the first effects of his wound he was removed by easy stages to his home in Brookville, where for ten weary months he was consigned to a couch and room, fluctuating between life and death ; but careful nursing and a good constitution gained the mastery over the “ grim monster.”

As soon as he was able to leave his room, Captain Thompson applied for service in the Invalid Corps, to which he was appointed in May, 1863, and in which he served, part of the time on the staff of the Provost-Marshal for Kentucky, and

part of the time in New York, enforcing the draft. On the 10th of December, 1863, he resigned, and returning home entered the office of Hon. W. P. and G. A. Jenks, where he completed the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Jefferson county, December 13, 1864. In 1865 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of three years, during which time he served as Probate Judge for the county of Scioto, Ohio, having been elected to that office in 1872.

While his regiment lay at Yorktown, Captain Thompson received a visit from his younger brother, Clarence, a sergeant in Company I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, a brave young soldier, who fell shortly after, at the battle of Gaines' Mill. Captain Thompson says of his brother's visit:

“When Clarence left me, whistling ‘Bonnie Jean,’ it came to me like a dirge, and filled me with a sadness I could with difficulty shake off. I did not know then that it was our last meeting, our last parting.”

Captain Thompson still suffers from an occasional hemorrhage of his wound, which, as long as he lives, will be a reminder to him of what he suffered in helping to put down the rebellion. In closing this sketch, we know that we cannot pay him a higher compliment, than to say: He was one of the bravest and best officers of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.





Brigadier-General CHARLES D. JAMESON.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES D. JAMESON commanded the Second Brigade in Heintzelman's division, in which was the One Hundred and Fifth, and he had not very long been in command before he won the strong admiration and love of the officers and men of the regiment. His headquarters were in Camp Jameson, and, being himself from the pine forests of Maine, he could and did appreciate the gallant men who left our forests for the field of battle. Mrs. Jameson, in a letter to the writer, says :

“I know how much Mr. Jameson loved and thought of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment.”

He was ever kind and courteous in his intercourse with the officers, yet one could not have helped singling him out as one fitted to command. He was one of the finest-looking men we ever saw — “a man among men.” General Jameson was promoted for gallantry at the battle of First Bull Run, where, at the head of his regiment, the Second Maine Volunteers, he showed unparalleled bravery.

His conduct on the field of Fair Oaks is given in the history of that engagement. Captain C. A. Craig, in a letter written June 12, 1862, says :

“General Jameson is very sick, and looks very badly. I am afraid we may lose him ; and, if we should be so unfortunate as to do so, I fear we will hardly get his equal soon again. He is one of the *best men* I ever knew — as brave as a lion, and still as tender-hearted as

a child ; as, for instance: On the day of the battle (Fair Oaks), after fighting like a tiger through that terrible afternoon, and passing through that storm of leaden hail as if he never knew of danger, when night came, and all our troops were called from the field (or rather what were left), he came to me and told me what disposition to make of my company for the night, and asked me what I thought our loss would be. I told him I could not tell. He studied a little, and then looked up at me and said: 'Great God! my whole brigade is cut to pieces,' and then he sat down on a log and cried like a child.'

Alas! the fear expressed in the above was only too well grounded, as, soon after, General Jameson was obliged to resign and return to his home in Oldtown, Maine, where he died November 6, 1862, and thus fell, in the prime of life, one of the noblest victims of the rebellion.

Mrs. Jameson spent the winter of 1861-2 in Camp Jameson with her husband, and the survivors of the One Hundred and Fifth will all call to mind their General's amiable wife, who had ever a kind word for the soldier. She was a refined, excellent Christian lady, a worthy helpmeet for her noble husband, whose loss she yet mourns. Mrs. Jameson resides in Bangor, Maine, with her two sons.

Knowing that the survivors of the One Hundred and Fifth will take pleasure in reading this eloquent tribute to the General they loved and honored, we copy in full the following extract from the report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Maine for the years 1864-5, and would just add that, while General Jameson "carried the Pine Tree banner of Maine nearer Richmond than any other," the One Hundred and Fifth bore at his side the banner of the old Keystone equally as far.

Extract from Report of the Adjutant-General of Maine for the years 1864-5, pp. 402, 403.

"Brigadier-General Charles D. Jameson was one of the best specimens of the chivalrous gentleman, soldier, and patriot which his native State has sacrificed to the Union during the war. He was a true son of Maine, lived on the banks of our noblest river, always resident

within our borders, engaged in that business which marks our distinctive employment and gives us a name. He was in all respects a true child of the Pine Tree State. In all the calls of life he was active and energetic. He was successful in his business and happy in his home. He was generous and genial in all associations with his fellow-men. He had a great readiness of perception, the nicest sense of honor, and a bland and pleasing address. He had no enemies, but the most extended circle of warm and sustaining friends. In politics he was a Democrat, whose patriotism and love of liberty blazed high and warm above the limits of party. It was natural that such a man should have been the colonel of the militia regiment of his vicinity and twice a candidate for governor of the State. The attack upon Sumter brought from his heart the earliest vows upon the altar of his country. He left wife and children, parents, home and friends, and all that made life cherished and valuable, to share the hardships and dangers of the field. The Second Regiment, raised under his active exertions, made him its colonel, and was the first from Maine at the seat of war. In a few weeks it was launched in battle at Bull Run.

“Its conduct there gave it glory and a gallant name. Its colonel then won his star as brigadier. It shows the man—that in this conflict, when the regiment had been driven back from batteries of the enemy, leaving their wounded behind, he called for volunteers, and, leading back a little band under steady fire, brought off in their arms the injured and helpless men. As brigadier he had not the fortune to lead men from his own State, but choice regiments from Pennsylvania and New York composed his command. With those he fought at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and in other fields of battle. He was the first to enter Yorktown, and one of the first to enter Williamsburg. At Fair Oaks his conduct and generalship won for him the warmest praise from his superior, that eminently gallant man, the late lamented Kearney. It is believed that Jameson then and there carried the Stars and Stripes, and by its side the Pine Tree Banner of Maine, nearer Richmond than any other either before or for a long time after.

“A friend once asked him: ‘What did you intend, with your handful of men, when you received orders at Fair Oaks to fall back?’

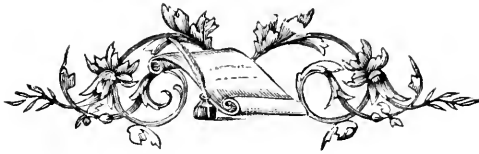
“‘But for that order,’ said he, ‘I would have been in heaven or in Richmond that night!’

“As a soldier, General Jameson was a striking figure. Daring to rashness, exposing himself without sense of danger, he rushed into battle, and inflamed with his own dash and ardor the men who followed him. He asked no man to go where he was not willing to be in advance of the foremost. He was not less noticeable in other fields of duty. He had at all times, and in all places, the love and admiration of his brigade, which gloried in its leader. He cared for his men tenderly, and counted no labor as hardship which brought them health or comfort; in marches he walked with them, he lived with them in camp, and shared their lot, whatever it was.

“By such labor and exposure he became sick, and in September came home to recruit his health, intending soon to go back to the field again; but it was not so ordered of Providence, and he sank gradually until, on the 6th of November, 1862, he died. It sums up this narrative, that Jameson was the first volunteer, and the first colonel in the field from Maine; that he was first at Yorktown, and among the first and foremost toward Richmond; one of the first in gallantry, one of the first in the love and admiration of his men. Alas! that he should be the first general of Maine to die. At thirty-five years of age, it was hard for the country to lose such a gallant spirit, but the State has gained the memory of a hero.

“The *Washington Republican* speaks as follows of the qualities which distinguished our gallant General:—‘Intrepid, enterprising, but withal judicious and full of resources, General Jameson had before him the prospect of a most brilliant military career. He was one of the fighting generals. As he—with others of the salvoed chiefs of fearless men who lately have left us, when we could have better spared others of another mould than theirs—as he, and Kearney, and Stevens, shall reach the shores of that dark river, made mournful by Cerebus’s ceaseless howl, the waiting hosts of the bravest dead of all the past will recognize their beaming blades, nor will they seek to dispute their place amid their front and foremost ranks.’”





OFFICIAL ORDERS, REPORTS, LETTERS, ETC.

ORDER TO RECONNOITRE.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, FORT LYON, }
December 18, 1861. }

COL. MCKNIGHT, commanding 105th Penna. Vols.

Sir:— Nearly a regiment of cavalry and about three companies of infantry attacked our cavalry, near Pohick church, and were repulsed. It is not certain whether they have artillery or not. The infantry was again seen this afternoon, at the first water this side of Pohick church, and the field-officer of the day has been warned that they will attempt to-night to cut off our pickets. You will take command of your regiment, a squadron of cavalry, and section of artillery. The cavalry will report to you at General Jameson's camp, and the artillery follow on. You will march as quietly as possible, as far as Potter's house, where the reserve of the pickets is, and there communicate with the field-officer of the day, Major Dick, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. You will get the information that he has about the enemy, and so dispose of your troops as to protect the pickets if attacked, which will probably be just before daylight. Should the attack be made, you will drive the enemy back, but not pursue them beyond the immediate vicinity of Pohick church. You will keep me well advised of your movements, and should you learn, when you reach the field-officer of the day, that the enemy is in force, let me know.

Should you not hear of the enemy during the night, you will proceed the next morning as far as Pohick church, and push out small parties on all the roads, for a short distance, to gain information, and then return.

By command of
ISAAC MOSES, Asst. Adjt.-Gen'l.

Brig.-Gen'l HEINTZELMAN.

COLONEL MCKNIGHT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH PA. VOLS., CAMP JAMESON, }
 December 19, 1861. }

Captain :—I would respectfully beg leave to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded on the night of the 18th inst., with regiment under my command, a squadron of the Fourth New Jersey cavalry, under Captain ———, and two sections of Captain Beams' New Jersey artillery, under First Lieutenant Morral, to Potter's house, where the reserve of the picket is stationed on the Richmond road. Immediately upon my arrival, which was at about 11.30 P. M., I communicated with Major Dick, the field-officer of the day, and was informed by him that no demonstration had as yet been made against our pickets, but that information had been given him that a large body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, supposed to number about five hundred each, had been seen the same evening in the village of Acquotink, and that a very inconsiderable force, numbering not more than three files, had appeared before our extreme outpost on the right. Upon receipt of this information, I despatched two companies of infantry, under Captain Hastings, to support the pickets stationed near Acquotink, and, as it was possible that the enemy might attempt to get to the rear of our left pickets by advancing along a road which intersects the Richmond road with the one passing through Acquotink, I directed Captain Hastings to place a force in ambush on this road, to dispose of any adventurous party advancing along this road. I also advanced two companies of infantry, under Captain Rose and Captain Greenawalt, at different points on the Richmond road, to support the pickets there stationed, and also impede the progress of the enemy, should any heavy demonstration be made.

The remainder of the command I placed in position at Potter's house, to serve as a rallying-point in case the companies thrown forward should be obliged to retire.

The night passed off without any attack upon our lines, and having been apprised towards daybreak that some horsemen had been heard by our right outpost pickets, to advance a number of times to within two or three hundred yards of them and then retire, I despatched Mr. Roberts with an escort to Captain Hastings, directing, as soon as it became clear, to proceed along an unfrequented road known to Mr.

Roberts, passing through Acquotink valley to the Richmond road, coming out at a point about three-fourths of a mile outside of our advanced post, and which movement was executed, I at the same time advancing with the force at Potter's along the Richmond road; but on closing with Captain Hastings, I found that the parties had escaped either at or shortly after daybreak.

I then proceeded to Pohick church, and found that it had been occupied the day previous by about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry; and in the woods to the west of the village, a large force of infantry had been placed in ambush, the number unknown, but supposed to be at least a regiment. They all left, however, on the evening of the same day.

I then forwarded reconnoitring parties on the Richmond road and on the Colchester road. On the Colchester road we were unable to make any discoveries, but on the Richmond road, about one mile distant from Pohick, was posted a picket of the enemy, apparently from eight to ten strong.

As I considered it contrary to the tenor of my instructions to make any offensive movement beyond Pohick church, I did not molest them; and after remaining about two hours in that place, I took the road for camp, by way of Acquotink. The people of that village assert there has been no rebel forces within its limits for a time previous to the reconnoissance made by you in person to Pohick, near a month past.

The march out was conducted in silence and perfect good order, the eagerness of the command to meet the foe causing them to observe with alacrity and care the precautionary directions ordered for their observance; but the care of both officers and men was rendered of no avail.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. MCKNIGHT,

Col. Com'd'g 105th Pa. Vols.

To Capt. ISAAC MOSES, Asst. Adjt.-General, Heintzelman's Staff.



CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, }
 CAMP STAPLES, June 1, 1862. }

Commanders of brigades and regiments of this division will immediately forward to these headquarters a report of the engagement of yesterday, together with a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

By order of

Brigadier-General KEARNEY.

(Signed), W. E. STURGIS, A. A. G.

C. H. POTTER, Capt. & A. A. G.

 REPORT OF COLONEL A. A. MCKNIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH P. V., }
 1st June, 1862. }

Lieutenant:—Seven companies of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under my command, entered the abattis in front of the enemy at four, P. M., of the 31st ult., and at once commenced a brisk action. The firing was quite animated, and told fearfully upon the enemy; so much so that we succeeded in driving them back from their position, and also materially interfered with the serving of a battery they had in our front. At this point I was preparing for a charge, when the intelligence was brought to me that the rebels were driving those of our regiment in the rifle-pits out, and were at that moment actually in our rear, thereby cutting off our communication. I hastened back and found, from personal inspection, that such was the case. On my return to our line I found that the enemy, emboldened by the success of their compatriots on their left, had returned to the fight in increased numbers, and were then in the act of making a charge on my position. The cry of "One Hundred and Fifth, charge!" immediately became general, and the men, springing from under cover of the abattis to the open ground in front, delivered a rapid and deadly fire, which caused the foe to fall in great numbers, and under which they immediately retired, closely pursued until near the summit of the ground in advance of their position, when I ordered a halt. I thought it best to stop here, because of the enemy in our rear, and because a few discharges of grape-shot we

had had previously suggested to me that to advance unsupported within the fire of their battery would result in our total annihilation. We took and held the camp immediately in our front, and from which we kept up a desultory fire until about quarter-past seven, P. M., when the enemy, having been reinforced, made another advance. From their display of numbers, I would judge their force to have combined a brigade. With a partial regiment greatly reduced and exhausted, our ammunition out, the firing to our right and rear indicating that our forces were retiring, there was no alternative but to give the order to retreat. We retired in good order through the woods on our left to our present location.

To retreat seemed almost as hazardous as to advance, the enemy being both in our front and rear. We succeeded, however, in getting off in safety, by moving from our left flank and by double-quicking through the fallen timber and swamps in the woods, passing the enemy undiscovered. We retired in perfect good order. At no time during the engagement was there any confusion. We pressed steadily forward—never lost an inch of ground from the time the fight commenced until the withdrawal of the remainder of the line obliged us to retire. We forced the enemy several times from his position, and could we have been supported would have driven him entirely off.

While the enemy was in possession of the open ground in front of the rifle-pits and to our rear, the firing was very destructive upon us. We were subjected to a fire from both front and rear, and, being close upon the enemy's battery, a number of the shells directed against it by our artillery fell short in our midst, doing us considerable damage. At this time my command was greatly reduced; five captains went with me into action, and of that number one was killed and the remainder seriously wounded, and out of eleven lieutenants one was killed and six wounded.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the regiment. Not a man flinched. Captain Dowling, of Company B, was killed while gallantly leading his men forward. He was an excellent officer and worthy gentleman, and it will be difficult to supply his place. Lieutenant Cumiskey, of Company D, had his head blown off by a cannon-ball while bravely leading his men forward to repulse a charge of the enemy. As an officer, he was unsurpassed; he had every qualification of a gentleman, and was brave and chivalrous to a fault.

Captains Kirk, Thompson, Duff, and Greenawalt, with Lieutenants Craig, Geggie, Baird, McLaughlin, Markle, and Shipley were wounded in the midst of the combat and while urging their men on to the fight. They all behaved in the most gallant manner.

During the engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet, Major Dick, and Adjutant Gray were very active, and contributed essentially, by their exertions, to the steadiness of the command. The remaining commissioned officers, Lieutenants Conser, Neill, Clyde, and Lawson, were continually in the front of the fight, never flagging in their efforts, and exhibiting a courage which excited the emulation of their men. Sergeant-Major J. H. Woodward behaved with great courage, and made himself conspicuous by his gallantry on several occasions.

The companies under my command in the action were Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, and K. Company G was specially detailed to guard the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy River, Companies C and I were on detached duty, and did not get up in time to go into the fight with the regiment, but were placed under command of Colonel Campbell, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, I presume, in his report, will do full justice to their conduct.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. McKNIGHT,

Colonel Com'd'g 105th Regt. P. V.

To Lieut. W. E. STURGIS, A. A. A. G. 3d Div., 3d Corps, Army of Potomac.

ORDER FROM GENERAL KEARNEY.

CEDAR CREEK BRIDGE, }
August 23, 1862, 10.4 A. M. }

To Captain Craig, commanding five companies at Catlett's Station :

Post one company at Cedar Creek bridge on the wooded, broken ravine. In case the enemy comes in force, hold your ground BRAVELY. Both the road and bridge are important. We have the One Hundred and First New York to guard this (the south) side. All stragglers, soldiers, teamsters, etc., to be kept to their camp and teams, etc.

By command of

Major-Gen'l KEARNEY.

G. W. MENDIL, A. A. G.

Col. McKnight's Report of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH REGIMENT PENNA. VOLS., }
 CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., }
 17th December, 1862. }

I submit herewith a report of the action of this regiment, from the time we left our present camp, until our return to it.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at nine o'clock, the camp was broken up, and the regiment fell into its proper place in the brigade line. The first march was of short duration, and carried us to the crest of the hill opposite Fredericksburg, and near a mile to the rear of our batteries. In this position we lay until dusk, when the brigade was put in motion, and, after a half hour's march, was bivouacked at the foot of the hill in the woods near where the Acquia Creek railroad crosses a large rivulet. At four P. M. of the following day the march was resumed, taking direction down the river, and after passing general headquarters, turning to the right. Having accomplished about two miles after leaving general headquarters, again bivouacked for the night. At daylight next morning was again under march, and at about eleven A. M. arrived nearly opposite the pontoon bridges thrown over the river below Fredericksburg. Here we stacked arms and remained until one P. M., when we proceeded to cross the river by those bridges, in our immediate front.

Having got on the opposite bank, we moved at a double-quick to that part of the field in which General Meade's division engaged the enemy. My regiment was immediately ordered by General Robinson to take position in the rear of Randolph's Battery, which was done, and where we laid until dusk, when we moved in front of the battery. At this point we remained thirty-six hours, and during which time the members of the regiment were obliged to lie down, in order to avoid the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, made unusually dangerous by their very close proximity. At seven A. M., of the 15th, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers having relieved us, we fell back in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, on another line parallel with the first, and about two hundred yards distant from it. The afternoon of the same day witnessed a further retrograde movement of about two hundred yards, into a road running nearly parallel with our lines. At nine P. M. I received orders to be ready to march, and ten and a half o'clock found us on the move to recross the river. This last act we accomplished silently

and in order, and at three o'clock A. M. of the 16th bivouacked near the same ground we occupied during the night of the 14th.

After resting here for some time, we returned by a short march to the camp we left on the morning of the 12th.

The conduct of both officers and men, while under fire, was of the happiest character. During Saturday afternoon the regiment was subjected to an almost uninterrupted fire of artillery, accompanied at times by discharges of musketry, all of which, from our position, had to be endured, without even the pleasure or excitement of sending a shot in return.

The post assigned us did not admit of any individual display of courage or capacity.

The casualties, of which I attach a list, were all occasioned by the enemy's artillery.

I am, sir, your humble servant, A. A. MCKNIGHT,
Col. Com'd'g 105th Reg't Penna. Vols.

LETTER OF GENERAL BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, }
CAMP PITCHER, VA., Dec. 19, 1862. }

Your Excellency.:—It gives me pleasure to say to you that among the distinguished regiments of this old division, in the battle of Fredericksburg, were seven from Pennsylvania, our patriotic old State.

The Fifty-seventh, Colonel Campbell; Sixty-third, Major Danks; One Hundred and Fifth, Colonel McKnight; Ninety-ninth, Colonel Leidy, were identified with the glory of the command. But the Sixty-eighth, Colonel Tippin; the One Hundred and Fourteenth, Colonel Collis; One Hundred and Forty-first, Colonel Medill—new accessions—did much service, and withstood the enemy's charge with enthusiasm, driving him to his breastworks and cover.

It was with a peculiar delight, as a Pennsylvanian, that I led so many Pennsylvania regiments to the support of the veteran "Reserves," as that division was slowly and sullenly retiring before the overpowering foe, that we relieved it from pursuit, and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter.

All of these regiments are fully entitled to have officially awarded to them, from the executive power, the right to add "Fredericksburg" to the names already crowding their banners. May I ask you, amid your many duties, to have this compliment promptly paid them?

I regret to say that Colonel Campbell, Colonel Leidy, and Major Hawksworth fell severely wounded while leading their commands. Many a brave Pennsylvanian gave his life for the glory of the old flag and the honor of our good State and country.

I am your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY, Brig.-Gen. com.Div.
Governor CURTIN, Harrisburg, Pa.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, the President of the United States :

The undersigned, field-officers of First Division, Third Army Corps, take pleasure in recommending Colonel A. A. McKnight, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the position of brigadier-general of volunteers. Colonel McKnight is a brave, gallant, and efficient officer, having served as captain during the three months' campaign; he raised for the three years' service the regiment he now commands, which, for drill and discipline, is second to none in the service. His experience as a field-officer during the Peninsular campaign and in other places, also his ability as a thorough tactician, eminently fit him for such promotion.

PETER SIDES,	L. P. CARVER,
Lt.-Col. com. 57th P.V., 1st Brig.	Lt.-Col. 4th Maine Vols.
A. H. TIPPIN,	JOHN WHEELER,
Col. 68th Reg. P. V., 1st Brig.	Col. 20th Indiana Vols.
A. H. REYNOLDS,	J. W. SHANNON,
Lt.-Col. 68th Reg. P.V., 1st Brig.	Lt.-Col. 20th Indiana Vols.
R. E. WINSLOW,	EDWIN R. BILES,
Major 68th Reg. P.V., 1st Brig.	Lt.-Col. 99th Pa. Vols.
H. I. MADILL,	M. H. LAKANAN,
Colonel 141st Pa. Vols.	Colonel 3d Maine Vols.
G. H. WATKINS,	E. BURT,
Lt.-Col. 141st P.V., 1st Brig.	Lt.-Col. 3d Maine Vols.
I. P. SPAULDING,	S. P. LEE,
Major 141st P.V., 1st Brig.	Major 3d Maine Vols.
JOS. S. CHANDLER,	T. W. EGAN,
Major com. 114th P.V., 1st Brig.	Col. 40th New York Vols.

P. ALLEN LINDSAY, Major 40th New York Vols.	FRANCIS L. LELAND, Lt.-Col. 1st Reg. N. Y. Vols.
THOMAS A. ROBERTS, Colonel 17th Maine Vols.	B. R. PIERCE, Colonel 3d Michigan Vols.
CHARLES B. MERVIN, Lt.-Col. 17th Maine Vols., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Army Corps.	E. J. PIERCE, Lt.-Col. 3d Michigan Vols.
GEO. W. WEST, Major 17th Maine Vols.	E. T. SHERLOCK, Lt.-Col. com. 5th Mich. Vols.
GILBERT RIORDAN, Lt.-Col. 37th N. Y. Vols.	JOHN PULFORD, Major 5th Michigan Vols.
FRED. PIERSON, Col. 1st Reg. N. Y. V. Inf.	R. F. ALLASON, Lt.-Col. 38th N. Y. Vols.
	C. V. FUNK, Major 38th New York Vols.

**Action of Field-Officers, First Brigade, First Division, on
the Death of Colonel McKnight, Major Chandler, etc.**

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK STATION, VA., }
May 14, 1863. }

AT a meeting of the field-officers of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, held this day at the headquarters One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of an expression of feeling in reference to the late severe losses sustained, on motion of Colonel A. H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel H. I. Madill, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was appointed chairman and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Craig, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Secretary.

On motion the President appointed Colonel Charles H. T. Collis, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major J. W. Greenawalt, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Ryan, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, a committee to draft resolutions.

On motion of Colonel A. H. Tippin, the president and secretary were appointed additional members of the committee. Here the meeting adjourned until next day, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel A. A. McKnight, of the

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the country has lost a brave, efficient, and patriotic officer, whose untiring energies were given to promoting the efficiency of his regiment, who sealed his devotion to the cause in which he was engaged with his life-blood, at the head of his command, on the battle-field of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their loss of a companion endeared to them by his many amiable virtues, and that we lament the loss the country has sustained by his untimely death in the hour of her greatest need.

Resolved, That in the death of the gallant Major Joseph S. Chandler, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, this brigade has lost one of its most brave, efficient, useful, and devoted officers—a soldier whose chief care it was to promote the efficiency of his command and secure the approbation of his superior officers. Devoted to the holy cause for which he sacrificed his life, he never failed by word or deed to encourage others to emulate his own good example.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, we shall forever cherish the memory of the many hours made joyous by the light of his social intercourse; as Pennsylvanians we shall honor the memory of his noble death, and as Pennsylvanians we pledge ourselves to devote our lives to sustain the glorious principles for which he gave up his life.

Resolved, That we ask the privilege of mingling our sorrows with the widow, the orphan, and the parents.

And whereas, Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Kirkwood, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded in two places in the battle of Chancellorsville, Sunday, May 3, whilst leading his regiment in a charge on that evening, be it

Resolved, That we have temporarily lost a good officer and brave soldier, who, although not fully recovered from a wound received at the battle of Groveton, Va., August 19, 1862, assumed the command of the regiment in January last, and in this, the first engagement his regiment has participated in since that time, he displayed his devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and, by his bravery, has won the respect and confidence of the officers and men of his own regiment and of the brigade.

Resolved, That we tender to him our best wishes and hopes for his speedy recovery from his wounds, as nothing would give us more pleasure than to again see him taking active part in field duties.

And whereas, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy H. Watkins, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was severely wounded and left on the battle-field of Chancellorsville: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we believe he will soon recover from his wounds and return to his regiment, we still desire to express our admiration and esteem for him as a man and an officer. As an officer, his bravery, coolness, and efficiency won our admiration; as a man or friend, every quality of head and heart endears him to all with whom he comes in contact.

To his friends and family we would extend our heartfelt sympathy, and express our hope and confidence that he will soon be released from captivity and return once more to gladden the hearts of his friends.

Be it also resolved, That the customary badge of mourning be worn by the field officers of this brigade in memory of the lamented dead.

H. I. MADILL, *President*.

C. A. CRAIG, *Secretary*.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Col. Zouaves.

A. H. TIPPIN, Col. 68th P. V.

A. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col. 68th P. V.

R. E. WINSLOW, Major 68th P. V.

JAMES F. RYAN, Capt. Com'g 63d P. V.

I. P. SPALDING, Major 141st P. V.

Action of Court at Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., on the Death of Colonel A. A. McKnight.

IN open Court, on Thursday, May 14, 1863, R. Arthurs, Esq., arose and remarked to the Court that it became his painful duty to announce the death of Colonel A. A. McKnight, a practicing attorney and member of this Bar, who fell in battle on the 3d inst., near Chancellorsville, in Virginia, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after some appropriate and pertinent remarks, in relation to the character, standing, and abilities of said deceased, he moved that the Court appoint a committee to draft and bring in resolutions expressive of the sense of the Court and Bar on the present occasion, and that the Court, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourn.

When G. W. Andrews seconded the motion made by R. Arthurs, Esq., and addressed the Court as follows :

He remarked that he first became acquainted with McKnight in 1847, then a boy of about fifteen years of age, and that from a boy he was a remarkable student. Even then he commenced gathering a library, which at the present time numbers some one hundred and fifty volumes of standard works of the first order, and best books of the age. These books were carefully read and the contents gathered up and readily retained by the growing and expanding mind of young McKnight. And to this early as well as subsequent reading may, in a great measure, be attributed the fearless, bold, and patriotic stand taken by said deceased in the fearful struggle in which our country is now engaged. McKnight having been admitted to the Bar, he and the speaker entered into partnership in the practice of law, in the fall of 1855, which partnership continued up to the time of the death of Colonel McKnight. He found him to be a business man in every sense of the word, and while doing business together, neither of them ever had occasion to say to the other, "why have you done this, or why have you not done that" — this the speaker would say more to the credit of Colonel McKnight than for himself.

That Colonel McKnight was ambitious and aspiring, no one would deny ; but his ambition was modified in a remarkable degree by that nobleness of soul which, while it scorned to rise by traducing others, his principle was labor on and ever, until his object was as honorably attained as were the means by him used. On the breaking out of the present rebellion, he was in command of a company of soldiers in the borough of Brookville, which company, by a unanimous vote, tendered their services to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to aid in suppressing rebellion. This company, with McKnight as its captain, was mustered into the service of the United States in April, 1861, with the three months' men, and after serving these three months, said company was honorably discharged from service ; immediately after which Colonel McKnight raised and took the command of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Said regiment, under his command, attained a high and honorable position for thorough drill and efficiency in the military service of the United States. And Colonel McKnight was one of the first colonels in his division to be put in command of a brigade, which command was from time to time assigned to him as occasion might require, up to the time of his death. He seems to have had the complete confidence

of his superior officers. At the battle of Fair Oaks he led his regiment into the very thickest of the fight, and remained with them through that engagement, and at the close of that bloody and sanguinary conflict, he was found at his post, and in the most advanced line of our army. And, if memory serves me correctly, official reports show that it was the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Fifty-seventh Regiment of New York, which, more than any other regiments, saved us from a total defeat and rout on that occasion. While on the Peninsula, Colonel McKnight was for a time laid aside from duty, by fever, and was in hospital at the time of the Seven Days' battle, and not recovering his health, he was informed by the brigade physicians that, if he would live and regain his health, he must immediately leave the Peninsula—it was then in August, 1862—and seek a more congenial clime. He at first applied for a furlough, but failing in this he resigned his command of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, and at once repaired to Philadelphia, where, with rest and proper medical treatment, he soon began to recover. But with returning health his "greatest wish and his most ardent desire was to be," as he himself remarked to the speaker, "with the boys of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment." He said he "had been instrumental in taking them into the war," and he "wished to share their toils and fortunes." There was no lack of applicants for the colonelcy he had so recently resigned; but on Governor Curtin being informed of his returning health, and willingness to resume the command of his old regiment, he promptly replied that no other man could have the commission but Colonel McKnight. From the day he resumed command of his old regiment until the day of his death, he was ever found at his post. He, with his noble regiment, passed through the trying battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, and came out of that engagement with honor to himself and credit to his regiment. The circumstances of his last battle and death have been fully narrated by Mr. Arthurs, who has just preceded me in his interesting and appropriate remarks on this occasion.

I do not deny but that Colonel McKnight had his faults—who is free in this particular? But one thing I can say with emphasis, that Colonel McKnight never betrayed or forgot a friend, *no, never*. Neither was he afraid to confront his enemies, whether they were personal, political, or national. He was emphatically a Union man; his heart was for his country, his whole country; he was ready to die

for his country, if *this* was the sacrifice required. He was as generous and noble as he was brave. He had an abiding conviction that he would die in this war; but that conviction never turned him aside for a moment from the path of duty or the perils of war. He died as the hero and the soldier loves to die, at the head of his advancing columns, charging the enemy. Surely it becomes us to mourn the early death of such a patriot and soldier as was Colonel A. A. McKnight.

Upon which the Court, after some very applicable remarks by said Court, appointed R. Arthurs, Esq., Wm. P. Jenks, Esq., G. W. Andrews, Esq., A. L. Gordon, Esq., and David Barclay, Esq., a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar, and officers of the Court, upon the sudden death of Colonel A. A. McKnight, a member of this Bar, while gallantly fighting in defence of his country, and to report during the present session of this term.

Resolutions of Committee appointed to express the sentiments of the Bar of Jefferson County upon the death of Col. A. A. McKnight.

Whereas, Colonel A. A. McKnight, a member of the Bar, and citizen of this county, on the 3d day of May, 1863, lost his life at the battle near Chancellorsville, while charging at the head of his regiment; *and whereas*, a just regard for the deceased, as well as our own feelings, require a suitable tribute to his memory.

Resolved, Whether regarded as a soldier, patriot, citizen, friend, brother, or the protector of his aged parent, Colonel McKnight was true to duty. By his death our country has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the legal profession a well informed, trustworthy, and honorable member.

Resolved, That the death of Colonel McKnight, in defence of the integrity of the government, was that of a patriot, as in life so in death his name is honorable.

Resolved, That the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our departed friend is to imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the Court and Bar for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That G. W. Andrews and A. L. Gordon be appointed a committee to forward to the relatives of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Prothonotary be ordered to file and place the foregoing resolutions upon the records of the Court.

R. ARTHURS,
Chairman of Committee.

May 15, 1863, presented, read, and ordered to be filed and recorded by the Court.

LETTER OF GENERAL GRAHAM.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, }
STONEMAN'S SWITCH, May 15, 1863. }

To His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of the State of Pennsylvania :

Sir : — Colonel A. A. McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been killed on the 3d instant, whilst gallantly leading his regiment in a charge against the enemy, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin A. Craig succeeded him in the command, and behaved with equal coolness and bravery, I consider it a duty to the service to recommend that Lieutenant-Colonel Craig be promoted to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the heroic McKnight ; and that Major J. W. Greenawalt, of the same regiment, who likewise exhibited the firmness and knowledge of a veteran, be promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment.

I also respectfully recommend that Captain Levi Bird Duff, senior captain of the same regiment, who was appointed inspector-general of the brigade about three months ago upon the recommendation of Brigadier-General D. B. Birney, commanding the division, for his executive talent, and who, by virtue of that position, served upon my staff during the recent brief but eventful campaigns, be promoted to the vacant majority. Of his qualifications I cannot speak too highly. He is brave, intelligent, a thorough disciplinarian, and a most accomplished and exemplary officer.

In soliciting these promotions I am influenced alone by a desire to keep up the high standard of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, one of the noblest regiments in the United States service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brig.-Gen. commanding 3d Div., 3d Corps,
Late in command of 1st Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps.

Col. Craig's Report of the Battle of Chancellorsville.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH REGIMENT PENNA. VOLS., }
 CAMP SICKLES, VA., May 9, 1863. }

Captain :— I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since the 28th day of April, 1863, until our return to this camp :

Having complied with all preparatory orders, this regiment moved with the brigade on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th day of April, with twenty-seven officers and three hundred and twenty men, and reached a point about four miles below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, where we bivouacked for the night. The next day, 29th April, we moved to the woods skirting the river, where we camped for two nights, Colonel McKnight holding an informal regimental muster on the 30th day of April, 1863. May 1st we took up our line of march about two o'clock, P. M., for the right, and halted within a short distance of United States ford at twelve, midnight. Soon after daylight, May 1st, we moved forward and crossed the Rappahannock at United States ford about noon, when we received orders for picket duty, and moved to a field near Chancellorsville, on the plank-road to Orange Court-House, at five o'clock. Our orders being countermanded, we moved and formed line of battle near the Chancellorsville Brick Mansion. Our batteries at that point being attacked, where we received a heavy artillery fire, and remained there until daylight, the brigade at that time being moved to the centre, where we were deployed as skirmishers, and remained until afternoon, when we were ordered to join the reconnoissance. This we did, and returned about nine, P. M., and laid during that night (Saturday) to the rear of the batteries, about one mile south of the Orange Road, whilst the other brigades of the division were employed with the night attack.

At daylight on the morning of Sunday we moved a short distance, for the purpose of making an artillery road across a swampy piece of ground. As we finished this we received a sweeping fire of musketry from the enemy, which wounded several men, and we then moved to the rear of the batteries at the Brick Mansion. From this point we moved forward, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right, we being the extreme left of the brigade, and

charged the woods immediately in front of these batteries, where we were engaged for nearly two hours at the entrance of these woods. At the time we were gaining position Colonel McKnight was shot through the head and instantly killed; the command of the regiment then devolved upon me. It was at this time that my regiment suffered its severe loss in killed and wounded. Discovering a movement to outflank our left, I ordered Lieutenant Nesbit, of Company B, to take his men beyond the breastworks. This he did, occupying a position where he killed and wounded many of the enemy, thus assisting to drive them from their position, and, for the time, checking their movements. The enemy, however, were reinforced, and the brigade was then outflanked upon the right, when we retired from the woods to the rear of the batteries, forming line of battle immediately in rear of the Brick Mansion. From this position we next reached the woods near the Orange Road, where we remained, alternately doing duty in the entrenchments and to the rear of the abattis of fallen timber, the right wing being placed upon the front line of battle. It being relieved in the morning, our regiment took position on the third line, when several unimportant movements took place, but nothing of note, until orders were received to march. We were ready in line from eight, P. M., until twelve, midnight, when we lay down and rested for an hour. At three, A. M., we started for the ford, which we recrossed about seven, A. M., and returned, without particular events, to our camp, where we arrived in order about five, P. M., with sixteen officers and two hundred and twenty men; our loss during the entire operation being five killed, sixty-five wounded, and seven missing. Straggling did not occur at any time; a few men being cut off from the regiment during the retiring, rejoined us about four, P. M. All, men and officers, seemed to vie with one another in doing their duty—no instance of cowardice having occurred during the different engagements. All having done so well, I cannot, with justice, make particular mention of individual bravery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. CRAIG, Lieut.-Col. com. 105th Reg.

To Captain F. BIRNEY, A. A. G.,
1st Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps.

GENERAL ORDER No. 48.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV., THIRD CORPS, }
 May 16, 1863. }

The brigadier-general commanding division congratulates it on its achievements of the 2d and 3d of May. The division pierced the centre of the enemy's column, captured over seven hundred prisoners, then returning, breaking through the enemy, who had closed in its rear, executed successfully the order of the major-general commanding the army, to attack at midnight, then, receiving the enemy's attack at daylight, held his hordes in check and at bay until ordered to withdraw and hold a position of honor given to it in the front of the new line.

The division has added to the reputation gained at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg, and can now add to those names "The Cedars" and "Chancellorsville."

With strengthened confidence in the gallant generals commanding the corps and the army, this division awaits with impatience the order to again meet the enemy of our country. Our rejoicing is mingled with regret for the slain and wounded, but the recollection of their bravery and martyrdom will be fresh with us evermore and incite us to still greater efforts.

The brigadier-general commanding division announces the following names of meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates, selected, for their gallantry, as recipients of the "Kearney Cross," the division decoration.

Many deserving soldiers may have escaped the notice of their commanding officers, but in the selection after the next battle they will doubtless receive this honorable distinction.

This cross is in honor of our old leader, and the wearers of it will always remember the high standard of a true and brave soldier, and will never disgrace it.

(Then followed the names of the soldiers in the division who received this honor; the names of those from the One Hundred and Fifth appear elsewhere.)

An official copy of this order will be given to each soldier entitled to wear the cross.

D. B. BIRNEY,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., Commanding Division.

Official, HARRY W. BREVOORT, Maj. and A. A. G.

LETTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION, }
 CAMP, January 26, 1864. }

Dear Colonel: — I am in receipt of your favor of 22d inst., calling upon me to interest myself in filling up these gallant regiments of my command, composing the Pennsylvania Brigade, that have re-enlisted for the war, and, coming from Pennsylvania, have added so much to the glory of our good old State, and distinguished their division so greatly. The history of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, One Hundred and Fifth, and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers would be a history of this war. Most gallantly have they carried the colors presented by the State through the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Battles, Malvern, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Payne's Farm, and on all occasions have elicited the hearty commendations of their division commander.

During the past year, aided by the Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Pennsylvania has, in this old division, composed of regiments from Maine to Mississippi, stood high in the estimation of all. I hope the Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifth will return with full ranks, and with men who will feel honored in joining the Pennsylvania Brigade, so distinguished as soldiers in camp or field.

I wish it were in my power to address and appeal to our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania to fill up your ranks speedily; but my duties at the front forbid it. But I am confident that your officers can do much in making the Pennsylvania Brigade, of my division, an object of pride to Pennsylvania, and sought for by those volunteers now entering the service.

Yours truly,

D. B. BIRNEY,
 Major-General Commanding Division.

To Col. J. W. GREENAWALT, Com. 105th Pa. Vols.





INCIDENTS.

THE following incidents were furnished by different members of the regiment, but not in time to appear in the sketch of the regiment.

On the 31st of May, 1862, at the memorable battle of Fair Oaks, a member of Company H had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, and gives the following account of his prison experience :

“After being driven, like cattle, through mud and mire, to the rebel capital, we were established in what was then known as the tobacco warehouse of Libby & Son, whose sign could be seen on the building. Before entering we were searched, and everything of any value was taken from us. The room we occupied was one of the filthiest, most miserable places that could be imagined. Not a seat of any kind to sit upon, and the floor fully two inches thick with mud and water. A ration of mouldy bacon and sour bread was furnished us the first day, to which was added, the following day, a small dish of black or swamp bean-soup.

“On the morning of the third day we were ordered out of the ‘Libby’ and placed upon the cars, started we knew not where, until, on arriving at Weldon, N. C., one of our guards informed us that Salisbury, in that State, was our destination. We suffered a great deal for food and water, as six small crackers was our allowance, and almost three days were consumed in making the journey. We were marched into the barracks, inside of which stands an old cotton factory, which was to be our present home. Halting in front, we

were counted off in squads, and each one assigned to a position on the first, second, or third story of the building, according to the number of the squad. One of the One Hundred and Fifth, being in squad No. 1, was taken to the basement, a dark, damp room, and, though not quite as filthy as the old warehouse, the stench was anything but pleasing to the olfactory organs.

“The first day we were not allowed outside the building; but on the next day we were permitted to get a breath of fresh air, which was relished by the poor boys, who had never before been denied the privilege of basking in the glorious sunlight of God’s free land. At sundown all were driven into the building, there to inhale the poisonous air until the morning of another day. The ration we received consisted of a small loaf of sour bread in the morning and a very small piece of maggoty bacon, and in the evening a small dish of rice-soup without salt. However, before we left, this was reduced, and we often lay down on the damp floor breakfastless and supperless. The mortality on the first floor was much greater than on the others, and squad No. 1 dwindled away to half its original number in a few weeks. This was probably owing to the dampness of the floor. If once a poor fellow had to be taken to the hospital, his comrades might as well take their last look at him, for none ever came back. This was noticeable in *every case*. The dead-house was the only place where the poor unfortunate could afterwards be seen. Police duty was imposed upon the prisoners, such as digging trenches, sweeping the company streets for the guards, digging or hoeing down weeds, and all menial work that was to be done. A great many officers were confined inside the barracks in what was once the slave-quarters. They, perhaps, fared better than the enlisted men.

“To relieve the monotony of prison life, Colonel Godwin, commandant of the garrison, consented that on the 4th of July the officers and men confined in the barracks should have the privilege of celebrating the day according to their usual custom in the North. Accordingly, a programme was made out, and on the 4th day of July, 1862, the prisoners at Salisbury had quite a gala-day. The order of exercise was: prayer, by Rev. Eddy, chaplain of a Maine regiment; song, ‘Red, White, and Blue,’ by band, consisting of a number of officers; reading of the Declaration of Independence, Washington’s Farewell Address, etc.; songs, National Hymn and ‘Beautiful Flag;’ reading original poetry, by Captain Drew, of the

Second Vermont; three cheers for the Union; reading original poetry by Captain Cox, of Kentucky. This closed the morning's entertainment. In the afternoon there were sack races, chasing a greased pig, wheeling a wheelbarrow at a mark—the wheeler being blindfolded,—foot-racing, ball-playing, etc.

“The rebels seemed to enjoy it a great deal, with the exception of the original poetry of Captain Drew, which cut them too deep. The soldiers who died in that prison were carted off and buried by a negro slave, their last resting-place being an old tan-yard. In Captain Drew's original poetry a portion read as follows:

“What though within a nameless grave,
 Borne there and buried by a slave,
 Unhonored rest our noble dead,
 Save what few tears their friends may shed.
 But will not angels from the skies,
 Look down with loving, pitying eyes,
 And mark that tan-yard holy ground,
 Wild flowers and myrtle plant around—
 Send sunbeams on that sacred sod,
 Write on the muster-roll of God,
 Just opposite that soldier's name,
 Promoted for his well-earned fame?”

“Several attempts were made by the prisoners to escape, but each time the plan was frustrated. Once, however, two civilians, who were confined in the loathsome quarters on account of loyalty to the Union, managed to tunnel through under the high board fence which surrounded their quarters, and struck out for liberty; but about noon the next day two old rusty-looking graybacks, with shot-guns and dogs, brought in the poor emaciated citizens. There were about one hundred of this class of prisoners, who were treated much worse than the Union soldiers. On dark, rainy nights the guard was always doubled, as they feared the ‘Yanks’ would attempt to escape on such nights.

“On the 11th of August we found ourselves on board some cattle-cars, and started northward, expecting in a short time to be inside the Union lines; but, after two days' riding, with nothing to eat but poor bacon, and very little of that, we found ourselves at ‘Belle Island.’ This island contains about three acres of ground, which is all level, except a portion farthest from Richmond, where there is

quite a hill, on which the guards were encamped. There were no barracks on the island — a number of condemned marquee and ‘A’ tents being the only shelter from sun and rain. The deaths at this place were numerous, especially on rainy nights. The poor, worn-out frames that were tottering on the verge of the grave, could not withstand the exposure of a storm, and quietly ‘passed over the river.’ It was no uncommon sight, after a night of this kind, in passing through the tents in the morning, to find from ten to fifteen poor emaciated soldiers lying cold and dead, their wet hair matted over their marble brows, their sightless eyes staring heavenward, whither we hope their spirits had fled.

“We were quite often two days without a morsel of food, and when, almost famished, we would look across the river, and see the boat being loaded, how the poor fellows’ eyes would flash with expectancy at the thought of getting something to eat. But when the ‘old flat’ would get near enough that its cargo could be discovered, and nothing on board but rough pine coffins, then the boys would give vent to their indignation against the ‘wooden overcoats,’ saying, ‘Give us something to eat, and you will have less use for such ill-shaped boxes.’

“An Irishman, belonging to the ‘Bucktails,’ had a little tent near the guard line, and one day a miserable-looking soldier was pacing along, with his old Harper’s Ferry musket slung carelessly over his shoulder, when ‘Mickey,’ who had been eyeing him with a comical smile for a few seconds, accosted him thus: ‘Misther, would yees plase to change bates wid some other more ginteel-lookin’ butternut; me stomach’s wake, it is; and sure the small particle that’s restin’ on it will lave if I look on your ugly face much more.’

“The guard immediately raised his gun, and taking deliberate aim at our hero, said:

“‘Git into your tent, Yank, or I’ll blow your head off.’

“‘Blaze away; divil a bit can you get a bullet out of that rusty stick, which ye’re tryin’ to make belave for a gun.’

“Mickey held the fort that time, but that guard looked very wicked things at the good-natured son of Erin.

“On the 13th of September the Island was relieved of over half its occupants, and the flag-of-truce boats at Aiken’s Landing, on the James river, fifteen miles from Richmond, received a tired, lousy, hungry set of Union soldiers. Plenty of the poor fellows were too

weak to stand the march to the boats, and died before reaching them.

“At Petersburg, on our way up from Salisbury, we received a ration of boiled bacon-flitch. It was issued on the cars during a short halt. After taking all that was eatable out of a very large side, the skin and about an inch of oily fat were left lying on top of the box car, whereon several of the boys were seated. Just as the train started out of the station, a big F. F. V., who was standing on the platform, took off his slouch hat, and with a mock salute, said, ‘Good-bye, Yanks.’ Quick as thought one of the boys seized the bacon, and saying, ‘Good-bye, Johnny,’ slapped it right over his head, eyes, and face, and even down to his shoulders. Before he could recover and get the grease out of his eyes, the train was beyond the sound of his voice, but he gesticulated wildly, and it is to be presumed he was slightly riled and considerably iled.”

WHILE the siege of Yorktown was progressing, Dr. Smith one day observed an old darkey busily engaged preparing some coffee on a fire in the woods. He had his vessel, with the coffee in it, setting on a nice fire, which he had made of sticks and brushwood gathered together. The fire was burning brightly, and Sambo stood contemplating his work with evident satisfaction, when a large cannon-ball came rolling along right through his fire, taking his coffee with it. The poor darkey stood and looked at the spot for a few seconds, as though it took him that length of time to take in the situation, and then took to his heels, looking back every few steps to see if another cannon-ball was after him.

ONE of the most important personages of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, was Mary, the vivandiere. Her name was Mary Tepe, and she was in reality the nurse of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but did not confine her services to any one regiment. She was a French woman, and dressed in a blue cloth blouse and shirt, trimmed with

red, light blue sash, and yellow bodice, scarlet trousers, and a straw hat with a large feather. She was always armed with a revolver, and carried a small keg filled with whiskey for the sick and for those who gave out on the march. In camp she had a shelter-tent, but on the march she slept out under a tree or wherever she could find a suitable place. She was with the brigade some two years, and was very kind to the sick and wounded and useful on the battle-field, always going with it to the front, and as soon as a battle was over she would go the hospital and stay with the wounded of the brigade until they were properly cared for, and then return to the field. She was well educated and a good talker, and very few of the officers or men cared to measure words with her, but all strove to keep good friends with her. She was awarded the "Kearney Cross" for her kindness to the sick and wounded of the brigade. "Mary the Vivandiere" will be remembered by many who read this sketch.

ON the night of the 7th of May, while the regiment was in the Wilderness, and, with the brigade and division, had manoeuvred around considerably during the evening, they marched down the plank-road, then about-faced, marched back, and finally halted. The regiment stood in this position for some time; but at last the men commenced dropping to the ground, and soon, there being no signs of a move, they all lay back on their knapsacks, sleeping as only an exhausted, worn-out soldier can sleep. Indeed, not only the regiment, but the entire corps was wrapped in profound slumber. The sleepers were awakened, however, by some pack-mules which belonged to army headquarters, and were at the extreme right of the corps. These mules got loose and got in amongst the sleeping men, and the night being exceedingly dark, and being suddenly awakened, they imagined the enemy was upon them; whereupon a general panic ensued, which spread along the entire line almost instantaneously, and men who had faced death and

danger in every form became utterly demoralized. Even the steadfast old One Hundred and Fifth staggered, and guns and knapsacks were thrown recklessly away, and every man seemed imbued with but one idea, and that was flight. But no one knew where to go. In the darkness men were running against each other, and they knew not whether it was friend or foe.

Major Duff, who was in command of the regiment, soon restored quiet by saying, in tones of thunder, "One Hundred and Fifth, what are you doing?"

One recruit belonging to Company H, after quiet had been partially restored, was found lying on the ground on his face, pleading with the rebels, for God's sake, to spare him, as he was the only support of a widowed mother.

One of the sharpshooters belonging to the corps was trampled to death and buried on the spot.

A private of Company F lost his knapsack in the melee, and determined to have another in its stead. He looked around to find as large a one as possible, and, seeing the one belonging to the hospital department, he seized upon it, and carried it all the next day, not daring to examine it for fear the owner might discover it. Sure enough, the surgeon, who had searched for it all day without avail, in the evening discovered the culprit and claimed the knapsack as his property; but the Company F man solemnly affirmed that he had carried that knapsack ever since the regiment left Brandy Station, and did not feel like giving it up, until the doctor showed him some of its contents, when he relinquished his claim, looking rather crestfallen.

At the battle of Mine Run, Adjutant Joseph Craig's horse was shot from under him just as the regiment was going into action. Taking off the accoutrements, he sent them to the rear, and supposed he had seen the last of the old horse which had carried him over so many miles of the "sacred soil;" but what was his surprise, next morning, to see the "big bay" walking around in the rear of the regiment. He had

been shot by a musket-ball between the eyes, the bullet just penetrating the frontal bone, but not entering. He was useless, however, for his intellect, or instinct, seemed to have left him, and he could not be guided by the rein, but would go wherever he chose, in spite of curb, bit, or spur. A bullet from one of the men's Springfield rifles ended his war record.

IN the battle of Gettysburg, among other brave men, fell Sergeant Joseph Kinnear, of Company I, one of the recipients of the "Kearney Cross" after the battle of Chancellorsville. He was shot in the fierce conflict of the 2d, when the regiment fell back, fighting as they went; a minie-ball entering his left thigh, and, passing upward, lodged in his body, inflicting a mortal wound. He was taken to the Third Corps hospital, where his cousin, James F. Hawthorne, of the same company, found him lying on the ground. He at once procured some straw, and erected his shelter-tent and that of W. H. Gray, of the same company, and into which he removed Kinnear and Gray, who was also wounded. The young sergeant, though suffering much, would frequently ask how the battle went; and, upon being told that the rebels were driven back, exclaimed: "I am willing to suffer all my pain if the rebels are defeated." He never murmured, but endured his suffering with the utmost fortitude, saying he was "willing to endure the pain for the cause." All he seemed to crave was bread and milk, which was procured by his comrades—one old farmer near the hospital charging his cousin ten cents for the "half full" of a tin-cup. He knew that nothing could be done by the surgeons for him, as his wound was of such a nature that the ball could not be reached, and so expressed himself, saying: "My wound is of such a nature that I cannot be moved, and I will never see home again." Again he said: "This will be a hard blow on mother and my sisters at home." The tears came, but he resolutely closed his eyes, while his lips moved as if in prayer.

he commended his loved ones to his Saviour's care. While enduring a severe paroxysm of pain he exclaimed: "Oh, that my mother or my dear sisters were here to pour water on my wound!" Henry Gray applied water; but, alas! it was not the hands of the loved ones whose care in his dying hour the poor soldier craved. Almost his last words to his cousin were: "Well, Jim, I think I have done my duty, in this war, to my country." He died on the night of the 3d, while his cousin and W. H. Gray lay beside him, and so quietly did he pass away that his comrades scarcely knew when the death-angel came. The night was close and sultry, and they had raised the edge of the tent, and only the star-light lit up the scene. Sergeant Isaiah E. Davis, of the same company, writing of this young soldier's death to his mother, says:

"But why should we mourn? He has fallen in defence of the God-given rights of man, and not only is his name enrolled as one among the *bravest* of his country's defenders, but it is also written in the Lamb's book of life. I, who lay with him upon the tented field, though you were far away, and when night drew her curtain around us, and the wide canopy of heaven was our only covering, heard his prayers, like incense, ascend to his heavenly Father for you, for his country, as well as himself."

Captain Hamilton, in a letter of condolence to Sergeant Kinnear's mother, says:

"I was not with the company at Gettysburg, being absent with wounds received at Fredericksburg, and consequently know nothing of his last hours. While on the retreat from Richmond, Joseph was the only non-commissioned officer that was with me on the first day; and in all the engagements of that memorable occasion, he conducted himself bravely — so brave that he received the commendation of all his fellow soldiers, and of the officers, not only of his own company, but from all. It was with a deep pang of regret that I heard of his fall, while nobly defending the soil of his native State from the ravages of the ruthless invaders. Joseph was always my favorite. At Fredericksburg it was all I could do to keep him from going ahead, and when I fell, he was the first to offer me assistance."

Thus was the tribute of praise accorded to the brave young soldier by his captain and comrade, both of whom were soon to follow him on the long march to the soldier's home above.

Sergeant Kinnear was the only son of Mrs. Elizabeth Kinnear, of Oliver township, Jefferson county. His remains were subsequently brought home, and he now sleeps in the churchyard at Beaver Run church, where he loved to worship before the stern call to arms called him from those peaceful haunts.

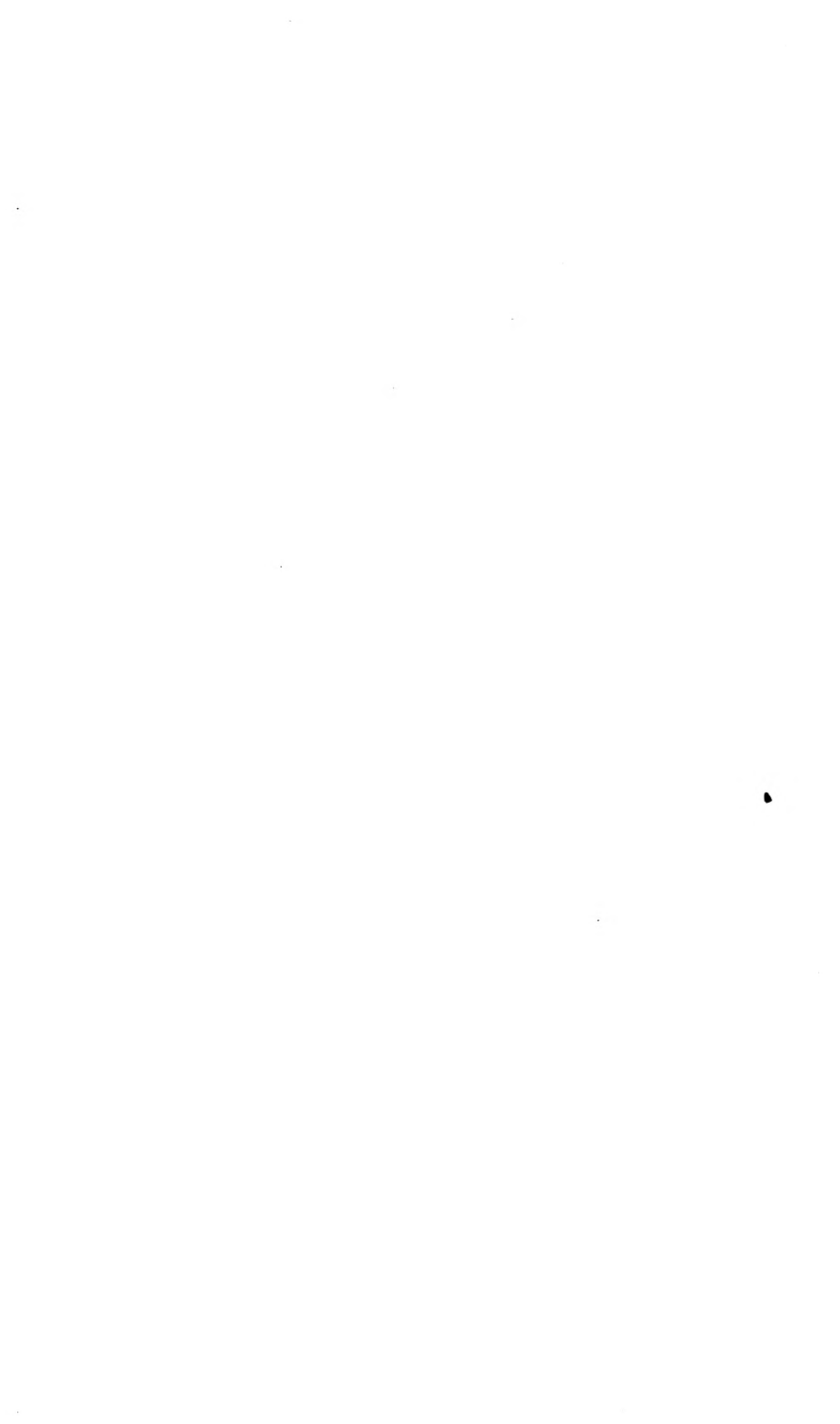




PART III.

MUSTER-ROLLS.





FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Amor A. McKnight.	Colonel	Oct. 12, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned July 28, 1862. Re commissioned Sept. 20, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Calvin A. Craig.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. C. to Lt.-Col., April 20, 1863; to Col., May 4, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; at 2d Bull Run; at Petersburg, Va., June, 1864. Died, Aug. 17, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug 16, 1864.
James Miller.....	" " "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. K to Major, Jan. 14, 1865; to Col., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865. Veteran.
W. W. Corbet.....	Lt.-Col.	Oct. 12, '61	3	Commissioned Col., July 29, 1862. Not mustered. Resigned Sept. 10, 1862.
J. W. Greenawalt...	" " "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. E to Major, Nov. 29, 1862; to Lt.-Col., May 4, 1863. Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1863. Died May 17, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Oliver C. Redic.....	" " "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. I, May 15, 1865. Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Mungo M. Dick.....	Major...	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. E, Sept. 20, 1861. Resigned Aug. 9, 1862.
Levi Bird Duff.....	" " "	May 1, '61	3	Promoted from Capt. Co. D, May 4, 1863. Commissioned Lt.-Col. May, 1864. Not mustered. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and discharged Oct. 25, 1864, for wounds with loss of leg, received at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
Orlando Gray.....	Adjut't	Aug. 29, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. H, Sept. 20, 1861. Resigned Aug. 26, 1862.
John H. Woodward.	" " "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. E to Drum-Major, Oct. 1, 1861; to Sergt.-Major; to Adjutant, Aug. 27, 1862; to 1st Lt. Co. G, Nov. 27, 1862.
Hillis McKown	" " "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. C to Sergt.-Major, Feb. 10, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. To Adjutant, Sept. 28, 1864. Mustered out with regiment. Veteran.
Robert J. Nicholson	Qr. Mr.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. B, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Oct. 16, 1862.
Harrison Coon.....	" " "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. G to Q. M.-Sergt., Oct. 26, 1861; to Quartermaster, Nov. 27, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 8, 1864.
Joseph Craig.....	" " "	Sept. 15, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. C to Adjutant, March 28, 1863; to Quartermaster, Sept. 28, 1864. Wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865. Veteran.
A. P. Heichhold.....	Surg'n.	Oct. 24, '61	3	Resigned, Sept. 12, 1862.
William Watson.....	" " "	Sept. 16, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 27, 1865.
Adam Wenger.....	" " "	Nov. 7, '62	3	Promoted from Asst. Surgeon, June 2, 1865. Mustered out with regt., July 11, 1865.
William F. Smith...	A't Sur.	Oct. 15, '61	3	Resigned, Oct. 5, 1862.
George W. Ewing...	" " "	Aug. 4, '62	3	Promoted to Surgeon 115th P. V., April 7, 1863.
Aaron C. Vaughn...	" " "	May 15, '63	3	Disch'd on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 3, 1864.
Joseph Taylor.....	" " "	June 7, '65	3	Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865.
Darius S. Steadman	Chapl'n	Oct. 12, '61	3	Resigned, June 23, 1862.
John C. Truesdale...	" " "	June 1, '64	3	Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865.
W. H. McLaughlin.	Sg.-Mj.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Co. H, July 1, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
George Vanvleit.....	Sg.-Mj.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. I to Sergt.-Major, to 1st Lt. Co. H., July 1, 1862.
Robt. I. Boyington. ... " ...	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. Co. I to 2d Lt. Co. I, Feb. 6, 1863.
Tilton Reynolds.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. H, Sept. 28, 1864, to Capt. Co. H, Nov. 24, 1864. Veteran.
Ivester H. Dean.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Promoted from Corp. Co. K, Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Fleming Y. Caldwell	Qr.-Sgt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. A to Com.-Sergt., Sept. 20, 1861, to Quar.-Sergt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Benj. F. Stauffer.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. G, Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st Lieut. Co. G, Jan. 7, 1865. Veteran.
John Coon.....	Com-Sg.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. G, Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
D. Ramsey Crawford	Hos.St.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 25, 1864. Veteran.
Charles D. Shrieves ... " ...	"	Dec. 16, '61	3	Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Andw. McKowan...	Mus.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from Corporal Co. D, Aug. 28, 1863. Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Eli B. Clemson.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. D, Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jos. Litchenberger..	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with regt. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James H. Craig.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. Co. C, Aug. 28, 1864. Discharged Sept. 25, 1864. Veteran.





THE BAND.

BY A MEMBER.

THE efficient brass band of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is deserving of more than passing mention in this volume, and therefore a brief history of their organization and camp life is herewith respectfully submitted. The band was recruited in 1861, by Messrs. John C. Smith, of Indiana, Pa., and John T. Strattan, of Strattanville, Pa., and consisted of the following-named gentlemen, viz.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
Smith, John C.....	Leader.	Oct. 10, '61	Discharged March, 1862.
Strattan, John T.....	"	"	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 13, 1862.
Clark, Calvin B.....	Musician.	"	"
Fisher, John B.....	"	"	"
Gallagher, John S.....	"	"	"
Guffey, John A.....	"	"	"
Gravenstein, John.....	"	"	"
Hoover, Ellis J.....	"	Sept. 5, '61	"
Leech, Lott J.....	"	Oct. 10, '61	"
Loomis, O. S.....	"	"	"
Montelius, A. M.....	"	"	"
McLelland, Jas. A.....	"	"	"
Mooney, James.....	"	"	Discharged March, 1862.
McLain, William.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	Transferred to Co. K.
McGrew, George.....	"	"	Transferred to Co. E.
Ross, Alvin.....	"	Sept. 5, '61	Died on Peninsula in 1862.
Redic, O. C.....	"	"	Transferred to Co. I.
Sensenheimer, S. H.....	"	Oct. 10, '61	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 13, 1862.
Spottswood, T. C.....	"	"	"
Stroup, Samuel.....	"	"	"
Sits, Charles.....	"	Oct. 10, '61	"
Thompson, Jas. A.....	"	"	"
Taylor, Alex. Ross.....	"	Oct. 10, '61	"
Wiedenboemer, John E.....	"	"	"
Weir, John.....	"	"	"
Wissell, Henry C.....	"	Oct. 10, '61	"
Woodward, John H.....	DrumMaj	"	"

A permanent organization was effected at Camp Jameson, near Alexandria, Va., in October, 1861, with John C. Smith as

leader and director. Colonel McKnight immediately ordered the construction of a spacious practising room, which was completed without delay, and, from the liberal contributions of himself and brother officers of the regiment, a new set of instruments was purchased at a cost of over one thousand dollars, and the band at once entered into vigorous practice, eliciting in a very short time the applause and admiration of all who heard them, as well as many compliments from the Colonel, who was ever ready to assist them in any manner conducive to their comfort or looking to their proficiency. Their reputation was early established, and, consequently, posts of honor were frequently assigned them at brigade and division reviews; and the band never felt prouder than when marching on these occasions at the head of the famous and praiseworthy "Wild-Cat Regiment," which gained its well-earned notoriety in many a hard-fought battle during the war. It might here be mentioned that, in the spring of 1862, the continued illness of Professor John C. Smith compelled him to resign the leadership of the band, and John T. Strattan was appointed leader and director, under whose supervision the band made rapid progress, and its then enviable reputation was still further enhanced, which it maintained throughout until its final discharge at Harrison's Landing.

During our six months of camp life at Camp Jameson, Virginia, many amusing incidents occurred in the band, which, no doubt, will long be remembered and treasured up as food for many a hearty laugh in future, when any of the *boys* meet; and, although the band were noted for their uniform decorum and strictly temperate habits, yet, for amusement and fun, I venture to say, their rivals were not found in the Army of the Potomac. During the month of March, 1862, our first-basso player, Mr. James Mooney, owing to pressing business interests, resigned and went home. His talent was sadly missed in the band; for "Jim" is not only a first-class performer, but a good fellow. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and still suffers from wounds received at the famous battle of Molino del Rey. In 1864 he again enlisted in the band of the Second Pennsyl-

vania Artillery, and was wounded in the wrist by a fragment of shell during an action near Petersburg, Va. The band participated in nearly all the engagements of the regiment during the Peninsular campaign, from Fortress Monroe to Harrison's Landing, on the James river. Their duty, during an action, was to assist in carrying off the wounded, and to afford them temporary relief until brought before the surgeon. For this purpose they were provided with stretchers, tourniquettes, lint and bandages, and were organized into squads of five during an engagement. After the battle of Williamsburg, and before the retreating rebels were clearly out of sight, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, with its gallant officers, was the *first to enter the city*. The City Hotel was immediately occupied by Colonel McKnight as provost-marshal, and the band of the One Hundred and Fifth was stationed on the balcony, and the citizens treated to the strains of "Yankee Doodle" for the first time in that city since the breaking out of the war.

The next notable engagement of the regiment was at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, where the regiment lost heavily in officers and men. Here the gallant Captain Dowling was killed and buried near the battle-field. All the available bands in the corps were stationed (by order of General Heintzelman) on the main road leading to the battle-field, and, despite the deafening roar of cannon and musketry, the strains of the national airs could be distinctly heard by our troops, having a good effect, in affording them encouragement and urging them on to victory under such perilous circumstances. Our troops were in possession of the field during the afternoon, and established a permanent camp within sight of Richmond. Several members of the band were quite ill during our stay at this point, but, under the skilful treatment of the surgeons, all recovered but Alvin Ross, who died, I believe, from typhoid fever. Mr. Ross was from Clearfield, Pa.; a genial, good fellow, and beloved by all who knew him. His death was sadly lamented. The memorable Seven Days' fight succeeded the battle of Fair Oaks, and, during the second day of the retreat, the band met with a serious misfortune to their instruments —

I think, just previous to the engagement near White Oak Swamp. The Colonel ordered the band to stack instruments, knapsacks, and get the stretchers ready. The instruments, etc., were left without any special guard for their safety, and the result was, a large army wagon passed over the pile of horns, demolishing about one-half of them. No casualty of moment occurred to any member of the band during the retreat; many of the boys narrowly escaped being "gobbled by the rebs," and John Fisher, of St. Mary's, Pa., was knocked over and stunned at the battle of Malvern Hill, by his close proximity to a large cannon-ball from one of the rebel batteries. The march from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing was attended with more fatigue than any previous portion of the retreat, as it commenced raining the day after the fight, and continued until our arrival at the James river, where the army went into permanent quarters.

On the 13th of August, 1862, the band was discharged by Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, discharging all regimental bands, and, after an affectionate farewell of the regiment, took the steamer for Baltimore. We kept up the organization until our arrival there, when, on the following day, we disbanded, many of us, perhaps, never to meet again. As it has been impracticable to effect a re-union of the band, owing to extreme points of residence in the United States, the writer has conferred with most of them by letter; and it is the unanimous request of the band that we herein express to all the surviving officers and privates of the gallant old One Hundred and Fifth our heartfelt thanks, as a feeble token of our gratitude for many kind courtesies and favors bestowed while in the line of duty. To the brave and true officers and men of our regiment who fell in defence of their country's flag we owe a profound and lasting debt of gratitude, and will cherish, with softened hearts and warm affection, their honored memories; and we, who still survive, can join our comrades in the silent tomb, with a restful trust in Almighty God that our labors and sacrifices, our marches, our battles, and our victories shall not have been in vain.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A.

COMPANY A was recruited in the southern part of Jefferson county, Pa., and was made up from the very best young men from Punxsutawney, and Perry and Oliver townships. The company was raised in *three days*, mainly through the exertion of Captain John Hastings, assisted by Lieutenants Neill and Morris. After the discharge of Captain Hastings for wounds received while gallantly leading them against the enemy at Bull Run, the command devolved upon Captain W. J. Clyde, who, while charging at their head into the very midst of the rebel host at the Wilderness, was killed. Then Captain John H. McKee assumed command, and, leading them through all the subsequent battles in which they were engaged, finally brought the remnant of the company home after their final discharge. The subjoined rolls of the company give the record of every man who belonged to it. During their term of service they lost one officer killed and thirty-nine enlisted men killed and died. The company had on its rolls, from the time of its enlistment until its final discharge, two hundred and three men, of whom forty-nine were drafted men and substitutes.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
John Hastings.....	Capt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 29, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
William J. Clyde.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Nov. 8, 1861; to 1st Lieut., Sept. 27, 1862; to Capt., Feb. 9, 1863. Wounded at Glendale, Va., June 30; at Bull Run, Aug. 29; at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; at Chancellorsville, May, 3; at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Buried at Fredericksburg, grave No. 193, Sec. C.
John H. McKee.....	Capt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864; to Capt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with regt., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
William Neill.....	1st Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Promoted to Adjt., Sept. 27, 1862. Not mustered. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 11, 1863.
Alex. H. Mitchell...	1st Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., Nov. 8, 1861; to 1st Lieut., Mar. 4, 1864; to Capt., May 7, 1864. Not mustered. Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Discharged Nov. 15, 1864, for wounds received near Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
James W. Wachob...	1st Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 22, 1863; to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; to 2d Lieut., Jan. 7, 1865; to 1st Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with regt., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Moses A. Morris.....	2d Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Resigned, Nov. 8, 1861.
Daniel Brewer.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Sept. 27, 1862. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 15, 1863.
Wm. M. Blose.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 22, 1863; to Sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Jan. 9, 1865; to 2d Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Albert C. Little.....	1st Sgt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Jan. 9, 1865; to 1st Sergt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Samuel T. Hadden...	1st Sgt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergt., Mar. 22, 1863. Commissioned 1st Lieut., May 7, 1864. Not mustered. Killed at Petersburg, June 16, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery at City Point, Sec. E, Div. 1, grave 84. Veteran.
Benj. F. Butts.....	Sergt.	Apr. 23, '62	3	Wounded and captured at Boydton Plankroad, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Joseph Cummiskey...	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865; to Sergt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John Blair.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Joseph Wickline.....	" "	July 11, '62	3	Wounded with loss of leg at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Wesley P. Hoover.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 18, 1861; to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1863. Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
A. D. McPherson...	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Mar. 22, 1863. Discharged June 4, 1864, for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
John G. Myers.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 26, 1863.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Allen H. Naylor.....	Sergt.	Nov. 2, '63	3	Died Mar. 31, 1865. Buried in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Arthur H. Murray....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Nov. 8, 1861. Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Samuel Hibler.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 4, 1863.
Samuel Kessler.	Corp.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John McHenry.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Henry Weaver.....	" "	Apr. 30, '62	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James M. Keck.....	" "	Oct. 13, '62	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Smith M. McHenry ...	" "	Feb. 20, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
James B. Jordan.....	" "	Apr. 9, '64	3	Wounded at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Benj. F. Rolls.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Promoted to Corp., June 29, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Joseph F. Bell.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; at Boydton Plank-road, Oct. 27, 1864. Absent sick at muster out. Veteran.
Isaac M. Depp.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
David W. Logan.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 8, 1861. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 1862.
Wm. J. Mogle.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 9, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865. Veteran.
David Y. Salsgiver..	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 22, 1863. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Div. D., Sec. C., grave 273. Veteran.
John E. Saddler	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Wm. C. McKee.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1864. Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Veteran.
Levi P. Frampton..	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Died—date unknown.
James L. Clyde.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Died at Indiana, Pa., July 7, 1862, of this wound.
All, Henry.....	Private.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Adams, Thos. T.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 25, 1863.
Allabrand, Harding.	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Barr, John L.....	" "	Feb. 11, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Brillhart, Samuel E.	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Bollinger, L. H.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Brewer Samuel W....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 24, 1861.
Busselmire, Frank...	" "	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Blose, John.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 8, 1862.
Blose, Boas D.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 30, 1863.
Bhoy, Adolphus.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to Bat. M., 2d U.S. Art., Oct. 22, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Bender, Chas. S.....	Private.	Feb. 6, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Bowersock, Isaac.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Vet.
Brooks, James W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Beck, John.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died Sept. 15, 1862.
Campbell, Wm. F.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 27, 1863, for wounds received at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Re-enlisted Feb. 6, 1864. Wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Crissman, Wm. W.....	" "	Feb. 6, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cochran, David.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Chambers, John.....	" "	Feb. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Coleman, John.....	" "	Mar. 7, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Curtis, George.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cowan, Byron.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Campbell, John.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Wounded. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, 1865.
Crossman, Oliver.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 4, 1863, for wounds received.
Campbell, H. C.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Caldwell, Flem. Y.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Com.-Serg., Sept. 20, 1861.
Coon, Michael L.....	" "	Feb. 13, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 4, 1864. Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 9, 1865.
Carroll, Patrick.....	" "	Sept. 26, '64	3	Drafted. Deserted Mar. 6, 1865.
Crawford, Hugh.....	" "	Feb. 26, '64	3	Killed at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Chambers, Jon'than ..	" "	Feb. 9, '64	3	Killed in action, Aug. 21, 1864. Buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., Div. D, Sec. C, grave 169.
Crist, Wm. P.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 6, 1862.
Corry, John W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1862.
Call, Julius J.....	" "	July 25, '64	3	Substitute. Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1864. Buried at Arlington Nat. Cemetery.
Davis, Geo. W.....	" "	Apr. 9, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dillabough, S. M.....	" "	June 20, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Denny, Patrick.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dean, John O.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, July 5, 1865.
Davis, Geo. W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
DeHavens, John A.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 22, 1863.
Dearn, David.....	" "	Apr. 30, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 27, 1863.
Depp, John G.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.
Fox, John M.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fox, Levi.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fryer, Percival.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Flaherty Michael.....	" "	Mar. 28, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 27, 1865.
Fleming, Robert.....	" "	Dec. 13, '62	3	Transferred to Co. H, Nov. 28, 1864.
Goheen, David W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Gray, David G.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Grove, James A.....	" "	Oct. 13, '62	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gibson, Thos. M.....	" "	Feb. 11, '64	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Glass, Thomas.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Gaskill, Benjamin.....	" "	July 28, '64	1	Wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865. Absent at muster out.
Gardner, Chas. C.....	" "	July 3, '63	3	Drafted. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Ginter, Geo. W.....	" "	Sept. 6, '64	3	Missing at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Goheen, George.....	Private.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 10, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Grove, Francis W....	" "	Feb. 26, '64	3	Wounded in action, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 4, 1864. Veteran.
Grant, Henry.....	" "	Mar. 9, '63	3	Transferred to Co. H., Nov. 28, 1864.
Haskins, Chas. H....	" "	Feb. 2, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hoffman, John W....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hull, Francis M.....	" "	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Hoffnecht, Adam.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Holland, Martin.....	" "	Feb. 20, '64	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 21, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Hughs, John.....	" "	Aug. 8, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Henneigh, John.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.
Henry, James.....	" "	Feb. 11, '64	3	Died Aug. 17, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Hickox, Jos. W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Hutchinson, Wm.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1862. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Imler, John P.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Irwin, John M.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted Aug. 17, 1863.
Jordan, Robt. A.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Johnston, Geo. M....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died Sept. 20, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Johnston, Robt.....	" "	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Jordan, Robt.....	" "	Mar. 3, '64	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 11, 1865.
Jordan, John.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 22, 1863.
Johnson, Benj. F....	" "	Sept. 8, '62	3	Deserted June 22, 1863.
Kirkpatrick, H.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Captured at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Kroft, Philip.....	" "	June 13, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Killian, Darby.....	" "	May 21, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keep, Washington....	" "	Aug. 2, '64	3	Drafted. Absent on furlough at muster out.
Kessler, Christopher	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kelly, John C.....	" "	Feb. 11, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 8, 1865.
Lytsell, Jonathan R..	" "	Feb. 11, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lavery, John C.....	" "	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Long, David.....	" "	July 13, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 29, 1865.
Leech, David W.....	" "	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
London, John H.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Lockhart, Wm. T....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 10, 1865.
Leech, Wm.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.
Mitchell, Jas. G.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Miles, Jeremiah C....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Morrison, George....	" "	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Means, Wm. F.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Means, Joseph.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Means, John, Jr.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 11, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Mabon, John L.....	" "	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 24, 1862.
Means, John, Sr.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 30, 1862.
Mogle, James.....	" "	Sept. 8, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Metz, William.....	Private.	Aug. 4, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Montgomery, Geo.....	"	Feb. 6, '64	3	Transferred to Co. H, Nov. 28, 1864. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Michaels, Robt. S.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Mack, James.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865.
Means, Thos.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1862. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Marsh, Robt. H.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Jan. 2, 1862.
Marsh, John.....	"	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Died Oct. 1, 1864. Burial record, Oct. 20, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
McCue, Arthur.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McLain, Wm. H.....	"	Mar. 14, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McHendry, J. L.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Captured. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
McGinnis, John B.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Wounded Mar. 20, 1865, at Petersburg. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
McCrea, Cassius E.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McQuown, Jas. C.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 24, 1861.
McHendry, Sam.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 27, 1863.
McGraw, John.....	"	July 29, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.
McConkey, Alex.....	"	Feb. 1, '64	3	Discharged May 19, 1865, for wounds, with loss of leg, received in action. Transferred from 63d P. V.
McCafferty, Edw.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Discharged Feb. 1, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
McAdams, R., Sr.....	"	Feb. 1, '64	3	Transferred to Co. H, Nov. 28, 1864.
McHendry, Wm.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Neal, Scott.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Nicholls, Frank.....	"	July 23, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 5, 1865.
Nolf, Augustus C.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 3, 1863.
Odell, John.....	"	Aug. 2, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Painter, Wm.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct., 27, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Prosser, Jas. D.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864, grave 5323.
Parsons, Walter.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Paesskie, Albert.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865.
Perry, Wm. S.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Died Mar. 22, 1863.
Rudolph, P. S.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Ritinger, Isaac.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ritinger, John.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Rupert, John K.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 26, 1862.
Rhodes, Geo. W.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Prisoner from May 12, 1864, to Mar. 18, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865. Vet.
Robbins, Nicholas.....	"	Sept. 11, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Rhinehart, Fred.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died Jan. 16, 1863.
Smith, Benj. C.....	"	Feb. 6, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Saltzer, John.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stout, Chas.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Steltz, Valentine.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Smith, Geo. C.....	"	Sept. 7, '63	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Swisher, Jos. M.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Disch. Sept. 9, 1864. Expir. of term of service.
Smyers, Dan. J.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 7, 1863.
Smith, George.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 11, 1862.
Smith, James.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 12, 1862.
Sunderland, Wash.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 3, 1862, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY A — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Smith, Mathew.....	Private.	July 28, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged Jan. 16, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Sowers, Jas. B.....	" ..	Aug. 29, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 9, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Seitz, George.....	" ..	Mar. 20, '65	3	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Sutter, Christopher. ...	" ..	Sept. 8, '62	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Swisher, Wm. H.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Sutter, Henry.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 29, 1864. Veteran.
Stewart, John R.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Simpson, Elias S.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Feb. 9, 1862.
Sutter, Jacob.....	" ..	Sept. 8, '62	3	Died Dec. 20, 1862.
Shawl, Geo. W.....	" ..	Mar. 22, '64	3	Captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Skelly, Joseph.....	" ..	July 27, '63	3	Drafted. Deserted Oct. 8, 1864.
Trimble, Jas. C.....	" ..	Sept. 23, '63	3	Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Thorne, Fayette.....	" ..	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged Mar. 16, 1865, for wounds, with loss of leg, received in action.
Templeton, Thos. L. ...	" ..	Oct. 23, '61	3	Not on muster-roll.
Waggoner, Wm.....	" ..	June 16, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wanner, Jacob.	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wilson, Chas.....	" ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Wall, Joseph.....	" ..	Mar. 11, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, Aug. 5, 1865.
White, Wright C.....	" ..	July 28, '65	3	Substitute. Absent on furlough at muster out.
Walker, Peter.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 12, 1862.
Wilson, David W.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, June 22, 1863.
Wyning, Philip.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865. Veteran.
Zimmar, Daniel.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B.

COMPANY B was recruited principally in Brookville, Pa., and vicinity, mainly by Captain John C. Dowling, who led them to the field and into their first hard fight, where he laid down the command with his life. He was succeeded by Captain S. A. Craig, who proved a gallant successor to Captain Dowling, until, severely wounded, he had to leave them. Captain W. S. Barr then assumed the command until he too had to succumb to rebel lead, when the command devolved upon Captain J. C. Kelso, who led them through all the subsequent hard conflicts, and finally, at their muster out of service, brought the survivors home. From the subjoined roll it will be seen that Company B made a glorious record. They participated in every battle in which the regiment was engaged, and during their term of service lost one officer killed and thirty-eight enlisted men killed and died. During its term of service the company had enrolled two hundred and seven men; of these seventy-six were drafted men and substitutes.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
John C. Dowling.....	Capt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Buried in National Cemetery at Seven Pines, Va.
Samuel A. Craig.....	"	Dec. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted from 1st Lieut., Aug. 25, 1862. Wounded at Manassas Junction, Va., Aug. 27, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept., 1863.
Winfield S. Barr.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Feb. 1, 1862; to 1st Lieut., May 31, 1862; to Capt., July 1, 1863. Discharged Nov. 28, 1864, on account of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Joseph C. Kelso.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., Apr. 1, 1863; to 1st Lieut., Jan. 1, 1864; to Capt., May 15, 1865. Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; at North Anna River, May 24, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robert J. Nicholson	1st Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Q.-M., Oct. 1, 1861.
Richard J. Espy.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 2d Lieut., date unknown. Discharged Jan. 1, 1862.
John A. McLain.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Promoted to Sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; to 1st Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Albert C. Thompson	2d Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Capt. Co. K, Dec. 1, 1861.
Hugh Nesbit.....	"	Sept. 18, '62	3	Appointed 2d Lieut., Sept. 10, 1862. Discharged May 26, 1863.
Judson J. Parsons...	"	Aug. 27, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., May 15, 1865; to 2d Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
William Fox.....	1st Sgt.	Sept. 11, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1863; to Sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
William N. Pearce...	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Commissioned 1st Lieut., Nov. 28, 1864. Not mustered. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 19, 1865. Veteran.
Samuel H. Mitchell	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
John E. Barr.....	Sergt.	Sept. 11, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hiram Wing.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 1, 1864; to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
William Lucas.....	"	Aug. 27, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Chas. G. King.....	"	Dec. 24, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
Anthony Kreis.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed near Richmond, Va., June 25, 1862.
George Heiges.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
James C. Dowling...	"	Mar. 18, '62	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
John J. Geasy.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., with loss of leg. May 5, 1864. Died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 15, 1864. Veteran.
William English.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged, date unknown. Re-enlisted, May 4, 1864. Discharged for wounds received in action, May 15, 1865.
Robert Miller.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept., 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Alex. G. Dias.....	Corp.	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
John S. Champion...	"	Aug. 27, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McCurdy Hunter....	"	July 1, '62	3	Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Samuel Humes.....	"	Sept. 19, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Joseph Baughman...	Corp.	Aug. 27, '61	3	Wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864. Absent in hospital at muster out. Vet.
John Baird.....	"	Dec. 24, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Wellington Johnston.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Nathan D. Carrier.....	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Andrew G. Cochran.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Killed at Manassas Junction, Va., Aug. 26, 1862.
David R. Porter.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry, Oct. 15, 1862.
Robert G. Wilson.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry, Oct. 15, 1862.
Benjamin Ramsey.....	"	Feb. 24, '63	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 16, 1865.
J. M. Thompson.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Philo Winsor.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
M. L. Spottswood.....	Mus'n.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Ayers, Lewis.....	Private.	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Arthurs, Benjamin.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Allwell, Peter.....	"	Sept. 11, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Ashton, David.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Missing in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Anderson, Chas. G.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 16, 1862.
Anderson, William.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 16, 1863.
Boger, John.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Black, William D.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Deserted, June 17, 1863.
Barry, Edward.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 24, 1865.
Burns, Liberty.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died, May 12, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Bennett, Sibley.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Captured. Died at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1862.
Bouch, Joseph.....	"	June 28, '64	3	Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864. Died at Beverly, N. J., Sept. 29, 1864.
Bowditch, Joseph B.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Disch., Oct. 8, 1864. Expir'n of term of service.
Bash, William.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Disch., Oct. 8, 1864. Expir'n of term of service.
Burge, Lafayette.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Church, Henry A.....	"	July 18, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cable, Samuel.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cable, Alfred.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Colon, Jos. S.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Connor, John.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Craner, Leslie T.....	"	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Charles, Aaron.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Deserted May 24, 1865.
Clark, William.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 25, 1865.
Cassiday, Samuel.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Captured at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 6, 1865.
Covert, William.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 15, 1862.
Coon, Joseph.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865.
Champion, Thos. J.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 16, 1864.
Doak, Mathew D.....	"	June 1, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Davis, Henry A.....	"	Mar. 6, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Deeds, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Demott, David D.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted, Oct. 15, 1862.
Delziel, Andrew.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 25, 1865.
Darby, John.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Missing in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.
Dixon, Jonathan.....	"	Mar. 17, '63	3	Drafted. Captured at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864. Grave 8201.
De Vallance, M. G.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 2, 1863.
De Vallance, M. L.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 16, 1863.
Dowling, Math. M.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Dunkleburg, John.....	"	Mar. 12, '64	3	Discharged, Dec. 6, for wounds, with loss of arm, rec'd at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Edwards, William.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Echinger, Calvin.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Captured near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864. Died at Danville, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Fisher, Thomas.....	Private.	Mar. 26, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fox, Jerome B.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. July 11, 1865.
Geer, Jos. A.....	" "	Aug. 27, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Gribble, Richard.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. July 11, 1865.
Gilbert, Wm. E.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Glenn, Robert H.....	" "	Feb. 27, '64	3	Absent, on furlough, at muster out. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Goldrich, John.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 24, 1865.
Gaup, Amos.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Manassas Junction, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.
Guthrie, John W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery, Sect. B, grave 50.
Gerhard, Daniel.....	" "	July 27, '63	3	Drafted. Missing in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Geer, Cyrus.....	" "	Sept. 6, '61	3	Prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Apr. 28, 1865. Discharged, May 30, to date from May 16, 1865. Veteran.
Gilmore, Robert.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 15, 1862.
Grinder, Michael D.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged, Sept. 8, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Gearheart, Jackson.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 18, 1862.
Haugh, Jacob M.....	" "	Mar. 10, '62	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Holliday, Jas. L.....	" "	Aug. 27, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865. Vet.
Heller, Daniel M.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hunsicker, Isaac E.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hackett, Thomas.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
Hough, Adam W.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at Fairfax Station, Va., July 16, 1863. Buried at Alexandria, Va.; grave 873.
Hildreth, Thomas.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Haugh, Emanuel.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died on U. S. Hospital Boat, May 20, 1862.
Horr, Isaac.....	" "	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Died Nov. 7, 1864.
Hope, James.....	" "	July 18, '64	3	Drafted. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Hopkins, James.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Missing in act'n at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Harman, Edward.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 19, 1862.
Harriger, Joseph.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Haugh, Augustus.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 10, 1862.
Hawthorn, John.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 19, 1862.
Iman, Jacob W.....	" "	July 7, '63	3	Drafted. Deserted Apr. 15, 1864.
Jones, James.....	" "	Mar. 10, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Jackson, Wm. H.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Jacox, John.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Jackson, Frederick.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 1, 1863.
Kennedy, John.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kelly, William.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 22, 1865.
Kelso, Solomon C.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 9, 1862.
Keyser, George.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 9, 1862.
Kassabaum, Wm.....	" "	Mar. 8, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 30, 1865.
Lucas, Winfield S.....	" "	Mar. 25, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lawhart, Joseph.....	" "	Mar. 28, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Leiby, Wilson E.....	" "	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Levan, Henry.....	" "	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lammas, Herbert.....	" "	Mar. 18, '65	3	Substitute. Disch. by Gen. Order, July 22, 1865.
Leitzel, Lewis.....	" "	Sept. 30, '64	3	Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Oct., 27, 1864.
Love, John.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 1, 1862.
Lanker, David.....	" "	Sept. 19, '63	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown.
Miller, Frederick.....	" "	Feb. 1, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Miller, John C.....	" "	July 1, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Milligan, William.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Moran, Patrick.....	" "	Mar. 13, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Murray, John.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McLain, Michael C.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B— (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Mason, John.....	Private.	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 25, 1865.
Moran, James.....	" "	Mar. 13, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Miller, Courson.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Miller, William C.....	" "	July 5, '64	3	Died Nov. 3, 1864.
Miller, Michael.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 15, 1863.
McMannig, Sol.....	" "	Sept. 11, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McMullen, James.....	" "	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McCannaha, Jas.....	" "	Dec. 24, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McTague, John.....	" "	Mar. 13, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McGinnis, Jas. P.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McCormick, Mich.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 24, 1865.
McCaully, Chas. S.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
McGeary, Jos. E. H.....	" "	Dec. 30, '61	3	Died July 17, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Veteran.
McCutcheon, Wm.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Veteran.
McElhose, Jesse.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 15, 1863.
McCaskie, William.....	" "	Sept. 29, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865.
Newlett, George.....	" "	Oct. 29, '63	3	Drafted. Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to May 26, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Nicholson, B. A.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Owens, Geo. W.....	" "	June 8, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ollinger, William.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.
Ossewandle, John.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Missing in act'n at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.
Parker, Michael.....	" "	July 21, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Phinnigan, James.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Preston, Asa M.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Buried near Meade Station, Va. Veteran.
Penrose, Jesse.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 1, 1862.
Ruckard, John.....	" "	June 6, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Reese, Adam.....	" "	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ross, William.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Royer, William.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ritter, Mathew.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Rhodes, Benj. F.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Robinson, Jas. A.....	" "	Aug. 27, '61	3	Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
Reede, William.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862.
Rockwell, Dan. C.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Reeceman, Philip.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Captured at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864. Died at Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1864.
Rhodes, Lewis.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Riddle, William.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Reigle, Edward.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Rockwell, Philip.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Stanton, William.....	" "	Nov. 13, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stewart, James.....	" "	Mar. 10, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sell, John J.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Smith, Robert.....	" "	Mar. 18, '65	3	Drafted. Wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, Oct. 2, 1865.
Smallman, Cornel's.....	" "	July 13, '63	3	Deserted. Date unknown.
Schreckenjost, J.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 17, 1865.
Shirey, John.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Point Lookout, Md., Dec. 2, 1862.
Sime, Joseph S.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Mar. 16, 1862.
Shick, George.....	" "	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Stevenson, Wm. R.....	" "	Feb. 10, '64	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY B—(Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Shaffer, Chauncy A.	Private.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Siverling, Jacob.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Smith, Geo. W.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865. Vet.
Stormer, Samuel.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Saxton, Geo. W.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865. Vet.
Shaffer, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry, Oct. 15, 1862.
Tagbiler, John.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Taylor, Philip.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Deserted Oct. 10, 1863.
Taylor, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Manassas, Aug. 26, 1862.
Titus, Joseph.....	"	Feb. 9, '64	3	Captured. Transferred from 63d P. V. Died at Andersonville—date unknown.
Taylor, James.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 5, 1862.
Vogle, Edward.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Vasbinder, D. B.....	"	Feb. 1, '64	3	Missing in act'n at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Verbeck, Gustavus.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Wary, William.....	"	Mar. 13, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1864.
Warly, Augustus.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
White, Robert.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Woodward, John.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
West, John H.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Absent at muster out.
Wallace, Edward D.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Williams, Joseph.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wensell, John B.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 26, 1862.
Woods, Oliver.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec., 1862.
Winters, Francis.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Disch. on Surg's certificate—date unknown.
Webster, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps—date unknown. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865. Veteran.
Young, Philip.....	"	Aug. 5, '64	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865.
Zang, Christopher.....	"	June 10, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C.

COMPANY C was raised principally in Clarion county, through the instrumentality of Captain C. A. Craig. There were, however, a few men in the company from Clearfield county, six of whom — boys in their teens, and whose parents had forbidden their enlisting — stole away from a church near Rockton, Clearfield county, one Sunday afternoon, and, walking all the way to Greenville, Clarion county, enlisted with Captain Craig. One of the number, James E. Scofield, who died at Camp Prescott Smith, Va., told the writer that they would have stopped in Brookville and joined Captain Dowling's company, but feared their parents would trace them there, and, knowing something of Captain Craig, they pushed on to Greenville. Though young in years, they made excellent soldiers. There was also in Company C several men from the vicinity of Oil City, and Colonel Craig, in one of his letters home, June 21, 1864, says :

“William Hipple, of Company C, was killed on Sunday — this leaves but one of the Oil Creek boys, and he was wounded. That company has just two men who started on the campaign who have not been wounded.”

After Captain Craig's promotion, Captain C. E. Patton commanded the company until he fell in the hand-to-hand conflict at Boydton; then the command devolved upon Captain Joseph B. Brown, who shared all their dangers until their final

muster out. Company C lost two officers killed and twenty-seven enlisted men killed and died. They have no reason to be ashamed of their record. Company C had enrolled during its entire term of service two hundred and nineteen men; of these forty-three were drafted men and substitutes.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Calvin A. Craig.....	Capt.	Aug. 28,'61	3	Wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862. Promoted to Lieut.-Col., April 20, 1863.
Charles E. Patton....	" "	Aug. 28,'61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut., April 20, 1863. Killed at Boydton Plank-road, Oct. 27, 1864.
Joseph B. Brown....	" "	Oct. 21,'61	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1861; to Sergt., Jan. 1, 1862; to 1st Sergt., Oct. 3, 1863; to 1st Lieut., Mar. 1, 1864; to Capt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Joseph Craig.....	1st Lt.	Sept. 15,'61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 1st Lieut., July 29, 1862. Promoted to Adjt., Mar. 28, 1863.
William H. Hewett. ...	" "	Aug. 31,'61	3	Promoted to 1st Lieut., May 14, 1863. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 19, 1865. Vet.
Richard G. Warden ...	" "	Aug. 26,'61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt., Nov. 1, 1864; to 1st Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Isaac A. Dunstan...	2d Lt.	Oct. 25,'61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., July 9, 1862; to 2d Lieut., May 1, 1863. Died Aug. 2, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Henry H. Michaels. ...	" "	Oct. 25,'61	3	Promoted to Corp., April 1, 1864; to Sergt., Nov. 1, 1864; to 2d Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John R. Osburn.....	1st Sgt.	Jan. 4,'64	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Addison Law.	" "	Sept. 12,'61	3	Died June 17, of wounds received at North Anna River, May 23, 1864. Veteran.
George Laing.....	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Promoted from Sergt., Sept. 18, 1864. Commissioned 2d Lieut., Oct. 22, 1864. Not mustered. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
David H. McCaully ...	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Promoted from Sergt., Mar. 1, 1864. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Veteran.
Chas. C. Weaver....	Sergt.	Oct. 25,'61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Aug. 28, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Samuel H. Mays....	" "	Oct. 25,'61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1864; to Sergt., May 17, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James E. Lafferty... ..	" "	Oct. 25,'61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1864; to Sergt., May 29, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Chas. Rodgers.....	" "	Sept. 9,'63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Samuel Lattimore... ..	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864. Discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Veteran.
Horace H. Ferman. ...	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Promoted from Corp., June 1, 1864. Discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
John H. Pearsall.....	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Promoted from private, June 1, 1864. Discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Veteran.
William D. Lytle....	" "	Dec. 24,'63	3	Promoted from private, Jan. 24, 1864. Discharged Feb. 22, 1865. Veteran.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Stewart Orr.....	Sergt.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Aug. 28, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Veteran.
William McNutt.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 4, 1863.
John Clary.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Apr. 1, 1863. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term of service.
Andrew A. Harly....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1863; to Sergt., May 1, 1863. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
James H. Craig.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Promoted to Principal Musician, Aug. 28, 1864. Veteran.
Wm. P. Lowry.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 1, 1864. Veteran.
Isaac G. Miller.....	Corp.	Oct. 21, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John Ashbaugh.....	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Eli H. Chilson.....	"	Oct. 21, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June 1, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Isaac Lyle.....	"	Oct. 6, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 29, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Aaron Young.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Jas. W. Watkins.....	"	Feb. 18, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
John Hager.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
James B. Allison....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 28, 1862.
Richard M. Rockey	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 16, 1862.
Samuel James.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Edward Keefer.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 26, 1862.
Jas. W. Spears.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 1, 1862.
Andrew G. Fager....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865. Veteran.
George Warden.....	"	Jan. 4, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 28, 1864. Veteran.
William Hipple.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll. Killed in action.
Andrew Stedham....	Mus'n.	Dec. 25, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Charles F. Cross....	"	Dec. 25, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Allen, Robert.....	Private.	Apr. 22, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Armagost, T. T.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Savage Station, Va., July 1, 1862.
Ardery, Jas. A.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Deserted Dec. 15, 1862.
Alsehouse, William.	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Alexander, Robt. E.	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Allison, David.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 13, 1862.
Alsehouse, Levi....	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 24, 1865.
Bookwalter, T. M....	"	Feb. 15, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Brown, Geo. A.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bush, Levi.....	"	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Biggins, James....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Wounded in action, June 26, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Bennett, Geo. W....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Died at Chester, Pa., Aug. 5, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Burton, John.....	"	July 30, '64	3	Drafted. Missing in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 29, 1865.
Bookwalter, Wm. H.	"	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 20, 1862.
Bookwalter, Fr. O..	"	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 6, 1863.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Bunnell, William.....	Private.	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 28, 1863.
Brooks, Chas. L.....	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged Jan. 21, 1865, for wounds received in action, Sept. 4, 1864.
Bowser, Hezekiah.....	"	Feb. 11, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865.
Bannister, Benn.....	"	Sept. 5, '61	3	Deserted. Returned. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 17, 1865.
Crick, Wm. J.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Deserted. Returned. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Crandall, Simon.....	"	Mar. 29, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cochran, E. P.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Carnery, Craig.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Church, John C.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Coursin, Benj. F.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 27, 1865.
Cyphert, A. J.....	"	Apr. 12, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 25, 1862.
Craig, Jesse R.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 29, 1863.
Clinger, George.....	"	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 28, 1863.
Cyphert, David K.....	"	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 17, 1863.
Cyphert, Geo. G.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged May 27, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Cyphert, Jas. K.....	"	Apr. 12, '62	3	Discharged Apr. 18, 1865. Expiration of term.
Camp, George.....	"	July 10, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
De Vallence, M. G.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Wounded in action, June 16, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dugan, George.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Divinne, John.....	"	June 14, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Davis, Geo. W.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Camp Franklin, Va., Dec. 5, 1861.
Day, James.....	"	Sept. 8, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Deserted May 3, 1864.
Divine, John.....	"	Apr. 14, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Dugan, David.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 1, 1865, for wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Vet.
Devanny, James.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864.
Dougan, Andrew.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Easton, William O.....	"	Mar. 1, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Eicher, Andrew.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864.
Floyd, Edward.....	"	Apr. 13, '64	3	Wounded at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Felt, Alanson R.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Funkhouser, Geo. D.....	"	Jan. 4, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Fetter, Wm. H.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fry, Jacob.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery, Sec. C, grave 90.
Fry, John M.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Dec. 18, 1861. Burial record. Grave 1164.
Flick, David.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Jan. 18, 1862. Buried at Alexandria. Grave 1139.
Fox, Perry C.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Missing in action near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Girt, David.....	"	Feb. 4, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
George, William.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
George, Archibald.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
Gooderham, E. A.....	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Goodman, John.....	Private.	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 11, 1863.
Gould, John.....	" "	June 17, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 18, 1865.
Gordon, Albert.....	" "	July 28, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 22, 1865.
Holland, Richard...	" "	July 29, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hileman, Lee.....	" "	Sept. 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Harrison, Sam., Sr. ...	" "	July 10, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hayden, Miles.....	" "	Feb. 24, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hettrick, Leb. H....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Harley, Jas. A.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Deserted and returned. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hammond, Chas.....	" "	June 10, '64	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Hilbert, George.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Hamma, Henry.....	" "	Jan. 4, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded Oct. 27, 1864, at Boydton Plank-road, Va. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Harrison, Edward...	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1862.
Harly, Jos. L.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hollopeter, J. W. T. ...	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hetrick, David.....	" "	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged Apr. 8, 1865. Expiration of term.
Hager, John.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Hager, Ami.....	" "	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Hamma, Wm.....	" "	Oct. 9, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864. Veteran.
Hunter, Rob't.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864. Veteran.
Isaman, John.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ingham, John.....	" "	Mar. 10, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Johnston, John C....	" "	Apr. 9, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Kearningham, Jesse ...	" "	Mar. 29, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kiddie, David.....	" "	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keifer, Samuel.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
Kirkpatrick, M. S....	" "	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 11, 1863.
Long, Patrick.....	" "	Mar. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Linas, Thos. B.....	" "	Mar. 16, '64	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Mott, John.....	" "	Oct. 16, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Moore, Rob't.....	" "	Mar. 24, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mattis, William.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mays, John.....	" "	Oct. 21, '61	3	Died Sept. 8, of wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Michael, David.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 10, 1862.
Mills, John.....	" "	Feb. 26, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Miles, Obadiah.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 19, 1862.
Mitchell, Thos. M....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Mitchell, David.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 11, 1863.
Marquis, Edwin.....	" "	July 24, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864.
Morrison, Allen.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 11, 1863.
Maloy, James.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 24, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
McCormick, J. W....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
McCormick, Henry...	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died of wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
McLaughlin, Geo....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died July 11, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
McLaughlin, Abr'm	Private.	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died in Philadelphia, June 25, 1862. Burial record, Sept. 28, 1862.
McFadden, Rob't	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 4, 1862.
McKown, David	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
McCoy, Ross	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 8, 1862.
McKown, Hillis	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt.-Maj., Feb. 10, 1863.
McCullough, Isaac	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Null, David P.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Killed at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863.
Nulf, Adam	"	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 22, 1862.
Newgant, Wm. J.	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Oburn, Jacob S.	"	July 29, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ogden, Jos. R.	"	Feb. 26, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Owens, Robert	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Disch. on Surg's certificate, Jan. 20, 1865. Vet.
Potter, David	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Peck, Geo. W.	"	Mar. 29, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Phillips, Michael	"	Mar. 29, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Parris, Coleman E.	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Pike, William	"	Apr. 29, '64	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Peters, Frederick	"	Dec. 24, '63	3	Killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 25, 1865.
Pierce, Jonathan	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died June 23, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Veteran.
Powell, Oliver N.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 6, 1862.
Phillips, Jacob F.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 20, 1863.
Palmer, John	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864.
Phelps, Lewis M.	"	July 29, '64	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Rumbarger, F.	"	Dec. 24, '63	3	Deserted. Returned. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Riggles, Abr'm J.	"	July 27, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Riddle, Edgar E.	"	Sept. 30, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Richards, David	"	Mar. 10, '64	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 10, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Reich, George	"	Apr. 18, '62	3	Wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 28, 1863. Discharged Apr. 10, 1865.
Rhodes, Jeremiah	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died July 16, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery, Sec. A, grave 67.
Rocky, William	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Ramey, Isaac N.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 24, 1863.
Rocky, John S.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 20, 1865.
Reich, David P.	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 3, 1862.
Reinsell, Joseph	"	Mar. 23, '64	3	Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1865.
Scott, John	"	Oct. 25, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Stutt, Emery E.	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Smith, Wm. C.	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Saunders, Geo. W.	"	Sept. 30, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Shartraw, Michael	"	Sept. 30, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Shannon, David R.	"	Feb. 13, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Shagel, David	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 10, 1865.
Sibly, Ami	"	Apr. 7, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Smith, Barnard	"	Mar. 10, '64	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Smith, Philip	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Sayers, Templeton	"	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Nov. 30, 1861.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY C — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Sollinger, James.....	Private	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.
Schofield, Jas. E.	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Camp Prescott Smith, near Alexandria, Va., Oct. 7, 1862.
Sealor, Jacob.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Died at Pt. Lookout, Md., Aug. 16, '62.
Shields, John.....	" "	Apr. 27, '64	3	Missing in action near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Stephenson, James..	" "	July 2, '63	3	Drafted. Deserted Jan. 10, 1865.
Speedy, William.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Sarver, Daniel.....	" "	Aug. 22, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Snyder, Francis.....	" "	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged June 2, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Smith, Francis.....	" "	Apr. 8, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Settlemyer, Geo.....	" "	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Sollinger, John.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 18, 1862.
Stephens, Palmer J.	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 15, 1863.
Spears, Jackson.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 29, 1863.
Shreckengost, H....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 22, for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Stokes, George.....	" "	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864. Veteran.
Smith, John.....	" "	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864.
Stedham, John.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1864. Veteran.
Smith, Peter L.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Tantlinger, Thos. M.	" "	Aug. 2, '64	3	Substitute. Died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 4, 1865. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Twining, John H....	" "	Mar. 26, '64	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Turner, Isaac.....	" "	June 7, '64	3	Substitute. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 25, 1864.
Van Eps, Wm. W....	" "	Mar. 11, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Welch, Philip W....	" "	June 22, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Walker, Alexander.	" "	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Williams, Sam'l F....	" "	Sept. 30, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Wilson, Williams C.	" "	June 30, '64	3	Substitute. Killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Burial record—died at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1864.
Wilson, John A. L....	" "	Mar. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Died at City Point, Va., Jan. 24, 1865.
Woods, James.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 26, 1862.
Walker, Samuel.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Westover, William..	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 17, 1863.
Witherow, John.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Wilson, Thomas F....	" "	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Co. D, Feb. 26, 1865.
Young, Abraham.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D.

COMPANY D was recruited in Clearfield and Jefferson counties, and was composed of a hardy, intelligent class of men. Captain John Rose, of Clearfield, who was their first officer, resigning soon after he entered the service, Captain L. B. Duff became their captain; and, on his being promoted major, Captain I. L. Platt succeeded him, and led them gallantly into all their hard-fought battles until the expiration of his term of enlistment, October 8, 1864, when Captain William Kelly, who had risen from the ranks, assumed the command and shared the balance of their dangers and toils, and was finally mustered out with the company.

Company D was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and its record is second to none other in valor. During the entire term of service, Company D had enrolled one hundred and ninety-four men, fifty of whom were drafted men and substitutes. They lost one officer killed and twenty-five enlisted men killed and died.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
John Rose.....	Capt.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Resigned Jan. 27, 1862.
Levi Bird Duff.....	" "	May 1, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted from Co. A, 38th P. V., Feb. 8, 1862 to Major, May 4, 1863.
Isaac L. Platt.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt., Jan. 28, 1862; to 1st Lieut., July 1, 1862; to Capt., Apr. 21, 1864. Discharged Oct. 8, 1864, at expiration of term.
William Kelly.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 28, 1862; to Sergt., July 1, 1862; to 1st Sergt., July 1, 1863; to Capt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Wm. W. Worrall....	1st Lt.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Resigned Jan. 27, 1862.
J. P. R. Cummiskey ..	" "	Feb. 6, '62	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Jos. L. Evans.....	" "	Sept. 12, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to 2d Lieut., Dec. 15, 1864; to 1st Lieut., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Horace Warner.....	" "	Dec. 1, '64	3	Transferred from 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Feb. 18, 1865. Discharged Mar. 15, 1865.
Chas. J. Wilson.....	2d Lt.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Resigned Jan. 27, 1862.
Chas. H. Powers.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., Aug. 31, 1861; to 2d Lieut., Jan. 28, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Geo. M. Gibson.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted from 1st Sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; to 2d Lieut., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
James Sylvis.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., Nov. 1, 1862; to 2d Lieut., July 1, 1863. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 6, 1864.
J. K. P. McCullough	1st Sgt.	Aug. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Nov. 26, 1864; to 1st Sergt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John M. Kindig.....	Sergt.	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Sergt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Geo. O. Riggs.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 31, 1864; to Sergt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Wm. C. McGarvey. ...	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1864; to Sergt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Milton Craven.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 30, 1863; to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1864. Wounded, with loss of arm, at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Absent in hospital, at muster out. Veteran.
Ebenezer Bullers....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., July 1862; to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1863. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
John C. Johnson.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., July 1, 1862. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 1, 1863.
Mahlon B. Loux.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1862; to Sergt., June 30, 1863. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Isaac M. Temple....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 30, 1862.
Jos. F. Wolford	Corp.	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John R. Shaffer.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robert Scott.....	" "	Feb. 10, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V. Veteran.
James Hare.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Osborn Hoel.....	Corp.	Feb. 28, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Edward Kline.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Daniel R. Snyder...	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died June 1 of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864. Veteran.
James H. Green.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Deserted Aug. 2, 1862.
Gilbraith Patterson...	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Deserted Dec. 6, 1864.
Chas. E. Hoel.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 30, 1863. Wounded at Wilderness, May 6, and at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864, with loss of arm. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
John B. Horning.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863.
Darius Vassbinder...	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Veteran.
D. H. Paulhamus...	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 10, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Andrew McKown.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Prin. Mus., Aug. 28, 1863.
Jerome B. Taylor.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 2, 1863.
Adams, Milton J.....	Private.	Mar. 21, '64	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Absent, in hospital, at muster out. Veteran.
Alexander, Ben. F.....	" " "	Apr. 18, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 24, 1865.
Ashkettle, Amos.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Bartlett, Eben. O.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Berchtold, John.....	" " "	June 13, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bickerton, John.....	" " "	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Black, Philip.....	" " "	Mar. 31, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bowers, Daniel.....	" " "	Mar. 31, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Boyle, John.....	" " "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Becker, John.....	" " "	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Bell, David.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died June 23. Burial record, June 26, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Boyd, Oliver P.....	" " "	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865.
Bedell, Richard.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Bouse, Silas.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863. Returned June 25, 1864. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Bulgar, John.....	" " "	Feb. 26, '64	3	Discharged Sept. 21, 1864.
Bowdish, Asa.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 29, 1861.
Bryant, Byron.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Cameron, Wm.....	" " "	July 25, '65	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Chadderton, Chris..	" " "	July 20, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Christie, John S.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Colston, George.....	" " "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Corbet, Isaiah.....	" " "	Dec. 26, '63	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Corbet, Jas. R.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Criswell, Samuel.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Christie, Andrew....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Sec. E, Div. 1, grave 135. Vet.
Cox, Edward.....	" " "	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 24, 1865.
Curry, Anson L.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Deserted Nov. 1862.
Clark, Joel.....	" " "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Crabtree, Vincent...	" " "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1863.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D — (Continued).

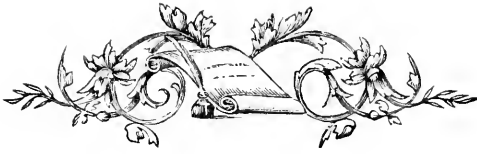
NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Clemson, Eli B.....	Private.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Principal Musician, Sept. 1864. Veteran.
Cree, Jas. M.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863.
Davis, Francis.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dunn, William.....	"	Aug. 25, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Davis, Thomas.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Drafted. Died Dec. 31, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Devanny, James.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured June 22, 1864.
Eagleson, Mathew.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Died Feb. 19, 1865. Buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., Sec. D, Div. C, grave 33.
Eicher, Andrew	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Boynton Plank-road, Oct. 27, 1864.
Fair, James.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Free, Samuel.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fryer, Calvin.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fleming, John.....	"	July 10, '63	3	Drafted. Wounded Oct. 2, 1864. Absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Frickie, Jacob.....	"	June 30, '64	3	Substitute. Absent, sick at muster out.
Fischer, C.....	"	June 29, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted July 29, 1864.
Frazier, Chas. M.....	"	Mar. 22, '62	3	Discharged Mar. 22, 1865. Expiration of term.
Freeman, Ransom.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 18, 1862.
Fulton, Simon.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate Feb. 9, 1863.
Frich, Charles.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Graham, Charles.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Griffith, Wm.....	"	Feb. 15, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Grimley, Jas. K.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gross, Samuel.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gracey, James.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Henderson, And.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hoel, Alex. D.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Houser, Henry.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hays, Joshua M.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Absent, sick at muster out.
Hays, Samuel S.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Died at Beverly, N. J., Oct. 9, 1864.
Hilliard, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died Dec. 15, 1862. Buried at Point Lookout, Md.
Hogan, Sebastian.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died Oct. 6, 1861.
Hunter, Robert.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Haines, Isaiah.....	"	Aug. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Hamma, William.....	"	Oct. 9, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V. Veteran.
Hipple, Nath'l B.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Hoel, Wm. B.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863.
Hollenbeck, Geo.....	"	Sept. 30, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Higley, Lyman.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 6, 1863.
Hennessey, John.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Not on muster-out roll.
Ice, Eli.....	"	July 29, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged on Surg's certificate, June, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Jackson, Wilder.....	Private.	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Jamieson, Jon'than. ...	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V. Veteran.
Kelly, James.....	"	Feb. 7, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Noll, John.....	"	Feb. 7, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kammar, Gottfried. ...	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 27, 1865.
Keys, Henry.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 27, 1862.
Kirby, Jos. F.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 27, 1862.
Klinger, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 3 for wounds received at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.
Knapp, Edward.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Livingston, Frank....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Deserted June 27, 1863.
Lightner, Wm.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 25, 1862.
Mayberry, John.....	"	July 29, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mulholland, David. ...	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Murphy, James.....	"	Aug. 7, '62	3	Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Absent, in hospital, at muster out. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Marquis, Elwin.....	"	July 24, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action, Sept. 13, 1864.
Mack, James.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 28, 1865.
Morrison, Thos. J....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Munger, Malvin.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to 33d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 31, 1862.
Marquett, Henry.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to Mar. 4, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 17, 1865.
Mason, Arch. F.....	"	Oct. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 27, 1863.
McAtee, James.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V. Veteran.
McCosh, Chas. A.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McFadden, Sam.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McKelvey, Wm.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McCardle, Alex. P....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 4, 1862.
McCardle, Dav. A....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
McFadden, Reid.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 6, 1861.
McLaughlin, Sam....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 28, 1863.
McLaughlin, John....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 12, 1863.
McCutcheon, Irvin. ...	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1864. Transferred from 63d P. V. Veteran.
Noble, Nathan.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. Died July 20, 1862.
Newcomb, Benj.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 19, 1862. Transferred from 63d P. V.
O'Neill, James.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Substitute. Deserted Sept. 23, 1863.
Pletcher, Caspar.....	"	June 13, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Pennington, Wm.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Plotner, George.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Pete, Joseph E.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Deserted June 25, 1865.
Reppard, Josiah Y....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Riddle, Wm.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Riley, George L.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Ross, Chas. B.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Rensell, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 23, '64	3	Captured at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Died at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 16, 1865.
Robinson, John.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Deserted June 5, 1865.
Rearick, Isaac L.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 5, 1865.
Riggs, Solomon B....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Apr. 20, 1865, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Veteran.
Rorabaugh, John....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 6, 1863.
Riggs, Wm. M.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 20, 1863.
Shipley Samuel K....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Sub. Deserted. Returned. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY D — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Sites, Andrew.....	Private.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Smith, George.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Sneer, Harman.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Staum, George.....	"	June 13, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stiles, Geo. J.....	"	Sept. 4, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Saxton, Gershon.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Shaffer, Wm.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864. Vet.
Smith, Wm.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Captured June 22, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., July 2, 1862.
Shaffner, Henry.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died July 2 of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Stokes, George.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 23, 1865. Veteran.
Smith, John.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Sharp, Samuel.....	"	Sept. 1, '63	3	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Smith, Richard.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 1, 1865.
Solly, Isaac.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 4, 1862.
Saxton, Wm. H.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to 10th U. S. Inf., Dec. 20, 1862.
Shull, Robert.....	"	Aug. 19, '62	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Smith, Perry.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 31, 1862.
Spencer, Almon.....	"	Mar. 22, '62	3	Discharged Mar. 22, 1864. Expiration of term.
Stedham, John.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured. Discharged May 19, 1865. Expiration of term.
Thompson, H. D.....	"	July 15, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 24, 1865.
Thompson, Jas.....	"	Feb. 14, '65	1	Wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865. Absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Todd, Wm.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Tozer, Robert.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Tozer, Solomon.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 11, 1863.
Twick, Chas.....	"	Mar. 25, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Thorn, Boswell C.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
Vasbinder, Gabriel.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 11, 1862.
Williams, Anthony.....	"	Aug. 1, '64	2	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wilson, Wm.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Woodward, Wm.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wycoff, Henry C.....	"	Mar. 22, '62	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Wilson, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Wood, George.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Williams, Wm.....	"	July 27, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted Feb. 4, 1865.
Warner, Chas. D.....	"	Sept. 8, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 23, 1865.
Williams, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 25, 1862.
Wilson, Ellis.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 2, 1863.
Wilson, George.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 13, 1862.
Wilson, Thos. F.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to Mar. 12, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865.
White, Henry B.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 5, 1865.
Yingling, Geo.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Wounded at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Yingling, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, City Point, Sec. D. Div. 1, grave 78. Veteran.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E.

COMPANY E was enlisted at Camp Markle, which was situated on the farm of General Markle, about three miles from West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. Some tents had been procured by Captain M. M. Dick, and the company remained there until their ranks were full, their enlistment dating from August 25, 1861. They were partially uniformed while at Camp Markle. On the 3d of September they marched to West Newton, where a large crowd had assembled to witness their departure, and, before leaving, the company was presented with a beautiful flag, and each member with a beautiful needle-case and handsomely bound Bible by the ladies of West Newton. They left West Newton that evening, and arrived in Pittsburgh, where they went into Camp Wilkins, and were mustered into the United States service, September 4th, by Captain H. B. Hays, Sixth United States Cavalry. The company numbering one hundred and six men, five had to be sent home, as the complement for a company was one hundred and one. This caused some dissatisfaction, as all were anxious to go. The company left Camp Wilkins September 9th, and arrived in Washington on the 11th, where they joined Colonel Leasure's "Roundhead" Regiment, which then lay at Kalorama Heights. Here they drew Harper's Ferry muskets and clothing.

Some difficulty arising between Colonel Leasure and Captain Dick, the latter withdrew his company from Colonel Leasure's regiment, September 20, 1862, and joined Colonel McKnight's, which was also encamped at Kalorama. Captain Dick being promoted to major, Captain Greenawalt assumed command. On that officer being promoted to major, the

command devolved upon Captain Markle, when, upon his resignation, Captain D. C. Crawford assumed the command, and was mustered out with the company at the expiration of their term of service.

It was decided, when the company re-enlisted, December 20, 1863, that the flag which had been presented to them at Camp Markle in 1861, and which had been carefully preserved, should be retained in the company, and that the last veteran of the company discharged should have it. Lieutenant J. M. Shoaf, at the request of the company, took charge of the flag. When the time came for them to be mustered out, he called the veterans together, and stated that it was necessary that some disposition be made of the flag, as there were fifteen veterans of the company still in the service, eleven of whom were present. The members present took the flag, but the next day returned it to Lieutenant Shoaf's quarters, with the following statement in writing, the paper having been prepared by Rev. J. C. Truesdale, chaplain of the regiment, and signed by the veteran members of the company :

"CAMP OF THE 105TH REGIMENT PA. VET. VOLS., }
 July 9, 1865. }

"We, the undersigned members of Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, do hereby agree that James M. Shoaf, first lieutenant, and George F. Demick, second lieutenant of this company, shall take charge of, and retain in their possession, the flag presented to the company at the time of its organization, by the ladies of Sewickly, Pa. When this flag was presented to the company it numbered one hundred and two men ; but now, after four years in camp, on the march, and battle-field, only thirteen of the original number are here to claim the flag. To our two lieutenants, who have shared the toil and peril with us from the first, who have been ever brave in danger and faithful in the discharge of duty, we now, on the eve of retiring to our homes, give this loved and cherished banner in their keeping.

(Signed),

LEWIS G. DOM,	JAMES B. HURST,
W. R. CHRISTY,	JOHN P. MILLER,
JOSHUA FULMER,	D. H. GOLD,
THOMAS PERKINS,	W. J. CRISE."

During the entire term of service there were on the rolls of the company one hundred and ninety-three men; of these forty-nine were drafted men and substitutes. They lost twenty-six men killed and died.

This company not being originally raised for the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, and coming from a locality remote from the other companies, all of which were originally intended for this regiment, it necessarily has a history of its own before it entered the One Hundred and Fifth.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Mungo M. Dick.....	Capt.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Major, Sept. 20, 1861.
J. W. Greenawalt.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut to Capt., Sept. 20, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Promoted to Major, Nov. 29, 1862.
Cassius C. Markle.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from 2d to 1st Lieut., Sept. 20, 1861; to Capt., Nov. 29, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Discharged by Special Order, Sept. 3, 1864.
David C. Crawford.....	"	Aug. 19, '61	3	Promoted from 2d Lieut. Co. D, 63d P. V., Sept. 4, 1864. Discharged with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Alberti J. Shipley.....	1st Lt.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Sept. 20, 1861; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 29, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Discharged by Special Order, Dec. 19, 1863.
James M. Shoaf.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to 1st Sergt., Oct. 1, 1863; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
George C. Patterson	2d Lt.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Sept. 20, 1861; to 2d Lieut., Nov. 29, 1862. Commissioned 1st Lieut., June 10, 1864. Not mustered. Discharged by Special Order, Sept. 22, 1864.
George E. Dennick.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1862; to Sergt., Oct. 7, 1863; to 2d Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Lewis G. Dom.....	1st Sgt.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Joseph H. Gray.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 29, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
William R. Christie	Sergt.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Joshua Fulmer.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 1, 1861; to Sergt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robt. F. Bankert.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John Shaner.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Feb. 17, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John Barr.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
William A. McLain.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Apr. 1, 1862. Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Robt. D. Brown.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 20, 1861; to Sergt., Oct. 16, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 20, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Ralph H. Dawson...	Sergt.	Feb. 12, '62	3	Promoted to Sergt., Nov. 26, 1864. Discharged Feb. 17, 1865. Expiration of term.
Joseph Fritchman...	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., June 1, 1862. Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Josiah Geiger	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Aug. 1, 1862. Discharged Oct. 7, for wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
John M. Hays.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., June 1, 1862. Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Jas. H. Taylor.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Corp., Jan. 1, 1863. Prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to Mar. 11, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.
Wm. H. Newlon.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. K, Feb. 5, 1862.
Mathias Bankert.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Co. H, Apr. 1, 1862.
Thomas Perkins.....	Corp.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jas. B. Hurst.....	" "	Mar. 17, '62	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John W. Rike.....	" "	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Joseph Schrack.....	" "	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Feb. 17, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Peter Eriner.....	" "	July 28, '64	3	Substitute. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
William Snyder.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Adam Tomer.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 6, 1864. Absent, wounded, at muster out. Veteran.
John M. Dinsmore...	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 6, 1864. Absent, wounded, at muster out. Veteran.
Amzi Parks.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Veteran.
James I. Campbell...	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 23, 1862.
John McM. Larimer	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863.
George Weddle.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1862. Discharged on expiration of term, Sept. 4, 1864.
Armor, Judson.....	Private.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 25, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Armstrong, J. A.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 4, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Burkett, Emanuel...	" "	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Binder, Wm. J.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Byerly, Wm.....	" "	Mar. 17, '62	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Bits, Henry P.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Beaumont, John.....	" "	Feb. 26, '64	3	Died June 6, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.
Bateman, Jas. A....	" "	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Burchfield, Robt. R.	" "	Sept. 8, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Bowers, Henry.....	" "	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Elethren, George.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 23, 1862.
Baughman, Henry....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 9, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Brant, Clark L.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 16, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Brewer, Jacob.....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 8, for wounds received at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E— (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Boyd, Jas. F.....	Private.	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 12, 1865.
Bottomly, Jas. E.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 20, 1861.
Burkhart, Sam'l.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Byerly, Jas. G.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
Crise, Wm. J.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Coffin, Thomas.....	"	Oct. 12, '62	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Clark, Jas. K.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Substitute.
Campbell, James.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Campbell, A. McK.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died July 8, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Creighton, A. M.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Coley, David M.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged May 15, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Cochenour, Wm.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Cunningham, Hugh.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged. Date unknown.
Dean, Patrick.....	"	Jan. 3, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Dierkes, August.....	"	July 26, '64	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Deitle, John.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Dougherty, Wm.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Captured. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, 1864. Veteran.
Dady, Wilfred L.....	"	Sept. 8, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1864.
Delancy, Dan'l J.....	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1864.
Douglass, Chas. C.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Dunbar, Francis.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Dennick, Wm. B.....	"	Feb. 26, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 20, 1863.
Eisel, Rhinehart.....	"	July 11, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Elliott, John D.....	"	Nov. 10, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Jan. 9, 1862.
Frazier, John W.....	"	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Fox, Chas. W.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Flaig, Thomas.....	"	Jan. 16, '64	3	Substitute. Killed at Fort Davis, Petersburg, Va., Nov. 19, 1864. Buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Div. C, Sec. D, grave 88.
Felger, Jno. G.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Fritchman, Wm. P.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Fultz, Geo. R.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 16, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Fleming, Jas. Y.....	"	Feb. 24, '62	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged Feb. 27, 1865. Expiration of term.
Finlay, James.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
Gould, David H.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Guhl, Winnebold.....	"	July 6, '64	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Godfrey, Wm. H.....	"	Sept. 12, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Griffith, Peter.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Gregory, Wm.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died Feb. 9, 1863.
Greenawalt, R. G.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 9, 1862.
Greer, Wm. S.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 30, 1865.
Garries, Geo. A.....	"	Sept. 12, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded in action, May 12, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown.
Hurst, J. Rodgers.....	"	Apr. 5, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hought, Jas. C.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died June 2, 1862.
Heist, John.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Captured and died at Richmond, Va. Date unknown.
Henry, Robert.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Missing in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. Veteran.
Higgins, Chas.....	"	Sept. 12, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Hodgeson, Thos.....	Private.	Mar. 1, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 13, 1862.
Hurst, Alex	"	Mar. 22, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 9, 1862.
Hare, Robert.....	"	Dec. 6, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged Dec. 6, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hager, Francis.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Hudspath, John.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown.
Irwin, John.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Mar. 26, 1862. Buried at Hampton. Grave 12, row 6.
Johnston, George.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted May 28, 1865.
Johnston, Jos. S.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kreps, Christian.....	"	Feb. 6, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kelly, Thomas.....	"	Jan. 18, '63	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kissinger, Henry A.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kenly, Thos. A.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Keck, Fred'k.....	"	July 27, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Drafted.
Keck, Francis.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Kelly, Michael.....	"	Aug. 6, '61	3	Missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Veteran.
Keck, Francis.....	"	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Missing in action, Dec. 7, 1864.
Kelly, Wm. M.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 11, 1862.
Kunkle, Elias.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kuhn, Archy A.....	"	Nov. 10, '61	3	Discharged July 3, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Kreps, William.....	"	Apr. 26, '62	3	Discharged Apr. 25, 1865. Expiration of term.
Kratt, Nicholas.....	"	Aug. 2, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged by G. O., June 22, 1865.
Kettering, Daniel.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Signal Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
Kincaid, Jas. M.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865. Vet.
Lauf, Julius.....	"	June 26, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lacy, Harrison H.....	"	Jan. 4, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, wounded, at muster out. Veteran.
Long, William.....	"	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Luchuck, Placidus.....	"	Feb. 17, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Long, Charles.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, Aug. 5, 1865.
Layton, Job.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Leasure, John.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 7, 1862.
Lightner, Chas. W.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 6, 1862.
Lowers, Moses.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Lawson, Wm. H.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt. Co. K, Jan. 1, 1862.
Miller, John P.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Moore, John C.....	"	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Meck, Frederick.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Myer, William.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Metter, George.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Miller, Frederick.....	"	June 21, '64	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Milo T.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Millenden, John J.....	"	Mar. 18, '62	3	Died at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 27, 1862.
Miller, Arnold J.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Deserted May 8, 1864.
Means, Geo. M.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 31, 1862.
Means, Alex. C.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 23, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 21, 1862.
Mysick, Frederick.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 20, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Mysick, Michael.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 9, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Mews, James.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 16, 1862.
Mooney, Francis.....	"	Nov. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Disch. Feb. 20, 1865, to date from Nov. 9, 1864. Expiration of term.
Markle, Joseph.....	"	Feb. 26, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Prisoner from Sept. 9, 1864, to Apr., 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Veteran.
McClintock, Alex.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Vet.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY E — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
McMath, Alex. C....	Private.	Nov. 10, '61	3	Died June 17, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Buried at New Haven, Conn.
McGrew, Jacob.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died June 12, 1862.
McGrew, Geo. S.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
McCaulley, Isaac G.	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 25, 1862.
McCune, Jno. W.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 1, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
McMunn, Robt.....	" ..	Nov. 10, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 5, 1862.
McCauly, Jas. M.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Tr. to 1st Regt. U. S. Cavalry, June 11, 1863.
Null, William.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Deserted Jan. 30, 1862. Returned Nov. 27, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 6, 1865.
Nish, Andrew.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 26, for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Brescott, William....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died at City Point, Va., June 25, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Pinkerton, Joseph....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 7, 1862.
Palmer, David C....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 17, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
Rufenocht, Eman'l....	" ..	Aug. 15, '64	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Reid, Wm. T.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 25, 1863.
Smotter, Peter.....	" ..	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Shannon, Benjamin.	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Deserted Dec. 1, 1862. Returned. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Smith, Wm. H.....	" ..	Mar. 2, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sedor, Henry.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shaffer, Theodore....	" ..	Mar. 23, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
South, William.....	" ..	Mar. 31, '64	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Short, Jno. C.....	" ..	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 16, 1864. Discharged Oct. 21, 1865.
Steiner, Joseph.....	" ..	Aug. 20, '62	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Schrank, Christ'r P.	" ..	Aug. 3, '64	3	Drafted. Missing in action, Dec. 7, 1864.
Shaner, Jos. H.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 29, 1864.
Steward, Benj.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 11, 1863.
Shedy, Joseph.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 22, 1865.
Seanor, Harrison.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Tomlinson, Harvey....	" ..	Mar. 2, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Tobin, Cornelius.....	" ..	Mar. 17, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Thompson, Wm. W.	" ..	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 5, 1864. Burial record, Dec. 6, 1864.
Turley, Robert.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 12, 1862.
Wahl, Lazarus.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wentzell, Aaron.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Werner, John.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Woodward, Thos. J.	" ..	Feb. 24, '62	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Walter, David F.....	" ..	Sept. 3, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 5, 1865.
Wyand, Henry.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Discharged by G. O., July 13, 1865.
Weimer, David F.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. D. at Richmond, Va., June 25, 1862.
Williard, Albert G....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Died Jan. 8, 1863.
Weaver, Henry G.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 26, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
White, Samuel.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 25, 1862.
Warren, Benj. S.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 25, for wounds received at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
Willets, Martin L....	" ..	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 30, 1865.
Woodward, Jno. H.	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted to Principal Musician, Oct. 1, 1861.
Williard, Albert.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
Wilson, John M.....	" ..	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 29, 1863.
Wallace, John.....	" ..	Mar. 18, '62	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
Zuber, Henry.....	" ..	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F.

COMPANY F was recruited chiefly in the counties of Indiana and Clearfield, with a few men from Venango and Jefferson, and was composed of as good material as ever mustered in defence of freedom. The company went into service under the leadership of the gallant Captain Robert Kirk of Indiana county, and, losing him in the fiery holocaust at Chancellorsville, they were subsequently commanded by Captain John Daugherty, who led them gallantly into the different hard-fought battles in which the regiment participated, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, October 7, 1864, when the command devolved upon Captain William Kimple, who led them into all the subsequent engagements unflinchingly, until their final muster out of service. Company F, during its term of service, numbered in all one hundred and ninety-one men, sixty-four of whom were drafted men and substitutes. The loss of the company was one officer killed, and thirty-three enlisted men killed and died.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Robert Kirk.....	Capt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
John Daugherty.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Sergt., Jan. 2, 1862; to 2d Lieut., Sept. 29, 1862; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 26, 1862; to Capt., Aug. 19, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1864. Expiration of term.
William Kimple.....	" "	Sept. 17, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Jan. 2, 1862; to 1st Sergt., Sept. 29, 1862; to 2d Lieut., Jan. 1, 1863; to Capt., Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James B. Geggie.....	1st Lt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned Oct. 24, 1862.
Henry P. McKillip....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1863; to Sergt., July 1, 1863; to 1st Sergt., Apr. 1, 1864; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
David Ratcliff.....	2d Lt.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Resigned Dec. 2, 1861.
Ezra B. Baird.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Jan. 2, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned Oct. 24, 1862.
Ogg Niel.....	" "	Feb. 19, '62	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1863; to Sergt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Dec. 17, 1864; to 2d Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
William T. Stewart.	1st Sgt.	Sept. 17, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 27, 1863; to Sergt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jacob L. Smith.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt., Jan. 1, 1863. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Lewis Findley.....	Sergt.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., July 1, 1864; to Sergt., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Wm. W. Hazelett....	" "	Sept. 17, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Dec. 17, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John M. Brewer.....	" "	Feb. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Dec. 17, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Samuel H. Pounds....	" "	Feb. 17, '62	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 17, 1864; to Sergt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robert Doty.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Sept. 9, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery, Sec. E, grave 9.
John W. Smith.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1863; to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1864. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Veteran.
Samuel Adamson.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died May 20, 1863, of wounds received in action. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
John Hendricks.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 25, 1864. Expiration of term.
Elijah Pantall.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 14, 1864.
Jonathan Brindle....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, June 18, 1864.
Luke Loomis, Jr....	Corp.	July 8, '64	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., Dec. 17, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Andrew Douglass....	" "	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., Dec. 17, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Joshua Pearce.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Joseph Taylor.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John N. Means.....	" "	Feb. 28, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Chas. B. Gill.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864. Absent, wounded, at muster out. Veteran.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Wm. A. Hazlett.....	Corp.	Sept. 17, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., June 9, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John W. Lynn.....	" ..	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 24, 1865.
Lewis D. Ensinger.	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1862. Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Ira F. Mott.....	" ..	Sept. 3, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 28, 1863. Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Veteran.
Geo. R. Hall.....	" ..	Sept. 17, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 12, 1864. Veteran.
Geo. W. McFadden.	" ..	Aug. 28, '61	3	Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864 to Mar. 2, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865. Vet.
Thomas Neil.....	" ..	Oct. 19, '61	3	Disch. on Surg's certificate, Mar 4, 1865. Vet.
Irwin R. Nicodemus	" ..	May 7, '62	3	Discharged May 19, 1864. Expiration of term.
James Randolph.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 30, 1863.
Geo. W. Randolph.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 25, 1862, for wounds received in action.
John N. Vanhorn.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 6, 1863.
Peter Wheelan.....	" ..	Nov. 2, '61	3	Discharged Nov. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Geo. W. Campbell.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 25, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Anthony, Wm. H. H.	Private.	Sept. 17, '61	3	Missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Veteran.
Ayers, Jonathan.....	" ..	Feb. 25, '64	3	Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Anthony, Jas. D.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 14, 1862.
Anderson, Thos. S.	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 6, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Aul, James.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1864.
Brillhart, Wm W.....	" ..	Feb. 10, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bryant, John W.....	" ..	Aug. 2, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bush, John H.....	" ..	Feb. 28, '64	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Bee, Jacob L.....	" ..	Feb. 11, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Brooks, John W.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 25, 1863.
Berry, Chas.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 18, 1863.
Buher, James.....	" ..	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to Mar. 13, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 29, 1865.
Crock, James.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Crawford, James.....	" ..	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 23, 1865.
Caw, John.....	" ..	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 27, 1865.
Cochrane, Samuel.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted June 30, 1863. Returned. Discharged May 25, 1865, to date from expiration of term.
Cupler, John.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Chambers, Wm. A.....	" ..	Apr. 30, '62	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 1, 1863.
Cupler, Perry C.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Dolan, Michael.....	" ..	Mar. 18, '65	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Dixon, Wm. W.....	" ..	Feb. 14, '64	3	Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Depp, Peter.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Depp, Henry H.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Died at New Haven, Conn., July 6, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Dalton, Peter.....	" ..	Mar. 18, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Dailey, Thomas.....	" ..	Mar. 10, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 29, 1865.
Delany, Patrick.....	" ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 15, 1865.
Depp, Philip B.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 12, 1861.
Drum, John P.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 1, 1863.
Dunn, James.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged July 23, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Doty, Jonathan.....	" ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. Expiration of term.
Edwards, Samuel.....	" ..	Sept. 17, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 12, 1861.
Ellis, Chauncey A.....	" ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864. Expiration of term.
Flemming, John M.....	" ..	Sept. 17, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Foltz, Alfred.....	" ..	Mar. 5, '61	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Fitzgerald, Wm.....	Private.	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 4, 1865.
Fry, Samuel.....	.. " ..	Oct. 26, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 2, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Fulmer, John F.....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Fulmer, Sam. D.....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 24, 1864, for wounds received in action.
Gleason, Stephen....	.. " ..	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gossor, George.....	.. " ..	Mar. 3, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gallagher, James....	.. " ..	Mar. 13, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Graham, Joseph.....	.. " ..	Feb. 23, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gallagher, Anth. A.	.. " ..	July 15, '64	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Guiles, Thomas S....	.. " ..	Mar. 15, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 23, 1865.
Girts, Henry A. L....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '62	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Oct. 4, 1863. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 29, 1865.
Himes, Jonathan ...	.. " ..	Sept. 3, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hendricks, Wm. S....	.. " ..	Sept. 17, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hendricks, Isaac....	.. " ..	Feb. 28, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hill, Joseph.....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Hemstreet, Alonzo..	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Hoover, Geo. W.....	.. " ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, June 4, 1862, of wounds received in action.
Hall, Benj. B.....	.. " ..	Feb. 29, '64	3	Captured. Died at Andersonville, Ga., July 17, 1864. Grave 3474.
Hare, John.....	.. " ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 27, 1865.
Hopkins, James.....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '62	3	Deserted Oct. 18, 1863.
Hombs, Thomas....	.. " ..	Jan. 30, '64	3	Deserted May 6, 1864.
Hollowell, H. H.....	.. " ..	Oct. 26, '61	3	Deserted Oct., 1863.
Hugas, Simon D....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 14, 1862.
Hollowell, John C....	.. " ..	Oct. 26, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 1, 1862.
Hauck, Thos. M....	.. " ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 24, 1862.
Hogan, Edward.....	.. " ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 11, 1865.
Hollowell, Geo. W..	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 13, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Hannah, Samuel....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Transferred to 1st Reg. U.S. Cav., Jan. 17, 1863.
Hoover, George K....	.. " ..	Oct. 26, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Oct. 1, 1863.
Jewell, John D.....	.. " ..	Sept. 3, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jones, Jackson.....	.. " ..	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Johnson, Daniel....	.. " ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Johnson, Jas. A....	.. " ..	June 9, '64	3	Substitute. Killed near Weldon Railroad, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
Jewert, Robert J....	.. " ..	Feb. 17, '62	3	Died at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Veteran.
Jenkins, James.....	.. " ..	July 27, '64	3	Drafted. Missing in action at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Knauer, Amos S....	.. " ..	Mar. 11, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kelty, Harrison.....	.. " ..	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted June 25, 1863. Returned Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Klehfer, Chas.....	.. " ..	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Jan. 28, 1862.
Kelly, John.....	.. " ..	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
Kelly, John.....	.. " ..	June 27, '64	3	Capt'd. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864.
Kurtz, Jacob.....	.. " ..	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
Kennan, Thomas....	.. " ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 29, 1865.
Laughry, Robt. S....	.. " ..	Feb. 24, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lust, Levi S.....	.. " ..	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lutcher, Nicholas..	.. " ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lyle, Charles.....	.. " ..	Jan. 29, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Buried in Wilderness Burial Grounds, grave 214, Sec. C, Div. A.
Myer, John.....	.. " ..	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mingus, Edward....	.. " ..	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted. Returned June 29, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Moyer, Geo. R.....	.. " ..	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mattis, Garret P....	.. " ..	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Morgan, Peter.....	Private.	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
Mann, Wm.....	"	Jan. 16, '63	3	Killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865.
Mitchell, Scott	"	June 4, '64	3	Substitute. Died Nov. 6, 1864.
Martin, Wm. C.....	"	Sept. 17, '61	3	Died Jan. 6, 1865. Veteran.
Maynard, Geo. W.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Missing in act'n at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Moore, George.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 20, 1865.
Miller, John.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 29, 1863.
Minish, James A.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
McCarty, James.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, wounded, at muster out.
McMannes, Robt.....	"	Oct. 26, '61	3	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862.
McDonnell, Mich'l.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 27, 1865.
McFadden, Thos.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 1, 1865.
McKean, John.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 11, 1863.
McGee, Samuel A.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Niel, Wm. T.....	"	May 7, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 6, 1862.
Orr, Thomas.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
O'Brian, William.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 4, 1865.
O'Donnell, Matt.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 1, 1865.
O'Niel, Chas. W.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted June 24, 1865.
O'Brian, James.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 10, 1862, for wounds received in action.
O'Brickle, Thos.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Parry, Charles.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
Porter, David R.....	"	Jan. 11, '64	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1865.
Pounds, James R.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Piper, Jackson.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 11, 1862.
Reitz, Adam.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ratzel, Enos.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Redky, Amos.....	"	Mar. 24, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Reel, Jacob.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Riley, John.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 5, 1865.
Rourke, Peter.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Robinson, Irwin.....	"	Feb. 15, '64	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 20, 1865.
Shaffer, James W.....	"	Mar. 19, '62	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Smith, Isaac.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shields, George.....	"	Sept. 8, '62	3	Deserted June 30, 1863. Returned Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Schmidt, John.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sellers, Asher A.....	"	Feb. 24, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Servier, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out. Veteran.
Simpson, David.....	"	Feb. 14, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 27, 1865.
Smouse, Charles.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Simpson, David L.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Stevenson, Samuel.....	"	July 1, '64	3	Substitute. Captured. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 27, 1864.
Stern, Lewis.....	"	June 13, '64	3	Substitute. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Smith, James S.....	"	Feb. 28, '64	3	Substitute. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Sullivan, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 5, 1865.
Smith, Andrew J.....	"	Sept. 8, '62	3	Deserted Oct., 1863.
Shaffer, Henry.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 15, 1862.
Spencer, Peter C.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 31, 1862.
Stewart, John.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 30, 1863.
Simpson, David C.....	"	Feb. 14, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Tallman, Daniel.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted May 10, 1862.
Thomas, Sterling M.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Deserted Apr. 1, 1862.
Vanoligan, Peter.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Vorcee, John.....	"	Mar. 10, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 2, 1865.
Walker, Samuel W.....	"	Feb. 18, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wray, Isaac.....	"	Feb. 18, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wilson, Newton.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
White, Moses.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY F— (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Wolf, Conrad.....	Private.	Mar. 15, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wimmer, Henry.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Williams, John.....	" "	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Wilson, Wm. H.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wheeler, Albert C.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862.
Williard, David.....	" "	Sept. 3, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Williamson, John P.....	" "	Oct. 26, '61	3	Captured. Died 1862.
White, Joseph.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Captured. Died. Date unknown.
Wagner, Ferdinand.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 1, 1865.
Williams, David K.....	" "	Oct. 26, '62	3	Transferred to Co. F. 18th Reg. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 20, 1865.
Young, George W.....	" "	Oct. 26, '61	3	Died at New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1862.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G.

COMPANY G was recruited in Jefferson county, principally from the south-western townships, and on the day of their departure for the front rendezvoused at Ringgold, where a large crowd had assembled to witness their departure. Speeches were made, and the greatest interest taken. The farmers provided wagons and took them to Kittanning, Pa., then the nearest point at which they could take the cars. This company was composed principally of the sturdy, honest, German yeomen of Jefferson county, and made a good record in the field. They were taken into the service by Captain John A. Freas, who resigned in December, 1861. He was succeeded by Captain J. M. Steck, who led them gallantly amid all their dangers until compelled to resign on account of disability. Then Captain John H. Woodward commanded them until his term of service expired in 1864, when the command devolved upon Captain Jacob H. Freas, who shared all their subsequent dangers and was finally mustered out with them. Company G was in every engagement in which the regiment participated except the battle of Fair Oaks, they being detailed to guard a bridge, and were not relieved in time to join their regiment in that battle. The company had enrolled, during its entire term of service, one hundred and eighty-seven men, of whom seventy-three were drafted men and substitutes. They lost, killed and died, thirty-two enlisted men.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
John A. Freas.....	Capt.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Resigned Dec. 14, 1861.
John M. Steck.....	" "	Feb. 20, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 12, 1863.
John H. Woodward....	" "	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Adj. to 1st Lt., Nov. 27, 1862; to Capt., Mar. 28, 1863. Discharged Oct. 8, 1864. Expiration of term.
Jacob H. Freas.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt., Dec. 20, 1863; to 1st Lt., Nov. 26, 1864; to Capt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Charles B. Coon.....	1st Lt.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Resigned Apr. 15, 1862.
Benj. M. Stauffer....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from Q.-M. Sergt. Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Harvey McAninch....	2d Lt.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Commissioned 1st Lieut., Aug. 1, 1862. Not mustered. Disch. Oct. 6, 1862, for wounds.
E. H. McAninch....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt., Dec. 15, 1861; to 2d Lieut., Sept. 1, 1862. Commissioned 1st Lieut., Sept. 7, 1864; Capt., Oct. 12, 1864. Not mustered. Discharged Dec. 18, 1864. Expiration of term.
Edward P. Shaw.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 12, 1864; to Sergt., July 18, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Nov. 27, 1864; to 2d Lieut., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Peter Slagle.....	1st Sgt.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jackson Hetrick.....	Sergt.	Oct. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., July 18, 1864; to Sergt., Nov. 27, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jacob Swab.....	" "	Oct. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 12, 1864; to Sergt., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Philip H. Freas.....	" "	Oct. 28, '61	3	Discharged. Date unknown. Re-enlisted Mar. 28, 1864. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; to Sergt., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
George W. Taylor....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 2, 1864; to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet. Transferred from 63d P. V.
G. W. Hawthorne....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Adam Himes.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died July, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
James W. Walker....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Died June 4, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, D. C.
Henry Crooks.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 17, 1863.
Andrew J. Monks....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, and at Petersburg, June 16, 1864. Commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 1, 1865. Not mustered. Transferred to 6th Regt. V. R. C., Dec., 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865. Vet.
John Startzel.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Wounded in action. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown. Veteran.
David Keller.....	Corp.	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 12, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hiram J. Millison....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 12, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
William H. Lucas....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 12, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John H. Fike.....	" "	Feb. 1, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wilson M. Stills....	" "	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Albert E. Kearns....	" "	July 27, '64	2	Substitute. Promoted to Corp., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Daniel Parsons.....	Corp.	Oct. 25, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William H. Smith.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
James F. Millen.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Wounded and captured at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862. Died at Richmond, July 16, 1862.
William Aikens.....	"	Feb. 9, '62	3	Died June 6, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
George Saucerman.....	"	Sept. 5, '61	3	Died July 15. Burial record, May 30, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington. Vet.
John A. Swartz.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, 1862.
David C. Swineford.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Nov. 15, 1861. Buried at Alexandria, Va.
William F. Green.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Deserted June 24, 1865. Veteran.
Isaac Hughes.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 12, 1864.
Ambarger, Peter.....	Private.	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Bartley, Cornelius.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 17, 1865.
Blystone, George.....	"	Jan. 18, '64	3	Absent at muster out. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Bishop, Charles T.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 19, 1865.
Bacon, Charles S.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 3, 1865.
Barnett, Samuel D.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 26, 1864. Expiration of term.
Baughman, Robert.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Brink, Perry.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 19, 1864.
Beer, George.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	2	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 28, 1863.
Blose, Daniel.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Bechtel, Morgan S.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Discharged by G. O., May 29, 1865.
Cunningham, N.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Conrad, John.....	"	June 30, '64	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Campbell, Jacob.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died July 8, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va. Buried in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Cobb, William.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1863.
Clark, Francis.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 24, 1865.
Chrillman, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 21, 1865.
Coon, Harrison M.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Q.-M. Sergt., Oct. 26, 1861.
Coon, John.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Com.-Sergt., Jan. 7, 1865. Vet.
Dugan, William.....	"	July 29, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dunkerly, John.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Dull, John.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 13, 1865.
Davidson, Robert.....	"	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Deserted Oct. 24, 1864.
Davis, Edward.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 18, 1865.
Dibler, Jacob.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 27, 1863.
Driskaed, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Doverspike, John.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 13, 1863.
Eller, William.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Eshelman, Franklin.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Egan, Martin.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Absent at muster out.
Eisenhart, Emanuel.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 26, 1864. Disch. Feb. 7, 1865, to date from Nov. 30, 1864.
Eller, Louis.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Flannagan, James.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Fike, Adam.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Wounded in action. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 15, 1864.
Freedline, Jacob.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown. Discharged by Gen. Order, Aug. 7, 1865. Veteran.
Garner, Silas M.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Grathuhall, John L.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Geist, George W.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Geist, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Yorktown, Va., Apr. 24, 1862. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Sec. B, grave 310.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G—(Continued).

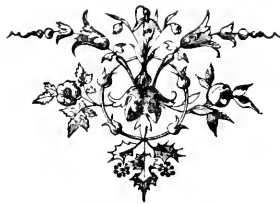
NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Hughes, John.....	Private.	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hull, Benj. W.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hinterleiter, I. N.....	" "	Oct. 8, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hawthorne, Wm. E.....	" "	Feb. 15, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hartman, William.....	" "	Feb. 10, '64	3	Died Aug. 29, 1864, of wounds received in action. Buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Harp, David.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 24, 1862. Burial record, July 28, 1862, of wounds received in action. Buried at Fortress Monroe, Va.
Hawthorne, Fra's F.....	" "	Feb. 15, '64	3	Died June 12, 1864, of wounds rec'd in action.
Harp, Jacob.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 24, 1862. Buried in U. S. Gen. Hospital Cemetery.
Hawthorne, Jos. K.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1863.
Harwick, John.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hadden, Wm. A.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 13, 1863.
Harshberger, Jacob.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 27, 1863.
Henderson, Sam'l.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Haines, Wm. A.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hausbeck, Alfred.....	" "	Sept. 9, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 15, 1865, for wounds, with loss of leg, received in action. Veteran.
Hess, Francis.....	" "	July 30, '64	3	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Haugh, David.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 15, 1863.
Hilliard, Jacob.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 22, 1863.
Hettrick, Frank P.....	" "	Sept. 16, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Jones, Thomas.....	" "	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Jenkins, William.....	" "	Feb. 1, '64	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 19, 1864. Burial record, Apr. 27, 1864. Buried in Mil. Asy. Cemetery.
Keetmer, John S.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kennedy, Martin.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keller, Michael.....	" "	Oct. 20, '61	3	Captured at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864. Grave 7503 or 7553.
Kane, William D.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Keller, Elijah.....	" "	Mar. 20, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 28, 1863.
Kinsel, George W.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 25, 1864. Expiration of term.
Keel, Henry H.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 11, 1862.
King, Timothy A.....	" "	Mar. 28, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 22, 1865.
Lamernett, Jacob.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Leasure, Sylvius.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lutz, Joseph.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 3, 1865.
Lovitt, Durand.....	" "	June 22, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted July 23, 1864.
Miller, George W.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Maihack, Christ'r.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Murphy, Patrick.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mallery, Joseph.....	" "	June 29, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Miller, Emanuel.....	" "	Mar. 17, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 30, 1865.
Milliron, Henry N.....	" "	Mar. 31, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Miles, Samuel.....	" "	July 27, '64	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 3, 1865.
Myer, William.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 20, 1865.
Means, William.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 10, 1862.
McCann, Peter.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McGlaughlin, A. H.....	" "	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Paroled pris. Absent at muster out.
McCarthy, Dennis.....	" "	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 20, 1865.
McKenna, John.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 20, 1865.
McBride, Patrick.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Noland, John.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 19, 1865.
Nece, Jacob.....	" "	Aug. 28, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Orr, James.....	" "	July 14, '64	3	Died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 14, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cem., Covington, Sec. C. grave 88.
Orts, William D.....	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 11, 1862.
Porter, Noah W.....	" "	Dec. 29, '63	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.

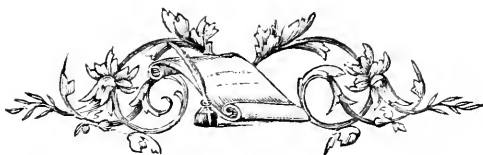
MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G— (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Plyler, Joseph.....	Private.	Sept. 5, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Parsons, Richard J.	"	June 21, '64	3	Drafted. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Powers, Cornelius.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 3, 1865.
Plyler, William.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Patterson, Robert	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 10, 1862.
Peters, Anthony.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Quarter, Martin	"	Mar. 30, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 3, 1865.
Quigley, John.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 3, 1865.
Kitchey, John.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Richards, John.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Richards, Daniel.....	"	Apr. 14, '64	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
Reitz, Isaac.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Reed, Joseph.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Burial record. Died June 21, 1864. Buried at City Point. Veteran.
Robinson, James.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 3, 1865.
Rowan, Harvey.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Raybuck, Henry.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Raybuck, Adam.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr., 1863.
Rollman, Franklin.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Rhoades, John D.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Transferred to Co. A, 6th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps. Date unknown. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 12, 1865.
Stewart, Caleb E.....	"	Sept. 16, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Smith, John P.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Schell, James S.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Schell, James W.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shaffer, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stauffer, John.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Souder, Henry.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Strawcutter, Mich'l.....	"	Mar. 31, '65	3	Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Shank, Henry.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Scanlan, John.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Shrauger, Philip.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Snyder, John.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Shoafstal, Conrad.....	"	Nov. 13, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Snapp, Peter.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 14, 1862.
Shrauger, Gerret B.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July, 1863.
Slagle, William.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 12, 1863.
Snowden, David.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged June 5, 1865, to date Sept. 17, 1864. Expiration of term.
Smith, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 13, 1863.
Smith, John.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 23, 1863.
Sprankle, Nath'l P.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Sprankle, Fred'k B.....	"	Aug. 28, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Expiration of term.
Shaffer, Martin V.....	"	Mar. 28, '64	3	Discharged June 17, 1864, for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Shaffer, James L.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 28, 1863.
Templin, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Thomas, David J.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Thomas, Wm.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Timblin, Andrew J.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 14, 1862.
Talbert, Elisha.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 29, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY G— (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Umbrite, Charles....	Private.	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Umberhorn, Adam....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Undercoffer, Dan'l....	"	Oct. 21, '61	3	Deserted Sept., 1862.
Vaughan, Patrick....	"	June 29, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Wilson, Robert.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Williams, John.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Watson, Thos. M....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died July, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Wilson, James.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted June 23, 1865.
Wiley, Alexander....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Wallace, James.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Warner, Chas. D....	"	Sept. 8, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 23, 1865.
Yost, Henry.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Young, Watson.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Feb. 11, 1862.
Young, Edward W....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 15, 1861.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H.

COMPANY H was recruited from the townships of Winslow, Washington, and Snyder, in Jefferson county, Pa., and was composed of young men — the very flower of that part of the county — and no better or braver men ever marched under the banner of freedom. When they left Camp Wilkins, where they were mustered into service, the company only mustered sixty-seven men; but each day brought recruits, and when mustered for their first pay, their ranks were filled with the required number. Captain A. H. Tracy, of Rockdale, Jefferson county, who had assisted largely in recruiting the company, and who took them into the service, resigned March 6, 1862, and was succeeded by Captain John C. Conser, who proved a noble leader, until he fell "with his face to the foe," when the command devolved upon Captain Tilton J. Reynolds, who shared all their dangers thenceforward until they were finally mustered out of service with the regiment. The company had enrolled, during the entire term of service, two hundred and thirteen men; of these sixty-two were substitutes and drafted men. They lost two officers killed, and thirty-seven enlisted men killed and died.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Artemus H. Tracy.....	Capt.	Sept. 9, '61	3	Resigned Mar. 6, 1862.
John C. Conser.....	"	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 2d Lieut. to Capt., Apr. 20, 1863. Com. Maj., May 6, 1864. Not mustered. Captured at Bristow Station, Va., 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2; at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863, and at Petersburg, June 18, 1864. Killed at Boynton Plank-road, Oct. 27, 1864.
Tilton Reynolds.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt.-Maj., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Orlando Gray.....	1st Lt.	Aug. 29, '61	3	Promoted to Adj., Sept. 15, 1861.
Thos. K. Hastings.....	"	Sept. 25, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. K., Nov. 1, 1861. Transferred to Signal Corps, Dec. 27, 1861.
Geo. Van Vliet.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt.-Maj., July 11, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 24, 1863.
Samuel Jones.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1863; to 1st Lieut., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Geo. W. Crossly.....	2d Lt.	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Josiah E. Miller.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1863; to Sergt., Sept. 1, 1863; to 2d Lieut., Dec. 2, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Michael Kemp.....	1st Sgt.	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted from Sergt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Matthias Bankert.....	"	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Jan. 11, 1863.
George Sharp.....	Sergt.	Aug. 29, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jas. McBride.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1865. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James Sample.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1864; to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran. Transferred from 63d P. V.
Adam Miller.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., Nov. 25, 1864; to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1865. Must. out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Geo. D. Mosier.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 4, 1862.
E. L. Evans.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 12, 1863.
Benj. L. Johnston.....	"	Mar. 25, '62	3	Promoted to Corp., Aug. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Nov. 25, 1864. Discharged Mar. 25, 1865. Expiration of term.
Matthew Miller.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 12, 1864. Vet.
Joseph F. Green.....	"	Aug. 29, '61	3	Captured at Boynton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Died. Date unknown. Veteran.
James Millen.....	"	Aug. 29, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
Forbes Kilgore.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died June 18, of wounds received at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Irvin R. Long.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died Feb. 21, 1862. Buried at Brookville, Pa.
Stewart W. Fulton.....	Corp.	Oct. 15, '61	3	Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Promoted to Corp., Dec. 1, 1863. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James Penfield.....	"	Feb. 16, '64	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sam. G. Moorhead.....	"	Sept. 5, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
John Huck.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Jon'th McCordy.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Tr. from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Henry Grant.....	Corp.	Mar. 9, '63	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Philip Sutton.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., June 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Andrew S. Fry.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Promoted to Corp., June 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Joseph Loll.....	"	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 6, 1865. Veteran.
James Truby.....	"	Aug. 15, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
John K. Moore.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 7, 1863.
Philip N. Tapper.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 8, 1862.
Samuel Preston.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 1, 1862.
E. S. Holloway.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Jan. 20, 1863.
John Newhouse.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865. Veteran.
John Neil.....	"	Aug. 29, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
John St. Clair.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Deserted Nov., 1862.
Atwell, Jesse N.....	Private.	Apr. 19, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ament, John F.....	"	July 15, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Annstach, Daniel.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 8, 1862.
Alexander, Robt. E.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 26, 1865.
Alderman, Andrew.....	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Died of wounds received at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Allen, Amos.....	"	July 16, '64	3	Drafted. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1864.
Bangerstock, Con.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bailey, James.....	"	Mar. 6, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bleakney, John.....	"	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Boyington, Lewis.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov., 1862.
Burris, Hamilton F.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 3, 1863.
Briggs, Stephen S.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 20, 1865. Veteran.
Buchanan, John.....	"	Oct. 22, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 22, 1864. Expiration of term.
Bruce, Robert.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Britton, George.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 14, 1863.
Blystone, William.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Died at City Point, Va., June 20, 1864.
Bockington, Jos.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.
Bomhowell, J. G.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.
Curtain, James.....	"	Sept. 5, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cole, Jesse.....	"	Feb. 19, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Crossman, John.....	"	Aug. 2, '64	1	Substitute. Transferred to Co. G, 10th Regt., V. R. C., Jan. 26, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 28, 1865.
Cox, Peter.....	"	Nov. 5, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 7, 1862.
Conn, Joseph L.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Cinton, Chas. H.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 5, 1862.
Clark, George A.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Carl, Daniel G.....	"	Feb. 18, '62	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 15, 1864. Buried at Frostburg, Va., Sec. A, grave 32.
Conn, Hugh.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 14, 1861. Buried at Alexandria, grave 1140.
Clinton, John.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Cahill, James.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.
Cassidy, John.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Delp, James O.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Dunlap, Wm. I.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Dickey, Jacob.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 23, 1862.
Daily, Ebenezer.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 4, 1863.
Dewoody, Sam. C.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Vet.
Demberger, John.....	"	Aug. 4, '61	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Veteran.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H— (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Foust, John.....	Private.	Mar. 31, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Ferguson, Michael..	" "	Mar. 28, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Filson, David R. G. ...	" "	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Foust, Jacob.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 13, 1863.
Feverly, Robert.....	" "	Oct. 24, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 24, 1864. Expiration of term.
Fleming, Robert.....	" "	Dec. 13, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 7, 1865.
Farren, William H. ...	" "	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 29, 1863.
Foust, William.....	" "	Mar. 31, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Gilchrist, Arch.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gilchrist, John.....	" "	Jan. 28, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Gillnet, Casper	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 1, 1862.
Groves, Harvey.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 26, 1863.
Green, William.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Gibbons, James.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865.
Goble, Alexander.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 9, 1865. Veteran.
Groves, John L.	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Hatfield, Edward.....	" "	July 13, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Houden, John P.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hoffman, Cornelius. ...	" "	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Harding, Geo. W.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 28, 1861.
Hutchinson, Thos.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 4, 1864. Expiration of term.
Heckman, Wm. J.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Haymaker, Benj. F. ...	" "	Mar. 24, '62	3	Discharged Mar. 24, 1865. Expiration of term.
Harbenger, James....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Missing in action at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Veteran.
Howlett, George.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Hartzell, George P....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Wounded and captured at Boynton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 28, 1865.
Henderson, Wm. J. ...	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died on board U. S. transport, Aug. 9, 1862. Buried at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sec. F, grave 2.
Hoak, Andrew.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Deserted Nov., 1862.
Hickman, Mich'l G. ...	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Ishman, Moses.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 7, 1862.
Jones, Archie.....	" "	Nov. 21, '63	3	Died Apr. 20, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Jack, Samuel.....	" "	July 17, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 2, 1865.
Johnston, J. P.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Captured Sept. 19, 1863. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept 20, 1864.
Johnston, Wm.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.
Jones, A. R.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Klink, William.....	" "	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kuster, William.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Knight, John.....	" "	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kettering, John.....	" "	Feb. 18, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kanto, George.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keck, Geo. W.....	" "	Nov. 5, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 18, 1863.
Kirker, Sampson.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kerp, William.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kesner, Thomas.....	" "	Aug. 25, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865.
Kirker, John.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died May 10, 1863.
Kelly, James.....	" "	Mar. 22, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted July 3, 1865.
Lewis, Edward.....	" "	Aug. 29, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
London, James R.....	" "	Feb. 25, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lookins, Franklin....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Luke, George W.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged by Special Order, Oct. 5, 1863.
Linscy, Henry L.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 25, 1863.
Lawler, John.....	" "	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Deserted July 6, 1865.
Linney, John.....	" "	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.

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MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Monigan, James.....	Private.	Mar. 22, '65	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Markle, James.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Died Oct. 5, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Montgomery, Geo.....	"	Feb. 6, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Moore, David B.....	"	Nov. 5, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 8, 1862.
Mattock, W. S.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 18, 1862.
Moore, Henry C.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Disch. on Surg's certificate, date unknown.
Mulkins, James.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 18, 1863.
Moore, James.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 30, 1863.
Menser, William.....	"	Feb. 25, '62	3	Disch. Feb. 25, 1865. Expiration of term.
Munger, Nelson.....	"	Feb. 16, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 5, 1865.
Millen, Jos. F.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Transferred to U. S. Cav., Jan. 11, 1863.
Miller, Michael.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Captured at Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864. Died. Date unknown.
Morrison, Robert.....	"	Aug. 29, '61	3	Killed at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Buried at Fredericksburg, Va., grave 311, block 4. Veteran.
Mulkins, Wm.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Died May 7, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Buried at Fredericksburg, Va., Sec. C, grave 315.
McGeary, James.....	"	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McMumm, Thos.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McCutchen, Jas.....	"	July 15, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McIntosh, Angus.....	"	Aug. 3, '64	3	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 12, 1865.
McBride, Patrick.....	"	Aug. 4, '64	3	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
McDonald, John.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Died at Beverly, N. J., Oct. 27, 1864.
McAdams, R., Sr.....	"	Feb. 1, '64	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Discharged by Gen. Order, Aug. 7, 1865.
McKibbon, David.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 23, 1865.
McKean, John.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 2, 1865, to date. Expiration of term.
McKean, Wm.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 19, 1862.
McGhee, James.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864. Expiration of term.
McLaughlin, W. H.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 6, 1862.
McGovern, Owen.....	"	July 25, '64	3	Substitute. Wounded and captured at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1864.
McClellan, Wm.....	"	Nov. 5, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1862.
McClure, Noble.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Deserted Nov., 1862.
Nelson, John.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Nagle, Edward.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 1, 1865.
Osborn, John.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 26, 1864.
O'Brian, Richard.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 27, 1865.
Pearsons, Ingall.....	"	July 21, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Rickard, Geo. G.....	"	Aug. 29, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Russell, Wm.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Rensinger, Edwin.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Rhoads, Wash.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Reynolds, Albert.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Rager, Robert.....	"	Aug. 30, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Rea, Gilbert P.....	"	Aug. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Nov. 2, 1862.
Rea, Thos. W.....	"	Mar. 24, '62	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.
Rutter, Joseph.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Reed, James H.....	"	Feb. 22, '62	3	Died May 18, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, at Arlington. Veteran.
Rea, John W.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Died Mar. 17, 1863.
Roxbury, Wm. G.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Died June 29, 1865.
Rogan, James.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Sullivan, Michael.....	"	July 7, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shick, George.....	"	Feb. 16, '64	3	Prisoner from June 5, 1864, to Apr. 29, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 16, 1865.
Shuttleworth, Theo.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Schermerhorn, M.....	Private.	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Solliday, John.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shade, James.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Snyder, Theodore.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stoph, Harrison C.....	"	Sept. 2, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shall, James A.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Scarborough, James.....	"	July 14, '64	3	Drafted. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Smith, Wm. C.....	"	Feb. 2, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Sharp, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 22, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 10, 1862.
Smith, Oliver.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 25, 1863.
Sibley, Ami.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Sparks, H. H.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 20, 1863.
Spur, Robert.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June, 1863.
Smith, Andrew S.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Stephenson, Henry.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Sprague, Hiram P.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Sharp, Peter.....	"	Mar. 24, '62	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Smith, Wm.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Deserted Nov., 1862.
Smith, Wm.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 20, 1865.
Tighe, Michael.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Tedley, Joseph.....	"	Nov. 5, '61	3	Died Aug. 26, 1862. Buried at Hampton, Va., Sec. B, grave 37.
Tory, Anthony.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Disch. on Surg's certificate, May 31, 1865. Vet.
Thomas, John.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Vanderpool, Mont'g.....	"	July 13, '64	3	Drafted. Deserted July 27, 1864.
Whiteman, Wm. S.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Vet.
Winklebunch, Geo.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Died at Fort Wood, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1862. Buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Walch, George.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 26, 1862.
Warhock, Geo. W.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 7, 1863.
Walch, William.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Wensel, Peter B.....	"	Sept. 12, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 1, 1864. Expiration of term.
Wensel, Adam.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 12, 1865.
Wilson, Dexter F.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 7, 1863.
Yount, George.....	"	June 13, '64	3	Drafted. Killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Young, Edward W.....	"	Feb. 19, '64	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 5, 1864. Grave 2731.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I.

COMPANY I was recruited in Brookville, Pa., and the townships adjacent thereto, and was composed of a stalwart, noble body of men. Captain S. J. Marlin, who was mainly instrumental in recruiting the company, resigning in 1862, the command devolved upon Captain James Hamilton, who proved a gallant leader until he yielded up his life in the storm of battle. Then Captain Oliver C. Redic commanded the company until promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Captain Henry Galbraith succeeded him, and shared their fortunes until they were finally mustered out, and returned home with what remained of the company after four years of battle, danger, and death. During its term of service, Company I had enrolled two hundred and two men, fifty-nine of whom were drafted men and substitutes. Two officers of the company were killed, and forty-five enlisted men killed and died—a larger number than that of any other company in the regiment.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Silas J. Marlin.....	Capt.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Discharged Mar. 10, 1862.
James Hamilton.....	" "	Apr. 26, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. F, 38th Regt. P. V., Mar. 18, 1862. Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Ohver C. Redic.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864. Promoted to 1st Sergt., July 11, 1862; to 1st Lt., Mar. 4, 1864; to Capt., July 18, 1864; to Lt.-Col., May 15, 1865. Veteran.
Henry Galbraith.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt.; to 1st Sergt., Apr. 1, 1864; to 1st Lt., Sept. 22, 1864; to Capt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Isaac N. Tuller.....	1st Lt.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Discharged May 13, 1862.
John H. West.....	" "	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Dec. 26, 1864; to 1st Lt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Hugh Brady.....	2d Lt.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 28, 1862.
John L. Gilbert.....	" "	July 25, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. Co. E, 62d Regt. P. V., Feb. 25, 1862. Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Rob't I. Boyington.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt.-Maj., Feb. 6, 1863. Commissioned 1st Lt., June 7, 1863. Not mustered. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Discharged by S. O., Nov. 10, 1863.
J. H. Kennedy.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1864; to 2d Lt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John McGiffin.....	1st Sgt.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1862; to 1st Sergt., Dec. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
George Van Vliet.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt.-Maj., June 5, 1862.
John Douglass.....	Sergt.	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Dec. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Thos. C. Douglass.....	" "	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1865; to Sergt., June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
John R. D. Say.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Dec. 26, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
James L. Paul.....	" "	Aug. 1, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, Aug. 24, 1864. Vet.
Benj. Pollyard.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 24, 1862.
James C. Quinter.....	" "	Dec. 10, '63	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 20, 1864. Veteran.
Isaiah E. Davis.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., May 15, 1862. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864. Veteran.
Joseph Kinnier.....	" "	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Feb. 4, 1862; to Sergt., July 1, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Matthias Manner.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Apr. 1, 1864. Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Veteran.
James Nicholson.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Died Dec. 27, 1861.
Henry Shaffer.....	Corp.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Dan'l A. Freedline.....	" "	Dec. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Thomas Moore.....	" "	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., May 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Frederick Trapp.....	" "	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1863. Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
David Criswell.....	" "	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864. Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to Mar. 9, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 12, 1865. Vet.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Andrew Edinger.....	Corp.	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 21, 1865. Veteran.
James G. Gilson.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Henry Rhoads.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 21, 1865. Veteran.
James Moorhead....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Killed at Seven Pines, Va., June 25, 1862.
Stephen Sartwell....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 5, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Henry K. Mitchell....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Died Sept. 23, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Veteran.
William Toye.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 1, 1864. Died May 14, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Buried at Fredericksburg, Va., Sec. C, grave 422.
John W. Manners....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Apr. 10, 1862. Died Aug. 2, 1862. Buried at Hampton, Va., Sec. A, grave 42.
Alexander, Samuel.	Private.	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Albright, John.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Aker, Frank.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Adrova, Peter.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Allen, Isaac.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1863.
Allen, Ethan.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 9, 1863.
Armstrong, Wm.....	"	June 12, '64	3	Missing in action at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Ames, John.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 5, 1865.
Brown, Daniel A....	"	Feb. 13, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Black, Edwin.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Beers, Wallace.....	"	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Barnett, George.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bossinger, Stephen..	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Burnworth, John....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 8, 1865.
Bradley, Peter.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865. Absent at muster out.
Bump, Jesse.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 22, 1862.
Blosser, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 13, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Boyer, George.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 7, 1862.
Brisco, James H....	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 7, 1865.
Bennett, Stephen....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865.
Bennett, James R....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Burgess, John.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Burford, Wm.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Apr. 27, 1862. Buried at Hampton, Va., Sec. B, grave 7.
Brown, Emery E....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Deserted Feb. 6, 1863.
Byers, Warren.....	"	June 8, '64	3	Drafted. Deserted Mar. 29, 1865.
Barry, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 11, 1865.
Campbell, Andrew....	"	Feb. 10, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cochran, Matt. L....	"	Dec. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Corrigan, Daniel....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Cunningham, Ed....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Campbell, Wm.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 31, 1865. Veteran.
Crawford, Wm. A....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 15, 1863.
Chapman, Simeon....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 28, 1862.
Christie, Wm.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 20, 1863.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Carbaugh, Nath'l.....	Private.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 11, 1862.
Cannon, Matthew.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 20, 1865.
Cowan, William.....	"	Apr. 10, '64	3	Discharged Feb. 1, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Chapman, William.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Courtney, William.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Christie, Geo. W.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Died Mar. 28, 1862, of wounds received accidentally at Camp Jameson, Va.
Curry, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted May 23, 1865.
Davis, Hanson A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 1, 1863.
Douglass, Aaron.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 26, 1863, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Davis, Samuel C.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Discharged June 13, 1865, for wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Doyle, James.....	"	Jan. 15, '64	3	Not on muster out roll.
Eldel, Augustus R.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Elinidge, Anthony.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Edwards, Jacob.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 9, 1862.
Evans, Thomas H.....	"	Aug. 3, '64	1	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 2, 1865.
Ferguson, James.....	"	May 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fessenden, E. M.....	"	June 10, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fichls, Alonzo.....	"	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Frederick, David.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Foehl, Frederick.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Fye, Peter.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 14, 1862.
Graham, Oliver.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Gilbert, Wm. P.....	"	Jan. 3, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Gustans, Jacob.....	"	Mar. 8, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Gouker, William.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Garibaldi, Frank.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 4, 1865.
Gallagher, Chas. H.....	"	July 15, '64	3	Drafted. Captured. Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25, 1865.
Gray, Wm. H.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Discharged Oct. 23, 1864. Expiration of term.
Graham, George.....	"	Feb. 14, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 22, 1865.
Gallagher, David J.....	"	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged Feb. 20, 1865, for wounds received in action, Oct. 2, 1864.
Henry, Christian.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hearing, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hawthorne, Jas. F.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Howard, George.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Absent on furlough at muster out.
Hunter, Abram A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 1, 1863.
Houser, Samuel S.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864. Expiration of term.
Hogue, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, May 17, 1862. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1862.
Hawthorne, Wm. E.....	"	Dec. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 4, 1862.
Harman, Solomon.....	"	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged July 3, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Hickey, James.....	"	June 7, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged by G. O., May 26, 1865.
Hawthorne, David.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, July 15, 1862.
Hillman, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
Horn, Joel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
Hopkins, Geo. C.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Transferred to U. S. Army, Jan. 27, 1863.
Holly, Michael.....	"	Mar. 9, '64	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Hoover, James R.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Hettrick, George W.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862.
Hawthorne, Hen. J.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862.
Hunter, Samuel A.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Hogue, Harrison.....	Private.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died in U. S. Gen. Hospital. Date unknown.
Hartman, Henry.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Irwin, Silas	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Seven Pines, Va., June 25, 1862.
Ickes, Harry.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Deserted. Date unknown.
Jones, Isaac H.....	"	July 10, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Johnson, John R.....	"	Mar. 31, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Jolly, Thomas.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged. Date unknown.
Kline, David.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kennedy, Henry.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864. Expiration of term.
Knight, Levi.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died July 29, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Koch, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died May 19, 1863.
Leffel, John W.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Lotz, John.....	"	July 13, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865. Absent at muster out.
Lerch, Benj. F.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died May 14, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Ledos, Charles.....	"	Jan. 16, '64	3	Not on muster-out roll
Moorhead, John C.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Millen, Robt. C.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Mehoffey, Wm. A.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Matson, David R.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862.
Montgomery, R. S.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Burial record. Died Dec. 23, 1862. Buried in Mil. Asylum Cem., D. C.
Miller, Wm.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Died Aug. 27, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 6, 1864. Buried in U. S. Gen. Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Mock, Jacob J.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Died Nov. 13, 1862. Buried in Mil. Asy. Cemetery, D. C.
Millen, Wm. A.....	"	Apr. 19, '64	3	Died Nov. 7, 1864. Buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., Division A, Sec. C, grave 302.
Mitchell, Josiah R.....	"	July 11, '64	3	Drafted. Died Nov. 14, 1864. Burial record, Oct. 12, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Miller, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Died June 2, 1865.
Mikle, John A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Missing in act'n at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Moore, Jacob.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 31, 1863.
Manners, Wm. H.....	"	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 26, 1862.
Miller, Edward L.....	"	Feb. 13, '64	3	Not on muster-out roll.
McMunn, Joseph.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McAfee, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
McLaughlin, Eli C.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, July 6, 1865.
McLellan, Nath. H.....	"	Sept. 9, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Absent, sick, at muster out.
McDonald, Wm.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Nov. 18, 1862. Buried in Mil. Asy. Cemetery, D. C.
McDonald, Alex.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 18, 1863.
Nickle, John A.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Not on muster-out roll.
O'Donnell, Wm.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Orris, William C.....	"	Sept. 3, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
O'Niel, James.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died May 15, 1862.
Prouns, Eli.....	"	July 23, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Royer, John.....	"	Feb. 19, '64	3	Absent, sick, at muster out.
Rennony, Angolas S.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted July 3, 1865.
Roberts, Samuel.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Ritchen, Philip.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Redic, James A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Sept. 5, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY I—(Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Rose, Chapman.....	Private.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 26, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Roll, Eli.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864. Expiration of term.
Ronke, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 14, 1865.
Robertson, Wm.....	"	Jan. 12, '64	3	Not on muster-out roll.
Smith, John S.....	"	Feb. 1, '62	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Stroup, James.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Snowden, Jacob.....	"	Apr. 9, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shaw, George W.....	"	June 9, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sprecher, Philip.....	"	Mar. 19, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Siverley, Riley.....	"	Sept. 1, '61	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Swentzell, Fred'k L.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Absent, sick, at muster out. Veteran.
Sanders, James.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 25, 1865.
Shirts, Enos.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Killed at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864. Veteran.
Smith, Henry.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Jan. 24, 1862.
Spencer, John O.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Sept. 30, 1862.
Straup, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Oct. 12, 1862.
Shirley, Henry.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Captured. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 23, 1864. Grave 6,595.
Stumpff, Joseph.....	"	Feb. 13, '64	3	Captured. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864. Grave 8,103.
Sherry, Henry.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Captured at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 22, 1864. Missing in action. Date unknown.
Shields, James W.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 30, 1863.
Sherman, John J.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 5, 1862.
Steel, Hugh M.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 21, 1865. Vet.
Shaffer, James K.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 16, 1864.
Shultz, George J.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
Thomas, George.....	"	Oct. 5, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Thompson, Levi.....	"	July 15, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Thompson, Matthi's.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Toye, Henry.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Apr. 20, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Tingley, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Aug. 19, 1862, for wounds received in action.
Trich, Alexander E.....	"	Oct. 6, '61	3	Deserted. Returned. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by G. O., May 24, 1865.
Vandevort, Wm.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 30, 1862.
Watson, Archibald.....	"	Dec. 30, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Wary, James.....	"	Feb. 11, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Withneck, Michael.....	"	Feb. 13, '64	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Woodward, Thos.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died Sept. 30, 1862.
Yount, Henry.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Yount, Isaac.....	"	Sept. 5, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Killed at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 2, 1864.
Zimmerman, W. J.....	"	Jan. 3, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Zinn, Christian.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.





MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K.

COMPANY K was recruited in Indiana county, Pa., and no better soldiers ever "fought for the flag" than they proved to be. The company was raised mainly by Captain Henry Altman, who, too far advanced in years to bear the toils of a soldier's career, resigned in January, 1862, being succeeded by Captain Albert C. Thompson, who gallantly commanded them until the battle of Bull Run, where he received wounds unfitting him for further service. Captain Samuel McHenry then took command, but at Gettysburg he too was disabled by a rebel ball, when the command devolved upon Captain James Miller, who was soon promoted to major, Captain Milton Adair taking his place and retaining the command until the final muster out. The company had enrolled, during its entire term of service, one hundred and ninety four men, of which sixty-three were drafted men and substitutes; and lost thirty enlisted men killed and died.



MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Henry Altman.....	Capt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Resigned Dec. 1, 1861. Recommissioned 1st Lieut., Dec. 1, 1861. Resigned Jan. 15, 1862.
Albert C. Thompson ...	" ...	Sept. 9, '61	3	Promoted from 2d Lieut., Co. B, Dec. 1, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Discharged Jan. 10, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Sam. McHenry, Jr. ...	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt., Nov. 1, 1861; to 2d Lieut., Oct. 7, 1862; to Capt., Mar. 26, 1863. Discharged Nov. 10, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
James Miller.....	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Wounded at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863. Promoted from Sergt. to 1st Sergt.; to 1st Lieut., Mar. 4, 1864; to Capt., July 14, 1864; to Major, Jan. 14, 1865. Veteran.
Milton W. Adair.....	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 16, 1861; to Sergt., Mar. 1, 1863; to 1st Sergt., Mar. 1, 1864; to 1st Lt., Sept. 20, 1864; to Capt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John G. Wilson.....	1st Lt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Resigned Dec. 1, 1861. Recommissioned 2d Lieut., Dec. 1, 1861. Resigned Jan. 15, 1862.
Wm. H. Lawson.....	" ...	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from private Co. E to 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, 1862; to 2d Lieut., Feb. 5, 1862; to 1st Lieut., June 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 4, 1863.
John M. Bruce.....	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. to Sergt., Nov. 1, 1861; to 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st Lieut., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Wm. W. Newlon.....	" ...	Sept. 4, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. Co. E, Feb. 5, 1862. Resigned May 8, 1862.
Daniel S. Drum.....	2d Lt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Resigned Nov. 22, 1861.
John Gold.....	1st Sgt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., May 15, 1865; commissioned 2d Lieut., Apr. 25, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Vincent A. Keiflin... ..	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died July 14, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Buried in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem., York, Pa., grave 1.
Robt. Stanford.....	" ...	Dec. 25, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged Dec. 24, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864. Veteran.
Thos. K. Hastings... ..	" ...	Sept. 25, '61	3	Promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. H., Nov. 1, 1861.
John McGaughey....	Sergt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Sergt., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John M. Smith.....	" ...	Sept. 4, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp.; to Sergt., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John H. Lefevre.....	" ...	Jan. 1, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robert Orr.....	" ...	Sept. 1, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Sergt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Robt. T. Pattison... ..	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
John T. Swisher.....	" ...	Dec. 28, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Vet.
George G. Reed.....	" ...	Dec. 31, '61	3	Died Aug. 2, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Veteran.
James H. May.....	Sergt.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 19, 1863.
John N. Johnston...	Corp.	Dec. 28, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 5, 1862. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John Shivler.....	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Oct. 1, 1864. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Daniel Shomber.....	" ...	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Daniel J. Haas.....	" ...	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K—(Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Russel Weller.....	Corp.	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Jas. M. Torrence....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Promoted to Corp., Mar. 15, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
John M. Bair.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Corp., June 1, 1865. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Calvin S. Adair.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wm. G. Brindle.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Reuben Hood.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 26, 1862.
Frank Rafter.....	"	Dec. 23, '63	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Veteran.
Martin L. Smith.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 14, 1863.
Ivester H. Dean.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Promoted to Sergt.-Major, Nov. 24, 1864. Veteran.
Wm. S. McClain.....	Mus.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Disch. on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , Sept. 16, 1862.
John A. Templeton....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1862.
Allen Thomas.....	Private.	Mar. 17, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Anthony Darius.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Anderson, John.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 4, 1865.
Anderson, Geo. A.....	"	Aug. 28, '63	3/4	Discharged Sept. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Anderson, Joseph.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 8, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Bilger, Christ.....	"	Mar. 27, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Barlow, Charles.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Eall, William.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	1	Sub. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Bouch, Geo. M.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Buzzard, James.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Berce, Elijah.....	"	Feb. 22, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Bissell, Philip P.....	"	July 19, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Buckwalter, Reub.....	"	Oct. 28, '63	3/4	Died Mar. 29, 1864. Burial record Mar. 20, 1864. Buried in Nat. Cem., Culpepper, C. H., Va., Block 1, Sec. A, Row 12, grave 414.
Baker, John.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Missing in act'n at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Boug ss, Alfred.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Borton, James.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Berce, Reuben.....	"	Feb. 29, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Deserted Jan. 1, 1865. Veteran.
Burk, Peter.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Bruner, Samuel.....	"	Aug. 28, '63	3/4	Disch. Dec. 25, 1864. Expiration of term.
Beatty, Robert S.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 26, 1862.
Beatty, Robert R.....	"	July 14, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 31, 1865.
Burke, James.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 12, 1865.
Bothel, John C.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
Christman, H. J.....	"	Feb. 27, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Coxens, Joseph.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Killed at Boydton Plank-road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Veteran.
Craven, Hugh C.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Camp Jameson, Va., Jan. 22, 1862.
Courson, David.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Savage Station, Va., July 6, 1862.
Carney, James.....	"	Aug. 10, '61	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Veteran.
Clark, John.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Collins, John.....	"	June 16, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted Aug. 17, 1864.
Collins, Chas. J.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Carmon, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 23, 1865.
Calkins, Luther L.....	"	July 7, '63	3	Drafted. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 29, 1865.
Chambers, Zach.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , Feb. 10, 1862.
Clark, Alpheas B.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Jan. 12, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Cannon, James M....	Private.	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 22, 1864. Expiration of term.
Cameron, Alex.....	"	Sept. 7, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Davis, Martin.....	"	Feb. 8, '64	3	Died May 18, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.
Doland, Patrick.....	"	Mar. 22, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Mar. 30, 1865.
Decmer, James K....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 17, 1862.
Designa, Frank J....	"	Aug. 27, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged Mar. 21, 1865, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va.
Fryer, Jacob.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Felgar, Samuel.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.
Frampton, Jas. D....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Yorktown, Va., Apr. 22, 1862. Buried in National Cemetery, Sec. B, grave 281.
Fitzgerald, Wm.....	"	Mar. 2, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted May 10, 1865.
Faith, David T.....	"	Mar. 18, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 14, 1862.
Faith, Michael.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Mar. 19, 1862.
Fuller, Johnston.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865. Veteran.
Goodman, Zach.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Grumpman, Chas....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Giles, Wm. H. H....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Grimes, Frank.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died May 21, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Glass, Emanuel.....	"	Aug. 28, '63	3/4	Died May 13, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.
Gustle, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 3, 1865.
Gough, Patrick.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 5, 1865.
Ginter, Joel A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate Feb. 6, 1863.
Giles, Caleb S.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Deserted. Returned. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 12, 1865. Veteran.
Hoffman, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Heckman, John.....	"	Feb. 25, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Heckard, Joseph....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Hudspath, Thos....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Died June 21, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Hardgrove, James..	"	Mar. 21, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
Henry, John.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 26, 1865.
Hayes, Samuel T....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 9, 1862.
Henry, Isaiah.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Hush, Joseph C....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Hines, Isaiah M....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 31, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug., 1862.
Heasley, Casper....	"	Aug. 21, '64	3	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 24, 1865.
Harper, William....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Hall, James.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 1, 1863.
Henry, William....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865. Vet.
Irwin, Henry.....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Irwin, John.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Jenkins, Thomas....	"	Feb. 12, '64	3	Missing in act'n at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Kreier, Christian....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kautz, Adam.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keagg, John L.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Kelly, Thomas.....	"	Sept. 3, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Keck, Solomon.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Kuhns, John.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Kelly, John.....	"	Sept. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 8, 1862.
Klingenberger, Jos..	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 14, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K — (Continued).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Keiser, Jonathan....	Private.	Aug. 28, '63	$\frac{3}{4}$	Discharged Sept. 27, 1864. Expiration of term.
Kearns, Jesse W.....	"	Aug. 28, '63	$\frac{3}{4}$	Discharged Nov. 5, 1864. Expiration of term.
Lydick, Samuel A.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 30, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Mahorn, Cornelius.....	"	June 23, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Meister, Ernest.....	"	July 14, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Myers, Silas B.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Meckley, Sam. T.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Myers, George.....	"	July 11, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, Isaac W.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died July 13, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Mitch, Jacob G.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Died near Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 22, 1862.
Myer, John.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted July 1, 1865.
Miller, John.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Feb. 6, 1863.
Miller, Angus.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, May 29, 1865.
Mock, James.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
McCullough, David.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
McCarran, Daniel.....	"	Mar. 21, '65	1	Substitute. Absent, sick, at muster out.
McElwain, E. W.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died June 14, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
McGaughey, James.....	"	June 14, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted Aug. 17, 1864.
McClelland, Wm.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 7, 1865.
McElhose, James.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 14, 1862.
McAdoo, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 22, 1864. Expiration of term.
McHenry, Geo. W.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Nov. 23, 1864, to date. Expiration of term.
Neuffer, Frederick.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Neff, Andrew F.....	"	June 29, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Nitz, John C.....	"	Aug. 28, '63	$\frac{3}{4}$	Missing in action at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 19, 1864.
Nugent, James.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted June 18, 1865.
Needs, Matthias.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 3, 1862.
O'Neal, John.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted June 2, 1865.
Peace, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Post, William.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	3	Substitute. Disch. by Gen. Order, July 3, 1865.
Parr, Thomas.....	"	Mar. 20, '65	1	Substitute. Disch. by Gen. Order, June 14, 1865.
Peelor, James H.....	"	Oct. 25, '61	3	Discharged Sept. 17, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Pease, James.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 29, 1862.
Query, John.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Died near Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Reedy, Geo. H.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Discharged by Gen. Order, July 14, 1865.
Ramesburg, John H.....	"	July 16, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Refner, Anthony P.....	"	Aug. 1, '61	3	Prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 8, 1865. Vet.
Rutledge, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Apr. 30, 1863.
Rutledge, Thompson.....	"	Mar. 7, '62	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Sept. 25, 1862.
Rhoads, Samuel.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Oct. 22, 1862.
Smith, Henry W.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Starks, Melville G.....	"	Mar. 9, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shoebert, Adam.....	"	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Shadle, Casper.....	"	June 20, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sowers, Jacob.....	"	June 17, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Stiver, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865. Veteran.
Skeels, Elliott.....	"	Mar. 9, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Sylvis, Breneman.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Shields, James J.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died June 30, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Burial record, July 6, 1862. Buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Switzer, James S.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died at Yorktown, Va., Apr. 28, 1862.
Sutton, Michael.....	"	June 14, '64	3	Substitute. Deserted Nov. 21, 1864.
Smith, Peter.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 26, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY K — (Concluded).

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Smith, William.....	Private.	Mar. 16, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted June 7, 1865.
Smith, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Disch. by Gen. Order, June 20, 1865. Veteran.
Shields, Marshall.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Aug. 9, 1862.
Shoaf, Frederick.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Dec. 31, 1862.
Snyder, George J.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged Feb. 5, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Swanger, John.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 17, 1864.
Turney, James M.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Died June 15, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Templeton, Jesse J.....	"	Jan. 18, '62	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Mar. 26, 1862.
Taylor, James.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, June 8, 1863.
Uber, Peter.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Upler, Frank.....	"	Aug. 1, '64	3	Drafted. Deserted Aug. 2, 1864.
Weller, John D.....	"	Mar. 17, '65	1	Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
White, Geo. M.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Weller, John.....	"	Mar. 7, '64	3	Transferred from 63d P. V. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Walls, Alexander.....	"	July 18, '63	3	Drafted. Transferred from 63d P. V. Died July 1, 1864.
Welch, John.....	"	Mar. 15, '65	3	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
Welch, Patrick.....	"	Mar. 18, '65	1	Substitute. Deserted Apr. 2, 1865.
Wining, Henry.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's certificate, Jan. 29, 1863.
Warren, Joseph.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Discharged June 30, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Williams, Wm. C.....	"	Dec. 28, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1865.
Young, Joseph.....	"	Mar. 1, '65	1	Discharged by Gen. Order, July 23, 1865. Vet.
Young, Andrew G.....	"	Oct. 23, '61	3	Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.
Zettman, Philip.....	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Captured. Paroled. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1862. Substitute. Mustered out with Co., July 11, 1865.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term Years.	REMARKS.
Griffith, Franklin.....	Private.	Feb. 4, '63	3	Not accounted for.
Kerr, Theodore W.....	"	Feb. 6, '64	3	Not accounted for.
Ledlie, Joseph.....	"	Nov. 11, '61	3	Not accounted for.
Robbins, Joseph.....	"	Sept. 20, '64	1	Not accounted for.
Toland, Hugh.....	"	Mar. 23, '65	1	Sub. Discharged by Gen. Order, June 14, 1865.
Wier, John.....	"	Mar. 6, '62	3	Not accounted for.
Woodward, W. W.....	"	Mar. 22, '64	3	Not accounted for.



Casualties in the Regiment since its Organization, August 28, 1861.

. HEADQUARTERS 105TH PENNA. VET. VOLS., May 21, 1865.

DATE.	NAMES OF ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION HAS PARTICIPATED.	LOSSES IN ACTION.					
		KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	
		Com. Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Com. Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Com. Officers.	Enlisted Men.
April, 1862.....	Yorktown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 5, 1862.....	Williamsburg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 31 and June 1, 1862...	Fair Oaks.....	2	37	8	142	...	12
June 25, 1862.....	Orchards.....	...	2	...	5	...	...
June 30, 1862.....	Glendale.....	...	17	1	38	...	22
July 1, 1862.....	Malvern Hill.....	...	...	...	4	...	...
August 28, 1862.....	Bristow Station.....	...	...	1	5	2	77
August 29, 1862.....	Second Bull Run.....	1	12	4	39	...	3
September 1, 1862.....	Chantilly.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 13, 1862.....	Fredericksburg.....	...	3	1	8	...	1
May 2 and 3, 1863.....	Chancellorsville.....	3	80	3	61	...	8
July 2 and 3, 1863.....	Gettysburg.....	2	14	13	109	...	9
July 24, 1863.....	Wapping Heights.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
October 13, 1863.....	Auburn.....	...	1	2	3	...	1
November 7, 1863.....	Kelly's Ford.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
November 27, 1863.....	Payne's Farm.....	...	...	...	5	...	...
November 28, 1863.....	Mine Run.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
May 5, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	2	36	3	88	...	3
May 6, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	1	6	2	32	...	1
May 7, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 10 and 11, 1864.....	Po River.....	...	1	2	3	...	...
May 12-15, 1864.....	Spottsylvania.....	...	3	3	13	1	4
May 23-25, 1864.....	North Anna.....	...	1	1	7	...	...
June, 1864.....	Cold Harbor.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
June 16, 1864.....	Petersburg.....	...	4	3	10	...	...
June 17, 1864.....	Petersburg.....	...	1	...	2	...	...
June 18, 1864.....	Petersburg.....	...	3	2	8	...	...
June 20, 1864.....	Petersburg.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
June 22 to July 26, 1864.....	Petersburg.....	...	2	...	2	...	7
July 26-29, 1864.....	Deep Bottom.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
August 15 and 16, 1864.....	Deep Bottom.....	1	3	1	23	...	5
October 2, 1864.....	Poplar Grove Church.....	...	1	...	10	...	1
October 27, 1864.....	Boydton Plank-road.....	2	4	...	18	...	40
March 25, 1865.....	Before Petersburg.....	...	...	...	4	...	...
March 30, 1865.....	Before Petersburg.....	...	1	...	3	...	1
April 2, 1865.....	Before Petersburg.....	...	...	...	2	...	...
April 6, 1865.....	Near Farmville.....	...	1	...	15	...	...
April 9, 1865.....	Near Farmville.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....		14	162	50	664	3	196
Aggregate.....		1,089.					

This list of casualties only embraces those occurring in the different battles in which the regiment was engaged, and does not comprise those who afterwards died of wounds; while many who were marked "missing" were afterwards found to

have been killed. The entire loss, by battle and disease, was fourteen officers killed, and two hundred and ninety-five enlisted men killed and died of disease, making a death-roll of three hundred and nine. The aggregate number on the rolls during the entire four years, comprising the veterans transferred from the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and five hundred and eighty-eight drafted men and substitutes, was two thousand and forty. The majority of the drafted men and substitutes were put into the regiment in 1865. During the four years' service, the regiment took part in twenty-eight engagements.



Scott, Kate M.
History of the One Hundred and
Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania
volunteers.

E527.5 105th

Scott, K.

E527.5 105th

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