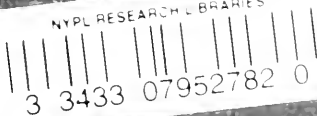


NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 07952782 0

IKG
(P.A.)

SYNER

2012

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.



A. G. Lewstin

HISTORY

OF THE

Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE ORGANIZATION;

AND OF THE DIFFERENT

COMPANIES, REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF

EXPEDITIONS, MARCHES, SKIRMISHES AND BATTLES;

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OFFICERS AND PERSONAL RECORDS OF EACH MAN
DURING HIS TERM OF SERVICE.

Compiled from Official Reports and other Documents.

BY J. R. SYPHER, ESQ.

LANCASTER, PA.:
PUBLISHED BY ELIAS BARR & CO.
1865. ✓

944049 A

SPOR. LL.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by

J. R. SYPHER,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Stereotyped by Theodore Brown, 605 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY,
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE EARNEST PATRIOT AND THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER,
THIS RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES,
AND ROLL OF HONOR
IS INSCRIBED
BY
THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Threats of Southern leaders—Secret preparation for war—Treachery of Buchanan's Cabinet—Conduct of Floyd—Shipment of arms and ammunition to the Southern States—Seizure of Government property by the rebels—Dispersion of the Navy—Secession of South Carolina—The Government in possession of the Conspirators—The inauguration of President Lincoln—Official declaration that force will be used to defend public property—The conspirators attack Fort Sumter—The effect in the South—The uprising of the North—The condition of the War Department—Response to the call for 75,000 troops—Washington threatened—Treachery of Virginians—Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard destroyed—Riot in Baltimore—The route to the Capital re-opened..... 24

CHAPTER II.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The People of Pennsylvania respond to threats of Secession—Governor Curtin pledges the power of the State—The Legislature resolves to sustain the Union—The War excitement in the State—Mayor Henry's Address to the People—Pennsylvania Troops at Washington in advance of all others—Response of the People to the President's Call for Troops in April, 1861—Camp Curtin established at Harrisburg—Action of Public Men—Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens advises an Army of a million of men—Governor Curtin convenes the Legislature—His Message—Recommends the organization of a Reserve Corps—Patriotism of the People—Soldiers' Aid Societies—Refreshment Saloons—Gen. Patterson's Call for Twenty-five Regiments—Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—George A. McCall appointed Major-General—Companies ordered into Camps of Instruction—Col. Mann at Easton—Captain McIntire at West Chester—Organization of First Regiment—Col. Roberts—John A. Wright, Chief of Ordnance, &c.—Organization of

the Kane Rifle Regiment—Col. Biddle—Organization of the Fifth Regiment—Campaign of Biddle's Brigade to Western Virginia—Skirmishes at New Creek and Piedmont—Forced March to Ridgeville—Return of Brigade to Harrisburg 44

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION.

Regiments organized in Camp Washington, Easton—Colonel Mann—Colonel Sickel—Colonel March—Organization of the Sixth regiment, Camp Curtin—Organization of the Seventh regiment, Camp Wayne—Regiments organized in Camp Wilkins—Colonel Hays—Regiments in Camp Wright—Colonel McCalmont—Colonel Gallagher—Twelfth regiment in Camp Curtin—Colonel Taggart—McDowell's advance—Battle of Bull Run—Call for the Reserve Corps—Marching of regiments—Passage through Baltimore—Arrival at Washington—Camp formed at Tenallytown—First regiment at Annapolis—Artillery regiment—Organization of the Fifteenth regiment, cavalry. 78

CHAPTER IV.

TENALLYTOWN—PIERPONT—DRANESVILLE.

Camp instructions—General intelligence of the men—Position of the Reserve Corps—Alarms—Picket firing—Desire to meet the enemy in battle—The enemy driven from Upton's Hill—Grand Review by President Lincoln and General McClellan—General McCall's order—Resignation of Captain McPherson—A negro informs General McCall of the approach of the enemy—Lieutenants Fisher and Wonderly detailed for duty in Signal Corps—Condition, strength and discipline of the Reserve Corps—The enemy reported to be advancing—Attack on pickets at Great Falls—Presentation of colors by Governor Curtin—Organization of brigades—Report on condition of the division—Colonel Magilton—Advance into Virginia—Order of march—Langley—McCall's division the right of the army—Disasters in other divisions—The Reserves always successful—Reconnoissance to Dranesville—Ball's Bluff—Colonel Taggart tried by Court Martial—Reconnoissance to Gunnell's farm—Cavalry reconnoissance to Dranesville—Battle of Dranesville—McCall's official report—Letter from Secretary Cameron—Governor Curtin goes to Camp Pierpont 107

CHAPTER V.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY EAST AND WEST.

The effect of the battle of Dranesville—Blockade of the Potomac—Resignation of General Scott—McClellan appointed General-in-Chief of the National army—Situation on the Potomac—Other Departments—Capture of Hatteras Inlet—Battle of Carnifex Ferry—Operations in Missouri—Change of Commanders in the West—Formidable preparations by Army and Navy—Capture of Port Royal—Burnside's expedition—Battle of Logan's Cross Roads—Capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—Battle of Pea Ridge—The Merrimac—Naval engagements in Hampton Roads—The Monitor—Repose of the Army of the Potomac—Spirit of the people—Mistaken policy—Army corps—President Lincoln's War Orders—The Army of the Potomac ordered to advance—Choice of route to Richmond—Evacuation of Manassas by the rebels—Advance of the Army of the Potomac—Embarkation for the Peninsula—Advance on Yorktown—Siege and Evacuation of Yorktown—Battle of Williamsburg—Advance to Chickahominy—Battle of Fair Oaks—Detachment of McDowell's Corps—March of the Reserves to Hunter's Mills—"Smoky Hollow"—March to Alexandria—Hard march and stormy night—Preparations for a new Campaign—The First Corps moves to Manassas—Scenes on the Bull Run battle-field—Paymaster and sutler in camp—Tricks of trade—Advance to Catlett's Station—Capture of Fredericksburg—Colonel Taggart's treatment of guerrillas—McDowell desires to advance from Fredericksburg—Promotion of Colonel Bayard and Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Jones—The First Corps ordered to march on Richmond—President Lincoln at Fredericksburg—McDowell's advance within eight miles of McClellan's army—The recall—Jackson's raid—McDowell's troops sent to the Shenandoah—Bayard's Cavalry and the Bucktail battalion pursuing Jackson—Harrisonburgh—Gallant conduct of Bucktails—Capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane and Captain Taylor—Battle of Cross Keys—Escape of Jackson 142

CHAPTER VI.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—MECHANICSVILLE—GAINES' MILL.

The Reserves in camp at Fredericksburg—Condition of brigades—General Reynolds military governor—General Ord, promotion,

his military services—McClellan calls for reinforcements—Destruction of bridges at Fredericksburg—McCall's division ordered to the Peninsula—Embarkation—Sailing to the White House—Disembarkation—March to Despatch station—Pursuit of enemy at Tunstall's station—Stuart's raid—Arrival of Third brigade—The Reserves save McClellan's line of communication—Concentration of the division at Despatch station—Strength of the division—March to new bridge—Spirit of the men—McCall and his troops assigned the post of honor—March to Mechanicsville—The appearance of the troops—Position on Beaver Dam creek—Occupation of Mechanicsville—Picket lines—Powerful armies face to face—Delay of the attack—The situation ; in Richmond ; in the armies—McClellan in doubt—Resolves to give battle—Position of the army—Advance of the left wing—Position of the right wing—Jackson's movement—Advance of the Rebel army—Battle of Mechanicsville—Night after the battle—Withdrawal to a new line—Position at Gaines' Mill—Battle of Gaines' Mill—Desperate fighting by regiments—Official reports—Results..... 187

CHAPTER VII.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—NEW MARKET CROSS ROADS.

Designs of the enemy—Trent's farm—Movement to Savage station—Army trains—The reserve artillery ; its value to the army ; intrusted to McCall's division—Arrival of McCall at Savage station—Interview with McClellan—Proposition to destroy the trains—The Hero of Mechanicsville prefers to fight—Spirit of the troops—Scenes at Savage station—Sorrowful partings—Rev. Junius Marks—Distress of the wounded—Battle of Allen's farm—Gallantry of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania regiment—Battle of Savage station—March to New Market road—A restless night—Battle of New Market cross roads—Treachery of a negro guide—The brunt of the attack sustained by the Reserves—The Third regiment begins the battle—Charge of the Seventh—Confusion on the left—Charge of the First brigade—Death of Colonel Simmons—Cooper's and Kern's batteries—Capture and re-capture of Cooper's battery—Charge of the Irish Brigade—Terrible struggle for Randall's battery—General Meade wounded—General McCall captured—Colonel Roberts in command—Return of General Seymour—Artillery abandoned by the army—Colonel Simmons—Captain Biddle—False reports—Honor of the Reserves vindicated..... 246

CHAPTER VIII.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—MALVERN HILL—HARRISON'S
LANDING.

Battle at Turkey bridge—Withdrawal of troops to Malvern hill—Noble efforts to save the wounded—Line of battle on Malvern hill—The battle—Retreat to Harrison's landing—March of the Reserves—Situation at Harrison's landing—Casualties in the Reserve Corps—Reorganization—Labors of the surgeons—Promotion of officers—Colonel McCandless—Fisher—Ricketts—Sinclair—Harvey—Hays—Jackson—Anderson—Taggart—Hardin—Donations of delicacies and vegetables—Mrs. Harris—Prof. Kevinski—Return of prisoners from Richmond—Their reception—McCall at home; sword presentation at West Chester—Resignation—General Reynolds assumes command of Reserves—President Lincoln and General Halleck visit the army—General Pope assigned to the army of Virginia—His mission—McClellan ordered to withdraw from the Peninsula—Tardy obedience—Critical situation of the armies—General Hooker's reconnoissance to Malvern hill—End of Peninsula campaign..... 298

CHAPTER IX.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN—BULL RUN—MARYLAND CAMPAIGN—
SOUTH MOUNTAIN—ANTIETAM.

Position of Pope's army—Abandons the line of the Rapidan—Position on the Rappahannock—Movements of the enemy—Attempts to cross the river—Pope's army outflanked—Promised reinforcements do not arrive—Rain storm—Movement to Warrenton—March to Manassas—Battle at Bristoe station—Skirmish at Gainesville—Jackson's retreat from Manassas—Pursuit—Jackson surrounded—Withdrawal of McDowell's forces—Change of plan—Porter's disobedience of orders—General Sigel's attack on Jackson on the 29th of August—Noble conduct of General Reynolds—Desperate fighting—Heintzelman and Reno on the field—General Pope orders a charge along the front—The enemy driven from the field—Inexplicable conduct of General Porter—Situation at nightfall—Position on Saturday morning—Porter's repulse, desperate fighting along the whole line—The enemy in overwhelming numbers—Turning of Pope's left—Attempt to seize the Stone bridge—Daring valor of General Reynolds and the

Reserves—Official reports—Loss in Reserve regiments—March to Centreville—Condition of the troops—Rations issued—Battle of Chantilly—Retirement of the army within the fortifications—Object of Pope's campaign—Transfer of the Army of the Potomac—Movements of McClellan—The rebels cross the Potomac—Pursuit by General McClellan—March of the Reserves—Meade in command—Battle of South Mountain—Spirited charge up the mountain slope—The shout of victory—The casualties—The bivouac—Pursuit of the enemy—Position on the Antietam—Hooker ordered to turn the enemy's left—The Reserves in the advance—The fight on Tuesday night—The picket line on the field—Battle of Antietam—Desperate fighting—Field won, lost and won again—Fighting on the right—Fighting on the left—The field—The casualties—Official reports. 331

CHAPTER X.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN—FREDERICKSBURG—HOOKER'S CAMPAIGN—CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Camps at Sharpsburg—Effort to withdraw the Reserves—Resignation of Colonel Roberts—Colonel Potts—Major Todd—Colonels Talley—Baily—Kirk—Warner—General officers—Supplies for the soldiers—McClellan's delay—Ordered to advance—Stuart's raid—Advance into Virginia—March of the Reserves—McClellan relieved—Burnside assumes command—Plan of campaign—Organization of the army—Movement to Falmouth—Battle of Fredericksburg—Line of battle—The Reserves in the advance—Charge of the First and Third brigades—They pierce the enemy's line—Unsupported—Forced back—Casualties—General Jackson—Death of three sergeants—Captain O'Rourke—General Meade's report—Sumner's and Hooker's attacks—Withdrawal of the army to the north bank of the river—Second campaign—Burnside requests to be relieved—Hooker placed in command of the army—General Meade promoted to the command of the Fifth corps—General Doubleday in command of the Reserves—The Reserves transferred to Washington—Hooker's administration—Condition of the army—Hooker's campaign—His plans—Movements—Battle of Chancellorsville—Jackson's assault on the Eleventh corps—Desperate fighting—Death of Colonel Peissner—Generals Berry and Whipple—Sedgwick victorious at Fredericksburg—The Sixth corps struggles against Lee's whole army—Hooker retreats across the river—Loss in both armies. 396

CHAPTER XI.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEADE'S CAMPAIGN—GETTYSBURG—MINE RUN.

Transfer of Reserve Corps to Alexandria—Guarding the railroad—Efforts to retire the Reserves—Change of officers; resignations and promotions—Colonel Ent—Colonel S. M. Jackson—General Crawford—Lee's march northward—Hooker's march to Frederick—Advance of the Rebel army into Pennsylvania—Destruction of the Columbia bridge—The Reserves ask to be led against the invaders of their native State—General Meade assumes command of the army—Meade's plans—Movements—Position—Advance on Gettysburg—Movements of the enemy—Reynolds' corps at Gettysburg—Beginning of the battle—Death of Reynolds—General Howard falls back to Cemetery hill—Concentration of the army—Line of battle—Operations of the second day—Topography of the field—Position of the Third corps—The attack on the left—Charge of the Reserves—Capture of Roundtop—The battle on the right—Close of the second day—Preparations for the third day—Desperate fight on Friday morning—The lull—The artillery fire and the charge in the evening—General Meade in the battle—Slaughter of the enemy—The second charge of the Reserves—End of the battle—The casualties—Surgeon Jackson—Colonel Taylor—General Reynolds—Retreat of the enemy—The pursuit—Position of the enemy at Falling Water—The council of Generals—The escape of Lee's army—Pursuit into Virginia—End of the campaign—General Meade—Presentation of sword to Meade—Operations on the Rappahannock—The retrograde movement to Centreville—Battle of Bristoe station—Advance to the Rapidan—Battle on the Rappahannock—Mine run campaign—Marches and skirmishes of the Reserves—The withdrawal—Winter quarters. 432

CHAPTER XII.

WINTER QUARTERS—GRANT'S CAMPAIGN—WILDERNESS—SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE—NORTH ANNA—BETHESDA CHURCH—MUSTER OUT.

Guarding the railroad—Capture of guerillas—Colonel Hardin wounded—Expedition to Brentsville—Death of Major Larimer—Colonel Gustin's expedition to Occoquan—Captain Fisher; his

escape from Libby Prison—Reorganization of the Army—General Grant—Advance—Crossing the Rapidan—The Army in the Wilderness—Muster out of the Ninth regiment—Surgeons Phillips, King and Lane—General Meade's address to the Army—The battle in the Wilderness—The advance to Parker's store—Line of battle—The Reserves surrounded—Escape to Lacy's farm—Capture of the Seventh regiment—Colonel Bolinger—Battle of Friday—General Wadsworth—Death of Colonel Dare—Movement to the right—Close of the day—Operations on Saturday—Night march to Spottsylvania Court-House—Battle on Sunday—Charge of the Reserves—Line of battle—Second charge—McCandless wounded—Colonel Talley captured—Operations on Monday—Death of General Sedgwick—Sheridan's cavalry raid—Battle of Tuesday—The army at rest—Battle of Thursday—Hancock's *coup de main*—Desperate battle—Days of repose—The return of the Eighth regiment—Death of Surgeon Jones—Escape of Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Robinson—Attempt to turn the right—Exploit of Bucktails—Movement to Guinney's station—March to the North Anna—Operations south of the North Anna—Flank movement to Hanover—Battle of Bethesda Church—Expiration of term of service—Casualties—Return to Pennsylvania—Reception—Muster out—Campaign of the Third and Fourth regiments in Western Virginia—Battle of Cloyd's mountain—Battle of New River—Casualties—Death of Colonel Woolworth—Return—Reception and muster out—The glory of the Reserves..... 501

CHAPTER XIII.

REGIMENTAL ROLLS AND INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K..... 562

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company K..... 575

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K.....	584
MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K	597
MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K.....	609
MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K.....	621
MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K.....	634
ROLLS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Muster-in Roll of company I—Roll of company K.....	648
ROLLS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Muster-out Roll of company I—Roll of company K	659

ROLLS OF THE TENTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Officers—
 Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll of company C—
 Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Muster-out Roll of com-
 pany F—Roll of company G—Muster-out Roll of company H—
 Roll of company I—Roll of company K..... 671

ROLLS OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field and Staff Offi-
 cers—Muster-out Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll
 of company C—Roll of company D—Muster-out Roll of company
 E—Roll of company F—Muster-out Roll of company G—Roll of
 company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K..... 684

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—Roll of Field
 and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of company B—Roll
 of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of company E—Roll of
 company F—Roll of company G—Roll of company H—Roll of
 company I—Muster-in Roll of company K..... 696

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS OF THE THIRTEENTH—BUCKTAIL—REGIMENT
 —Roll of Field and Staff Officers—Roll of company A—Roll of
 company B—Roll of company C—Roll of company D—Roll of
 company E—Roll of company F—Roll of company G—Roll of
 company H—Roll of company I—Roll of company K..... 710

P R E F A C E .

THE Great Rebellion of the Southern States was formally opened and war commenced by the attack of the conspirators on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, in South Carolina, on the 12th day of April, 1861. After resisting the terrific attack for two days, early on the morning of the 14th of April, the garrison of less than one hundred men, surrendered to an attacking army of over two thousand strong. On the 15th day of the same month, the day following the fall of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued a proclamation, calling out seventy-five thousand militia from the several States in the Union, to serve during a term of three months, in the war against the rebels. A requisition was made on the State of Pennsylvania for fourteen regiments. These were promptly furnished, and, such was the patriotic ardor of the people, that the number was increased to twenty-five regiments fully organized; and as many more regiments, offered by the people, were not accepted by the War Department.

Camp Curtin was formed at Harrisburg on the 18th of April, and before the end of the month, the twenty-five regiments were organized and in the field. The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania was ordered by the Governor of the Commonwealth to convene in extraordinary session on the 30th day of April, to provide for the better establishment of the State militia, and to organize an army for State defence.

In a message addressed to the members of the Legislature on the first day of the extra session, Governor Andrew G. Curtin recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those already called into the service of the United States. Warning had already been given to the people in the border counties of approaching danger, and the long line of the southern boundary, lying on the borders of States seriously disaffected, rendered the adoption of precautionary measures not only politic, but necessary to the public safety. Such was the popular feeling throughout the State, that public-spirited citizens, acting on the recommendation of the Governor, maintained in complete organization the unaccepted companies, and others formed new companies, to be in readiness when a call should be issued for additional troops. The Legislature acted promptly, and on the 15th day of May, 1861, passed an Act providing for the organization of the "Reserve Corps of the Commonwealth," to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery.

Two days after the passage by the Legislature of the enabling act, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, setting forth the number of companies that would be required from each county in the State. The distribution was made proportionate to the number of troops already in service from each county, based on assessments in proportion to population. The companies, by the same proclamation, were ordered to convene in State camps formed at Easton, West Chester, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, where, in conformity with the law, they were to be organized and to receive military instruction, until such time as their services should be required for the defence of the State.

Under previous calls, hundreds of companies had formed and offered their services to the State, but could not be received beyond the number assigned in the quota called for by the War Department at Washington, which was but a tithe of the number offered by the patriotic citizens of the Commonwealth. When, therefore, it was published that the Governor was about to issue a call for fifteen thousand troops for purposes of State defence, so earnest was the desire of men to be admitted into the service, that many rushed to Harrisburg with all possible speed, from various districts in the State, and besought Governor Curtin to accept companies that were already fully organized and desired to enter the service of the country without delay.

In a few days the number of companies offered was greatly in excess of the number required. The troops were speedily assembled in the designated camps, and the Corps was promptly organized under the direction of Major-General George A. McCall.

It was the intention of the projectors of the Corps, that the troops should remain in the camps of instruction during the autumn and winter, in order to become skilled in the manual of arms and thoroughly familiar with regimental, brigade and division drills, before going into active service. The fate of war, however, decreed otherwise. The invasion of Pennsylvania was threatened from the direction of Cumberland and Harper's Ferry, through Maryland, whose citizens would offer no resistance to the progress of a hostile army through that State into the borders of Pennsylvania. The danger apprehended and foreseen by the Governor and members of the Legislature, had come even before the swift vigilance of the men who presided over the affairs of the State had completed the organization, arming and instruct-

ing the troops that were to be relied on for the purposes of defence. But a little more than a month after the Legislature had passed the Act providing for the organization of the Reserve Corps, it became necessary to despatch troops to the southern border and into the State of Maryland, in order to defend the State from invasion. Accordingly, on the 22d day of June, 1861, two regiments, the First Rifles, popularly known as the "Bucktails," commanded by Colonel Charles J. Biddle, and the Fifth regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery, commanded by Captain C. T. Campbell, were ordered to march to Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to reinforce the Eleventh regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Lew. Wallace. While these troops were rendering valuable services in Western Virginia, the battle of Bull Run was fought by the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major-General Irwin McDowell. The terrible disaster that befel the national army in this battle, on the 21st day of July, created an unexpected demand for reinforcements. No provision had been made for an emergency of this nature, and hence no reinforcements were at the disposal of the General-in-Chief. It became necessary, therefore, to summon to the national capital, with all possible haste, all the available forces in the country. A requisition was made on the State of Pennsylvania on the 22d of July, for the immediate service of its Reserve Corps. In response to this urgent demand of the national government, eleven thousand of these troops were sent to Washington as rapidly as transportation could be furnished, and, within a few days, the entire Corps, numbering fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six officers and men, was mustered into the service of the United States, and

became a part of the Army of the Potomac. On arriving at Washington, the troops went into camp at Tenallytown, five miles northwest from Georgetown, and in October, crossed the Potomac river on Chain Bridge, and five miles west from the bridge, formed Camp Pierpont, near the Leesburg pike; here they remained during the winter.

While in Camp Pierpont, the organization was perfected, and the troops instructed in drills, and by frequent foraging expeditions and reconnoissances, made familiar with active service.

On the 20th of December, 1861, the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, engaged the enemy near Drainsville, and won the first victory gained by troops in the Army of the Potomac.

In the spring of 1862, the Corps joined in the movement of the army, under Major-General George B. McClellan, and marched to Fredericksburg, constituting the Second Division of General McDowell's Corps. In June it embarked on the Rappahannock river for the Peninsula, and on the 11th of June debarked at the "White House," on the south bank of the Pamunkey, and joined the right wing of the army at Mechanicsville. These troops alone fought the battle of Mechanicsville, they were engaged at Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, through the seven days' battles before Richmond. They rendered distinguished services at the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. Wherever the Army of the Potomac marched and fought, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was present, enduring the severest toils of war.

Hundreds of the brave men, who volunteered in defence of the State in case of invasion, have sacrificed their lives

on their country's altar, in battles fought far from the borders of their native State by the army of the nation.

Both the living and the dead, who marched and battled in this corps of brave men, have a history proper to be written. It is the purpose of this work to supply a public demand, by preserving in proper form, a complete record of the entire organization, containing the names of all the officers and privates, their services, promotions and destinies, from the date of their enlistment into the State service to the day of their muster out of the service of the United States; accounts of the marches they endured, the camps they occupied, and the many battles in which a haughty foe was made to recoil before the power of their arms. The History the Reserve Corps has made, the author has written. It commends itself to every Pennsylvanian on account of the great merits and patriotic devotion of the men whose acts it records.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Threats of Southern leaders—Secret preparations for war—Treachery of Buchanan's Cabinet—Conduct of Floyd—Shipment of arms and ammunition to the Southern States—Seizure of Government property by the rebels—Dispersion of the Navy—Secession of South Carolina—The Government in possession of the Conspirators—The inauguration of President Lincoln—Official declaration that force will be used to defend public property—The conspirators attack Fort Sumter—The effect in the South—The uprising of the North—The condition of the War Department—Response to the call for 75,000 troops—Washington threatened—Treachery of Virginians—Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard destroyed—Riot in Baltimore—The route to the Capital re-opened.

THE political leaders in the Southern States had so frequently threatened secession and the dissolution of the Union, that the people of the North heard with indifference the menace repeated at the return of each presidential election. During the administration preceding the inauguration of President Lincoln, the Southern leaders openly prepared for war. Military companies were organized, equipped and drilled, at the expense of the government, and the communities of the South Atlantic and Gulf States were put on a war footing. No tocsin of alarm was sounded. The work of preparation went on quietly and stealthily, it is true, but vigorously, and with organized system. In the spring of 1860, the conspirators, emboldened by their previous successes, declared openly, that unless they were permitted to choose for the succession, a man for President of the United States, committed to their own peculiar principles, they would secede from the Union and establish a confederacy of the Southern States, wherein the slaveholder might enjoy the rights and privileges of his domestic institution, unmolested by external interference. The extreme ignorance of

the lower classes of the white population in the slave States, placed them wholly in the power of those who plotted treason against the government. They were taught to believe that the greatest calamity that could befall them and all the inhabitants of the Southern States, would be a government administered by a "Republican" President, and that the only means of escape from this was secession and the establishment of an independent Confederacy. Though the leaders thus taught the people, they at the same time diligently labored to ensure the election of the Republican candidate; and having succeeded in this, they called on the ignorant and misguided masses to take up arms and resist the authority of President Lincoln. During the administration of James Buchanan, the traitors occupied the fortifications, barracks and arsenals of the army; seized the yards and docks of the navy; plundered the mints and custom houses; sent abroad the ships of war; corrupted the regular army; bankrupted the Treasury; destroyed the credit of the United States, and so completely demoralized the National Government, that but for the virtue and latent patriotism of the loyal people in the Northern States, the free institutions of America would have been irretrievably lost. Not only had the leaders labored to disarm the people and demoralize the government by seizing the forts, arsenals and treasure, by dispersing the fleet and disorganizing the army, but they had placed in the several departments at the National Capital, men on whom they could rely for assistance. They were equally diligent in garrisoning the fortifications on the Southern coast with men of their own choosing, and in marshaling armies for the field. For, however short-sighted and blinded by treason, these men were not without serious apprehensions of a sudden uprising of the people in defence of the government and the honored flag of the country. To armies hastily organized and indifferently armed, they had prepared to oppose companies and regiments and batteries familiar with the evolutions on the field, and skilled in the manual of arms.

Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States on the 7th day of November, 1860, but would not enter upon the duties of that office until his inauguration on the 4th day of March, 1861. In the mean time, James Buchanan, who had been elected to his office, openly pledged to pursue the general policy of the slaveholders, administered the affairs of the nation. The government was virtually in the hands of the conspirators, and they had yet four months in which to mature their nefarious schemes. Never was time more industriously employed. The members of the President's Cabinet were among the boldest of the conspirators, and unscrupulous and dictatorial, they enthralled him by superior councils, and involved him in a policy which, though he knew was disastrous to the Nation, he had not power to change. His advisers watched him keenly as do beasts of prey their victim, and, with commendations or threats, moulded him to execute their will. Howell Cobb, a slaveholder and leading conspirator in Georgia, was Secretary of the Treasury; he employed the powers of his official position to destroy the credit of the Nation and leave an exhausted treasury to the new Administration. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, was Secretary of the Interior, and, though a weak man, he served as spy and informer to the conspirators, and in Cabinet meetings voted with his associates in treason. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of War, having greater power for evil, outstripped all others in crime against the government he had sworn to defend. He scattered the standing army of the United States in remote fortresses, in the far west, and left the forts in the Southern States ungarrisoned. He disarmed the Northern States by emptying their arsenals and sending the arms into the Southern States, where they could be seized and used by the insurgents. One hundred and fifteen thousand stand of arms were taken from Springfield, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y., and distributed throughout the slave States. A vast amount of heavy ordnance and ordnance stores were transferred to the disaffected States; cannons, mortars, balls,

shells, powder, and all the materials of war, were shipped in large quantities to rebel storehouses. Having thus depleted the War Department, over which he presided, Floyd resigned his office as Secretary, and at once joined the rebel army, in which he received a high commission. Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut, a pliant tool in the hands of the conspirators, was Secretary of the Navy. Including vessels of every class, the United States Navy consisted of ninety vessels carrying about two thousand four hundred guns.

It was of the utmost importance to the conspirators, that this arm of the Nation's defence, should be rendered powerless at the hour it would be most needed by the government. The gallantry and high-sense of honor, that obtained among the officers of the fleet, and the pride with which each commander regarded his vessel and the flag it bore on the high seas, rendered hopeless the traitors' schemes of corruption, so successfully plied against the officers at Washington. If the fleet commanders could not be converted to plots of treason, it was essential to the purposes of the conspirators, that the fleet should be dispersed in a manner that would render it unavailable for defence. Accordingly, it was dispersed. In the report of the new Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, made July 4th, 1861, it is stated that five war vessels were sent to the East Indies, three to Brazil, seven to the Pacific Ocean, three to the Mediterranean, seven to the coast of Africa and others to other distant waters, so that of the whole squadron, but two vessels, carrying twenty-seven guns and two hundred and eighty men, were left at home in Northern ports, and available to the government at the time of the attack made by the rebels on Fort Sumter. Earnest men in the North regarded this unprecedented dispersion of the fleet of the Nation, with suspicion and alarm, even before the facts were published in the official report of Secretary Welles. The House of Representatives appointed a select committee of five, to examine into the condition of the navy, and to inquire into the conduct of Secretary Toucy. This committee reported to the House on the 21st of Febru-

ary, 1861, and after stating in what manner the fleet was dispersed, made use of the following language: "From this statement it will appear, that the entire naval force available for the defence of the whole Atlantic coast, at the time of the appointment of this committee, consisted of the steamer Brooklyn, twenty-five guns, and the store-ship Relief, two guns. While the former was of too great draft to permit her to enter Charleston harbor with safety, except at spring tide, the latter was under orders to the coast of Africa with stores for the African squadron. Thus the whole Atlantic seaboard has been, to all intents and purposes, without defences during all the period of civil commotion, and lawless violence to which the President has called our attention, as 'of such vast and alarming proportions as to be beyond his power to check or control.'

"The committee cannot fail to call attention to this extraordinary disposition of the entire naval force of the country, and especially in connection with the present no less extraordinary and critical juncture of political affairs. They cannot call to mind any period in the past history of the country, of such profound peace and internal repose, as would justify so entire an abandonment of the coast of the country to the chance of fortune. Certainly, since the nation possessed a navy, it has never before sent its entire available force into distant seas, and exposed the numerous interests at home, of which it is the special guardian, to the dangers from which, even in times of the utmost quiet, prudence and forecast do always shelter them. To the committee this disposition of the naval force at this most critical period, seems extraordinary. The permitting of vessels to depart for distant seas, after these unhappy difficulties had broken out at home; the omission to put in repair and commission, ready for orders, a single one of the twenty-eight ships dismantled and unfit for service, in our own ports, and that, too, while six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents of the appropriation for repairs in the navy, the present year, remained unexpended,

were, in the opinion of your committee, grave errors—without justification or excuse.”

Thus was the government despoiled by its sworn officers; the most sacred trusts were betrayed; the property of the government was delivered to its enemies by the men whose sworn duty it was to defend and preserve it, and the government itself was on the very point of being unconditionally surrendered into the hands of the conspirators. It is difficult to find any where in the annals of history, so great weakness surrounded by arrogance so unscrupulous, and controlled by treachery so infamous. The Executive, aroused to a sense of the dangers that surrounded him, in a delirium of terror and alarm, recommended the unconditional surrender of the government to the demands of those who plotted for its destruction. The North was called on to surrender every thing. The South was only to consent to accept the surrender. A “Peace Congress” was convened at Washington to arrange the catalogue of concessions the North was required to make to Slavery. Seven States were unrepresented. Their leaders had resolved on a dismemberment of the Union, and the establishment of a confederacy, whose foundation should be slavery. They refused to take part in the Peace Convention, and regarded with scorn any measures that interfered with their mad designs. The convention adjourned on the 27th of February, 1861, and their deliberations and plans of adjustment were soon forgotten. Compromises and resolutions of pacification, were offered in the Senate of the United States, and discussed at great length; but over and above all schemes of politicians and compromises offered by statesmen, stood the one great fact, that the State of South Carolina, through the representatives of her people in convention assembled, as far as it was possible for them so to do, proceeded formally to secede from the United States, and to break up the government of the American Union, by passing the following resolution: “We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby de-

clared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the 23d of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved."

In the face of this official declaration on the part of the conspirators in South Carolina, it was impossible for loyal sovereigns in the North to consent to, much less to offer, any terms of compromise. The new Administration acted on this principle, and demanded that the conspirators should retract their acts of hostility against the United States, as preliminary to compromise and terms of pardon. It was, however, not the purpose of the rebels to retract, not even to suspend hostilities. Many believed that a peaceful separation might be effected; but the leaders prepared for war and were resolved on enforcing their resolutions of secession by arms in open war.

Throughout the Southern States, the slaveholding secessionists brought into requisition every instrument of terror within their grasp to crush out the last vestige of loyalty to the Union. "Vigilance Committees" and "Minute Men" were organized in the cities and large towns, to execute the commands of the chief conspirators, and it is a notable fact, that wherever these organizations were established, treason was most successful. Those who could not be controlled by persuasion and coaxing, were dragooned and bullied, by threats and jeers. By this means, when the question of secession was nominally submitted to a popular vote, thousands of well-disposed citizens voted for immediate secession through timidity, and many more, who at heart were too loyal to be guilty of the slightest overt act of treason against the government, quietly remained at home, in order to escape violence. "To be candid," says a Southern journalist, speak-

ing of the election, "there never has been so much lying and bullying practised, in the same length of time, since the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, as has been in the recent campaign."

"The big heart of the people is still in the Union, and we hope to see it yet assert its supremacy. It is now subjugated temporarily to the will of the politicians. Less than a hundred thousand politicians are endeavoring to destroy the liberties and usurp the rights of more than thirty millions of people. If the people permit it, they deserve the horrors of the civil war which will ensue; they deserve the despotism under which they will be brought, and the hard fate which will be their lot."

The stout heart gave utterance to these sounds of warning, in the midst of traitors; they fell not unheard on the ears of men not yet wholly mad, but through fear, were unheeded.

Forts Creswell and Johnson, on the coast of North Carolina, were seized by the rebels on the 8th of January, 1861. On the 9th, a convention in the State of Mississippi passed an ordinance of secession. On the 11th, an armed force from New Orleans seized the United States Marine Hospital, two miles below the city, expelled the patients and converted the buildings into barracks for rebel troops. On the same day, the secessionists of Florida and Alabama declared those States out of the Union. They seized the navy yard and Fort Barancas at Pensacola. The rebels in Mississippi blockaded the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, by placing a battery of field pieces on the bluff, and compelled every vessel passing to heave to and be searched. On the Arkansas river a vessel, with government supplies for the garrison at Fort Smith, was seized and confiscated to the use of the rebels. On the 15th, the rebels in Florida surprised and captured the United States Coast Survey Schooner Dana. On the 19th, a convention in Georgia, by a vote of two hundred and eighty-eight against eighty-nine, voted that State out of the Union. On the 21st, Jefferson Davis, United States Senator from the State of Mississippi, who continued to

occupy his seat after the secession of the State he represented, withdrew from the Senate to place himself at the head of the rebels. On the 26th, the convention in Louisiana passed an ordinance of secession. This convention was an usurpation. No returns have ever been made of the vote by which the members claimed to have been elected. It is believed, that in defiance of the threatened reign of terror, the people of that State voted against secession. The convention was nevertheless packed to the pleasement of the leaders, and the ordinance was adopted with only seventeen dissenting voices in a convention of one hundred and thirty delegates. On the 31st, the rebels in New Orleans, silencing, by threats of Lynch law, every honest patriot who would offer a remonstrance, seized the custom-house and the United States Mint, containing government deposits to the amount of five hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

On the 4th of February, forty-two of the leading conspirators met in Montgomery, Alabama, representing the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The object of the convention was the organization of a new nation,—the Southern Confederacy,—to consist of the seven States above named, and such other States as might subsequently secede from the Union and be added to the Confederacy. Without the slightest misgivings, these men undertook to revolutionize a nation whose territory spans a zone of the continent, and the number of whose people exceeds thirty millions. They deemed themselves sovereign umpires, and arrogated to their convention the power to frame a Constitution, adopt Articles of Confederation, and establish a permanent government. The people were ignored and had no voice in the revolution. History affords no parallel to such audacious usurpation; and yet, so sagaciously was the affair managed, that the ignorant masses at the South were led as obediently as plantation slaves to unrewarded labor. After performing the grave ceremonies of creating a nation, these same forty-two delegates chose Jefferson Davis President, and Alexan-

der H. Stevens Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. On the 18th, Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stevens were inaugurated at Montgomery in the offices to which they had been elected by the convention.

Everything thus seemed to go prosperously for the Confederacy, and the conspirators were loud in their declarations that God favored their enterprize and would give it success. All this time the government was apparently powerless. The slaveholding States bounding the free States on the south, called the "border States," did not secede, but threatened to do so if the government attempted to coerce the seceded States back into the Union. This policy of "No Coercion," which governed the action of the leaders in the border States, was a device of traitors to enthrall these States into the new doctrine of constitutional secession. No action of these non-seceded States could have been more embarrassing to the authorities at Washington. They thus formed a bulwark, behind which the seceded States deliberately and securely prepared for war; and from and through which they drew supplies of arms and men.

Soon after the inauguration at Montgomery, a member of the Military Committee declared, "We have arms, and in abundance, though no armories. Every State has amply provided itself to meet any emergency that may arise, and is daily purchasing and receiving cannon, mortars, shells, and other engines of destruction with which to overwhelm the dastard adversary. Organized armies now exist in all the States, commanded by officers, brave, accomplished, and experienced; and even should war occur in twenty days, I feel confident that they have both the valor and the arms successfully to resist any force whatever."

The people of the free States regarded the progress of the rebellion with composure; and quietly, but with intense latent emotion, awaited the inauguration of President Lincoln. Relief was not hoped for during Buchanan's administration. This the conspirators well knew, and hence were prepared to resist the inauguration of an administration

pledged to resist the usurpation of the slave power. The attempt to assassinate President Lincoln on his passage to the Capital failed, and his administration was duly inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Lincoln said:

“I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States; doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some other authoritative manner, direct the contrary.

“I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose that as to the Union, I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

“Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much

loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

“This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

“The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also, if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.”

When Abraham Lincoln, by virtue of his constitutional election, assumed the administration of the government of the United States, he found all the offices at Washington administered by appointees of the preceding administration, which was notoriously under the control of the conspirators. The heads of Departments, the chiefs of Bureaus, clerks and messengers, with few exceptions, were unreliable, and could not, with safety to the government, be retained in office. The city of Washington was threatened with attack from the rebels in the South, when at the same time it was literally swarming with spies and assassins who would inform, and co-operate with, the enemy without.

On the 18th of February, Joseph Holt, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of Kentucky, into whose hands the portfolio of the War Department was entrusted on the retirement of the traitor Floyd, addressed a letter to President Buchanan, in reply to a resolution of the House, inquiring into the state of the defences of the city of Washington. The following extract from that letter describes the condition of affairs at the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

“The overthrow of the Federal authority has not only been sudden and widespread, but has been marked by ex-

cesses which have alarmed all, and been sources of profound humiliation to a large portion of the American people. Its history is a history of surprises, and treacheries, and ruthless spoliations. The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned, and hostile flags unfurled upon their ramparts. Its arsenals have been seized, and the vast amount of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors, while more than half a million of dollars, found in the Mint at New Orleans, have been unscrupulously applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana. Officers in command of revenue cutters of the United States, have been prevailed on to violate their trusts, and surrender the property in their charge; and instead of being branded for their crimes, they, and the vessels they betrayed, have been cordially received into the service of the seceded States.

“At what time the armed occupation of Washington City became a part of the revolutionary programme, is not certainly known; more than six weeks ago, the impression had already extensively obtained, that a conspiracy for the accomplishment of this guilty purpose was in process of formation, if not fully matured. The earnest endeavors made by men known to be devoted to the revolution, to hurry Virginia and Maryland out of the Union, were regarded as preparatory steps for the subjugation of Washington.

“The nature and power of the testimony thus accumulated may be best estimated by the effect produced upon the popular mind. Apprehensions for the safety of the capitol were communicated from points near and remote, by men unquestionably reliable and loyal. The resident population became disquieted, and the repose of many families in the city was known to be disturbed by painful anxieties. Members of Congress, too, men of calm and comprehensive views, and of undoubted fidelity to their country, frankly expressed their solicitude to the President and to this department, and formally insisted that the defences of the capitol should be strengthened. With such warnings, it could not be forgotten that, had the early admonitions which reached here in regard

to the designs of lawless men upon the forts of Charleston harbor, been acted on by sending forward adequate reinforcements before the revolution began, the disastrous political complications that ensued might not have occurred.

“Impressed by these circumstances and considerations, I earnestly besought you to allow the concentration at this city of a sufficient military force, to preserve the public peace from all the dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation on the part of the administration of a determination, as well as of the ability to maintain the laws, would, I was convinced, prove the surest as also the most pacific means of baffling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most solemn responsibility resting upon a President withdrawing from the government was, to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration.”

The words of this address were the first official declaration to the world, that the government would, if necessary, employ force to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the nation. The rebels now gave up all hopes of peaceful separation. The government was now pledged to the loyal people, to use force to hold, occupy and possess the public property and collect the lawful duties and imports. The conspirators in this, the declared purpose of the new administration, had but two alternatives: either they must surrender the forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, vessels and other public property, and acknowledge their ordinances of secession to be void, or they must defend them with armed force. Nothing was more foreign to the purposes of the self-constituted officers of the conspiracy, than submission to the authority of Mr. Lincoln's administration. They chose the terrible alternative of civil war.

The leaders felt the necessity of arousing the people and of creating a popular furor in favor of the Confederacy. They resolved to take the initiative in open hostilities, and by storming some weakly garrisoned fort, and hoisting the Confederate banner on the proud place, honored by the flag

of the nation, "fire the heart of the South," and amid excitement and confusion, create an army that would be able successfully to resist the small standing army of the Union. It was supposed that the South, once committed to war, would be compelled by pride to support the leaders, and continue the conflict. Every possible preparation was made, with all the expedition the facilities at their command would admit of, for an attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. Fortifications were erected on the islands opposite the fort, iron-clad batteries were constructed in every available position on shore, and formidable engines of war floated in the harbor. To man these and to defend the city they had collected at Charleston an army of ten thousand men.

On the 11th of April, the rebels sent a demand to the United States garrison to surrender. Major Robert Anderson replied that "his sense of honor and his obligation to the government would prevent his compliance." He, however, at the same time, informed them that the garrison were nearly starved out, and if no supplies reached them before the 15th, they would be compelled to surrender.

A peaceful surrender would not accomplish the purposes of the rebel leaders, and hence, at half past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, the rebels, commanded by General Beauregard, opened fire upon Fort Sumter and the flag of the United States, and thus inaugurated a civil war, which was to cost more than two hundred thousand lives, to distress and impoverish countless families, to imperil the existence of free institutions, and to subvert the doctrine of republican governments. This outrage upon our country's flag was received throughout the rebellious States with all the demonstrations of pride and joy. The conduct of the last administration at Washington had brought the people in the South to look upon the government with contempt, and they had no apprehensions that it would now manifest sufficient vitality to attempt to punish their treason.

The action of the rebels at Charleston was telegraphed throughout the States, and when the people heard that Fort

Sumter had been captured, after two days' bombardment, and that the national flag had been hauled down to make room for the banner of traitors, the land was filled with patriotic indignation. The uprising at the North was such as the world never witnessed before. Up to the day of the attack on Sumter, there were few men in the North who believed the rebels would commence civil war. The threats and bluster of the Southern politicians were regarded as a more violent repetition of similar demonstrations in the past. As the news of the insult to the national dignity, of the battle and of the capture of the fort by the rebels was flashed along the wires and radiated from every station, excitement, unparalleled in the history of the world, pervaded every city, hamlet and fireside. Party distinctions were forgotten, and a united people thought only of the public peril and of means to defend the government.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling out 75,000 volunteers, to serve during a term of three months, and at the same time summoned Congress to convene in extra session on the 4th of July. Never, perhaps, were a people found less prepared for war, than were the people of the Northern States, yet the response to this call for troops was prompt and cordial. Four days after the date of the call, troops from States remote from the capital were already thronging its streets, and the War Department was overwhelmed with men anxious to serve in defence of their country.

The President had exercised, in the organization of his administration, a wise and liberal judgment. William H. Seward, of New York, was appointed Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General; Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, thus describes the

condition of his department when he entered upon his duties: "Upon my appointment to the position, I found the department destitute of all means of defence; without guns and with little prospect of purchasing the *material* of war. I found the nation without any army, and I found scarcely a man throughout the whole War Department in whom I could put my trust. The Adjutant-General deserted. The Quartermaster-General ran off. The Commissary-General was on his death-bed. More than half the clerks were disloyal." This was the condition of the War Department little more than a month before 75,000 troops were called into the field, and the capital of the nation menaced by a well organized army.

Immediately after the capture of Sumter, Jefferson Davis, the proclaimed head of the conspirators, issued a proclamation, authorizing privateers to be fitted out in all the ports of the South, to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Against these piratical vessels, the vast merchant marine of the United States was utterly defenceless. Treachery had dismantled and dispersed the fleet, and there were no convoys to guard the merchantmen. As a protection against the rebel privateers, the President, on the 19th of April, announced the blockade of all the ports in the seceded States. At the same time, the Secretary of the Navy put forth all the strength of his department to create a navy, and in less than three months, over three hundred vessels of war were in active service.

Encouraged by the successful attack on Sumter, the rebels prepared to make a desperate effort to gain possession of Washington before the North could gather forces for its defence. A plot was formed for the capture of the city, by a conspiracy of Virginians with prominent secessionists in Washington, leagued with traitors of influence and wealth in Baltimore. The Virginians, to the number of about three thousand, were to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, which contained twenty-five thousand stand of arms, and thus supply themselves with weapons and ammunition. They

were then to make a rapid descent on Washington, and marching into the streets of the city, they would be joined by organized bands of traitors, armed to the teeth and ready to receive them. In the midst of the terror and confusion created by the sudden assault from without and from within, the conspirators would seize on some of the most important public buildings and convert them into fortresses, from whence they could command the city until the arrival of reinforcements from Richmond. In the meantime, the conspirators in Baltimore were to cut off all communication with the North, by burning bridges, tearing up railroads, and cutting the telegraph. Should troops attempt to march through Baltimore to the defence of the capital, armed mobs were to attack them in the streets, and impede their progress until Washington could be strongly garrisoned by reinforcements.

The government were made acquainted with this plot just in time to thwart it and save the city. Gen. Scott quietly took possession of the capital, behind whose massive walls a few trusty soldiers could maintain a desperate defence. A party of three hundred men, commanded by General James Lane, of Kansas, bivouacked in the East Room of the White House; and the "CASSIUS M. CLAY BATTALION" patrolled the streets at night and guarded the public buildings. The very limited means left at the disposal of the Secretary of War, were used to the best possible advantage to guard against a surprise. The Long Bridge across the Potomac was patrolled by a detachment of dragoons; and a battery of light artillery was placed at the end of the bridge, on the Washington side.

Lieutenant Jones of the United States army, with a garrison of forty-three men, held Harper's Ferry. On the 19th of April, at ten o'clock in the night, he received reliable information that three thousand Virginians, despatched by Governor Letcher, were within two hours march of Harper's Ferry, approaching from Winchester, and that three hundred troops from Hallstown were within half a mile of the

arsenal. The little band of defenders had heroically prepared to blow up the arsenal and destroy the arms and ammunition should they find the enemy approaching in overpowering numbers. Accordingly, when convinced that over three thousand men were about descending on the garrison, Lieutenant Jones ordered the torch to be applied, and, in a few minutes, all the buildings of the army were in flames. The garrison retired in safety across the river. The secessionists at Harper's Ferry made every effort to extinguish the flames and save the munitions of war for their approaching friends. Failing to obtain the government property, in a burst of rage they rushed across the river to pursue the heroic band, whose loyalty had defeated their attempt to appropriate the arms of the government, and firing upon them, succeeded in killing three of their number. At daylight next morning about five thousand Virginia troops were holding the important post.

This action on the part of the Virginians took place while that State was still nominally in the Union. For, though a convention in secret conclave had passed an ordinance of secession, it was kept a profound secret from the community, in order that plans, not yet matured, might be adopted for seizing Fortress Monroe, the Gosport Navy Yard, and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

On the night of the 16th of April, by order of Governor Letcher, a large number of boats laden with stones were sunk in the mouth of James river, in order to prevent the passage out of the large ships lying in the harbor. Immediate arrangements were made to seize the navy yard. Many of the petty officers in the yard were traitors, and labored to baffle the efforts of loyal men to protect the public property. On the 18th, many of the naval officers resigned their commissions, and passed over to the rebel service, surrendering to the enemy, as far as was in their power, the most extensive and important naval station in America. The history of the world will scarcely show, among civilized men, any act of dishonor so flagrant.

It was now evident that the yard, with its immense stores of materials, could not be preserved. Not a moment was to be lost. On the 21st of April, at seven o'clock in the evening, the steamship Pawnee left Fortress Monroe with six thousand men on board to aid in the destruction of the yard and to bring off the loyal men. The steamer reached Gosport at nine o'clock. The crews of the Cumberland and the Pennsylvania received their deliverers with hearty applause. The Pawnee made fast to the dock, landed the troops, and seized all the gates of the yard that no foes could enter. All that could possibly be removed was placed on board the vessels to the extent of their capacity. Everything that could not be removed and that could prove valuable to the rebels was destroyed. Shot, shell, carbines, stands of arms, revolvers, were thrown overboard from the vessels that could not be towed over the obstructions. Nearly three thousand heavy guns, splendid Columbiads and Dahlgrens, were spiked.

At midnight, when the light of the moon had gone out, the barracks were set on fire, and the crackling flames, leaping from basement to roof, illumined the scene with a fearful glare. The trains were laid and the matches prepared to set on fire houses, shops, ships, everything that would burn. At four o'clock the torch was applied, and in less than half an hour the whole yard was enveloped in flames. Thus were the labors of half a century lost in an hour.

The traitors in Baltimore acted promptly with their friends in Virginia. They tore up the railroad through the streets, and resisted the passage of Northern troops through the city. As the troops from Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, were marching through Baltimore on their way to Washington, they were hideously beset by an armed mob bearing a secession flag. They were assailed from behind street corners, from doors, windows and housetops, by men armed with pistols, guns, stones, clubs, and all the implements of savage warfare. A Pennsylvania regiment was preparing to follow the Massachusetts troops in cars. They

were unarmed, and it was deemed imprudent to attempt to cross the city. The men were therefore returned to Philadelphia. The secessionists had thus effectually obstructed the passage of troops to the national capital over the only direct and expeditious route. For a time, troops were forwarded through Annapolis and up the Potomac river. Baltimore was for the time in the possession of the secessionists. It was determined, however, that the soldiers from the North should fight their way through every obstruction. As soon, therefore, as Washington was safe, United States volunteers were ordered to march by the direct route to their capital, through the streets of Baltimore, or over the grounds where the city once stood.

CHAPTER II.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The People of Pennsylvania respond to threats of Secession—Governor Curtin pledges the power of the State—The Legislature resolves to sustain the Union—The War excitement in the State—Mayor Henry's Address to the People—Pennsylvania Troops at Washington in advance of all others—Response of the People to the President's Call for Troops in April, 1861—Camp Curtin established at Harrisburg—Action of Public Men—Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens advises an Army of a million of men—Governor Curtin convenes the Legislature—His Message—Recommends the organization of a Reserve Corps—Patriotism of the People—Soldiers' Aid Societies—Refreshment Saloons—Gen. Patterson's Call for Twenty-five Regiments—Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—George A. McCall appointed Major-General—Companies ordered into Camps of Instruction—Col. Mann at Easton—Captain McIntire at West Chester—Organization of First Regiment—Col. Roberts—John A. Wright, Chief of Ordnance, &c.—Organization of the Kane Rifle Regiment—Col. Biddle—Organization of the Fifth Regiment—Campaign of Biddle's Brigade to Western Virginia—Skirmishes at New Creek and Piedmont—Forced March to Ridgville—Return of Brigade to Harrisburg.

IN October, 1860, the people of Pennsylvania elected Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the Commonwealth, and in November declared, by a majority of sixty thousand votes, in favor of Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. This was the reply of the people of this great state to the threats of the slaveholders, that if an anti-slavery candidate should be elected for President, the Southern States would secede from the Union and overthrow the Government. With three hundred miles of boundary lying along the borders of slave States, and open to immediate invasion, the people thus forcibly responded to the challenge of the conspirators.

In his inaugural address, delivered in Harrisburg, January 15, 1861, Governor Curtin pledged himself and the

whole power of the State to the support of the National Constitution. He said :

“No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed ; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.”

“The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of the thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three-quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three States and thirty millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand.”

The Legislature of Pennsylvania being in session on the 24th of January, 1861, adopted a preamble and resolutions which contained the following very explicit language :

“*Whereas*, A convention of delegates assembled in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, did on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, adopt an ordinance, entitled “An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled, ‘The Constitution of the United

States of America,' whereby it is declared that the said union is dissolved.

Resolved, That if the people of any State in this Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution; if their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperilled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can and ought to be provided for such grievances, through the action of Congress and other proper departments of the National Government.

Resolved, That we adopt the sentiments and language of President Andrew Jackson, expressed in his message to Congress, on the sixteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, 'that the right of a people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligation, and hazard the liberties and happiness of millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged, and that such authority is utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.'

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the Government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States, in any section of the country, are treasonable in character, and whatever power of the Government is necessary to their suppression, should be applied to that purpose without hesitation or delay."

The rapid progress and increasing strength of the

rebellion, admonished public men in the North, and more especially in Pennsylvania, bordering on the rebellious districts, of the necessity for inaugurating efficient precautionary measures for the defence of both State and National Governments. Accordingly, Governor Curtin, in a message addressed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 9th day of April, 1861, recommended that immediate provisions be made for the removal of the defects in the military system; that arms be secured and delivered to citizens who would enter the military service of the State; that the most effective weapons be procured for the existing organizations, and that all possible means be employed to impart vitality and practical energy to the militia laws of the Commonwealth. The active preparations and the formidable display of military strength in the Southern States, did not pass unheeded by the Executive of this State. He declared in this message, that "on whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the law, will meet sympathy and encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States; nor in fidelity to that Constitutional Union whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them."

"Devoted to the Constitution and the Union, Pennsylvania offers no counsel, and takes no action in the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order."

In response to this recommendation, the Legislature in three days perfected and passed a bill to organize the militia, and appropriated half a million of dollars for the purchase of arms and accoutrements. Thus while the olive branch was held out and its acceptance urged in terms of patriotic devotion, its rejection was not unexpected. The vigorous

preparation of the elements of the approaching contest, indicated that those who set them in motion, understood well the nature of the rising commotion, and were determined to be ready for the fearful struggle.

On the 13th of April a bill was passed in the State Senate to define and punish treason. It forbid any citizen of the State to take a military commission from the enemies of the United States, or to give any aid or comfort whatsoever to the conspirators, and required all officers of the Pennsylvania volunteers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. On the same day two new regiments raised for the United States, reported as ready for immediate service. Thus had the Governor, the Legislature and the people of Pennsylvania, promptly accepted the challenge of the seceders and prepared for war. Two days after the last of these transactions, the President of the United States issued the first proclamation calling for troops.

The tidings of war, actually begun by the attack on Fort Sumter, and the promulgation of President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, produced a profound sensation throughout the country. In the cities and principal towns the people were moved to intense excitement. On the evening of the 15th of April, in Philadelphia, the feeling of exasperation in the public mind, especially wrought upon by the presence of persons suspected to be in the service of the conspirators, impelled the loyal and insulted populace to the very verge of mob violence. A vast multitude crowded in front of the office of "*The Palmetto Flag*," a newspaper recently commenced and believed to be controlled by secessionists, and demanded the proprietors to display the American flag. In order to assure the people that order would be maintained and the power of the Nation preserved inviolate in the City of Philadelphia, Mayor Henry appeared at a window with the national flag in his hand, and thus addressed the people:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Lend me your ears, as becoming good and loyal citizens—men loyal to your country and her

honor. My fellow-citizens, no traitor shall rear his head or have a foothold in the city of Philadelphia. With the help of Almighty God, treason shall not raise its destructive hand to tear down the flag of the Union. I call upon you now and for the future to protect this flag at the point of the bayonet, and at the cost of our lives. Fellow-citizens, while I conjure you to stand by the flag of the Union, do not forget the private rights of individuals; be calm and resolute, defend your flag against treason, but act with prudence, and do not invade the rights or property of individuals."

However widely the people had differed heretofore, on questions of public policy and in reference to political parties, they were unanimous in the defence of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Political differences were submerged, and all men became of one mind and vied with each other in efforts to punish treason and sustain the Government. The quota of the State, under the call of the President, was fourteen regiments. All men gave themselves up to the single labor of reinforcing the army of the United States. Troops were immediately put in motion, en route for the National Capital, and five hundred men, who arrived in Washington on the morning of the 18th of April, commanded by W. F. Small, of Philadelphia, were the first troops received from the States. Other States were equally zealous, but Pennsylvania being nearest the Capital, manifested a common energy and maintained her true position among the States, in being first with her troops, at the seat of war.

In his annual report for the year ending December, 1861, A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania, thus briefly relates the action of the people at this most critical period of the Nation's peril:

"In response to the proclamation of the 15th of April last, by the President of the United States, calling out seventy-five thousand militia from the several States of the Union, to serve for three months, Pennsylvania not only

furnished promptly its assigned quota of fourteen regiments, but increased the number to twenty-five; and such was the patriotic ardor of the people, that the services of about thirty additional regiments had to be refused,—making in all more than one-half of the requisition of the President.”

In the organization of the Military Department of the State Government, Edward M. Biddle, of Carlisle, was appointed Adjutant-General, Reuben C. Hale, Quartermaster-General and W. W. Irvin, Commissary-General of the State. Governor Curtin appointed on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, John A. Wright, Thomas A. Scott and R. Biddle Roberts. Colonels Wright and Scott, the former an extensive manufacturer of, and dealer in iron, and the latter the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, served the State gratuitously. Colonel Wright continued on the staff during the War. Scott was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, and Roberts was elected colonel of the First regiment. A. L. Russell, Joseph D. Potts and Craig Biddle were appointed to fill the vacancies, and in September Colonel Russell was appointed Adjutant-General of the State, vacated by the resignation of General Biddle.

On the 18th of April Camp Curtin was formed at Harrisburg, and all the organized militia in the State were ordered to that place for the purpose of more thorough organization.

The assault of the secessionists in Baltimore, on the Massachusetts troops on the 19th of April, induced Governor Curtin to issue an order that all troops from Pennsylvania should be thoroughly armed and equipped before leaving the State; and about the same time, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, requested that the regiments organized in Pennsylvania be clothed, subsisted and transported at the expense of the State. Adjutant-General Biddle addressed himself to the work with a practical energy that soon transformed the new recruits into soldiers, organized and armed for active service. In ten days from the date of the President's call on the State for fourteen regiments, twenty-five regiments, with

arms, accoutrements and perfect organizations, numbering twenty thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine men, were in the field.

The public men of Pennsylvania were in the very lead of the most zealous spirits in the nation. They urged on the National Government the immediate organization of powerful armies, that would overawe the conspirators, or crush their military forces at a single blow. Secretary Cameron exceeded all other Cabinet officers in energy,—he proposed at the beginning to call out five hundred thousand troops, and to use every element of strength within the reach of the Government, in order to meet and speedily overthrow the power of the rebels. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in State and National Councils, in his place in the House of Congress and in private circles urged, as a measure necessary for the public safety, and to preserve the honor of the Nation, that the Government should immediately call into the field an army of a million of men,—proclaim freedom to the slaves, and invite the emancipated negroes to join the army of the Union. This, he argued, would be the shortest and most efficient method of ending the rebellion; and hence, also, the most humane policy. The Secretary of War made full preparations for a long and severe contest. He provided munitions of war in proportions vastly disproportionate to the strength of the army; but, contrary to the opinions of men of less forecast, greatly inadequate to the subsequent demands of the Government. Mr. Stevens continued to plead for a large army, and Governor Curtin labored with unparalleled zeal to place the State of Pennsylvania on a war footing that would enable the people to respond promptly and vigorously to every demand for men, means, and materials to prosecute the war. Though the counsels of these men did not prevail, during the years of uncertain campaigns that followed, they did not depart from their original policy, which, two years later, was adopted by the administration at Washington.

On the 20th of April Governor Curtin issued a proclama-

tion convening the Legislature of Pennsylvania in extra session. The proclamation was as follows: "*Whereas*, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, and endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce; and,

Whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and,

Whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them, in their wisdom, to demand."

The members of the Legislature responding to the call, arrived at the Capitol on the appointed day, and during the first hour of the session organized, received and read a Message from the Governor, appointed a committee to revise the military laws of the State, received a bill, which a member read in his place, for the relief and support of the families of such volunteers as are or may be hereafter accepted by the Governor; also, a bill to stay executions in the collection of debts, and heard petitions of citizens from several counties, praying for a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the counties to appropriate money to aid in equipping and supporting the citizen soldiery of those counties.

In his Message to the Legislature, Governor Curtin said: "It is impossible to predict the length to which the mad-

ness that rules the hour in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well-regulated military force. I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States; as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you."

When the first call for troops was published, in every part of the State, the people every where responded with unparalleled alacrity. The mechanic dropped his tools; the farmer left his plow in the unfinished furrow; merchants and clerks abandoned the counter; judges, lawyers, and clients discontinued their suits; teachers closed their schools, and ministers left their pulpits at the first sound of the drum beating the call to arms; and, as a united people, offered their services to the Government. Business, home and family, were left to the care of a generous community. Nor did they leave them to suffer. In all parts of the State the people responded promptly, and most generously contributed of their means for the support of the families of those who had taken up arms and marched to the defence of the Nation. In some parts of the State the contributions of supplies like that of men, were wholly voluntary; in other districts, grand juries, courts and municipal corporations, recommended the appropriation of money from the public funds for the same purpose. At the recommendation of the Governor, the Legislature legalized these appropriations and gave the requisite authority to county commissioners to make further appropriations of

the public money for the support of the families of volunteers, whenever in their judgment circumstances should demand it.

In addition to these public provisions for the benefit of the citizen soldiers who had so promptly taken up arms in the defence of liberty and law, numerous societies were organized, composed chiefly of patriotic ladies, who collected money and supplies of such articles of food and clothing as would add to the comfort of the soldier in health, or relieve the distress and pain of the sick and wounded. It is worthy of note, that the benevolent and patriotic women of Pennsylvania were the first to move in this labor of love, and that from the noble-souled women of this State, whose hearts, true to their Germanic origin, are ever responsive to the faintest calls of humanity, other communities, in other States, learned the lessons of practical, loving-kindness to the defenders of the Union. One of the first of these societies for the care of the soldiers was organized in the city of Lancaster, on the 22d day of April, 1861. At the close of a sermon on Sunday, April the 21st, Rev. J. Isadore Mombert, an Episcopal clergyman, who, while in Europe during the Crimean war, had witnessed much suffering by the sick and wounded soldiers, recommended to the people that they form a society, having for its object the threefold purpose of "providing for our brave volunteers the necessary outfit, of preparing for the wants of the wounded, and of forming a volunteer corps of nurses both for home and for hospital duty." A meeting was called to be held in the Court House on the following day. At this meeting the society of "The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster" was formed, with Mrs. Rosina Hubley as President; Mrs. Emanuel Reigart, Vice-President; Miss Anna Slaymaker, Secretary; and Mrs. John F. Long, Treasurer. While the people were still in the Court House perfecting the organization of this society, a messenger announced that two companies, sent from Lancaster, were destitute of overcoats and blankets. Immediately a "repository" was desig-

nated at which the desired articles would be received, and thus on the same day, the Society of Patriot Daughters entered upon their patriotic labors, which subsequently expanded and varied with the exigencies of the times. About the same time some of the ladies of the Muhlenburg family, in Reading, organized a society for a like purpose. In other parts of the State, these noble examples were speedily imitated. In Philadelphia the citizens acted with a benevolence unparalleled in the extent of its bounteous distributions.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, multitudes of troops arrived in this city on their way to Washington, hungry, thirsty, and wearied by the fatigues of long travel, and yet no provision had been made or was likely to be made to relieve their wants or to afford them rest. The citizens immediately and most generously rallied, and contributed towards these desirable ends as far as was practicable in their individual capacities; but the necessity for concerted action was every where apparent. On the 26th of May the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, after feeding the soldiers upon the streets, opened the doors of the saloon, in order to better accommodate the patriotic men who were rushing forward to the Nation's Capital, and during the first two years of the war fed *one hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and forty-six* soldiers passing through Philadelphia to and from the war.

On the 27th of May the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" was instituted. The committee procured a small building (formerly a boat shop and riggers' loft,) situated near the southwest corner of Washington and Swanson streets, and gradually increased its dimensions until twelve hundred men could be accommodated at one time at the tables, while the most ample facilities were furnished for washing, bathing, and writing letters. In this saloon nearly five hundred thousand men were received, entertained, and provided for during the first three years of the war.

In the hospital department of this establishment over thirteen thousand patients received treatment, and in the dormitory nearly forty thousand soldiers were lodged. The cooking apparatus was of sufficient capacity to provide rations for fifteen thousand men per day. The annual expense of this saloon amounted to about twenty thousand dollars.

These institutions were the free gifts of the citizens of Philadelphia, to the soldiers of the Union, who passed that way, either to or from the war. The President of the United States, the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and many distinguished citizens, formally expressed their thanks to the committee for their noble liberality to the soldiers; and in all the armies of the Nation the praise of the citizens of Philadelphia was above that of any other people in the country.

General Butler, then a colonel in command of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, on his way to the seat of war, in a speech to the committee of the ladies and gentlemen of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, made the following significant remark: "In coming through New York city, we received a military reception; but here in Philadelphia, we receive a *substantial* one, which does more to encourage and refresh the Union soldiers than any other that could be given."

On the 16th of April Major-General R. Patterson, commanding the Pennsylvania troops at Harper's Ferry, requested Governor Curtin to call out twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve during three months, and to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Immediately on the receipt of this request, the summons to arms was telegraphed to every part of the State, and men organized in a day and started for the State Capital. The authorities at Washington, however, had in the meantime determined not to receive any additional regiments to serve for three months, and hence

the order of General Patterson was countermanded on the 30th of April.

In response to this call, companies were daily arriving at Harrisburg from every direction, and the State was literally swarming with troops, which the War Department would not receive. His Excellency the Governor, was therefore the more earnest in recommending that the Legislature should provide for the immediate organization of these companies in a manner that would render them available in case the public safety required their services, and also to allay the clamor of the men, who had been stopped in the middle of their march, and told the order calling them to arms had been countermanded, and that their services would not be accepted by the War Department.

On the 2d of May, the select committee consisting of Gideon J. Ball, Isaac A. Sheppard, Thomas Williams, Charles H. Hills, George W. H. Smith, Samuel M. Lawrence and Henry G. Leisenring, reported a bill which provided for, and authorized a loan of three millions of dollars; gave the Governor power to appoint a major-general to have command of all the military forces of Pennsylvania; also two brigadier-generals to be subject to the order of the Commander-in-chief; to appoint staff-officers, to establish camps of instruction and to thoroughly organize the State forces. The bill was freely discussed and passed both branches of the Legislature, and on the 15th of May, received the Governor's signature and became a law of the Commonwealth. As finally passed, it contained the following provisions:

That the Commander-in-chief, in conjunction with the officers composing the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, and to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of light artillery. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a

period not exceeding three years or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Commander-in-chief may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or to repel invasions, and further to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions may be made by the President of the United States. That the Commander-in-chief, in conjunction with the officers aforesaid, shall cause two or more camps of instructions, not exceeding eight, to be formed in different sections of the State, for the accommodation and instruction of said troops; and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill-masters with the rank and pay of captains, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art, conforming, as near as may be, to the plan of instruction, rules, regulations and discipline adopted for similar troops in the service of the United States. That the Commander-in-chief shall cause the troops aforesaid to be drilled and instructed in such encampments, for and during such periods of time as he may deem necessary to perfect them in military art. That the several companies and regiments composing said volunteer corps shall be entitled to elect, and the Governor shall commission, officers similar in number and rank to those allowed like troops in the army of the United States: *Provided*, That the Governor shall have power to appoint and commission chaplains for said corps, and to designate their rank. That no troops shall be kept in camp longer than three months at any one time, except the Governor shall, upon the expiration of said three months, deem the longer continuance of said troops necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth, or shall have a requisition for troops from the President of the United States. That the Commander-in-chief, in conjunction with the grand staff as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and empowered to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations for the speedy and efficient organization of said Volunteer Reserve Corps, and for arming and equipping the same with the most approved style of arms and equipments; and the officers and rank and file composing said volunteer corps shall be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of this State, and the Constitution of the United States.

Under previous calls for volunteers, the numbers accepted and mustered into the service of the United States were so insignificant in proportion to the numbers offered by the people, that there was throughout the State an increasing uneasiness lest there would not be opportunities for others to join the army. In the wave of enthusiasm that rolled over the State, swift as the lightnings that flashed along the wires the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, the able-bodied

men *en masse* rushed to arms, drilled, organized and armed, and besought the authorities to accept their services. In the thorough comprehension of the situation, and the true conception of the magnitude of the impending danger, the State authorities of Pennsylvania were far in advance of the Government at Washington, and the people of this great Commonwealth were even more sensitive to the perils of invasion that threatened their border counties, lying immediately north of the territory claimed by the insurgents, than were their magistrates and military authorities.

Such was the feeling throughout the State, that the adoption of precautionary measures by the Legislature, was but a prompt and necessary response to the demands of the people.

When it was ascertained that only a limited number of troops would be accepted by the National Government, believing that the army of the United States was wholly inadequate for the maintainance of order and for the protection of public and private property, public-spirited citizens in all parts of the State, acting in the high and honorable capacity of sovereigns in a republic, organized and preserved intact at their own expense, military companies to be ready for emergencies, which they believed would speedily come. In many cases, men who had organized companies under a call for troops from the President of the United States, but which could not be accepted because of the great numbers offering, appealed to their fellow-citizens for, and bounteously received, contributions of means for the subsistence of their companies. At the time, therefore, of the passage of the Act creating the "Reserve Corps of the Commonwealth," more than a sufficient number of men to organize the regiments authorized by the law, had been offered to the Governor.

The loan of three millions of dollars authorized in the Act, was taken by the capitalists, with a promptness that did honor to a loyal and patriotic people. Upon opening the bids for the loan, it was found that the whole amount had

been taken at par, and a large number of bids were in excess. Thus the enthusiasm to volunteer in the armies, manifested by those who were able to endure the hardships of the service, found a worthy counterpart in the liberality of the wealthy citizens and corporations, who, with a commendable promptitude, supplied money to defray the military expenses of the State.

Immediately after the passage of the Act creating the Reserve Corps, Governor Curtin invited George A. McCall, of Chester county, to accept the position of major-general provided for in the law. McCall accepted the appointment, and was confirmed a major-general of Pennsylvania troops by the Senate on the 16th of May, and on the same day entered upon his duties as commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

General McCall was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th of March, 1802, and graduated at the West Point Military Academy, 1822. In 1831 he received the appointment of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Major-General Gaines, who was then commanding the Western Department of the United States. In 1836 he was promoted to a captaincy in the Fourth regiment United States infantry. He served with his regiment in the war against the Florida Indians, and was recommended by General Worth for the brevet of major "for gallant conduct in the battle of Pelicaha." Gen. Worth in recommending McCall for promotion said, "He will do more honor to the rank than the rank can confer on him."

At the beginning of the war with Mexico, Captain McCall accompanied his regiment to Corpus Christi, and marched under General Taylor to the Rio Grande. He participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant and distinguished conduct" in these battles. The citizens of Philadelphia also acknowledged his services by presenting to him an elegantly mounted sword.

At the close of the war with Mexico, Lieutenant-Colonel

McCall resigned his staff commission of assistant adjutant-general, and crossed the Atlantic to spend a year in Europe in the hope of regaining his health, which had been seriously impaired during the campaign in Mexico.

While in England, and also on the Continent, he obtained permission from the authorities to visit the military schools, fortifications, camps, barracks and hospitals, and thus in his tour acquired much useful knowledge, which subsequently he put into practice.

On his return, he took command of the Third regiment United States infantry, stationed at Santa Fe. Before leaving Washington to assume this command, he was required by the War Department to prepare a historical sketch of the newly acquired territory, embracing a statistical account of its population, mineral and agricultural resources and commercial advantages. This "Report" was published by order of Congress.

In 1850, McCall received from President Taylor the appointment of Inspector-General of the United States Army, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Having made inspections of the troops and military posts in New Mexico, California and Oregon, Colonel McCall found his health again failing, and therefore in April, 1853, resigned his commission and retired from the service.

After leaving the army, Colonel McCall devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits and made numerous valuable contributions to natural history.

In 1855, he removed from his residence in Philadelphia to a farm in Chester county, where in retirement, enjoying the society of his family and friends, he remained until the rebellion of the Southern people and the bombardment of Fort Sumter called his country to arms. Immediately thereafter, in April, 1861, Governor Curtin summoned Colonel McCall to Harrisburg to advise with him on the military organization of Pennsylvania. While at the capital he was unanimously elected colonel of the Tenth regiment of Penn-

sylvania Volunteers enlisted for three years or the war. Having declined the position, he was on the 15th of May appointed by the Governor of the State, Major-General of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. General McCall without delay entered upon the work of organizing fifteen regiments of troops in the manner provided by law. On his staff, Henry J. Biddle, who graduated at West Point in 1835, was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Henry Sheets, of Philadelphia, and Eldridge McConkey, of West Chester, who had just graduated at Cambridge College, were appointed aids-de-camp. Subsequently Professor Henry Coppie, late Captain of United States Artillery, joined the staff as inspector-general of the corps.

General McCall gave his personal attention to the organization of the troops. The renowned regiment of skirmishers known throughout the world as the "Bucktails," received his special care. The men were armed with rifles and drilled to manœuvre in wooded hills, swamps and ravines. Henry H. Smith, Surgeon-general of the corps, received orders from the general commanding to allow no man to pass through his inspection into the companies, who would not be received into the ranks of the regular army as physically unexceptionable. The surgeon strictly enforced this order, and to this military foresight is due much of the gallantry and power of endurance the corps subsequently evinced. The riflemen were selected from those districts in the State where game most abounds and the people are accustomed to the use of the rifle; the cavalrymen were recruited in the mountainous counties where the young men travel on horseback, and the entire body of infantry and artillery, was culled from the noblest sons of the industrious citizens of all classes in the State. The best materials in Pennsylvania were placed at the disposal of the commanding general. Men, horses and munitions of war, were supplied in numbers and quantities that enabled the authorities to select materials proper for the most honorable and severe service a generous people could expect.

Through the most untiring efforts of Major-General McCall, heartily seconded by the State authorities, the organization of the corps proceeded with such rapidity that on the 21st of June, two regiments were sent to the relief of the Eleventh Indiana regiment at Cumberland in the State of Maryland, and on the 21st of July, the whole corps responded to the call of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, by marching to the defence of the Capital of the nation. Of the companies that were organized in response to General Patterson, which was countermanded on the 30th of April, many maintained their organizations and were variously distributed over the State. Some were still in the immediate vicinity of the homes of the men, others were at the county seats of the respective counties, in which they had been organized, and a few who had reached designated camps before General Patterson's order had been countermanded, remained there awaiting further orders. The first duty devolving upon General McCall, was the collecting of these companies into camps.

It was found that a much larger number of companies applied for acceptance than could be received under the Act of the Assembly. Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Assistant Secretary Samuel B. Thomas endeavored to apportion the companies throughout the State in an equitable ratio; yet in many cases, when men were told their companies could not be accepted into the service, they turned away in tears and wept bitterly, because the honorable privilege of fighting in the defence of their country was denied them. The required number of companies which had been accepted were ordered into designated camps of instruction.

On the 27th of May General McCall directed William B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia to take the organized companies that had been mustered into the service of the State, in that city and march them to Easton. In accordance with instructions, Camp Washington, a camp of instruction, was established on the Fair-grounds at that place, and thirty com-

panies were ordered to rendezvous there for the purpose of forming three regiments. Most of these companies were from the city of Philadelphia and had maintained their organizations from the time of the first call for volunteers in April. Colonel Mann was placed in command of the camp and proceeded at once to make arrangements to instruct the men in the manual of arms and in company and battalion drill.

By a special order, dated at Harrisburg June 1, 1861, Captain Henry M. McIntire, of the Brandywine Guards, was ordered to march his company to Camp Wayne, near West Chester, on Monday the 3d of June, to assume command of the camp and of all companies of the Reserve Corps as they arrived at that post, until they were regularly organized into regiments.

In response to these orders, the "Brandywine Guards," company A, of Chester county, commanded by Captain H. M. McIntire; the "Union Guards," company B, of Lancaster, Captain Thomas B. Barton; the "Slifer Phalanx," company C, of Delaware county, Captain Samuel A. Dyer; the "Safe Harbor Artillery," company D, of Lancaster county, Captain George H. Hess; the "Lancaster Guards," company E, Lancaster county, Captain Aldus J. Neff; the "Archy Dick Rifles," company F, of Delaware county, Captain William Cooper Talley; the "Phoenix Artillery," company G, of Chester county, Captain John R. Dobson; the "Carlisle Light Infantry," company H, of Cumberland county, Captain Robert McCartney; the "Carlisle Guards," company I, of Cumberland county, Captain Lemuel Todd; and the "Adams County Infantry," company K, of Adams county, Captain Edward McPherson, which companies subsequently constituted the First Regiment, rendezvoused at Camp Wayne, near West Chester.

On the 9th of June these companies held a meeting, as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of the corps, and proceeded to elect field officers and to organize the First regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. R.

Biddle Roberts, Esq., of Pittsburg, was elected colonel; H. M. McIntire, of the Brandywine Guards, lieutenant-colonel, and Lemuel Todd, of the Carlisle Guards, major of the regiment; Charles B. Lamborne was appointed adjutant, J. R. T. Coates, quartermaster; L. W. Read, surgeon; E. D. Brenneman, assistant-surgeon, and Rev. John A. McGinley, chaplain.

R. Biddle Roberts was born at Pittsburg, August 25, 1825. He is a son of Edward J. Roberts, Esq., for many years Clerk of the United States Court at that place and a soldier in the war of 1812; and a grandson of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, Judge of that district, and the author of "Roberts' Digest of the British Statutes."

Mr. Roberts received a liberal education, and was early brought into public life as Clerk of Councils and Clerk of the District Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1850, and in 1853 was elected, by a large majority, District Attorney of the county, although nominated on the Democratic ticket, at a time when the Whig party had two thousand of a majority in the district. He discharged the duties of that office with marked ability, and retired in March, 1857, after having won a commanding position at the bar. President Buchanan appointed him District Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which position he held until the war broke out in 1861, when he retired from his professional pursuits with the kindest feelings of the bench and the bar.

When the report of the reduction of Fort Sumter reached Pittsburg, Mr. Roberts was first lieutenant of a company of volunteer infantry, an organization of many years standing, called "The Duquesne Grays." The men had already tendered their services to the Government, under the call for seventy-five thousand men, for three months, and with them he determined to march; while, however, he was arranging his papers and the affairs of his large and lucrative practice, he was called on by a committee of young men

who had just formed a volunteer company, called the "Zouave Cadets," with a request that he would take command of them. He at once consented, conditioning that the company should be raised promptly. This the committee guaranteed to do, and in twenty-four hours Captain Roberts found himself in command of ninety patriotic young men, and many others offering. The company was placed in the Twelfth regiment of three months men, and marched from Pittsburg on the 24th of April, in General Negley's brigade. On the 25th they were mustered into service at Harrisburg. Just before their muster, the officers of the brigade called at the Capitol to pay their respects to Governor Curtin; while in the executive chamber, the Governor stated to them that he required a gentleman of some military knowledge and of good business qualifications to act upon his staff, and that he would be glad if they would recommend a person so qualified. The officers of the brigade consulted together, and in a short time unanimously recommended Captain Roberts, who was at once appointed an aid-de-camp on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The duties of this position, though extremely laborious, were faithfully discharged by Colonel Roberts. When the bill authorizing the Reserve Corps was passed by the Legislature, Colonel Roberts having expressed a wish to go into the field, was, on the 9th of June, elected colonel of the First regiment, which was organized at Camp Wayne, at West Chester. Soon after his election, he assumed command of the camp, and proceeded to perfect the organization and equipment of his own regiment and also of the Seventh regiment, which was organized at the same camp.

On the 5th of June, Governor Curtin issued an order establishing a department of ordnance, and a department of transportation and telegraphing, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Wright chief of these departments. To this officer was committed not only all the valuable ordnance of the corps, but also the making of all contracts and arrange-

ments for transportation and telegraphing required in organizing and moving the troops.

The companies in the western counties were ordered to march into the camps of instruction at Pittsburg, and those in the central portion of the State to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. These camps had been established under previous calls for volunteers. Colonel John McLean commanded at Pittsburg, and Colonel G. A. C. Seiler at Harrisburg; to these officers, company commanders arriving at the camp were ordered to report.

When it had been determined by General McCall to organize a regiment of rifle skirmishers, the following companies were selected to compose the regiment, on account of the superior skill of the men in the use of the rifle: The "Anderson Life Guards," company A, of Tioga county, commanded by Captain Philip Holland; the Morgan Rifles," company B, of Perry county, Captain Langhorn Wistar; the "Cameron County Rifles," company C, of Cameron county, Captain John A. Eldred; the "Raftsmen's Guards," company D, of Warren county, Captain Roy Stone; the "Tioga Rifles," company E, of Tioga county, Captain Alanson E. Niles; the "Irish Infantry," company F, of Carbon county, Captain Dennis McGee; the "Elk Rifles," company G, of Elk county, Captain Hugh McDonald; the "Wayne Independent Rifles," company H, of Chester county, Captain Charles F. Taylor; the "McKean Rifles," company I, of McKean county, Captain William T. Blanchard; the "Raftsmen's Rangers," company K, of Clearfield county, Captain Edward A. Irvin. All of these companies, in obedience to orders, had rendezvoused in Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, and on the 12th of June held a meeting for the purpose of organizing the regiment, by the election of field officers. Thomas L. Kane, of McKean county, was elected colonel, but feeling that a regiment organized for a special service of so much importance to the corps, and, indeed, to the whole army, should be commanded by an officer of experience, he subsequently resigned. The com-

pany officers convened on the following day and elected Charles J. Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, colonel; Thomas L. Kane, lieutenant-colonel; Roy Stone, of the "Raftsmen's Guards," major. John T. A. Jewett, of Warren county, was appointed adjutant of the regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Patton, of Clearfield county quartermaster; S. D. Freeman, surgeon; W. T. Humphrey, assistant-surgeon, and Rev. W. H. D. Hatton, chaplain.

The character and experience of Colonel Biddle made it eminently proper that the Rifle regiment of picked men, organized as a regiment of skirmishers, should be placed in his command.

Charles John Biddle was born in Philadelphia in 1819; was educated at Princeton College; and was admitted to the bar in his native city in 1840. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he raised a company for service under the Act of Congress adding ten regiments to the regular army. Captain Biddle's company was in the regiment of Voltigeurs, of which the colonel was the present Paymaster-General T. P. Andrews, and the lieutenant-colonel was Joseph E. Johnston, now a general in the Confederate army. This regiment rendered distinguished service in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, in the campaign of General Scott. Honorable mention of Captain Biddle's name appears in the official reports of Generals Scott, Worth, Pillow, and Cadwalader, as published by Congress in 1847. In his report of the storming of Chapultepec, General Scott names Captain Biddle as "one of the first in the assault," and his regimental commander, Colonel Andrews, in his report of the same action further says of Captain Biddle, "he joined us in the morning from a sick bed, against my wish and order." He received the brevet of major for "gallant and meritorious services," and was selected by General S. W. Kearny, as his aid-de-camp. At the end of the war, he resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was chosen a

member of the "Committee of Safety," organized for the defence of Philadelphia, and gave much time and attention to raising and drilling troops for that purpose. On the 13th of June, 1861, he accepted the command of the Thirteenth Reserve regiment, afterwards more widely known as the "Bucktails;" at the same time he was placed in command of Camp Curtin.

He left Harrisburg on the 21st of June, 1861, in command of a detachment of the Reserve Corps, consisting of his own regiment, the Fifth, Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, and a battery of the First Pennsylvania Artillery. General McClellan, in that portion of his report which treats of his campaign in Western Virginia, commends the "great activity and intelligence displayed by Colonel Charles J. Biddle," while commanding a brigade.

During the period of his military service, an election for Congress was held in Philadelphia, to fill a vacancy in the representation of the second district.

Colonel Biddle was elected, but believing his service in the field more valuable to his country he did not attend the first session of the Congress. He declined a brigadier-general's commission which was tendered to him soon after his election, replying that the acceptance of it was "incompatible with the civil trust which he had just accepted from the people of the second district of Pennsylvania." At the time of the second session of Congress, in December, 1861, Colonel Biddle was with his regiment on the Potomac, near Washington City, and as it was known that the army was to pass the winter in that position, his constituents desired him to take his seat in the House of Representatives. He obtained leave of absence to visit Philadelphia, where he was received by his fellow-citizens with becoming honors. In a written address they referred in complimentary language to his military services, and urging him to take his seat in Congress, the committee said:

"The circumstances attending your recent election to this body, the strong declaration of the wishes and expectations

of your constituents, in conferring upon you, during your absence with the army and without solicitation on your part, a position attended at this time with peculiar responsibility, are, we trust, such as may induce you to relinquish, at least for the present, that military life in which, through more than one campaign, you have already earned a just distinction."

To this Colonel Biddle replied:

"It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the extra session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress to which you had, in my absence, elected me.

"It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammelled: yet, should the tide of war, indeed, roll around the National Capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more."

The resignation of Colonel Biddle as colonel of the "Buck-tails" was accepted by the Secretary of War December 12, 1861. While the enemy continued to threaten the Capital from Manassas, he held the position of volunteer aid to General Andrew Porter, then commanding in Washington City.

Two days after receiving his commission Colonel Biddle reported for duty to General McCall. He was ordered to join his regiment at Camp Curtin and to assume command of the encampment. He repaired at once to the post of duty and commenced the work of organizing and disciplining the

companies that were daily arriving in camp. The rigid military discipline enforced by Col. Biddle, was new and, in a measure, distasteful to the volunteer soldiers, who had so recently been of the sovereign people. Though while in Camp Curtin some of the men murmured, after engaging in active service and through all their long and severe campaigns the companies and regiments attributed due credit to the lessons of military duty learned while in camp at Harrisburg.

The "Jersey Shore Rifles," company A, of Lycoming county, commanded by Captain H. C. Ulman; the "Taggart Guards," company B, of Northumberland county, Captain James Taggart; the "Washington Cadets," company C, of Clearfield county, Captain J. O. Loraine; the "Slifer Guards," company D, of Union county, Captain Thomas Chamberlain; the "Centre Guards," company E, of Centre county, Captain John I. Gregg; the "Bradford Union Guards," company F, of Bradford county, Captain A. J. Trout; the "Huntingdon Infantry," company G, of Huntingdon county, Captain A. S. Harrison; the "Pollock Guards," company H, of Northumberland county, Captain John McCleery; the "Scott Infantry," company I, of Huntingdon county, Captain George Dare, and the "Cookman Rangers," company K, of Lancaster county, Captain J. W. Fisher, were ordered to report to the commanding officer at Camp Curtin.

On the 20th of June these companies organized themselves into the Fifth regiment of the Reserve Corps, by electing Captain John Irving Gregg, of Centre County, colonel; Captain J. W. Fisher, of Columbia, lieutenant-colonel; and Captain George Dare, of Huntingdon county, major of the regiment.

The following day Colonel Gregg resigned the colonelcy of this regiment to accept an appointment in the regular army. Seneca G. Simmons, a captain in the regular army was elected and commissioned to fill the vacancy. Colonel Simmons was a man thoroughly educated in the science of military tactics, and was a soldier by profession

and experience. His service in the regular army eminently fitted him to command the men who had chosen him to be their colonel. Lieutenant A. G. Mason, of the Bradford Union Guards, was appointed adjutant; John Bigler, quartermaster; John S. Carpenter, surgeon; and W. F. Marsh, assistant-surgeon of the regiment.

The original strength of each company, in conformity to the army regulations, was limited to seventy-seven men, including officers and privates; but on the 20th of June instructions were issued from the headquarters of the Corps, at Harrisburg, to commanders of regiments and companies, to establish recruiting rendezvous and fill up as rapidly as possible, the companies to the full maximum strength of one hundred and one men, the number authorized by the War Department under General Order of May 14th.

In obedience to these instructions, the work of recruiting was begun, and in a few days the ranks of all the companies were filled with men, who rejoiced at the opportunity thus offered to enter the service.

On the 21st of June, General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-chief of the United States army, telegraphed from Washington to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, requesting him to send immediately two regiments of Pennsylvania troops to the relief of Colonel Lew. Wallace, commanding the Eleventh Indiana regiment, at Cumberland, in the State of Maryland.

On the same day General McCall ordered Colonel Charles J. Biddle to march, without delay, with his own regiment and the Fifth, commanded by Colonel Simmons, and Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Captain Charles T. Campbell, to the relief of Colonel Wallace. The brigade comprising these regiments and the battery, was at once placed in cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Camp Curtin; the trains moved westward early on Saturday morning until they arrived at Huntingdon, and thence over the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad to Hopewell, where the command camped during the night of the 22d of June.

The citizens along the line of the railroad cheered on the soldiers as they hurried away to the threatened border. At the stations where the trains stopped, baskets of provisions were distributed to all who could partake. The ladies of Huntingdon, however, excelled in their attention to the marching brigade. An ample dinner had been provided for the coming soldiers, of which they partook most freely, and filled their haversacks with the choicest dainties.

Early on Sunday morning the command resumed the march moving in the direction of Bedford Springs. At Bloody Run the command halted to partake of a dinner prepared by the citizens of that village. The brigade encamped that night near Bedford Springs, where it remained three days.

This first day's march of twenty-three miles, through sand and dust, beneath a burning sun; the first night's sleeping on the ground, without bed or covering, and the drenching rain that poured down on the men during the night, appropriately formed the introduction to the campaigns that followed, and, which in results were honorable, as in execution they were severe.

Colonel Biddle had received instructions to move his command to a convenient camping ground near the State line, and there await further orders. The object of the demonstration was to assure the people in the border counties, by the presence of an organized force, that they would be protected against inroads from Virginia through Maryland; and also to be within supporting distance to Colonel Wallace.

The command moved from Camp McCall, near Bedford Springs, and after two days' marching reached the Maryland State line where Camp Mason and Dixon was established, in which the troops remained two weeks.

While statesmen discussed the constitutional propriety of passing State troops beyond the State limits, Colonel Biddle diligently instructed his command in military movements and prepared it to render efficient service whenever opportunity should offer.

On the 7th of July, the citizens of Cumberland, becoming alarmed by a report that a body of rebel cavalry was about to make a raid into that place, urged the colonel commanding the brigade, to occupy the city and protect the lives and property of the citizens. The troops broke camp at night and arrived in Cumberland at twelve o'clock. They surrounded the town and laid on their arms till daylight, awaiting the approach of the enemy, who, however, learning of the arrival of so large a force, did not attempt to execute his designs. Colonel Biddle then directed his command to occupy the camps that had been previously occupied by the Indiana regiment.

From this point scouting parties were frequently sent out to reconnoitre the country in every direction. These expeditions were intrusted to the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Kane of the Bucktail regiment. One of the most considerable of these excursions was made to New Creek on the 12th of July. The day after the scouting party had left camp, the entire command followed and camped about two miles from New Creek towards Cumberland. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane posted his men in a house a short distance from the village on the road towards Romney. Before daylight on Sunday morning, a great noise was heard at the New Creek depot; a detachment of men was sent from the house to ascertain the cause of the uproar, and were instructed, if they discovered the enemy, to fire on him and retreat to the house so as to draw his forces under fire of the concealed riflemen. The skirmishers advanced within one hundred yards of the enemy, delivered their fire and retired towards the house, closely pursued by the enemy's cavalrymen. When the troopers came within easy range they received a well-aimed volley of rifle shot which emptied their saddles and caused the precipitate flight of the whole force, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Kane and his party in quiet possession of the village.

In his report of the affair to Colonel Biddle, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane says:

"The enemy's cavalry rode into the village boldly and had commenced sacking it and hunting for the Union men, whom the news of our approach had brought from their hiding places in the mountain, when I sent out a squad with the rifles which I borrowed from Captain Kesley of Cumberland, to open a fire on their right flank. They had first murdered Kelly, a youth from Cumberland, when our fire compelled them to form and make a dash at my quarters, where they were confident, as they were assured by the secessionists of the town, they would effect a complete surprise. They came up in fine order, but broke and ran on receiving a fire which was reserved till they were ready to dismount. Lieutenant Boughton of the 3d Virginia cavalry regiment, and privates Bosley and Miller, fell at the first volley mortally wounded. A number were wounded who died along the road by which they effected their retreat. The number of the wounded has not been ascertained. The rebel infantry who were drawn up to cut off our retreat, did not venture near enough to take any serious part in the engagement, but fled with the cavalry."

The scouting party, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, followed the retreating enemy. At Ridgeville, a small village nine miles from New Creek, on the road leading to Romney, the enemy was discovered in the woods; a few shots were exchanged without taking effect. The enemy retreated precipitately towards Romney. Kane's men took possession of a stone building near the village. They removed the furniture, barricaded the doors and windows, and converted the building into a secure fortress. In this position they awaited the arrival of reinforcements.

At noon on Sunday, Captain A. J. Trout, commanding a detachment, comprising the "Jersey Shore Rifles," Captain Ulman; the "Bradford Union Guards," Captain Trout, of the Fifth regiment, and the "Morgan Rifles," Captain Wistar, of the Rifle regiment, was sent to occupy Piedmont, and to defend it against an attack threatened by a body of the enemy's cavalry.

On Monday, Colonel Simmons directed Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, of the Fifth regiment, to take Captain Loraine's company, of the Fifth, and Captain Holland's and Captain McDonald's companies of the Rifle regiment, and place them in position to guard against surprise, and to defend the village of New Creek. Both detachments moved promptly to the execution of the duties assigned to them.

When Captain Trout arrived at Piedmont, he found the people in a state of intense excitement, momentarily expecting the arrival of the Confederate troops. No time was lost in placing the small force in position for defence. The Morgan Rifles were placed in a stone store house owned by a Mr. Hendrickson. The men removed the windows and doors, and erected barricades in the passages. The main force of the guard occupied the brick market house and prepared to resist an attack. The enemy did not approach until Monday night at half-past nine o'clock, when a party of cavalry attacked the picket station on the hill to the east of the village. The picket guard obstinately maintained its position, and was rapidly reinforced from the station at the market house. After an irregular attack, lasting about an hour, in which he lost four men, the enemy retired. The Union troops suffered no loss.

As Colonel Biddle's brigade approached New Creek, the advance guard was met by a lady, near a bridge that had been destroyed by the rebels. She was Mrs. Dayton, who came out to guide the advancing scouts to the enemy's camp. After proceeding a short distance, she introduced to the commanding officer her two daughters, who, relieving their mother, took up the lead, and, marching at double-quick time, never faltered until they reached the village and learned the strength and position of the enemy.

On the 16th of July, the brigade broke camp north of the Potomac and crossed the river. The bridge having been destroyed, it was necessary to transport the baggage on the backs of the men, to the top of the embankment on the south side. The day was consumed in this tedious

labor, so that it was evening when the command arrived at New Creek. As the troops were preparing to go into camp, a messenger arrived from Lieutenant-Colonel Kane asking for immediate relief. Orders were given to march, and, in a few minutes the whole command moved towards Romney. The road led up a narrow valley, watered by New Creek, to a point where the Romney turnpike turns up the mountain in a northern direction. The farmers, who were harvesting their grain crops, hailed with joy the arrival of the National forces, and told marvelous stories of the battle reported to be raging near Romney. The command reached the position occupied by Kane's men at nine o'clock in the night and found them securely fortified in the stone house.

In obedience to orders from General McClellan, who commanded the department of Western Virginia, Colonel Biddle did not advance against the enemy's position at Romney, but withdrew his command to the camp at New Creek, and on the 20th, marched to Piedmont. The damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by the Virginia secessionists had been fully repaired and communication was opened between Baltimore and Wheeling.

The privates in the Fifth regiment, took possession of the office of the *Piedmont Independent*, whose editor, A. S. Trowbridge, had been driven from his home by the rebels, and issued a newspaper called *The Pennsylvania Reserve*, which was the first of a great number of similar publications issued during the war by the editors and printers in the volunteer army.

After the battle of Bull Run, Colonel Biddle's brigade was ordered to return to Harrisburg, and on the 27th of July, took up the march towards Hopewell and thence by railroad arrived at Camp Curtin on the last day of the month. Thus, after forty days of service, ended the first campaign made by troops of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION.

Regiments organized in Camp Washington, Easton—Colonel Mann—Colonel Sickel—Colonel March—Organization of the Sixth regiment, Camp Curtin—Organization of the Seventh regiment, Camp Wayne—Regiments organized in Camp Wilkins—Colonel Hays—Regiments in Camp Wright—Colonel McCalmont—Colonel Gallagher—Twelfth regiment in Camp Curtin—Colonel Taggart—McDowell's advance—Battle of Bull Run—Call for the Reserve Corps—Marching of regiments—Passage through Baltimore—Arrival at Washington—Camp formed at Tenallytown—First regiment at Annapolis—Artillery regiment—Organization of the Fifteenth regiment, cavalry.

THE call for two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery to be sent into active service, convinced the State authorities of the importance of the speedy organization of the Reserve Corps. The departments at Harrisburg were worked to the fullest capacity to prepare materials to arm and equip the regiments, and General McCall urged forward the organizations and advanced the instructions, as rapidly as the circumstances would admit of. The captains of companies who had been ordered to report with their men at the camps of instruction, came forward with commendable promptness and submitted themselves and their companies to the orders of the commanding general.

The thirty companies in Camp Washington, at Easton, though active in learning the company drills, did not form themselves into regiments, until the 21st of June, when, by order of General McCall, the following companies from the city of Philadelphia, were constituted the second regiment:

The "Penn Rifles," company A, commanded by Captain George A. Woodward; the "Governor's Rangers," company B, Captain Patrick McDonough; the "Hibernian

Target Company," company C, Captain James N. Byrnes; the "Governor's Rangers," company D, Captain Richard Ellis; the "Scotch Rifles," company E, Captain John Orr Finnie; the "Governor's Rangers," company F, Captain Thomas Bringham; the "Taggart Guards," company G, Captain Evan M. Woodward; the "Independent Rangers," company H, Captain Timothy Mealey; the "Constitution Rangers," company I, Captain William Knox, and the "Consolidation Guards," company K, Captain Patrick J. Smith.

In the election held by these companies, William B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected colonel; Albert L. Magilton, lieutenant-colonel, and William McCandless, major. Augustus T. Cross, was appointed adjutant; Charles F. Hoyt, quartermaster; Thomas B. Reed, surgeon, and J. W. Lodge, assistant surgeon of the regiment.

William B. Mann, through whose exertions the Second Reserve regiment was called into existence, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 27th day of November, 1816. His father, the Reverend William Mann, is a highly respected member of the Methodist ministry, and was, at the time of William's birth, a teacher of considerable eminence. When he was four years old, his parents removed to Philadelphia, of which city Mr. Mann has remained a resident. He was educated under the immediate care of his father, until he reached his eighteenth year, when he entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Hon. Charles Naylor, a gentleman of excellent reputation as a lawyer, and a member of the National Congress. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar, in 1838.

Mr. Mann rose rapidly in distinction in the practice of law, and had long been widely and favorably known to the inhabitants of the city, in which he lived. Without neglecting the duties of his profession, early in life, he took an active part in the political questions, which engaged the public mind, and soon became a leader in the party with whom his opinions led him to associate. In 1858, when William B. Reed, became the District Attorney of the city

of Philadelphia, Mr. Mann was associated with that gentleman in conducting the public prosecutions.

In 1856 he was elected District Attorney for Philadelphia, and was subsequently twice re-elected to that position; once in 1859, and again in 1862. His intimacy with the minutest details of the duties of his position, his energy and quickness in the prosecution of the cases submitted to him, and his thorough acquaintance with the criminal law, recommended him strongly to the citizens of Philadelphia, whose confidence he possesses regardless of party distinction.

When, in 1861, the State of Pennsylvania summoned into the field a Reserve Corps, Mr. Mann directed his efforts to the organization of a regiment. No time or labor was spared to place the men at the disposal of the State authorities at the earliest possible period. The companies were recruited in Philadelphia and ordered to Camp Washington at Easton; in organizing the regiment, they elected Mr. Mann to the colonelcy. It was not the intention of Colonel Mann, at the time he accepted the position, to remain permanently in command. Like many citizens at that time of patriotic fervor, he felt that his country demanded his best exertions. In the very outset, therefore, of his military career, he had determined to recruit a regiment and remain in service only through one campaign, and, having placed his men in the field and instructed them in the performance of their duties, it was his intention to return to the exercise of his civil pursuits and to give his support to the Government in a sphere yielding, perhaps, less distinction, but requiring equal devotion to the Union.

An Act of Assembly was passed enabling him to appoint a deputy to perform his duties during his temporary absence. In November, 1861, therefore, when the army went into winter quarters, Colonel Mann tendered his resignation of the command of the Second regiment, and upon its acceptance, took leave of his companions in arms, and returned to his civil position.

The following companies were constituted the Third

regiment: the "Second Reading Artillery," company A, of Berks county, commanded by Captain Jacob Lenhart, Jr.; the "Salem Independents," company B, of Wayne county, Captain William D. Curtis; the "Union Rifles," company C, of Bucks county, Captain David V. Feaster; the "Mechanics' Infantry," company D, of Berks county, Captain William Briner; the "De Silver Greys," company E, of Philadelphia, Captain John Clark; the "Washington Guards," company F, of Berks county, Captain Washington Richards; the "Germantown Guards," company G, Philadelphia county, Captain Richard H. Woolworth; the "Applebachville Guards," company H, of Bucks county, Captain Joseph Thomas; the "Montgomery Guards," company I, of Bucks county, Captain William S. Thompson; and the "Ontario Infantry," company J, of Philadelphia, Captain Horatio G. Sickel.

These companies elected Horatio G. Sickel of Philadelphia, colonel; William S. Thompson of Bucks county, lieutenant-colonel; and Richard H. Woolworth of Philadelphia, major of the regiment. Albert H. Jameson of Reading, was appointed adjutant; Franklin S. Bickly of the same place, quartermaster; James Collins, of Philadelphia, surgeon; George L. Pancost of the same place, assistant surgeon, and Reverend William H. Leake, chaplain.

Horatio G. Sickel was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 3rd, 1817, and for many years resided in the city of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the manufacturing and mercantile business. He was also a practical soldier, having held a commission in the uniformed militia of the State of Pennsylvania, since August, 1841.

At the breaking out of the rebellion and at the call of the President for seventy-five thousand troops, in April, 1861, Captain Sickel recruited a company in Philadelphia, called the "Ontario Infantry," and tendered his services to the Governor of the State, on the 20th of April. The general uprising of the North and the pressure upon the Governor at that time, precluded the acceptance of this com-

pany, under the first call. Captain Sickel, however, kept his company intact and under daily instruction, until the passage of the Act authorizing the "Reserve Corps." The company was then accepted and mustered into service, at Philadelphia.

His military prestige at once gave to Captain Sickel the confidence of the officials, and he was placed in command of six companies, accepted from the city, and was ordered to report with his command at Camp Washington at Easton, where he arrived with his companies on the 29th of May.

Upon the organization of the Third regiment, he was elected colonel, and immediately entered upon the work of drilling his command.

The Fourth regiment was organized on the same day, by the following companies: The "Able Guards," company A, of Philadelphia, Captain John Schenewald; the "Quaker City Guards," company B, of Philadelphia, Captain Robert M. McClure; the "Montgomery Rifles," company C, of Montgomery county, Captain Isaiah W. Kimble; the "Dickson Guards," company D, of Philadelphia, Captain Nathan J. Taylor; the "Williamsport Legion," company E, of Lycoming county, Captain Francis H. Burger; the "National Guards of Monroe," company F, of Monroe county, Captain George B. Keller; the "Harmer Guards," company G, of Philadelphia, Captain Thomas F. B. Tapper; the "Susquehanna Union Volunteers," company H, of Susquehanna county, Captain Elisha B. Gates; the "Reed Guards," company I, of Philadelphia, Captain Henry Einwechter, and the "Enton Guards," company K, of Chester county, Captain William Babe.

Robert G. March, of Philadelphia, was elected colonel; John F. Gaul, lieutenant-colonel, and Robert M. McClure, major of this regiment. John Nycce was appointed adjutant; A. A. Lechler, quartermaster; Adolphus Patze, surgeon; Wm. T. W. Dickerson, assistant surgeon, and Rev. Edwin Marks, chaplain.

Robert G. March was born in the city of Philadelphia,

October 5th, 1819. At the age of ten years he was left an orphan and was indentured as an apprentice to the morocco manufacturing business. After reaching the age of majority, he went to Virginia, where he commenced his military training in a volunteer company organized in Alexandria, and received a commission dated May 2d, 1842, signed by President Tyler.

After his return to Philadelphia, he several times held the position of captain in the military organizations in the city. At the commencement of the rebellion he volunteered his services to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and was commissioned by Governor Curtin, on the 23d of April, 1861, to recruit a regiment, which he accomplished at his own expense, and was ordered to proceed with six companies to Camp Washington, at Easton. On the 21st of June, when the Fourth regiment was organized, he was elected to the colonelcy.

Colonel March served with his regiment until October, 1861, when, on account of physical disability, engendered by over-exertion in camp, he tendered his resignation.

As Colonel March was about leaving his command, at Tenallytown, he received a memorial, signed by all of the commissioned officers in the companies of his command, expressing their esteem for him as an officer, and their regret that the state of his health made it necessary for him to resign his commission as commander of the regiment.

On the 22d of June, the day on which the brigade commanded by Colonel Biddle marched from Camp Curtin, there remained in the camp ten companies: The "Iron Guards," company A, of Columbia county, Captain Wellington H. Ent; the "Union Guards," company B, of Snyder county, Captain Chas. D. Roush; the "Honesdale Guards," company C, of Wayne county, Captain Jno. S. Wright; the "Washington Rifles," company D, of Franklin county, Captain Wm. D. Dixon; the "Montour Rifles," company E, of Montour county, Captain M. H. Manly; the "Northern

Invincibles," company F. of Bradford county, Captain Daniel Bradbury; the "J. D. Cameron Infantry," company G, of Dauphin county, Captain Jacob Rehner; the "Tioga Invincibles," company H. of Tioga county, Captain Julius Sherwood; the "Towanda Rifles," company I, of Bradford county, Captain W. H. Gore, and the "Susquehanna Volunteers," company K, of Susquehanna county, Captain John Shull.

These companies organized the Sixth regiment, and elected W. W. Ricketts, of Columbia county, colonel; William Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; and Henry J. Madil, major. Henry B. McKean was appointed adjutant; R. H. McCoy, quartermaster; Charles Bower, surgeon; L. Ring Jones, assistant surgeon, and Rev. Samuel Jessup, chaplain of the regiment.

On the 26th of June, the following named companies in Camp Wayne, at West Chester, organized the Seventh regiment: The "Carlisle Fencibles," company A, of Cumberland county, Captain R. M. Henderson; the "Biddle Rifles," company B, of Perry county, Captain John Jameson; the "Iron Artillery," company C, of Lebanon county, Captain E. G. Lantz; the "Rifle Guards," company D, of Clinton county, Captain Chauncey A. Lyman; the "Ridgway Guards," company E, of Philadelphia, Captain Chas. S. Peall; the "Wyoming Bank Infantry," company F, of Luzerne county, Captain Elisha B. Harvey; the "Second Philadelphia Guards," company G, of Philadelphia, Captain John G. Chapman; the "Cumberland Guards," company H, of Cumberland county, Captain Joseph Totten; the "Myers-town Rifles," company I, of Lebanon county, Captain Jerome Myers; and the "Douglas Guards," company K, of Philadelphia, Captain Casper Martino.

The companies elected Elisha B. Harvey, of Luzerne county, colonel; Joseph Totten, lieutenant-colonel; and Chauncey A. Lyman, major of the regiment. Alexander B. Sharps was appointed adjutant; Charles A. Lane, quarter-

master; Alfred W. Green, surgeon; Thomas Jones, assistant-surgeon, and A. Judson Furman, chaplain.

Elisha B. Harvey, at the time the rebellion broke out, was practicing law at Wilkesbarre. He immediately closed his business and recruited a company, which formed part of the regiment which Colonel Harvey was elected to command.

The Eighth regiment was organized at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, on the 28th of June, by the following companies: The "Armstrong Rifles," company A, of Armstrong county, Captain L. S. Cantwell; the "Jefferson Riflemen," company B, of Dauphin county, Captain Robert E. Johnson; the "Anderson Cadets," company C, of Alleghany county, Captain Geo. S. Hays; the "Brownsville Greys," company D, of Fayette county, Captain C. L. Conner; the "Duncan Guards," company E, of Philadelphia and Alleghany county, Captain John Duncan; the "Hopewell Rifles," company F, of Bedford county, Captain John Eichelberger; the "Fayette Guards," company G, of Fayette county, Captain Jesse B. Gardner; the "Clarion Union Guards," company H, of Clarion county, Captain William Lemon; the "Greene County Rangers," company I, of Greene county, Captain S. M. Baily, and the "Hopkins Infantry," company K, of Washington county, Captain Alex. Wishart.

Dr. George S. Hays, of Herriotsville, was elected colonel; S. Duncan Oliphant, lieutenant-colonel, and J. B. Gardner, major of the regiment. John G. Swearingen was appointed adjutant; Gilbert L. Eberhart, quartermaster; H. A. Lichtenhaler, surgeon; H. K. Neff, assistant surgeon, and Rev. William Aiken, chaplain.

George S. Hays was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1807. He received a medical education and practiced his profession nineteen years in his native county. In the spring of 1861, when the Southern rebels attacked Fort Sumter, Dr. Hays was living on his farm, engaged in stock raising. At the call to arms, he raised a company, composed of the sons of his neighbors, and, in

obedience to orders received from General McCall, marched with it, to Camp Wilkins, soon after the passage of the Act providing for a Reserve Corps. Dr. Hays had for three years commanded the "Duquesne Greys," of Pittsburg; the military experience acquired in that position, and the reputation he enjoyed in the community, secured for him the election to the colonelcy of the Eighth regiment. Colonel Hays commanded his regiment until the termination of the Peninsular campaign, when he resigned, on account of the injuries received at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads.

On the 28th of June, the Ninth regiment was organized in Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, by the following companies: the "Pittsburg Rifles," company A, of Allegheny county, Captain Lewis W. Smith; the "Garibaldi Guards," company B, of Allegheny county, Captain Frank Hartmayer; the "Iron City Guards," company C, of Allegheny county, Captain James T. Shannon; the "Government Guards," company D, of Allegheny county, Captain Robert Galway; the "Chartier Valley Guards," company E, of Allegheny county, Captain Charles Barnes; the "Meadville Volunteers," company F, of Crawford county, Captain Samuel B. Dick; the "City Guards," company G, of Allegheny county, Captain John B. Brookbank; the "New Brighton Rifles," company H, of Beaver county, Captain John Cuthbertson; the "McKeesport Union Guards," company I, of Allegheny county, Captain William Lynch, and the "Allegheny, Rangers," company K, of Allegheny county, Captain Hugh S. Fleming.

These companies elected Conrad F. Jackson of Pittsburg, colonel; Robert Anderson, lieutenant-colonel; and James McK. Snodgrass, major of the regiment. T. Brent Swearingen was appointed adjutant; John F. Kirkpatrick, quartermaster; Joseph A. Phillips, surgeon; Henry F. Martin, assistant-surgeon, and Reverend J. B. Pyatt, chaplain.

The Tenth regiment was organized in Camp Wright, on the 29th of June, by the following companies: "The Somerset Infantry," company A, of Somerset county,

Captain Robert P. Cummins; the "Middlesex Rangers," company B, of Mercer county, Captain Thomas McConnell; the "Venango Greys," company C, of Venango county, Captain Christopher M. Over; the "Jefferson Light Guards," company D, of Washington county, Captain Charles W. McDaniel; the "Clarion River Guards," company E, of Clarion county, Captain James B. Knox; the "Curtain Rifles," company F, of Beaver county, Captain Milo R. Adams; the "Mercer Rifles," company G, of Mercer county, Captain Adoniram J. Warner; the Warren Guards, company H, of Warren county, Captain Henry V. Partridge; the "Allegheny College Volunteers," company I, of Crawford county, Captain Ira Ayer, Jr., and the "Wilson Rifles," company K, of Beaver county, Captain Samuel Miller.

John S. McCalmont, Esq., of Venango county, was elected colonel of the regiment; James T. Kirk, lieutenant-colonel, and Harrison Allen, major. Siam B. Smith was appointed adjutant; Cyrus Elder, quartermaster; Benjamin Rohrer, surgeon; David McKinney, Jr., assistant surgeon, and Reverend J. L. Greene, chaplain.

John S. McCalmont was born at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania. He is one of three sons of the late Alexander McCalmont, born on the 28th of April, 1822. The oldest, William, now deceased, was a soldier in the regular army, and the youngest, Alfred B., is now colonel of the 142d Pennsylvania volunteers.

Alexander McCalmont, the father of these soldiers, was an early settler in western Pennsylvania, and rose by his own industry and probity to a position of honor and influence in the community. He was during ten years, president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, having been appointed to that position by Governor David R. Porter.

John S. McCalmont was, at the age of sixteen, appointed a cadet to the military academy in 1838; and graduated in the class of 1842. At the time of his graduation, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Third infantry,

head-quarters at Tallahassee, Florida, and subsequently second lieutenant in the Eighth infantry, then commanded by Colonel Worth, head-quarters, Pilatka, Florida.

In July, 1843, at the close of the Florida war, he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to practice and soon after was appointed deputy attorney-general for Clarion, Elk, and McKean counties, and took up his residence at Clarion. In 1848, he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1849, and was elected speaker of the House of Representatives for the session of 1850. In May, 1853, he was appointed president judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District. At the election in 1853, he was elected by the people president judge of the same district, for ten years from December, 1853.

The arduous labors of his professional duties had seriously impaired his health; that, however, did not stand in the way of his patriotic devotion to his country; he resigned his seat on the bench, and accepted the colonelcy of the Tenth regiment of the Reserve Corps.

This regiment was ordered, early in July, to Cumberland, to reinforce Colonel Biddle's brigade; but when it arrived at Hopewell, the orders were countermanded and the regiment ordered to report at Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the United States service, on the 21st day of July, 1861.

The Eleventh regiment was organized in Camp Wright, on the 1st day of July, by the following companies: The "Cambria Guards," company A, of Cambria county, Captain Robert Litzinger; the "Indiana National Guards," company B, of Indiana county, Captain Daniel S. Porter; the "Dixon Guards," company C, of Butler county, Captain Samuel Loudon; the "Conongessing Rangers," company D, of Butler county, Captain William Stewart; the "Washington Blues," company E, of Indiana county, Captain Nathaniel Nesbit; the "Union Volunteers," company F, of Fayette county, Captain Edward Bierer; the "Independent Blues," company G, of Armstrong county, Captain James P. Speer; the "Westmoreland Blues," company H, of Westmoreland

county, Captain Daniel Kistler; the "Washington Blues," company, I, of Westmoreland county, Captain Thomas H. Spires, and the "Brady Guards," company K, of Jefferson county, Captain Evans R. Brady.

T. F. Gallagher, was elected colonel; James R. Porter, lieutenant-colonel, and S. M. Jackson, major of the regiment. Peter A. Johns, was appointed adjutant; H. A. Torrence, quarter-master; James S. De Benneville, surgeon; D. W. Ballentine, assistant-surgeon, and Rev. William T. Dickson, chaplain.

Thomas F. Gallagher, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of January, 1822; he received a liberal education, and, when the rebellion broke out in 1861, was a merchant in New Alexandria, a village in his native county. For many years he had taken an active interest in military organizations in Westmoreland county, and had, by experience, acquired a knowledge of company and regimental drills and manœuvres. When the Eleventh regiment was organized, he was elected to the colonelcy and invited to take command of the regiment. Colonel Gallagher accepted the position and served with distinction, until the 12th of December, 1862, when he was compelled to resign, on account of a severe wound received at the battle of South Mountain.

The Twelfth regiment which was the last of the infantry regiments in the corps, was organized in Camp Curtin, on the 25th of July. The companies in the Twelfth, were collected from all parts of the State. They were the "Wayne Guards," company A, of Philadelphia, commanded by Captain John H. Taggart; the "Factoryville Infantry," company B, of Wyoming county, Captain David N. Matthewson; the "Troy Guards," company C, of Bradford county, Captain Richard Gurtin; the "Kepner Fencibles," company D, of Dauphin county, Captain Samuel B. Wilt; the "Easton Guards," company E, of Northampton county, Captain Peter Baldy; the "West Newton Guards," company F, of Westmoreland county, Captain Andrew G. Oliver; the "Bailey's Invincibles," company G, of York county, Captain Samuel

N. Bailey; the "Indiana County Infantry," company H, of Indiana county, Captain Andrew J. Bolar: the "Huntingdon Guards," company I, of Huntingdon county, Captain James C. Baker, and the "McClure Rifles," company K, of Franklin county, Captain John S. Eyster.

These companies elected Captain John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia, colonel; Captain Samuel N. Baily, of York county, lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Peter Baldy of Northampton county, major of the regiment. Theodore McMurtrie, was appointed adjutant; James T. Woodall, quartermaster; W. H. Thorne, surgeon; Isaae J. Clark, assistant surgeon, and Rev. A. J. Bolar, chaplain.

John H. Taggart, was born in Georgetown, Kent county, Maryland, on the 22d of January, 1821. After the death of his father, in 1830, he went to Philadelphia, where he resided up to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. He was a printer by profession, and one of the proprietors of the *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury*. He had a taste for military exercises, and, was for many years connected with the "Washington Blues," of Philadelphia. After the attack on Fort Sumter, he raised a company in Philadelphia, called the "Wayne Guards," for the three months service, and subsequently tendered the services of the company to Governor Curtin, to form part of the Reserve Corps. Captain Taggart marched his company to Harrisburg, on the 7th June, and remained in Camp Curtin until the 25th of July, the day on which the Twelfth regiment was organized, when he was elected colonel, and placed in command of the regiment.

The Rifle regiment, which was the second regiment organized for the corps, was numbered the "Thirteenth regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." In an official order issued by General McCall, at the request of the men composing it, the regiment was named the "Kane Rifles." "The Bucktails," however, was the popular name of this historic organization; an, appellation taken from the badge, the tail of a deer, worn on their caps by both officers and privates;

and whenever in the skirmish line of the opening battle this badge was seen, fear seized the hearts of the trembling foe, for in it he recognized the advance guard of a corps of troops, celebrated in both armies for the irresistible power of their battle charges.

On the 16th of July, General McDowell advanced from the banks of the Potomac towards Manassas, with an army of thirty thousand five hundred men. The troops, though principally volunteers, recently from their peaceful labors in the North, were eager for active service, and commenced the advance with alacrity and joy. At noon on the 17th, the advance division of the Union army entered Fairfax unopposed, and found in the enemy's camps much valuable property, which, in the haste and fear of the flight, the rebels had abandoned. With the march of this army moved the heart of the nation, filled with hopeful joy. On the 18th, General Tyler reconnoitered the enemy's position and ascertained the location of his batteries. Two days—fatal delay—were spent in examining the country and posting the troops. On Sunday, the 21st, the terrible battle was fought. Never was a field more fiercely contested. Every regiment fought heroically, and merited its country's gratitude. From early in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon, the battle raged with unabated fury. Up to that hour, the advantages were on the side of the Union troops, who had assailed, one after another, the strong positions of the enemy on the bank of Bull Run, and carried them by storm. Three o'clock came, and victory seemed certain to the National army. But, as at the battle of Waterloo, Blucher came and Grouchy came not, so in this hour of National peril, General Johnston, with thirty thousand fresh troops, came to the aid of Beauregard, but Patterson came not with his thirty thousand loyal troops to the rescue of McDowell's army. The day was lost. Beaten by overwhelming numbers, McDowell's army was hurled back into the entrenchments in front of Washington. The safety of the Capital was threatened and the

nation, for a day, was paralyzed with bewildering amazement.

The term of service of the troops composing Patterson's army would expire before the 1st of August; the army under McDowell was daily diminishing in numbers from the same cause, and the Capital of the nation was left without a force equal to that defeated at Bull Run, to guard it against the victorious enemy. The authorities at Washington discovered, when it was too late to be remedied, the error of having under-estimated the force of the conspirators. The call for help—immediate, instantaneous relief—went out from Washington throughout all the land. Pennsylvania alone was prepared to respond with an available promptness. The stone which the builders had rejected, now became the head of the corner. Baffled by the administration at Washington, rebuked by the Secretary of War, and censured by the anti-war party in his own State, Governor Curtin, with patriotic fervor, labored to complete the organization of the Reserve Corps. He was told it would prove to be his political grave. Circumstances have made it his most honorable monument, and the pride of the State.

Just before the advance of McDowell's army, the services of this organized body of men were offered to the government; but the authorities at Washington refused to receive them. On the 18th of July, Governor Curtin again telegraphed to the war office at Washington, stating that two regiments of the Reserve Corps were in service in Western Virginia, another was marching to join them, and ten other regiments were in camps at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Easton and West Chester. In the same dispatch, the Governor requested that mustering officers be sent to the several camps, to muster the regiments into the service of the United States. On the same day, orders were received from the Secretary of War, directing that four regiments should be sent to Hagerstown, and the remaining regiments of the Reserve Corps, not including those in Western Virginia, should be mustered and transported to Baltimore

on the Northern Central Railroad. On the 19th, another dispatch, from Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas to Governor Curtin, instructed him, in obedience to the wishes of the Secretary of War, to assemble all the regiments, excepting only the two commanded by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, at Harrisburg, where they would be mustered into the service and forwarded to the seat of war, as previously ordered; stating also that their services were imperiously demanded, and "if they were not forwarded promptly, the regiments would be prevented from taking part in the impending battle." The Governor replied by telegraph: "All the regiments have been ordered to Harrisburg, in obedience to your dispatch just received, and, on arrival, will be immediately forwarded to the seat of war, as previously ordered. If there is not time to muster them in at this place, mustering officers can follow them to the field."

All possible expedition was used to concentrate the Corps and forward it to the scene of active operations, in front of Washington. Though the Governor, through his private messengers, had failed to induce the administration at Washington to accept the services of this organized body of troops, at a time that would have rendered them available to the commander of the National forces, there was wanting no zeal or hearty co-operation when the cry for help came with telegraphic emphasis from Washington to Harrisburg. With a most generous patriotism, peculiar to a sovereign people, all the resources of the State were brought into requisition to reinforce the National army in front of the capital.

The following dispatches show the temper of the hour:—

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1861.*

GOVERNOR CURTIN:—Get your regiments at Harrisburg, Easton and other points ready for immediate shipment, lose no time preparing. Make things move to the utmost.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1861.*

GOVERNOR CURTIN :—Please send the Wisconsin regiment at Harrisburg to Baltimore instead of Harper's Ferry. Send all other regiments at Harrisburg and elsewhere to Baltimore.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GOVERNOR CURTIN :—Forward all you can to-night. Transportation will be provided by Northern Central Company. Press forward all available force.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.—Let me know how your regiments are moving. What have you started and how fast will they leave?

THOS. A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *July 21, 1861.*

THOS. A. SCOTT, *Washington* :—One regiment left for Washington, at noon; one from Pittsburg and one from West Chester have just arrived; one from Pittsburg and two from Easton will arrive to-morrow. The others as rapidly as they can be transported to and from this place. The three month regiments are arriving here, without being announced or any preparations for them. Our men justly complain of their arms, both those that return and those we send.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1861.*

GOVERNOR CURTIN :—To-morrow wont do for your regiments. We must have them to-night. Send them to-night. It is of the utmost importance.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

Stop the regiment at Greencastle and send it to Washington to-night. Do not fail.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

The authorities at Washington, had already learned of the escape of General Johnston, from the Shenandoah valley, and feared the result of his junction with Beauregard at Manassas. Early on the 21st of July, they telegraphed to Governor Curtin to have the Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania concentrated at Harrisburg. But as the events of the day became more developed, General Scott feeling the want of a sufficient reserve force, changed the direction of the troops moving towards Harper's Ferry, and ordered all the regiments in Pennsylvania to march through

Baltimore to Washington. Later in the day McDowell's defeat at Bull Run, made it necessary, for the safety of Washington to have a strong force on the north bank of the Potomac above Georgetown, and to that point the regiments of the Reserve Corps were marched as rapidly as they arrived at the Washington terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, commanding the First regiment, and senior colonel in the corps was placed in the advance. Colonel Robert G. March who had left Harrisburg in advance with the fourth regiment awaited the arrival of Colonel Roberts west of Baltimore. Colonel George S. Hays commanding the Eighth, Colonel John S. McCalmont, commanding the Tenth and Colonel E. B. Harvey, commanding the Seventh regiment followed as rapidly as transportation could be provided. As the trains approached Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, Colonel Roberts was admonished at every station by the three months troops, who were guarding the railroad of the danger of passing through the city of Baltimore. When the command arrived at the outer depot on the Northern Central railroad in the suburbs of Baltimore, a body of the police force of the city, met Colonel Roberts and advised him not to pass through the city with his command. They represented the populace as being in a state of the most intense excitement, and declared that the police would be overpowered in an attempt to resist the mob. They stated further, that the secessionists were thoroughly armed, and that it would be "very unsafe" for him to attempt to march through the streets. Colonel Roberts listened with an indifferent attention to the representations of the policemen, and when their efforts to dissuade him had ceased, filled with the patriotic emotions of a citizen soldier, who knew well for what purpose he had taken up arms, he replied, "Gentlemen, I have not come down here hunting for safe places. My men are thoroughly armed and equipped, and will march through Baltimore."

The lesson of the 19th of April, learned in the streets of

Baltimore, had not been lost on the Pennsylvania troops marching to the Capital. Colonel Roberts had taken the precaution to have ammunition distributed to the men, with orders that they should load their guns and be prepared to engage the enemy at any moment. Orders were also issued to the commissioned officers in every company, that, if the enemy attacked them in the streets of Baltimore, they should promptly return the fire; if attacked from the houses, they were instructed to set fire to the buildings as they advanced through the city.

Colonel Roberts advanced with his regiment to Calvert street depot, took possession of the railroad building, and after posting a guard about his command, allowed his men to make themselves comfortable for the night.

Early in the morning of the 23d, the whole command, with the exception of the Fourth regiment, which encamped near the outer depot, took up their line of march through the city. The pavements, cross-streets and buildings were crowded with vast multitudes of awe-stricken beholders. Not a sound was heard, save the tap of the drum and the tread of the advancing column. Regiment after regiment filed into the heart of the city, through the narrow and winding streets; the secessionists were well armed; they had been boastful and defiant; they now looked with sullen astonishment on the well ordered troops, that marched with conscious strength through their streets; and in fear, they silently nursed their wrath. Thus was the city of Baltimore humiliated. The secessionists, who threatened to murder the National troops in the streets, were awed into silence, and ever afterwards ceased to be aught else than sullen spies, smugglers, and piratical allies to the rebels in arms.

After marching through the city, the First regiment encamped on Carroll Hill, where it remained until the following Saturday. The other regiments moved forward on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and arrived at Washington in the evening of the same day.

The Second, Third and Fourth regiments, at Camp

Washington, near Easton, had moved promptly to Harrisburg, and thence to Baltimore. The Second, Colonel Mann's regiment, was transported on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Sandy Hook, where it arrived on the 28th; the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Sickel, proceeded directly to Washington, and arrived there in the evening of the 25th of February. The Fourth, Colonel March, remained in camp near Baltimore.

So great was the rejoicing at the arrival of these regiments at the Capital, that President Lincoln, accompanied by members of the cabinet and other distinguished men, came out to meet them at the depot, and to thank the men for having ensured the safety of the Capital by their presence. The President reviewed the troops and commended them for the progress they had made in discipline and drill.

Colonel Harvey, commanding the Seventh regiment, thus relates his experience in the march from Harrisburg to Washington:—

“Our orders at Harrisburg were, to report to the commandant at Baltimore, General Dix. Our journey towards Baltimore, during daylight, was one constant scene of cheering. People—men, women, and children—were loud in their demonstrations of patriotism and joy. When we reached the State line, we concluded to prepare for any emergency. We felt that we were hovering between two authorities—passing from Pennsylvania State authority to the United States authority; and during this transit, I concluded I would be the authority, and the regiment cheerfully accepted it. We ordered the train to stop, and the men out. Ammunition was distributed, and the men loaded their pieces. We then moved on the train to within four miles of the city, and there stopped until daylight. We next moved into the city, and stopped at the Bolton Station. The men got out of the cars and formed a line on the side of the street, where we remained for five hours, awaiting orders. Immediately on our arrival in the city, we re-

ported, by telegraph to General Dix, at Fort McHenry, our presence. At about ten o'clock, A. M., a despatch was received from that officer directing us to procure something to eat, and then proceed to Washington as soon as we could obtain transportation. Thereupon our quartermaster hastened off in search of provisions. The mayor or provost marshal, attentive to our wants, sent Mr. S. Robinson of that city with a police force to conduct us to some grove to take refreshment. We formed, and under the pilotage of a policeman, started, as we supposed, for the grove aforementioned. After half an hour's march through the city, the head of our line halted at the Camden Depot! I inquired if this was where we were to get our breakfast and the three last meals not yet had. I was met by the policeman, who informed me that he had been ordered to conduct us to that depot, that we might be moved on to Washington at once. Just then some of the managers of the railroad came up, and insisted on our going ahead, as the train was already in waiting. I informed them that we should not leave Baltimore until the men had one full meal. We had bounded for two days and nights on one meal; a longer continuance in that business would then cease. I then marched the regiment back to the Bolton Depot. The Quartermaster, Judge Lane, and Mr. E. Robinson had just returned, and the men enjoyed one good meal. I next authorized Mr. Robinson to make arrangements and contract for the transportation of my regiment—nine hundred men, baggage, horses, and equipments, to Washington;—and to move precisely at nine o'clock, P. M. Mr. Robinson soon returned, having made the arrangements. At seven o'clock we moved the regiment once more from the Bolton Station to the Camden Station, and were there informed that the cars placed on the track were for us and were ready. We loaded up. There were twelve cars. We filled them full, leaving four companies still on the platform! The superintendent, managers, &c., came along blustering and scolding us for not getting ahead. I remonstrated with them about the accom-

modations provided, but only received in return threats that if we did not load up in the twelve cars, they would move the trains and leave us behind. In addition to this, they refused to take the cars containing our horses, surplus arms and ammunition. Our contract called for nine o'clock as the moving hour; it was then eight o'clock. I at length went to the head of the train, detached the locomotive, and placed Captain John Jameson on the platform with three companies to prevent the re-attachment of the locomotive or the moving of the train with part of my command until I should give the proper order. The superintendent approached, and ordered the engineer to move forward. Both left suddenly. I next repaired to the railroad office, where I met some eight smooth gentlemen, who talked pompously, and indulged in a few threats. We heard them through, though very impatient and angry. I only replied, that that train would not move before nine o'clock, and that then it would take none of my regiment unless it took all; that we should keep possession until that hour and then release it unless more cars were furnished meanwhile; that if they wished to dispossess us, they were at liberty to make the attempt; that we had heard of Baltimore once, and were perfectly willing that others should hear of it the second time. I then returned to the locomotive, found my orders strictly enforced, and the men all quiet, but impatient for orders. I was followed by a stranger, and asked to return to the railroad office. I sought Mr. Robinson, who made the contract, and we returned to the office together. When I got back a Mr. White, clerk of the road, and a man calling himself president of the road, were present, who informed me that they had just received a despatch from Honorable Simon Cameron, ordering me forward at once, and that we were to proceed in twelve cars, leaving the horses and baggage behind. He next presented me with a certificate which professed to show that the company had furnished transportation to me for the regiment. I thereupon demanded a certified copy of the Washington despatch. They refused to

give it me, saying that I had no business with it. I replied that I had something to do with rogues in my life; that they might write almost any thing and call it a despatch! This made a little flurry. Just at this moment stepped in a man who, in a loud voice, proclaimed himself assistant-quartermaster of the United States, and demanded information as to who was interfering with and preventing transportation! I looked at him a moment, measuring his metal, and then replied, it was myself. He responded, that he would not have country colonels interfering with his business, and blustered considerably. My field officers now entered. I thereupon said to this blustering major, that I had possession of the locomotive and cars, and that he must show me better authority than he had yet shown to induce me to change my determination. I then wrote a despatch to General Cameron, Secretary of War, stating our condition—their refusal to take us comfortably, and to take our horses and baggage. They soon presented us with a reply, purporting to be from Secretary Cameron, ordering us forward. I ordered a certified copy of it, which they refused. I then left the office, and returned to the cars, and waited till nearly nine o'clock, still refusing to move, when the aforementioned United States major, or quartermaster, came to me, and said they would furnish three more cars, that we might leave at nine o'clock. This was done, and we finally took our departure for Washington, where we arrived about one o'clock next morning."

The necessity for the presence of these troops at the Capital was so urgent, that some of the regiments were forwarded before they had been mustered into the service of the United States. Patriotism, a devotion to the Union that knew no turning back, was the bond that bound the men together in solid regiments. Transported in open cars, exposed to storm and rain, from Harrisburg to Baltimore, these soldiers of the Union, forgetting personal comfort, thought only of defending their Government against the assaults of traitors. Not a man deserted, but with full

ranks, in their camps on Carroll Hill and on the banks of the Potomac, the companies presented themselves for muster.

On the 2nd of August, the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth regiments were ordered to march from their quarters in and about the city of Washington, to Tenallytown, a village six miles northwest from the Capital. At this place General McCall directed that a camp should be formed, at which all the regiments of the Corps were ordered to report. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh regiments arrived from Washington in the new camp, on the 5th; on the 8th, the Fifth regiment; and on the 13th of August, the Twelfth regiment, arriving from Harrisburg, reported at Tenallytown.

Soon after the arrival of six regiments at Tenallytown, General McCall was informed by the commander of the army, that the Reserve regiments would not be organized into a division, as was contemplated by the State authorities of Pennsylvania. General McCall appealed to the Secretary of War: protesting that the troops had been raised, the regiments formed, and the organization of the Corps entered upon, with the explicit understanding that the unity of the command would be maintained, when its services should be transferred to the National Government. Secretary Cameron entertained the appeal with favor, and respected the arrangement of the State with the regiments. The detached regiments in Western Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, and at Annapolis, were ordered to join the command at Tenallytown, where they were organized as a division of the Army of the Potomac, consisting of three brigades, which was known as "McCall's Division."

On Saturday, the 28th of July, in obedience to orders issued from Major-General Dix, Colonel Roberts marched with the First regiment from Carroll Hill to Annapolis. Six companies of the regiment were quartered in the Naval Academy in that city, and four companies were stationed at Annapolis Junction. The regiment was detailed to guard

the railroad from Annapolis to the junction with the Baltimore and Washington road. The frequent seizures of drugs, medicines, and other contraband goods from smugglers, who were engaged in unlawful traffic with the rebels, south of the Potomac, gave evidence that these new troops were vigilant and reliable guards. In his report of operations on the line of the Annapolis railroad, General Dix commends the conduct of both officers and men of the First regiment, for the manner in which they performed the special duty to which he had assigned them.

Soon after Colonel Roberts took command at Annapolis, a party of negroes arrived in the harbor in a small boat and were picked up by the revenue cutter "Forward." The negroes said they were the slaves of a disloyal owner; that they had stolen the boat from their master and had made their escape. The captain of the cutter made application to turn them over to Colonel Roberts, who, not being allowed, by orders from his superiors, to admit slaves into his camp, nor to return them to their masters, applied to General Dix, commanding the department, for instructions. The fact that the boat and men had been taken by a revenue cutter, made it necessary to refer the question of disposition to the Secretary of the Treasury. A full and complete statement of the case was submitted through the proper channel, to Secretary Chase, but no answer was ever received by the captain of the "Forward." By a law of Congress he was not permitted to discharge his captives; they were consuming rations and occupying space on the cutter that were required for other purposes, yet no one would receive the prisoners or authorize any disposition to be made of them. Finally, the men were allowed to escape from the vessel at Philadelphia, without any official notice.

The four companies of the First regiment stationed at Annapolis Junction, were presented with an elegantly finished flag, the gift of the loyal ladies of Prince George and Montgomery counties in Maryland. The ceremonies of the presentation, in the presence of a large assemblage

of citizens, was the first evidence to the troops that they were not surrounded wholly by enemies.

On the 30th of August the regiment was relieved from duty at Annapolis, and on the following day joined the camp at Tenallytown.

The Thirteenth regiment marched from Harrisburg on the 8th of August, and taking transportation on the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, reported for duty to General Thomas of General Bank's army at Sandy Hook. This regiment and the Second, remained in the army commanded by General Banks until the close of September. They marched from Sandy Hook through Point of Rocks, Jefferson, and Hyattstown, to Darnestown; thence on the 25th of September to Tenallytown, where they joined their companions in the army of the Potomac.

The Fourteenth regiment of the Reserve Corps, which was the First artillery, had not yet been organized at the time the corps was called into service. Eight companies were recruited and three of the batteries were organized by the State and sent to Tenallytown. The other companies were ordered to Washington, where they were organized by the War Department.

The eight batteries of this regiment were never in immediate conjoined service; they were not permanently attached to General McCall's command as a constituent portion of the Reserve Corps, but were detached and assigned to other divisions. Some were sent out of the Army of the Potomac to serve in other campaigns. The three original batteries only were retained; battery A, commanded by Captain Hezekiah Easton; battery B, Captain James H. Cooper; and battery G, Captain Mark Kerns. In April, 1862, battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, Captain Truman Seymour, was assigned to McCall's division, in compliance with a general order, that to each division of three brigades there should be assigned three volunteer and one United States regular batteries.

The Fifteenth regiment, (the First Pennsylvania Cavalry,)

was organized after the arrival of the infantry regiments at Tenallytown. About the middle of August five companies in Camp Curtin, the "Juniata Cavalry," company A, of Juniata county, commanded by Captain John K. Robinson; the "Lower Merion Troop," company B, of Montgomery county, Captain Owen Jones; the "Mifflin County Cavalry," company C, of Mifflin county, Captain J. P. Taylor; the "Smith's Cavalry," company D, of Clinton county, Captain William S. Gile, and the "Centre County Cavalry," company E, of Centre county, Captain Jonathan Wolf, organized by electing Captain David H. Hastings, of the United States Army, colonel, and Captain Owen Jones, major. Captain Hastings declined to accept the colonelcy of the regiment only half organized. Major Jones took command of the battalion and proceeded to Washington, where he was soon joined by three other companies from Harrisburg; the "Ringgold Cavalry," company F, of Green county, Captain Josiah H. Ray; the "Blair County Cavalry," company G, of Blair county, Captain David Gardener, and company H, Captain Theodore Strick.

These eight companies remained in camp near Washington until the middle of September, with a deficiency of organization that seemed to threaten every effort to form a regiment. The field and company officers were unskilled in military tactics and discipline, and though quite anxious to become soldiers, and to make their men such, they fully realized their deficiency and anxiously sought for assistance in the election of an experienced officer to command the regiment. Finally, General McCall in co-operation with Governor Curtin and his advisers, secured the services of Captain George D. Bayard, of the regular army, who was elected by the officers, and commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, colonel of the regiment. Two companies from a disbanded organization, were then attached to the regiment, company I, Captain George T. Work, and company K, Captain Joseph H. Williams; its organization was then completed. Captain Jacob Higgins was elected lieu-

tenant-colonel, and Lieutenant S. D. Barrows was appointed adjutant; Lieutenant R. R. Corson, quartermaster; David Stanton, surgeon; Samuel Alexander, assistant-surgeon, and Rev. J. H. Beale, chaplain of the regiment.

In January, 1862, the "Reading City Troop," company L, of Berks county, commanded by Captain John C. A. Hoffeditz, and company M, Captain Hampton S. Thomas, two independent companies, were attached to the regiment, thus making it complete with twelve companies.

The regiment was originally armed by the United States Government with sabre and pistol to each man and ten carbines to each company; subsequently the number of carbines was increased, at different times, until in November every man in the regiment was supplied with that formidable weapon.

The original eight companies were clothed by the State of Pennsylvania.

The clothing was furnished according to the regulations of the United States army and was of a good quality. Nearly all of the original horses were selected with great care and were purchased by some of the officers of the regiment in the State of Pennsylvania; the remainder were selected by Colonel Bayard from the Government horses at Washington.

These horses, under good care and training during the succeeding winter, became, notably the best horses in the United States service; some of them were accounted the best in the regiment, after five new lots had been worn out in its campaigns. The original team horses, performed all the labor of the regiment for more than two years, and still were the most hardy regimental teams in the cavalry service in the army of the Potomac.

This regiment was composed of the choicest materials in the State of Pennsylvania; the Governor refused all applications for the formation of cavalry companies, from large towns and cities. The companies were recruited wholly from the rural districts of a large State, at a time when

infantry was the favorite arm of the service. The men, therefore, who joined this regiment, chose the cavalry service, for the love of it, and because they were practical horsemen. They were mostly country laborers, and farmers accustomed to the use and care of horses, and at least good, if not properly trained riders. Very few of the men were ever dismounted by accident or awkwardness, during their early drilling, and in their later rencounters, were never unhorsed, unless by missiles of death.

After Colonel Bayard was established in his position and his regiment was armed, equipped and mounted, the work of drilling was immediately commenced and prosecuted with great energy. He labored most assiduously to prepare the regiment in the shortest possible time, for actual contact with the enemy. Believing the cavalry arm of the service must be "made, and not merely improved," he called his officers around him once or twice a day to instruct them in tactics; company, squadron and regimental drill and sabre exercises on foot or mounted, were vigorously practiced morning and afternoon of every day, under the personal direction of Colonel Bayard and his field officers, until the regiment was called into continued service in the spring of 1862.

CHAPTER IV.

TENALLYTOWN—PIERPONT—DRANESVILLE.

Camp instructions—General intelligence of the men—Position of the Reserve Corps—Alarms—Picket firing—Desire to meet the enemy in battle—The enemy driven from Upton's Hill—Grand Review by President Lincoln and General McClellan—General McCall's order—Resignation of Captain McPherson—A negro informs General McCall of the approach of the enemy—Lieutenants Fisher and Wonderly detailed for duty in Signal Corps—Condition, strength and discipline of the Reserve Corps—The enemy reported to be advancing—Attack on pickets at Great Falls—Presentation of colors by Governor Curtin—Organization of brigades—Report on condition of the division—Colonel Magilton—Advance into Virginia—Order of march—Langley—McCall's division the right of the army—Disasters in other divisions—The Reserves always successful—Reconnoissance to Dranesville—Ball's Bluff—Colonel Taggart tried by Court Martial—Reconnoissance to Gunneil's farm—Cavalry reconnoissance to Dranesville—Battle of Dranesville—McCall's official report—Letter from Secretary Cameron—Governor Curtin goes to Camp Pierpont.

AT Tenallytown, General McCall established his command in pleasant camps, and instructed the field officers to use all possible diligence in familiarizing their regiments with the battalion drill, and to teach the men the manual and the use of arms. The officers organized classes for mutual instruction in military tactics and army regulations. In these, all questions pertaining to military science were freely discussed, and points in doubt were referred to the officers who had graduated in the military academy at West Point, or to the commanding general. The zeal to acquire a knowledge of military duties and movements manifested by the officers, was equalled only by their efforts to instruct their men in the drills, the duties and the conduct of a soldier. Never, perhaps, was there so general a diffusion of intelligence, extending through all the com-

panies of a division of an army, as was the case in the Reserve Corps. A large number of students from colleges, academies, normal and high schools, many teachers in the public schools and in the higher institutions of learning, professional students, physicians, lawyers and preachers, were found, not only as officers, but in the ranks, associated with young men of equal intelligence. There were sergeants who, but for their uniforms, might have been mistaken for generals, and privates fit to command brigades. To make soldiers of citizens like these was not a difficult task. To command companies, regiments, brigades and divisions composed of men of so much intelligence, required officers possessing much executive ability and a thorough knowledge of the rights, privileges and duties of both officers and privates.

General W. F. Smith's division of the Army of the Potomac occupied a position on the Potomac river at the chain bridge; General McCall was ordered to form on the right of Smith's division with the Reserves. Smith's regiments beyond the bridge, on the south side of the river, frequently came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and, in the exchange of shots, some of the men in his command were wounded. The reports of these encounters, repeated in the camps of the Reserve regiments, excited in the men a desire to cross the river and exchange the monotonous rounds of their picket duty for the more exciting lines of their associates on their left. On several occasions, the reports brought in induced the belief that the enemy was preparing to make an assault on Smith's lines, for the purpose of destroying the chain bridge and severing the right wing from the centre of the army. The Reserve Corps was called to arms, to await orders to march to the relief of Smith's division, if it should be attacked by a superior force. Twice they were marched out a short distance from camp, but were disappointed by being ordered to return to their quarters, without having seen the enemy. The day before the evacuation of Upton's Hill by the rebels, a plan

had been matured to capture it, in which the Reserves were to take an important part. On the night chosen for the attack, the troops were ordered under arms, and the whole command put in readiness to march to the assault; but, about the time they were to leave camp, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated the position in precipitous haste, in order to escape the attack, of which he had been advised by the traitorous citizens, who, through the misplaced confidence of a Government too generous to be severe, had been allowed to remain at their homes, within the lines of the National army.

On the 20th of August, the regiments were temporarily organized into two brigades. The First regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Roberts; the Second regiment, Colonel Mann; the Third regiment, Colonel Sickel; the Fourth regiment, Colonel March; the Sixth regiment, Colonel Ricketts, and the Eighth regiment, Colonel Harvey; and battery A, commanded by Captain Easton; battery B, Captain Cooper; battery D, Captain Flood, and battery F, Captain Matthews, were constituted the First brigade. The four batteries of artillery were commanded by Major Danforth.

The Fifth regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Simmons; the Seventh regiment, Colonel Hays; the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson; the Tenth regiment, Colonel McCalmont; the Eleventh regiment, Colonel Gallagher; the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Taggart, and the Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Biddle; and battery C, commanded by Captain Simpson; battery E, Captain Barr; battery G, Captain West, and battery H, Captain Brady, were organized into the Second brigade. The regiment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Bayard, remained unattached to either of the brigades.

On the 21st of August, the regiments of the corps, that had reached the camp at Tenallytown, were passed in review before the President of the United States and General McClellan, who had, a short time before that, been assigned

to the command of the Army of the Potomac. After the review, General McCall issued the following order :

“Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserves! This day must be recognized as a propitious inauguration of your future military history. You have this day passed under the scrutinizing inspection of the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, in whose ability to successfully prosecute this war, the confidence of the country is reposed. You have passed in review before the President of the United States and his cabinet; both the General and the President have expressed to me their most unqualified approbation of your soldier-like appearance in review, and of the discipline thus manifestly shown to exist in the corps.

“It now rests with you, officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to carry out to perfection the work so well begun. Upon you devolves the care of your men; let that be unremitting. Let every attention to their wants, temper the rigid discipline necessary to the formation of a soldier, and with one heart we will uphold the flag of our State, and place her name among the foremost in the cause of our common country.”

On the 21st of August, Captain Edward McPherson resigned his commission as captain of company K, First regiment, to take effect on the last day of that month. The people of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania had chosen Captain McPherson to be their representative in Congress, and earnestly desired him to take his seat in the House, at the opening of the session in December. Believing that he could not, without a violation of law, be mustered into the service of the United States, and at the same time hold his seat in Congress, he resigned his commission in the company; subsequently, he was appointed a volunteer aid on the staff of General McCall. His company parted with him reluctantly, and at a meeting, the men passed resolutions expressive of regret at his departure, and of respect for his ability as an officer and character as a gentleman.

Lieutenant John F. Bailey assumed command of McPherson's company, and on the 2d of September was promoted to the captaincy.

On the 28th of August, General McCall addressed a note to General McClellan, in which he stated that he had posted a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery at Great Falls, and that a report, just received from the officer in command, informs him that, at five o'clock on the previous evening, the enemy fired on his pickets at Sand Ferry; also, that later, a negro appeared at the water edge on the opposite side of the river, bearing a white flag, and said "a large force of the enemy had just encamped half a mile from the river." The officer adds: "We have heard their drums and seen their fires." The report of the negro was in a short time verified by scouts sent out from the headquarters of the army.

The regiments in camp were ordered to be in readiness to march to the relief of the out-post at Great Falls, should the enemy attempt to cross the river. Finding, however, that the fords were guarded, the enemy's force retired without making any further demonstrations.

Lieutenant Benjamin F. Fisher, of company II, and Lieutenant David Wonderly, company K, of the Third regiment, having been thoroughly examined as to their qualifications, were, on the 29th of August, detailed on duty in the Signal Corps. These officers subsequently rose to great distinction in the signal service, and were attached to the headquarters of the army.

In a report of the condition, strength and discipline of the command, made on the 2d of September, 1861, to General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, General McCall says:

The First regiment, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, reports an aggregate of nine hundred and twenty men; two of the companies are below the minimum standard of number; all are armed with the old altered flint-lock musket, against which the feelings of prejudice and distrust are almost universal. The flank companies have been promised the Belgian rifle, within a short period.

The Third regiment, Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, is armed with the modern musket; the flank companies having rifles. The aggregate number on the rolls is eight hundred and ninety-seven men. An officer has been detailed to recruit. The men are well equipped, and the condition of the regiment is good.

The Fourth regiment, Colonel Robert G. March, with an aggregate list of eight hundred and forty-seven men, is variously armed; the flank companies have rifles; company K, has the Harper's Ferry musket; the other companies, the old altered flint-lock musket. This regiment, when encamped near Baltimore, was drilled in street firing to the neglect of the battalion drill, which is now being steadily practiced.

The Fifth regiment, Colonel S. G. Simmons, numbering nine hundred and thirty-two men, is armed with the Springfield rifles and Harper's Ferry muskets. The colonel complains of the uniform as being inferior, and reports that there is need of full equipments of regular uniform. He has not yet drawn overcoats. His regiment is very well drilled.

The Sixth regiment, Colonel W. W. Rickets, numbers nine hundred and fifty-four men. An officer will leave to-morrow on recruiting service. Some of the companies have rifles; the others the Harper's Ferry muskets; one hundred and sixteen members of this regiment are sick. Most of the cases are of typhoid fever, the type of which is becoming milder; the fever is attributed to the unhealthiness of their location when encamped around Washington City. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel are both disabled by sickness. The regiment is very well drilled.

The Seventh regiment, Colonel E. B. Harvey, is performing picket duty at Great Falls. It numbers nine hundred and two men, and is armed with improved rifles and muskets. The internal condition of the regiment is good. It is very well drilled.

The Eighth regiment, Colonel George L. Hays, numbers eight hundred and ninety men, armed with rifles and muskets of improved patterns. An officer is out recruiting for it. The men are well equipped and well drilled.

The Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, lacks sixty-three men of its complement. Company A, has Sharp's breach-loading rifles without bayonets, which were furnished by the men. Company B, has Springfield rifle muskets; the other companies have the altered flint-locks. The men have no overcoats, and the colonel says, that after sending several requisitions for them, to Harrisburg, he, this morning, sent one to the proper bureau in Washington. They are also short of blankets. The colonel reports, that the men have great distrust of their guns, and that that will be a source of weakness in case of active operations. The drill and discipline are very good.

The Tenth regiment, Colonel John S. McCalmont, have the altered flint-lock, except the flank companies, which have rifles. Complaint is

made that requisitions for overcoats and blankets have not been filled. The regiment consists of nine hundred and fifty-two officers and men. It is well drilled.

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel T. F. Gallagher, nine hundred and forty-two strong, is armed with the altered flint-locks, except the flank companies, which have rifles. The supply of blankets cover the original number of men enlisted, but recruits are unsupplied. The members of this regiment have great aversion to their old muskets. They are very well drilled.

The Twelfth regiment consists of nine companies, with a total of eight hundred and sixty-two men; the flank companies have the Minnie rifles, and the other seven, the Harper's Ferry muskets. There are several vacancies in the company officers, caused by resignation and sickness, which impairs the efficiency of the regiment.

Captain Easton's battery consists of four guns, two of which are twelve pounders, and two are twenty-four pounders. Captain Cooper has four guns, of which two are six pounders, James' rifled, and two are six pounder smooth-bore; a section of this battery is on detached duty at Great Falls. Captain Matthew's battery consists of four guns, six pounders.

In addition, there is a company of cavalry from New York, attached to the brigade. It consists of seventy-five men.

The aggregate force of the brigade is not up to the maximum fixed by law, but the work of recruiting is going on. The command is in good condition, The sick list is larger than at any former period, being five hundred and ninety-eight out of an aggregate of ten thousand four hundred and sixty-five; of the sick nine are commissioned officers, and seventy-three non-commissioned officers. The proportion of deaths is small. The discipline of the camp is good, the absentees few, and the promptness, whenever in the discharge of duty, commendable.

Information was received from General Smith, that the enemy was moving to the right and would appear in force on the river. To meet this movement, General McCall issued an order to his command, early in the morning of the 4th of September, to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks. A despatch from General McClellan was read at dress parade, which informed General McCall, that he would certainly be attacked within forty-eight hours. The officers and men received the report with joy and exultation; they put themselves in readiness for battle and impatiently waited for the order to march. The Seventh regiment with a de-

tachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, was sent to Great Falls on the 24th of August, and remained there guarding the fords. Several times during the week, the pickets were fired on by the enemy's scouts, but with no effect. At half-past eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th of September, the enemy opened on the picket station with two twenty-four pound howitzers, and three rifled cannon, from the Virginia side of the river. The section of artillery was at once trained on the enemy, the distance, however, being beyond the range of the guns, the shots fell short of the enemy's position. Colonel Harvey immediately reported the facts to General McCall, who sent forward two Whitworth rifle guns of great range, and the Eighth regiment of infantry, to support the Seventh. The enemy, however, after throwing about fifty shells, without doing any damage, ceased firing at eleven o'clock and withdrew from the river. The reinforcements were ordered back to camp, where, with their companions, they grieved because all prospects of a battle had now vanished.

The Reserves constructed a square redoubt at Tenallytown, mounting twelve guns, which was named Fort Pennsylvania; they also built two lunettes and named them Fort Gaines and Fort Cameron; these works formed part of the fortifications for the defense of Washington.

On the 10th of September, Governor Curtin, presented to the regiments of the Reserve Corps, the stands of colors provided in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appropriating funds donated by the "Cincinnati Society" of Philadelphia, for the purchase of flags for the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments. The ceremonies of the presentation were the most imposing that, up to that time, had been witnessed in the army. The regiments were formed at nine o'clock in the morning, on the division parade-ground, in the following order, commencing on the right: The Fifth regiment, Colonel Simmons; the First regiment, Colonel Roberts; the Eighth regiment, Colonel Hays; the Third regiment, Colonel Sichel; the Seventh

regiment, Colonel Harvey; the Eleventh regiment, Colonel Gallagher; the Tenth regiment, Colonel McCalmont; the Sixth regiment, Colonel Ricketts, and the Twelfth regiment Colonel Taggart. The Fourth regiment, Colonel March, and the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, were on picket duty. The Second regiment, Colonel Mann, and the Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Biddle, were in General Banks' army.

The color companies were formed in line in front, with the colonel of each regiment at the head of the company. The parade ground was surrounded by a line of guards to exclude the vast multitude of soldiers and civilians, that had collected to witness the presentation. At eleven o'clock, President Lincoln, accompanied by Honorable Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, drove into the enclosure; a few minutes later General McClellan arrived, escorted by the McClellan Rifle Guards of Chicago, and accompanied by Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, General Butler, and General Mansfield. Half an hour later, the sound of artillery, firing the appropriate salute, announced the arrival of His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin, accompanied by the members of his staff, Surgeon-General Henry H. Smith, Judge Maxwell, paymaster-general, and many distinguished citizens, soon appeared on the parade ground. Colonel Simmons, Fifth regiment, which had marched to Washington to escort the Governor to Tenallytown, moved into position at the right of the line, and General McCall reported his command in readiness to receive the colors. After receiving most cordial greetings from the President, the Secretary of War, the General-in-Chief, and the General Commanding, His Excellency, the Governor, proceeded to formally present the colors to the colonels of the several regiments, at the head of their color companies. Attended by his staff and General McCall, he commenced at the right of the line and placed in the hands of each colonel, the beautiful flag provided by the State of Pennsylvania, saying at the same time, that he was authorized to do so by a recent Act of the

Legislature. After having received the colors, the companies wheeled by platoons and marched around the right and left of the line to the rear, and took their places in the line with their new colors unfurled to the breeze. The flags were made of blue silk, fringed with yellow; in the centre was embroidered the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, surrounded by thirteen golden stars; the number of each regiment also, appeared on the flag it received. Having passed along the entire line and delivered the badges of honor to the regiments, Governor Curtin returned to his carriage, and, standing upon the seat, thus addressed the soldiers:

GENERAL MCCALL AND MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Were it not for the surroundings, one might be struck by the novelty of this scene. Large assemblages of the people of Pennsylvania, on any occasion which calls them together for deliberation on subjects touching the general welfare and the public good, are always attended with a charm that fascinates. But when I look over the thousands of Pennsylvanians away from the soil of their State, in arms, there is inspiration in the occasion.

I came here to-day on a duty enjoined by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The remnant of the descendants of the heroes and sages of the Revolution, in the Keystone State, known as the Cincinnati Society, presented me with a sum of money to arm and equip the volunteers of Pennsylvania, who might go into public service in the present exigency.

I referred the subject to the Legislature. They instructed me to make these flags, and to pay for them with the money of the Cincinnati Society. I have placed in the centre of the azure field the coat-of-arms of your great and glorious State, and around it a bright galaxy of stars. I give these flags to you to-day, and I know you will carry them wherever you appear, in honor, and that the credit of the State will never suffer in your hands.

Our peaceful pursuits in Pennsylvania have been broken. Many of our people have abandoned those arts of industry which lead to development and progress, and have been forced to bear arms. They have responded to the call of the National Government, and while you are here in obedience to that call, your fellow-citizens at home are occupying the camps you have lately vacated. All our material wealth, and the life of every man in Pennsylvania, stands pledged to vindicate the right, to sustain the Government, and to restore the ascendancy of law and order. You are here for that purpose, with no hope of acquisition or vengeance, nor from any desire to be enriched by the shedding of blood. God forbid! Our people are for peace.

But if men lay violent hands on the sacred fabric of the Government, unjustly spill the blood of their brethren, and tear the sacred constitution to pieces, Pennsylvania is for war—war to the death!

How is it, my friends, that we of Pennsylvania are interrupted in our progress and development? How is it that workshops are closed, and that our mechanical and agricultural pursuits do not secure their merited reward? It is because folly, fanaticism, rebellion, murder, piracy, and treason prevail over a portion of this land; and we are here to-day to vindicate the right, to sustain the Government, to defend the Constitution, and to shed the blood of Pennsylvanians, if it need be, to produce this result.

It will do no harm to repeat here, in the presence of so many Pennsylvanians in arms, that in our State the true principles of human liberty were first promulgated to the world; and there also the Convention met that framed the Constitution; and Pennsylvania, loyal in the Revolution, now stands solidly and defiantly to arrest the treason and rebellion that would tear into pieces the sacred instrument of our Union of States.

My friends, one might regret to see so many men of Pennsylvania here in arms to-day. But there is a pleasure in the recollection that you have been willing to volunteer your services in the defence of the great principle of human liberty. Should the wrong prevail, should treason and rebellion succeed, we have no government. Progress is stopped, civilization stands still, and Christianity in the world, for the time, must cease—cease forever. Liberty, Civilization and Christianity hang upon the result of this great contest.

God is for the truth and the right. Stand by your colors, my friends, this day delivered to you, and the right will prevail. I present to you, to-day, as the representative of the people of Pennsylvania, these beautiful colors. I place in your hands the honor of your State. Thousands of your fellow-citizens at home, look to you to vindicate the honor of your great State. If you fail, hearts and homes will be made desolate. If you succeed, thousands of Pennsylvanians will rejoice over your success, and on your return, you will be hailed as heroes who have gone forth to battle for the right.

They follow you with their prayers. They look to you to vindicate a great Government, to sustain legitimate power, and to crush out rebellion. Thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania know of the presentation of these flags to-day; and I am sure, that I am authorized to say that their blessing is upon you.

May the God of Battles in His wisdom protect your lives, and may Right, Truth and Justice prevail.

General McCall responded:

GOVERNOR CURTIN:—Permit me, in the name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to return, through your Excellency, to the State of our

birth, the thanks with which we receive the splendid banners that, in accordance with an Act of the State Legislature, you have this day presented.

The bestowal of these noble banners devolves upon the regiments of this division, a responsibility they cheerfully accept; and they trust, with the aid of the God of Battles, to bear these Stars and Stripes proudly in the conflict, and to place the banner of our State amongst the foremost in the cause of the Constitution and the Union of our common country.

At the close of the ceremonies, the distinguished visitors repaired to General McCall's tent and partook of a bounteous collation, prepared for them by the commanding general.

In compliance with instructions received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were on the 16th of September organized into three brigades, and the brigades into a division, to be known as "McCall's Division." The First brigade was composed of the regiment of cavalry, and the Fifth, First, Second and Eighth regiments of infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds. The second brigade was composed of the Thirteenth, Fourth, Third, Seventh and Eleventh regiments, and was commanded by Brigadier-General George G. Meade. The Third brigade was composed of the Tenth, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth regiments; Colonel McCalmont of the Tenth regiment was assigned to the command of this brigade until the arrival of the general who should be appointed to that position.

To complete the organization of the departments, General McCall appointed Captain Chandler Hall, division quartermaster; Captain James B. Clow, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Estruries Beatty, ordnance officer, and Dr. Anthony E. Stocker, surgeon at division headquarters.

General Reynolds appointed on the staff of the First brigade, Charles Kingsberry, assistant adjutant-general; Charles B. Lamborne, and Henry S. Spear, aides-de-camp; Captain Chandler Hall, who acted as division quartermaster, was quartermaster of the First brigade, and James B. Clow, though discharging the duties of commissary for the divi-

sion, had been appointed, and continued the commissary on Reynold's staff; Dr. James B. King was appointed brigade surgeon.

General Meade commanding the Second brigade, appointed Edward C. Baird, assistant adjutant-general; J. Hamilton Kuhn, and William W. Watmough, aides-de-camp; Captain Samuel Ringwalt, quartermaster; James P. Fredericks, commissary of subsistence, and Anthony E. Stocker, surgeon.

In November, Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, reported for duty in McCall's division, and was assigned to the command of the Third brigade. He appointed on his staff, Captain Placidus Ord, assistant adjutant-general; Samuel S. Seward, and A. Brady Sharp, aides-de-camp; Captain William Painter, quartermaster; Captain James M. Tillapaugh, commissary of subsistence, and Dr. W. G. Lowman, surgeon.

Before moving from Tenallytown, the command was reported by General McCall to be in the following condition:

"Seven companies of cavalry numbering seven hundred and sixteen men, are in camp; they are well-mounted, and I have high hopes for the efficiency of the regiment. Captain Bayard of the regular army has been elected colonel; the other three companies are in Pennsylvania, not yet fully recruited.

"Of the eight artillery companies belonging to this corps, as organized by the State of Pennsylvania, three are still in the city of Washington; Captain Barr is with Brigadier-General Smith, beyond chain bridge; Captain Matthews is with the column commanded by Major-General Banks, and Captain Cooper is at Great Falls with two sections of his battery. Captain Barr and Captain Matthews, have been transferred since the date of my last report, leaving in this camp but two batteries and one section; Captain Easton's battery of four guns, Captain West's battery of four guns, and a section of Captain Cooper's battery of two guns, in all, ten guns, of which two are twenty-four-pounders, two twelve-pounders, and six are six-pounders.

We have also eight parrot-rifle ten-pounders, of which six are mounted and ready for service. These are part of the outfit of the corps furnished by the State of Pennsylvania and it is proposed to distribute them among the batteries.

“The First infantry regiment is now well armed; men complain of the weight of the cartridge boxes from want of shoulder-belts, which they have thus far been unable to procure. The health of this regiment is good. It has been in camp and field nearly four months, and has not lost a man from accident or disease.

“The Second regiment is with Major-General Banks, also the Kane rifle regiment; the latter will join this division in a day or two.

“The Third regiment has been unable to procure cross-belts, the only thing necessary to their complete equipment. The condition of this regiment is very good.

“The Fourth, though badly armed, is progressing in the drill.

“The Fifth is in admirable order.

“The Sixth is unfortunate in the sickness and absence of its colonel and lieutenant-colonel. The former went home feeble, after severe illness; the latter who was furloughed, has not yet returned; one captain and two lieutenants are sick; and one captain and a lieutenant are on signal duty.

“These causes contribute materially to weaken the efficiency of the regiment. Two of the men have died during the week, one in the hospital in Washington and the other in camp.

“The Seventh regiment, which has been on picket duty at Great Falls for two weeks returned last evening. It has rendered valuable service, and is in promising condition.

“The Eighth regiment is at present on picket duty; it is well-armed, well-equipped and well-drilled.

“The Ninth is now on picket duty. Since last report this regiment has received new arms and a partial supply of overcoats.

“The Tenth regiment has received cross-belts and blankets, and is newly-armed with the exception of three companies.

“The Eleventh regiment has received overcoats from the State. This is a well-drilled regiment and with the improved arms, with which it is now supplied, would be very effective.

“The Twelfth regiment is suffering very much from the number of vacancies in its company officers. In but three of the nine companies, are all the offices filled, and the officers present on duty. The regiment is well-armed and the drills are regularly maintained.

“There are five hundred and fifty-two on the sick report. The command consists of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-five men, making the proportion of sick about one-half of one per cent. The regiment principally afflicted is the Sixth, whose sick report shows an increase of ten within the last week.

“The general condition of the command is good. Discipline is maintained and duties are performed with promptness. When the command was suddenly ordered to chain bridge, to support Brigadier-General Smith, the men responded with great alacrity, and in a spirit evincing a readiness to meet every emergency.”

To fill the vacancy in the Fourth regiment, caused by the resignation of Colonel March, Lieutenant-Colonel Magilton, of the Second regiment, was elected colonel, on the 4th of October, 1861.

Albert L. Magilton was born in New Castle county, Delaware, on the 8th of July, 1826. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Philadelphia. Albert was educated in the public schools of the city, and, in May, 1842, on the recommendation of Professor A. D. Bache, principal of the Central High School, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He graduated in June, 1846, and was immediately appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth United States artillery, stationed at Fortress Monroe. In October, Lieutenant Magilton sailed, with a part of the regiment to which he was attached, from Hampton Roads for Brazos

Santiago, Texas. Soon after arriving in Texas, the regiment was sent to Tampico, and was assigned to the second brigade of General Twiggs' division, in Scott's army, at Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Magilton was engaged with his command in all the battles in the Mexican war, from the battle of Vera Cruz to the taking of the city of Mexico, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Contreras, on the 20th of August, 1847. In August, 1848, he returned to the United States, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe until October, when he was ordered to New Orleans, and accompanied the greater part of the Fourth regiment to Florida, and was actively engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians. In May, 1850, he was transferred to a battery stationed at Fort Leavenworth, in the Indian Territory, where he was employed in service on the plains until 1853, when he received orders to proceed to Fort Brady, in Michigan. In October, 1855, he was sent to Boston, and thence by steamer to Florida, to serve in the second war against the Indians fighting under Bowlegs. In June, 1856, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and, in October, was sent with his regiment to Kansas, as a part of the force sent into that Territory to enforce the laws and prevent disturbances among the settlers. On the 31st of December, Captain Magilton resigned his commission in the army and retired into private life in the city of Philadelphia.

At the beginning of the Southern rebellion, in the spring of 1861, Captain Magilton called upon Governor Curtin, and informed him that, though then a private citizen, he had received a military education, and would be pleased to make his knowledge and experience available to the government in any capacity it should be deemed most serviceable. Accordingly, when Colonel Mann was sent to Camp Washington, at Easton, Captain Magilton was requested by Governor Curtin to accompany him, and to instruct the officers and privates in the companies how to establish and organize the camp. When the Second regi-

ment was formed, Magilton was elected lieutenant-colonel, and served in that position with the regiment until the companies in the Fourth elected him to the colonelcy of that regiment.

Early in the morning of the 9th of October, General Smith advanced with his whole division from the vicinity of chain bridge to Langley; he pushed forward a brigade on the Dranesville road and occupied Prospect Hill; with the main body of his command, he turned southward from the Dranesville turnpike, and marched towards Lewinsville, and took possession of that village and Smott's and Minor's Hills. In order to preserve the unity and strength of the line, General McCall was ordered to move his command on the same day, from his camp at Tenallytown to Langley, a village in Fairfax county, Virginia, two miles west from the chain bridge.

In marching into Virginia, the Rifle regiment moved in the advance; the Artillery followed this regiment, and the Third, Second, and First brigades, marched in successive order. The men were ordered to carry in their haversacks two days' cooked rations, and sixty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes. This, to the citizen soldier, unworn by severe marches and unscarred in battle, was active service. They broke camp and marched across chain bridge into Virginia, as soldiers going to battle. The cheerful spirit and the delight with the change was universal; the bands of music played "Dixie's Land," and the men rent the air with patriotic cheers. The only sad hearts in the division were those of the men left behind in charge of the camps. The command arrived at a point on the Leesburg turnpike, half a mile west from Langley, in the evening, and bivouacked till the following morning. A line of pickets was established, commencing at the right of General Smith's line, and extending northward, crossing the turnpike in front of the command at Prospect Hill, and resting with the right on the Potomac. During the next day, the transportation and equipage were removed from Tenallytown; and Camp

Pierpont, named in honor of the loyal Governor of West Virginia, was established near Langley. McCall's Division was thus made the right of the Army of the Potomac, which position it held until the close of the Peninsular campaign.

Two days after the establishment of the camp in Virginia, the enemy attacked and drove in the pickets near Lewinsville; the whole corps was ordered under arms and marched out to meet the enemy. It was afterwards learned, however, that the rebel General Beauregard had simply ordered a reconnoissance to learn the new line occupied by the Army of the Potomac. Frequent reconnoissances were made in front of the entire line, extending from Alexandria, in a semi-circle around Washington, to a point on the Potomac, four miles above chain bridge. In all of these sallies, conflicts with the enemy more or less severe ensued; it is noteworthy, that while the commanders of other divisions had frequently the mortification to report the loss, in captures by the enemy, of wagons, artillery, horses or men, the general commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was in every expedition successful, and on no occasion reported a reverse in his command or an accident to his troops.

On the 18th of October, while in Washington, General McCall received an order from General McClellan, directing him to move his command on the following day to Dranesville, and to thoroughly reconnoitre the country, and map the roads and topography as accurately as possible. In giving the order, General McClellan stated to General McCall, that the enemy had left Leesburg, and that there need be no fear of an attack from that direction, but cautioned General McCall to keep a vigilant guard on his left, and to be prepared to resist an attack from the direction of Centreville.

Early on Saturday morning the troops moved from Camp Pierpont, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and at six o'clock in the evening the head of the column halted on a hill a mile and a half beyond Dranesville, in

the direction of Leesburg. General Reynolds' brigade was in the advance, with a squadron of Colonel Bayard's cavalry sent forward as scouts; this was followed by General Meade's brigade; Colonel McCalmont's brigade marched in the rear. Having spent Saturday in making examinations of the country to the right and left of the road, and for several miles beyond Dranesville, General McCall was convinced that he could not complete the work satisfactorily, and return on the following day, in compliance with orders; he therefore despatched a messenger, on Sunday morning, to the headquarters of the army, to report this fact to General McClellan, who sent an order to General McCall, directing him to return to his camp, immediately after the object of the expedition shall have been accomplished, on the following Monday.

General McCall having fully completed his work, in obedience to orders, put his troops in motion at ten o'clock on Monday morning, to return to Langley. When the General, with his staff, reached Camp Pierpont, at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, before dismounting, he received a despatch from General McClellan, requesting him, if he had not yet moved his command, to remain at Dranesville until he received further orders. Two brigades had already reached camp, and the third was arriving in close order.

General McCall immediately telegraphed to General McClellan that his command had already reached Camp Pierpont, and asked, "What shall I do?" General McClellan replied "that he should let his command rest, and be prepared to move at a moment's notice, if required."

The arms were stacked, rations were immediately issued, the artillery horses were re-harnessed, and the command was held in readiness until three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, when General McCall received orders from General McClellan to dismiss his troops.

At four o'clock, three hours after McCall's troops had arrived in camp at Langley, Colonel Baker, commanding two thousand one hundred men, who had been sent across

the Potomac, without facilities for re-crossing, was suddenly attacked by five thousand rebel troops at Ball's Bluff, and was overwhelmed and defeated with heavy loss. Colonel Baker, a distinguished Senator from California, and a man of rare military genius, was killed, while rallying his brave band for another desperate charge, with the hope of cutting through the enemy's lines to escape capture; two hundred and twenty-three of his men fell dead by the side of their gallant commander; two hundred and sixty-six were wounded, and four hundred and fifty-five were made prisoners. Had General McCall been ordered to remain at Dranesville on Monday, thirteen thousand well-ordered troops thrown on the flank and rear of the rebel force in front of Colonel Baker, would have saved the lives of the noble men, who fell a needless sacrifice to that illy-advised advance, and would have spared the nation the disgrace of Ball's Bluff.

Colonel Bayard was sent with his regiment of cavalry on a reconnaissance to Dranesville on the 26th of November, for the purpose of learning the position of the enemy's outposts. The regiment reached a position near Dranesville at five o'clock in the morning, and by dividing the regiment into two squadrons, and moving to the right and left, Colonel Bayard surrounded the village with his troopers and captured the enemy's pickets; two cavalrymen belonging to Colonel Stuart's "Virginia Horse" were captured by Captain Stadlemann, of company B. Colonel Bayard also arrested six citizens of Dranesville, who were "known to be secessionists of the bitterest stamp." As the regiment was returning with the prisoners, seven miles east of Dranesville, it was fired upon by the enemy concealed in a dense pine thicket. The first volley was aimed at the head of the column and mortally wounded Assistant-surgeon Alexander and Private Houghtaling. Colonel Bayard's horse was shot, and two balls penetrated his coat and slightly wounded him; Surgeon Stanton also had his horse shot twice, and received a rebel bullet in his clothes. The

regiment immediately surrounded the woods, and the carbineers dismounted and entering the thicket, drove the enemy from his hiding place. Two of the enemy were killed and four were captured. Colonel Bayard, in his report, says: "We killed or captured all we saw."

A general court-martial was convened in McCall's division on the 4th of December, for the trial of Colonel John H. Taggart, commanding the Twelfth regiment, on a charge preferred against him by Captain Gustin, of company C, and Lieutenant Harding, of company B, of his regiment. The charge was that of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications set forth, that Colonel Taggart had "shamefully beaten" and otherwise ill-treated three privates in the companies commanded by the officers who arraigned him; and also that he had obtained money from the companies by false promises. The evidence taken by the court established that the men fired their guns in the cars while passing from Baltimore to Washington, and that it was necessary to use violent measures to reduce them to obedience of orders. On another occasion, some five or six of the men left the ranks to enter an orchard, and when asked to return to their companies, refused to do so, and force was employed to maintain subordination. The finding of the court, of which General Ord was president, was that, of the charge and specifications Colonel Taggart was "not guilty;" and that, "the court does therefore honorably acquit him; and in the opinion of this court the charge and specifications are frivolous and vexatious."

On reviewing the proceedings, General McClellan issued the following order: .

"The Major-General Commanding is surprised that the charge and specifications against Colonel Taggart were ever brought to trial, resting as they do upon evidence which is so complete a vindication of his conduct. It appears that the men whom, in the enforcement of good order and military discipline, he was obliged to punish,

were contumacious and insubordinate—were, some of them, engaged in pillaging and pilfering, in which they persisted after admonition, and others were guilty of firing their guns in the cars to the terror of the passengers, contrary to positive orders. In order to reduce them to obedience, it was necessary to act with promptitude and energy. They resisted his authority, and if much severer punishment had been necessary to restore order, it would have been fully justified. The proceedings of the court-martial are confirmed. Colonel Taggart will resume his sword and his duties.”

On the 6th of December, General McCall sent General Meade's brigade, Kern's battery, and a squadron of cavalry, commanded by Major Jones, to Gunnell's farm, two miles and a half northeast from Dranesville, with instructions to capture two young men, nephews of Gunnell, and spies and murderers; also to bring in all the forage found on the farm. General Ord's brigade marched out and halted in supporting distance, in case Meade should be attacked. General Meade fully complied with his orders. He captured the spies and three of their associates, and brought in fifty-seven wagon loads of grain, seven horses, two oxen, one wagon, one fowling piece, and two negroes, which, with the five white prisoners, were sent to McClellan's headquarters.

During the day, General McCall rode to the front, and found Meade's command in most perfect order. In his report to General McClellan, he said: “It is with pleasure I refer to the very exemplary conduct of all the troops on this occasion; I can commend, from personal observation, the good discipline maintained; there was no straggling or lagging behind during the march out or returning.” •

While the command was in camp at Tenallytown the cavalry regiment was drilled and exercised in the movements on the field; after the corps crossed the river the men were trained as scouts and soon became one of the most efficient regiments in the service. One of the scouts



Geo. A. W. Ball

from this regiment returned to camp on the 19th of December and reported to General McCall that the enemy would be at Dranesville on the following day, with a strong foraging party and a wagon train, for the purpose of carrying away all the forage and grain in the country in front of the camp of the Reserves. General McCall was unwilling to allow the country from which he drew large supplies of forage, to be plundered by the enemy; he at once determined to dispute the right to the property between the lines of the hostile armies, and accordingly ordered his division to be ready to march on the morning of the 20th. The Third brigade, commanded by General Ord, whose turn it was on the roster for armed service, was ordered to move out the Dranesville road at daylight. The First brigade, commanded by General Reynolds, was ordered to march at eight o'clock; and the Second brigade, commanded by General Meade, was held in reserve, with orders to be in readiness to follow if required to reinforce the brigades in front. The Thirteenth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, was temporarily assigned to the Third brigade, to act as skirmishers. A detachment of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, and Easton's battery, consisting of two twenty-four-pound howitzers and two twelve-pounders, was ordered to accompany the brigade. In his instructions to General Ord, General McCall said: "The object of the expedition is two-fold. In the first place, to drive back the enemy's pickets, which have advanced within four or five miles of our lines, and have carried off two good Union men and threatened others; and secondly, to procure a supply of forage." The forage train was placed in charge of Captain Hall, who was instructed to "procure forage at Gunnell's or some other rank secessionist's farm."

At six o'clock in the morning, the air cold and a thin frost covering the ground, the men were in position and ready to march. The Bucktails were placed in the advance of the infantry, and were preceded by the cavalry scouts

thrown forward to discover the position of the enemy's pickets. Each regiment threw out two companies of flankers on each side of the column to scour the woods and prevent a surprise. The march of the command was as regular and as prompt as that of a body of veterans. At Difficult creek there was an alarm given by some of the scouting parties, and the brigade was ordered to halt. General Ord, upon investigation, found no enemy in the immediate vicinity and ordered the men to refresh themselves with a lunch from their knapsacks. The march was then continued until the head of the column reached Dranesville soon after eleven o'clock. While waiting in Dranesville for the regiments in the rear to come up, General Ord posted the cavalry and artillery, supported by the Ninth regiment, commanded by Colonel Jackson, and a portion of Kane's Rifle regiment, so as to cover the approaches to the village. The presence of the enemy's mounted men on the slopes behind a wooded hollow south of the road, and also the appearance of a broad mass of smoke in the direction of Centreville, convinced General Ord of the presence of the enemy. To meet an attack from the Centreville road, the brigade was faced southward and Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was sent with his regiment to occupy the woods in the rear, on which it was believed the enemy had a considerable force. The Tenth regiment Colonel McCalmont, followed by the Sixth, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, and the Twelfth, commanded by Colonel Taggart, which formed the rear guard, closed up promptly.

While this disposition of the troops was being made on the right and front to meet the enemy, Colonel Taggart's flankers discovered the enemy on the south side of the Leesburg pike, and reported that, from a hill, a large force of rebel troops was seen moving northward on the Centreville road. On other portions of the line, the flanking companies came in contact with the enemy's scouts, and it was evident that a considerable body of rebel troops was

in the neighborhood. General Ord had early in the day despatched a messenger to General McCall to inform him of the situation in the front; immediately on receiving the message, General McCall proceeded to Dranesville and arrived there soon after the battle had commenced. General Ord in the meantime had so admirably disposed his regiments that his conduct received the approval of the commander of the division.

Believing the enemy would attack simultaneously on both sides of the turnpike, General Ord directed Colonel McCalmont to place his regiment on the north side of the road in the woods, to bring it forward into line and attack the enemy if he advanced on that side of the road. Colonel Jackson was ordered to occupy a corresponding position on the south side of the road. The Bucktails were placed between these two flanking regiments with orders to defend the column against an attack in the rear. The cavalry formed in the road west of the Bucktails; the artillery was placed in the centre, and the Sixth and Twelfth regiments were on the turnpike, and when the brigade faced the south towards the Centreville road, formed the left of the line.

General Stuart, who commanded the enemy, having discovered that General Ord's brigade was passing beyond the intersection of the Centreville road with the Leesburg and Dranesville pike, determined to seize the intersection and cut the communication of the brigade with Camp Pierpont. His command included the Eleventh Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Garland; the Sixth South Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Secrest; the Tenth Alabama, Colonel Forney; the First Kentucky, Colonel Taylor; the Sumter Artillery, Captain Cutts, and Ransom's and Radford's Cavalry. General Stuart placed the Eleventh Virginia and the Tenth Alabama regiments on the right of the Centreville road; and the Sixth South Carolina, and the First Kentucky regiment on the left; the artillery was advanced in the road between the columns of infantry, and

the cavalry regiments covered the flanks. In this order the rebel general pushed forward his command until the advance of the Eleventh Virginia came in contact with the flanking company of Colonel Taggart's regiment; at that moment hearing the firing of the skirmishers he opened fire with his artillery intending to enfilade the road and prevent the return of the regiments that had already passed the intersection. Colonel Taggart brought his regiment into line to meet the enemy and immediately sent his adjutant, Lieutenant S. B. Smith to General Ord, who was at the right of the line, to report that the enemy was advancing in force on the Centreville road. General Ord immediately ordered the cavalry to the left flank, and selecting a commanding position for the artillery directed Captain Easton to open on the enemy's battery. The battery came down the pike with a galloping speed that carried it beyond the position and capsized one of the guns; the three remaining guns were posted as directed by the general, and Captain Easton opened on the enemy's position and shelled the woods; the gunners taking aim at the rising smoke as the enemy's battery was invisible. The third discharge exploded one of the enemy's caissons; the dead horses and men, and fragments of broken limbers and exploded caissons found in the Centreville road after the battle, showed with what remarkable precision Captain Easton's battery had been served.

Though General Ord had, at first, supposed the enemy would attack on both sides of the road, and moved his infantry to meet such an attack, he was soon convinced that the whole force of the enemy was on the south side of the road; and proceeded at once to make the necessary change in the disposition of his regiments. Neither McCalmont nor Jackson had yet had time to come into line under the first order, but were moving by the flank; Colonel McCalmont was ordered to move to the support of the battery which was now raking the road occupied by the enemy.

Colonel Jackson faced his regiment to the front and with Kane's Rifles on his left was put in the woods on the right, west of the Centreville road, and pushed up the hill; the men required no urging forward, but were with difficulty restrained by the officers, from rushing upon the enemy in a double-quick charge. Captain Easton's gunners had already demolished the rebel battery and were now ordered to cease firing to allow the infantry to close the battle with the bayonet.

The Ninth regiment came close upon the enemy in the woods, but the dense undergrowth rendered it impossible to distinguish foe from friend; the men were anxious to fire, but an officer having informed Colonel Jackson that the troops in his front were the Bucktails, he reserved his fire until just as Captain Galway was in the act of reporting them to be the enemy he received a volley from the First Kentucky regiment; the Ninth promptly returned the fire, and charging upon the enemy, who made a stubborn resistance, finally drove them from the woods. Had Colonel Jackson been perfectly satisfied at the onset that the troops in his front were rebels, he would have driven them from their position with the bayonet before they would have had time to fire on his regiment.

The Bucktails engaged the enemy on both sides of the road, and seizing a brick house, which the enemy was endeavoring to reach, the riflemen speedily converted it into a fortification against the enemy. As they drove back the rebels the Bucktails hotly pursued them, led on by Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who soon after passing beyond the house, was shot in the face and fell to the ground, but immediately rising again he bound up his wound and resumed his place at the head of his regiment. Meantime the Sixth regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, acting in conjunction with Kane's Rifles, moved forward between the Centerville road and the Alexandria pikes, and vigorously engaged the rebel regiments that were advancing to turn the left of General Ord's position.

The Twelfth had been thrown round the enemy's left flank, for the purpose of capturing the battery, by cutting off its retreat on the Centerville road. In order that he might be able to remain close to his men, General Ord directed Colonel Taggart to dismount and accompany his regiment on foot into the dense woods covering the enemy's left. The Twelfth received the order to advance with cheers, and promptly entered the dense woods torn by rebel shells and rattling with rebel musketry; but the enemy finding himself out-flanked, hurriedly withdrew his battery beyond the reach of the advancing regiment.

Soon after the beginning of the battle, General Ord moving to the left with cavalry, discovered a position from which the road occupied by the enemy could be enfiladed, and ordered Captain Easton to right the capsized gun and to open an enfilading fire on the enemy's position; the order was promptly executed, and had the double effect of breaking the enemy's lines, and also of leading him to believe that reinforcements had arrived and opened a battery on his right flank.

Colonel McCalmont believing the enemy would attempt to turn the left, sent out Captain Thos. McConnell with a platoon of skirmishers from Company B, of the Tenth regiment, with orders to approach the enemy's cannoners and discover whether there was any movement to turn the left of the brigade. Captain McConnell soon reported that the enemy had given way under the fire of artillery and the musketry on the right, and was retreating in a southerly direction. It was now nearly one o'clock, and General McCall ordered the whole line to advance against the enemy, who was giving way in every part of the field; the retreat soon became a rout, and the enemy fled precipitously, leaving his dead and wounded, and large quantities of arms, ammunition and clothing on the field, and victory honored the banners of the Reserves in their first battle.

Up to this time reverse had succeeded reverse in all of the encounters with the enemy by the Army of the Potomac.

It was left for the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, a body of men recruited, officered and organized by the State of Pennsylvania, to redeem the honor of the National Arms, to encourage the people of the North, and to restore confidence in their armies.

The battle raged furiously during an hour and a half. General McCall arrived on the field soon after twelve o'clock; and having stopped at Difficult creek, he directed General Reynolds to hold his brigade in readiness to march. When he approached the battle field, General McCall heard the report of the enemy's artillery open on Ord's brigade and immediately sent a messenger back to Reynolds with orders to move forward. The brigade came up and was ordered to take a position on the left and move against the enemy's right flank, while Ord's brigade would charge in front. The hill in front of Reynolds was densely covered with a pine thicket, which caused so much delay in the movement, that the charge was ordered by General McCall and the enemy routed before his troops came up.

The casualties in the Reserve Corps in the battle of Dranesville were, six killed and sixty-one wounded; two were reported missing. The killed were Samuel C. Walker and Daniel Darling of the Sixth regiment; John Sexton and John W. Stockdale of the Ninth; G. Raup, S. Galbraith and G. Cook of the Thirteenth regiment. Among the wounded there were five commissioned and two non-commissioned officers.

In the Sixth regiment there were two privates killed, one officer and twelve privates wounded; in the Ninth, two privates were killed, two commissioned officers one corporal and seventeen privates wounded; in the Twelfth there was one private wounded; in the Thirteenth there were two privates killed, two officers, one sergeant and twenty-five privates were wounded. The Cavalry regiment lost one horse killed; there were no casualties in the Tenth regiment, and in the Artillery but one man received a slight wound.

The enemy reported the engagement as having been very severe; and placed his loss at forty-three killed, one hundred and forty three wounded and forty-four missing.

After the battle was ended, the dead and wounded placed in ambulances or on stretchers to be carried by the men, for the department at Washington had not yet furnished a sufficient number of ambulances to the corps, and the enemy's wounded who could not be removed, placed in houses, the command returned to Camp Pierpont with forage, trophies and victory; having in one day marched twenty-two miles, fought a battle, won a victory, and collected sixteen wagon loads of hay and twenty-two of corn.

General McCall made the following report of the battle to General McClellan:

HEAD QUARTERS McCALL'S DIVISION,
CAMP PIERPONT, *December 22, 1861.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to present, for the information of the general-in-chief, a more detailed account of the affair at Dranesville on the 20th instant, together with reports of Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding third brigade of my division, and the commanders of the Sixth infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Penrose; of the Ninth infantry, Colonel C. F. Jackson; of the Tenth infantry, Colonel J. S. McCalmont; of the Twelfth infantry, Colonel J. H. Taggart; of the First rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Kane; of two squadrons of the First cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Higgins, and Easton's battery, Captain H. Easton, Pennsylvania Reserve.

On the evening of the 19th, having learned that the enemy's pickets had advanced to within four or five miles of our lines, and carried off two good Union men, and plundered and threatened others, and that their reserve was in the neighborhood, at Dranesville, I gave written instructions (a copy of which is marked A) to Brigadier-General Ord to move with his brigade at six A. M. on the 20th, to surround and capture this party, and at the same time to collect a supply of forage from the farms of some of the rank secessionists in that vicinity. Brigadier-General J. F. Reynolds, with the first brigade, was directed to move on to Difficult Creek, to be ready to support Ord in the event of his meeting a force stronger than his own.

At half-past ten A. M. on the 20th, I received a despatch from General Ord, written on the march, informing me that the guide had learned on the way that there was a full brigade, but without artillery, at Hern-

don's Station, five hundred infantry and cavalry at Hunter's Mill, and two hundred infantry between Dranesville and the Potomac. I immediately mounted my horse, and, with my staff and an escort of cavalry, moved rapidly forward to overtake, if possible, Ord's brigade. I stopped for a few moments with Brigadier-General Reynolds at Difficult Creek, and, having directed him to be in readiness to move forward rapidly in case he should be required to support Ord, I rode on.

When within about two miles of Dranesville, I heard the first gun fired by the enemy. It was soon answered by Easton's battery, which imparted to me the fact that the enemy had artillery with them. A rapid ride soon brought me to the field, where Ord was hotly engaged. I found Easton's battery judiciously placed and in full blast upon the enemy's battery about five hundred yards in front, on the Centreville road. Here I stopped to observe the practice of our battery, while one of my staff rode off to ascertain where General Ord was.

While here, admiring the beautiful accuracy of the shot and shell thrown by this battery upon the battery of the enemy, a force of infantry and cavalry made their appearance from cover on the enemy's right, moving in a direction to turn our left. Colonel McCalmont, whose regiment was on the left, was notified of this movement; but a few shell from our battery, skilfully thrown into their midst, checked their advance, and drove them back ignominiously to cover.

Not hearing any thing of General Ord, I set out in search of him on our right, where brisk firing was at the time going on. Here was the Ninth infantry, Colonel Jackson, who had gallantly met the enemy at close quarters, and nobly sustained the credit of his State. By this time Captain Sheets, of my staff, reported that he had found General Ord near the centre front. Proceeding there, I found the rifles and a part of the Sixth Infantry Pennsylvania reserve engaged under a brisk fire with the enemy. Having met General Ord, we moved forward, and the position where the enemy's battery had been placed was soon gained, and here we had evidence of the fine artillery practice of Easton's battery. The road was strewed with men and horses; two caissons, one of them blown up; a limber, a gun-carriage wheel, a quantity of artillery ammunition, small-arms, and an immense quantity of heavy clothing, blankets, &c.

The battle was now over, and the victory won. With my consent General Ord made an advance of about one-half mile, but nothing further was to be done, as the enemy, in full flight, had passed beyond our reach. I then recalled Ord and prepared for the return of my command. I ordered the harness to be taken off the enemy's horses which lay dead in the road, and to be put upon horses of my escort, and brought away the perfect caisson and the limber.

Early in the day, not knowing what force might be thrown forward from Centreville to support the troops we had encountered, I had called forward Brigadier-General Reynolds, First brigade, and Brigadier-Gen-

ral Meade, Second brigade, from Camp Pierpont, to the support of the Third brigade. Both these distinguished officers promptly brought forward their commands, and I only regretted that the fine disposition of the regiments and battery of Ord's command, together with the gallantry of Colonels Jackson, McCalmont and Taggart, and Lieutenant-Colonels Kane, Higgins and Penrose, and Captain Easton, had left nothing for Reynolds and Meade to do. The rout of the enemy was complete. But as I did not consider it justifiable to bivouac at Dranesville; when my ammunition was much exhausted, and the enemy might easily throw ten or twenty thousand men between me and my camp during the night, I ordered every arrangement to be promptly made for the return march. Some time was required to prepare our wounded, (sixty officers and men,) to be transported to camp, and it was very nearly dark before I got the column in motion. Our killed and wounded as well as so many of the rebel wounded as could be moved, were brought away.

The troops we had engaged and defeated were the First Kentucky regiment, Colonel Tom Taylor, about eight hundred strong on the field; the Tenth Alabama, Colonel Forney, nine hundred strong; a South Carolina regiment, whose colonel was not known to the prisoners in our possession, who informed me that no intercourse between different regiments was ever allowed, and a Virginia regiment. The Kentucky prisoners informed me they believed a fifth regiment was present, as two or three regiments had left Centreville at three A. M., and they, the Kentucky and Alabama regiments, together with Captain Cutt's Georgia battery, and Stuart's Virginia regiment of cavalry, left at five A. M. The whole were under command of Brigadier-General Stuart.

General Ord reports as worthy of notice his personal staff, and also Colonels McCalmont and Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, Captain Easton, First Pennsylvania artillery; Captain Niles, First rifles; Captain Bradbury, Sixth infantry P. R.; Captains Dick and Galway, Ninth infantry, P. R.

The number of killed found in front of the position occupied by the Ninth infantry, Colonel Jackson, is, in my estimation, proof enough of the gallantry and discipline of that fine regiment; but where all behaved nobly it is difficult to discriminate. I must, however, call your attention more particularly to Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Third brigade, for whose able disposition of his regiments and battery, and personal exertions to encourage and urge on his men, too much credit cannot be accorded him.

To Captain H. J. Biddle, assistant-adjutant general of my staff; Lieutenant H. A. Sheets, aide-de-camp; Captain Clow, brigade commissary, acting aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant E. Beatty, ordnance officer, acting aid-de-camp, my thanks are due for their gallantry in carrying orders under fire, and for encouraging and urging on the men; and also

to Captain Chandler Hall, brigade-quartermaster, who was energetically employed in collecting forage.

It is proper to mention that, deeming it necessary to leave one of my staff at head-quarters to superintend the telegraph, and to order forward the reserve, viz. : the Second brigade and three squadrons of cavalry, if required, the lot fell upon my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Elbridge Maconkey, who discharged the responsible duty entirely to my satisfaction.

Seven prisoners were taken, whose names, &c., are as follows : Corporal Ferris, E. Long, and privates William Nelson and Patrick Hughes, of the First Kentucky regiment, and privates Robert R. Moss, Ira Channey, William Morris, and J. Williamson, of the Tenth Alabama regiment.

The want of ambulances was felt on this occasion, and I would respectfully suggest that a few more be ordered to each regiment of my division, as I was unable, for want of transport, to bring from the field all the wounded prisoners taken in the affair. Those left I had placed in comfortable quarters in Dranesville, where they can be well attended to ; but owing to this deficiency of transportation for the wounded, I was compelled to leave in the hands of the enemy some of my prisoners.

Last, not least, I brought in sixteen wagon loads of excellent hay, and twenty-two of corn.

The following list of killed and wounded on our side is, I regret greater than I at first reported, viz. : seven killed and sixty-one wounded, including one lieutenant-colonel and four captains, and three missing. From what I have gathered from various reliable sources, I am satisfied that the loss of the enemy was, at the very least, ninety killed left on the field, besides those carried off, amongst whom was, certainly, Colonel Tom Taylor, commanding the First Kentucky regiment, whom the Kentucky prisoners in my custody state they saw fall from his horse. Colonel Forney is also said to have been killed ; this, however, is not so satisfactorily ascertained. General Stuart is reported by one of the prisoners to have been killed or wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. McCALL,

Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

Brigadier-General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The authorities at Washington were so much elated with the conduct of the Reserve Corps, and with the result of the engagement at Dranesville, that the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to General McCall :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 28, 1861.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. A. MCCALL,
Commanding Division, Camp Pierpont, Virginia.

GENERAL :—I have read your report of the battle of Dranesville, and although no reply is necessary on my part, yet as a citizen of the same Commonwealth as yourself and the troops engaged in that brilliant affair, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my admiration of the gallant conduct displayed, both by officers and men, in this their first contest with the enemy. Nearly all your command upon that occasion are either my personal friends or sons of those with whom for long years I have been more or less intimately associated. I feel that I have just cause to be proud that, animated by no other motive than patriotism, they are among the first to revive the glory shed upon our country by the men of the Revolution and soldiers of the War of 1812. It is one of the bright spots that give assurance of the success of coming events; and its effect must be to inspire confidence in the belief that hereafter, as heretofore, the cause of our country will triumph.

I am especially gratified that a Pennsylvania artillery corps, commanded by officers who have necessarily had but limited systematic instruction, have won not only the commendation of their friends, but an unwilling compliment from the enemy, for the wonderful rapidity and accuracy of their fire.

I wish I could designate all the men who, nobly discharging their duty to the country, have added to the glory of our great commonwealth. Other portions of the army will be stimulated by their brave deeds, and men will be proud to say that at Dranesville they served under McCall and Ord.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

As soon as the report of the battle was received at Harrisburg, Governor Curtin proceeded to Camp Pierpont to provide for the care of the wounded soldiers, and to congratulate the corps for the honor it had conferred on the State. He issued the following order, which was read to the regiments:

“The gallantry of our troops in the late affair at Dranesville, demands a public acknowledgment. Their courage, conduct, and high discipline are honorable to the corps and to the Commonwealth by whose forecast it was raised and formed, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and whose sons fill its ranks.

General McCall and Brigadier-General Ord, and the officers and men who were engaged under their commands, may be assured that Pennsylvania is not insensible to their martial virtue, and from them and their fellows, confidently looks for as many further illustrations of it as there shall be opportunities afforded them." By order of

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Aid-de-Camp.

General McCall published a congratulatory order, and caused to be read to his division the letter from Secretary Cameron and the order from Governor Curtin. The colors of the regiments that were engaged in the battle, were taken to Washington, and on each flag "Dranesville, December 20, 1861," was painted in golden letters.

CHAPTER V.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY EAST AND WEST.

The effect of the battle of Dranesville—Blockade of the Potomac—Resignation of General Scott—McClellan appointed General-in-Chief of the National army—Situation on the Potomac—Other Departments—Capture of Hatteras Inlet—Battle of Carnifex Ferry—Operations in Missouri—Change of Commanders in the West—Formidable preparations by Army and Navy—Capture of Port Royal—Burnside's expedition—Battle of Logan's Cross Roads—Capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—Battle of Pea Ridge—The Merrimac—Naval engagements in Hampton Roads—The Monitor—Repose of the Army of the Potomac—Spirit of the people—Mistaken policy—Army corps—President Lincoln's War Orders—The Army of the Potomac ordered to advance—Choice of route to Richmond—Evacuation of Manassas by the rebels—Advance of the Army of the Potomac—Embarkation for the Peninsula—Advance on Yorktown—Siege and Evacuation of Yorktown—Battle of Williamsburg—Advance to Chickahominy—Battle of Fair Oaks—Detachment of McDowell's Corps—March of the Reserves to Hunter's Mills—"Smoky Hollow"—March to Alexandria—Hard march and stormy night—Preparations for a new Campaign—The First Corps moves to Manassas—Scenes on the Bull Run battle-field—Paymaster and sutler in camp—Tricks of trade—Advance to Catlett's Station—Capture of Fredericksburg—Colonel Taggart's treatment of guerrillas—McDowell desires to advance from Fredericksburg—Promotion of Colonel Bayard and Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Jones—The First Corps ordered to march on Richmond—President Lincoln at Fredericksburg—McDowell's advance within eight miles of McClellan's army—The recall—Jackson's raid—McDowell's troops sent to the Shenandoah—Bayard's Cavalry and the Bucktail battalion pursuing Jackson—Harrisonburgh—Gallant conduct of Bucktails—Capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane and Captain Taylor—Battle of Cross Keys—Escape of Jackson.

THE battle of Dranesville with its victory gave to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps an honor and a name, which extended throughout the country, and were reported in every household. For many weeks, during the dreary

winter that followed, the camps at Langley were visited by distinguished citizens and public officers at Washington; and great numbers of people from Pennsylvania made the journey to Camp Pierpont, especially to see and congratulate the soldiers, who, by their gallant conduct, had honored the nation and afforded so much pleasure to every loyal citizen in the country.

When the cold weather set in, the men constructed cabins of logs and earth, and covered them with the army tents, to shelter themselves from the winter storms. No orders had been issued by the general-in-chief for the army to go into winter quarters, but most of the regiments had voluntarily settled themselves in comfortable camps, satisfied that the Army of the Potomac would remain in front of Washington till spring. The enemy employed his energies during the winter in the construction of fortifications and batteries on the Potomac river, below Washington; on commanding heights, he erected batteries for the purpose of obstructing communication with the Capital, and several times during the winter the river was effectually blockaded.

On the 1st of November, 1861, President Lincoln accepted the resignation of the veteran hero, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, who, on account of his extreme old age, and feeling himself to be physically unable to conduct the campaign against the conspirators, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the United States army. On the same day, Major-General George B. McClellan was appointed to the command of the army, and immediately addressed himself to the labor of organizing the forces on the Potomac. In the many days, weeks and months of inaction that ensued, a magnificent army was formed, which afterwards became the engine of tremendous power, that in its onward march crushed the rebellious hosts in the East. The rebel leaders were not less active in their preparations for the terrible trials of strength which they knew must sooner or later be made in Virginia. During the whole of the autumn and winter, the hostile armies on the Potomac,

numbering, in the aggregate, not less than four hundred thousand men, stood, facing each other with threatening looks, but neither venturing to strike a blow. The Potomac was blockaded below Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was destroyed west of Harper's Ferry, and opposite the centre of the Union army, the rebel flag floated most of the time within sight of the Capitol in Washington. After the battle of Dranesville, the skirmishers along the line assumed a petty character productive of no advantages to either party. For seven months the army remained stationary on the plea, that it needed organization, drill and better weapons; that the mud in the roads was so deep that it was impossible to make a successful advance, and that military strategy required that the Army of the Potomac should remain in repose, until movements, essential to the success of the campaign, should be executed in the South and West.

In other departments of the army and in the navy, there was more visible activity, and the attention of the people was for a time diverted from the army in front of Washington.

On the 29th of August, the military and naval expedition under General Butler and Commodore Stringham, after a bombardment of two days, captured the Confederate works commanding Hatteras Inlet, the entrance to Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina. The enemy's works were Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras. At their capture, thirty-four pieces of cannon, one thousand stand of arms and a quantity of provisions fell into the possession of the National forces. Three Confederate vessels with valuable cargoes of coffee, provisions, cotton and ammunition, also became the prizes of the victors. After having endured a severe shelling from the fleet at a range of two and a half miles for two days, Colonel Martin, Major Andrews and Commodore Barron, of the Confederate service, with all their forces, numbering six hundred and thirty men, surrendered unconditionally, and were made prisoners of war. In this engagement the United States

forces suffered no loss. The Confederates lost four killed and eighty wounded.

The battle of Carnifex Ferry, which closed the campaign in West Virginia, was fought on the 10th of September. General Rosecrans overtook the rebel General Floyd with his army strongly intrenched in a position near the ferry on Gauley river. The rebel force was five thousand strong and had sixteen field pieces in position; the intrenchments were inaccessible on either flank and on the rear; the front was masked with dense forest and thicket. At three o'clock in the afternoon, General Rosecrans attacked the enemy's works with a brigade of Ohio troops; the battle raged with great fury until darkness put an end to the contest; the attacking party slept on their arms the whole night within a short distance of the enemy. During the night General Floyd evacuated the position, and stole away with his force across the river and destroyed the bridge. He abandoned all his trains and camp equipage, his private baggage and the baggage of his officers, his ammunition and cattle, and a number of Union prisoners captured by the Confederates at Cross Lane. The National forces lost fifteen killed and seventy-five wounded.

In Missouri a petty warfare was carried on that extended over the whole State. General Fremont, who had been assigned to the command in the West, with an energy unequalled in other departments, was organizing a powerful army, with which he expected to drive the enemy from the States west of the Mississippi. He at once attacked the the enemy in his most vulnerable point by declaring in a proclamation, that "The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, and who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen." In issuing this proclamation, General Fremont was just ten months in advance of the nation's representatives at Washington.

He realized that the rebels were in earnest, and that all attempts at pacification by timidity and concessions to traitors were unavailing, and would but add fuel to the flame. He therefore at once seized the rod of justice and determined to severely chastise the men, who labored to overthrow the Government. The proclamation of freedom, to the slaves, however, came too soon for the authorities at Washington; accordingly on the 11th of September, twelve days after its promulgation at St. Louis, the proclamation was modified by President Lincoln, so as to apply only to slaves employed by the rebels in military service.

The battle of Wilson's Creek was fought on the 10th of August. General Lyon, the officer in command, was killed early in the engagement. The number of killed, wounded and missing was one thousand two hundred and thirty-five. The rebel General McCulloch reported the Confederate loss to be four hundred and twenty-one killed, and one thousand three hundred wounded. The Union troops withdrew to Rolla, thus abandoning southwestern Missouri to the enemy.

On the 20th of September, Colonel Mulligan, after a brave resistance during five days, surrendered Lexington to General Price's army of Confederates. Marauding parties now marching through the western portion of the State, laid waste the country, until General Fremont, at the head of his army, marched to Springfield and drove the Confederates, under Price and McCulloch, into Arkansas. On the 2d of November, Fremont was relieved of the command of the department. General Halleck was sent to St. Louis to assume command, and active operations were transferred to the east side of the Mississippi. On the 7th of November, a battle was fought at Belmont, in Missouri, in which the National forces were commanded by General Grant. The Confederates, under General Cheatham, were driven from their works, but after retreating a short distance, were largely reinforced, and compelled Grant to fall back and take refuge with his army on the transports, and, defended by gunboats, to return to Cairo. To these disasters in the West were added

those on the Potomac during the autumn of 1861, until General McCall, with a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, changed the fortunes of war, and honored the National arms with victory at Dranesville.

. Then followed a season of preparation unparalleled in the history of nations. Armies were created to engage in campaigns extending along a front of two thousand miles; a navy was improvised to blockade a coast three thousand miles in extent; to defend the vast merchant marine of the United States, and to organize powerful fleets for the reduction of strong harbor fortifications in the seceded States. An expedition, sent out in command of Commodore Dupont, had successfully attacked Port Royal, and on the 7th of November captured the rebel forts and established the National flag on the soil of South Carolina. On the 11th of January, 1862, an expedition, comprising over one hundred vessels of all classes, carrying an army of fifteen thousand troops, commanded by General Burnside, and accompanied by a fleet of gunboats, commanded by Commodore Goldsborough, sailed from Hampton Roads. The squadron encountered a severe storm, which threatened every vessel with destruction. Nearly a full month had elapsed before the hearts of the people were gladdened with the news of the success of the expedition. On the 7th of February, the gunboats attacked the enemy's works on Roanoke Island, defended by forty-two guns of heavy calibre, supported by a force of three thousand infantry and eight gunboats. From early in the morning until an hour after dark, the fleet of gunboats rained a storm of shot and shell on the island; the bombardment ceased, and during the night General Burnside landed his troops, and at daylight on Saturday morning, moved against the enemy's position on the centre of the island. The battle raged with unabated violence until four o'clock in the afternoon, when, finding the supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted, General Burnside ordered the works to be carried by storm, with the bayonet. Before five o'clock the enemy surren-

dered unconditionally. A victory was won unequalled by any other since the National forces had taken the field. It was a victory that thrilled with joy every loyal heart throughout the land. Six forts, two thousand five hundred prisoners, forty-two heavy guns, three thousand five hundred stand of small arms, and seventy-five tons of ammunition, fell into the hands of the victorious army.

General Burnside followed up his advantage with an assault on Newbern, and after a desperate engagement on the 14th of March, routed the enemy and captured the city. In the meantime the gunboat fleet had driven the rebels from the navigable waters of North Carolina, leaving the city of Wilmington as the only possession of the enemy on the coast of the State.

While the nation was waiting to hear from the expedition to North Carolina, tidings of victory came from the West. On the 19th of January, General Thomas had met and defeated the rebel army under General George B. Crittenden, at Logan's Cross-Roads, near Somerset, in Kentucky. General Zollicoffer, a favorite in the Confederate army, was killed, and the army completely routed and scattered in the mountains. On the 6th of February, Commodore Foote, with a fleet of seven gunboats, entered the Tennessee river, and attacked and captured Fort Henry; this engagement demonstrated the power of the Mississippi squadron, which, up to that time, had been regarded as an untried novelty. But still more glorious achievements awaited the progress of the army in the West. On the Cumberland river, the enemy had constructed a strong fort and had garrisoned it with an army of eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine men. On the 12th of February, General Grant appeared before these works, which the enemy had named Fort Donelson, with an army of forty thousand men. He invested the position on the land side, while Commodore Foote's fleet attacked the water batteries. A terrible battle was commenced on the morning of the 13th, which was continued with great vigor for three days. Early in the

morning of the fourth day, General Buckner, commanding the rebel troops, surrendered his army unconditionally to General Grant. General Floyd and General Pillow had stolen away during the night with three thousand men, who thus escaped being captured. By this surrender the national forces took thirteen thousand three hundred prisoners, three thousand horses, forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of small arms, and a large quantity of supplies. The Confederates reported a total loss of fifteen thousand and sixty-seven men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The National loss was two thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

The exultations that spread throughout the loyal States on the receipt of the news of the victory at Fort Donelson, had not yet subsided, when, from the far distant hills of northern Arkansas, the report of another victory of the first magnitude filled all loyal hearts with joy. On the 6th of March, the combined rebel armies under Generals Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, numbering about thirty-five thousand men, attacked the National army, commanded by General Curtis, at Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. Darkness ended the battle on the first day; both armies slept on their arms; early on the following morning the contest was resumed, and continued with great severity and heavy losses on both sides. General McCulloch fell at the head of his army mortally wounded. Night again closed on the contending armies, and both rested with arms in hand, certain of victory on the morrow. On the morning of the 8th, the struggle was resumed and continued with great desperation, but before darkness again veiled the scene of carnage, the Confederate forces were totally routed, and vigorously pursued by the Union army. General Curtis reported a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of one thousand three hundred. The rebels lost eleven hundred killed, two thousand five hundred wounded, and one thousand six hundred prisoners.

The power of the rebellion in the West was broken, and the only hope of the leaders was to reinforce the armies of

Virginia, who had been allowed to remain in undisturbed quiet, and thus divert the energies of the nation from the West.

Upon the evacuation of the Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, the United States officers scuttled and sunk the steam frigate Merrimac. This was one of the most magnificent ships in the American navy; a forty-gun frigate of four thousand tons burden, built in 1856, and considered the finest specimen of naval architecture then afloat. She was two hundred and eighty-one feet long, fifty-two feet broad, and drew twenty-three feet of water. Her engines were eight hundred horse power, and drove a two-bladed propeller, fourteen feet in diameter; her armament consisted of twenty-four nine-inch shell guns, fourteen eight-inch, and two one hundred pound pivot guns.

This magnificent vessel was raised by the rebels, who, being weak as a maritime power, devoted much attention to the construction of iron-clad rams; she was cut down, leaving only the massive and solid hull, over which they constructed a sloping shield of railroad iron, firmly plated together, and extending two feet under the water. In appearance, the ship was much like the slanting roof of a house placed on a hull, with the ends of the vessel, fore and aft, projecting a few feet beyond the roof. Nothing appeared above this iron shield but a short smoke-stack and two flag staffs. The fact that a mailed battery of the most formidable character was in preparation, was well known at the North, and her appearance on the waters below Norfolk was daily predicted.

About noon of Saturday, the 9th of March, this monster was seen coming round Craney Island, accompanied by the Jamestown and Yorktown, two other war vessels, followed by quite a little fleet of armed tugs and small craft. The Merrimac, with her imposing retinue in train, headed for Newport News, where there was a garrison of National troops, guarded by the United States sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress. The Merrimac steamed majestically

along, as if conscious of superior strength, and as she passed the Congress, delivered a single broadside into the doomed ship, then leaving her to be attacked by the smaller vessels, made directly for the Cumberland. When the rebel monster was within two hundred feet of the two frigates, they both discharged their tremendous broadsides against her armor: she quivered a moment under the fearful concussion, but every ball glanced from her sloping shield like hailstones from a slated roof. Not deigning to pay any attention to the fierce, but harmless, assault of the two frigates struggling for life, she rushed straight for her prey. The powerful battery at Newport News opened with all its massive guns at point-blank range, with a power that no mailed structure previously known would have been able to withstand, but these solid shot and shell glanced harmlessly away. On rushed the Merrimac with increasing speed, and not a soul on board to be seen, and with all the power of her tremendous weight, plunged headlong into the side of the helpless frigate. The iron prow struck the Cumberland amidship, crushing in her side with a horrible gash. Then reversing her engine, and careless of the shower of cannon-balls rattling against her impervious mail, she retraced her path a few rods for another butt. As she drew back she turned her broadside to the disabled frigate and hurled into her bosom a terrible volley of shot and shell, that tore through the crowded vessel, hurling her batteries about her decks and scattering mutilated bodies in every direction. Again, with full headway, crowding on all steam, the Merrimac made another plunge into the Cumberland, and striking her upon the former wound, crushed in the whole side, snapping the massive oaken beams, strong as nature and art could make them, as if they had been but a lattice of dry reeds. But the Cumberland never surrendered; the majestic old frigate sank beneath the waves with colors flying, every man at his post, and every unsubmerged gun hurling defiance at the foe. In forty-five minutes the work was done, and over

one hundred dead and wounded bodies of heroic men went down with the broken frigate.

The Merrimac now turned her attention to the Congress. The rebel gunboats Jamestown and Yorktown were hovering about this majestic ship, discharging their shot at long range; the tremendous broadsides of the Congress compelled her unworthy assailants to keep at a respectful distance. The frigate, attempting to escape, unfortunately, grounded, and thus became the more helpless. The Merrimac, fearing the shallowness of the water, did not attempt to crush the Congress with her prow, but deliberately took her position at the distance of about one hundred yards, and discharged broadside after broadside of her one hundred pound shot and shell, raking the ship from stem to stern. At the same time, the whole rebel fleet poured into the crippled frigate a destructive fire of shells and red-hot shot. Under this devouring fire the carnage was awful. Instantly the decks were covered with dismantled guns and fragments of broken batteries, mangled limbs and pools of gory blood. The ship was on fire; her timbers and plank dry as tinder, the fiery billows burst forth with a consuming power wholly irresistible; the wounded and the survivors were being consumed by the spreading flames, when, to save the brave men from a terrible death, the officers, with tears and anguish, hauled down the flag and surrendered the burning wreck. The officers of the Congress were made prisoners; the crew escaped to the shore in small boats. The noble ship burned for hours, illuminating the scene for miles around the harbor, until about midnight, the flames reached the magazine, and, with an explosion that moved the waters and caused the earth to tremble, the fiery fragments of the frigate were thrown into the air and covered the sea. When the flames were quenched beneath the waves, darkness, gloomy and terrible, shrouded the dismal scene.

The United States ships Minnesota and St. Lawrence were both in the Roads, aground, lying helpless, waiting to be consumed by the devouring monster. Night was rapidly

approaching, and, as if glutted with a surfeit of victory, the Merrimac returned to her position behind Craney Island, where she prepared to continue her work of destruction the next morning.

As the sun went down that evening and night came on, every heart in the fleet and in the coast defences throbbed with despair. The Merrimac was invulnerable. She could do what she pleased, bidding defiance to the massive guns on both sea and land. After destroying every vessel of the fleet, and reducing every fortress on the coast, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland were the glittering prizes within her grasp. Not only at Hampton Roads, but throughout the North, consternation was pictured in every loyal face.

At ten o'clock that night, two small steamers were seen coming in from the sea, having in tow a singular looking craft, resembling a raft with a small round tower, a few feet high, on its center. Could the watchful sentinel on the walls of Fortress Monroe have known, what it was that he saw approaching the ramparts he guarded—as the Spanish sailor, exclaiming “Land! Land!” from the fore-topmast of the *Pinta*, electrified the lost mariners on Columbus’ despairing fleet—so he, calling out to the agitated and sleepless garrison “Deliverance! Deliverance! God defends the right!” might have calmed their agitation and filled their hearts with hope. The *MONITOR* was approaching; unordered, unowned by the Government; the experiment of Captain Ericsson, a private citizen, residing in New York. The untried vessel arrived opportunely, but by chance, in Hampton Roads. The situation of the fleet was immediately made known to Lieutenant Worden, commanding the *Monitor*. The vessel was put in order for a fight, and awaited the dawn of morning, and the approach of the Merrimac. Sunday morning came—the sun rose with unusual brightness. Anxious eyes, from every vessel and along the shore, gazed in the direction of Sewall’s Point, where the Merrimac and her consorts were at anchor.

About nine o'clock, the vessels began to move. The mailed monster was coming to crush the ribs of two majestic ships, for a morning repast. Wholly unconscious of the antagonist she had to encounter, she came leisurely down, and opened fire on the Minnesota, which was still aground. Just then the Monitor hove in sight, resembling, as the rebels said, a small raft with a "Yankee cheesebox" upon it. She steamed boldly onward towards her formidable antagonist, and, when at the distance of half a mile, Lieutenant Worden, who stood at the grate in the pilot house, gave the order to fire. The huge iron jaws of the turret moved slowly aside, a momentary creaking of ropes and pulleys was heard, then a thundering report, and an immense solid ball, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, was hurled against the mailed side of the Merrimac. This was the Monitor's challenge, and could not, with safety, be disregarded. The Merrimac paused in utter astonishment, then turned fiercely upon her diminutive foe, expecting to demolish her with a single broadside. Drawing near the little floating turret, at a range of but a few yards, the huge monster poured upon the Monitor the full power of her metal, sure that after such a discharge, nothing of the vessel would remain above the waves. But, as the smoke lifted, the little Monitor, with one hundred and seventy pounds of solid iron and a deafening roar, announced herself unharmed. It was now evident that Greek had met Greek, and iron contended against iron. The wooden fleets had become silent, awe-stricken spectators, while tens of thousands along the shore, from Fortress Monroe to Newport News, and in all the rebel batteries, watched in dread suspense the terrible conflict. Never before had ships met carrying metal so massive. In this tremendous duel, hundred pound shot rattled against the mailed and impenetrable sides of the combatants, and glanced off like hail. The Monitor was superior in speed, and for four hours steamed around her mammoth antagonist, with her two powerful guns always pointing at the foe, and at a distance of but a few yards,

planting balls in every possible place, eagerly searching for some vital spot. The contest, at times, was so hot—the muzzles of the hostile guns almost touching each other—that both ships were enveloped in a cloud of smoke that no eye could penetrate. The flashing fire and the thundering roar incessantly bursting forth from the tumultuous maelstrom of flame and smoke, gave evidence to the watching thousands that the mortal contest raged with unabated fury. At length the search of the Monitor's guns was successful; three mortal gashes were visible; the Merrimac was sinking; the mailed monster was whipped, and turned to run away. The Monitor was ordered not to follow, but to remain with the wooden fleet.

No pen can describe the joy that thrilled the hearts of the National troops. Cheer after cheer rose from the fleet and from the land, and rolled like reverberating thunder along the shore and across the waters. The injuries to the Merrimac were vital. She was towed to Norfolk, and finally committed self-destruction, to escape capture. The Monitor came out of the contest uninjured.

This eventful conflict—one of the most memorable on record—revolutionized naval warfare, and indisputably established the supremacy of the American navy.

During the period of all the noble achievements in the West and along the coast, the Army of the Potomac, which had assumed the most formidable proportions in numbers and in all the *material* of war, remained in repose. The impatient public were unwilling to expose themselves again to the charge of goading their generals to movements for which they were unprepared. The disaster at Bull Run had been attributed to the public clamor that forced the advance before time for preparation had been allowed. In silent impatience the country waited for the inert masses to be led beyond their ramparts. But as month after month rolled on, and more than two hundred thousand troops stood unemployed in their trenches, with the flag of the enemy flaunted within full view of their bastions, with Washington

besieged, and its port blockaded, while every southern breeze bore insult and defiance to the patriots in arms, the people could no longer withhold their murmurs. The Western Army organized by Fremont and commanded by Halleck was triumphantly marching southward from victory to victory. The people were ready to contribute any number of men and any amount of money, that might be asked for by the military department at Washington. Volunteers crowded to the camps in such numbers that they could not be accepted. All they asked was, that this miserable rebellion of a few thousand slaveholders, dragging in their train four millions of slaves and half as many "poor whites," should be speedily crushed. Blow after blow was struck by the rebels with the most envenomed hate; these were answered in feeble resentment. The armies of the nation were held inactive, under the vain delusion that a mere show of power would overawe the conspirators.

Never before did a government so unwillingly come to the conviction, that there was no alternative but regular, old-fashioned, death-dealing, bloody, dreadful, destructive war. For a long time the young men in the army were compelled to use the spade instead of the musket. The authorities were anxious not to exasperate their foes by wounding their pride, or striking them blows they would keenly feel. The Government had no disposition to strike the fetters from the limbs of the bondsmen, and thus lost the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout the world. Nothing must be done that could in any way exasperate the Southern people. It would offend the rebels to employ slaves in the trenches, and therefore they were not admitted in the lines of the army; and our soldiers were forced to dig knee-deep in the mud after exhausting marches and sleepless watchings, while all around them, were lusty negroes, whose masters had ran away from them, and who earnestly begged to be allowed to labor, stipulating no price, and asking only for food and protection from the slave-catcher. Strange as it may seem, impelled by an

insane absurdity, the commanding generals rejected these willing laborers, and the citizen soldiery were needlessly doomed to life-destroying toil.

The Government advanced slowly and reluctantly towards the position, that the war must be conducted on war principles. It was impossible for the generals who were in sympathy with slavery, who felt that the rebels were half right, and who wished to conduct the war in a manner that would constantly keep open the way of adjustment, by making such concessions to the South as the Southern leaders might demand—it was impossible that such generals should prosecute campaigns with vigor, and strike blows with all their possible strength. The Government contended forbearingly and timidly against a foe, furious and envenomed as ever rushed with bloodthirsting hate to fields of carnage. The rebel leaders were terribly in earnest; while opposing them, we have for many weary months the record of a government but half aroused. Never before did a people press forward with such enthusiasm to the banner of freedom; never before was their enthusiasm met with such feeble response from their appointed leaders.

True, after a series of vexatious delays that wearied the patience of an earnest people, the army in the West moved against the works of the enemy. But, on the eastern banks of the upper Potomac, upon the Maryland shore, the white tents of the patriotic troops were spread out for leagues. Lower down, opposite Washington, from the heights of Arlington to Budd's Ferry, these soldiers of freedom were intrenched in as majestic a series of ramparts as armies ever reared. The insolent foe had been slowly pressed back by these marshalled hosts, until they occupied their lair on the plains of Manassas. Without a struggle the rebels relinquished all the ground they had gained by the battle of Bull Run.

Near the close of the month of February, 1862, after two unsuccessful efforts had been made to move the Army of the Potomac, the troops were again ordered to prepare to ad-

vance from their intrenchments. On the 8th of March the army in front of Washington was divided into four army corps. The First corps was commanded by Major-General McDowell, and contained the divisions of Generals Franklin, McCall, and King; the Second, commanded by Brigadier-General Sumner, contained the divisions of Generals Richardson, Blenker, and Sedgwick; the Third, commanded by Brigadier-General Heintzelman, contained the divisions of Generals Fitz John Porter, Hooker, and Hamilton; and the Fourth, commanded by Brigadier-General Keyes, contained the divisions of Generals Couch, Smith, and Casey.

On the 19th of January, 1862, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had issued an order for a general movement of all the armies of the United States. In obedience to this order, the armies in the West, commanded by General Halleck, commenced the movement which resulted in the brilliant victories that so electrified the country, and revived the hopes of the loyal men, that the rebellion would soon be crushed. The Army of the Potomac still remained inactive, and on the 31st of January the President issued the following order:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 31, 1862.

“*Ordered*, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction, all details to be in the discretion of the commander-in-chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

General McClellan replied to this order, objecting to the plan indicated by the President, as involving “the error of dividing the army by the Occoquon creek, a very difficult obstacle, and by a distance too great to enable the two por-

tions to support each other, should either be attacked by the masses of the enemy, while the other is held in check." He then proceeded to discuss the advantages in favor of a movement by way of the Rappahannock river or Fortress Monroe, preferring the former route. A council of war was held in February, at which twelve generals were present, McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, Fitz John Porter, Franklin, W. F. Smith, McCall, Blenker, Andrew Porter, Barnard and Naglee. To these were submitted the two lines of operation proposed by the President and General McClellan. The result of the deliberation was a vote of eight in favor of, and four against the movement by way of Annapolis, and thence down the Chesapeake bay and up the Rappahannock river to Urbana, and across the country to Richmond.

The generals who voted against this movement were McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman and Barnard. General Keyes voted for it with the qualification, that the movement should not be undertaken until the enemy's batteries on the lower Potomac shall have been captured, and the navigation of the river reopened. General McClellan hoped by this movement to elude the enemy, and arrive in front of Richmond before the forces at Manassas could be concentrated there for its defence. It had been decided by the council of war, held in February, not to disturb the enemy on the lower Potomac, but to move secretly by the new route up the Rappahannock, and thus turn the position at Manassas.

President Lincoln solicitous for the safety of Washington, and impatient with the delay in the movement of the Army of the Potomac, on the 8th of March, issued another order, as follows :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, March 8th, 1862.*

"*Ordered,* That no change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac shall be made, without leaving in and about Washington such a force, as in the opinion of the

general-in-chief, and the commanders of army corps, shall leave said city entirely secure.

“That no more than two army corps (about fifty thousand troops) of said Army of the Potomac, shall be moved en route for a new base of operations, until the navigation of the Potomac, from Washington to the Chesapeake bay, shall be freed from the enemy’s batteries and other obstructions, or until the President shall hereafter give express permission.

“That any movement as aforesaid, en route for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the general-in-chief, and which may be intended to move on the Chesapeake bay, shall begin to move upon the bay as early as the 18th of March instant, and the general-in-chief shall be responsible that it moves as early as that day.

“*Ordered*, That the army and navy co-operate in an immediate effort to capture the enemy’s batteries upon the Potomac, between Washington and the Chesapeake bay.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

“L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General*.”

The President had yielded to the judgment of the council of generals in the choice of route, but would not consent to the withdrawal of the army from the defenses of Washington, while the enemy remained in possession of his works on the lower Potomac. Before any movement was begun, the rebels abandoned their batteries on the banks of the Potomac, and evacuated their position at Centreville and Manassas, and retired beyond the Rappahannock.

When General McClellan learned that the enemy had retired from his front, he ordered a general movement of the whole army in the direction of the position lately occupied by the rebels, and early in the morning of the 10th of March, the army broke camp and marched toward Manassas. At noon, Colonel Averill, commanding two regiments of cavalry reached the enemy’s lines at Centreville, and passed through his deserted works, finding heaps of military stores and much valuable property still burning. Sumner’s corps

was ordered to pursue the enemy and to ascertain, if possible, what were his intentions. General Howard's brigade was pushed forward to the Rappahannock railroad bridge, where he drove the rear guard across the river. The enemy blew up the bridge to prevent pursuit and continued his march southward. On the 11th, the army returned to the Potomac, concentrating near Alexandria. It was now evident, that Lee, having learned of General McClellan's intention to move against Richmond by way of the Peninsula, had withdrawn from the line in front of Washington, in order to intercept and retard McClellan's movement up the Peninsula. The transports had been ordered from Annapolis to Alexandria, where the army embarked for Fortress Monroe. The embarkation commenced on the 17th of March. General McClellan moved from Alexandria with his headquarters, on the 1st of April, and arriving at Fortress Monroe, on the 3rd, ordered an advance of his army from that base towards Yorktown.

On the 11th of March, President Lincoln issued an order relieving General McClellan of the command of other military departments, and assigning him to the command of the Department of the Potomac.

General McClellan was to take the field in person, and conduct the active operations against Richmond. He expected by a rapid movement to drive before him or capture the enemy on the Peninsula, open the James river and press on to the rebel capital before the enemy could be reinforced from other parts of the Confederacy. An unexpected obstacle, however, was encountered in the Warwick river, which was supposed by General McClellan, not to lay across his proposed line of march; and it was not until the advance of his column arrived on the bank of the stream, that he learned of its course, and that, rising near Yorktown, under the enemy's guns, it flowed across the Peninsula and emptied into the James. The line of the Warwick was strongly defended by the enemy's works, and was difficult to pass. Yorktown was also found to be extensively fortified and

defended by a strong force. McClellan, therefore, determined to take the place, by "preparing for an assault by the preliminary employment of heavy guns, and some siege operations." The siege was commenced and prosecuted with great vigor until the night of the 3rd of May, when the enemy evacuated his works and withdrew towards Richmond. His rear guard was overtaken at Williamsburg, strongly intrenched.

On the morning of the 5th, General Sumner who was in the advance, ordered an assault on the enemy's defenses, in which his own and General Heintzelman's corps engaged and defeated the rebels, driving them towards Richmond. Recent rains had rendered the roads almost impassable, and successful pursuit was impossible. The army advanced slowly over the muddy roads, and on the 16th of May, headquarters and a depot of supplies were established at White House on the Pamunky river; four days later, the advance guard arrived on the north bank of the Chickahominy. General McClellan says in his report to the Secretary of War:

"When, on the 20th of May, our advanced light troops reached the banks of the Chickahominy river, at Bottom's bridge, they found that this, as well as the railroad bridge about a mile above, had been destroyed by the enemy.

"The Chickahominy in this vicinity is about forty feet wide, fringed with a dense growth of heavy forest trees, and bordered by low marshy bottom lands, varying from half a mile to a mile in width.

"Our operations embraced that part of the river between Bottom's and Meadow bridges, which covered the principal approaches to Richmond from the east.

"Within these limits the firm ground lying above high-water mark seldom approaches near the river on either bank, and no locality was found within this section where the high ground came near the stream on both sides. It was subject to frequent, sudden, and great variations in the volume of water, and the rise of a few feet overflowed the bottom lands on both sides.

“At low water it could be forded at almost any point; but during high water it was above a fording stage, and could then be crossed only at the few points where bridges had been constructed. These bridges had all been destroyed by the enemy on our approach, and it was necessary not only to reconstruct these, but to build several others.

“The west bank of the river, opposite New and Mechanicsville bridges, was bordered by elevated bluffs, which afforded the enemy commanding positions to fortify, establish his batteries, enfilading the approaches upon the two principal roads to Richmond on our right, and to resist the reconstruction of the important bridges. This obliged us to select other less exposed points for our crossings.

“As the enemy was not in great force opposite Bottom’s bridge on the arrival of our left at that point, and as it was important to secure a lodgement upon the right bank before he could have time to concentrate his forces and contest the passage, I forthwith ordered Casey’s division to ford the river and occupy the opposite heights. This was promptly done on the 20th, and reconnoissances were at once pushed out in advance.

“These troops were directed to throw up defences in an advantageous position to secure our left flank. General Heintzelman’s corps was thrown forward in support, and Bottom’s bridge immediately rebuilt.

“In the meantime our centre and right were advanced to the river above, and on the 24th we carried the village of Mechanicsville, driving the enemy out with our artillery, and forcing them across the bridge, which they destroyed. General Naglee on the same day dislodged a force of the enemy from the vicinity of the “Seven Pines,” on the Bottom’s bridge road, and our advance on the left secured a strong position near that place.

“All the information obtained from deserters, negroes, and spies, indicated that the enemy occupied in force all the approaches to Richmond from the east, and that he intended to dispute every step of our advance beyond the Chicka-

hominy, and the passage of the stream opposite our right. That their army was superior to ours in numbers, did not admit of a doubt. Strong defences had been constructed around Richmond.

“Impressed by these facts with the necessity of strengthening the army for the struggle, I did not fail to urge repeatedly upon my superiors the importance of reinforcing the army of the Potomac with every disposable man, in order to insure the success of our attack upon the rebel capital.”

In a few days after the arrival of the army on the banks of the Chickahominy, two corps, General Heintzelman's and General Keyes', had crossed the river and held fortified positions on the south bank. The other corps occupied the north bank and extend up the river to Mechanicsville.

On the 30th of May, the troops on the south side of the Chickahominy were in position as follows: Casey's division on the right of the Williamsburg road, at right angles to it, the centre at Fair Oaks; Couch's division at the Seven Pines; Kearney's division on the railroad, from near Savage's Station towards the bridge; Hooker's division on the borders of White Oak swamp. Constant skirmishing had been kept up between the pickets; while these lines were being taken up and strengthened, large bodies of Confederate troops were seen immediately to the front and right of Casey's position.

During the day and night of the 30th, a very violent storm occurred. The rain falling in torrents, rendered work on the rifle-pits and bridges impracticable, made the roads almost impassable, and threatened the destruction of the bridges over the Chickahominy.

The enemy perceiving the unfavorable position in which the army was placed, and the possibility of destroying that part of it which was apparently cut off from the main body by the rapidly rising stream, on the 31st of May, threw an overwhelming force upon the position occupied by Casey's division, and fought the battle of Fair Oaks.

The two corps on the south bank of the Chickahominy

would doubtlessly have been crushed, had not the veteran hero, General Sumner, thrown his corps across the bridges in front, almost as they were being carried away by the rising flood, and marched rapidly to the relief of the left wing. Sumner was a soldier of the old school; he loved the excitement of battle, and whenever the artillery was heard pounding in the distance, the old hero's countenance beamed with inexpressible joy, and his eyes flashed with fiery zeal; his hair, white with age, streamed in the air as, on his war-horse, he galloped along the fiery lines of battle, inspiring every man in his corps with the spirit of his commander. It was fortunate for the army of the Potomac, and for the country, that at that critical hour, when the left wing, cut off from reinforcements by a stream that in thirty minutes would be impassable, was overwhelmed by the whole power of the enemy, the order to reinforce was sent to a soldier like Sumner. Though the bridges in his front were floating, he ordered his men across, exclaiming, "Forward, men! Your weight will keep the logs in place." The men crossed rapidly, and, forming on the other side, pushed forward and engaged the enemy. Night closed the conflict, which was renewed on the following day with great desperation, and ended in the complete rout of the enemy.

In this battle, the Confederate general reports a loss of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; the army of the Potomac lost five thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

General McClellan, explaining why the enemy was not pursued in his flight into Richmond, after the battle of Fair Oaks, says:

"On the 31st, when the battle of Fair Oaks commenced, we had two of our bridges nearly completed; but the rising waters flooded the log-way approaches and made them almost impassable, so that it was only by the greatest efforts that General Sumner crossed his corps and participated in that hard-fought engagement. The bridges became totally useless after this corps had passed, and others on a more permanent plan were commenced.

“On my way to headquarters, after the battle of Fair Oaks, I attempted to cross the bridge where General Sumner had taken over his corps on the day previous. At the time General Sumner crossed, this was the only available bridge above Bottom’s bridge. I found the approach from the right bank, for some four hundred yards, submerged to the depth of several feet, and on reaching the place where the bridge had been, I found a great part of it carried away, so that I could not get my horse over, and was obliged to send him to Bottom’s bridge, six miles below, as the only practicable crossing.

“The approaches to New and Mechanicsville bridges were also overflowed, and both of them were enfiladed by the enemy’s batteries established on commanding heights on the opposite side. These batteries were supported by strong forces of the enemy, having numerous rifle-pits in their front, which would have made it necessary, even had the approaches been in the best possible condition, to have fought a sanguinary battle, with but little prospect of success, before a passage could have been secured.

“The only available means, therefore, of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks for an advance on Richmond soon after the battle, was to march the troops from Mechanicsville, and other points, on the left banks of the Chickahominy, down to Bottom’s bridge, and thence over the Williamsburg road to the position near Fair Oaks, a distance of about twenty-three miles. In the condition of the roads at that time this march could not have been made with artillery in less than two days, by which time the enemy would have been secure within his intrenchments around Richmond. In short, the idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant from the field of battle, is simply absurd, and was, I presume, never for a moment seriously entertained by any one connected with the army of the Potomac. An advance, involving the separation of the two wings by the

impassable Chickahominy, would have exposed each to defeat in detail. Therefore I held the position already gained, and completed our crossings as rapidly as possible.

“In the meantime, the troops at Fair Oaks were directed to strengthen their positions by a strong line of intrenchments, which protected them while the bridges were being built, gave security to the trains, liberated a larger fighting force, and offered a safer retreat in the event of disaster.”

In making the preliminary arrangements for the movement from Alexandria, it was determined that the First corps, General McDowell's, should move as a unit first, and effect a landing either at the Sand-box, some four miles south of Yorktown, in order to turn all the enemy's defences at Ship Point, Howard's Bridge and Big Bethel, or, should existing circumstances render it preferable, land on the Gloucester side of York river and move on West Point. The transports, however, arrived slowly and few at a time.

The army was therefore embarked by divisions, and the corps kept together as much as possible. A new order of march was arranged, placing McDowell's corps in the rear, as it was to move in mass to its point of disembarkation, and land on either side of York river, as might subsequently be determined. But, after McClellan had left Alexandria for Fortress Monroe, the President was informed by his military advisers, that his order, requiring a sufficient force for the sure defence of the Capital to be left in the fortifications, had not been complied with, he issued an order detaching the First corps from McClellan's army, and directed General McDowell to report to the Secretary of War. By this order of the President, the Pennsylvania Reserves, which formed part of the First corps, were separated for a time from the Army of the Potomac.

In the general advance made on Manassas, on the 10th of March, McCall's division moved from Camp Pierpont. A cold rain, and a driving March wind made the day very disagreeable; yet the whole division, in buoyant spirits at the prospect of active service, broke camp about midday,

and, after marching sixteen miles, arrived at Hunter's Mills, in Loudon County, Virginia, early in the night. The men bivouacked in the woods, having left their camp equipage at Langley, and remained in that position three days, in a camp christened by the men "Smoky Hollow."

On this, their first campaign into Virginia, some of the men foraged quite liberally on the farmers' poultry yards and milk houses. Orders were given at Hunter's Mills, forbidding the men to leave camp, and a guard was stationed to enforce the order. Some of the "boys" in the Bucktail regiment, unwilling to give up all prospects of ever again dining on Virginia poultry, resorted to a piece of strategy, which, they argued, was honorable in times of war. The beat of the camp guard was on the top of a railroad embankment, against which the Bucktails pitched their tents, improvised of gun blankets, and proceeded to tunnel the embankment, and thus provided a back door to one of the tents, through which the men passed to and from their foraging expeditions, and were faring sumptuously every day, until an officer, passing that way, accidentally stepping too near the edge, broke through, and sliding into the tent through the back door, discovered the tunnel, and ordered it to be filled up and the tent to be removed.

Some of the officers of this regiment had in their service a "contraband" cook, named Adolphus. On one occasion, as he was engaged in preparing dinner for the mess, one of the officers, requiring his services in the tent, called out: "Adolphus, have you clean hands?" The servant, supposing the question to be an insinuation that he would prepare a meal with unwashed hands, regarded it as an insult, and straightening up to his full length, with an air of injured innocence, pouting his thick lips, and eyes expressing virtuous indignation, demanded, "What am de reference?" A roar of laughter burst from the crowd of by-standers, that was renewed as often as the story of Adolphus was repeated in camp, and the exclamation became a standard phrase.

On the 12th of March, Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Bailey of the Twelfth regiment, was honorably discharged, and on the 1st of April, M. D. Hardin was elected and commissioned to fill the vacancy.

While at Hunter's Mills, the newly invented shelter tent was distributed to the companies. This tent consists of two pieces of canvas, which, when joined by hooks or strings, form a plain sheet; this, stretched over a ridge pole, and the edges fastened to the ground, forms a small wedge tent for the shelter of two men. The men, accustomed to the comfortable tents and huts at Camp Pierpont, received the shelter tents with much dissatisfaction. They named them "dog houses," and when first pitched, the boys amused themselves by hopping into them on hands and feet, and imitating the barking of dogs. Long and severe marches, when transportation could not come up with camp equipage, soon demonstrated the value of the little tent, that could be taken to pieces, packed in the knapsacks and carried by the men.

On the 14th of March, General McCall was ordered to move his command immediately on the road towards Alexandria, and await orders from General McDowell. It had not yet been determined whether the division should be sent back to Camp Pierpont, or whether it would march to Alexandria. General McCall moved promptly on the Alexandria pike to Difficult creek, where he encamped during the night. The bridge on this road had been destroyed by the enemy, and the water had been swollen by the recent rains so as to make the creek unfordable. The only bridge remaining across the creek was the one on the Dranesville pike, in front of Camp Pierpont, which had been repaired and guarded by the Reserves. General McCall determined to march across, a distance of seven miles, to that bridge, and there report to General McDowell for orders. Rain had been falling during the afternoon and night of the 14th, and on the 15th it poured down in torrents. General McCall was conscious of the effect the march, beneath a

drenching rain and through heavy mud, would have on the men, and desired to bivouac at the bridge over Difficult creek, or to be allowed to march back to Camp Pierpont, which was only four miles distant. Having crossed the creek, he halted his command on the Dranesville pike, to await the return of a messenger despatched to General McDowell. The messenger soon arrived, bringing orders directing General McCall to "march without delay to Alexandria, with artillery and infantry, and prepare to embark immediately." Alexandria was twelve miles distant—it was growing late—the storm continued with unabated severity. The first seven miles of the road to Alexandria lay through a low, swampy country, was overflowed with water, and, under the feet of the first regiment that would pass over it, would become a bed of liquid mud. But, in obedience to positive orders, General McCall led his division forward, and after hours of discouraging toil, the knapsacks and clothes of the men increasing in weight at every step, with the saturation of rain, which unceasingly beat upon them, the ranks became broken, the artillery horses exhausted, and the whole division, overcome with fatigue, was brought to an involuntary halt. General McCall sent forward a messenger to General McDowell, and reported that it was impossible for his command to proceed any further, and that he had bivouacked on the Alexandria pike, near Falls Church.

A soldier in the Second regiment, describing the scene in camp on that stormy night, says:

"After much patient labor, we succeeded in getting our fires started, and towards night, hot coffee was served. Such was the violence of the storm, that it was impossible to put up our tents; most of the men spent the night in cutting wood and standing around the fires. At one time the heavens opened their flood-gates and poured down a torrent of water, stifling the wind and flooding all below; the fires were instantly extinguished and the patriots were aroused to a full appreciation of their condition. Not to be

thus conquered by the elements, they set up wild shouts and huzzas, making the woods and hills for miles around, echo with their noise, actually outdoing the storm, and putting the men into a good humor; all that was wanted to complete their happiness was a fiddle and straight-four, and then they would have made a full night of it. Morning came with a bright, warm sun, nature having exhausted herself in the mad rage of the previous night."

On the following morning, at ten o'clock, the division resumed the march, and moving down the pike, passed long lines of fortifications, erected at different times, some by the rebels and others by the National troops, and arriving within a mile of Alexandria, were ordered into camp near the Fairfax Seminary. At this place the division remained four weeks, and when the men found that there had been no necessity for the severe march they had been compelled to make on the 15th of March, they censured their commanding general, and complained of the hard treatment. Subsequently, however, they learned that it had been the order of General McClellan that the Reserves should embark first, and, with the other divisions of the First corps, have the advance in the movement to the lower Chesapeake. General McCall has put on record the fact, that this was the only occasion on which the Pennsylvania Reserves, while under his command, complained of the severity of any duties they were required to perform.

In compliance with the President's order, McDowell's corps was retained in the Department of the Rappahannock for the defense of Washington. McCall's division, therefore, established comfortable camps near Alexandria and awaited orders. On the 26th of March, General McDowell, reviewed the troops, numbering about forty thousand in his command. The advance to Hunter's Mills had inured the men to the hardships of the campaign, and relieved them of the surplus baggage that had accumulated in camp at Langley. They had learned how to prepare for the march; what would add to and what detract from their comfort in

active campaign service. All things superfluous had been discarded, and things necessary provided. The change was perceptible at the review; the men were not overloaded with knapsacks, filled with useless baggage, but every soldier was accoutered in marching order, both as to weight and quality of material.

When it had been fully determined that the First corps should be detached from the Army of the Potomac, and McClellan had already commenced operations on the Peninsula with the troops under his command, General McDowell put his force in motion towards Catlett's Station on the Alexandria and Orange railroad, with the intention of going down in the direction of Culpepper repairing the railroad, as he advanced. General McDowell understood by his orders that he was retained for the defense of Washington, and that all offensive movements were to be connected with defensive operations for the defense of the Capital. Joining in this movement early on the morning of the 9th of April, just one month after leaving Camp Pierpont, the Reserves again broke camp and advanced southward in search of the enemy. With three days' cooked rations in their haversacks, the men marched in a severe storm of alternate rain, sleet and snow which had been prevailing for several days, rendering the fields spongy and the roads knee-deep with mud. Passing between Forts Lyons and Ellsworth, the division arrived at the Alexandria and Orange railroad, three miles from their camps, and awaited transportation. After standing several hours exposed to the pitiless storm, waiting the arrival of the train, the troops took passage, some in open platform ears, and others more fortunate in box cars, which sheltered them from the storm. There was little cheer in the hearts of the men as the trains rolled on slowly and cautiously over the rickety bridges and track. They thought of the dreary night—a bed on the snow-covered ground, unsheltered from the driving sleet and rain. The train would not arrive at Bull Run until long after nightfall, and pitching camps in pitch darkness

on strange grounds, was the gloomy prospect that awaited the men. At nine o'clock in the night the division reached the plains of Manassas, two miles beyond Bull Run; wet, cold, and stiff, the men were discharged from the train. After a brief search for camping grounds, the brigades came upon the deserted huts of the enemy, and taking possession of the comfortable cabins, enjoyed an unlooked-for good fortune in being sheltered from the storm, and warmed and dried by the glowing fires kindled on the enemy's hearths. On the following morning the corps was put in motion down the railroad towards Catlett's Station. Soon after his arrival at that place, McDowell received instructions from the President, that the object of his having been kept on the Potomac, was purely defensive, that he was constantly to keep in view that he was there for the defense of the Capital, and that his command was to be a covering force for that purpose.

While the First corps remained on the railroad from Manassas to Warrenton Junction, McCall's division was encamped near the Bull Run battle field, and many of the men visited the scene of the first terrible conflict between the contending armies. The sight of the vast ruins of depots, storehouses, hospitals, engines, cars, heaps of provisions, wagons, caissons, gun carriages, barrels, boxes and clothes burnt by the enemy at Manassas, and the debris of war on the battle field, gave the beholders, astonished at so great destruction, but a feint conception of the ordeal through which they had volunteered to pass, and of the still more terrible scenes of desolation, blood and gory death, in which they were to be the principal actors. In the camps of the rebels, they found skulls, cross bones, hands, feet, and whole skeletons of their fellow soldiers who had fallen at Bull Run, nailed over the doors, or hanging against the walls of the tents; bones sawed into small pieces and half carved rings, and other ornaments of human bones, were found in great numbers in the camps occupied during the winter by the rebels.

During the encampment at Manassas, the paymaster visited the Reserve regiments, and, at about the same time, also, the sutlers arrived, for the double purpose of supplying the men with luxuries and notions, and themselves with money and speedy profits. It is not, however, always the sutler who fares best in the exchange, for at times the "boys make raids" on wagons or tent, and bear away the stores without money and without price. One of these traders at Manassas had a barrel of "sweet cider" in his tent, which he retailed readily at ten cents a glass; some of the "boys" considering the price uncommonly large and the glass exceedingly small, determined to set up opposition, and accordingly borrowed an auger and a faucet from the sutler, tapped the barrel through the tent at the other end, and sold a much larger glass at a much smaller price, and made more money by the operation than the man on the inside.

On the 17th, General Reynold's brigade moved forward to Catlett's Station and was followed next day by Meade and Ord. The railroad had been fully repaired and the bridges built on the wagon road, and in the position then occupied there was nothing further for the troops to do. General McDowell anxious that his command should be actively employed, applied to the Secretary of War to know, whether it would be "within the scope of his defensive instructions under which he was acting, if he were to take Fredericksburg?" The Secretary thought it would, and gave him permission to move against that city. The movement was commenced from Catlett's the middle of April. Colonel Bayard's cavalry, with the "Ira Harris Light" cavalry formed the advance guard of King's division, which was the first to move from Catlett's.

On the evening of that day and on the following morning, a series of brisk engagements took place between Bayard's force supported by the Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment, and the enemy, near Falmouth; the rebels were finally routed and driven across the river to Fredericksburg, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the

First Pennsylvania cavalry, there were three killed and eight wounded, and in the Harris Light cavalry, five were killed and nine wounded.

Colonel Bayard made the following report of the encounter, in a letter addressed to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

CAMP AT FALMOUTH, VA.,

April 29, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 18th I was ordered, with one battalion of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, and seven companies of the Harris Light cavalry, to take possession of the bridge leading from this place across the Rappahannock, and hold it until General Augur, commanding a brigade, came up.

I started at two o'clock in the morning, and about four I reached the vicinity of the enemy. They were posted on a high hill, with a brush on either side of the road, and had erected heavy barricades of rails across the road. Ignorant of these obstructions, as soon as their pickets were driven in, I ordered Colonel Owen Jones, commanding the battalion of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, to move forward and seize the bridge at all hazard. He moved forward at a rapid gait, and as soon as he reached the vicinity of the barricades, a very heavy infantry fire was opened upon him.

Captain Richard's company M, and Captain Davidson's company F, acted with the utmost gallantry. Captain M. L. French, of company E, and Sergeant Jesse Fry, of same company, with Lieutenant William Bayard, adjutant of the second battalion, all acted with courage. Captain Davidson was taken prisoner, but finally captured the man who had charge of him, and brought him and his horse into camp. Lieutenant Sample, of Captain Richard's company, had his horse killed. Lieutenant Leaf, of same company, acted throughout the affair with bravery, whilst the good conduct of Captain Richards is spoken of in the highest terms by Colonel Jones. Of Colonel Jones it is sufficient to say, that he rallied his men with the same coolness with which he led the advance under the withering fire opened upon him. A second charge of the Harris Light cavalry, led by myself, first made me aware of the obstructions in the road. I have since learned that behind the barricades were posted four hundred infantry, and in their rear, on their flanks, were three or four companies of cavalry. Immediately after the affair, the enemy deserted the barricades, and I advanced with General Augur's command in pursuit.

That I lost so few men, I attribute to the darkness of the night, which caused the enemy to shoot too high. I had three men killed, nine wounded, and eleven horses killed, and five badly shot. It was quite a brisk little affair, and added to the confidence I have in the

bravery of the men, and the good conduct of the officers of my regiment. I think, sir, you can trust this regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,

Colonel Pennsylvania Cavalry.

To His Excellency Governor A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

As a reward for the gallant conduct of the regiment in this engagement, Governor Curtin ordered that "Falmouth, April 18th, 1862," be inscribed on its flag.

When the the enemy returned across the river, he burned all the bridges to check the pursuit of the National troops. General Augur's brigade held Falmouth until the remainder of King's division and the Reserves arrived.

The Fifth regiment commanded by Colonel Simmons and the Twelfth, Colonel Taggart, and company A, Captain Neide, of the Second regiment, were detailed to guard the railroad from Alexandria to Warrenton Junction.

At Bristoe Station, William Holmes, a private in Captain Neide's company, died, which was the first death that occurred in the Second regiment.

The Twelfth regiment marched for Falmouth on the 7th of May; on the 8th, near Hartwood Church, five men in this regiment were captured by guerrillas; William Fox, a private in company B, was severely wounded in the head, but made his escape and gave the alarm to the regiment: these men, neglectful of orders, had straggled three or four miles from the rear guard, and were picked up by the enemy. Colonel Taggart immediately sent back a company of the Harris Light Cavalry, that had come out from Falmouth, and three companies of infantry, to scour the country in search of the enemy and the prisoners; the troops returned at night after an unsuccessful effort. The following morning Colonel Taggart took two companies and went back to the place where his men had been captured and arrested eight citizens, whom he threatened to take to Falmouth as hostages. The farmers, who had maintained a

treasonable silence, which was broken only by the fear of imprisonment, informed Colonel Taggart that a guerrilla leader from Culpepper county had been scouting in that neighborhood, and it was his band that had captured the men and sent them across the Rappahannock, at Richard's Ford. Having gained this information, and knowing that the enemy had recrossed the river, Colonel Taggart released the hostages.

As the men were returning to camp, they discovered traces of blood in the road in front of a house owned by a Mr. Stevens, which was reported to have been used as a rendezvous for the guerrillas. The musket belonging to Fox, the man who was wounded, was found in the garden; Colonel Taggart ordered the dwelling-house and out-buildings to be set on fire and burned to the ground. The order was promptly executed, and the regiment resumed its march and reached Falmouth on the evening of the 9th of May.

This visitation on the farmers had a good effect; the second day after the march of the Twelfth, when the Fifth regiment passed over the same road, the farmers came out and warned Colonel Simmons to look out for guerrillas. The "contrabands" were especially active in rendering valuable services; they acted as guides, and gave important information concerning the character of the inhabitants along the route.

On the 9th of May, Colonel Simmons, commanding the Fifth regiment, and three companies that had been detached from other regiments to guard the railroad, started for Falmouth, and, after marching three days, reached Camp Washington, opposite Fredericksburg.

About the time General McDowell arrived at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, he received a written order from the President, through the Secretary of War, directing him not to cross the Rappahannock, nor to reconstruct the bridges across the river, but to establish his communication with Aquia Creek and await further orders.

General Franklin's division did not accompany the other divisions of the First corps to Fredericksburg, but was detached, and sent to McClellan at Yorktown about the 20th of April. Subsequently it was organized with Smith's division into the "Sixth Provisional Corps" of the army of the Potomac.

General McDowell besought the authorities at Washington to allow him to throw across the river a force, at least, sufficient to occupy Fredericksburg. He represented that his guns on the north side commanded the city and the landing opposite his position; that Union citizens were being carried away by the rebels, and that large quantities of stores and other property were being removed, and, under the protection of his artillery, he wished to send over a detachment to protect the loyal people and capture the property of the enemy. Upon these representations, General McDowell was authorized to cross a force only for defensive purposes, but was ordered not to advance beyond the city.

Fredericksburg is one of the oldest towns in the State of Virginia; it was settled soon after the time when John Smith attempted to establish a colony at Jamestown; the surrounding country contains many large estates and elegant mansions. One of these, the "Lacy House," opposite the city, has, in the progress of the war, become doubly historical.

It was a fine specimen of English architecture, built of glazed bricks, imported long before the Revolution. The garden which surrounded it, laid out in beautiful walks, adorned with rare trees and exotic plants, shrubbery and flowers was admired for its taste and elegance. The lawns facing Fredericksburg sloped gradually down to the waters of the Rappahannock, forming a series of terraces, descending to the river's bank. The view from this house was magnificent, the eye taking within its scope the windings of the river above and below for miles, alternating with hills, valleys, fields and woodland, while the old city of Fredericksburg lay at the observer's feet.

This elegant mansion, so suggestive of comfort and refinement, was the property of one Major Lacy, a prominent Virginia politician, to whose wife it had descended in a bequeathment providing that all the slaves belonging to the estate should be set free. Lacy contested the will, and the courts of the State of Virginia decided, that the testatrix was not of sound mind when she freed the slaves, and that that portion of the will was therefore void. Lacy then sent the freedmen South to be sold into slavery. Having become very unpopular as a politician, when the rebellion broke out he entered the rebel army as major, expecting thus to regain his political and social standing. When the National troops approached Falmouth, the mansion, together with its elegant appointments, was deserted by Mrs. Lacy, and became the headquarters of General McDowell.

During this occupation everything was scrupulously protected, and scarcely a rose was suffered to be plucked from its stem without the permission of the commanding officer.

The ravages of war, however, soon overtook this palace of comfort and beauty. When, in the spring of 1863, the author last saw the once beautiful mansion, there remained only a wreck of its former beauty. The furniture was gone, with the exception of here and there a broken chair or lounge; rough soldiers were sitting in the once elegant parlors, cooking coffee; the doors and wainscoating had been torn off to make firewood; the windows were broken; the garden trodden down and destroyed; hackled stumps showed where noble trees once stood, and scores of horses were picketed around the once lordly structure.

The place had been occupied during the winter for an hospital by that noble, self-sacrificing, christian woman, Mrs. Dr. John Harris,* of the city of Philadelphia. She

* In the spring of 1863, as the author was one day riding with Colonel Owen, of Brooklyn, turning to ascend a hill, he discovered an ambulance just in the act of overturning. Fearing some sick or wounded soldiers might be seriously injured by the fall, he galloped forward,

found the house a wreck, and after the hospital had been removed, previous to the campaign, to Chancellorsville, the destruction of everything but the brick walls was made complete.

The First corps remained in front of Fredericksburg, comparatively inactive, more than a month. General McDowell was, all this time, anxious to move down the Richmond pike, to the right wing of McClellan's army, and repeatedly solicited permission from the War Department to execute the movement. It was, however, deemed inexpedient to withdraw these troops from the Rappahannock, and the First corps was detained at Falmouth. The Reserve regiments ornamented their camps with arbors and lawns, shaded with boughs of cedar and pine, and made themselves comfortable, as they supposed, for the summer. Surgeon Thomas H. Reed, of the Second regiment, was promoted to brigade surgeon, and ordered to Yorktown, and Assistant Surgeon Edward Donnelly, of the Fifth regiment, was promoted to the rank of surgeon, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Surgeon Reed. In this camp, a number of recruits, brought in by officers sent out from Camp Pierpont, joined the division. Captain Clow, the division commissary, erected a mammoth bakery, from

dismounted, and tearing open the curtains, there discovered Mrs. Harris and her devoted co-laborer, Mrs. S. Grier Beck, completely surrounded, covered over and bound down with kegs, kettles, boxes, buckets and pans, whose semi-liquid contents of apple butter, stewed fruit, jellies, gruels, and other dainties, had overflowed, not only the ladies, saturating their clothes, but socks, slippers, bandages and linen were inextricably mixed. The author, with the aid of the colonel, succeeded in unburying the unfortunate ladies, who, though considerably bruised, lamented only for the loss to the "poor sick soldiers" in the field hospital they had set out to visit on errands of mercy.

Bad roads, storm, toil, danger, privation, all combined, could not dishearten or turn back these noble women. Wherever the Army of the Potomac marched, encamped or battled, there were they to comfort the sick to soothe the wounded, to invoke blessings on the dying soldiers.

which were issued over twenty thousand loaves of excellent bread per day, and supplied to the men in regular rations.

Colonel Bayard, commanding the cavalry regiment of the Reserve Corps, was, on the 28th of April, commissioned a brigadier-general. A "flying brigade" was organized for service in the Department of the Rappahannock; it contained the First Pennsylvania and the First New Jersey cavalry, and four companies of the Bucktail regiment, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane; the brigade was commanded by General Bayard. These troops were employed on picket duty and in scouting expeditions along the bank of the Rappahannock.

On the 5th of May, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Jones was promoted to the colonelcy of the cavalry regiment, made vacant by the promotion of Colonel Bayard.

Owen Jones was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of December, 1819. He received a liberal education, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law in the office of Hon. William M. Meredith, who filled with marked ability, the office of attorney-general of the State during both terms of Governor Curtin's administration. Mr. Jones, preferring the quiet of country life, after his admission to practice, took up his residence on the family homestead, in his native county; he drew around him all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries that wealth and a pleasant family could procure, and devoted his life to his home and friends.

In 1856 he was elected a member of Congress, and represented his district during one term at the National Capital.

When the rebellion of the Southern conspirators threatened the existence of the Government, he volunteered his services for its defence.

Early in the Spring of 1861, he organized a company of cavalry, called the "Lower Merion Troop," and exchanging his luxurious home for the hardships of camp life, marched his company to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. When the regiment of Cavalry attached to the Reserve Corps was

organized, Captain Jones was elected major; he was placed in command of the regiment and marched with it to Washington. Subsequently he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and on the promotion of Colonel Bayard was commissioned colonel.

After the middle of May, General Shields' division of General Banks' corps, was ordered from the Shenandoah to Fredericksburg; and General McDowell was instructed by the President to advance towards Richmond, and join the right of McClellan's army with his whole command, including the division from Banks' army, as soon as General Shields arrived. General McDowell sent forward Bayard's brigade to reconnoitre the road towards Richmond, and prepare the way for the advance of the army.

The "flying brigade" marched from Fredericksburg on the 24th of May; the enemy everywhere on the road retreated hastily, but half completing their work of destruction as they fled. General Bayard's advance had reached a point but eight miles from Hanover Court-house, driving the enemy before him, when, to his deep regret, and the disappointment of his men, who supposed they were on a fair way to capture Richmond, a messenger from General McDowell overtook the command and ordered General Bayard to return to Fredericksburg. At the same time, in obedience to instructions from the President, General McClellan had sent a corps under General Fitz John Porter to Hanover Court-house, where he met the enemy under General Anderson, whom he attacked, and after a severe engagement routed and drove from the field. Thus everything in the front was most favorable for McDowell's advance down the road from Fredericksburg, and his junction with McClellan's army.

President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, accompanied by members of the cabinet and other distinguished personages, arrived from Washington at Fredericksburg on the 24th, and conferred with General McDowell on the pending movement, the defence of the Capital and the

strength and position of troops remaining north of the Rappahannock. General McDowell said he would be ready to move on Saturday afternoon, the 24th of May; the President, however, was averse to commencing a campaign on Sunday, and suggested that the command should move early on Monday morning. The President left McDowell's headquarters on Saturday night, and almost immediately after his departure, a despatch was received by General McDowell, announcing the raid of the rebel General Jackson down the Shenandoah valley. This diversion of the enemy wholly changed the plans of McDowell's campaign. By order of the President, Bayard's brigade was withealled, and followed by three divisions, commanded by Generals Shields, King, and Ord, was sent with all possible haste to intercept Jackson's retreat up the valley.

The regiment of cavalry and company C, commanded by Captain Leander W. Gifford; company G, Captain Hugh McDonald; company H, Captain Charles F. Taylor, and company I, Captain William F. Blanchard, of the Bucktail regiment, were the only troops from the Reserve Corps that joined in this expedition. McCall was ordered to hold Fredericksburg, until the return of the three divisions of the First corps from the Shenandoah. The troops marched by the Catlett's Station road through Thoroughfare Gap to Front Royal, where they arrived on Sunday the 1st of June, and after taking an hour's rest pushed forward to Strasburg, coming up to the rear guard of Jackson's retreating army, General Bayard ordered his cavalry to halt until reinforcements would arrive.

On Monday morning he pushed forward, driving the enemy through the town, and was almost immediately joined by the advance guard of General Fremont's army, marching from the west to intercept Jackson. Bayard's brigade was ordered to press forward as rapidly as possible on the rear of the flying enemy. A light brigade and flying artillery from Fremont's army joined General Bayard's troops. The morning was clear and refreshing, after a

heavy rain, and the pursuit had every element of interest and excitement. At intervals, the sound of artillery, rapidly served, was heard rolling over the hills, indicating to the marching column that the enemy's rear guard had made a stand, in the hope of checking the pursuit. On Monday evening, near Woodstock, General Ewell, who commanded the rear guard of the rebel army, made a stand in a strong position, hoping to delay, for at least a few hours, the vigorous pursuit; he turned his guns against the First New Jersey cavalry, which was in the advance, but reinforcements coming up promptly, the rebels were outflanked and forced to retire in hot haste through Woodstock. The pursuit continued with almost hourly skirmishes until the 6th of June, when Jackson's rear guard again attempted to make a stand at Harrisonsburgh, and a running fight occurred, lasting from two o'clock in the afternoon until dark. The enemy was driven from the town early in the afternoon by Bayard's brigade, and the men were resting and preparing coffee, when a scout came in, bringing a report that three hundred rebel cavalry were checked in their retreat by the breaking down of a bridge, which was being repaired. Colonel Wyndham, of the First New Jersey cavalry, was sent forward to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. The report of the scout proved to be false, and Colonel Wyndham's regiment was drawn into an ambuscade of infantry, and lost severely in officers and men. As soon as the disaster to the New Jersey cavalry was reported at headquarters, General Fremont sent forward General Bayard, with the four companies of Bucktails and the First Pennsylvania cavalry, commanded by Colonel Owen Jones, and Colonel Cluseret's brigade, to defend the southern approaches to the town. Colonel Cluseret drove the enemy on the left, captured his camps, and held the crest of woods on which the rebels had been posted. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane pushed forward through a wood on the right, and suddenly found himself opposed by four regiments of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery.

The first regiment broke under the impetuous charge of the gallant Bucktails, and retreated behind the other regiments, posted beyond the crest of the hill. When Kane's men gained the crest and discovered the force of the enemy, Martin Kelley, a private in one of the companies, called out to Lieutenant-Colonel Kane: "Colonel, shall I draw their fire?" and immediately rushing forward, received the full volley of three regiments and fell dead, pierced in every part of the body. Relying on supports, the band of Bucktails held the enemy in check for more than an hour, doing terrible execution with their rifles; but finally discovering the insignificance of the number of the opposing force, the enemy closed in on them, and forced them to retire with heavy loss. At one time during this spirited engagement, a rebel officer appeared in front of the enemy's line, urging the men to charge; almost immediately, Fred Holmes, one of the Bucktail riflemen, raised to his cheek the unerring rifle, and fired; the officer leaped from the ground and fell dead. It was General Ashby, whose death was a host lost to the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was wounded in the leg early in the engagement, but refused to allow himself to be carried from the field. Captain Charles F. Taylor assumed the active command, and after having withdrawn the remnant of the battalion from the woods, under the protection of Bayard's cavalry, Captain Taylor, finding that his commanding officer had been left on the field, turned back to recover his body, if dead, or to assist him away, if wounded; both, however, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were sent prisoners to Richmond.

General Bayard's brigade now became part of Fremont's army, and acted with it until its union with the Army of the Potomac, under General Pope, at Bull Run. On the 8th of June, in the battle of Cross Keys, both the Bucktail battalion and the cavalry regiment were actively engaged and suffered severely. The battle commenced at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and until four o'clock in the afternoon, Fremont struggled with all his force to over-

whelm and capture Jackson's army, and would, doubtlessly, have succeeded, but for the withdrawal of a brigade on the left, whose commander, misunderstanding an order to relieve the troops in his front, ordered them to fall back in good order. The battle ceased; and during the night the wily rebel withdrew his army in safety beyond the Shenandoah river, at Port Republic, and destroying the bridge, to prevent pursuit, escaped to Richmond, thus ending the Jackson raid, and the campaign of Banks, McDowell and Fremont in the Shenandoah valley.

CHAPTER VI.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—MECHANICSVILLE—GAINES' MILL.

The Reserves in camp at Fredericksburg—Condition of brigades—General Reynolds military governor—General Ord, promotion, his military services—McClellan calls for reinforcements—Destruction of bridges at Fredericksburg—McCall's division ordered to the Peninsula—Embarkation—Sailing to the White House—Disembarkation—March to Despatch station—Pursuit of enemy at Tunstall's station—Stuart's raid—Arrival of Third brigade—The Reserves save McClellan's line of communication—Concentration of the division at Despatch station—Strength of the division—March to new bridge—Spirit of the men—McCall and his troops assigned the post of honor—March to Mechanicsville—The appearance of the troops—Position on Beaver Dam creek—Occupation of Mechanicsville—Picket lines—Powerful armies face to face—Delay of the attack—The situation ; in Richmond ; in the armies—McClellan in doubt—Resolves to give battle—Position of the army—Advance of the left wing—Position of the right wing—Jackson's movement—Advance of the Rebel army—Battle of Mechanicsville—Night after the battle—Withdrawal to a new line—Position at Gaines' Mill—Battle of Gaines' Mill—Desperate fighting by regiments—Official reports—Results.

THE departure of two divisions of the First corps for the Shenandoah valley, left McCall with the Reserve Corps at Fredericksburg to hold the position, until General McDowell should return with the other divisions of his command. General McCall moved his division from the rear of Falmouth, to the position vacated by General King's division, opposite Fredericksburg, and established his headquarters in the Phillips House, situated on a hill half a mile northeast from the Lacy House, which it surpassed in architectural beauty and elegance of finish. The Phillips House was, in December, 1862, made the headquarters of General Burnside during the battle of Fredericksburg, and afterwards the headquarters of General Sumner ; in the spring of 1863, it was accidently destroyed by fire.

On the 24th of May, General McDowell addressed a communication to General McCall, requesting him to report which of his brigades was the least efficient or least fit to take the field? To this inquiry, General McCall replied: "It is impossible for me to draw a satisfactory distinction between the brigades of my division; in respect to their arms, they are equally efficient, having about the same number of smooth bore Harper's Ferry muskets in each, (say about twelve hundred,) while the remainder are rifle muskets. I consider all these brigades as fit to take the field as any in the service, as far as the physique and intelligence of the men are questions; and the discipline and instruction are good in all."

Colonel McCalmont of the Tenth regiment, after the experience of a winter in camp, found his health rapidly failing. He had applied himself most assiduously to the labor of preparing his regiment for effective service, and left nothing unaccomplished that his versatile genius could suggest as advantageous to the thorough discipline of his command. He was eminently successful; but when the time came for the well drilled regiment to be led in active campaigns, Colonel McCalmont was obliged, on account of his broken health, to allow that honor to his junior officer. He accordingly resigned his commission in the month of May, while the regiment was at Fredericksburg. Lieutenant-Colonel James T. Kirk was elected to the colonelcy, and commanded the regiment through the Peninsular campaign, and until after the battle of Antietam.

On the 26th of May, General Reynolds' brigade marched across the river on a trestle bridge, and occupied the city of Fredericksburg. General Reynolds was appointed military governor, and camped his brigade on the heights in the rear of the city. His administration of affairs in Fredericksburg was vigorous and equitable, so that the loyal citizens rejoiced in the establishment of the authority of the United States in their city.

While at Fredericksburg, the Third brigade lost its com-

mander, who, by his ability as an officer, had won the confidence of the soldiers, and was much loved by all the men. Edward O. C. Ord was born in the State of Maryland, in 1818, and graduated at the military academy at West Point in 1839. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the Third regiment United States artillery, and sent to Florida, to serve against the Seminole Indians. At the close of the Florida war, Lieutenant Ord was ordered to join the coast survey, where he served with distinction. In 1846, he was sent to California, and in 1851 he was promoted to a captaincy and employed on the Atlantic coast. He was returned to the West, to serve in California and Oregon, in 1855. At the beginning of the war against the rebels, he came East, and in September, 1861, was commissioned a brigadier-general, and given the choice of several vacancies. General Ord, without a moment of hesitation, asked to be assigned to the command of the vacancy in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; choosing that position both on account of his great confidence in the military abilities of General McCall, and the honorable reputation already attained by the regiments of his division. The Third brigade, under his instructions, rose rapidly in efficiency, and under his command, in December, fought and won the battle of Dranesville. In May, 1862, General Ord was promoted to a major-generalship, and was assigned to the command of a division in the First corps.

The brigade of Reserves parted with him in sorrow, and never again loved an officer so dearly. The vacancy was filled by the assignment of Brigadier-General Truman Seymour, who, previous to the promotion of General Ord, had been a captain in command of the United States battery attached to McCall's division.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, which ended on the first of June, General McClellan repeated, with renewed emphasis, his demands for reinforcements, which, from the day of his landing at Fortress Monroe, in April, until his departure

from Harrison's Landing, in July, had been incessant. On the 4th of June, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War :

"Terrible rain storm during the night and morning—not yet cleared off. Chickahominy flooded, bridges in bad condition. Are still hard at work at them. I have taken every possible step to insure the security of the corps on the right bank, but I cannot reinforce them here until my bridges are all safe, as my force is too small to insure my right and rear, should the enemy attack in that direction, as they may probably attempt. I have to be very cautious now. Our loss in the late battle will probably amount to seven thousand. I have not yet full returns. On account of the effect it might have on our own men and the enemy, I request that you will regard this information as confidential for a few days. I am satisfied that the loss of the enemy was very considerably greater; they were terribly punished. I mention these facts now, merely to show you that the Army of the Potomac has had serious work, and that no child's play is before it.

"You must make your calculations on the supposition that I have been correct from the beginning in asserting that the serious opposition was to be made here.

"Please inform me, at once, what reinforcements, if any, I can count upon having at Fortress Monroe or White House within the next three days, and when each regiment may be expected to arrive. It is of the utmost importance that I should know this immediately.

"If I can have five new regiments for Fort Monroe and its dependencies, I can draw three more old regiments from there safely. I can well dispose of four more raw regiments on my communications. I can well dispose of from fifteen to twenty well-drilled regiments among the old brigades in bringing them up to their original effective strength. Recruits are especially necessary for the regular and volunteer batteries of artillery, as well as for the regular and volunteer regiments of infantry. After the losses in our last battle, I trust I will no longer be regarded as an alarmist.

I believe we have at least one more desperate battle to fight."

Among other reinforcements promised, in reply to this despatch, Secretary Stanton informed General McClellan, that General McCall would be ordered to move on transports to White House, as soon as McDowell's force returned from its trip to Port Royal.

On the 7th of June, the Secretary advised General McClellan of the departure of troops for the Peninsula, and inquired, whether he would, on their arrival, be in a condition to advance. To this General McClellan replied:—

"I have the honor to state that the Chickahominy river has risen so as to flood the entire bottoms to the depth of three and four feet. I am pushing forward the bridges in spite of this, and the men are working night and day, up to their waists in water, to complete them.

"The whole face of the country is a perfect bog, entirely impassable for artillery or even cavalry, except directly in the narrow roads, which renders any general movement, either of this or the rebel army, entirely out of the question until we have more favorable weather.

"I am glad to learn that you are pressing forward reinforcements so vigorously.

"I shall be in perfect readiness to move forward and take Richmond, the moment McCall reaches here and the ground will admit the passage of artillery. I have advanced my pickets about a mile to-day, driving off the rebel pickets and securing a very advantageous position."

When the disloyal population of Fredericksburg learned that many of the National troops were leaving that vicinity, and believing that all would soon be withdrawn, they exhibited great hostility to the Union cause, and became insolent and abusive. General Reynolds, however, when he was appointed military governor, at once adopted measures to restrain all unfriendly demonstrations. On the 4th of June, there was a great freshet in the river, which carried away all the bridges connecting Fredericksburg with the

north bank of the Rappahannock. The pontoon bridge had been taken up the day before, by order of General McCall, the trestle bridge at the Lacy House gave way, and its timbers lodging against the railroad bridge, caused that to separate and float down the stream. The weight of these two striking the bridge of canal boats, swept it before them. Fortunately, the gunboat fleet succeeded in saving the materials, and enabled the engineer corps speedily to reconstruct the bridges. When the citizens of Fredericksburg saw the rising torrent sweeping away the bridges, they collected on the shore, and manifested great joy, the men cheering wildly, and the women waving their white handkerchiefs. They knew that the First brigade was cut off from communication with the two other brigades north of the river, and they already began to meditate an attack on the troops in the city. They were reminded, however, that General McCall's artillery commanded the city, and that it would open on it with all its force if any hostile demonstrations were made against the troops on that side of the river.

Without waiting for the absent divisions of McDowell's corps to return to Fredericksburg, the authorities at Washington ordered General McCall to move his division of Pennsylvania Reserves to the Peninsula. A fleet of transports had been ordered up the Rappahannock to convey the troops to White House. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, the 8th of June, the regiments were ordered to cook rations and prepare to march. At sun-set the tents were struck, and knapsacks hastily packed, and in the darkness and stillness of night, the whole division marched through the woods, along the river bank to Gray's landing, about ten miles below Falmouth, where the brigades bivouacked at two o'clock on Monday morning. At daylight, the work of embarkation began, and was pushed forward with great vigor. Early in the afternoon, the vessels carrying the First and Second brigades, steamed into line and moved down the river; the music of the bands and the cheers of

the men reverberated through the forests and sounded along the shore.

On Monday night, the fleet anchored off Port Conway, and weighing anchor at daylight on Tuesday, steamed down the river. At four o'clock in the afternoon it reached Chesapeake bay, and heading southwardly entered York river. During the night, many of the vessels came to anchor off West Point, at the confluence of the Pamunky and the Mattapony rivers. On Wednesday morning, the 11th, the fleet entered the Pamunky, and steering along the low swampy shores of that exceedingly crooked river, the numerous vessels seemingly moving in every direction, yet, all ascending the stream, after passing and meeting hundreds of government transports, at nine o'clock in the evening arrived at the White House, and the debarkation of the troops was immediately commenced. The Third brigade was delayed two days, waiting for transports and did not arrive at the White House until the 14th of June.

As the vessels moved down the Rappahannock, passing the large plantations on its shores, the negroes assembled in large numbers and watched with delight the crowds of soldiers on their decks; the untutored slave knew, intuitively, that good must come to him by the movement of armies through the South. They cheered each vessel as it passed, by swinging their hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and sending forth exclamations of joy. At one point below Tappahannock, an old man appeared on shore with his wife and son; as the vessels approached, he commenced shouting, "Oh! glory! glory! I wish I was wid you, but I have no boat and can't swim. Oh! glory! glory! Massa Lincoln! can't I go wid you!" Some of the men called to him to come out, they would take him. Immediately he rushed into the water, followed by wife and child, and pushed forward until they stood up to their necks in the stream, imploringly extending their hands, alternately shouting for joy, and pleading in tones of deep despair, for "Massa Lincoln" to take them on board.

No helping hand was extended to meet the outstretched arms of the poor slave, imploring for deliverance. Suffering, toil, destruction, loss of wealth, wounds, death, had not been sufficiently endured by the Nation, to develop the Nation's policy. The servants of rebel masters were turned back to rebel plantations, there to labor for the production of provisions to supply the rebel army. The people had not yet learned wisdom through fear and suffering; and the rulers had not yet been forced into the adoption of a liberal policy in dealing with the loyal men of the South. Two years later, the entire fleet would have been stopped, and a brigade of colored men marched on board, organized, armed, drilled and sent to that portion of the field in which the battle raged the fiercest.

As rapidly as the regiments were debarked, they marched up the York river and Richmond railroad, and bivouacked a short distance from the landing. The First and Second brigades were formed and marched to a forage depot on the railroad, near Tunstall's station. On the 13th, they resumed their march, and moved forward to Despatch station. Soon after the brigades had gone into camp, a report reached General McCall that the enemy's cavalry had attacked the railroad guard at Tunstall's station. General Reynolds was ordered to move down the railroad to the relief of the guard. Colonel H. G. Sichel, who commanded the Second brigade, threw out camp guards and prepared his command to resist an attack. It was already night, but the bright moon and stars made it almost light as day. The six companies of Bucktails, commanded by Major Roy Stone, were thrown forward as skirmishers, and were closely followed by the other regiments of the First brigade. After a rapid march of eight miles, the troops reached Tunstall's station, where they found a train of cars on fire and a portion of the track torn up; but the enemy had disappeared. The fire was extinguished and the freight and station house saved. A detachment moved on to White House, as it was believed, the enemy would attempt to destroy that immense depot of

supplies, and the shipping in the river. Fortunately, the Third brigade of the Reserves, commanded by General Seymour, arrived at the White House, and was debarking at the time of the alarm. These troops were immediately placed in positions to defend the depot and the rebel raider, finding the place strongly guarded, did not attack it.

The enemy who had thus suddenly appeared in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, was Stuart's cavalry, on its famous raid. At "Old Church" near Hanover, they attacked and overpowered Captain Royall's squadron of the Fifth United States cavalry, and then pushed forward to destroy the railroad and the depot of supplies at the White House. The Pennsylvania Reserves, however, happening so opportunely on McClellan's lines of communication, thwarted the designs of the enemy, and saved the Army of the Potomac from great embarrassment. When the detachment of Stuart's cavalry arrived at Tunstall's station, the men dismounted, and awaited the arrival of the train; when it approached the station, they fired at the locomotive and cars, and killed one man and wounded several. The engineer, however, escaped, and crawling on all the steam, succeeded in saving the train. The enemy then set fire to a train at the depot, and a park of wagons near the station. But, learning of the approach of Reynolds' brigade, the rebels cut short their work of destruction and withdrew to the swamps. In the morning, some of the laborers, who had fled to the woods at the approach of the rebels returned to the Station; the bodies of others, who had been killed, were found and buried. Several of Stuart's men, who had become intoxicated on the spirits, taken from sutler's wagons, were found in the woods and captured. A butcher from Richmond rode into camp wild with frantic joy. He sat down with the Union soldiers and commenced to relate the exploits of his squad of men among the supply trains, and proposed to take out the Yankee prisoners and hang them. Finally, he was informed, that he himself was a prisoner in the camp of the Yankees, and if any hanging was to be done he

“might find himself at the wrong end of the rope.” The drunken wretch was so alarmed at the sudden change of his situation, that he instantly became sober, and plead for his life. After tormenting him a short time, the Reserves sent him away under guard to the provost marshal.

The pursuit of the enemy having ceased, the troops returned to their camp, near Despatch station, and on the 17th of June, the whole division of the Reserves, with the exception of the cavalry and four companies of the Bucktails, who were with General Bayard in the Shenandoah valley, and the Sixth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. McKean, which was ordered to remain at Tunstall's station, was united under General McCall. On the same day, the division was twice paraded for review by General McClellan, but the general failing to arrive, the review did not take place. All day long, the sound of artillery firing, far away to the southwest, was distinctly heard in camp, and the men felt that they were about to enter upon active service in the face of the enemy. General Meade, who had been detained at Fredericksburg on special duty, rejoined his command at Despatch station.

The Reserve Corps numbered twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-six men; of these, about two thousand were absent by authority, on detached service or sick in hospitals; fifteen privates and four officers, were absent without proper authority. Therefore, the fighting strength of the division, when it entered upon the Peninsular campaign, was ten thousand officers and men.

On the 17th, orders were issued, forbidding the beating of drums, the playing of bands or the making of any noise, that might enable the enemy to learn the position of the camp. Later in the day the regiments received orders to be ready to march early on the following morning. No reveille was sounded, but all the men were up and ready to move before the order was given to march. Forage was scarce, and the roads rough, cut in holes, and severe on the teams. For two days, without forage, the horses toiled

with the artillery and trains over the terrible roads; the men subsisted on hard bread; without a murmur, they marched forward to take their position on the extreme right of McClellan's army. Their line of march was often in sight of the rebel pickets, and sometimes under the enemy's fire. On the evening of the 18th, the division encamped near new bridge, on ground vacated by Franklin's division. An officer in the Twelfth regiment, in a description of the camp at new bridge, says:—

“The Reserves soon found they were in a warm place. The Union troops were at work on the bridge over the Chickahominy, and the rebels had a battery in their front, firing constantly, in the attempt to drive the workmen from the bridge. Several men were killed and wounded that day, and the shells flew in decidedly close proximity to some of our young soldiers, who had not had the luck to be ‘in’ at Dranesville, causing them to ‘duck’ their heads involuntarily, while older soldiers, who had ‘faced the music’ before, began to think we were having a decidedly lively time. It was an abrupt introduction to the realities of war, and served to brace the nerves of the boys for more of the same sort, soon to come.”

General McCall returned the fire of the enemy with his batteries. In a short time the firing ceased; one man was slightly wounded and one of McCall's guns dismounted.

On the morning of the 19th of June, General McCall received orders from General McClellan to move forward with the greater part of his division to Mechanicsville, and take a position on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. This was the post of greatest danger, and was, therefore, the post of honor. General Meade's brigade was ordered to remain at the camp on Gaines' farm, in a position commanding new bridge. General Reynolds moved his brigade over the Walnut Grove Church road to Beaver Dam creek, near Mechanicsville, and took up a strong position on the east bank of the creek; the approaches on the west side were protected by a swamp difficult to pass. General Seymour

marched up the river road near the Chickahominy, and formed his brigade on the bank of Beaver Dam creek, joining the left of Reynolds' brigade with his right, and extending the left of his line to the Chickahominy.

General McCall selected the position and placed his troops with great care. Though the line of the creek was, by the nature of the grounds in front, a strong position for defence, the troops were immediately employed to strengthen the weaker points. The roads crossing the creek at Ellerson's mill, on the left, and another near the right of the line, were defended by epaulments and rifle pits. Not only the general officers, but the officers and privates of the division thoroughly understood the importance of the position to which they had been assigned, and also the necessity for its successful defence. Moreover, the reputation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps had reached the Peninsula before the division arrived on that eventful field; nor did the men suffer by comparison with the troops who had for many toilsome weeks wasted their energy in the swamps of the Chickahominy. A cotemporary says:* "I saw this division when landed; and in the march up the railroad to different positions, I could not but look upon them with considerable satisfaction, for their condition was so much better than that of the army which had been breathing the pestilential air of the Peninsula for three months." Two officers of the Peruvian army, who were present to observe the operations of McClellan's army, seeing the conduct of the Reserves when they landed at the White House, complimented them on their high state of discipline, and inquired how long they had been in service; when informed that they had volunteered from civil life one year previous to that date, these officers were astonished at the progress they had made in the knowledge of military duties, and especially remarked on the prompt obedience the men gave to the orders and commands of their officers.

As soon as McCall had established his division on

* Dr. Mark's Peninsular Campaign.

Beaver Dam creek, he directed General Reynolds to post two regiments beyond the creek to picket the line of the Chickahominy, and guard the approaches to Mechanicsville. The Bucktail regiment, commanded by Major Roy Stone, and the Fifth, commanded by Colonel Simmons, were entrusted with that important duty. They moved forward to Mechanicsville, and extended their picket line to Atley's station. The rebel lines were on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, and the pickets could with ease converse with each other. The most diligent vigilance was kept day and night. The officers and men were fully aroused to the duties of the hour. The two most powerful armies that had ever faced each other on the Western Continent, now stood like two giants, armed for the death struggle. Foot to foot, sabre to sabre; eyes flashed mutual defiance, yet neither dare release to the other the locked sabre. The slightest pulsation on either bank of the Chickahominy was instantly felt on the other. Both ready for the fray, yet neither willing to strike the first blow. Eventful days, momentous hours, awful moments were gliding away in terrible delays! Days for whose loss the Nation atoned in sacrifices, carrying to their shallow graves tens of thousands of noble citizens, and consuming hundreds of millions of wealth. Every hour of the long weary days spent in repose, from the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, until the 25th of June, cost the Nation life and treasure never to be replaced. While General McClellan was bridging rivers and swamps, and erecting defensive works, the Confederate General Lee was preparing for an offensive campaign against the army sent to beleaguer his Capital.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, which ended in the complete rout of the whole rebel army at Richmond on the 1st of June, the road to the rebel Capital was open to the Army of the Potomac, and if General McClellan would have ordered forward that portion of his army south of the Chickahominy in pursuit of the flying enemy, the re-

mainder, amounting to two-fifths of his force, could have been brought forward in time to co-operate with the pursuing column.

General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer, and General W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery, says:* “The repulse of the rebels at Fair Oaks should have been taken advantage of. It was one of those occasions which, if not seized, do not repeat themselves. We now know the state of demoralization and dismay in which the rebel army retreated. We now know that it could have been followed into Richmond. Had it been so, there would have been no resistance to overcome to bring over our right wing. Although we did not then know all that we now do, it was obvious at that time, that when the rebels struck a blow at our left wing, they did not leave any means in their hands unused to secure success. It was obvious enough that they struck with their whole force; and yet we repulsed them in disorder with three-fifths of ours. We could have followed them up at the same time that we brought over the other two-fifths.”

An officer in the rebel army, in a communication to a European journal, says:

“The most fearful panic fell upon Richmond, and all who could possibly get away packed up every thing they had and fled southward. The nearer the hostile army approached the city the fiercer the tumult and uproar became. The burning waves of popular alarm could not be stayed. The Government itself furthered the confusion. Instead of resolving to triumph or fall with the army in front of Richmond, it at once ordered all the different bureaux to pack up, and caused the officers of ordnance to empty the magazines and convey their stores further south. Even President Davis took to the road, and hastened, with his wife and children to North Carolina. As may be readily divined, this loss of presence of mind threw the people at

* *Report of the Engineer and Artillery operations of the Army of the Potomac*, page 65.

large into the most frantic excess of terror. There was nothing on all sides but shouting and uproar, and confusion reached its utmost height. The secret police of General Winder lost all control. The civil authorities of Richmond were anxious to do something, but knew not what, and also lost their senses. A small number of the Baltimore rabble took advantage of the hubbub, and, in public meeting, passed resolutions condemning Richmond to conflagration so soon as the Union troops should enter it. Yet all who could escape did so. The sick and wounded were carried further into the interior; many public and private buildings were marked out for destruction; and, in short, a frightful catastrophe seemed to be impending over the Southern capital."

General Johnston the Commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and the command of the army passed into the hands of General Lee, who, the same writer says:

"Was exactly the man to bring quiet and order out of this unreasonable chaos. He went to work with great zeal and energy to discharge his onerous task. All disposable troops were hastily summoned from the interior; General Stonewall Jackson's army corps was ordered to Richmond; all the hospitals were cleared of their occupants and preparations made for ten thousand wounded men; artillery and ammunition wagons rattled by day and night through the streets, while aids and orderlies galloped to and fro in wild hurry-scurry with their despatches.

"Masses of troops came pouring in daily, yes, hourly, but without music or any military pomp. Sternly and silently those ragged, half-starved swarms of men, moved onward through the thoroughfares; but the fire in their eyes showed that they were determined to defend their freedom or perish,

"On the 25th of June another great council of war was held. In it were assembled nearly all that was eminent in the Confederate army. There stood like a rock General

Lee, gazing cheerfully over the countenances of his comrades, for each of whom he had a part already assigned. Thoughtfully his eyes wandered from one to the other, as though he wished to stamp the features of each upon his memory, with the feeling that he, perhaps, should never behold many of them again. Close beside him towered the knightly form of General Baldwin; at his left leaned passively Stonewall Jackson, the idol of his troops, impatiently swinging his sabre to and fro, as though the quiet room were too narrow for him, and he were longing to be once more at the head of his columns. A little aside quietly stood the two Hills, arm in arm, while in front of them old General Wise was energetically speaking. Further to the right stood Generals Huger, Longstreet, Branch, Anderson, Whiting, Ripley and Magruder, in a group. When all these generals had assembled, General Lee laid his plans before them, and in a few stirring words pointed out to each his allotted task. The scheme had already been elaborated. It was compact, concentrated action, and the result could not fail to be brilliant.

“When the conference terminated, all shook hands and hastened away to their respective army corps, to enter upon immediate activity.”

On the 24th of June, General McClellan learned from a deserter from the rebel army, that General Jackson's corps had been reinforced at Gordonsville, and that it was “moving towards Fredericks-hall, along the Virginia Central railroad, for the purpose of attacking the army in the rear, on the 28th.”

On the 25th of June, the bridges and intrenchments having at last been completed, General McClellan advanced his picket line on the left, preparatory to a general forward movement.

Immediately in front of the most advanced redoubt, on the Williamsburg road, was a large open field; beyond that, a swampy belt of timber, some five hundred yards wide, which had been disputed ground for many days. Further

in advance was an open field, crossed by the Williamsburg road and the railroad, and commanded by a redoubt and rifle-pits of the enemy.

It was decided to push the lines to the other side of these woods, in order to ascertain the nature of the ground, and to place Generals Heintzelman and Sumner in position to support the attack intended to be made on the Old Tavern, on the 26th or 27th, by General Franklin, by assailing that position in the rear.

Between eight and nine o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, the advance was begun by General Heintzelman's corps. The enemy were found to be in strong force all along the line, and contested the advance stubbornly, but by sunset the object was accomplished. The troops engaged were the whole of Heintzelman's corps, Palmer's brigade of Couch's division of Keyes' corps, and a part of Richardson's division of Sumner's corps.

When General McClellan returned from the field on the left, he found at his headquarters additional information, which convinced him that Jackson, with a force of thirty thousand men, was moving against his communications with the White House. The policy of a change of base to the James river had already been discussed, and was looked upon with favor by General McClellan and many of his advisers. McClellan believed that the rebel army at Richmond greatly outnumbered his own, and that if brought in contact on an equal field, the overwhelming force of the enemy would decide the battle in favor of the Confederates. He therefore was exceedingly anxious to secure the co-operation of the fleet of gunboats on the James. The distance to the James river was only seventeen miles, but the nature of the ground made the movement a dangerous one, and exceedingly difficult to accomplish in the face of the enemy. The plan was however renounced, and General McClellan determined to feel the enemy in front of his left wing, and, if possible, renew the battle of Fair Oaks, with the important advantages in his favor of available bridges across the

Chickahominy, which would enable him to concentrate the whole army on either bank of the river. If the challenge was not accepted, he would, at least, have advanced his lines towards Richmond, and by daily renewing the movement, would soon concentrate his whole army south of the Chickahominy, and thus bring the enemy to battle. With this determination, the advance was ordered on the 25th. At five o'clock in the evening, General McClellan telegraphed from the field to Secretary Stanton:

“The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Captain De Russey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from the camps in front of this place, and is now quiet.”

But when he returned to his headquarters, and heard that both Jackson and Beauregard had joined their forces to Lee's army, he feared the consequences of a battle, and at a quarter past six o'clock, on the same evening, telegraphed to the President:

“I am inclined to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at two hundred thousand, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds, if these reports be true. But this army will do all in the power of men to hold their position and repulse any attack.

“I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements, that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a general can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command, and, if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate. But if the result of the action, which will probably occur to-morrow, or within a short time, is a disaster, the responsibility

cannot be thrown on my shoulders; it must rest where it belongs."

Subordinate officers partook of the spirit of their commander; everything in the left wing of the army began to wear the appearance of despondency. Rumors of the great increase of the Confederate army were circulated among the troops, and at headquarters the very atmosphere seemed to betray the absence of that vigor which is given by hope and distinctness of plan.

On the right, at Mechanicsville, McCall's division labored hourly, strengthening its position. These troops had but recently arrived on the Peninsula. The men were yet full of energy and hope, and the officers were confident of success. The spires of the rebel capital were in sight of their camps, and the Reserves believed that they awaited only the orders to move, and that when these were received, they could march triumphantly to Richmond. Up to the evening of the 25th of June, the troops were buoyant in spirit. On the left, the divisions rejoiced in the success of the day, and confidently looked for still more brilliant achievements on the morrow. On the right, across the Chickahominy, lay General Fitz John Porter's corps, including the Pennsylvania Reserves, the division of Regulars commanded by General Sykes, and Morrell's division—all eager for battle and confident of the result. But, at headquarters, orders were issued to General Casey to prepare for vigorous resistance at the White House, and to erect defensive works at Tunstall's-station. Trains of supplies on the railroad were reversed and sent back to the Pamunkey; transportation was ordered to move back towards Bottom's bridge, and the quartermasters were directed to move their supplies and ammunition up the James river. The change of base had been determined upon, and the orders for its execution issued. Thursday, the 26th, came on so still and motionless that, along the entire front of the hostile armies, nature seemed loth to rouse from her dreamy slumbers. No enemy stirred in front of the left wing, and the dread quiet that

precedes the storm hung over the armies on the banks of the Chickahominy.

General McCall had completed the defences on the line of Beaver Dam creek; the general had full confidence in his troops, and the men believed their fortifications could not be carried by any force the enemy might send against them. In front of the line of rifle-pits the ground descended for a distance, varying from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet, to the creek, which was difficult to ford and wholly impracticable for artillery; beyond the creek there was a swamp that could not be passed by horses or artillery, and formed a serious obstruction to infantry. Two roads led from Mechanicsville through this swamp, one crossing Beaver Dam creek at Ellerson's mill near the Chickahominy, and the other, crossing one mile further up the stream, led to Coal Harbor. The left of McCall's line rested on the Chickahominy, and the right extended to a dense woods and swamp, north of the upper road. On the morning of the 26th, Colonel Simmons, with the Fifth regiment, and the Bucktails, commanded by Major Roy Stone, were guarding the Mechanicsville and Meadow bridges, and picketing the river to a point beyond Meadow bridge. Four companies of the First regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, were sent forward to Mechanicsville on fatigue duty. At twelve o'clock, the Second regiment, commanded by Colonel McCandless, was ordered forward to Mechanicsville. Colonel Farnsworth, commanding the Eighth Illinois cavalry, formed the left wing of the cavalry corps, which held a line of pickets from Hanover Court House to the Chickahominy, above Atley's station.

On the left and rear of the two brigades commanded by General Reynolds and General Seymour, was General Meade's brigade, in reserve. These, with Morrell's and Sykes' divisions, numbering in all, about twenty-seven thousand men, constituted the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, and were strongly posted on the left bank of the Chickahominy, from Beaver Dam creek to a point

below New bridge. The centre, consisting of Smith's, Sedgwick's, and Richardson's divisions stretched in line of battle from Goulde's, on the right bank of the river, to a point south of the York river and Richmond railroad. The left wing, consisting of Hooker's, Kearney's, and Couch's divisions, extended from Richardson's left, to a point beyond the Williamsburg stage road, to the borders of White Oak swamp. The whole line was protected by a skillfully designed system of earthworks. From this position the left wing was pushed forward a short distance, on Wednesday, the 25th of June.

At three o'clock on Thursday morning, the 26th of June, the rebel General Jackson commenced his march from Ashland, and moved down the roads between the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy rivers. Driving the cavalry outposts back towards Atley's station, he uncovered General Branch's front, who immediately crossed the river on the Brook turnpike bridge, and wheeling to the right, moved down the Chickahominy, driving the Eighth Illinois cavalry before him, towards Meadow bridge. At one o'clock in the afternoon, Major Roy Stone, commanding the Bucktail regiment, received orders to march his reserve force, consisting of three companies, to the assistance of the cavalry that was slowly falling back in the face of the enemy. Major Stone moved forward promptly; he posted Captain Wistar's company at the junction of the three roads leading to Meadow bridge, Crenshaw's bridge and Atley's station; Captain Irvin's company was formed across Crenshaw's road, about three hundred yards in front of the junction, and Captain Jewett's company was thrown forward toward Atley's station, to act as skirmishers for the cavalry, beyond the road leading to Shady Grove Church. Colonel Farnsworth supposed the enemy's force consisted of a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. Captain Jewett, however, had scarcely deployed his company, when the enemy's infantry appeared in his front in heavy force. The Bucktails opened fire at short range, and with

such good effect, that the enemy halted in confusion. At the moment Captain Jewett's company became engaged with the enemy, Major Stone was informed that his three companies, left to guard Meadow bridge, had been ordered by Colonel Simmons to fall back, and that the enemy was crossing the bridge and moving to gain his rear. Major Stone immediately ordered Captain Jewett to fall back rapidly towards the junction of the roads. When the major arrived at the junction, he found Captain Wistar already sharply engaged with the enemy advancing from Meadow bridge. He made a stubborn resistance, endeavoring to hold the enemy in check until Captain Jewett should join him: the enemy, however, gathered rapidly in great force in his front, cut off his line of retreat on Mechanicsville, and forced him to fall back on a road that led northward through the swamp; he retired slowly, fighting over every step of the ground, still hoping to hear from Captain Jewett. Finding that Jewett's company was now cut off, and in danger of being surrounded, Major Stone galloped back and led the company to the left, through the swamp, and, by great efforts, succeeded in bringing it safely to the intrenchments on Beaver Dam creek. Captain Irving, who had been ordered to guard the Crenshaw road, was advised to fall back to a safer place by the same messenger who informed Major Stone of the enemy's flank movement, but like a true soldier, he declined to leave his position without orders from his commanding officer. Orders were sent, but arrived too late. All the avenues of escape were already held by the enemy, and the woods were swarming with rebel troops. The men hid away in the swamp, where they remained, surrounded by the enemy, until the following Monday, when, finding no relief, and suffering from hunger, they buried their rifles, and came out and delivered themselves up to the enemy. The companies that had been on picket, fell back with the Fifth regiment, and joined the other companies in the intrenchments.

In the meantime, General McCall had sent forward

General Reynolds, with a portion of the First brigade, to form an advance line of battle at Mechanicsville. The check given to the advance of the enemy by the sharp firing of Major Stone's riflemen, enabled General Reynolds to form his line with the Fifth regiment and the companies of the First and Bucktail regiments, and to bring up the Second regiment to their support. Colonel McCandless was sent forward with the Second, on the road towards Shady Grove Church, with orders to hold the enemy in check, and to fall back gradually on Mechanicsville. At about half-past two o'clock, General Reynolds slowly withdrew his brigade behind Beaver Dam creek, and occupied his intrenchments. The line of battle was formed in the following order, from right to left: on the extreme right were seven companies of the Second regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless; then six companies of the First rifles, Major Stone; the Fifth regiment, Colonel Simmons; the First regiment, Colonel Roberts; the Eighth regiment, Colonel Hays; the Tenth regiment, Colonel Kirk; the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, and the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Taggart, which occupied the extreme left; Meade's brigade, held in reserve, consisted of the Third regiment, Colonel Siekles; the Fourth regiment, Colonel Magilton, and the Seventh regiment, Colonel Harvey. Easton's battery of four twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, and Kern's battery of six twelve-pounder howitzers, were also held in reserve. The Sixth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McKean, was at Tunstall's railroad station; the Eleventh, Colonel Gallagher, was on picket on the Chickahominy. Cooper's battery of six ten-pounder Parrott guns was placed north of the upper road, with the right of Reynolds' brigade; Smead's United States regular battery of four twelve-pounder Napoleon guns was placed south of the same road. Both these batteries completely commanded the road across the creek and through the swamp. De Harts' regular battery of six twelve-pounder Napoleon guns was stationed near the centre of the line and commanded a

more distant section of the same road, and also the direct road leading from Mechanicsville, to Ellerson's mill.

General Reynolds formed the line of the First brigade posting the Second regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, on the extreme right, in a dense woods in front of a ford across Beaver Dam creek; two companies were sent forward under Major Woodward with orders to hold the ford; one company was posted in a dry swamp joining the right of the Bucktail regiment, the remaining companies extended through the woods between these two points, and on the right of Cooper's battery, which occupied a commanding hill. The Bucktail regiment, commanded by Major Stone, and two companies of United States sharpshooters, Captain Drew and Captain Giroux, held the rifle pits in front of Cooper's battery, and commanded the crossings at the Coal Harbor road. Colonel Simmons formed the Fifth regiment in the cover of a belt of woods on the left of the road, joining the Bucktails; one company was placed in the rifle pits, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher in command of a heavy skirmish line was thrown forward to receive the enemy advancing through the swamp.

The four companies of the First regiment, which had been sent to Mechanicsville in the morning retired slowly, skirmishing with the enemy on the Ellerson mill road. Colonel Roberts, by order of General Seymour, deployed the remaining companies of his regiment to support De Hart's battery. When Lieutenant McIntire came in followed by the enemy, he joined the regiment, and immediately General Reynolds ordered Colonel Roberts to move his regiment to a woods on the Mechanicsville road, to support Cooper's battery in its terrible struggle against the large forces of the enemy attacking it by terrible assaults. As soon as the bridges across the Chickahominy had been uncovered by the withdrawal of Reynolds' brigade, the enemy rushed over in great force, and at three o'clock, two powerful divisions of Lee's army, each of which outnumbered the Reserves, were in front of McCall's line of

intrenchments. A third division, commanded by General Branch, was moving against his right flank, and Jackson's corps of thirty thousand men, far to the right and rear, was sweeping down the south bank of the Pamunkey. The enemy in McCall's front consisted of the divisions of the rebel Generals A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill. The skirmishers came forward rapidly and boldly. McCall's artillery suddenly burst upon the advancing column with a deafening roar, and with terrible effect. The enemy replied vigorously, but provoked at the superiority of the national artillery, and suffering severely from the terrific shower of shells, the rebel general determined to close in on the Reserves at short range. General Lee had arrived on the field, and ordered the divisions to form and charge the batteries. The line was formed of the trustiest troops; every thing was now ready; the enemy's artillery was plied to its utmost power; the command was given, and from the woods, out from the swamps, down the roads, along the entire front, with shriek and yell, flashing fire, thunder, and curling smoke, forward they came. Now was the instant of terrible trial. The Pennsylvania Reserves against thrice their number; General McCall with Reynolds, Meade and Seymour, against General Lee, the two Hills, Pender and Ripley. On came the rebel hosts. McCall galloped along his entire line, and found every man in position confident of victory. The artillery, from Cooper's right to De Hart's left, poured, with the full strength of its destructive power, showers of shell and spherical case upon the enemy's front, tearing great gaps through his ranks, which were immediately closed; the desperate foe pressed steadily forward until within less than one hundred yards of the rifle pits, when a sheet of consuming flame flashed along the entire line from right to left, and the roar of musketry vied with the thunder of artillery; the carnage in the enemy's ranks was awful; the charging column reeled beneath the murderous fire, and like a wounded monster hurled itself back from the line of the creek, and took shelter in the swamp. In the midst of the terrible

charge, General McCall, finding the heaviest column pushing against his right, advanced from the reserve Kerns' battery, supported by Colonel Sickles' regiment. The enemy soon rallied, and pushing forward heavy columns of fresh troops assaulted again and again the line of the Reserves. On the right a Georgia and Louisiana regiment, braving the terrific fire of artillery and musketry, charged through the swamp, wading the creek in water breast deep, and gained the firm ground in front of the right wing. Colonel McCandless at the head of the Second regiment rushed forward to meet the enemy; the contest for a short time was a desperate hand to hand encounter, the hostile banners almost touching each other. Reinforcements were hurried to the right, McCall sent in his reserve, and General Porter sent forward Griffin's brigade to protect McCall's right flank, but before aid arrived General Reynolds had with his own brigade whipped the enemy in his front and repelled his last charge with fearful slaughter.

Failing on the right to overcome the Second, the Buck-tails, the Fifth and the First regiments, the undaunted foe hurled his columns with furious desperation against the left. The wily rebel, however, found more than an equal in the commander of the Reserves. General McCall had already sent Easton's battery, supported by the Fourth regiment, Colonel Magilton to General Seymour to strengthen the force at Ellerson's mill, and as soon as the enemy was seen advancing against that point, the Seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Harvey, was ordered to the extreme, left of the Third brigade to protect the left flank, in case the enemy should attempt to cross the creek below the mill. General Seymour had ordered Colonel Hays, commanding the Eighth regiment, to hold the rifle pits in front of Easton's battery. Six companies were posted in the rifle pits, and four were sent forward across the meadow, along the creek, as skirmishers to receive the enemy. Colonel Kirk of the Tenth regiment directed Major Smith to occupy the rifle pits in front of De Hart's battery with four companies; one

company was sent to support Easton's battery, and five companies, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, were thrown forward as skirmishers into the border of the swamp. Colonel Taggart ordered eight companies of the Twelfth regiment to occupy the rifle pits on both sides of the road at Ellerson's mill; two companies were sent forward to hold the rifle pits near the mill in advance of the right of the line, and commanding the road beyond the meadow. In rear of the rifle pits was placed a section of Cooper's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Fullerton; the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, supported the Twelfth.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, General Lee launched a heavy column down the Ellerson mill road against Seymour's brigade, and maintained a furious attack until night, repeatedly attacking in the most terrific charges. But the same steadiness that had met the assaults on the right, repulsed with murderous slaughter the assailants on the left. The companies thrown forward as skirmishers made the most obstinate resistance, as they slowly retired to their intrenchments; and the companies in the rifle pits, after discharging every cartridge in their boxes and pockets, were, with the coolness of veterans, relieved by their supports. The battle raged without cessation from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night; rolling repeatedly in heavy columns and desperate charges from right to left. Lee knew that the success of his great strategic scheme of outflanking McClellan's army, required the dislodgement of McCall's division from Beaver Dam creek. He therefore spared no sacrifice, employed his whole disposable force in the most desperate efforts, and failed. Two veteran divisions of his army had been repulsed with such terrible slaughter, that they could not renew the attack. A third division, commanded by General Branch, was repeatedly sent for but did not arrive until the battle was over. If it had arrived in time, it too would have left dead in the swamps hundreds of its bravest men: for near the close of the battle, fresh troops arrived to relieve the Reserves. But McCall's men

refused to be relieved; they replenished their ammunition and slept on the field, expecting to encounter the foe in the morning.

In this battle, which is known as the "Battle of Mechanicsville," McCall's division lost thirty-eight killed, one hundred and seventy-two wounded, and two hundred and eleven missing. No report has been published of the enemy's loss. All night long the wails and groans of the wounded rose from the swamp in front of the Reserves; piteous cries for help, the moans of the dying, prayers, curses, and execrations, filled the air from the hour the battle ceased until, on the following morning, the roar of artillery smothered the cries of agony.

General McCall made the following report of the Battle of Mechanicsville, to General F. J. Porter, commanding the Fifth corps:

CAPTAIN T. F. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of my division in the Battle of Mechanicsville.

On the afternoon of the nineteenth of June I received through you the orders of General McClellan to move forward with the "*greater part*" of my division to Mechanicsville, and relieve Taylor's brigade, (of Franklin's corps,) then the extreme right of the army of the Potomac. In accordance with this order I advanced the First and Third brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals John F. Reynolds and T. Seymour, to Beaver Dam creek, this side of Mechanicsville, and occupied a strong position on its left bank, near its junction with the Chickahominy. From this position I ordered one regiment of infantry and a battery to be thrown forward to the heights in front of the village, to relieve Taylor, and a strong line of pickets to be established as far forward as Meadow bridge. I held in reserve the Second brigade (Meade's) in front of Gaines' farm, ready to act either in support of the First and Third brigades, or to oppose the crossing at New bridge, should it be attempted.

The position selected on Beaver Dam creek was naturally a strong one, the left resting on the Chickahominy, and the right extending to dense woods, (beyond the upper Mechanicsville road,) which were occupied. The passage of the creek was difficult throughout the greater part of my front, and, with the exception of the roads crossing at Ellerson's mill, near my left, and that near my right, above mentioned,

impracticable for artillery. On the right of the last-named road an *epaulement* calculated for four pieces of field artillery was thrown up, and rifle-pits for a regiment each were constructed in front of each brigade. Cooper's battery, of six ten-pounder Parrott guns, on the right of the upper road, (four of them behind the *epaulement*,) and Smead's (regular) battery of four twelve-pounder Napoleon guns on the left of the road, commanded that approach. De Hart's (regular) battery of six twelve-pounder Napoleon guns was stationed near the front centre, commanding a more distant view of the same road, and also the lower road direct to the village by Ellerson's mill. Easton's and Kern's batteries were with the Second brigade in reserve. In this position I awaited any movement the enemy might initiate. Cobb's Legion, of the confederate army, was encamped within view, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, and A. P. Hill's division on his right, and about a quarter of a mile in the rear; detachments from both of which held two redoubts and an extensive line of rifle-pits along the crest of the highlands overlooking the river.

At about noon of the twenty-sixth, the enemy was discovered to be in motion, and at half-past twelve my pickets at Meadow bridge were driven in, whereupon those along the road were ordered to fall back. Not long afterward, when the head of his column appeared in front of Mechanicsville, the infantry and artillery there were withdrawn. In the meantime Meade's brigade had been ordered forward, and directed to occupy ground in rear of the line, where they would be out of range of musketry, and at practicable distance for the support of any part of the field.

My line of battle was formed in the following order, from right to left: On the extreme right were seven companies of the Second regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless; then six companies of the First Rifles, Major Stone; the Fifth regiment, Colonel Simmons; the First regiment, Colonel Roberts; the Eighth regiment, Colonel Hays; the Tenth regiment, Colonel Kirk; the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, and the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Taggart, which occupied the extreme left. Meade's brigade, in reserve, consisted of the Third regiment, Colonel Sickel; the Fourth regiment, Colonel Magilton; and the Seventh regiment, Colonel Harvey. Easton's battery of four twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, and Kern's battery of six twelve-pounder howitzers, were also held in reserve. I should here mention that the Sixth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McKean, having been detached some days before, was at Tunstall's railroad station, while the Eleventh regiment, Colonel Gallagher, was on picket on the Chickahominy. These two regiments were consequently thrown out of the engagement, except that the Eleventh was brought forward on the morning of the twenty-seventh, and was under fire (losing one man) for a short time before being withdrawn. The Fourth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Childs, attached to the Pennsylvania reserves, was under arms and in readiness

for any service that might be required of it, but was not called into action.

At about three o'clock P. M. the enemy's lines were formed in my front, and their skirmishers were rapidly advanced, delivering their fire as they came forward. They were speedily driven back by a discharge of artillery and a rattling reply of musketry. At this moment I rode along the front of several regiments, and I remarked in the cheerful and animated countenances of the men the promise of that brilliant success which they so nobly achieved in the sequel.

In a short time the enemy, who was commanded by General Robert E. Lee in person, boldly advanced in force under cover of a heavy artillery fire, and attacked my position from right to left. It was not long, however, before I was satisfied that his main attack was directed upon my right, and in consequence I ordered Kern's battery thither, and supported it by advancing from the reserve the Third regiment, Colonel Sickel. Here for a long time the battle raged with great fury. The Georgians now rushed headlong against the Second regiment, but only to be mowed down by those gallant fellows, whose commander soon sent to the rear some seven or eight prisoners taken in the rencontre.

After this the enemy retired for a time from the close contest on the right, but along the line from the right centre to the extreme left kept up a heavy general discharge of artillery and small arms, which, with the rapid reply of the Reserves, was at times multiplied to an unbroken roar of thunder. Somewhat later in the day, a heavy column was launched down the road to Ellerson's mill, where another most determined attack in force was made. I had already sent Easton's battery to General Seymour, commanding the left wing, and I now despatched the Seventh regiment, Colonel Harvey, to the extreme left, apprehending that the enemy might attempt to turn that flank, by crossing the creek below the mill. Here again the Reserves maintained their position, and sustained their character for steadiness in fine style, never retiring one foot during a severe struggle with some of the very best troops of the enemy, fighting under the direction of their most distinguished general. For hour after hour the battle was hotly contested, and the rapid fire of our artillery, dealing death to an awful extent, was unintermitted, while the greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to precipitate column after column of fresh troops upon my nearly exhausted lines.

About sunset Griffin's brigade, of Morrell's division, arrived on the ground, together with Edward's battery. I requested the gallant General to move his brigade to the extreme right, that being the weakest point of my position. Some time elapsed before these troops reached the ground indicated, and as the evening was now far advanced, only a portion of his force could be brought into action. A short time, however, before the close of the engagement, the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, relieved the Fifth Reserves, whose ammunition was ex-

hausted, and two companies of the Fourteenth New York joined the First Rifles and the detachment of the Berdan Sharpshooters. Edward's battery had been left by Griffin in reserve, and late in the evening I turned it over to General Seymour to be put in position on the left. About nine o'clock P. M. this well-contested action terminated by the withdrawal of the enemy with very heavy loss.

My attention was now directed to the cleaning of the arms and the issuing of ammunition, to be in readiness for the resumption of the combat in the morning. This consumed our time till one o'clock A. M. of the twenty-seventh. The troops had but little time for rest, as before daybreak I received through you, General McClellan's order to withdraw my division and fall back to the rear of Gaines' mills.

This order, I confess, gave me some concern. Had it reached me at midnight, the movement might have been accomplished without difficulty and without loss; but now it would be daylight before the movement, which, under fire, is one of the most delicate and difficult in war, particularly in presence of a greatly superior force, could be commenced. I, nevertheless, went to work without a moment's delay. Meade's brigade was the first to be withdrawn, but before this was accomplished the enemy opened fire upon us. His fire was promptly returned, and soon became general along the line. Under these circumstances great caution and deliberation became necessary to screen the movement, and consequently the troops had to be withdrawn slowly and at intervals. Meade's brigade, however, retired in excellent order. Griffin's brigade and battery I then ordered to withdraw; this was done coolly and successfully. Reynold's brigade followed, during which movement a scattering fire was kept up, and this was continued until all the artillery was brought out of action. Lastly, Seymour's brigade was brought out. In fine, our killed had been buried, our wounded had been sent off by seven o'clock A. M., on the twenty-seventh, and not a man, nor a gun, nor a musket was left upon the field. The regiments filed past as steadily as if marching from the parade-ground; and it must have been some time before the enemy were aware that we were gone, as no attempt was made to follow us immediately.

My loss in this battle, as near as I have been able to ascertain, was thirty-three killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded.

The loss of the enemy was heavy beyond precedent in this war, in proportion to the numbers engaged. The strength of my division on the field did not exceed seven thousand, including officers; that of the enemy was somewhere near twenty thousand. Hill's division alone was officially reported in the Richmond papers at fourteen thousand in this battle, and was admitted to have been reduced by casualties, after battle of New-Market Cross-Roads, to eight thousand. I learned from official authority, while a prisoner in Richmond, that General Lee's loss in killed and wounded at Mechanicsville did not fall short of two thousand. In the official returns published, it was admitted that the First

North Carolina lost nearly one-half its effective force, and the Forty-fourth Georgia nearly two-thirds. "Stonewall" Jackson's artillery was in the battle with himself personally, although his infantry was several miles to the right of my position.

Where all so gallantly supported the honor of the flag, it would appear invidious to particularize, but my thanks are particularly due to Generals Reynolds, Meade and Seymour; to Colonels Simmons and Taggart; to Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless and Major Stone, all of the Reserves, and who were all zealous and active, as well as gallant, in the discharge of their arduous duties throughout this well-fought action. The officers of artillery especially distinguished themselves, Easton, De Hart, Smead, Cooper and Kerns. General Meade is entitled to credit for his promptness and zeal in carrying out all instructions conveyed to him, though not directly engaged. It is with much pleasure I acknowledge my obligation to Brigadier-General Griffin, who promptly brought his fine brigade to my support at a time when it was supposed to be needed. Also to General Morrell, who brought his division within supporting distance, and was ready to act had aid been required. My personal staff, Captain H. J. Biddle, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenants Scheetz and Meconkey, Aids-de-camp, as well as Lieutenant Beatty, Acting Ordinance Officer, deserve special notice for their gallantry in carrying orders, and for the other duties incident to their offices.

General Porter made the following report to General McClellan.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL:—I have to report that, in accordance with the general instructions communicated to me at the time when the operations of the right wing of this army were confided to my care, by the Major-General commanding, the extreme flanking force was disposed with a view to the observations of the bridges crossing the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge, and Mechanicsville, and the line through Hanover to the Pamunkey. There were outposts placed at these bridges themselves, the supporting forces being strongly posted on the east side of the Meadow or Beaver creek, which runs through a ravine, and joins the Chickahominy about a mile east of Mechanicsville. This supporting force consisted of two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserve under the command of Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds; the remainder Meade's brigade of McCall's division, of which these brigades formed a part, was held in reserve with Morrell's and Sykes' division on Gains' farm. The position is naturally a strong one. To increase its defensibility, earthworks were erected, under the supervision of General Reynolds, and masked from the view of the enemy.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, the enemy commenced crossing the bridges already named. In accordance with directions previously given, the outposts observing the access to the crossing fell back after slight resistance, to the already selected line of battle, on the eastern crest of Meadow creek, destroying the bridges as they retired. Meade's brigade was immediately advanced to the support of Reynolds, together with Martindale's and Griffin's brigades of Morrell's division. General McCall at an early hour joined his command in front.

The road parallel to the Chickahominy intersected the line of troops above described near its left. The road from Mechanicsville turns just before reaching Meadow creek valley, and runs nearly parallel to it, thus presenting the flank of an approaching enemy to the fire of troops disputing the passage. Down this road and into the ravine came the enemy's column in good order and great force. Our troops were concealed by earthworks, flanking this road on the lower side of the ravine. The men coolly reserved their fire until the head of the enemy's column was nearly across, then opened a terribly destructive volley in the face, and flank of the advancing foe. The survivors turned and fled in consternation, and no second attempt was made in force to cross the road.

The enemy then deployed and took position on the opposite side of the ravine, placing artillery in such positions as they could select, and from that time until after dark employed their time mainly in persistent efforts to drive us from our position by near fire of musketry and artillery, efforts which I cannot but think were attended with double the loss to them that we suffered. The firing ceased about nine o'clock in the evening, and the men lay on their arms in ranks, as they had stood during the day, while exertions were being made by their officers to refill their exhausted cartridge boxes, and to bring food to such men as had none in their haversacks, and by the Medical department to care for and remove to the rear the wounded, happily not very numerous on our side. All was made ready for a renewal of the contest on the old ground, or in advance toward Richmond, *via* the bridges which the enemy had crossed should our success warrant it. During the night, however, as the Commanding General (who had joined me at an early hour in the afternoon, and remained until about ten o'clock at night,) is aware, numerous and unvarying accounts came in from our outposts, and scouts toward the Pamunkey, which tended to corroborate the previously received intelligence of the advance of the whole of Jackson's force from the direction of Gordonsville, whereby our right was to be effectually flanked without at all weakening the force in the immediate front of the army.

As it was thus rendered necessary to select which side of the Chickahominy should be held in force, there being on each side an army of our enemies equal in connection with their breastworks to the whole of our own, and these two armies and defences well connected with each other, and with Richmond their base. But for the conception of the

idea of a flank movement, changing our base by the left flank to the James river, our position would have left but one alternative, a hasty abandonment of our attack on Richmond, and a retirement by the way we had advanced. The former plan, however, (now so happily accomplished,) which was made safe by its very boldness, necessitated the gradual withdrawal of our right. The Commanding General, however, left me with the intention of deciding on information he should receive at his own head-quarters. I should remain where I was and hold Beaver creek, or retire to a position selected by General Barnard near Gaines' mills. General Barnard remained with me to conduct my command to the new position, if decided upon to withdraw from Mechanicsville. Immediately after pointing out to me the new ground, General Barnard left me to represent the state of affairs to the Major-General Commanding, and the necessity for additional troops, and also to send me axes that the proper defences might in some degree be prepared. In accordance with the orders of the Major-General Commanding, received about two o'clock in the morning of the 27th, for this end the retirement from Mechanicsville was begun, at daylight of Friday the 27th of June. The brigade of General Seymour was the last to start, and that force under its gallant and skillful commander, most coolly retired covering the march of the other troops occupying the attention of the foe so perfectly, that ample time was allowed for all horses, foot artillery, wagons and wounded, to reach their designated posts in the line, where a new stand was to be made before crossing the Chickahominy. The guns in position were safely removed from the works we were about to abandon, (works overlooking New bridge) and during the action of the same afternoon, did us good auxiliary service by the fire from Smith's position beyond the Chickahominy. On the open plain near those works were posted Tidball's and Robinson's horse batteries, which carefully watched the road and secured the retiring troops from the enemy, now pressing upon Seymour's brave band. All finally got securely back within the lines selected for the next stand near the upper bridges in use by our forces.

General Stoneman during the period above described, was in command of the force which was detailed to guard the region reaching from Meadow bridge to the Pamunkey. To his cavalry force was added the Seventeenth New York and Eighteenth Massachusetts regiments. By the movements of the enemy this command became cut-off from its connections with the remainder of my corps, and was therefore ordered to White House to aid in securing the Government property at that point. The troops have since safely rejoined me *via* the York and James rivers. The actions in which my corps was engaged, followed each other in such rapid succession after this auspicious opening, that it was not possible between each two to make a report of losses. The sad list of good soldiers whose loss reduced my noble corps by so large a part

of its numbers in so short a space of time, must be made up in one report bearing date after the last of five battles fought by us in five successive days.

I am, General, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Though General McCall had severely repulsed the enemy in his front, and thus demonstrated his ability to hold his position against any force that could approach from the direction of Mechanicsville, it was evident that Jackson was moving, with a force of thirty thousand troops, against the right flank and rear of the right wing of McClellan's army. General McClellan says, in his report :

“The position on Beaver Dam creek, although so successfully defended, had its right flank too much in the air, and was too far from the main army, to make it available to retain it longer. I therefore determined to send the heavy guns at Hogan's and Gaines' houses over the Chickahominy during the night, with as many of the wagons of the Fifth corps as possible, and to withdraw the corps itself to a position stretching around the bridges, where its flanks would be reasonably secure, and it would be within supporting distance of the main army. General Porter carried out my orders to that effect.

“It was not advisable at that time, even had it been practicable, to withdraw the Fifth corps to the right bank of the Chickahominy. Such a movement would have exposed the rear of the army, placed us within two fires, and enabled Jackson's fresh troops to interrupt the movement to the James river, by crossing the Chickahominy in the vicinity of Jones' bridge, before we could reach Malvern hill with our trains. I determined then to resist Jackson with the Fifth corps, reinforced by all our disposable troops in the new position near the bridge heads, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains and heavy guns, and to give time for the arrangements to secure the adop-

tion of the James river as our line of supplies in lieu of the Pamunkey.

“The greater part of the heavy guns and wagons having been removed to the right bank of the Chickahominy, the delicate operation of withdrawing the troops from Beaver Dam creek was commenced shortly before daylight, and successfully executed.

“Meade’s and Griffin’s brigades were the first to leave the ground ; Seymour’s brigade covered the rear with the horse batteries of Captains Robertson and Tidball ; but the withdrawal was so skillful and gradual, and the repulse of the preceding day so complete, that although the enemy followed the retreat closely, and some skirmishing occurred, he did not appear in front of the new line in force till about noon of the 27th, when we were prepared to receive him.”

The Reserves reluctantly withdrew from the position they had so nobly defended. They had spent half the night in replenishing their ammunition and cleaning their guns preparatory to another fight. The order to retire reached them while still at work, and before they had been refreshed by sleep. The preparations to withdraw consumed the remainder of the night, and at daylight the enemy opened fire from batteries that had been placed in front of Captain Cooper’s battery, and in front of Seymour’s brigade during the night. The attack was resisted with great spirit until nine o’clock in the morning, when the troops were withdrawn, fighting as they retired. This was a movement, the successful execution of which would have added distinction to the veteran guard of a veteran army. Yet, General McCall, justly proud of his troops, says: “Our killed had been buried, our wounded had been sent off by seven o’clock in the forenoon, on the 27th, and not a man, nor a gun, nor a musket, was left upon the field. The regiments filed past as steadily as if marching from the parade ground.”

General McCall had for many years been an officer in the regular army, had seen much active service, and had risen

to the honorable position of inspector-general of the army of the United States; he was therefore competent authority on the conduct and quality of troops. In their first great battle then, the Reserves won laurels that would have done honor to professional soldiers of any army in the world.

The troops retired behind the new line formed at Gaines' Mill. It had been determined to hold McCall's division in reserve. The men had been under arms since Wednesday morning, had fought a severe battle, and passed a sleepless night of labor and watching, and had skirmished with the enemy from daylight till nine o'clock; it was therefore intended not to put them into action again in the afternoon, unless necessity demanded their service and sacrifice.

The new position of the Fifth corps was an arc of a circle, covering the approaches to the bridges which connected the right wing with the troops on the opposite side of the river.

Morrell's division held the left of the line in a strip of woods on the east bank of the Gaines' Mill stream, resting its left flank on the descent to the Chickahominy, which was swept by our artillery on both sides of the river, and extending its right wing into an open ground towards New Coal Harbor. In this line General Butterfield's brigade held the extreme left, General Martindale's joined his right, and General Griffin's, still further to the right, joined the left of General Sykes' division, which, partly in woods, and partly in open ground, extended in the rear of Coal Harbor.

Each brigade had in reserve two regiments; McCall's division was formed in a second line in rear of the first. Meade's brigade was on the left near the Chickahominy; Reynolds' brigade formed on the right covering the approaches to Coal Harbor and Despatch station, and Seymour's brigade was placed still further in the rear as a reserve to the second line.

On the morning of the 27th of June, during the withdrawal of his troops from Mechanicsville to the selected

position already mentioned, General Porter telegraphed to General McClellan as follows :

“I hope to do without aid, though I request that Franklin, or some other command, be held ready to reinforce me. The enemy are so close that I expect to be hard pressed in front. I hope to have a portion in position to cover the retreat. This is a delicate movement, but relying on the good qualities of the commanders of divisions and brigades, I expect to get back and hold the new line.”

The troops were all in position by noon, with the artillery on the commanding ground, and in the intervals between the divisions and brigades. Besides the division batteries, there were Robertson's and Tidball's horse batteries, from the artillery reserve; the latter posted on the right of Sykes' division, and the former on the extreme left of the line, in the valley of the Chickahominy. Shortly after noon, the enemy were discovered approaching in force, and it soon became evident that the entire position was to be attacked. His skirmishers advanced rapidly, and soon the firing became heavy along the whole front. At two o'clock, General Porter asked for reinforcements. Slocum's division of the Sixth corps was ordered to cross to the left bank of the river, by Alexander's bridge, and proceed to his support.

General Porter had sent much earlier for reinforcements, and also for axes, with which he had intended to fell trees, and form *abatis* to defend the left of his position, but neither order reached General McClellan. Before four o'clock the engagement had become so severe, and the enemy were so greatly superior in numbers, that the entire second line and reserves had been moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults along the whole front. General Porter had requested General McCall to move forward the Second and Third brigades to support the left centre of the first line, which was being hard pressed by the enemy.

The battle now became a desperate struggle. Divisions

were disjointed, brigades disorganized, regiments broken, and companies crushed; men fought side by side without reference to organization or commanders; regimental colors were disregarded; columns of men formed under the banner of the Nation, and charged the enemy wherever a commissioned officer led. Regiment after regiment of the Reserves were ordered up and sent into the thickest of the fight, wherever and whenever the line in front seemed hardest pressed. The Seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Harvey, was sent to support General Martindale's troops then hurried away to the extreme left to reinforce Butterfield's brigade, struggling with all its force against the advancing enemy, and as the tide of battle rolled towards the right, the Seventh was countermarched to Martindale's line, where it continued to support two regular batteries until night. The Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Sickel, was ordered to support Kern's battery, but soon the Fourth Michigan regiment, of Griffin's brigade, was attacked by an overwhelming force that threatened annihilation: Colonel Sickel moved hurriedly to the support of the regiment struggling heroically against superior numbers; the shattered lines of the Michigan regiment shifted to the left, under a galling fire, and the Third stood face to face with the enemy in the border of a woods; without moving a foot backward or forward, the line stood like a wall against the surging sea. Regiment after regiment of rebel troops charged up to the woods and was hurled back in disorder. For two hours, until the last cartridge of fifty rounds per man, was fired into the enemy's ranks, this gallant regiment held its position. It was then relieved by the Eleventh Reserve regiment, commanded by Colonel Gallagher, and a regiment of New Jersey troops. The Fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel Magilton, supported Duryea's Zouaves, and after driving the enemy from the woods the regiment moved up to support Colonel Sickel, whose regiment was engaged in a terrific contest. Before the Fourth could come up, the Third had repulsed the enemy, and Colonel Magilton was

ordered to the extreme left. Soon after going into action there, his regiment was overwhelmed, driven back and becoming detached, was forced to cross the Chickahominy to Smith's division to escape being captured. The Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, was ordered into a woods on the left to support the Ninth Massachusetts and the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiments. In marching to their support, Colonel Jackson's regiment was compelled to march through a swampy ravine, and encounter a galling fire from a body of rebel infantry. With great difficulty the regiment passed the ravine and gained the woods occupied by the Ninth Massachusetts and the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, the Sixty-second regiment organized, drilled and commanded by that most gallant Pennsylvanian, Colonel Samuel W. Black, was one of the most powerful in the service. These three noble regiments of brave men were ordered to charge. Instantly the line was formed, gleaming with fixed bayonets; forward they went, each gallant leader at the head of his trusty line; forward into the clouds of smoke, the wall of fire, the showers of iron and lead; forward into the whirlpool of death; into the woods clashing against the obstinate foe, steel to steel; onward they went to the field beyond; too terrible the charge for foe to withstand; the rebels flee in terror across the open field; still the solid line pursues them to the woods beyond. But alas! in the heat of battle and the excitement of victory, these heroes of the charge transcend their orders, follow their fleeing foe too far, and are now charged upon in front and flank by fresh troops thrice and more their number. They are forced back across the open field, exposed to a terrible fire of infantry and artillery. Here many of the bravest went down; broken and intermingled, the regiments fell back into the first woods from which they had charged. Though broken in rank, undaunted in spirit the men reformed and three times charged the enemy, but were unable to dislodge him. The Sixty-second regiment suffered most severely.

Colonel Black and many of his brave men were killed in the charge, and many more were wounded and made prisoners.

Colonel Jackson reports that "the officers, without exception, did their whole duty, and the men, under such trying circumstances, exhausted by hard fighting, hard marching, and extremely warm weather, behaved nobly." General McCall sent Colonel Kirk, with the Tenth regiment, to support two batteries in Sykes' division; as soon as the fire of the enemy slackened in front of the batteries, the Tenth was ordered to a woods near the centre of the line, which position it held for two hours against desperate assaults, when its ammunition was exhausted and the whole line was driven back.

General Reynolds distributed the regiments of his brigade along the line, wherever the battle raged the fiercest. Colonel Roberts, with the First regiment, was sent to relieve Duryea's Zouaves, who were fighting the enemy against terrible odds on an open sandy plain. The field was covered with the dead and dying, their red uniforms, and the pools of blood on the sand adding to the ghastliness of the scene.

Colonel Roberts formed his regiment a few paces to the rear, protected by the crest of a hill, and in that position met the charges of the enemy, hurling back during two hours every hostile regiment that appeared in his front. Company B was at one time without a commissioned officer to command it; Colonel Roberts ordered Lieutenant Joseph Stewart, of company H, to lead the company; the young man smiled pleasingly as he looked his colonel in the face, and gave him a parting salute, and then ran at full speed along the regiment to the left of the line, placed himself at the head of the company, assumed command, and that instant fell dead, pierced through the head with a rebel bullet. The First regiment discharged into the enemy's lines its last round of ammunition, and being then relieved by other troops, marched to the rear.

The Second regiment, commanded by Colonel McCand-

less, was sent into a swampy woods, on the left of the First regiment. Several regiments had already been driven from the swamp; the ground was strewn with the mangled bodies of the dead and wounded; the waters of the swamp were red with gore; the trees, torn and riddled with shot and shell, were spattered with brain and blood, and the bursting shells filled the air with hideous noises and sulphurous vapors. Onward the regiment moved; over the dead and dying, through the blood, the vapor and smoke, until it faced the rebel line of fire and death. Here they struggled heroically for a short time, when discovering a large force of the enemy advancing against his left flank, Colonel McCandless ordered his regiment to deliver a left oblique volley into the enemy's front, and then fall back. The enemy pressing against the flank of the regiment in overpowering numbers, it was broken and forced from the woods. Easton's battery, which was on rising ground on the right of the regiment, trained its guns on the enemy's column, and raked it with such well delivered charges, that the column was broken and forced to retire under shelter of the woods. Colonel McCandless formed his regiment in the cut of a road and awaited the approach of the enemy. The Fifth regiment, commanded by Colonel Simmons, and the remnant of the Bucktails, Major Stone, were ordered to hold a position near the right of the line, in the rear of New Coal Harbor. Perhaps nowhere on the field did the battle rage with greater violence than in front of these regiments. The rebel infantry was sheltered by a dense woods, and the artillery was not more than five hundred yards in front of the Bucktails. Major Stone ordered his riflemen to direct their fire on the gunners. Twice they compelled the rebel battery to change position, and finally drove it from the field. Major Stone says, in his report: "The Fifth regiment, on my left, the conduct of which afforded a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy's infantry with the most terrific fire." The men fired their guns until they became so hot that they blistered their

hands when they touched the barrels. They exhausted their ammunition and determined to hold the field with the bayonet; but Jackson's fresh troops, advancing on the Coal Harbor road, attacked the right wing of Porter's corps in the flank and rear, and forced it back to a new position.

The Eighth regiment, commanded by Colonel Hays, was sent by General Reynolds to support two regular batteries that were engaging the enemy. An hour later, Colonel Warren, commanding a Massachusetts regiment, reported to General McCall that his command was becoming divided, and required immediate relief; the general ordered Colonel Hays to move his regiment to the relief of Colonel Warren. The enemy was in a woods, about a quarter of a mile in front. The Eighth was immediately formed in line, and moved forward until within one hundred yards of the enemy, when it charged into the woods and, in a desperate encounter, drove the rebels from their position at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Warren, taking advantage of this brilliant movement, extricated his regiment from its embarrassed situation, and resumed his position; and the Eighth, having won the admiration of thousands of officers and men who witnessed the charge, returned to its position in the rear of the batteries and stacked arms.

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Gallagher, that had gone into the woods so bravely to the relief of the Third, side by side with Colonel Simpson's New Jersey regiment, fought the enemy for hours, repulsing every charge, but becoming enveloped in smoke, their gallant officers did not observe the retrograde of the right and left, and therefore remained fighting for victory, until, surrounded on every side, ammunition exhausted and retreat cut off, both regiments were compelled to surrender, in order to save the lives of their men. Only two companies of the Eleventh, that had been detailed in the morning to helve axes, escaped capture. The Twelfth regiment, commanded by Colonel Taggart, supported Griffin's battery, and, though subjected to fire for several hours, the regiment did not engage the enemy.

When the first line was forced back, the enemy came within the range of McCall's artillery. Captain Easton, commanding battery A, suddenly found himself confronted by a heavy column of rebels charging from the woods, eight hundred yards in front of his position. This splendid battery opened with all its power, and for half an hour poured an incessant fire of shell and spherical case down through the column of the enemy. Again and again the enemy rallied to the charge and were as often repulsed. Fresh troops were pushed forward, the position must be carried. As they came almost to the cannon's mouth, double-shotted canister tore in horrible gashes through the rebel masses. The column reeled back, but was reinforced, and rallied to another desperate charge.

"Pour in the double canister, boys!" shouted brave Captain Easton, "this battery can never be taken but over my dead body!" The men plied their guns with tremendous effect; their noble captain mortally wounded, fell by the side of his guns; many of his men had fallen; the artillery horses lay dead about the battery, supports were gone, and the gunners bayoneted at their guns, the battery could fight no longer, and retreat was now impossible; four guns and two caissons were left in the hands of the enemy. Battery B, commanded by Captain Cooper was placed by General Reynolds, with the First brigade, on the right of the second line. The irregularity of the battle, however, soon withdrew, regiment by regiment, the brigade from their position. A New York regiment was ordered to support Cooper's battery. At half past five o'clock, the lines of the enemy were advanced driving the batteries in front of Cooper from their position. Captain Cooper opened on the enemy, a vigorous fire, and held him in check until eight o'clock in the evening, when the supports were driven back and Captain Cooper withdrew his battery to escape capture by a column of rebel infantry, that was charging upon his position. Captain Kern's battery was put in a commanding position near the left, and was supported by regiments

of General Meade's brigade. At five o'clock in the afternoon the battery was uncovered by the repulse of the front line of battle. The guns immediately opened on the enemy with good effect. Annoyed by the well-directed fire, the enemy made determined efforts to drive the battery from the hill. A heavy column was formed and charged up the hill, coming within fifty yards of the guns. Captain Kern was wounded in the left leg, but standing by his guns continued to cheer on his men. Grape and canister, double slotted, were poured into the advancing column, tearing the men to pieces and sending the masses reeling down the hill. Three times they renewed the contest with increased force, and a fiercer desperation; each time they were repulsed with greater slaughter. But the hill must be gained and the battery silenced, without regard to loss. Another column was formed of fresh troops heavier than the defeated ones, and forward it came, the rebel general carrying the colors in front, and calling his men to follow. There was dreadful carnage in their ranks, but each horrible gap was instantly closed up, and the column pressed forward. When within twenty paces of the battery, at a single round, the whole front rank was carried away, the general and his flag were buried in the heap of slain, yet still forward rushed the infuriate enemy, to the muzzles of the guns, when giving them a parting charge of death, Captain Kern limbered to the rear, and with four guns snatched from the hands of the enemy, retired behind a new line of battle.

De Hart's battery of the Fifth United States artillery, which was attached to McCall's division, entered the action on the right of the artillery of the division, and assisted Easton and Kern in their severe struggles with the enemy. The battery fired canister and spherical case uninterruptedly for half an hour, into the dense masses of the enemy with terrible effect, but the whole line giving way, this battery lost their guns and their caissons. The remaining three pieces were brought into battery in the new line and aided in arresting the progress of the enemy. Late in the day,

after General Reynolds had relieved the First and Eighth regiments, they were marching to the rear for ammunition; it was at this time the first line broke under the terrific charge of the enemy; immediately thousands of disorganized troops were pouring in confused masses to the rear. General Porter riding alone came down in haste, called to Colonel Roberts, and exclaimed, "Colonel Roberts, can't you form a line with these two regiments, and stop those flying troops?" Colonel Roberts replied, "I can do it, but send me ammunition to stop the enemy." The two regiments immediately faced about and formed in line; though the shells from the enemy's batteries were falling thickly around them, the sergeants aligned the companies, and the officers executed the commands, coolly as if on dress parade. So marked was the conduct of the men, that it elicited exclamations of admiration from General Porter. The men stood firmly, but were appalled at the situation, being in the face of the advancing enemy without a single round of ammunition. Soon however, the cheers of the Irish brigade, commanded by General Meagher, were heard rolling up from the Chickahominy, and almost as rapidly, the blue lines of men were seen rushing, at double quick march to the front. General French's brigade, side by side with the fighting Irishmen, rushed straight for the thickest of the fight. The enemy, however, hearing that reinforcements were coming up ceased firing, and rapidly withdrew. With the close of the hot sultry day the battle ended.

Soon after sunset, General Reynolds, who was returning from the right of the line, where he had been endeavoring to procure relief for the Fifth and Bucktail regiments, heard the desperate contest waged by the Eleventh and the New Jersey regiment, and immediately galloped to the front. The brigade of regulars on the right gave way, and the enemy rushing forward gained the rear of the two regiments, and almost at the same moment, the left was forced, and the column of the enemy pushing onward, joined their comrades from the right, and completely cut off the retreat of

the two regiments. General Reynolds and his adjutant-general, Colonel Kingsberry, and an orderly, concealed themselves in the woods during the night. Early on the following morning, while endeavoring to make their escape, they were suddenly confronted by a rebel patrolling party, who demanded their immediate surrender. There was now no escape; the general must allow himself to be captured, or he would be instantly shot. Colonel Kingsberry stepped forward and surrendered himself, General Reynolds, and the orderly, prisoners of war.

An officer in the Confederate army thus describes the battle, and the scenes at the close of the day:

“The attack was opened by the columns of Hill (1st), Anderson and Pickett. These gallant masses rushed forward with thundering hurrahs upon the musketry of the foe, as though it were joy to them. Whole ranks went down under that terrible hail, but nothing could restrain their courage. The billows of battle raged fiercely onward; the struggle was man to man, eye to eye, bayonet to bayonet. The hostile Meagher's brigade,* composed chiefly of Irishmen, offered heroic resistance. After a fierce struggle our people began to give way, and at length all orders and encouragements were vain—they were falling back in the greatest disorder. Infuriate, foaming at the mouth, bareheaded, sabre in hand, at this critical moment General Cobb appeared upon the field, at the head of his legion, and with him the Nineteenth North Carolina and the Fourteenth Virginia regiments. At once these troops renewed the attack, but all their devotion and self-sacrifice were in vain. The Irish held their position with a determination and ferocity that called forth the admiration of our own officers. Broken to pieces and disorganized, the fragments of that fine legion came rolling back from the charge. The Nineteenth North Carolina lost eight standard bearers, and most

* Meagher's brigade did not arrive on the field till night. The troops referred to were McCall's division.

of their staff officers were either killed or wounded. Again, Generals Hill (1st) and Anderson led their troops to the attack, and some regiments covered themselves with immortal glory. Our troops exhibited a contempt of death that made them the equals of old, experienced veterans; for, notwithstanding the bloody harvest the destroyer reaped in our ranks that day, no disorder, no timid bearing revealed that many of the regiments were under fire and smelt gunpowder then for the first time. But the enemy, nevertheless, quietly and coolly held out against every attack we made, one after the other. Notwithstanding the fact that solitary brigades had to stand their ground from four until eight o'clock, P. M., they performed feats of incredible valor; and it was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in the rear, that, about eight, they retired before our advance. Despite the dreadful carnage in their ranks they marched on with streaming banners and rolling drums, and carried with them all their slightly wounded and all their baggage; and when the cavalry regiments of Davies and Wickham went in pursuit, repelled this assault also with perfect coolness.

“By this time night had come on and overspread the field of death with darkness, compassionately shutting out from the eyes of the living the horrid spectacle of slaughter. Quiet gradually returned; only a feeble cannonade could be heard upon our furthest left, and that, too, little by little, died away. The soldiers were so fearfully exhausted by the day's struggle that many of them sank down from their places in the ranks upon the ground. Although I, too, could scarcely keep in the saddle, so great was my fatigue, I hastened with one of my aids to that quarter of the field where the struggle had raged the most fiercely. The scene of ruin was horrible; whole ranks of the enemy lay prone where they had stood at the beginning of the battle. The number of wounded was fearful, too, and the groans and imploring cries for help that rose on all sides had, in the obscurity of the night, a ghastly effect that froze the blood

in one's veins. Although I had been upon so many battle-fields in Italy and Hungary, never had my vision beheld such a spectacle of human destruction. The preparations for the transportation of the wounded were too trifling, and the force detailed for that purpose was either too feeble in numbers or had no proper knowledge of its duties. Even the medical corps had, by the terrors of the situation, been rendered incapable of attending to the wounded with zeal and efficiency. With inconceivable exertion, I at length succeeded, with the assistance of some humane officers, in bringing about some kind of order amid this frightful confusion. By the happiest chance I found some Union ambulances, had all our men who could drive, and knew the way pressed into service, and set to work to get the wounded into Richmond. A most heart-rending task it was; for often the poor sufferer would expire just as we were about to extend him succor. By midnight we had got the first train ready. It consisted of sixty wagons, with two hundred seriously wounded. I cautiously and slowly conducted this train with success to the city. At the first hospital reached I was met with refusal. 'All full!' was the reply to my inquiry. 'Forward to the next hospital!' was my word of command. 'All full!' was again the answer. Just then a friend said to me that if I would wait he might be able to help me, as he would have a neighboring tenement, used as a tobacco warehouse, prepared for an hospital. So I had to make up my mind to wait there for an hour and a half, in the street, with my dying charge. I did my best to supply the poor fellows with water, tea, and other refreshments, so as to alleviate their sufferings in some degree; but the late hour of the night, and the agitation of the city, prevented me from putting my design into more than half execution.

"At length the so-called hospital was ready, but I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw the dismal hole offered me by that name. There, in open lofts, without windows or doors, a few planks nailed together were to be the beds of the unfortunate defenders of our country. During those

days of fate, the soldier had endured all things—hunger, thirst, heat; nothing could rob him of his courage, his indifference to death; and now he lay there wounded to the death, at the door of his friends, whose property he had defended, for whose welfare he had exposed his life, and those friends turn him away to an open barn, where, without dressing for his wounds or any care, he is left to perish.

“And yet this city had a population of forty thousand souls, had churches admirably adapted to conversion into hospitals, had clergymen in numbers. But neither the doors of the churches opened, nor were the ministers of the gospel there to sweeten the last moments of the dying soldier. Sad and dispirited, I gave the order to carry in the wounded, cast one more glance at that house of death and horror, and then swung myself into my saddle and fled, with a quiet oath on my lips, back to my regiment.

“I had but just reached my regiment when we received the order to advance along the whole line. I looked with sadness upon our once fine division. How fearfully some regiments had been decimated! Many which, like my own, had marched out with eleven hundred men, had now but three or four hundred effective soldiers left. Yes, some—for instance, the Seventh Georgia and Twenty-first North Carolina—had only something over one hundred and eighty men. A vast number of officers were disabled; and many a fine fellow who, a few days before, full of confidence and jollity, had prophesied a golden future, was no more. I no longer had the courage to ask for this one or that one whom I did not see, but took it for granted that he had fallen on the field of honor; it was too sad to always hear the same response: ‘He is dead!’ ‘he fell here!’ or ‘there!’ in such and such a way.”

General McCall reported the operations of his division in the battle of Gaines’ Mill as follows:

My division having been successfully withdrawn from its position near Mechanicsville, after the repulse of the enemy, on the morning of

the twenty-seventh of June, moved steadily and in order to the ground designated, in rear of Gaines' Mill, where it arrived at ten A. M.

Here I was notified by General Porter, that as my division had been engaged till late the previous night, and suffered from loss of sleep, and had been under fire for some hours in the morning, it would be held in reserve to-day.

As the different brigades of Porter's corps arrived on the ground, they were formed in line on the interior edge of the dense woods bounding the extensive plain of cleared farm lands, stretching some one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred yards back to the Chickahominy. These troops constituted the first line, and my division occupied the open ground some six hundred yards in the rear. The artillery occupied the space between the lines. The cavalry of my division, the Fourth regiment Pennsylvania, I placed under cover of the slope in rear.

At half-past three o'clock P. M. the enemy advanced and opened his fire. Very soon after the action commenced, you ordered me to move forward the Second and Third brigades of my division to support the first line. This was immediately done, and in a style that called forth an expression of admiration from the commanding general. These two brigades were soon under fire, in some instances the regiments going at once into line where intervals had been left, while in others they halted directly in rear of the line already formed. In a short time after this the First brigade of my division also was ordered forward, and soon became engaged. In the meantime the batteries of my division, Cooper's on the right, and De Hart's, Easton's, and Kern's in the centre and on the left, were also advanced, and shelled the enemy over the heads of the men in line.

The action had soon become general, and the fire in front of my division, which was near the centre of the line of battle, increased to a deafening roar of musketry, above which the artillery fire at times could scarcely be distinguished. The enemy was apparently drawn up in four or five lines, and one after another of them was thrust forward on my front as fast as the preceding one recoiled before the well-directed fire of the Reserves, or at such short intervals that the thoroughly heated muskets of my men had not time to cool. In this way, for upward of three hours, my brave fellows were under fire, the regiments either relieving each other or some regiment of another division whose men had become exhausted. About this time, seeing some commotion on the left of my division, I rode rapidly to the ground, and found that the Fourth regiment had been driven in, and was being rallied by General Meade.

The line, however, was soon re-formed. I rode in front, addressed the men briefly, and they soon resumed their place in line of battle.

Everything now on the left of my division was in successful and satisfactory operation; I therefore rode slowly along the line, halting for a

short time in the centre, and then proceeding to the right. Here I found General Reynolds coming from the woods with the First and Eighth regiments of his brigade, he having relieved them and brought them out of action, in consequence of their ammunition being exhausted. He reported to me that the Fifth regiment had likewise nearly expended all its ammunition and ought to be relieved. On hearing this, I at once directed my Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain H. J. Biddle, to ride down the line, and, if possible, to bring up a regiment (of Morrell's division, I think,) that I had seen in reserve as I rode along the line. I now discovered a battery in rear of my extreme right, which, I thought, might be advantageously brought into action. I rode back to the spot and recommended a position in front to the officer in command, Captain Weed, of the Fifth artillery. He cheerfully assented and at once moved off to occupy the position. He had not proceeded far before I discovered a large number of men on the extreme left retiring. It soon became apparent that we had met with a reverse there. I rode out in the direction of the men, and strove vigorously to rally them; and I placed a squadron of Indiana cavalry, I happened to find on the ground, in line, with orders to cut down any man who attempted to pass their line. My endeavor was partially successful. I also stopped two batteries that were in retreat, and brought them into battery against the enemy, who just then appeared on the opposite hill-side; I thus checked their advance on this point.

About this time, French's division, with Meagher's brigade, arrived on the ground where I was, and I stopped the fire of the two batteries just brought into action while they passed down the hill in front. At the foot of the hill, however, they were met by General Fitz John Porter, who halted the column of our friends, the sun being set and the enemy retired from view. My division retired in good order and destroyed the bridge opposite Trent's Hill (in compliance with General Porter's order) after they had crossed. On Trent's Hill the division lay upon their arms till morning.

The only occurrence of this day's battle that I have cause to regret (except the loss of many brave officers and men, whose fall I sincerely mourn,) is the capture by the enemy of a large portion of the Eleventh regiment of the Reserves, Colonel Gallagher commanding. This regiment of Meade's brigade had, in the course of the afternoon, relieved the Fourth New Jersey regiment, Colonel Simpson, (Major United States Topographical Engineers,) the latter promising to support the former in case of being hard pressed. In the heat of the action, the Eleventh regiment becoming enveloped in the smoke of battle, continued the fight after the rest of the line had retired, having been closely engaged with a rebel regiment in front; and before the Colonel was aware that he had been left alone on the field he found himself under fire of two regiments, one on either flank, besides the one in front. Notwithstanding the peril of his position, he gallantly kept up a galling

fire on the advancing foe, as he himself retired in good order on the Fourth New Jersey.

Here, to crown his ill-fortune, he found that he, as well as Colonel Simpson, was completely surrounded, a strong force having already taken position in his immediate rear. The situation of these two brave regiments, which had so nobly maintained their ground after all had retired, was now hopeless; their retreat was entirely cut off by the increasing force of the enemy, who were still advancing, and they were compelled to surrender. No censure can possibly attach to either Colonel Gallagher or Colonel Simpson, or the brave men of their respective regiments, on account of this ill-turn of fortune; but, on the contrary, they are entitled to the credit of having held their ground until it was tenable no longer.

I have only further to add, that throughout this day the Reserves supported the character they had gained at the battle of Mechanicsville, on the afternoon of the 26th and the morning of this day.

My thanks are due to Brigadier-Generals Meade and Seymour for the aid afforded me in this hard-fought field.

I regret to have to report the capture of Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds, commanding First brigade, and his assistant adjutant-general, Captain Charles Kingsberry, who were taken prisoners while returning to the division on the morning of the 28th.

To the officers of my personal staff, and particularly to Captain H. J. Biddle, assistant adjutant-general, and Major Alfred E. Lewis, volunteer aid-de-camp, my thanks are due for gallant and efficient services.

The loss of the division to-day was heavy; it is embraced in the total at the foot of this report.

General Fitz John Porter thus reports the battle to General McClellan:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that on Friday the 27th of June, after the successful withdrawal of the right wing of the army from Mechanicsville, and its encampment on Gaines' and Curtis' farms near New-bridge, it became necessary for the safety of the material to cover the bridges connecting with the main army across the Chickahominy. For this purpose the corps was disposed in a semicircle, having its extremities resting on the stream, while the intermediate portion occupied the ground designated by the major-general commanding, it being the best possible for defence under the circumstances.

Part of the front was covered by the ravine of Gaines' mill stream, covered with trees and underbrush, which partially masked our forces,

and screened the reserves from view. By this disposition the roads from Coal Harbor and Mechanicsville, which converge at that point, were duly covered and defended. On the front thus formed were posted the divisions of Morrell and Sykes; each brigade having in reserve two of its own regiments. Portions of the divisions of artillery of Morrell and Sykes were posted to sweep the avenues of approach. The rest were held in reserve. McCall's division formed a second line in rear of the woods skirting the ravine. Reynolds' brigade being posted on the extreme right to cover the approaches from Coal Harbor, and Despatch station to Sumner's bridge. General Cook with his cavalry was instructed to take a position under the hill in the valley of the Chickahominy, to watch our left flank, and should the opportunity occur to strike the enemy on the plain. He was told he would have nothing to do on the hill. The troops remained in position waiting the approach of the enemy's columns known to be advancing in very great force.

Believing my force too small to defend successfully this long line, I asked of General Barnard, who had selected and pointed out this position, to represent to the major-general commanding, the necessity of reinforcements, and he was to send me felling axes for defensive purposes. (See P. S.)

Deserters from their ranks, and loyal citizens of Virginia, represented that General Jackson with fifty thousand men had united his forces with those of Longstreet, A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill from Richmond, and that they were advancing with the determination to overwhelm and crush the army of the Potomac. The dust from the immense columns of the enemy could be seen for miles, and soon our scouts and pickets warned us that they were extending over our whole front. About two o'clock in the afternoon, they began with their skirmishers to feel for the weakest points of our position, and soon large bodies of infantry supported by a warm fire of artillery engaged our whole line. Repulsed in every direction, a few hours of ominous silence ensued indicating that their troops were being massed for an overwhelming attack. Our infantry and artillery were drawn in towards the centre, and posted to meet the avalanche. Reinforcements were again asked for, and all available troops were sent forward by the major-general commanding. About six o'clock the enemy renewed the attack, advancing immense bodies of infantry under cover of artillery along the road from Coal Harbor to Adam's house, immediately upon our right and centre, where Sykes' division and Griffin's brigade were placed. This furious attack was successfully resisted and repulsed, but immediately renewed by fresh troops; the reserves were pushed as rapidly as possible into the woods to the support of Griffin, whose regiments were relieved upon the expenditure of their ammunition. This and all our positions were held against the enormous odds, and the enemy were at times driven back by our battalions of fresh troops as they were successfully thrown into action. At each repulse by us, fresh troops

were thrown by the enemy upon our exhausted forces, and in such numbers and so rapidly that it appeared as if their reserves were inexhaustible; the action now extending throughout our entire line, the brigades of McCall were successfully thrown forward to give support to Morrell's hard pressed division. The promised reinforcements (Slocum's division,) arrived just as the last of McCall's troops had been sent in to the relief of those of Morrell's battalions, whose ammunition had been exhausted, or to take the place of those which had been nearly cut to pieces. Newton's brigade of Slocum's division being in the advance, was promptly led, regiment after regiment to the right of Griffin's brigade of Morrell's division, and the left of Sykes' division into the thickest of the fight by its gallant commander, and was soon followed in the same manner by Taylor's brigade, each regiment relieving the regiment in advance, as soon as the ammunition of the latter was exhausted.

In the meantime, Sykes, hard pressed on the right, maintaining his ground with all the obstinacy of the regulars, and the spirit of the volunteers, required support, and Bartlett's brigade of Slocum's division was sent to his relief. A portion however of Newton's brigade had already been in to the assistance of his left. Previous to the arrival of Slocum's brigade, Reynolds having repulsed the enemy in his front, and hearing the tremendous contest on his left, had, acting under a true maxim, and with the generous spirit of a soldier, moved to the sound of cannon, and led his men regiment after regiment where our hard pressed forces required most assistance. As each regiment entered the woods to the relief of their exhausted companions, the effect was immediately shown by the enemy being driven before them, as evidenced by the sound of musketry growing more and more distant. Some regiments which had been withdrawn, after having exhausted their ammunition, reformed, replenished their boxes, and returned, in one case even for the third time to this unequal contest. For each regiment thrown into action, there seemed to be two or three fresh regiments brought up by the enemy, but our men maintained their own, and successively repulsed them, until the last regiment had been advanced; as if for a final effort just as darkness was covering everything from view, the enemy massed his fresh regiments on the right and left, and threw them with overpowering force against our thinned and wearied battalions. In anticipation of this, our artillery which until now had been well engaged at favorable points of the field in dealing destruction upon the enemy, or held in reserve, was now thrown to the front, to cover the withdrawal of our retiring troops. The batteries already engaged, continued playing on the coming horde, while the others (in all about eighty guns) successively opened as our troops withdrew from in front of their fire, and checked in some places, in others drove back the advancing masses. All appeared to be doing well, our troops withdrawing in order to the cover of the guns, the enemy retiring, and victory so far as possession

of the field was concerned, had already settled upon our banners ; when to my great surprise the artillery on the left were thrown into confusion by a charge of cavalry coming from the front. With no infantry to support these, and other batteries limbered-up and moved to the rear, some with deliberation, and only after dealing destruction to the enemy, others in haste but without confusion, leaving the battle-field with no enemy upon it. The explanation of this is, that although the cavalry had been directed early in the day to keep below the hill, and under no circumstances to appear upon the crest, but to operate if a favorable opportunity offered against the flank of the enemy in the bottom land, Brigadier-General P. St. George Cooke, doubtless misinformed, ordered it, as I have since learned, to charge between our infantry and artillery upon the enemy on our left flank, who had not yet emerged from the woods. This charge executed in the face of withering fire of infantry, and in the midst of cannonading, resulted of course in their being thrown into confusion, and the bewildered horses regardless of the efforts of the riders, wheeled about and dashing through the batteries, convinced the gunners that they were charged by the enemy. To this alone is to be attributed our failure to hold the field and to bring off all our guns and wounded. At this juncture the cheering shouts of Brigadier-General French's and Brigadier-General Meagher's men were heard advancing to our support, although they came too late to give us the aid required to drive back the already retiring foe, they gave renewed courage and confidence to our men, whose regiments formed under their protection, and were all withdrawn that night with the material and supplies to the other side of the Chickahominy. This was accomplished with defeat and heavy loss to the enemy, the withdrawal of the right wing of the army, in execution of the orders of the major-general commanding. In these two severe contests of Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy, the country has to deplore the loss of many gallant and brave men. In so unequal a struggle (one to three) our losses may be considered small. It can only be attributed to the skill of the officers and the bravery and discipline of the men. For our success at the battle of Mechanicsville, I desire especially to commend the admirable dispositions made by Brigadier-General Reynolds and Seymour. Owing to which with the skillful management of their men, their losses were few, in this latter respect (the excellent posting of his men) I also commend Brigadier-General Griffin. I desire to express my thanks for the services rendered by those in charge of our siege guns referred to above, which had been previously moved across the Chickahominy to the command of Brigadier-General Smith in checking by their destructive fire the enemy from advancing upon our left at the battle of the Chickahominy. I desire especially to call the commanding general's attention to the conduct of Brigadier-General Sykes and of his brigade commanders, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan and Major Lovell, who for hours, by the admirable disposition of their men, drove back the enemy

and maintained their ground against fearful odds ; to Brigadier-General Morrell and his brigade commanders Martindale, Butterfield and Griffin, who yielded their positions in the front, only after their ammunition was expended and their regiments much cut up ; to General McCall and his brigade commanders Reynolds, Meade and Seymour, who successfully led their regiments into the thickest of the fight to support and relieve their exhausted commands ; to Brigadier-Generals Newton and Taylor who also conducted their regiments to the support of Morrell and McCall ; to Colonel Bartlett commanding Brigadier-General Slocum's division, who gallantly assisted General Sykes, and repulsed charges of the enemy ; to Captain Locke, Assistant-Adjutant General, Captain Kirkland and Mason, Lieutenants Montieth and McQuaid, and Lieutenant Weld members of my staff, the gallantry of all of whom was conspicuous, and whose service in carrying orders conducting reinforcements, directing batteries and rallying troops, were no less valuable than those of the commanders themselves ; and to Dr. Lyman, medical director, for his prompt care and attention to the wounded. I beg leave also to express my thanks for the service rendered during part of the engagement, by the aids of the major-general commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Radoivitz, Major Hammerstein, and Captain Louis Philippe and Robert E. Orleans, whose courage and energy was conspicuous among many brave men on that day's field. I also in this communication express my admiration of the conduct of Captain Hoyt, aid to General Butterfield, who like all the above aids (mine excluded) inspired our men with confidence when rallying them in their retreat and under the fire of the enemy.

I cannot further mention individual acts, I give merely those in elevated positions, whose conduct came under my own observation, and as an acknowledgment of the services of each command, many other cases of merit will be left for a more detailed report.

In the operations above detailed, it is to be regretted that our losses were necessarily severe, but our object was gained in the unmolested concentration of our army with all its siege guns and material. Among the officers lost to us, I regret being obliged to number Brigadier-General Reynolds, Major Clitz, Captain Whiting, and Lieutenant S. M. Weld, my aid, and Captain Chambliss, who were taken prisoners near the close of the contest. The country will mourn the loss of Gove, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts ; McLean of the Eighty-third, and Black of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, killed in action, genial men and gallant officers who had distinguished themselves on previous occasions ; Major N. B. Rossell, Third Infantry, and some others who have not yet been officially reported to me.

Detailed reports of commanders will be forwarded as they are received.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that the call for troops and axes, entrusted to General Barnard early in the day, was not delivered to the commanding-general; axes were again called for but delivered at too late an hour to be used. Two hundred men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, delayed to helve, were all of that regiment saved from capture or destruction. The barricades prepared by borrowing the axes of the artillery, caused desperate and prolonged resistance, and had the call for axes first asked for, and the troops been delivered and filled, the fate of the day, and other results of the campaign upon the prolonged contest between the two sections of our country, may have been most materially changed.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

General McClellan reports the battle of Gaines' Mill as a reverse to General Porter's corps, and says:

"During the night our thin and exhausted regiments were all withdrawn in safety, and by the following morning all had reached the other side of the stream. The regular infantry formed the rear guard, and about six o'clock on the morning of the 28th, crossed the river, destroying the bridge behind them.

"Our loss in this battle in killed, wounded, and missing, was very heavy, especially in officers, many of whom were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners while gallantly leading on their men or rallying them to renewed exertions.

"It is impossible to arrive at the exact numbers lost in this desperate engagement, owing to the series of battles which followed each other in quick succession, and in which the whole army was engaged. No general returns were made until after we had arrived at Harrison's landing, when the losses during the whole seven days were estimated together.

"Although we were finally forced from our first line after the enemy had been repeatedly driven back, yet the objects sought for had been obtained. The enemy was held at bay. Our siege guns and material were saved, and the right wing had now joined the main body of the army.

"The number of guns captured by the enemy at this

battle was twenty-two, three of which were lost by being run off the bridge during the final withdrawal."

While the battle was in progress, the enemy kept up a vigorous demonstration along the front of the centre and left wing of McClellan's army, in order to prevent the withdrawal of troops from the south bank of the Chickahominy to reinforce Porter's corps. The ruse was successful. Fearing an attack from the direction of Richmond, General McClellan withheld the reinforcements asked for, and necessary to ensure victory at Gaines' Mill. A small body of fresh troops were sent over in the evening to save the corps from overwhelming defeat.

The Pennsylvania Reserves lost in killed, wounded, and missing, including the losses in the morning at Beaver Dam Creek, one thousand four hundred men.

Including the reinforcements sent from the south side of the Chickahominy, the National forces in the battle of Gaines' Mill numbered about thirty-five thousand troops; the rebels had not less than sixty thousand men in the engagement. By the most desperate fighting and heroic sacrifice, the patriot troops held in check the army of confederates. More could not have been expected. The commanding-general said he intended only this, and that he was thereby enabled to accomplish his purpose, and to secure the change of his base of operations from the Pamunkey to the James river.

CHAPTER VII.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—NEW MARKET CROSS ROADS.

Designs of the enemy—Trent's farm—Movement to Savage station—Army trains—The reserve artillery ; its value to the army ; entrusted to McCall's division—Arrival of McCall at Savage station—Interview with McClellan—Proposition to destroy the trains—The Hero of Mechanicsville prefers to fight—Spirit of the troops—Scenes at Savage station—Sorrowful partings—Rev. Junius Marks—Distress of the wounded—Battle of Allen's farm—Gallantry of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania regiment—Battle of Savage station—March to New Market road—A restless night—Battle of New Market cross roads*—Treachery of a negro guide—The brunt of the attack sustained by the Reserves—The Third regiment begins the battle—Charge of the Seventh—Confusion on the left—Charge of the First brigade—Death of Colonel Simmons—Cooper's and Kern's batteries—Capture and re-capture of Cooper's battery—Charge of the Irish Brigade—Terrible struggle for Randall's battery—General Meade wounded—General McCall captured—Colonel Roberts in command—Return of General Seymour—Artillery abandoned by the army—Colonel Simmons—Captain Biddle—False reports—Honor of the Reserves vindicated.

Two sanguinary battles had been fought, in which the Confederate general had thrown his whole force against the right wing of McClellan's army, in desperate efforts to crush it. After two days of battle, the Army of the Potomac was concentrated on the south bank of the Chickahominy, and the enemy had gained no decided advantage. General Lee believed that the army was fleeing in frantic disorder to its base of supplies at White

* This battle has been variously designated as the battle of "Charles City cross roads," "Glendale" and "Nelson's farm." General McCall, whose division fought the battle, is, by military usage, the proper officer to name the battle. He names it, in his report, the "Battle of New Market cross roads." This designation has therefore been adopted by the author.

House, or down the Peninsula towards Yorktown. Having failed to overwhelm and capture the troops on the north bank of the river, he pushed his army down the roads between the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy, expecting thus to intercept McClellan's retreat. The shattered divisions of the right wing of the National army withdrew from the terrible field at Gaines' mill, during the night of the 27th of June, and on Saturday morning, the 28th, reformed their broken ranks on Trent's farm, on the bank of the river opposite the battle-field. General McClellan had removed his headquarters from Dr. Trent's house to Savage station. The immense trains, numbering over five thousand wagons, the seige train, a herd of twenty-five hundred cattle, and all the *materiel* of the army were put in motion towards Savage station. The powerful corps of reserve artillery, comprising eighteen splendid batteries of one hundred guns of the most approved pattern, the choice in finish and equipment in the United States army, was still at Trent's farm. This park of artillery, commanded by General Hunt, was the most valuable property on the Peninsula; without it the army of the Potomac would be helpless; with it, posted in position like that at Malvern Hill, the retreating army could bid defiance to the whole armed force of the Confederacy. General McClellan did not undervalue this arm of his command; he knew that upon its safe transfer to the James river, depended the safety of his army. There was but one narrow road, leading through a deep swamp, available for the passage of trains and troops from Savage station to Malvern Hill. Through this swamp, over a single road, the army was pouring day and night. Baggage trains, supply trains, even siege trains might be destroyed in an emergency, to keep them from the hands of the enemy, but the reserve artillery must be guarded beyond peradventure, and placed in position south of White Oak swamp. General McClellan nervously, and in deep anxiety, called to mind his ablest generals and his trustiest troops. General McCall and his division of Pennsylvania

Reserves had been intrusted with the defence of the right wing at Mechanicsville; they had fully justified the confidence reposed in them by the commanding general. At Gaines' Mill, too, they had put to shame the regulars, and paid a terrible price in blood for their valor. There were other divisions which had rested while the Reserves had been fighting and marching, without sleep and without rations. But McClellan would take no risks in a labor so momentous. General McCall was therefore ordered to guard Hunt's artillery and conduct it in safety from Trent's farm to the Quaker road south of White Oak swamp.

The guns, caissons, forges, battery wagons and ammunition trains, numbered about three hundred vehicles, and when added to McCall's artillery and transportation, made a train seven miles in length. General McCall accepted the post of honor and of responsibility, with a full comprehension of the arduous duties it imposed on his men. The brigade commanders were ordered to distribute the regiments throughout the train at proportionate intervals, and to keep flanking parties out to the right and left. The night of the 28th was dark and rainy. At nine o'clock McCall's division, having in charge the artillery, stretched out in the road from Trent's farm towards Savage station; the road was narrow; other divisions and trains were moving over other roads, and some were following McCall's train. Near the middle of the night, an officer rode up to General McCall in the thick darkness, and informed him that he was on the wrong road, and that his train must be turned back. The general replied, he was on the right road, and would continue forward. An hour later the officer again appeared on the road, and informed General McCall that it was the order of General McClellan that he should counter-march his division to another road and allow another command to pass over the road he was then on. General McCall replied to the officer: "Give General McClellan my compliments, and say to him, that General McCall says, the road he is on is narrow, the night is very dark, his

train is long and heavy, and that it is impracticable to reverse his march; moreover, the men are much fatigued from excessive duties, and must not be subjected to unnecessary hardships. He must, therefore, be permitted to move forward on this road." No further orders were received by General McCall, and the division spared the confusion and toil of a countermarch of six miles in mud and darkness, advanced on the direct road to Savage station. At one o'clock on Sunday morning, General McCall arrived at McClellan's headquarters at Savage station. He found the commanding general surrounded by his corps and some of his division commanders, standing around a fire, discussing the situation of the army. When General McCall arrived, General McClellan stepped forward and said: "Here is General McCall, the hero of Mechanicsville." General McCall bowed, and, without further ceremony, informed McClellan of the order received to move on another road, and repeated his reasons for continuing his march. General McClellan approved his course, and leading him aside, said in a low tone of voice: "General McCall, it is my desire to reach the James river before I am attacked by the enemy; if I destroy all the trains including the private baggage, we can reach James river in twenty-four hours; but if I attempt to take the trains with me, it will take us forty-eight hours to gain the river. What do you advise me to do?" Now, it must be remembered, that McCall's division had done more fighting, and had been subjected to greater hardships during the three days that had just passed, than any other troops in the army; also, that at that very hour of rain and darkness, his gallant Reserves were toiling through the mud guarding a numerous train of artillery; that General McCall, like his troops, had been three days and three nights without rest or sleep, and almost without food. All this the major-general commanding well knew, and knowing, perhaps, expected General McCall would gladly clear the road for his artillery by destroying the trains in his front. But never was man more mistaken.

Shaking the rain from his water-proof coat, and removing his cap from his head, General McCall stood erect, and looking down on McClellan's half upturned face, said: "General McClellan, I don't know that I sufficiently understand the situation of the army to advise you; but from what I do know, I would fight over every inch of the ground from here to the James, before I would destroy a wagon. The moment you destroy your trains, you demoralize the army." To these heroic words McClellan made no reply, but the two generals in silence returned to the company around the fire. Greater compliments could not have been paid to men in arms than were that night awarded to the Pennsylvania Reserves. The major-general commanding had entrusted to them the casket of his army, indeed, of the nation; the general commanding the division reposed such high confidence in his troops, that he was bold, without hesitation, to deliver a reply to General McClellan, regarding the destruction of the trains, that in itself did much towards saving the Army of the Potomac. He believed his men were able to march to the James with their baggage, and if necessary, fight the enemy at every step. Meanwhile the troops toiled through the deep forests, in darkness and rain, marching by the side of the artillery, resolved to defend it against the enemy, or to die in the road. On Sunday morning, wet and covered with mud, hungry, and exhausted by the terrible night march, the men reached Savage station.

Here everything was in disorder; the fields were crowded with trains, the woods filled with wounded men. Since Friday evening, all had been hurry and confusion. The hurrying to and fro of officers in hot haste, carrying, and coming for orders to and from every part of the army; the arrival of the long trains of ambulances filled with wounded soldiers, and the almost endless line of stretcher-bearers with their wounded companions on their shoulders, poured in continuous streams into the open space about the station. The grounds around the houses, the floors of the barns,

stables, and out-houses were covered with vast multitudes of bleeding, groaning, and dying men. The uncertainty with regard to future movements, the hurling together of the immense trains of the army of the Potomac, and the rumor that Jackson was marching against the communications of the army with the White House, added to the confusion and consternation that already palsied the stoutest heart. The railroad trains had been employed to the last moment to carry the wounded to White House. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 28th of June, the telegraph wires connecting Savage station with White House, suddenly ceased working, and it was evident the enemy had possession of the railroad. A train of cars filled with five hundred wounded men was at the station ready to move, when the telegraph operator announced that his communication was cut. The train moved cautiously down the road three or four miles, to learn if possible the condition of things towards White House; it soon returned to the station, and all were satisfied that the forces of the enemy had reached the railroad. The poor broken and wounded men, whose brave hearts had borne them up to endure all hardships, still waited on the cars, hoping against hope, and rejected the offers of their friends to remove them to beds on the ground. Between two and three thousand sick and wounded were in the houses and tents, and under the trees at Savage station. Deep gloom and sore distress fell upon all; there were a thousand rumors of things most improbable, but the despondency of the men prepared them to believe the most extravagant stories, and the confusion that surrounded them increased their consternation.

When, therefore, on Sunday morning, the Reserves halted at the station, the men left the ranks, and amid the army of wounded, sought out their companions, and administered for their wants; for such as could walk they made canes and crutches; they bound up the wounds of some, and aided many to follow their regiments in the retreat across the swamp; to others who could not follow them, they gave

water, and rations of bread, meat, sugar and coffee, and each noble patriot, placed in the pocket of his wounded companion all the money he had in his possession. The parting of brave men, companions in arms, is rarely witnessed under more distressing circumstances. The strongest heart was melted in sorrow; many a manly cheek was wet with tears as the soldiers bade farewell to each other, expecting never to meet again. Fathers dragged themselves away from the couches of their sons, son forsook father, and brother parted from brother. Both were patriotic and brave; one, well, robust and strong; the other, all bleeding, maimed and dying. They parted like brave men. Those who went, to die gloriously in battle, or, to survive with the vindicated honor of their country; those who remained, doomed to the most terrible hardships that befall men, who in war become the prisoners of a vengeful foe. Without physician, nurse or attendant, many died beneath the trees where their companions had left them; others, carried towards Richmond, either died on the way and were buried in the swamps, or taken to the Confederate prisons, died of neglect, filth, and abuse.

Reverend Junius J. Marks, D. D., chaplain of the Sixty-third regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, one of the most faithful christian ministers in this country, remained at Savage station to take charge of the wounded. This noble follower of his Divine Teacher, had for many days and nights of watchfulness and toil, labored for the alleviation of the pains and hardships of the disabled patriots on the Peninsula, and now, in the hour of severest trial and greatest need, he would not forsake them. When it was apparent that the wounded would be left behind, Doctor Marks, feeling that he was subject to the orders of Colonel Hays, commanding the Sixty-third regiment, or of General Kearney in whose command the regiment was brigaded, and knowing that these officers had already marched away towards James river, called on General Heintzelman and stated to him the situation of the wounded at the station, and asked

the general, what, under the circumstances, he would advise him to do. General Heintzelman replied: "I cannot advise you. If you remain, you will become a prisoner, no man can tell you what you may have to endure; you will lose all. You have no commands holding you here, and if you please to go with the army, no one ought to blame you."

Doctor Marks had hoped that General Heintzelman would order him to remain, for, feeling that to leave the men who were then under his charge, would be both dishonorable and cruel, he had determined to stay with them, live or die; he wished however to be defended in his conduct by the order or advice of a general officer. He nevertheless remained with his sick and wounded countrymen, and on the 30th of June, became a prisoner of war.

At three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, General Heintzelman and staff mounted their horses and galloped away from the station. Up to that time the disabled soldiers had not known that they were to be left behind to fall into the hands of the enemy. Doctor Marks says: "When it became manifest that such was to be their fate, the scenes of distress could not be pictured by human language. Some of the wounded men, who were left in their tents, struggled forth through the grounds, exclaiming, they 'would rather die than fall into the hands of the rebels;' I heard one man cry out 'O my God! is this the reward I deserve for all the sacrifices I have made, the battles I have fought, and the agony I have endured from my wounds.' Some of the younger soldiers wept like children; others turned pale, and some fainted. Poor fellows! they thought this was the last drop in the cup of bitterness, but there were yet many to be added."

After having made a short halt, the Reserves moved on from Savage station, and early in the afternoon crossed White Oak swamp creek. General McCall had received orders to park the artillery train on the first firm ground south of the swamp, and to place his troops in a position to repel an attack from the direction of Richmond. The division remained in line of battle on the border of the

swamp until five o'clock in the afternoon. It was then relieved of the charge of the artillery, which was out of danger, and was ordered to move forward on the road leading to Turkey Island bend on the James river.

General Porter, to whose corps the Reserves were attached, had orders to move forward with his command on the Quaker road to the James. When the head of the column reached the New Market road, it turned to the right, and marched westward towards Richmond. The guide, having inquired of the inhabitants for the Quaker road, was informed that it entered the New Market road about five miles westward from the intersection of the White Oak swamp road. At the point indicated by the citizens, there is an old abandoned road leading through the woods to the river, which the inhabitants called the Quaker road, but on the military maps used by General McClellan, this road was not laid down, but a road three miles further east was designated as the Quaker road. When the command had followed for some distance, the lead of the guide, accompanied by an officer on General Porter's staff, General Meade, who was in the advance, insisted that they were on the wrong road, and that the Quaker road had already been passed. He halted his brigade, and riding forward with the guide, turned into the Old Quaker road, and discovered that it was overgrown, crossed by ditches and fences, and was therefore impassable. It was now about midnight, and so dark that it was impossible to make an examination of the country, General Meade reported the situation to General McCall, who despatched a messenger to General Porter. General Porter rode forward, and insisted that they were on the right road, but directed General McCall to encamp his division by the side of the road until morning. The other divisions of Porter's Corps, Sykes' and Morrell's, continued forward on the road, and after a fruitless attempt to enter the Old Quaker road, countermarched, and moving back marched by McCall's camp, reached the Quaker road of the military maps, by a private road through the woods, and

continued his march to the river; he, however, neglected to withdraw the Reserves, or to send General McCall any orders as to the disposition of his division. General Porter has since explained his conduct by saying that, "he no longer considered McCall's troops as attached to his command." Yet no order had been issued detaching them from the Fifth Corps. McCall and his gallant men, who had done more severe fighting, tedious marching and hard labor, since the morning of the 26th of June, than any other troops in the Army of the Potomac, were again, by the blunder of the commander of the Fifth Corps, placed in the front, and indeed almost within the camps of the enemy.

While the advance guard was pushing forward towards the James, the rear guard was holding the pursuing enemy at bay. During the night of the 28th, Generals Sumner's and Heintzelman's corps, and Smith's division were ordered to an interior line, the left resting on Keyes's old intrenchments, and curving to the right, so as to cover Savage station. These troops were ordered to hold this position until dark of the 29th, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains, and then to fall back across the swamp and unite with the remainder of the army.

General Sumner vacated his works at Fair Oaks on the 29th of June, at daylight, and marched his command to Orchard station, halting at Allen's farm, between Orchard and Savage station. The enemy who had been greatly perplexed by the movement of the Army of the Potomac on Saturday, now discovered that General McClellan had abandoned his base at the White House, and was moving towards the James river. The rebel forces were immediately sent in pursuit of the retreating army. When General Sumner and General Heintzelman discovered that the enemy was hanging on their rear, they formed their corps in line of battle on Allen's farm, determined to punish their pursuers, and at the same time ensure the safe withdrawal of the trains from Savage station. General Heintzelman

formed his corps south of the railroad, facing towards Richmond; Richardson's and Sedgwick's divisions were formed on the right of the railroad, and General Slocum's division was sent forward to Savage station.

At nine o'clock in the forenoon, the rebels approached this line of battle, and immediately commenced a furious attack on the right of Sedgwick's division, but were quickly repulsed. The enemy next attacked the left of Richardson's division, making desperate efforts to carry a position held by Captain Hazzard's battery and the Fifty-third Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Brooks. The valiant Pennsylvanians, however, had taken shelter behind a log house, and kept up a steady fire on the advancing enemy, who three times charged the position, but were as often repulsed, and finally compelled to retire in disorder. At the close of this spirited engagement, called the battle of Allen's farm, General Heintzelman withdrew his corps from the defensive works on the Williamsburg road, and crossed White Oak swamp at Brackett's ford; General Sumner retired to Savage station. Opposite the station, between the railroad and the Williamsburg road, is a large plain, comprising an area of several hundred acres. The ground gradually ascends from the station towards the road. On this plain General Sumner, who commanded the rear guard of the grand army, drew up his troops in line of battle. Sumner had his own corps, Franklin's and part of Heintzelman's. Like a great wall thrown across the path of a powerful army, these lines of armed men stood for hours in the open field, many of them motionless as statues, waiting the approach of the enemy. Long and numerous trains of artillery, wagons and funeral ambulances, on various avenues, approached, and passing behind this living wall, poured in a continuous stream through the narrow pass of White Oak swamp. The van guard had passed the swamp and risen to a position on firm ground, flanked by the impassable morass, where part of the trains could rest. General Keyes had already established commu-

nication with the gunboats in the James, and General Porter's corps stretched from the swamp to the right wing of Keyes' command. But the fate of the army was still in the hands of the rear guard standing in battle array on the plain at Savage station. Never were soldiers called to the discharge of more important duties! Never were troops more prepared for the sacrifice!

At five o'clock a great cloud of dust was seen rising from the fields towards the Chickahominy. The enemy had rapidly concentrated his forces on the south bank of the river, and was now marching to battle, confident of victory and spoils. The veteran hero, commanding the rear guard of the national army, sat calmly on his horse, and from the rising clouds of dust, ever varying, ever increasing, keenly conjectured the numbers and the designs of the enemy. The artillery was trained on the approaches through which the enemy would come. Orderlies, aids de camp, and commanding officers were hurrying along the line from centre to right and left; the men were in position, each with heroic resolution determined to resist the enemy till victory or death closed the contest.

The rebels approached through a dense woods which concealed their movements until they were within a short distance of the National lines. They then emerged from their concealment, pushed forward their artillery to commanding positions, and opened a furious fire of shot and shell. Sumner's batteries replied vigorously, and the guns on both sides were handled with great skill. For an hour, not a musket was fired. The lines of the army remained motionless, while the roar and crash of artillery filled the air with hideous sounds, and shook the earth with its fearful concussion. Suddenly a wild yell pierced the air; the whole mass of the enemy's troops sprung forward from the forest, and rushed into the open field in front of the National forces. Sheets of flame burst simultaneously from both lines, and the roar of musketry vied with the thunder of artillery. The enemy was hurled back to the railroad, but advanced again and

again to the close contest, each time replacing with fresh troops their broken ranks. Sumner and his troops well knew their situation. To retire was death; to stand firm could be no more. The mortal combat raged with fearful carnage till dark. At one time the enemy had almost succeeded in outflanking Sumner's position; a hostile brigade emerged from the woods and rushed towards the rear of the left flank, but suddenly a battery opened on it with grape and canister, tearing through its columns with such accurate range, that the enemy fled in disorder, and relinquished his purpose. The pall of battle and the shades of night brought no relief. The roar of cannon and the shriller sound of musketry were incessant. The contending regiments, at times, stood face to face, and at the distance of only a few yards delivered volley after volley into each other's ranks. The enemy in his most furious efforts failed to overwhelm the rear guard, and drive its broken regiments into the swamp. Sumner not only successfully resisted the attack, but had sent death in such terrible measures through the enemy's masses, that, becoming confused, the rebel regiments commenced firing on each other and were easily forced from the field.

• When General McClellan, beyond the White Oak swamp heard that Sumner had repulsed the enemy, he ordered him to retire across the swamp. But the Old Hero had his blood up, and asked for reinforcements that he might renew the battle in the morning. That, however, was contrary to the plans of the commanding general, and "Bull Sumner was choked off." He therefore retired during the night, and on Monday morning joined the right wing of the army south of the swamp.

The killed and wounded in the battle of Savage station, like those in the battles at Gaines' mill, and Allen's farm, were left on the field, to receive the harshest treatment a bitter foe could inflict. Many of these noble defenders of the Union died from neglect, others from abuse, and some, distressed and broken in spirit, found a happy relief in death.

The lines of troops, and the immense trains marched in a continuous column through the swamp, and over White Oak creek. The roar of battle in the rear urged them to a quicker pace; all day and all night long the living stream rolled onward. By midnight all the troops were on the road, and at five o'clock on Monday morning General French's brigade, which formed the rear guard to Sumner's corps, crossed White Oak creek, and destroyed the bridge.

The labor of Monday, June 30, was the safe transfer of the trains to the bank of the James, under the protection of the gunboats. For this purpose the troops were placed in lines of battle on the roads leading from Richmond down the Peninsula. Generals Keyes and Porter were in position at Turkey bend on James river. General Franklin guarded the passes of White Oak swamp. Early in the morning General Heintzelman destroyed the bridge at Brackett's ford, and felled trees across the Charles City road. He then withdrew his corps to the point where the New Market road crosses the Charles City road. Kearny's division was formed in front of the Charles City road with its left joining the right of McCall's division, which was formed across the New Market road, facing towards Richmond; Hooker's division was formed to the left and rear of McCall's position. Part of Sumner's corps was with General Franklin at White Oak swamp, and the remainder formed in the rear of Heintzelman's left.

The enemy had been so severely punished by General Sumner at Savage station, that he was slow to pursue the retreating rear guard. It was not until after twelve o'clock on the 30th of June, that he appeared opposite Franklin's position on White Oak creek. The enemy pushed forward several pieces of artillery, and opened a vigorous fire on the divisions of Smith and Richardson, and Naglee's brigade, at White Oak swamp bridge. This artillery fire was continued throughout the day. Richardson's division suffered severely; Captain Hazzard's battery, after losing many cannoniers, and Captain Hazzard being mortally

wounded, was compelled to retire. It was replaced by Pettit's battery, which partially silenced the enemy's guns.

General Franklin held his position until after dark, repeatedly driving back the enemy in their attempts to cross the creek.

Finding it impossible to force the passage of White Oak creek in the face of the rear-guard, General Lee detached a powerful force to cross further up the swamp, and ordered the general in command to seize the intersection of the Charles City and New Market roads, and thus cut the line of retreat of the army of the Potomac. The enemy had already occupied the New Market road, in front of McCall's division, and waited for reinforcements before beginning an attack.

On the night of the 29th, General McCall had thrown forward the First brigade, commanded by Colonel Simmons, as an out-post to watch the movements of the enemy. The night was intensely dark, so that the men were unable to distinguish objects a few feet from them. Advancing about a mile from camp, Colonel Simmons formed his troops on a private road at right angles with the New Market road; he directed his men to lie down in order, by the roadside, ready to spring into line at a moment's notice. A line of pickets was formed fifty paces in front of the brigade, and special countersigns were devised by which the pickets and the men from the different regiments could recognize each other. During the night several alarms occurred. At one time a number of battery horses broke loose, and rushed down the road with the fierceness of a cavalry charge; after midnight brisk firing was heard in the rear, caused, (as was afterwards learned) by a false alarm; again, a soldier sleeping a nervous, restless sleep, holding his gun in his hands ready to meet the foe, dreamed that the enemy was charging upon the brigade, and in a deep sepulchral voice, called out to his comrades, "fall in! fall in!" Numerous dogs at the farm houses in the vicinity kept up a continual barking, and thus not only aided to drive away sleep by their noise,

but also apprised the officers and men of the approach of the enemy. The frequent alarms made sleep impossible, and the command passed one of those nights of silent excitement, that preys so terribly on the energies of the soldier, and more unnerves the body than the severest shock of battle.

On Monday morning the brigade was withdrawn, and the division camped in an open field, where the men prepared breakfast from the scanty remnants in their haversacks. Surrounding the field occupied by the Reserves, was a plain densely covered with a forest of sedge pines; General McCall taking advantage of the grounds skillfully posted his troops on both sides of the New Market road. He knew full well, that by the neglect of his superior officers, his division had again been placed at the point of greatest danger. He therefore formed his brigades in line of battle, feeling that the fate of the army once more rested on the arms of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Days of fierce battle, and nights of toilsome marches, had sadly worn upon the strength of the regiments. Most of the men were fitter subjects for the hospital than for the battle-field. Officers and men, however, felt that once more, tremendous efforts and terrible sacrifices must be made, to save the army of the Potomac from destruction, and the National arms from disgrace. Worn and weary, but with undaunted spirit the battle-scarred soldiers again stood in serried ranks; their faces straight to the foe; the artillery with their pieces well to the front, and the infantry grasping tightly their arms, each man resolved to resist till death, the rebel hordes that were swarming in the forests before them.

General McCall had formed his line of battle across the open plain; the Second brigade, commanded by General Meade, forming the right wing, crossed the New Market road; the Third brigade, commanded by General Seymour, was on the left, and extended to a marshy woods south of the field; the First brigade, commanded by Colonel Simmons, was held in reserve, and was protected by a wooded hill in the rear of the centre of the line. The grounds were

well chosen, and made an advantageous battle-field, but the Reserve corps was too small to fully occupy it. Its thinned ranks, and contracted lines no longer stretched in massive columns across extensive fields, with unbroken front to the foe. Still, what was left of the noble corps, a heroic band, formed in line, and occupied the ground. Randall's regular battery that supplied the place of De Hart's, which had been demolished at Gaines' mill, was posted on the right; Cooper's and Kern's took positions in the centre; two New York German batteries from Porter's corps, which had become detached from their division, were placed in position on the left. Colonel Roberts with the First regiment, and Colonel Jackson with the Ninth, were ordered to support the batteries in the centre. The Fourth regiment Colonel Magilton, and the Seventh commanded by Colonel Harvey, were on the extreme right with Randall's battery. The two remaining companies of the Eleventh regiment, commanded by Captain Porter, were temporarily attached to the Seventh. The Tenth regiment commanded by Colonel Kirk, and the Twelfth, Colonel Taggart, supported the German batteries on the left.

When, on the morning of the 30th of June, General McCall received the order from General McClellan to form his division on the New Market road, and to hold the enemy in check until the trains had passed the cross roads in his rear, he supposed other divisions of the army would be formed on the right and left of his position to protect his flanks. The general-in-chief, however, was not present on the field, either to form the line or to superintend the battle, and the corps, and divisions, being without a common leader, took positions, and fought independently. The only instructions given from headquarters were, that the several commands should resist the enemy, until the immense army trains, moving towards the James had passed all the cross roads, and arrived in camps on the bank of the river. Of these disjointed and independent divisions, McCall held the centre, resting on the principal

road from Richmond. The main body of the Confederate force advanced on this road, it being Lee's object to break through the lines of the National army at New Market and Charles City cross roads. Had he succeeded in this movement, he would have seized the only approaches to the James river, would have divided McClellan's army, and utterly destroyed the two fragments in detail. From the disposition of General Lee's forces, it necessarily followed, that the brunt of the attack would fall on McCall's position. General Lee had sent forward his most powerful divisions with orders to seize the Quaker road. One of these, commanded by General A. P. Hill, had assailed McCall's troops at Mechanicsville in a battle, in which the Confederate generals acknowledged that "they were repulsed at every point with unparalleled loss." Now, again, these same troops, reinforced by Longstreet's division, making a force of nearly twenty thousand men, were to be hurled against the remnant of the Reserves, numbering less than seven thousand effective soldiers.

The sound of artillery had been heard from nine o'clock in the morning, pounding incessantly, far away towards White Oak swamp; gradually it drew nearer convincing the soldiers, that the tide of battle was rolling towards the centre. General McCall, believing that the enemy would approach his position by moving down the New Market road, had thrown forward a squadron of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry to serve as pickets and videttes; and when the enemy drew nearer, he sent forward the First regiment commanded by Colonel Roberts, and the Third commanded by Colonel Sickel to support the cavalry. As Colonel Roberts was about moving out with his regiment, a negro guide was sent to him who professed to be familiar with the country. After following the colored man for some distance, Colonel Roberts ordered Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire to station the companies, and form the line of pickets. The regiment marched on over a by-road through the thickets, and the companies, one after the other, were dropped from

the column and expanded into picket lines; just as the last company had reached its destination, Colonel Roberts discovered that the guide had acted falsely, and had led the regiment into the lines of the enemy. The company immediately countermarched at double-quick along the line, and gathering up the several companies, the regiment reformed and withdrew to the New Market road just in time to escape capture.

Before three o'clock on Monday afternoon, the enemy appeared in force in front of the deployed lines of the First and Third regiments. Colonel Roberts made several efforts to draw the enemy from the woods, and to open the engagement, the rebels, however, obstinately refused to advance, but kept up an irregular fire from their concealed position. General Meade, hearing the firing in his front, rode forward to ascertain its nature and cause. Having reached the position occupied by the First regiment, he inquired of Colonel Roberts, why he did not engage the enemy, and ascertain his strength. Colonel Roberts replied he had sent out his skirmishers to draw the rebels from the woods, but they refused to accept battle; that he had himself, with a squad of cavalry, galloped along the front beyond his skirmish line, and had drawn a brisk fire from the enemy in the wood, and had also seen that the woods were occupied by a heavy force. About the same time sharp firing was heard on the left, and it was evident that Colonel Sickel had encountered the enemy in force. Colonel Roberts was then ordered to retire to the line of battle and resume his position in support of Cooper's battery.

As soon as the rebel troops arrived in front of Colonel Sickel, who was in the wood south of the New Market road, a skirmish immediately commenced; the enemy at first made only a weak demonstration in front, to attract the attention of the regiment, and at the same time pushed forward flanking columns for the purpose of cutting off and capturing it. Colonel Sickel discovered the manœuvres of the enemy, and at once engaged his advancing columns.

A terrific encounter ensued, during which the Third regiment repulsed the enemy, and then retired in order on the line of battle in the field. The enemy now opened an artillery fire along the entire front of McCall's line, and under cover of a shower of shot and shell, sent forward a regiment against the right centre. The rebels came from the woods and advanced boldly into the field, delivering their fire as they came; Colonel Harvey, commanding the Seventh regiment, and two companies of the Eleventh, was ordered to meet the hostile regiment with the bayonet. The men sprung from behind the battery, and darting forward with the most reckless daring, drove the enemy from the field; to cover the return of the regiment, Randall's battery opened with grape and canister, which unfortunately, to a small extent, struck the men of the Seventh, and created temporary confusion, but the men were too well drilled in battle to be thrown into disorder, and hence immediately reformed in their original position behind the battery.

General McCall now discovered that the enemy was about to make an effort to carry away his left wing; the general rode forward with the Bucktails, and directed Major Stone to form his battalion in a narrow slip of woods on the left, in front of the line. Almost immediately a heavy column of rebel troops were discovered moving through the woods threatening the left flank. The New York battery men, without attempting to train their guns on the advancing rebels fired a few rounds high over their heads, and then cutting their harness, rushed to the rear with the horses, breaking through and deranging the lines of infantry. The enemy taking advantage of the temporary confusion, charged with hideous yells in overwhelming force upon the broken lines. The Twelfth regiment, which had been divided by order of General Seymour, and posted on the extreme left was crushed by the power of the enemy, and six companies were cut off from the division and driven back towards the left and rear on General Hooker's division. General McCall, with the true genius of a soldier, had discovered the move-

ments, and quickly understood the designs of the enemy. He ordered the remaining regiments of the left wing to change front, and sent forward the gallant Simmons with the Fifth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Fisher, and the Eighth, commanded by Colonel Hays, to support Colonel Jackson and Colonel Kirk, of the Ninth and Tenth. Colonel Simmons faced his regiments to the left, and ordered them to charge. The dense masses of the enemy were rushing with screams and yells from the forest, and were dashing across the field, confident of an easy victory; the more confident, because of the disorder on the extreme left. The four regiments, led by Colonel Simmons, were formed in line to stem this tide of death; to hurl back the exultant foe, to snatch victory from victorious arms, or, to be crushed beneath the weight of overwhelming numbers, was the dread alternative to which these patriot troops were called. No soldier on that field, in that awful moment, more fully appreciated the duties and the terrors of the hour than did the heroic Simmons. He was ordered to charge diagonally to the left. For an instant he turned his face back, fixing his eyes upon the commanding general to reassure himself that he was right; then again to the head of his column, his great heart swelling with patriotic devotion, the voice of the soldier, in commanding tones, heard above the tumult of battle, rang out clear and loud along the serried lines, "BRIGADE! FORWARD! CHARGE!" With eyes fixed on the enemy, and rifles firmly grasped, forward rushed the men to meet in a death struggle the advancing foe. The full, round cheer of the patriots, rising high over their ranks, drowned the screech and yell of the rebels; the thunder of artillery and roar of musketry rose to their most furious might; bayonet clashed with bayonet in fearful thrust and parry; the impetuosity of the charge brought both columns to a halt. Now was the terrible moment, hanging in the balance, equipoised, was the fate of the day, the life of the Reserve Corps, the existence of the army. FORWARD! rang out from the head of the

column, and rolled along the line in tones that at once struck terror to the hearts of the enemy, and fired the patriot troops with victorious zeal. The rebel masses broken and confused were pushed back to the forests. The left wing was saved; the power of the enemy was broken; nearly three hundred rebel prisoners were sent to the rear; the day was half won. But the noble Simmons fell mortally wounded. Multitudes of dead and wounded patriots covered the field. The lines of the charging column, when it entered the woods, necessarily became broken. Unable to reform under the murderous fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, the regiments fell back to the woods behind their original position, where they reformed the line behind the Second regiment and the Bucktails, and held their ground till dark, when the enemy withdrew from the contest.

The Second regiment, commanded by Colonel McCandless, had been ordered to follow the Bucktails to the extreme left, but before they had reached their designated position, the four regiments that had so gallantly repulsed the rebels were broken and driven back closely followed by the enemy. The Second and the Bucktails immediately faced to the front, laid down and allowed the retiring regiments to pass over them, and then springing to their feet, met the advancing rebels with a fierce charge that checked their progress, and gave time for the other regiments to form in the edge of the woods. Four companies of the Twelfth regiment also formed in line and joined the Second. Six companies of the Twelfth had been cut off and driven to the rear, where they were formed by Major Baldy, and subsequently under command of Colonel Taggart, fought bravely by the side of a Massachusetts regiment in Hooker's division.

When the German batterymen and the detached companies of the Twelfth regiment, together with the squads in charge of the prisoners, came upon General Hooker's lines, he supposed McCall's division had been routed. A body

of rebel troops that had pursued these detachments were vigorously attacked by General Hooker's troops and rolled back on the centre of the Reserve Corps. The enemy then attacked with great fury that portion of McCall's line, by charging with heavy columns on Cooper's and Kern's batteries. Colonel Roberts, commanding the First regiment, had, with a counter charge, met the enemy who was advancing against Cooper's battery, at the same instant that Colonel Simmons had led the charge to the left. Three companies of Colonel Robert's regiment under the immediate command of Major Todd, moved to the left oblique with the Fifth regiment, and partook of the glory and death of that tremendous onslaught; the other companies repulsed the enemy in front of the battery and then resumed their original position. The enemy made a second attempt to capture the batteries, and Colonel Roberts again, in a most desperate contest, drove him back into the woods. A third attempt to drive the men from their guns, resulted only in repeated slaughter to the charging columns. The batterymen had passed through the ordeal of fire and death at Mechanicsville and Gaines' mill, and were now prepared for the worst. The regiments that supported them were ordered to use only the bayonet against the enemy. In front of the batteries for eight hundred yards was an open field, over which the enemy advanced against the most terrific storm of grape and canister, that ever whirled in death-torrents across fields of fiercest battle. The foe coming from the dense forests, rushed upon the guns with a recklessness and contempt for death that surpassed the desperation of all other fields. In an hour like that, when men in dense masses, maddened with the excitement of battle, rush upon the fiery ordnance that at every round for a distance of a thousand yards, at point blank range, with charges of double shotted grape and canister, plows a horrible furrow of flesh and gore through the living field, artillerymen, like demons incarnate, revel amid blood, groans, destruction, death, mangled forms, and fumes of

hell, forgetful of danger, and glorying in the consciousness of superior strength. At each charge on Cooper's and Kern's batteries, the artillery cleared its front of living men, and filled it with the dead and dying. The supporting regiments, inspired by the success of the batteries, each time the enemy advanced fell upon the right and left of the charging column, while the artillery broke the centre and hurled it back in confusion across the fields, into the forest.

For more than two hours of fearful sacrifice, the enemy attempted to capture or drive from the field these two batteries, but were unsuccessful. A terrible crisis was now reached. General Seymour had ordered the caissons of Kern's battery to be taken to the rear. Captain Kern had nearly exhausted the ammunition in his limbers; two officers had already been despatched in search of the caissons, but had failed to find them. Captain Kern reported to General McCall that in a few minutes his ammunition would be expended, and his caissons could not be found. The battery was therefore ordered to move to the rear. Captain Kern fired his last charge, and then, with a heart full of sorrow, and eyes swimming in tears, ordered his battery from the field. It was about this time, that the regiments on the left had been forced back, after their charge. The enemy seeing the battery wheeling from its position, charged with great force from the right, on the artillery, but was again repulsed by the vigorous counter charge of Colonel Roberts' regiment. As the regiment pursued the enemy towards the woods, a fresh column of rebel troops, charging from the left, flanked it, and forced it from the field; then rushing furiously on Captain Cooper's gunners, drove them from their pieces and captured their battery. Just at this moment the Ninth regiment returned from the left to its original position near Cooper's battery; the men were told that Cooper's battery was lost; in one voice they demanded to be led to the charge, to recapture it. Parts of other regiments formed in line with the Ninth, and rushed from the woods upon the battery at the instant the enemy

was turning the guns upon them, a tremendous cheer and an irresistible charge, and immediately the undaunted Pennsylvanians were in the very midst of the foe. A terrific contest ensued. Bayonets thrust and parried; muskets were clubbed; pistols, daggers, and bowie knives were freely used as the hostile currents surged in the turmoil of death, around and among the guns and caissons; the Reserves had now determined the battery should be recaptured; the Confederates were equally bent on not relinquishing their possession. Never did men fight with more death-courting fury. On the right, Randall's battery was belching forth its terrible charges of grape and canister; the enemy could spare no reinforcements from that quarter; at the price of life the gallant Simmons had broken the power of the enemy on the left, the centre now struggled alone. Too severe the storm, too fruitful of death the conflict, for mortal to endure! The rebels broke and run; with shouts of victory and insatiate wrath, the men pursued them; across the field, through the woods, and into the road, "going straight to Richmond," shooting them, bayoneting them, clubbing them and running them down, till the officers, seizing the color-bearers, forced the victorious heroes to return to their original line; but not until William J. Gallagher, a private in Company F, who killed the rebel color-bearer, had seized the standard of the Tenth Alabama regiment, and carried it from the field. The regiment was met by General McCall and congratulated for its brilliant achievement. The general received from private Gallagher the rebel colors and sent them to the rear.

The centre had nobly sustained itself; the troops had repulsed the enemy at every charge, and had finally cleared their front of hostile regiments.

After the rebel troops had disappeared from the field in front of Cooper's battery, Colonel Roberts dressed his line, and directed the officers near him to keep their men well in hand, to meet another charge, in case the enemy renewed the conflict. It was after sunset; the men knew the battle

could not be continued much longer, and hence prepared for a final struggle. Just then a great noise was heard on the left and rear; all eyes were instantly turned in that direction. Horror seized the hearts of the wearied soldiers, and men stood fixed as statues. A brigade of troops was pouring from the woods, marching under a banner of strange device, which in the dusk of the evening could not be distinguished. "My God," exclaimed Colonel Roberts, "what is that?" The next moment the stars and stripes emerged from the wood, and the answering shout went up: "It is the Irish brigade!" An officer came dashing forward to Colonel Roberts, and said he had come to relieve his troops. The First and Ninth, and portions of other regiments then retired to the wood and General Meagher moved forward his brigade.

The enemy suddenly opened a most terrific fire of shell, and grape and canister from the woods beyond the field. General Meagher ordered his brigade to charge. "Save yourselves, men," said an officer of the Reserves. "No!" replied Meagher, "rout the enemy! We fight for God! America! and Old Ireland!" The "fighting Irishmen" threw aside their hats and coats, rolled up their sleeves, gave a tremendous cheer, and then following their gallant commander, charged across the field against the murderous fire of artillery, that slew them by hundreds. But, braving death, on went the Irish brigade, over the field and into the woods beyond; so completely routed the enemy, that he did not again renew the conflict on that portion of the field.

During all the time of the severe contest on the left, and the fierce battle in the centre, the right wing, commanded by General Meade, had been vigorously engaged, and had succeeded in repulsing the enemy at every charge. Thwarted in every attempt to turn the left, and repulsed in their charge upon the centre, the columns of the enemy were now massed for a final desperate effort to crush the regiments on the right, and sweep their fragments from the field. The shades of evening were fast closing on the scene;

the roar of battle had diminished into a desultory fire. On the centre and left were the debris of exploded caissons and broken batteries, the carcasses of horses, and the bodies of dead men, inextricably mixed. In front, an ominous silence reigned. That the enemy was about to renew his favorite tactics, and hurl the whole weight of his powerful masses against a selected point of the line, General McCall well knew, nor was he deceived in expecting that the attack would be made on the right wing. The keen eye of General Meade had already detected the movements of the enemy, and instantly his lines were strengthened, and every man and every gun was in position. The Fourth and the Seventh regiments, and Captain Porter's and Lieutenant Sloan's companies of the Eleventh, lay in the woods behind Randall's battery. In a few moments a brigade of the enemy, coming out from the forest on the right of the field, six hundred yards from the battery, came forward at a full run, trailing their arms, and in irregular masses rushed into the fight. Captain Randall and his regulars, envying the laurels won by the volunteer batteries on their left, strained to their utmost power to sweep from the field the hordes of rebel troops, swarming on their front. Showers of shot and shell, from rebel batteries, pouring over the heads of their charging column, tore and crashed through the trees around the battery and among the infantry, doing but slight damage to the Reserves. On came the infantry; the grape and canister from Randall's guns at each round swept a channel of death through the mass of men, from the front line to the borders of the forest, but on they came, screaming and yelling like savages; closing up the terrible gaps as often as the death-path revealed the dreadful carnage. The head of the column came within thirty-yards of the cannon's mouth, but the fire was too terrible to endure, the brigade broke and scattered, but a second brigade in supporting distance pushed boldly forward, it too reeled beneath the fire, and was hurled back to the woods by the charge of the Fourth regiment. A third and more powerful brigade rushed upon

the regiment, and drove it behind the battery. Certain of victory, and maddened by the destruction in their ranks, the infuriated rebels pressed onward, through the lake of fire, and the atmosphere of death. They rushed upon the gunners with bayonet and knife; the Seventh regiment and part of the Fourth and Eleventh fired a volley into the front of the foe, at such short range, that the flames struck their faces. Regardless of resistance, the rebels drove the cannoniers from their guns, and forced the infantry from the field. General McCall and General Meade, who were on the ground, rallied the men to the contest. Many of Captain Randall's men seized muskets and joined the infantry. A heroic band was rallied to retake the battery. The men charged from the woods, and fell upon the rebels just as one of the guns had been reversed, and its contents fired into the National troops. A struggle for the possession of the battery immediately commenced. Around the cannon, and over the dead bodies of horses and fallen comrades, the fierce conflict rolled and raged with unparalleled fury. Few shots were fired. Bayonet crossed bayonet, and sabre and knife flashed fire from their clashing edges; single combatants stood breathless, face to face, and foot to foot, with locked bayonets, which each feared to release lest the other should gain the advantage. A supernatural frenzy fired the spirits of the men. The shouts of command, the shrieks and yells of the enemy, the cheers of the Reserves, the flash of the sabre, the thrust and parry of the bayonet, the crash of the clubbed musket, the spouting blood, the death cry, the rushing of masses, the surging of the conflict, pressing back into the forest, and forward again to the fragments of the broken battery, officers mounted on the guns cheering on their men, the momentary lulls, the rally and the fierce renewal of the fight, made the scene a maelstrom of fury with its currents of blood, wounds, and death, unparalleled in the history of the rebellion.

General McCall had already put his last man into the fight, and was therefore unable to reinforce the troops strug-

gling in a death-grapple for Randall's battery. Fresh regiments reinforced the enemy's column, and the Reserves were borne from the field, and carried back into the woods by sheer force of numbers. The rebels, however, had been too severely punished to pursue. They did not even attempt to hold the battery, but abandoning all they had won, hastily fell back to the woods, beyond the field; and hearing the cheers of a brigade of New Jersey troops which was marching along the rear of McCall's position, to reinforce General Kearney's line, the enemy did not venture to renew the conflict. The sun had already set, and as the dark shadows drew close around the evening's twilight, the roar of battle grew gradually more dim, and like the expiring day, glimmered and went out in the gloom of night.

In the last terrible conflict that closed the battle of this day, an officer leading a Georgia regiment appeared most conspicuous, cheering on his men. He was a giant in form and strength; he wore a plain black coat, bearing no insignia of rank, and was armed with a musket and bayonet, which he used with ferocious power to clear his way, bayoneting right and left as he advanced. He was, however, soon confronted by Sergeant H. C. Howard, of the Eleventh Reserves, a young man of undaunted courage and of great muscular strength. Howard had already, during the day, despatched three men with his bayonet, and would not now shrink from the most powerful enemy. The Georgian thrust at him with his bloody bayonet, but Howard dexterously parried his stroke and caught the hostile weapon on the shank of his own. A desperate trial of skill and strength ensued; the two giants wrestled in the embrace of death, regardless of the fury of battle that surrounded them. Neither combatant would release the other's weapon to hazard a thrust at his antagonist, and both bayonets were finally brought to the ground. The two giants stood face to face, eyes glaring in stubborn defiance at each other, fixed as statues. At this moment

one of Howard's companions coming up to him, clubbed his musket, and struck the Georgian on the head a blow that stretched him lifeless on the ground. Sergeant Howard then turned to General McCall, near whom the contest had occurred, smiled and nodded his head emphatically to one side, and again dashed away into the fight.

General Meade, who had done valiant service, and who had been General McCall's chief reliance during the day, was wounded late in the evening, while cheering on his regiments to the last desperate conflict. He was struck simultaneously by two balls, one entering his arm, and the other, penetrating the body just above the hip-joint, passed out near the spine. He attempted to remain on the field, but becoming exhausted from loss of blood, rode to the rear alone, and was received at the hospital by Surgeon Collins, who bound up his wounds, and sent him to the James river in an ambulance.

As soon as the enemy had left the field, General McCall commenced the work of collecting his regiments, for the purpose of re-forming his line. He labored under great disadvantages. He had lost all of his brigade commanders; and in addition to this, in the course of the day all the members of his staff had been killed, wounded, or put *hors du combat*; his faithful orderly had been mortally wounded at his side, and his personal escort, a captain and twenty men of the Fourth cavalry, had been killed, wounded or dispersed, two only excepted, and the general himself had all day been under the hottest fire, encouraging his men.

After the enemy had fallen back from the left and centre, and hurled their forces against the right, the fragments of six regiments on the left, joined themselves together under their ranking officers, formed an independent brigade, and moved to the front. There was now no general officer on the field to command them. General Meade was wounded, Colonel Simmons, who commanded the First brigade, was killed, and General Seymour, commanding the Third brigade, had become separated from his troops and had left

the field. When, therefore, the battle raged with terrible fury on the right, these troops, with one accord, moved towards that part of the field, where General McCall was in the midst of the carnage, superintending the fight. Before the troops reached the scene of the final struggle, the battle had ended. When they gained their original position in the border of the field, Major Stone rode forward to reconnoitre the ground in front; when he reached the wrecks of the batteries on the crest of the hill, he was joined by General McCall, who was attended by a corporal and a private of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry. They rode forward a short distance, when they were suddenly confronted by the levelled muskets of a column of rebel infantry, and commanded to halt and dismount. General McCall and the two cavalymen, who were in front of Major Stone, were captured. Two volleys were fired at the major, but, it being now quite dark, he escaped, slightly wounded.

The several regiments had now collected on the road near the right of the line; the commanders of the regiments, unable to learn of the fate of the general officers, and being without orders, collected their troops for such resistance as it was possible for them to make. Colonel Roberts, who was the ranking officer on the field, assumed command, and directed the men to form on the road and await his orders. About ten o'clock, General Seymour, coming up the road from the rear, arrived on the field, and relieving Colonel Roberts, took command of the shattered columns of the Reserves. The enemy had fallen back half a mile from the battle-field, which became neutral, or, at least, unoccupied ground, until late in the night, the enemy moved up a division of fresh troops to hold the field.

The Reserves remained in position on the right and centre, on a line about one hundred yards in rear of the original line of battle, until eleven o'clock in the night, when they were ordered to withdraw and follow the other divisions of the army to Malvern hill. Before leaving the field, the artillery officers asked permission to procure

horses and men to bring away their batteries, which were in front of the infantry, having been left there in the evening, because the horses had been killed and the men were unable to draw them from the field. General Heintzelman, however, refused to allow the artillerymen to attempt to remove the guns, lest it would bring on a renewal of the battle; and General McClellan had directed General Heintzelman to avoid a general engagement until the army reached a position on the James river, where it could be aided by the gunboats. The artillery with McCall's division was therefore abandoned by the Army of the Potomac; it was not captured; but, on the morning of the 1st of July, was found on the field by the enemy's pickets.

Among the noble dead left on this field of blood, was Colonel Seneca G. Simmons. In the death of this officer, the Reserves lost an able and an experienced man, of the highest military attainments, and universally acknowledged soldierly qualifications. His education was altogether military. He left Vermont, his native State, at the age of fourteen, and became a pupil of Captain Partridge's school, then located in Connecticut, and, removed from thence, with a branch of that institution to Georgetown, D. C. While there, he formed that love of military life which decided his fate. Going alone, and unaided, to President Jackson, he asked, and received from him, the appointment of cadet, to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in 1834, and was assigned to the Seventh regiment of infantry in the United States Army. He had been almost constantly on duty. Previous to the war, every inducement had been urged in order to secure his services to the Confederate cause, but he scorned alike offers of place or high rank, where there might lurk even a suspicion of treason to his beloved flag, and turned a deaf ear to all persuasions of old companions in arms, though endeared by ties of long friendship, cemented by the hardships and dangers of the camp, or the more quiet enjoyments of garrison life. He served in the campaigns of Florida and Mexico, and by

gallant conduct won the rank of captain, but his life had been spent chiefly on frontier duty, remote from the influences of luxury, political intrigue or its aspiration, and he therefore brought to the aid of the Union cause, all the enthusiasm and loyalty which had animated his youth. When the darkening "shadows of coming events," told us the dread storm of war was inevitable, and the thunder of the traitors' cannon broke on Sumter, Captain Simmons, was with his family in Harrisburg, and rendered important service, during the organization of the first troops, that responded to the call of their Government. He identified himself with the Pennsylvania Reserves, from their earliest formation, was elected colonel of the Fifth infantry, and assisted with all his powers, to bring that portion of the army to the efficiency of veteran troops. In personal appearance N. P. Willis, who saw him during a review in a storm, thus describes him: "Of a most warlike caste of feature, his profuse, and slightly grizzled beard, was imperaled with glistening drops, and with horse and accoutrements all dripping, he rode calmly through the heavy rain, like a Triton, taking his leisure in his native element. It was the finest of countenances, and the best of figures, for a horseman. He looked indomitable in spirit, and unsubject to the common inconveniences of humanity, as handsome and brave, when tired and wet, as he would when happy and dry." He adds, "I was quite captivated with the picture of such a man, and did not wonder at the comment appended to the reply of a subaltern officer of whom I enquired his name: 'General Simmons,' said he, 'a man who everybody would be glad to serve under.'" The man mistook his rank, although frequently acting as brigadier, he did not receive the appointment, though no braver man ever drew sword in any cause, and no purer libation of love, and loyalty, was ever poured upon the altar of his country, then flowed from the heart of Colonel Seneca G. Simmons.

Captain Henry J. Biddle, Assistant Adjutant-General on General McCall's staff, was severely wounded in the charge

led by Colonel Simmons. When the army moved to the James, he, with many others who could not be removed, fell into the hands of the enemy; he was taken to Richmond, where he died on the 20th of July, 1862. Captain Biddle had received a military education at West Point, and had for several years been a civil engineer on the railroads in the State of Pennsylvania, and afterwards became one of the firm of Thomas Biddle & Co., bankers and brokers in Philadelphia. When the war began in 1861, he was appointed an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, and assigned for duty to the Reserve corps. His thorough knowledge of military duties rendered him a most valuable officer in the work of organizing the division. After the troops entered the field, and engaged in active campaigns, Captain Biddle rose to distinction for meritorious and gallant conduct in the most desperate battles of the war.

Near the close of the engagement Colonel Hays, commanding the Eighth regiment, was leading his men to a charge on the right, when his horse was struck by a shell, and torn to pieces under him. Colonel Hays received a severe bruise, and was saved, snatched from the jaws of death by Wilson Cooper, a private in the regiment, who extricated him from the fragments of his horse, and carried him to the rear, but he was so seriously injured by the fall, that he did not recover for many months, and was unable again to enter the service.

The horses attached to one of the caissons of Randall's battery, maddened by a volley of musketry, which struck them and killed their driver, dashed through the lines of the Seventh regiment, and inflicted severe injuries on many of the men. The caisson passed over Colonel Harvey and bruised him so severely that he was carried from the field. During the day, many officers of lower rank were killed and many more were wounded. Companies were without captains, some without a commissioned officer to command them; regiments were without colonels, and at the close of

the battle the division was left without a general officer to lead it.

An officer in the Confederate army reporting the battles of the Peninsula, says of the battle of New Market cross-roads:

“General McClellan had taken his position on the New Market road which formed his centre. This point he had strengthened with nineteen pieces of heavy artillery, had collected his best troops there, and firmly and coolly awaited our attack. We had, at all hazards, to drive the enemy from the neighborhood of our Capital, or succumb ourselves. No other choice remained for us. During the four days of massacre that had already passed, our troops had been transformed into wild beasts, and hardly had they caught sight of the enemy, drawn up in order, ere they rushed upon them with horrible yells. Yet calmly, as on the parade ground, the latter delivered their fire. The batteries in the centre discharged their murderous volleys on our men, and great disorder ensued among the storming masses. General Lee sent all his disposable troops to the rescue, but McClellan opened upon these newly formed storming columns so hellish a fire that even the coldest blooded veteran lost his self-possession. Whole ranks of our men were hurled to the ground. The thunder of the cannon, the crackling of the musketry from a hundred thousand combatants, mingled with the screams of the wounded and the dying, were terrific to the ear and the imagination. Thus raged the conflict within a comparatively narrow space seven long hours, and yet not a foot of ground was won. All our reserves had been led into the fight, and the brigade of Wilcox was annihilated. At length the coming of night compelled a truce, and, utterly overcome by fatigue, the soldier sank upon the ground at his post, thoughtless of even the friend torn from his side, and engrossed only with the instinct of self-preservation. But “water! water!” was the cry from the parched lips on all sides. The empty flasks contained not a drop, alas! and at length sleep overcame each worn-

out warrior, and even thirst and hunger were forgotten. Gloomy and out of humor, General Lee rode through the camping ground of the decimated regiments, attended by his staff, and then, with a dry, harsh voice, ordered up the divisions of Wise and Magruder to bury the dead. With a brief remark, he next indicated to General Longstreet his position for the next day, and rode off with his aids to visit other portions of the line."

The battle of New Market cross-roads was reported by the enemy, as having been one of the most remarkable, long contested, and gallant fights, that had yet occurred on their lines. "General Longstreet's and General Hill's troops were in such a condition of prostration from their long and toilsome fight, and suffering in killed and wounded, that they were unable to occupy the battle-field. When, therefore, at eleven o'clock in the night, General Magruder arrived, his troops were sent forward to hold the grounds in front."

General McCall thus reports the battle to General Porter:

On Friday evening, June 27th, after the battle of Gaines' mills, my division crossed the Chickahominy at Trent's hill, where it remained on picket duty till eight o'clock, P. M., on the 28th. At that hour I received your orders to move in the direction of White Oak creek, and to take with me Hunt's reserve artillery, consisting of thirteen batteries. As this would extend my column many miles in length, and as my flank would constantly be exposed to attack, I placed the whole of the Third brigade, by regiments, between the batteries, to afford them support. This movement, owing to narrow and bad roads, was necessarily slow, and my division, after being all night on the march, did not reach the crossing of White Oak creek until near noon on the 29th. Having crossed the creek, I was ordered by the general-in-chief to put my division in position to repel any attack by the enemy from the direction of Richmond. This I did, and I remained in position till five o'clock, P. M. At that hour the march was resumed and continued by my command till I reached the Quaker road crossing of the New Market road, at midnight. My orders were to take a position here to repel an attack from Richmond. Having selected my position and established the First and Second brigades, and sent to the front a regiment of infantry and a battery, and a strong picket in advance of them, I kept the Third brigade in reserve, and awaited the result till near daylight, when I was ordered to return. I marched back, left in front, and reached the point where the Turkey bridge road turns off from the

was ordered to halt till the whole of the immense supply trains of the Army of the Potomac, then slowly advancing from White Oak creek, had passed toward the James river, and to repel any attack that the enemy might make on it. At nine o'clock, commenced the heavy cannonade, caused by the enemy attempting to force the passage of the creek, and it continued with little interruption till noon.

It was a determined artillery duel, but as I did not apprehend their ability to effect a passage, I at once came to the conclusion that any attack on myself must come from the direction of Richmond, on my right flank. I had thrown out a cavalry picket in that direction, and on afterward detecting indications of an advance of the enemy, moved out a regiment of infantry to strengthen the picket.

Having examined the country around me, I made the disposition of my troops, facing to the right flank, as follows: Meade's brigade on the right, Seymour's on the left, and held Reynolds' brigade, now commanded by Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, of the Fifth, in reserve. The artillery I established in front of the line, Randall's (regular) battery on the right, Cooper's and Kern's opposite the centre, and two German batteries, (accidentally with my division,) of four twenty-pound Parrott guns each, commanded by Captains Dietrich and Kennerheim, on the left of the infantry line.

The Fourth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Childs, was drawn up on the left and rear, but not being called into action, was subsequently ordered to fall back.

The country on my new front was open, embracing a large farm, intersected toward the right by the New Market road and a small strip of timber parallel to it; the open front was eight hundred yards, its depth at least one thousand yards. It was a beautiful battle-field, but too large for my force, the lands on either flank being open. My disposition having been made, I calmly awaited the approach of the enemy.

About half-past two o'clock, P. M., my pickets, after skirmishing, were driven in by a strong advance, but without loss on our side. At three o'clock, the enemy sent forward a regiment on my left centre, and immediately afterward another on my right centre, to feel for a weak point. They were under cover of a shower of shell, and advanced boldly, but were both driven back, the former by the Third regiment, Colonel Sickel, and the latter by the Seventh regiment, Colonel Harvey. After this, I rode forward with the First Rifles, and placed them in a narrow skirt of timber on the left and in front. Soon after this, a very heavy column moved to the left of my line, and threatened to take me in flank. I at once changed front on that flank, sending Colonel Simmons with two regiments of the First brigade to reinforce that quarter. This movement was promptly executed, but not a moment too soon, for a furious attack with artillery and infantry was almost immediately made on that flank. I, at the same time, directed Captain Biddle,

assistant adjutant-general, to ride to the left and change the direction of fire of the two German batteries from the front to the left. This order was gallantly executed, but it is with deep grief that I have to state that this brave and valuable officer fell here mortally wounded.

For nearly two hours the battle raged fiercely, the enemy throwing in a perfect storm of shot and shell, and making several attempts to force my position. Always checked by the steadiness of my brave Reserves, he at last retired for a time, driven back by the well-directed fire of musketry. During this attack, the gallant and lamented Colonel Simmons fell, also mortally wounded.

It must not be imagined that the enemy was inactive along the centre and right of my line during all this time. Cooper's and Kern's batteries, in front of the centre, were boldly charged upon, each time a regiment dashing up to within fifty or forty yards. They were then hurled back by a storm of canister and the deliberate fire of the First regiment, Colonel Roberts, whom I had placed immediately in rear of Kern's, and the Ninth regiment, Colonel Jackson, in rear of Cooper's. The contest was severe, and put the steadiness of these regiments to the test; both suffered heavy loss, but particularly the First regiment, whose gallant lieutenant-colonel (McIntyre) was severely wounded.

Some time after this, the most determined charge of the day was made upon Randall's battery, by a full brigade, advancing in wedge shape, without order, but with a wild recklessness that I never saw equalled. Somewhat similar charges had, as I have stated, been previously made on Cooper's and on Kern's batteries, by single regiments, without success, the Confederates having been driven back with heavy loss. A like result appears to have been anticipated by Randall's company; and the Fourth regiment (as was subsequently reported to me) was requested not to advance between the guns, *as I had ordered*, as it interfered with the cannoniers, but to let the battery deal with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt, I am satisfied, his ability to repel the attack, and his guns fairly opened lanes in the advancing host. These gaps were, however, immediately closed, and the enemy came on, with arms trailed, at a run, to the very muzzles of his guns, where they pistoled or bayoneted the cannoniers. Two guns were limbered, and were in the act of wheeling to the rear when the horses were shot, the guns were both overturned, and presented one confused heap of men, horses and carriages. Over all these the men of the Eleventh Alabama regiment dashed in, a perfect torrent of men, and I am sorry to say the greater part of the Fourth regiment gave way. The left company, Captain Conrad, of that regiment, however, stood its ground, and with some fifty or eighty men of other companies met the Alabamians

I had ridden into the regiment and endeavored to check them; but, as is seen, with only partial success. It was here, however, my fortune to witness between those of my men who stood their ground and the

rebels who advanced, one of the fiercest bayonet fights that perhaps ever occurred on this continent. Bayonets were crossed and locked in the struggle; bayonet wounds were freely given and received. I saw skulls crushed by the heavy blow of the butt of the musket, and, in short, the desperate thrusts and parries of a life-and-death encounter, proving, indeed, that Greek had met Greek when the Alabama boys fell upon the sons of Pennsylvania.

My last reserve regiment I had previously sent to support Cooper, and I had not now a man to bring forward. My men were bodily borne off the ground by superior numbers. A thick wood was immediately in rear, and the Confederates did not follow my men into the thicket. It was at this moment, on witnessing the scene I have described, that I bitterly felt that my division ought to have been re-inforced.

My force had been reduced, by the battles of the 26th and 27th, to less than six thousand, and on this occasion I had to contend with the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, estimated amongst the strongest and best of the Confederate army, and numbering that day from eighteen to twenty thousand.

The centre was at this time still engaged and I could not withdraw any troops from it.

The Alabama troops did not attempt to enfilade my line, and leaving the guns on the ground, (the horses having, during the fight, been either killed or dispersed,) they retired to the woods on my right.

It was now near sunset, and the heat of battle had greatly subsided. I now rode to the rear to rally and collect the stragglers. At a short distance I came upon two regiments of Kearny's division. I requested them to move forward, but was informed their orders were to await the arrival of General Kearny. I moved on and set some officers at work to form the stragglers of my own regiments into line. On my return I found General Kearny. He put his regiments in motion and moved to the front and on the right of my line.

As he rode away, he said to me: "If you can bring forward another line in a few minutes, we can stop them." By this time the sun had set, and the desultory firing was confined to the extreme right.

In a short time Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Third regiment, came up and reported to me that he had collected about five hundred men, with whom he was then advancing. I rode on with him at the head of the column, in a direction to bring this force up on Kearny's left.

On arriving near the ground where Randall's battery stood, I halted Thompson's command, wishing to ascertain whether any of my men were still in front of me. I had left Captain Conrad's company about one hundred yards in advance, but it was now so dark I could scarcely distinguish a man at ten paces. The battle, in fact, was now over; the firing on the left and centre had ceased, and there was only a desultory firing between Kearny's men and the enemy, some distance to my right. I rode forward to look for Conrad, and on the ground where I left him

I rode into the enemy's picket, the Forty-seventh Virginia, Colonel Mayo, resting under some trees, and before I knew in whose presence I was, I was taken prisoner. Unfortunately for myself, I had no staff officer with me, or I should have sent him forward to examine the ground, instead of going myself; but my adjutant-general, the valiant Captain Henry J. Biddle, had been mortally wounded; Lieutenant Sheetz had his horse killed, and was injured by the fall; my chief of ordnance, the gallant Beatty, had been severely wounded at my side, and only left me when I had insisted on his doing so; my excellent orderly, Sergeant Simeon Dunn, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, was also fatally wounded at my side, and out of my escort of a captain and twenty men of the Fourth cavalry, but one corporal (the brave King) and one private remained with me; these two men were made prisoners with myself. About the time I was taken prisoner, the desultory firing on my right died away.

The conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves on this hard fought field is worthy of all praise, as is fully attested by their stubborn resistance and their heavy loss in killed and wounded. Besides the officers I have already named, I am greatly indebted to the gallant commander of the Second brigade, General George G. Meade, who rendered me efficient aid until his wounds compelled him to leave the field. My thanks are likewise due to Colonel Roberts, commanding First regiment; Colonel Sichel, commanding Third regiment; Colonel Hays, commanding Eighth regiment; Colonel Jackson and Captain Cuthbertson, of the Ninth regiment, and other brave officers not commanding regiments, of whom Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, Major George A. Woodward and Major Woolworth are among the many wounded. I must also name as entitled to favorable notice, Acting Division Surgeon Stocker, who accompanied me in the early part of the day, and assisted in communicating my orders until slightly wounded in the wrist by the fragment of a shell. Indeed, to *all* are my best thanks and praises due for bravely contributing to the important results, namely, the defence of the immense supply train while passing that point, and the holding the enemy in check upon the New Market road, where he strove desperately to cut in two the retiring column of the Army of the Potomac.

The trophies of the day were three stands of colors captured, and about two hundred prisoners.

The loss of the division in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in the three battles of the 26th, 27th and 30th of June, was three thousand one hundred and eighty, the killed and wounded amounting to one thousand six hundred and fifty, out of about seven thousand who went into battle at Mechanicsville on the 26th of June.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. McCALL.

General McClellan, who was not present at the battle of New Market cross roads, and, having been misinformed as to the nature of the conflict, and the conduct of the troops engaged, misrepresented, in his report, the action of the Reserve Corps, in language wholly unwarranted. General Hooker and General Heintzelman, who were on the left and rear of General McCall's division, in their attempt to report an engagement which they had not witnessed, and of the character of which they had no trustworthy information, also grossly misstated the conduct of the troops.

That these officers, from whose reports it would appear that the Pennsylvania Reserves failed to sustain their honorable reputation in this severe engagement, are in error, there is abundant evidence.

When General McCall was captured, he was taken to General Lee's headquarters, where General Longstreet told him that, "Lee had seventy-five thousand troops bearing on that point, all of whom would arrive before midnight, and had he succeeded in forcing McClellan's column of march, they would have been thrust in between the right and left wing of the Federal army." It was the firm resistance made by the Reserves that defeated this purpose of the enemy, which, if it had succeeded, would have resulted in the destruction of the Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Marsh, of the Fourth regiment, remained in charge of the wounded at Willis' church, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was ordered to report to General Lee on the New Market road. At Lee's headquarters, Surgeon Marsh met General Longstreet, who inquired of him whether he had been present at the engagement; also what troops had been engaged. He replied that he had been in the battle, and knew only of the action of McCall's division, which had fought on the grounds they were then standing on. "Well," said Longstreet, "McCall is safe in Richmond, but if his division had not offered the stubborn resistance it did, on this road, we would have captured your whole army."

General Fitz John Porter, in a report of the operations on the left of the army, on the 30th of June, made to General McClellan on the 8th of July, says: "McCall's division, posted on the New Market road to cover the withdrawal of our trains, was attacked by the enemy in immense force. He maintained his place till nightfall, when the surviving portion of his command rejoined the corps, coming in under the command of Brigadier-general Seymour, the only remaining general officer on duty;" and in a letter dated at Washington, October 20, 1862, he says: "Had not McCall held his place on New Market road, June 30, that line of march of the (Federal) army would have been cut by the enemy."

General Meade, writing from "Camp near Warrenton, Va.," November 7, 1862, says: "It was only the stubborn resistance offered by our division (the Pennsylvania Reserves), prolonging the contest till after dark, and checking till that time the advance of the enemy, that enabled the concentration during the night of the whole army on James river, which saved it."

Lieutenant E. Beatty, ordnance officer on General McCall's staff, wrote from Carlisle, on the 12th of July, 1862, the following:

"The battle of the 30th (which opened about four P. M.) was in my opinion the most desperate of the three battles in which the "Reserves" were engaged. Our position was one of great responsibility in reference to the safety of the whole army. General McCall fully appreciated it, and the military proportions of the old hero loomed up to the grandeur of the occasion. His whole manner and appearance evinced the determination to triumph or die. As the battle progressed the whole energy of the veteran soldier was roused. He entered into the thickest and hottest of the conflict with intense earnestness and entirely regardless of peril, although all the time in the midst of a tempest of deadly missiles. The portion of the field to which he gave his personal attention was our centre and right, and

our troops were cheered by his constant presence with them. He rode from regiment to regiment, and dashed along, shouting words of encouragement to inspire both officers and men. At times under the fierce onsets of the desperate rebel foe our ranks would reel, and stagger, and fall back. But most active of all in checking the stampede and turning back the fugitives was their veteran general himself. And his presence and rallying cry was most potent in bringing them again to 'a stand.' Then regaining their self-possession, and speedily re-forming their line they would again rush forward with cheers and drive back the rebel desperadoes. About six o'clock P. M., I received a rifle ball through the thigh of my right leg. The general urged me to go to the rear and find a surgeon at once. But as I felt no bone was broken, I determined not to leave him while I had the strength to remain on my horse. The battle continued to rage, the 'Reserves,' worn down by the labor of the two previous battles, long marches and loss of sleep, and feeling that fresh rebel troops were constantly pouring on the field, began to yield to the unequal contest. But the general redoubled his efforts to keep their ranks firm. Again and again they rallied. I am sure he felt proud of their good conduct—the noble 'Reserves'—whom he had organized and given a year's training and discipline, and who in these last five days were realizing his highest expectations. But they had fought long and well, and the sun was near the horizon, and the general looked anxiously for the reinforcements which had been promised him. All at once he turned round to me and said he was struck, and the dull sound of the ball, striking as I thought the upper part of his breast bone, had not escaped my ear. I immediately and earnestly urged his going to the rear to a surgeon, and the horses' heads were turned in that direction. We had not proceeded far, however, before he succeeded in getting his shirts opened at the neck, and remarked to me that he could feel no blood. Expressing the opinion that he had only been struck by a spent ball, which had done

him no injury, he immediately turned his horse and declared his intention of returning to the battle-field, but enjoining upon me to seek a surgeon and have my wound dressed without delay. As my wound had been bleeding profusely for nearly or quite an hour, and as I was beginning to seriously feel the effect, I could not in justice, disregard this injunction, although exceedingly reluctant to leave. It was, I think, about sunset when we parted."

Under date of the 16th of August, 1864, General McCall addressed to the author the following very satisfactory statement of the points in dispute, which is a complete vindication of the honor of the gallant soldiers who died, or lived in the midst of death, at New Market cross roads, that the army might be safely concentrated on the banks of the James river:

MY DEAR SIR:

I have learned that General McClellan has written to the Adjutant-general, U. S. A., correcting his report of the Peninsula campaign in certain particulars, and among them in reference to the battle of "Nelson's Farm" or New Market crossroads, as follows: in his original report he says, "Late in the day, at the call of General Kearney, General Taylor's first New Jersey brigade, Slocum's division, was sent to occupy a portion of General McCall's deserted position, a battery accompanying the brigade. They soon drove the enemy back, who shortly after gave up the attack," etc.

Had this been true it would have been the most ungenerous and ungrateful expression—"the deserted position"—ever used by a commanding-general towards a general officer who had fought his division for four hours against thrice his numbers, even if overcome. But the check given to Lee by my division on the New Market road, having in the judgment of more than one Federal general officer, and at least one Confederate general, saved McClellan's army, makes the stigma attempted to be cast upon the division the more glaring and unpardonable.

This stigma, as I understand, General McClellan has endeavored to smooth over by changing the "deserted position," to a "portion of McCall's position from which he had been driven by superior numbers," or words to that effect.

On the publication of General McClellan's report, in which he quotes General Heintzelman's report rather freely with respect to the operations of my division, of which General Heintzelman, being all the time in my rear, and separated by a strip of pine forest from my battle ground, could know nothing, I wrote to Heintzelman to ask, whether this term, "deserted position," was also derived from his report. Heintzelman disclaimed the authorship, and sent me a printed copy of his report of that day's battle. In this report General Heintzelman says, "While at the forks of the road (about half a mile in my rear) I received a call from General Kearney for aid. Knowing that all General Sedgwick's troops were unavailable, I was glad to avail myself of the kind offer of General Slocum to send the New Jersey brigade of his division to General Kearney's aid.

"I rode out far enough on the Charles city road to see that we had nothing to fear from that direction, and returned to see the New Jersey brigade enter the woods to General Kearney's relief. A battery accompanied this brigade. They soon drove back the enemy. It was now growing dark."

General Heintzelman in a letter to me, dated Columbus Ohio, March 24, 1864, says, "I had some discussion with General Kearney some time after, he saying that he never asked for reinforcements, though when I recalled what had occurred, he acknowledged that the message he sent, virtually amounted to that." Whether Kearney's division or any part was driven back, or, if so, how far, I cannot now remember. I was with the right of my division at dark, and I assert without fear of contradiction that no reinforcements came to my relief, up to that time. I rode forward into the rebel picket, believing it to be a part of my own command, so near were we together. A few minutes afterwards,

when in conversation with Generals Lee and Longstreet, a heavy fire was heard far to the right of my position, Longstreet remarked to me, "I think they are wasting powder now." This firing I have not the least doubt was the New Jersey brigade, firing at the unseen enemy, near the centre of Kearney's position.

At all events, General Heintzelman's testimony that the First New Jersey brigade (Kearney's old brigade) was offered by Slocum, for Kearney's support, and that he (Heintzelman) saw it enter the woods to Kearney's relief, he knowing, of course, where Kearney's division was at the time, is conclusive that the New Jersey troops were sent to Kearney's, not to my "deserted position."

Again: General McClellan quotes Heintzelman's report in these words: "General McCall's troops soon began to emerge from the woods into the open fields. Several batteries were in position and began to fire into the woods over the heads of our men in front. Captain De Russey's battery was placed by Heintzelman on the right of General Sumner's artillery, with orders to shell the woods," etc.

These men emerging from the woods were of Seymour's brigade, part of which was driven in, and its commander having abandoned them, did not return to his brigade until two o'clock the following morning, as reported to me by his assistant adjutant-general, Captain Clark, whose report in writing is still in my possession.

In order that you may better understand what was going on in my division at the time General Heintzelman, and on his authority General McClellan, reported officially, that my men "began to emerge from the woods," I will make an extract from a letter of mine to General Heintzelman, dated March 29th, 1864: "Now, my dear General, from what you say when you came forward to Sumner's and Sedgwick's commands, both of which were in my rear, 'General McCall's men began to emerge from the woods, etc.,' it is very clear that you came up in rear of my extreme left, Seymour's brigade, Sumner and Sedgwick being to his rear

and left, and having ordered your chief of artillery, Captain De Russy, whom you brought forward, to shell the woods in front, you say 'I started back to rejoin my command.' Permit me to tell you, that had you at that time ridden through the strip of woods in front of you, a little to the right of where you saw the stragglers of Seymour's brigade 'emerging,' you would have found me in the open field in front, with the centre of my division; and General Meade with his brigade on the right of the division, and six regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and three batteries, Cooper's, Kern's, and Randall's, at that very moment, blazing away at the enemy, who were with great steadiness advancing to close quarters, but were repulsed with great slaughter from every point of my right and centre.

Meantime, De Russy's batteries commenced their work of shelling the woods in my rear, and very soon after, General Meade rode up to me, and with no little emphasis reported 'that the shells from these batteries were falling among his men,' and requested me to cause them to cease firing. I immediately sent my aid, Captain Scheetz, to state the fact to the officer commanding the batteries, and request him to cease firing, as my troops were in his front. In a few minutes the shells began to fall about the centre of my division, and some of them confoundedly near my own head. Captain Scheetz returned and reported that he had delivered the message, but that the officer commanding the artillery refused to stop firing without orders from his own general. I then directed Captain Scheetz to find the general commanding those troops, and to deliver my message. The horse of my aid was killed on the way and he did not find the general. The firing, however, ceased not long afterwards, the enemy having been repulsed by me."

Having posted De Russy's battery, General Heintzelman continues: "Whilst halting here I was struck on the arm by a ball from one of the enemy's sharpshooters, I presume in the woods in front, also one of my staff was hit."

How the sharpshooters got into the woods immediately in

my rear, and in part occupied by my reserve, it is difficult to see; but as it appears that these wounds were contusions from spent balls, it is presumable that the shots were fired over the heads of my men, when engaged at close quarters with the enemy in front of these woods.

With respect to General Heintzelman's report, "that about 5 P. M., General McCall's division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal attack, that in less than an hour the division gave way, etc." (General McClellan's Report, page 137.) I have only to quote General Sumner, (same report, page 138,) who says: "The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About three o'clock the action commenced, and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and driven from the field." Likewise General Hooker's report to General Heintzelman himself, in which he says: "About three o'clock the enemy commenced a vigorous attack on McCall." Now Sumner and Hooker being in my immediate vicinity, their unasked testimony as to the hour at which my division was attacked is conclusive. My division alone was engaged until Seymour was driven in at five o'clock, when Hooker and Sumner felt the shock of the enemy following Seymour; the enemy immediately recoiled from the fresh troops unexpectedly encountered. General Hooker in his report says: "He rolled the enemy back and passing Sumner's front, they were by him hurriedly thrown over on to Kearney." The gallant general might have said, without much stretch of the hyperbole, hurriedly, thrown over the moon! for the one was quite as practicable as the other, Kearney being on my right half a mile from Hooker, and six of my regiments and three batteries in the interval hotly contesting the ground with Longstreet's division, which I am proud to say, after hard fighting, recoiled before the Reserves.

Again, with Hooker's report before him, it is really amazing, how Heintzelman could have reported, "that about five o'clock General McCall's division was attacked"—it is

still more incomprehensible, how he could have reported "that in less than an hour the division gave way," inasmuch as he states in a letter to me, dated February 14, 1864: "It was reported to me that the Pennsylvania Reserves had given way. Knowing that if the enemy made much progress in that direction, that Kearney's division and the troops on the right of him would be cut off from the rest of the army, and from our line of retreat to James river, I rode forward." It was at this time that I received his fire in my rear. But as he saw only a few of my men "emerging from the woods," and was soon satisfied that "the enemy was not making much progress over the ground held by the Reserves," and having ordered De Russey's battery to shell the woods in my rear, he quietly rode back "to his headquarters at the junction of the Charles City and New Market cross roads," at least half a mile in rear of my battle-ground.

Moreover, while in Washington City in November, 1862, in a conversation with General Sumner, he remarked to me, while speaking of Hooker's report, ("that my whole division was completely routed,") "I saw your men coming out of the woods, but I saw that they were stragglers, and after a few moments I thought no more of it."

But as unfounded and unjustifiable as Heintzelman's report is, it pales before the foul aspersion cast on my division by McClellan, who, with Heintzelman's report before him, says: "The New Jersey brigade was sent to occupy a portion of McCall's deserted position," when, within a few lines of the passage before quoted by McClellan, Heintzelman says: "I returned to see the New Jersey brigade enter the woods to Kearney's relief."

There is one more point in this relation to which I wish to refer, viz.: General McClellan, in his letter to the President, dated Harrison's Bar, James river, July 4, 1862, has the following, published in McClellan's Report, page 142:

"We have lost no guns except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way

of McCall's division, under the onset of superior numbers." The general should have been a little more careful what he wrote to Mr. Lincoln, or, perhaps, a little more cautious what he published. If you will turn to page 127, same report, you will see, that in his report of the battle at Gaines' Mill, he says: "The number of guns captured in this battle by the enemy was twenty-two."

Having read this letter to the President, I wrote to General William F. Barry, General McClellan's chief of artillery, during the Peninsular campaign, requesting him to refer to his report, and inform me, how many guns he had reported lost by my division at Gaines' Mill, and received the following in reply:

"WASHINGTON, *March 10, 1864.*

"MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your note of the 7th instant is just received, and finds me on the eve of departure for the southwest, whither I am ordered for duty with General Grant's armies. I regret extremely that my papers relating to the Peninsular campaign are all packed up and have been sent away, and that I have no better reference than my memory to enable me to answer your queries. I can, however, state in general terms, that the guns lost by field batteries belonging to your division, were but a very small portion of the whole number lost at Gaines' Mill.

"Faithfully yours,

"WM. F. BARRY."

With respect to the guns lost at "Nelson's Farm," or "New Market cross roads," it is a notorious fact, that after Randall's battery was taken by the enemy and retaken by my men, but could not be removed for want of horses, forty odd horses lying dead around the battery, the guns lay upon the ground outside of the rebel lines until after sunrise next day, when the army having moved on to Malvern, they fell into the hands of the enemy's advanced skirmishers. As I have it from indisputable authority, that Randall applied to General Heintzelman, after night, for

men to drag his guns off the ground, and was refused men by that officer, on the ground that it would bring on a renewal of the battle, I feel justified in asserting, that these guns were abandoned by McClellan's army, not lost by me.

As regards Porter's German battery left behind that day, by whose order I know not, and by me assigned a position, they could not have been included by General McClellan in the twenty-one lost by the giving way of McCall's division under the onset of superior numbers, for it is in evidence, that they did not wait the onset; Major Roy Stone, commanding the Bucktail regiment of my division, asserting in his report to me: "This advance of the enemy might have been checked by the Dutch battery belonging to Porter's corps, and temporarily with your division that day, but it was deserted by its gunners at the first appearance of the enemy." Some of these guns, however, were brought off.

Now, I think I have established the following points:

First: That my division was attacked about three o'clock, in the afternoon of the 30th of June, not about five, as reported by General McClellan.

Secondly: The troops did not give way in less than an hour, as above reported, but fought till nightfall.

Thirdly: That the New Jersey brigade was not, late in the day, sent to occupy a portion of McCall's deserted position, but was sent to the relief of General Kearney, who had called for aid.

Fourthly: That General McClellan's report to the president, that he had lost but twenty-five guns on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division, under the onset of "superior numbers," is not in accordance with facts.

The statements I have here made are the record, in part, of the operations of my division in the Peninsula, well known to General Meade or to the colonels and other officers of my division, and can be proved before any military tribunal in the country.

Yours, truly,

GEO. A. McCALL.

In addition to all this, the thinned ranks of the living, and the fearful numbers of the wounded and dead, give still more terrible evidence, that the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps sustained a fierce conflict with the enemy, on the 30th of June, which must have raged for several hours. Out of a force of less than seven thousand, nearly twelve hundred were killed or wounded, and four hundred were captured, making a loss of twenty-five per cent. of the troops engaged.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN—MALVERN HILL—HARRISON'S
LANDING.

Battle at Turkey bridge—Withdrawal of troops to Malvern hill—Noble efforts to save the wounded—Line of battle on Malvern hill—The battle—Retreat to Harrison's landing—March of the Reserves—Situation at Harrison's landing—Casualties in the Reserve Corps—Reorganization—Labors of the surgeons—Promotion of officers—Colonel McCandless—Fisher—Ricketts—Sinclair—Harvey—Hays—Jackson—Anderson—Taggart—Hardin—Donations of delicacies and vegetables—Mrs. Harris—Prof. Kevinski—Return of prisoners from Richmond—Their reception—McCall at home: sword presentation at West Chester—Resignation—General Reynolds assumes command of Reserves—President Lincoln and General Halleck visit the army—General Pope assigned to the army of Virginia—His mission—McClellan ordered to withdraw from the Peninsula—Tardy obedience—Critical situation of the armies—General Hooker's reconnoissance to Malvern hill—End of Peninsular campaign.

GENERAL Fitz John Porter having been misled on the night of the 29th of June, did not reach Malvern hill until nine o'clock on the following morning. He then placed his troops in a position to command all the roads leading from Richmond and the Chickahominy swamps, to the James river, converging at Turkey bridge. Through the command thus posted, the supply trains and the reserve artillery passed in safety to the river behind Malvern hill.

The splendid artillery was picturesquely placed on the hill, formed in fan shape at the salient points, and its supports were disposed in admirable cover in the hollows between the undulations of the bluffs. Some of the powerful batteries of siege guns were posted in the centre so as to sweep the plain towards Richmond.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th of June, the

rear of the immense supply train had passed Charles City cross-roads, and soon, the last wagon arrived in camp at Haxall's landing. The furious battle raging in front of General McCall's division gradually expanded, and extending towards the left, the shock was felt by Porter's troops at Turkey bridge, and at Malvern hill at about five o'clock. Finding that he could not pierce the centre on the New Market road, General Lee attempted to turn the left at Malvern hill. He planted his artillery under cover of a skirt of timber in front of General Porter's position. Under fire of these batteries he pushed forward a body of infantry to attack a point held by Colonel Warren's brigade. The discharge of artillery was very heavy, and though a concentrated fire of about thirty guns was opened on the enemy, his forces coolly braved the storm of shot and shell, and vigorously attacked the hill. The gunboats, Galena and Aroostook, took a position at the head of Turkey island and opening their ports plunged their awful metal into the woods among the rebel masses. As the sun settled down behind the forests, the artillery firing became heavier and more powerful. The missiles of the enemy plowed and tore through the fields and bluffs on Malvern hill, and the terrific concussion of the great guns on the boats in the river, and the explosion of the huge shells they sent tearing and crashing through the forest, made the earth quiver, and filled all present with awe. At last the terror of the artillery fire and the deep darkness that covered the scene put an end to the conflict. The enemy withdrew and sullenly sat himself down to watch his prey.

Late in the afternoon General Franklin withdrew from White Oak creek bridge, and marched slowly towards the James. Other divisions along the line were ordered to follow Franklin's corps, and before midnight, all the troops north of the New Market cross-roads were in motion towards Malvern hill. Early in the evening, General McClellan, who had all day been on the James, heard of the withdrawal of Franklin, and sent out one of his aids to learn the situa-

tion in the front. The messenger had not gone far before he met two officers despatched from General Franklin to headquarters with the report, that he was falling back. Orders were then sent to General Sumner and General Heintzelman to retire their commands to Malvern hill. At midnight, General Seymour commenced the withdrawal of the Reserve Corps. He directed that the wounded should be left behind, and that the regiments should retire with as little noise and confusion as possible. The men felt incensed at the order to abandon their wounded comrades to the cruelties of the enemy; many of the soldiers stole away under cover of darkness, and went to the hospitals to search out and carry away their suffering companions. Captain Henderson of the Seventh regiment made diligent and successful efforts to remove the wounded men of that regiment. Lieutenants Harvey and Laycock of the same regiment assisted Colonel Harvey, and Lieutenant Watmough of Meade's staff, to escape to the river; both of these officers were wounded and in the hospital, and but for the humane conduct of their fellow officers, would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Many noble men that night, who were wearied, jaded, hungry, and thirsty, did not leave their unfortunate comrades in arms, without an effort to deliver them from the dreadful fate that threatened them. Some succeeded, but most of the efforts failed; yet the self-sacrificing spirit, evinced under the most trying circumstances, demonstrated, that the soldiers in the Reserve Corps were as affectionate and humane, as they were patriotic and brave.

Late in the night of the 30th, General McClellan came up from the James river, and remained at General Porter's headquarters on Malvern hill until twelve o'clock. When he then learned that the enemy had been repulsed on the New Market road, and that Franklin, and the troops on the road were retiring towards Malvern hill, he returned to the river at Haxall's landing, and sent General A. A. Humphreys, chief of topographical engineers, to Malvern hill, with orders to receive the troops as they arrived, and post

them in line of battle on the hill. General Humphrey's proceeded at once to the hill, and reconnoitred the grounds in order to place the army in a position to defend itself against the pursuing enemy. Soon after three o'clock in the morning, he met General Barnard, chief engineer on McClellan's staff, who had also been ordered to post the troops, and was at that hour engaged in the examination of the grounds. The two officers joined their efforts, and before daylight, had succeeded in constructing a line of defence.

The line of battle was so formed, that the left and centre rested on Malvern hill, and the right curved backwards through a wooded country towards a point below Haxall's, on James river. Malvern hill is an elevated plateau about a mile and a half by three-fourths of a mile in area, well cleared of timber, and with several converging roads crossing it. In front are numerous defensible ravines, and the grounds slope gradually toward the north and east to the woodland, giving clear ranges for artillery in those directions. Towards the northwest, the plateau falls off more abruptly into a ravine, which extends to the James river. From the position of the enemy his most obvious lines of attack would come from the direction of Richmond and White Oak swamp, and would almost of necessity strike upon the left wing. Here, therefore, the lines were strengthened by massing the troops and collecting the principal part of the artillery. Porter's corps held the left of the line, formed with Sykes' division on the left, Morell's on the right with the artillery of the two divisions advantageously posted, and the artillery of the reserve so disposed on the high ground that a concentrated fire of some sixty guns could be brought to bear on any point in his front or left. Colonel Tyler also had, with great exertion, succeeded in getting ten of his siege guns in position on the highest point of the hill.

Couch's division was placed on the right of Porter; next came Kearney and Hooker; next Sedgwick and Richardson;

next Smith and Slocum; then the remainder of Keyes' corps, extending by a backward curve nearly to the river.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which had been on the most severe duty since the 26th of June, having fought three battles, and performed the most fatiguing night marches, was now, properly, held in reserve, stationed behind Porter's and Couch's troops. One brigade of Porter's corps was thrown to the left on the low ground to protect that flank from any movement direct from the Richmond road. The line was very strong along the whole front of the open plateau, but from thence to the extreme right the troops were more deployed. The right was rendered as secure as possible by slashing the timber and by barricading the roads. Commodore Rodgers, commanding the flotilla on James river, placed his gunboats so as to protect the flank, and to command the approaches from Richmond.

The enemy appeared in front of this line soon after nine o'clock, in the morning of the 1st of July, and commenced feeling the strength of the troops in position.

About two o'clock, a column of the enemy was observed moving towards the right, within the skirt of woods in front of Heintzelman's corps, but beyond the range of his artillery. Arrangements were at once made to meet the anticipated attack in that quarter, but, though the column was long, occupying more than two hours in passing, it disappeared, and was not again heard of.

About three o'clock, a heavy fire of artillery opened on Kearney's left and Couch's division, speedily followed up by a brisk attack of infantry on Couch's front. The artillery of these two divisions returned the fire with good effect; the infantry remained lying on the ground until the advancing column was within short musket range, when the men sprung to their feet and poured in a deadly volley which entirely broke the attacking force and drove it in disorder back over the ground. This advantage was followed up until the right of the line had advanced some seven or eight hundred yards, and rested upon a thick

clump of trees, giving it a stronger position and a better fire.

The battle had lasted but an hour, when the firing ceased along the whole front, but the enemy evinced no disposition to withdraw from the field. There was quiet during two hours. But at six o'clock, the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter with the whole strength of his artillery, and at the same time began pushing forward his columns of attack to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade formed under cover of the woods, started at a run to cross the open space and charge the batteries, but the heavy fire of the guns, with the rapid and steady volleys from the infantry, in every case sent them reeling back to their shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances the infantry withheld their fire until the attacking column, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from the artillery, had reached within a few yards of their lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field.

Before an hour had passed, many of the troops had already exhausted their ammunition, and had been relieved by fresh regiments. General Meagher and General Sickles had moved forward their brigades to relieve Porter's and Couch's troops. Batteries from the splendid reserve artillery, which McCall's division had guarded in safety to Malvern hill, replaced the batteries in their front, and the thunder of artillery, mingled with the louder peals from the massive metal on the gunboats was incessant. The enemy persisted in his desperate efforts to carry the position until after dark, but his repeated attacks were repulsed with great slaughter. Finally, broken and defeated, he was compelled to withdraw from the front, and beyond the range of the gunboats.

As soon as the battle was ended, General McClellan commenced the withdrawal of his army to Harrison's landing.

A Confederate officer reporting the battle of Malvern hill, says: "About half-past four, our troops reached the vicinity of the well-known farm of D. Carter, known as Malvern hill. Here General McClellan had again drawn up his army to re-open the fight. General Magruder no sooner saw the enemy's position than he once more led his men to the attack. His columns advanced in magnificent order over the space that separated them from the foe, and stormed the intrenched position. But a murderous hail of grape received the brave fellows and mowed them down, until finally the fragments of these splendid divisions were compelled to seek the shelter of the woods. Again Generals Smith, Anderson, and Holmes led on their troops, but suddenly missiles of monstrous dimensions tore down whole ranks of our soldiers, and caused the most appalling damage.

This was the fire of the fleet, which, although two and a half miles distant, now took part in the contest. Our men still rushed forward with desperate courage against the hostile position, and Malvern hill was attacked on all sides. McClellan defended himself courageously, and it was twelve o'clock at night ere he evacuated this position, which both nature and art had made a strong one. The heroic daring and energy of our troops had overcome all obstacles.

The battle of the seventh day will live forever in the memory of the people as the battle of Malvern hill. Nowhere, in all the actions fought around Richmond, was the contest confined within so small a space, and there was added to it the fire of the monster guns on board the enemy's ships. It was terrible to see those two hundred and sixty-eight pound shell crashing through the woods, and when one exploded it was as though the globe had burst. Never, in any war since the world began, were missiles of such magnitude before used. The battle of Malvern hill will be a monument for that people, testifying to the determined will and resolution with which it contended for its independence as a nation, and the indomitable firmness of its vow to conquer or to die.

At Harrison's landing, where the James river forms a curve, General McClellan collected his shattered army under the guns of the Federal fleet. But on our side we had no longer an army to molest him."

General McClellan says in his report: "Although the result of the battle of Malvern was a complete victory, it was, nevertheless, necessary to fall back still further, in order to reach a point where our supplies could be brought to us with certainty. As before stated, in the opinion of Captain Rodgers, commanding the gunboat flotilla, this could only be done below City Point; concurring in his opinion, I selected Harrison's bar as the new position of the army. The exhaustion of our supplies of food, forage, and ammunition, made it imperative to reach the transports immediately."

The battle of Malvern hill, beyond doubt, terminated in a complete victory for the National army over the Confederates. The rebel army had not only been repulsed, but it had also been broken into fragments and routed. It was believed and asserted, at the close of the engagement, by some of the ablest generals in the United States army, that twenty thousand troops could take Richmond. General McClellan, however, had determined to withdraw his army to Harrison's bar, and the battle of the 1st of July had been fought solely for the purpose of holding in check the rebel army, until the trains and *materiel* of the army of the Potomac could pass in safety to the James river. Whether the battle, therefore, had terminated in victory like those at Mechanicsville, Savage Station, and New Market cross-roads, or in defeat, like the battle of Gaines' mill, the final result would have been the same; it had been predetermined that the army should retire to Harrison's landing.

When the order to retreat was promulgated to the victorious army on Malvern hill, on the night of the 1st of July, shame, deep sorrow, and patriotic indignation filled the hearts of many of the brave officers and men. Some demanded that the army be led on to Richmond; a major-

general exclaimed: "We ought rather to pursue the defeated foe than to be shamefully flying from him." General Philip Kearney, who had for twenty-five years been a soldier in the United States army, and who had seen more field service than any of his associate officers, having served during two wars in the French army, was moved to the verge of insubordination. Surrounded by a group of general officers, to whom McClellan's order was read, this gallant soldier exclaimed:

"I, Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And, in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

Notwithstanding the feelings of the subordinate officers, in obedience to the order of the commanding general, the army of the Potomac retreated to Harrison's landing. The troops, by divisions, withdrew in order from their position, and marched down the river. A drenching rain set in, and the roads soon became deep and heavy with mud, and hence, though the retreat was commenced on Wednesday morning, the 2d of July, the rear guard did not arrive in camp at Harrison's landing, until Thursday night. The enemy, who had been so severely beaten in the battle, did not attempt to pursue; the withdrawal was therefore accomplished without loss.

The Pennsylvania Reserves were not called into action on Tuesday at Malvern hill; the enemy's shells fell in their camp and exploded among the men but without doing much injury.

The Reserve regiments broke camp on Malvern hill, just before midnight on the 1st of July, and took up the march towards Harrison's landing. Though the night was exceedingly dark, the road was well lighted up by numerous fires, that were kept continually burning by the guards stationed on the wayside. At daybreak a short halt was ordered; the troops rested and refreshed themselves from their scanty

supplies, and then resuming their march, moved on through the woods until they crossed Herring run, and debouched on the open plain at Harrison's landing. Several of the regiments were ordered to encamp in a beautiful field of oats, nearly ripe for the reaper; the heavy rain and the continual tramp of the troops soon transformed the silvery freshness of the waving grain into a plain of mud. The whole division was, during the afternoon of the second, ordered to encamp in a dense pine thicket. The men cut boughs and constructed huts and shelters to protect themselves from the storm.

As soon as the army had arrived at Harrison's landing, the work of fortifying was commenced, and the worn and exhausted soldier was again called upon to handle the spade, and days of drenching rain or scorching sun, and cool damp nights were spent in the trenches. In a short time, eight miles of intrenchments were thrown up, roads were constructed, bridges were built, and the position put in a proper condition for defense. The new position selected by General McClellan consisted of a strip of land on the northern bank of the James river, five miles in length, and protected by a swamp on the northeast border. The addition of the earthworks thrown up made the position secure against attack, as the enemy had been so severely dealt with in his previous encounters, that he was no longer able to assail with hope of success, a strong position defended by the army of the Potomac.

In a letter addressed to President Lincoln and dated at "Harrison's bar," July 4th, 1862, General McClellan said:

"We now occupy a line of heights, about two miles from the James, a plain extending from there to the river; our front is about three miles long; these heights command our whole position, and must be maintained. The gunboats can render valuable support upon both flanks. If the enemy attack us in front we must hold our ground as we best may, and at whatever cost.

"Our positions can be carried only by overwhelming

numbers. The spirit of the army is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline. Our position is by no means impregnable, especially as a morass extends on this side of the high ground from our centre to the James on our right. The enemy may attack in vast numbers, and if so, our front will be the scene of a desperate battle, which, if lost, will be decisive. Our army is fearfully weakened by killed, wounded and prisoners."

On the 4th of July, General McClellan issued an order to his troops, in which he bestowed upon them that praise for heroism and endurance, which they so richly deserved, and which will continue through all time to be awarded to the noble patriots, whose deeds of undying glory saved the nation, and made the misfortune of having belonged to the army on the Peninsula, a title to the most distinguished honor.

The rebels granted to the army at Harrison's landing undisturbed repose until the night of the 31st of July, when their hostile presence was again exhibited by a fierce attack with artillery from the south bank of the James. The enemy had transferred a considerable body of troops to the south bank of the river, and in the darkness of night, had marched down to a point opposite the position occupied by the National army. The rebel batteries fired several hundred shells and solid shot into the camps, and among the shipping on the river, but such was the inaccuracy of their aim, that the fire was harmless. In less than half an hour, the batteries at Harrison's landing were trained on the enemy and he was soon silenced and driven from the field.

The loss in the army on the Peninsula, in the battles fought during the change of base, commencing on the 25th of June and ending on the 1st of July, was fifteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine men. Of these one thousand five hundred and eighty-two were killed, seven thousand seven hundred and nine were wounded, and five thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight were missing. Many of the latter class, who were reported "missing in action," had been

severely wounded and died in the woods; others perished in the swamps apart from their comrades.

The Pennsylvania Reserve corps, which, in comparative numbers, constituted about one-fifteenth of the available force on the Peninsula, lost three thousand one hundred and eighty men, or more than one-fifth of the loss sustained by the army. Their casualties numbered three hundred and ten killed, one thousand three hundred and forty wounded, and one thousand five hundred and eighty-one missing. Among the killed, wounded, and prisoners, were some of the most efficient officers and bravest men in the corps. In the First regiment, Captain George H. Hess and Lieutenant Joseph Stuart were killed; Lieutenant-colonel H. M. McIntire, Adjutant W. W. Stewart, Captains J. F. Baily and William C. Talley, Lieutenants W. T. McPhail, J. T. McCord and I. H. Graham were wounded, and over two hundred privates were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

In the Second regiment Lieutenants J. Baxter Fletcher and James R. Nightingale were killed; Major George A. Woodward, Captains J. Orr Finnie, Horace Neide and P. I. Smith, and Lieutenants Daniel H. Connors, Hugh P. Kennedy and John B. Robinson were wounded; and one hundred and seventy-nine men were killed, wounded, or missing. Surgeon Edward Donnelly of the Second regiment, generously volunteered to remain in charge of the wounded in the hospitals on the battle field of New Market cross-roads, and when the enemy advanced he became a prisoner of war.

In the Third regiment, Captains H. Clay Beatty and William Brian, Lieutenants I. B. Roberts, George C. Davenport, D. W. Donaghy and I. Lehman were wounded; Major Richard H. Woolworth of this regiment was on detached duty, acting as lieutenant-colonel in the Fourth regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of New Market cross-roads. Doctor James Collins, surgeon of the Third, too noble to abandon his brave companions to the cruelties of rebel surgeons, without attempting to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, first labored energetically to remove a large

number of them to the rear, beyond the reach of the enemy, and when no more could be saved from capture, the faithful surgeon surrendered himself a prisoner, and continued in charge of the wounded on the New Market road, until they were removed to Richmond. The casualties in the Third regiment numbered one hundred and eighty-seven. In the battle of Gaines' mill, and again at New Market cross-roads, Colonel Sickel had his horse shot under him and narrowly escaped with his life, but in both cases he continued to lead on his regiment till the end of the battle.

In the Fourth regiment, Richard H. Woolworth, acting lieutenant-colonel, Major John Nyce, Captains Frederick A. Conrad, William C. Besselieve, Francis H. Burger, Thomas F. B. Tapper and Elisha B. Gates, and Lieutenants James St. John, James N. Blundin, George W. Busser, and John C. Chance were wounded; and over two hundred men were numbered in the list of casualties.

In the Fifth regiment, first of all, the officers and men mourned the loss of their gallant colonel, the noble Simmons, who fell fighting in the thickest of the battle. Captains James Taggart, Thomas Chamberlin and John McCleary and Lieutenants J. C. Riddle, Theodore H. McFadden, and Charles M. Hildebrand were severely wounded, and two hundred and seventy privates were placed *hors du combat*.

In the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Elisha B. Harvey was severely injured by the explosion of a shell and the fall of his horse. Captains R. M. Henderson, E. G. Lantz, W. W. White, and Samuel B. King, and Lieutenants Levi G. McCauley and G. L. Zug were wounded; and nearly three hundred men were killed, wounded, or captured.

In the Eighth regiment, Major S. M. Bailey, Captains R. E. Johnson, G. S. Gallup, Alexander Wishart, John Eichelburger and C. L. Conner, and Lieutenants William M. Carter, H. McQuilken, Jefferson Bradford, E. Eichelberger, G. W. Miller and L. B. Walts were wounded. The loss in killed, wounded and missing in this regiment, numbered two hundred and thirty.

In the Ninth Regiment, Lieutenant James P. Beatty was killed; Adjutant T. Brent Swearingen, Captains Charles Barnes and John Cuthbertson, and Lieutenants J. F. Kirkpatrick, J. K. Barbour, William H. Hope, John S. Hunter, and Jacob S. Winans were wounded; two hundred and eight men were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

In the Tenth regiment, Adjutant O. H. Gaither, Captain Thomas McConnell, Lieutenants James L. Wray, Valentine Phipps, John L. Moore and P. E. Shipler were wounded; the casualties among the private soldiers exceeded two hundred.

The Eleventh regiment was captured at Gaines' mill. Colonel Gallagher, nearly all of his officers, and about six hundred men were made prisoners. One hundred and six men in command of Captain D. S. Porter and Lieutenants Hannibal F. Sloan, Archibald W. Stewart and James H. Mills, who escaped capture, entered the battle of New Market cross-roads, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, thirty-four of their number.

In the Twelfth Regiment, Lieutenant William W. Arnold was killed in battle at New Market cross-roads; Captains A. G. Oliver, Franklin Daniels, and Thomas D. Horn, and Lieutenant W. H. Kern were wounded. The number of killed, wounded, and prisoners in this regiment did not exceed one hundred and fifty.

The Bucktail regiment entered the Peninsula campaign with six companies, numbering in the aggregate four hundred and fifty-six men. Four hundred men went into the battle of Mechanicsville, on the 26th of June, and on the 1st of July, at the battle of Malvern hill, one hundred and seventy men was all that remained of the six companies. Captain Philip Holland, a most noble officer, was killed while rallying his men in the battle of New Market cross-roads; Adjutant W. R. Hartshorn was wounded; and Captain Alanson E. Niles, Lieutenants Lucius Truman and Samuel A. Mack, and Captain Edward A. Irvin and the officers and men of his company were taken prisoners at Mechanicsville.

The batteries of artillery attached to McCall's division suffered heavy loss. Captain Hezekiah Easton, commanding battery A, was killed at Gaines' mill, and Lieutenant William Stett of the same company was wounded; this battery also lost nearly all of its horses, and half of its guns in the battle of Gaines' mills. In Captain Cooper's battery, Lieutenants Thomas Cadwallader and Henry S. Danforth were killed; eighteen non-commissioned officers and privates were killed, and in the battle of New Market cross-roads, sixty-one horses were disabled by the fire of the enemy; this battery, with other artillery on the field, was abandoned by order of the superior officers commanding in the absence of General McClellan. De Hart's regular battery was completely demolished at Gaines' mill, and Randall's was broken and destroyed, and afterwards abandoned on the field at New Market cross-roads.

In Kern's battery, company G, Captain Mark R. Kern, was wounded at Gaines' mill, seven of his men were killed and eleven were wounded; ten horses were killed and two guns with equipments were captured.

The Sixth regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel H. B. McKean, had been stationed at Tunstall's, on the 15th of June, and remained on guard until the 28th, when General Stoneman ordered it to march to White House, and embark on the transports for the James river. On the same day all the stores, materials and transports on the Pamunkey were removed, and the post at the White House was abandoned. The Sixth regiment arrived at Harrison's landing on the 1st of July, and on the following day, joined the division. The consolidated morning report for the 6th of July shows, that of the ten thousand effective men, who entered the Peninsula, less than seven thousand reached Harrison's landing in safety, of the four general officers, but one remained; seven general staff officers, eight field officers, five regimental staff officers, and eighty-one company officers were among the killed, wounded, and missing. Nearly one-third of the commissioned officers of the divi-

sion were, therefore, placed *hors du combat*, during the seven days of battle in front of Richmond. The casualties among the privates were about in the same proportion. The battle of Waterloo, one of the severest conflicts of modern times, affords no parallel to this reduction of fighting force in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in its march from Mechanicsville to Harrison's landing. Many of the officers and men, who reached the James river in safety, were soon prostrated from exhaustion, and by disease, to which their over-taxed systems became an easy prey. Large numbers were sent to the hospitals, many of whom died; of the officers, many were sent home on leave of absence to regain their strength. Some were unable to return again to their commands, but were compelled to resign their commissions. Of these some have since died, and others will, to their latest days, live in pain and misery.

Because of the large number of casualties, it was necessary to reorganize the division, and provide officers for brigades, regiments, and companies. Colonel Roberts of the First regiment went home on leave of absence to recover his health; in his absence Colonel Hays of the Eighth, who was the ranking officer present, commanded the First brigade; but on account of ill health, he was unable to discharge the duties of brigade commander, and therefore, turned over the command to Colonel McNeil of the Bucktail regiment, who, having recovered his health, rejoined his regiment at Harrison's landing. Colonel Magilton of the Fourth regiment commanded the Second, and Colonel Jackson of the Ninth commanded the Third brigade.

The medical department of the Reserve Corps was put to the severest test. The patients were numbered by thousands; wounded, sick, and dying men demanded all the facilities and energies of the profession. Not only was professional skill required, but a self-sacrificing and patriotic devotion to the cause of humanity was needed to sustain the exhausted energies, and urge the overworked surgeons to supernatural exertions, in their daily and nightly rounds

of duty. There was no division in the army more fortunate in the selection of its medical men, than was this corps.

The law under which the Reserve regiments were organized, required that all surgeons and assistant-surgeons, "now or hereafter appointed," should be first examined by the surgeon-general and a "board of surgeons," not exceeding three, and that the qualifications and fitness of all surgeons, and applicants for appointment as such, should be reported to the governor in writing. A board of examiners was organized, consisting of Division Surgeon James King of Pittsburg, together with Dr. George Dock of Harrisburg, and Dr. D. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia, and was ordered to meet in Harrisburg, on the 29th of May, and arrange the system of examinations. Permits to appear before the Board were sent to two hundred and twenty-three applicants, whose applications for appointment were in the hands of Governor Curtin. Out of two hundred and twenty-three, only sixty presented themselves. Of these, five withdrew after the morning session, without completing their examination.

Out of the sixty examined, the names of eighteen were returned to the Governor as qualified for the duties of surgeons, fifteen of whom were subsequently assigned, in the order of merit, to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; of the others, thirty-one were reported as qualified for the post of assistant-surgeon, fifteen of whom were also subsequently assigned to the Reserve Corps, and nine were returned as unqualified for either post; these latter, with the four that withdrew, making nearly twenty-five per cent. of those present who were regarded by the Board as unqualified for appointment.

During the existence of the camps of the Reserve Corps at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Easton, and West Chester, they were frequently visited by Surgeon-General Smith, and the medical officers were carefully instructed and exercised in their camp duties. Hospitals were built and furnished with all that was requisite for the comfort and welfare of the sick

soldiers. Surgeon-General Smith says in his report; "In these arrangements, the department received much assistance, and many valuable contributions from the citizens of the towns of Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Easton, West Chester, and Philadelphia, and especially from the ladies in these neighborhoods, many of whom indicated a devotion and interest only equalled by that of mothers and sisters. Extra clothing, articles of sick diet and luxuries, all showed their patriotism and interest in the comfort of the troops."

At an early period, in these encampments, active steps were taken by the department to secure the troops against the small-pox. Of the Reserve Corps, nearly twelve thousand were vaccinated or revaccinated before the regiments left the State.

Many of these surgeons and assistant-surgeons were early promoted, and some have risen to the highest places in the medical department of the State and in the field.

In many instances the chaplains of the regiments were unceasing in their labors for the comfort of the sick and wounded; in body and spirit, they followed in the wake of the surgeons, working and praying continually, for the recovery of the afflicted. They stood like guardian angels over the bodies of the dying, receiving their last words and messages to the dear ones at home, and spiritually encouraging them until the soul, released from the body, would take its flight to heaven. In the Seventh regiment, the chaplain, Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, and the sutler, Dr. M. Steck, were educated physicians and experienced practitioners; they rendered valuable service in their professional attention to the men of the regiment, and were rewarded with the gratitude and affections of the generous soldiers who suffered on the Peninsula.

On the 10th of July, Lieutenant-colonel McCandless, of the Second regiment, received his commission as colonel, to date from the 1st of November, 1861, the day on which he had been elected to the colonelcy by the regiment. The commission had been withheld, because of a doubt enter-

tained by the Secretary of War, as to whether the Second regiment was entitled to a colonel. In August, 1861, when the regiment arrived at Sandy Hook, the men were required to be resworn into the service, and a dispute arose between Fitz John Porter, the mustering officer in Banks' command, and the men of the Second regiment, which resulted in the disbanding of four companies; subsequently Captain Patrick McDonough recruited company B, and returned to the regiment. In April, 1862, Captain John M. Clark's company of Pennsylvanians, which had been temporarily attached to the First District of Columbia regiment, was ordered to join the Second and became company F; on the 10th of July, Captain William D. Reitzel, joined the regiment at Harrison's landing with company G, which had been recruited in Lancaster and Philadelphia. This addition increased the number of companies in the regiment to nine, and entitled it to a full complement of regimental officers.

Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Fisher was promoted to the coloneley of the Fifth regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Simmons.

Joseph Washington Fisher was born on the 16th of October, 1814, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; was raised on a farm, and educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1840, he removed to Lancaster county and settled in the borough of Columbia. There he read law, and was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar in 1855. When the war broke out, in 1861, Mr. Fisher enlisted as a private in a company recruited by Captain Welsh, and marched with the company to Harrisburg, under the call for seventy-five thousand troops to serve for three months; while the company was encamped at Harrisburg, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Honorable Eli Slifer, advised Mr. Fisher to return home and recruit another company for the three months service. Acting on this suggestion, he procured a discharge from Captain Welsh's company and returned to Columbia, where he recruited a company called the "Cookman Rangers." He again enlisted as a private, but upon

the organization of the company was chosen by the men to be their captain. The company marched to Harrisburg, where it arrived on the 5th of May, but the quota of the State having in the mean time been filled, Governor Curtin could not receive it into the service. Captain Fisher immediately applied to the Legislature, which was then sitting in extra session, and procured the passage of a joint resolution, admitting the "Cookman Rangers" into Camp Curtin. When the Fifth regiment was organized, the company was incorporated as Company K, and Captain Fisher was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. By his gallant and meritorious conduct in the Peninsular campaign, he won the confidence of his men and the respect of his superior officer; upon the death of Colonel Simmons, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifth regiment.

The Sixth regiment also underwent a change of commanders, necessitated by the discharge and death of Colonel Ricketts.

William Wallace Ricketts was born in Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of January, 1837. After a preparatory course of study at the Wyoming Seminary, he entered West Point Academy in June, 1855, and remained there until February, 1857. Shortly after leaving West Point, he commenced the study of medicine and graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College in March, 1860. The same year Dr. Ricketts began to practice his profession at Orangeville, in his native county, with every prospect of a brilliant and successful career.

When the call was made for volunteers in 1861, he threw down the scalpel and took up the sword. He entered with great heartiness and zeal into the contest, and recruited, organized, and led from Columbia county, the "Iron Guards," one of the best drilled companies which, up to that date, had reported itself at Harrisburg. He went to Harrisburg as Captain of the "Iron Guards," and upon the organization of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve regiment, he was elected colonel.

It was the misfortune of Colonel Ricketts never to have led his regiment in a fight. At the battle of Dranesville he was sick in his tent, and before the Reserves marched to the Peninsula he was discharged the service for physical disability. He went home, and lingered until the 10th of August, 1862, where he died at his father's house at Orangeville, in Columbia County, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Colonel Ricketts possessed a most decided military genius; he had quick perception, and a facility in handling and commanding troops remarkable in one so young, and with no previous experience. He was a man of fine personal appearance, was six feet in stature and well proportioned. When he entered the service he was in perfect health, and a glorious career seemed to open before him. He was, however, suddenly taken ill, supposed to have been poisoned by eating drugged oranges, the exposure in camp, rapidly reduced him to the verge of death, and reluctantly resigning his commission, he went home to die, an early victim of the basest treachery practised by the enemies of his country.

Captain William Sinclair, commanding a battery of United States Artillery, was elected to the colonelcy of the Sixth regiment, in April, but did not report for duty until after the arrival of the regiment at Harrison's Landing.

The Sixth regiment was then transferred from the Third to the First brigade, and the Eighth regiment was transferred from the First to the Second brigade, and Colonel Sinclair was ordered to assume command of the First brigade. The Eleventh regiment was transferred from the Second to the Third brigade.

Early in the month of July, Colonel Harvey resigned his commission as colonel of the Seventh regiment, and his resignation having been accepted by the Secretary of War, he took leave of his troops and returned to Pennsylvania.

Elisha B. Harvey was a descendant of the Harvey and Nesbitt families of the Wyoming valley, who were conspicuous victims in the "Wyoming Massacre." He was

born in Harveyville, Luzerne county, on the 1st of October, 1819. He was raised on a farm, until he reached the age of twenty years, when he entered school, and in 1845, graduated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. Subsequently he studied law, and having been admitted to the bar, practised his profession in Wilkesbarre.

When the Southern traitors commenced the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Harvey was invited, simultancously, by two companies, to take command as captain; one company had been recruited in his native village, and the other in Wilkesbarre. Mr. Harvey immediately offered the services of both of these companies to Governor Curtin, under the first call for seventy-five thousand troops, but was informed that the quota was full, and that his companies could not be received. After the passage of the act, creating the Reserve Corps. Captain Harvey renewed his offer of service, and in reply, received orders to march with his command to Camp Wayne near West Chester. Upon the organization of the Seventh regiment, he was elected and commissioned colonel, and served at the head of his regiment with honor, until broken down in health by the severity of the service in the Peninsular campaign, he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service of his country in the field.

Colonel Hays, discovering his injuries, received in the battle of New Market cross-roads, to be more serious than he had at first supposed them to be, resigned his commission at Harrison's landing, and retired from the command of the Eighth regiment; two years after the date of his resignation, he still despaired of ever again fully recovering his strength.

Lieutenant-colonel Oliphant of the Eighth regiment was taken down with a fever, and Major Bailey had been severely wounded at the battle of Gaines' mill; the regiment was therefore left without a field officer to command it; Captain Lemon of company H, being the senior officer, assumed command. Lieutenant Blake of this company soon resigned on account of disability, and company H, being

without a commissioned officer, passed into the command of Sergeant Cue.

Colonel Conrad F. Jackson of the Ninth regiment, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship and commissioned to date from the 17th of July, and on the same day, Lieutenant-colonel Robert Anderson was promoted to the colonelcy made vacant by the promotion of Colonel Jackson.

Colonel John H. Taggart, commanding the Twelfth regiment, resigned his commission on the 8th of July, 1862, and returned to private life. When the Government adopted the policy of recruiting negro regiments, Colonel Taggart was appointed principal of the "Free Military School," established in Philadelphia by philanthropic citizens, for the education of officers for the command of colored troops.

Lieutenant-colonel Hardin was promoted to fill the vacancy in the Twelfth regiment.

Martin D. Hardin, was born at Jacksonville, in the State of Illinois, on the 26th of June, 1837. He was a descendant of a martial ancestry on both his father's and mother's side. His great grandfather was General John Hardin of Kentucky, who commanded a company of troops in Colonel Morgan's celebrated regiment of riflemen at the battle of Saratoga, and was present at the capture of the British army under General Burgoyne, on the 17th of October, 1777. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and finally fell a victim to their barbarous treachery, and was killed while negotiating a treaty of peace. The grandfather of Colonel Hardin, was General Martin D. Hardin, of Kentucky, who died in 1823. Colonel John J. Hardin, whose mother was a member of the Logan family, celebrated in the history of the Indian wars in Kentucky, was the father of the subject of this State. He was a lawyer at Jacksonville, Illinois; entered the military service against the Indians under Black Hawk, was several times a member of the Illinois Legislature, and represented his district in the XXVIIIth Congress. When the United States declared war against Mexico, Mr. Hardin, aided by

the people of his State, organized a regiment of volunteers ; he was commissioned its colonel, and marched with his command to the seat of war. At the battle of Buena Vista, on the 23d of February, 1847, Colonel Hardin fell at the head of his regiment, while gallantly leading his troops in a charge. As a reward to his family, for the distinguished services rendered to his country by Colonel Hardin, the State of Illinois presented to his eldest son, Martin D. Hardin an elegant sword.

The son, so honorably connected with the military history of his country, entered the Academy at West Point, as a cadet at large, in June, 1854, and graduated with honor in 1859. On the 1st of July, of the same year, he was brevetted a second lieutenant, and assigned to the Third regiment United States artillery. Lieutenant Hardin was one of the officers who accompanied the expedition of three hundred men up the Missouri river, and across the Rocky Mountains to Washington Territory. Soon after the arrival of the troops on the Pacific, he was placed in command of Fort Umqua, on the coast of Oregon, and in May, 1861, was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and ordered to join his regiment at San Francisco, then about to sail for New York. During the winter of 1861, while stationed near Washington with his battery, Lieutenant Hardin made the acquaintance of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and when a vacancy occurred in the Twelfth regiment, he was elected to the lieutenant-colonelcy.

The services of Lieutenant Hardin were, however, deemed to be more valuable as an artillery officer, and he was therefore retained in command of his battery, and accompanied the army to Yorktown. A short time before the evacuation of that place by the enemy, he was taken seriously ill, and was sent to the hospital at Fortress Monroe, where, attended by Surgeon Cuyler, medical director of the post, he recovered sufficiently to be removed to the residence of his step-father, Chancellor Wadsworth, at Saratoga Springs. As soon as he had recovered from his illness,

he rejoined the army, and was placed on the staff of General Hunt, chief of artillery; in that position he participated in the battles in front of Richmond, and when the army arrived at Harrison's Landing, he joined the Reserves, and being promoted to the colonelcy, took command of the Twelfth regiment.

The arms and equipments of the regiments of the Reserve Corps, as well as those of all others, were inspected, exchanged, and renewed, so that the men were thoroughly armed, and properly equipped for active service. Their clothing, which had been quite worn out, was replaced by new suits, and the veteran heroes were clad and shod for a renewal of campaigns, and battles, and the severest toils of war.

While the army rested at Harrison's landing, the patriotic citizens of the North shipped vast quantities of dainties for the sick in the hospitals, and a great variety of vegetables for the soldiers in camp. The "Ladies' Aid Society" of Philadelphia, an association organized by the Christian ladies of that city in April, 1861, was the first to arrive with supplies of jellies, fruits, vegetable, bandages, and medicines on the James river. The agent of this society, Mrs. Dr. John Harris, a noble woman, worthy of the highest praise, moved among the troops, in hospitals and in camps, as one possessed of divine virtue, so that even to touch the hem of her garment, seemed to revive the dying soldier. In one day, as she stood on the large army wagons, she distributed sixty barrels of onions to the patriotic soldiers, who thronged around her, with outstretched hands, uplifted caps, and empty haversacks, to receive the precious gift. The hardest heart melted at the scene, and many manly cheeks were wet with tears. The weary and battle-scarred soldiers thought of their homes in the North, and as they turned away, whispered prayers of gratitude, and invoked heaven's blessings on their benefactress.

The "Patriot Daughters" of Lancaster forwarded a large number of boxes and barrels, in charge of Prof. John B.

Kevinski, who proceeded with his stores to Harrison's landing, and distributed them to the companies in the Reserve regiments. An officer acknowledging the receipt of the supplies, says: "Could the 'Patriot Daughters' of Lancaster have but seen the countenances, and heard the grateful expressions, which fell from the lips of the survivors of the bloody conflicts before Richmond, they would have been in some measure repaid for their generous offering."

The Sanitary Commission and Relief Societies from all the States, sent their agents to the army with supplies for the soldiers, and Government transports, laden with these liberal donations from a generous public, were daily arriving at the camp of the army, on the James.

On the 8th of August the officers and privates, who had been captured in front of Richmond, were exchanged and returned to the army. General McCall and General Reynolds, Colonel Gallagher, and all the officers and privates of the Eleventh regiment, and the other prisoners captured from the Reserve Corps, rejoined their commands. When it became known among the regiments, that Generals McCall and Reynolds had arrived at the landing, the troops immediately assembled at the head-quarters of the division to receive their beloved commanders. General McCall briefly addressed the men, thanking them for the hearty reception they had given him, and expressed the hope, that he would soon be able again to lead them to battle and to victory. The officers and men crowded around their general, and many took him by the hand to welcome him back to the command of the division.

The severity of the Peninsula campaign, and the close confinement in the rebel prison had so seriously impaired General McCall's health, that he was compelled to procure the medical care which his condition required, and to seek temporary relief from the exposure of camp life. With the approval of the Secretary of War, he therefore repaired to his home in Chester county. Soon after he arrived in Pennsylvania, his friends presented him with a sword, in testi-

mony of their appreciation of the distinguished services he had rendered, as commander of the Reserve Corps. Hon. John Hickman, who presented the testimonial in the name of the citizens of Chester county, in the presence of a vast assemblage in West Chester, addressed General McCall as follows:

General:—Your neighbors and friends, who have known you long and well, bid me, in their names, declare the high gratification they experience upon your safe return to their midst. Your worth as a citizen and your services as a soldier, they recognize and appreciate. It was no morbid ambition or selfish design that led you from the peaceful and plentiful home to the discomfort of the camp and dangers of the field. It was enough for you to be assured that our hallowed Union was imperilled; that the cause of humanity was at stake; that liberty required the aid of her votaries. You became a volunteer to serve and suffer; not tardily, but with alacrity; not doubtingly, but with a holy faith.

The love which many a father and mother, now present, entertain for you, you will not believe, for you do not sufficiently value the favors you have rendered them. Their sons and kinsmen were intrusted to your guardian care; you have led them nobly, and stories of your kindness and magnanimity have often reached their ears, and their hearts have gone out towards you as their lips quivered with your name. You have been a father to the fatherless; a sympathizer with the distressed; faithful to the faithful; a devotee of country; therefore, they wait upon you, and demand that I shall attempt to express what they so deeply feel. Traitors would have us believe that you have jeopardized your life for negro equality in an Abolition war. They defame you and all loyal men. It is

“Such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not.”

You did not leave us for such an object or such a contest. You enlisted under the banner of the Sovereign of the world, which Mirabeau declared to be “*Right*,” but which is truly God. You have fought the fight; you have kept the faith; the fight against crime, the faith in the justice of the equality of our race.

The trials and sacrifices are for a Government ordained of Heaven, and which impious men have conspired to destroy. If our fathers are enshrined in our affections for establishing our institutions, we will hold in everlasting remembrance, and history will immortalize those heroes who, by their valor, shall preserve us a nation. The eyes of a world are resting upon you and your companions in arms. Tyrants fear your success, and the down-trodden tremble lest your fortune shall be defeat.

The greatest interests are in your keeping; the wealth of toil, the honors of the student, the triumphs of genius, the temple and home of the wife, the mother, and the child.

We congratulate you upon the early deliverance from the hands of the enemies of the country; from the grasp of those who only intent upon destruction, have set all the usages of civilized warfare at defiance, and added unspeakable barbarism to murder—

“More fierce and more inexorable far,
Than empty tigers or the roaring sea.”

Bear with you our blessing, for we bless you: Citizen soldier, you have the prayers of all good men, and the Lord of Hosts is on your side.

General, an additional duty has been assigned me, the discharge of which is equally pleasant. A number of the citizens of this county, from consideration of gratitude and a profound regard, desire you to accept this sword. It is their heart's offering to one of their own people; to one who, at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has demonstrated his patriotism in the face of an insolent foe, and who is still anxious to do battle for the rights of man. It is a token from us; may it prove a defence to you.

General McCall replied:—Major Hickman: My unpremeditated return to my home and family, with a view to restoring my health during a temporary cessation of active operations by the army of the Potomac, has been doubly enhanced by the warm welcome I have met with from my friends and neighbors. I did not anticipate a public reception, nor did I, indeed, at this time desire it; and my meeting you on this occasion is simply in compliance with the expressed wishes of my friends among you.

You have referred, sir, in the kindest terms, to my social relations, in years past, with those whom you represent. For this I heartily thank you and them, and I assure you I reciprocate those kindly feelings most cordially.

You have also been pleased to refer in terms of commendation to my services during this war; and you have assured me that my motives in becoming a volunteer were known to be purely disinterested. This, sir, is most true; for I had no other incentive than a desire to do my duty in upholding the flag of the Union and battling for the maintenance of the Government under which I live. And I trust I shall always be found ready to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution to the best of my ability, while health and strength permit. More than a year has gone since the startling intelligence reached us of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the tocsin which called to arms the loyal citizens of the country. At this crisis of our affairs, I was called upon by the Chief Executive of the State to organize a new corps of 15,000 men, to be styled the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, and by Act of Assembly, ordered for the defence of the State frontier. Although I had previously retired from

the United States army, and come among you to pass my days in peace and retirement, I accepted the office with alacrity, and at once entered upon the arduous and important duties assigned. It was not long before war burst upon us, and its announcement was disaster. The Reserve Corps was now called into the service of the Federal Government, and I moved at the head of the column to the capital. What was my surprise and mortification, on arriving there, to learn from the General-in-Chief that it was his intention to break up and separate this fine corps, which I had so zealously labored to perfect! And this measure, in fact, was in part carried out. Notwithstanding this, my efforts to bring the regiments together again were immediately addressed to the War Department, and the most strenuous arguments I could advance were brought to bear upon the subject. At length my exertions were crowned with success, and I had the satisfaction to reunite the regiments, much to their own gratification. This act I have never had cause to regret. The Corps was now converted into a division under my command. We joined the Army of the Potomac, and I am proud to say that, from that day to this, no discredit has ever fallen upon that division. On the contrary, the battle of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, and New Market cross-roads, will ever attest the valor of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the devotion with which they have shed their blood to preserve the Union. Such laurels could not be gathered without heavy losses, and we have to lament the many gallant dead, who gloriously fell on those bloody fields. Our sympathy is also due to those whose honorable wounds speak more forcibly than words of their heroic deeds of arms. Some of these are of our dearest friends and relatives. May the God of Battles reward their virtue here and hereafter.

Permit me now, sir, to say that the presentation of this elegant sword by my valued friends and fellow-citizens of Chester county, in testimony of their approval of my services in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, is an event in my military life as unexpected as it is gratifying, and words cannot but inadequately express the feelings with which I receive so strong an evidence of their confidence and esteem.

In conclusion, sir, I desire to offer you my thanks for the complimentary terms in which you have made known to me the sentiments of my friends in Chester county.

After having spent several weeks with his family, under constant medical treatment, General McCall became convinced that he would not again sufficiently recover his health, to be able to resume his position as commander of troops in active service, he therefore resigned his commission, and retired to private life, and resided on his farm at Belair, near West Chester. General Reynolds, being the

ranking officer in the division, relieved General Seymour, and assumed command of the Reserves; the officers and privates welcomed him with loud cheers and wild demonstrations of joy. A few days later Colonel Robert rejoined his regiment, and was placed in command of the First brigade, Seymour commanded the Second, and Jackson the Third. The presence, in camp, of their favorite officers, so inspired the men that they forgot their past sufferings, and thought only of coming battles and still more glorious victories.

The subject of the future operations of the Army of the Potomac was a matter of much deliberation on the part of the Government. General McClellan claimed, that the James river was the true line of approach to Richmond, and asked for fifty thousand reinforcements, in order to renew the campaign against the rebel capital. The President of the United States visited the army on the 8th of July, but nothing was then decided upon. On the 25th of the same month, General Halleck, the General-in-chief of the Army of the United States, proceeded to Harrison's landing, accompanied by General Burnside, who had arrived at Fortress Monroe from North Carolina, with his victorious army. The general officers were called together, in an informal council, and the question of withdrawing the army from the Peninsula was submitted to them. The majority of the officers expressed themselves in favor of a withdrawal. The opinion prevailed, that the men had become very much enervated and discouraged, and that it would improve the *morale* of the army, to prosecute a campaign on some other line.

In the meantime General Pope, who had been summoned from the army in the West, and by virtue of an order issued by President Lincoln, had, on the 26th of June, 1862 been placed in command of the three army corps, commanded, respectively, by Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, had commenced a campaign into the enemy's country, towards Culpepper and Gordonsville. General Pope left Washington on the 9th of July, and proceeded to

the front, to concentrate his troops, and organize his command. The corps of Banks and Fremont were in the Shenandoah valley, near Middletown. One division of McDowell's corps was at Manassas Junction, and the other division was posted on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg.

It was the wish of the Government, that General Pope should guard the approaches to the city of Washington, secure the valley of the Shenandoah, and at the same time, so operate in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottesville, as to draw the rebel force from Richmond. The unfortunate termination of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, and the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Harrison's landing, so widely separated the two armies, operating against Richmond, that co-operation became impossible. The indisposition of General McClellan to renew the campaign against Richmond, still further embarrassed the Government, and each day of delay at Harrison's landing rendered the situation of the armies more critical, and their movements more hazardous. The army in front of Washington could not be removed to the Peninsula, without endangering the safety of the National Capital, yet it was manifest, that if the armies were not united, and sent against the enemy, both McClellan and Pope would be overwhelmed and destroyed in detail. In this crisis, it was determined to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and unite it with the Army of Virginia in front of Washington. It therefore became the mission of General Pope to cover as far as possible the approaches to the National Capital, and to move against the enemy's communications with the west, so as to force him to make heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond, and thus to release the army at Harrison's landing, and ensure its safe withdrawal from the Peninsula. If, as it was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, General Pope was instructed to resist his advance at all hazards, and so delay and embarrass his movements, as to

gain sufficient time for the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg or Alexandria. The most serious apprehensions of the department at Washington were realized. As soon as the rebel authorities at Richmond discovered that General Pope, with an army of fifty thousand men, was advancing against Gordonsville, they detached a heavy force under their greatest field captain, General Jackson, and marched forward in hot haste to resist the advance of the National troops. On the 9th of August, General Banks encountered the enemy at Cedar Mountain, and a sanguinary battle was fought, which forced the enemy, under General Jackson, to retreat across the Rappahannock river, and to fall back to Gordonsville. On the 15th of August, General Lee, the commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, arrived at Gordonsville, and before the 18th, the whole rebel army was concentrated in front of General Pope.

At about the same time General Burnside, who had always been prompt and vigorous in the execution of the orders from the War Department, arrived, with the Ninth army corps, at Fredericksburg, and pushed forward with great energy, to reinforce General Pope, whose situation had now become exceedingly embarrassing.

On the 30th of July, General Halleck ordered General McClellan to remove all his sick from the Peninsula, so as to be unembarrassed in his future operations, and on the 3d of August, he ordered him to withdraw the army at Harrison's landing, to Aquia creek on the Potomac. There was no enemy present to delay the embarkation, or to retard the movements of McClellan's army; the general was fully aware of the critical situation, in which General Pope's army had been placed, by the withdrawal of the rebel forces from Richmond, yet it was not until the 15th of August, that "the advance corps and trains had fairly started" from Harrison's landing. The Pennsylvania Reserves had again been placed in the advance, and on the 15th, at ten o'clock in the night, General McClellan tele-

graphed to General Halleck that, "McCall's division, with its artillery, is now *en route* for Burnside." But the sick, who had been ordered to be sent to the rear on the 30th of July, had not all been removed until the morning of the 16th of August.

On the 5th of August, General McClellan had sent General Hooker with a small force to dislodge the enemy from Malvern hill. The troops advanced by a road which led to the right of the hill, and entered the New Market road near Nelson's farm. The enemy was met and repulsed at Nelson's, and driven back to his works on Malvern hill. General Hooker immediately ordered an advance, and after a spirited engagement of an hour, drove the enemy towards Richmond on the river road, and took possession of the hill. On Wednesday night the 6th, General Longstreet arrived with a Confederate force to repel the National troops, but General McClellan had ordered Hooker to fall back to Harrison's landing, and before daylight on Thursday morning, the troops had abandoned the hill, and were marching down the river. Thus ended the hideous carnival of blood and death, that has rendered the Peninsula so sadly famous in the memory of the American people.

CHAPTER IX.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN—BULL RUN—MARYLAND CAMPAIGN—
SOUTH MOUNTAIN—ANTIETAM.

Position of Pope's army—Abandons the line of the Rapidan—Position on the Rappahannock—Movements of the enemy—Attempts to cross the river—Pope's army outflanked—Promised reinforcements do not arrive—Rain storm—Movement to Warrenton—March to Manassas—Battle at Bristoe station—Skirmish at Gainesville—Jackson's retreat from Manassas—Pursuit—Jackson surrounded—Withdrawal of McDowell's forces—Change of plan—Porter's disobedience of orders—General Sigel's attack on Jackson on the 29th of August—Noble conduct of General Reynolds—Desperate fighting—Heintzelman and Reno on the field—General Pope orders a charge along the front—The enemy driven from the field—Inexplicable conduct of General Porter—Situation at nightfall—Position on Saturday morning—Porter's repulse, desperate fighting along the whole line—The enemy in overwhelming numbers—Turning of Pope's left—Attempt to seize the Stone bridge—Daring valor of General Reynolds and the Reserves—Official reports—Loss in Reserve regiments—March to Centreville—Condition of the troops—Rations issued—Battle of Chantilly—Retirement of the army within the fortifications—Object of Pope's campaign—Transfer of the Army of the Potomac—Movements of McClellan—The rebels cross the Potomac—Pursuit by General McClellan—March of the Reserves—Meade in command—Battle of South Mountain—Spirited charge up the mountain slope—The shout of victory—The casualties—The bivouac—Pursuit of the enemy—Position on the Antietam—Hooker ordered to turn the enemy's left—The Reserves in the advance—The fight on Tuesday night—The picket line on the field—Battle of Antietam—Desperate fighting—Field won, lost and won again—Fighting on the right—Fighting on the left—The field—The casualties—Official reports.

AFTER the battle of Cedar Mountain, General Pope moved forward his whole command, and took a position on the north bank of the Rapidan. The right, commanded by General Sigel, who had relieved General Fremont of his command, rested on the Robertson river; the centre,

under General McDowell, occupied both flanks of Cedar Mountain, and the left, commanded by General Reno, of Burnside's command, held a position near Raccoon ford. The enemy rapidly collected in great force on the south bank of the Rapidan, and it was manifestly his intention to overwhelm the Army of Virginia, before it could be reinforced by the troops from the Peninsula. General Pope held on to his advanced position with great tenacity, in order to afford as much time as possible for the transfer of the Army of the Potomac. But on the 18th of August, it became evident to the commanding general, that the line of the Rapidan was no longer tenable with the small force under his command, against the overwhelming force of the enemy, which by reason of its great numbers, could engage his front, and at the same time turn either flank. General Pope, therefore, determined to fall back to the line of the Rappahannock, and in compliance with instructions received from the department at Washington, to maintain, if possible, his communications with Fredericksburg, as it was upon that line reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac were expected to reach him. All the trains were sent beyond the Rappahannock during the 18th, and before the sun went down on the 19th, the whole army with its transportation and baggage, was securely posted on the north bank of the Rappahannock; its left resting at Kelly's ford, and its right extending three miles above Rappahannock station.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the enemy drove in the pickets of General Reno's command in front of Kelly's ford, and at about the same time, made an attack opposite Rappahannock station; but, finding the crossings strongly guarded, and that it would be impossible to force the passage of the river, without heavy loss, the enemy halted his advance and brought up the main force from beyond the Rapidan. During the night of the 20th, the whole force of General Lee's command was brought forward, and on the morning of the 21st, again confronted General Pope's army at Kelly's ford

and at Rappahannock station, and extended for several miles beyond the right of General Sigel's corps, which formed the extreme right of General Pope's army. On this day, and also on the 22d, the enemy attempted at various points to cross the river, but was invariably repulsed. The artillery fire was rapid and continuous during the whole of those days, and at times, extended along the line of the river for a distance of eight miles. Unable to force a crossing, the enemy began to move in heavy columns up the river, for the purpose of turning the right flank. General Pope's orders required him to keep open his communications with Fredericksburg; he could not therefore abandon his position at Kelly's ford; his army was too small to enable him to extend his line further to the right, without so weakening the centre, as to endanger his whole army, yet the movement of the enemy to the right must be met, or Lee would interpose his army between the Army of Virginia and Washington. Day after day, General Pope telegraphed to Washington, fully explained the situation on the Rappahannock, and informed the Commander-in-Chief, that it would be impossible for him to maintain his connection with Fredericksburg, and at the same time prevent the enemy from crossing the river at the upper fords, and gaining the rear of his position on the line of the Rappahannock. General Halleck assured General Pope, on the 21st of August, that if he would hold the line of the river two days longer, he should be so strongly reinforced, as not only to be secure, but to be able to resume offensive operations against Lee's whole army. The soldiers of the Army of Virginia, weary, worn, and broken by incessant duty, marching, guarding, and fighting since the 1st of August, looked anxiously towards Fredericksburg, towards Alexandria, and towards Washington for the promised relief. Though the body was exhausted, the spirit was still strong, and the noble men who stood on the banks of the Rappahannock, felt that Nation's honor and the Capital must, for two days more, be defended by their

arms or be lost by their defeat. The 21st and the 22d passed in anxious waiting and continued fighting; the 23d came, but still no tidings of coming reinforcements cheered the hearts of the patriot band on the line of the Rappahannock. The enemy had already crossed at Sulphur Springs and at Waterloo bridge, and General Pope's position was no longer tenable. Though General McClellan had abandoned General Pope, to the power of the enemy, the God of Nations did not forsake the patriot army, standing guard in front of the Nation's Capital. On the night of the 22d, a heavy rain set in, and before daylight on the following morning, the water in the Rappahannock had risen full seven feet, and swept in furious torrents in front of the rebel army, interposing an impassable barrier to its advance.

Early on the morning of the 23d, therefore, there being no longer any danger of the enemy's interposing a force between him and Fredericksburg, General Pope massed his whole force at Rappahannock station, with the determination of falling upon that portion of Lee's army that had crossed the river, and crushing it before it could be succored by the troops on the south bank. The army moved up to Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, and Waterloo, on the 24th, but the enemy had already escaped by a rapid march northward towards Rectortown, and with a force of twenty thousand men, threatened General Pope's communications with Washington. General Halleck reassured General Pope that reinforcements would reach him on the 24th, at Warrenton Junction. It was during this movement to the right, that General Reynolds arrived on the upper Rappahannock and reported to General Pope.

The Reserve corps had embarked on transports at Harrison's landing on the 11th of August, and set sail for Aquia creek landing on the Potomac, where the greater part of the fleet arrived on the morning of the 13th. The regiments were immediately disembarked, and sent forward by railroad to Falmouth. On the 21st, the whole division, with the excep-

tion of the Second regiment, marched for Kelly's ford, on the Rappahannock, where it arrived on the 22d; on the following day it moved forward to Rappahannock station, and thence, with the Army of Virginia, to Warrenton, where it was attached to the First army corps, commanded by General McDowell. On the 24th the division encamped on the Sulphur Springs road, one mile from Warrenton, with General Meade's brigade advanced two miles towards the river. This most faithful division, and General Kearney's division, four thousand strong, which reported at Warrenton Junction on the following day, were the only troops from the Army of the Potomac that joined General Pope, until the 26th, when he had fallen back to Warrenton Junction, and was retiring towards Manassas, to resist the enemy under General Jackson, who was advancing through Thoroughfare gap, towards Centreville.

The Second regiment had been detached to guard the transportation. On arriving at Falmouth on the 22d, Colonel McCandless determined to march his regiment through the enemy's country, in search of the division. After a hard and tedious march, he rejoined the Reserves at Warrenton.

General Pope ordered his whole army to withdraw on the Warrenton pike and roads parallel to it, towards Centreville, and to concentrate on the evening of the 27th, with the centre at Gainesville. In the afternoon, General Hooker encountered Ewell's division of Jackson's forces, four miles west of Bristoe station, and a severe engagement took place, in which the enemy was driven from the field and across Broad run, with the loss of about three hundred killed and wounded, and much of his baggage train. The enemy had torn up the railroad track, and destroyed several bridges between Bristoe station and Warrenton Junction.

General Banks was ordered to guard the trains and locomotives at the Junction, until General Porter's corps had passed, and then to move forward as rapidly as the railroad could be repaired. All the troops reached the several

positions to which they had been ordered, and it was evident to General Pope, that he had successfully interposed his forces between Jackson, who was at Manassas Junction, and Longstreet, with the other wing of the rebel army at White Plains. Accordingly, General Pope ordered his whole army to move at daylight on the 28th, against Jackson's troops.

McDowell, to whose corps the Reserves were attached, formed the left, and was ordered to move forward on the Warrenton pike; Sigel in the centre, moved on the line of the Manassas railroad, and Heintzelman on the right, moved up from Bristoe station. General Fitz John Porter was ordered to march with his corps from Warrenton Junction, at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and to report at Bristoe station at daylight.

General Reynolds, commanding the Reserve corps, was directed to follow General Sigel's corps on the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike towards Centreville, until they arrived at Gainesville, where the Manassas gap railroad crosses the turnpike; Sigel would then move to the right along the railroad, and General Reynolds was directed to form in columns of echelons on Sigel's left; King's division formed in like manner on the left of the Reserves. On arriving at Gainesville, the head of Reynolds' column was fired upon by the enemy with two pieces of artillery, in position on the heights above Groveton, and to the left of the turnpike. Three men were killed, and five more wounded, in the Eighth regiment, by the enemy's shell. Ransom's battery of the Reserve corps was brought into position and opened on the enemy, and General Meade, who was in the advance, immediately formed his brigade into line of battle. The Fourth regiment was formed on the right of the turnpike; the Third and Seventh, on the left, and the Eighth was held in reserve. The range being too great for Ransom's guns, Captain Cooper's battery of new rifled guns, was ordered up, and opened with such good effect, that the enemy was forced to withdraw, and soon dis-

appeared from the hill. General Reynolds then resumed the march towards Manassas.

General Jackson finding himself cut off from the other portions of Lee's army, evacuated Manassas Junction at three o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and rapidly retreated towards Centreville. General Pope reached the Junction with Kearney's and Reno's troops, at twelve o'clock mid-day, just about an hour after Jackson had removed his head-quarters from that place. Hooker, Kearney, and Reno were pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy; McDowell was ordered to change his line of march from the direction of Manassas, and to move direct upon Centreville, and General Porter was ordered to march to Manassas Junction. Late in the afternoon, General Kearney came up with the enemy's rear guard, and drove it through Centreville, and occupied the town. The enemy rapidly retreated in two columns; one on the Warrenton pike towards Gainesville, and the other taking the Sudley Springs road. McDowell, with his own corps, and the troops under Sigel and Reynolds, had promptly changed the direction of his march, and succeeded in interposing himself between Jackson's retreating column, and Thoroughfare gap, which was the great object General Pope had been striving to compass. At six o'clock on the evening of the 28th, Jackson found himself confronted by a large force, and at the same time the troops of Heintzelman's corps were pressing on the rear of his column for Centreville. A severe engagement was fought by King's division of McDowell corps, with the advance of Jackson's troops, which was terminated by darkness; each party maintaining its ground. General Pope, now felt sure that there was no escape for Jackson's command. McDowell was in his front, able to resist his advance; Heintzelman was pressing his rear with a heavy force, and Porter was ordered to move from Manassas, and to fall on his left flank. General Pope had ordered McDowell to maintain his position in the front; he directed Kearney, the advance of Heintzelman's corps,

to press the enemy from the direction of Centreville, at one o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and instructed Porter to be on the field at daylight with his command. By these dispositions it was expected to crush Jackson's force.

By some fatality of circumstances, the order directing him to hold his position, did not reach McDowell, and therefore, during the night King's division withdrew from the Warrenton pike, in the front, and retired towards Manassas; thus leaving open the road between Jackson and Longstreet through Thoroughfare gap. General Pope did not learn of the withdrawal of King's division until near daylight, on the morning of the 29th. An immediate change in the disposition, and proposed movement of troops became necessary. An order was at once sent to General Sigel, who was in the neighborhood of Groveton, supported by the Pennsylvania Reserves, to attack the enemy vigorously as soon as it was light enough to distinguish foe from friend, and if possible to bring him to a stand. General Heintzelman, at Centreville, was ordered to move forward with Hooker's and Kearney's divisions towards Gainesville; General Reno was directed to follow Heintzelman's troops closely as possible. General Heintzelman's instructions were, to move at early dawn, to use all speed, and as soon as he came up with the enemy, to establish communication with Sigel, and attack with the utmost promptness and vigor. General Porter, at Manassas Junction, was ordered to march forward with the utmost rapidity, upon Gainesville, by the direct road from the Junction to that place. He was urged by General Pope to make all possible speed, that he might come up with the enemy, and be able to turn his flank, near where the Warrenton road is intersected by the road leading from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. General McDowell, who had, during the night retired to Manassas Junction, was directed to follow Porter's corps towards Gainesville, and to form on his left and attack the enemy on the right flank and rear.

General Sigel constructed his line of battle before day-

light, by placing General Schurz's division north of the Warrenton pike, parallel to the Sudley Springs road; General Milroy in the centre on the turnpike, and General Schenck on an adjoining range of hills on the left, and south of the pike. In this order, promptly, at the dawn of day, General Sigel's troops moved forward and vigorously assaulted the enemy, and in a vehement artillery and infantry contest of four hours duration, drove him back from point to point, until Generals Schurz and Milroy had advanced their lines more than a mile over the enemy's ground, and General Schenck had gained two miles against the enemy's right. General Reynolds with the Reserve corps, had, during the evening of the 28th, marched by the left flank from the road leading from Gainesville to Manassas, and moving in the direction of Centreville, had closed up with Sigel's corps; at daylight, on the morning of the 29th, he was, therefore, on the field in front of the enemy. With the spirit of a true patriot, and a generous soldier, he did not delay action from doubt of authority to move. General Reynolds was subject to McDowell's orders, and might have declined to bring his troops into action without orders from that officer; but, fortunately, neither the officers nor the privates of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were governed by any other than patriotic motives. It was enough for them to know that the enemy was in their front, and that Sigel's corps was about to engage him. Reynolds formed his division on the left of Schenk's division of Ohio troops, and from daylight till dark, with no higher orders than the consciousness of a worthy deed nobly done, the General and his troops, marching and countermarching, moving against the flank, or straight to the front, fought the enemy, driving his right wing from hill top to hill top until darkness put an end to the contest.

Early in the day General Meade was directed to form his brigade on the right of the division, and to move forward in support of Cooper's battery. The Bucktail regiment, commanded by Colonel McNeil, was thrown forward as

skirmishers, and the brigade continued to advance, keeping in line with Schenek's division, until it crossed the Warrenton pike within half a mile of Groveton; General Meade then discovered, that Schenek's division had been withdrawn, and that the enemy was deploying his infantry in his front in such force, that it became necessary to withdraw the brigade to a plateau south of the pike, where it took a strong position and held it until dark; King's division, which had attacked the enemy on the pike, was then repulsed, and the rebel troops were advancing between General Meade's position and the troops on his right, he therefore withdrew his batteries, and rejoined the division on the hill near the Henry house.

Meanwhile, at about ten o'clock in the forenoon, General Heintzelman arrived on the field, and before twelve o'clock, all the troops in his corps were in line of battle, and Hooker's division had already become engaged in the centre of the line, where General Sigel, who superintended the battle, had sent him to reinforce General Milroy's division, which was hard pressed by the enemy. General Kearney had, in obedience to orders, formed his division on the extreme right, in front of the enemy's left, and Reno's division, as soon as it arrived on the field, was sent to the relief of General Schurz's division, which had maintained a terrific conflict against vastly disproportionate numbers, from five o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon. The enemy's left had been protected by an abandoned railroad cut, which afforded it excellent shelter; General Schurz was ordered to drive the rebels from this strong position; it was a desperate undertaking, but with the co-operation of Kearney on his right, it was considered possible; but for some unexplained reason, Kearney's troops did not advance, and the whole force of the enemy fell upon Schurz's division; his troops swayed backward and forward with alternate success, until finally Colonel Schimmelfennig's brigade, on the right, gained the embankment and dislodged the enemy from his cover.

Heintzelman's troops then coming up, relieved the exhausted regiments of Schurz's brigade, which retired to replenish their ammunition.

General Pope arrived at the front, at one o'clock, and found the line formed, with Heintzelman's corps on the right, Sigel and Reno in the centre, and Reynolds' division on the left. There was a lull in the battle, and little more than desultory skirmish firing was heard along the line. It was the general impression that Porter and McDowell had advanced far enough on the road towards Gainesville to threaten the rear of the enemy's position, and that Jackson was, therefore, withdrawing his troops. At two o'clock in the afternoon, artillery firing was heard on the extreme left, and General Pope believed that Porter and McDowell were engaging the enemy on his right flank; the firing however soon ceased, and the whole army, knowing that these two corps had marched against the enemy's flank and rear, waited in dread suspense to hear the roar of battle in that direction; for the troops in front also knew that Longstreet was marching to reinforce Jackson, and that soon the whole rebel army would confront them. Three o'clock had passed; four o'clock, and still no tidings from Porter and McDowell. Finally, McDowell reported that he was marching towards the field of battle, on the Sudley Springs road, and would reach the front at half-past five o'clock. At half-past four, General Pope sent a peremptory order to General Porter to push forward at once into action on the enemy's right, and, if possible, to turn his flank. At half-past five o'clock, when General Porter should have been going into action in compliance with this order, General Pope directed Heintzelman and Reno to assault the enemy's left. The attack was made with great gallantry, and the whole of the left of the enemy's line was doubled back towards his centre, and the National troops, after a fierce conflict of an hour and a half, occupied the field of battle with the dead and wounded of the enemy in their hands.

At the same time General Reynolds, by direction of

General Pope, threatened the enemy's right flank and rear. General Seymour's, and General Jackson's brigades were moved forward along a strip of woodland, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and soon became engaged with his infantry; Colonel Roberts and Colonel McCandless, with the First and Second regiments, moved on the right through a woods, and became sharply engaged with the enemy's infantry, and were also exposed to a terrific shower of shot and shell. The troops advanced promptly, but soon they were confronted by overwhelming numbers, and at the same time were attacked by a large force in the left flank, and hence, notwithstanding all their steadiness and courage, they were forced to retire, which they did in good order, and resumed their former position on the hill.

At about this time the troops of McDowell's corps began to arrive on the field, and were ordered by General Pope to move forward on the Warrenton pike, and to attack the enemy. King's division got into position at about sunset, and opened the attack with an impetuosity that amounted to rashness, but by this time the advance of Longstreet's rebel corps, had arrived and confronted King's division, at a point on the pike about three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of battle, where a severe encounter took place in which King was severely repulsed.

Whilst these movements were transpiring on the left, Heintzelman and Reno on the right continued to push back the enemy's left in the direction of the Warrenton turnpike, so that at eight o'clock in the evening, when the battle ceased, the greater portion of the field was occupied by the National army. Still, nothing had been heard from General Porter, and his troops took no part whatever in the engagement, but were suffered, by him, to lie on their arms within sight and sound of the battle, during the whole of the day. If General Porter had obeyed the orders sent to him by General Pope, and made a vigorous attack on the enemy's right flank or rear, as he had been directed to do, at any time up to eight o'clock in the night, Jackson's forces would

have been crushed, and the larger portion of his men captured, before they could, by any possibility, have been reinforced by General Longstreet's command. The destruction of Jackson's command would have crippled Lee's army to an extent that would have compelled him to retreat in great haste towards Richmond, to escape with any portion of his army intact. A decisive victory at Bull Run, on the 29th of August, would have spared the North the disgrace of the Maryland and Pennsylvania invasion, and the people, the loss of the blood and treasure poured out on the fields of South Mountain and Antietam. The full measure of that day's disaster cannot be estimated, and will never be known to the American people. General Porter was tried by a court-martial composed of the ablest officers in the National army, and was defended by the most learned lawyers in the United States; he was found guilty of the most flagrant disobedience of orders, and was disgracefully dismissed from the army of the United States.

The loss in General Pope's army in the battle of the 29th was about seven thousand killed and wounded.

General Pope says, in his report:

Every indication during the night of the 29th, and up to ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, pointed to the retreat of the enemy from our front. Paroled prisoners of our own, taken on the evening of the 29th, and who came into our lines on the morning of the 30th, reported the enemy retreating during the whole night in the direction of and along the Warrenton turnpike. Generals McDowell and Heintzelman, who reconnoitred the positions held by the enemy's left on the evening of the 29th, confirmed this statement. They reported to me that the positions occupied by the enemy's left had been evacuated, and that there was every indication that he was retreating in the direction of Gainesville.

On the morning of the 30th, as may be supposed, our troops, who had been so continually marching and fighting for so many days, were in a state of great exhaustion. They had had little to eat for two days previous, and the artillery and cavalry horses had been in harness and saddled continually for ten days, and had had no forage for two days previous. It may easily be imagined how little these troops, after such severe labor, and after undergoing such hardship and privation, were in condition for active and efficient service. I had telegraphed to the

general-in-chief on the 28th our condition, and had begged of him to have rations and forage sent forward to us from Alexandria with all despatch. I also called his attention to the imminent need of cavalry horses to enable the cavalry belonging to the army to perform any service whatever.

About daylight of the 30th, I received a note from General Franklin, herewith appended, written by direction of General McClellan, and dated at eight o'clock the evening before, informing me that rations and forage *would* be loaded into the available wagons and cars at Alexandria as soon as I would send back a cavalry escort to bring out the trains. Such a letter, when we were fighting the enemy, and Alexandria was swarming with troops, needs no comment. Bad as was the condition of our cavalry, I was in no situation to spare troops from the front, nor could they have gone to Alexandria and returned within the time by which we must have had provisions or have fallen back in the direction of Washington; nor do I yet see what service cavalry could have rendered in guarding railroad trains.

It was not until I received this letter that I began to feel discouraged and nearly hopeless of any successful issue to the operations with which I was charged; but I felt it to be my duty, notwithstanding the desperate condition of my command, from great fatigue, from want of provisions and forage, and from the small hope that I had of any effective assistance from Alexandria, to hold my position at all hazards and under all privations, unless overwhelmed by the superior forces of the enemy. I had received no sort of information of any troops coming forward to my assistance since the 24th, and did not expect on the morning of the 30th, that any assistance would reach me from the direction of Washington; but I determined again to give battle to the enemy on the 30th, and at least to lay on such blows as would cripple him as much as possible, and delay as long as practicable any further advance towards the capital. I accordingly prepared to renew the engagement. At that time my effective forces—greatly reduced by losses in killed, wounded, missing, and broken-down men during the severe operations of two or three days and nights previous; the sharp actions of Hooker, King, and Ricketts on the 27th and 28th, and the furious battle on the 29th—were estimated by me and others, as follows:

McDowell's corps, including Reynolds's division, twelve thousand men; Sigel's corps, seven thousand men; Reno's corps, seven thousand men; Heintzelman's corps, seven thousand men; Porter's corps, which had been in no engagement, and was, or ought to have been, perfectly fresh, I estimated at about twelve thousand men, including the brigade of Piatt, which formed a part of Sturgis's division, and the only portion that ever joined me. But of this force the brigades of Piatt and Griffin, numbering, as I understood, about five thousand men, had been suffered to march off at daylight on the 30th to Centreville, and were not available for operations on that day. This reduced Porter's effective force

on the field to about seven thousand men, which gave me a total force of forty thousand men. Banks's corps, about five thousand strong, was at Bristoe station, in charge of the railroad trains and of a portion of the wagon trains of the army still at that place.

Soon after the Reserve regiments had collected themselves together on the night of the 29th, Seymour's brigade, containing the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth regiments, was ordered out on picket duty, which, on a battle-field, means to stand guard in front of the foe, ready at any moment to resist his attack. The men rested on their arms during the night, so near to the enemy, that they could hear the conversation of the rebel guard, but a few yards in front of their line. At daylight the brigade was relieved, and returned to the division.

Early in the morning, the Reserves were in position on the left of the Warrenton pike, facing to the west. Meade's brigade was ordered to move forward and discover the position, and force of the enemy. The "Bucktail" regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and pushed forward to the top of the hill at Groveton, where it encountered a stubborn resistance, and was reinforced by the Third regiment. By this force the enemy's skirmish line was swept from the field, and the brigade coming up, maintained its position at Groveton until it was ordered, by General Reynolds, to retire.

During the forenoon a line of battle was formed in the vicinity of Groveton. General Heintzelmen's corps was on the right, Reno's and McDowell's corps in the centre, resting on the Warrenton pike east of Groveton, and Sigel's corps and Reynolds' division were on the left. Shortly after this disposition had been made, General Porter's corps marched between the line of battle and the enemy, and formed in front of McDowell's and Reno's troops, masking the entire front. It was the intention of General Pope to break the enemy's left, and for that purpose reinforcements were sent to the right, to aid Heintzelman and Reno.

Before two o'clock, Porter had advanced into the woods

in his front and was engaging the enemy, who, being strongly posted behind a railroad embankment, easily repulsed Porter's troops, and drove them from the woods in considerable disorder. The enemy followed the retiring troops, and at the same time, commenced a furious assault on the left flank, thus developing his real design of attempting to turn the left of Pope's position, and interpose between General Banks at Bristoe, and the main army, and thus capture or destroy the supply trains in charge of Banks' corps. Heintzelman and Reno moved forward on the right without meeting with much resistance; the mass of the rebel army was opposite the left. When Porter's troops emerged from the woods in front, and a large mass of the enemy appeared on the left flank, Sigel was ordered to face to the left; Rickett's division was hurried across the field from the right, and Reynolds, who had moved forward on Sigel's left before the battle opened, was now ordered to form the Reserves on the extreme left, behind which Porter's corps might be rallied. The battle immediately burst in a furious assault along the entire line; in addition to being able to engage all the troops in the front, the enemy had an excess of force sufficient to detach a heavy column to envelop the left wing of Pope's army, and force its flank. General Reynolds, with the instinct of a thorough soldier, discovered that the enemy was aiming to seize the Warrenton pike in the rear of the broken masses of troops, that were now flowing back from the front; he at once determined to throw his division in the breach, and save the army, or perish in the attempt.

The plan of the enemy was, to break the centre and seize the roads between the two wings of the army, and thus ensure its destruction. The heroic general, fully conscious of the desperate situation of the army, galloped along his line and called upon his men to charge upon and hurl back the advancing foe. The Reserves saw by the ardor of their general that the whole army was in imminent danger; in a moment they were up and charging, with a cheer and yell,



John F. Reynolds

across an open field; they encountered the enemy at the brow of a declivity, up which the rebels struggled in vast numbers, and with unwearying pertinacity. Fortunately, the Reserves were aligned upon a country road, which, having been somewhat worn by use, afforded partial protection, and also depressed their fire. The contest became hot and desperate. Greatly outnumbered by the rebels, they were only enabled to hold them in check by rapid and unceasing firing.

The field officers who rode upon the ground above the road, were much exposed and suffered severely. At one moment all seemed to be lost. The First and Second regiments were engaged in an almost hand to hand encounter; the left was pressed back, and to the consternation of the mounted officers, who from their positions had a view of the field, the troops on the right of the Reserves gave way in utter confusion. At this critical moment, the gallant Reynolds, observing that the flag-staff of the Second regiment had been pierced by a bullet and broken, seized the flag from the color-bearer, and dashing to the right, rode twice up and down his entire division line, waving the flag about his head and cheering on his men.

The rebel sharp-shooters rained fierce showers of bullets around the ensign thus borne aloft, but in vain did the missiles of death fill the atmosphere in which it moved. The effect upon the division was electrical; the men, inspired by the intrepidity of their leader, rent the air with cheers, plied their tremendous musket fire with renewed energy and vigor, and in a few moments, the thinned ranks of the rebel regiments gave way before the steady and unrelenting volleys poured upon them. Night came on and put an end to the contest; but the famous Stone bridge over Bull Run was, by the genius and heroic daring of General Reynolds, and the valor of the brave men he commanded, preserved for the use of the National army. The enemy, thus beaten back, retired beyond the range of the loyal guns, appalled at the havoc they witnessed in their ranks,

and confounded by their failure to reach the turnpike. The sun was now setting, and the battle had ended.

General Reynolds says, in his report of the operations of his division in Pope's campaign :

On the morning of the 30th I was directed to take post with my division on the left of the pike near the Henry house, and ordered by Major-General Pope to form my division in column by company at full distance, with the whole of my artillery on the left ; that I would be the pivot in the attack which Porter's corps was to make on the enemy's right, then supposed to be on the pike and in retreat. Having formed my division in the position indicated, and opened with my rifled batteries to drive the enemy from the first ridge, the skirmishers advanced and the attack by Porter's corps commenced. When the skirmishers arrived in the thick woods opposite Groveton, I found the resistance so great that another regiment was deployed to support them, and finally a second ; in all, three regiments.

The advanced skirmishers were the First rifles, Colonel McNeil, and the First infantry, Colonel Roberts, supported by the Seventh infantry, Lieutenant-colonel Henderson. The Sixth regiment, Colonel Sinclair, was thrown through the woods on our left flank. Becoming convinced that the enemy were not in retreat, but were posted in force on our left flank, I pushed through the skirmishers to the edge of the woods on the left, gaining sight of the open ground beyond ; and advancing myself into the open ground, I found a line of skirmishers of the enemy nearly parallel to the line of skirmishers covering my left flank, with cavalry formed behind them, perfectly stationary, evidently masking a column of the enemy, formed for attack on my left flank when our line should be sufficiently advanced. The skirmishers opened fire upon me, and I was obliged to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire to gain the rear of my division, losing one of my orderlies who had followed me through the woods. I immediately communicated this to the commanding general of the corps, who came upon the ground, and directed me to form my division to resist this attack, the dispositions for which were rapidly completed. Other troops were to be sent to my support, when the commanding general, observing the attack of Porter to have been repulsed, ordered me with my division across the field to the rear of Porter, to form a line behind which the troops might be rallied. I immediately started my division in the direction indicated ; but before the rear of my column had left the position the threatened attack by the enemy's right began to be felt, and the rear brigade, under Colonel Anderson, with three batteries of artillery, were obliged to form on the ground on which they found themselves to oppose it. Passing across the field to the right, with Meade's and Seymour's brigades and Ransom's battery, my course was diverted by the difficult nature of the ground, and the

retreating masses of the broken columns, among troops of Heintzelman's corps, already formed, by which much time was lost and confusion created, which allowed the enemy to sweep up with his right, so far as almost to cut us off from the pike, leaving nothing but the rear brigade and the three batteries of artillery of my division and scattered troops of other commands to resist the advance of the enemy upon our left. It was here that the most severe loss of the division was sustained, both in men and material, Kern losing his four guns, but not until wounded and left on the field; Cooper, his caisson.

Colonel Hardin, commanding the Twelfth regiment, was here severely wounded. The brigade under command of Colonel Anderson sustained itself most gallantly, and though severely pushed on both front and flank maintained its position until overwhelmed by numbers, when it fell back, taking up new positions wherever the advantages of ground permitted. The two brigades and battery of artillery under my immediate command, finding ourselves perfectly out of place, moved, by the direction of an officer of General Pope's staff, to a position to the right of the Henry house, which position was most gallantly maintained by the commands of Meade and Seymour and Ransom's battery for nearly two hours, when they were relieved by the division of regular troops under Colonel Buchanan.

In reference to the battle of Saturday, August 30, General Pope says:

Between twelve and two o'clock in the day I advanced the corps of Porter, supported by King's division of McDowell's corps, to attack the enemy along the Warrenton turnpike. At the same time I directed Heintzelman and Reno, on our right, to push forward to the left and front towards Warrenton turnpike, and attack the enemy's left in flank, if possible. For a short time Rickett's division of McDowell's corps was placed in support of this movement on our right.

It was necessary for me to act thus promptly and make an attack, as I had not the time, for want of provisions and forage, to await an attack from the enemy; nor did I think it good policy to do so under the circumstances. During the whole night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th, the advance of the main body under Lee was arriving on the field to reinforce Jackson, so that by twelve or one o'clock in the day we were confronted by forces greatly superior to our own, and these forces were being every moment largely increased by fresh arrivals of the enemy from the direction of Thoroughfare gap. Every moment of delay increased the odds against us, and I therefore advanced to the attack as rapidly as I was able to bring my forces into action. Shortly after General Porter moved forward to the attack along the Warrenton turnpike, and the assault on the enemy was made by Heintzelman and Reno on the right, it became apparent that the enemy was massing his

troops, as fast as they arrived on the field, on his right, and was moving forward from that direction to turn our left, at which point it was plain he intended to make his main attack. I accordingly directed General McDowell to recall Rickett's division immediately from our right, and post it on the left of our line with its left refused. The attack of Porter was neither vigorous nor persistent, and his troops soon retired in considerable confusion. As soon as they commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced to the assault, and our whole line, from right to left, was soon furiously engaged. The main attack of the enemy was made upon our left, but was met with stubborn resistance by the divisions of General Schenck, General Milroy, and General Reynolds, who, shortly after the action began, were reinforced on their left and rear by the division of Ricketts. The action raged furiously for several hours, the enemy bringing up his heavy reserves, and pouring mass after mass of his troops upon our left. So greatly superior in number were his forces that, whilst overpowering us on our left, he was able to assault us also with very superior forces on our right. Porter's forces were rallied and brought to a halt as they were retiring to the rear. As soon as they could be used, I pushed them forward to support our left, and they there rendered most distinguished service, especially the brigade of regulars under Colonel Buchanan.

Tower's brigade of Rickett's division was pushed forward into action in support of Reynold's division, and was led forward in person by General Tower with conspicuous skill and gallantry. The conduct of that brigade, in plain view of all the forces on our left, was especially distinguished, and drew forth hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

The example of this brigade was of great service, and infused new spirit into all the troops who witnessed their intrepid conduct. Reno's corps was also withdrawn from its position on our right centre late in the afternoon, and thrown into the action on our left, where it behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Notwithstanding these great disadvantages, our troops held their ground with the utmost firmness and obstinacy, and the losses on both sides were very heavy. By dark our left had been forced back about a half or three-quarters of a mile; but still remained firm and unbroken, and still covered the turnpike in our rear.

About six o'clock in the afternoon I heard, accidentally, that Franklin's corps had arrived at a point about four miles east of Centreville, and twelve miles in our rear, and that it was only about eight thousand strong. The result of the battle of the 30th, the very heavy losses we had suffered, and the complete prostration of our troops from hunger and fatigue, made it plain to me that we were no longer able, in the face of such overwhelming odds, to maintain our position so far to the front, nor would we have been able to do so under any circumstances, suffering as were the men and horses from fatigue and hunger, and weakened by the heavy losses incident to the uncommon hardships which they had suffered.

About eight o'clock at night, therefore, I sent written instructions to the commanders of corps to withdraw leisurely towards Centreville, and stated to them what route each should pursue, and where they should take post. General Reno was instructed with his whole corps to cover the movements of the army towards Centreville. The withdrawal was made slowly, quietly, and in good order, no pursuit whatever having been attempted by the enemy. A division of infantry with its batteries was posted to cover the crossing of Cub run.

The exact losses in this battle I am unable to give, as the reports received from the corps commanders only exhibit the aggregate losses during the whole of the operations from the 22d of August to the 2d of September. Before leaving the field that night, I sent orders to General Banks, at Bristoe station, to destroy the railroad trains and such of the stores in them as he was unable to carry off, and rejoin me at Centreville. I had previously sent him orders to throw into each wagon of the army trains as much as possible of the stores from the railroad cars, and to be sure and bring off with him from Warrenton Junction, and Bristoe, all the ammunition and all the sick and wounded that could be transported, and for this purpose, if it were necessary, to throw out the personal baggage, tents, &c., from the regimental trains. These several orders are appended. At no time during the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, was the road between Bristoe station and Centreville interrupted by the enemy. The whole of the trains of the army were on that road in charge of General Banks, and covered and protected by his whole corps. If any of these wagons were lost, as I believe none were, it was wholly without necessity. I enter thus specifically into this matter, and submit the orders sent to General Banks and his subsequent report to me, because no part of the misrepresentation of this campaign has been grosser than the statement of our heavy loss of wagons and supplies. The orders submitted will show conclusively that every arrangement was made, in the utmost detail, for the security of our trains and supplies, and I am quite convinced that General Banks is not the man to neglect the duty with which he was charged.

I arrived at Centreville between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 30th. The same night I sent orders to the corps commanders to report to me in person as early after daylight as possible on the morning of the 31st, and on that morning the troops were directed to be posted as follows: Porter to occupy the intrenchments on the north or right of Centreville; Franklin on his left, in the intrenchments. In rear of Centreville, between Franklin and Porter as a support, was posted the corps of Heintzelman. Sigel occupied the intrenchments on the left and south side of the town, with Reno on his left and rear. Banks was ordered to take post, as soon as he arrived, on the north side of Bull run, and to cover the bridge on the road from Centreville to Manassas Junction. Sumner, as soon as he arrived, was ordered to take post between Centreville and Chantilly, and to occupy Chantilly

in force. McDowell was posted about two miles in the rear of Centreville on the road to Fairfax court-house. Ammunition trains and some provisions were gotten up on the 31st, and all corps commanders were notified, by special order to each, that the ammunition trains were parked immediately in rear of Centreville, and were directed to send officers to procure such ammunition as was needed in their respective corps. I directed the whole of the trains of the army to be unloaded at Centreville and sent to Fairfax station to bring up forage and rations.

We remained during the whole day of the 31st, resting the men, getting up supplies of provisions, and re-supplying the command with ammunition.

Early in the night after the battle, the Reserve corps marched towards Centreville and bivouacked on the east bank of Cub run, and on the following morning it proceeded to Centreville. Never were the men of this division in more straitened circumstances; there had been no proper and full ration issued since the 24th day of the month; the severity of the marches, the frequent night guards, and the days of battle that intervened, required men possessing great power of physical endurance, as well as the spirit of patriot soldiers; for two days the men had subsisted on green fruit and herbs snatched by the wayside, and had been sustained more by the fierce excitement of battle, than by physical strength. At ten o'clock in the morning, the division was led down the turnpike two miles from Centreville, where the regiments were halted, and a small quantity of coffee and some hard bread were distributed among the men. An officer in one of the regiments wrote home: "It did not take us long to get our fires burning. These rations were a perfect god-send to us. Every mouthful of coffee we drank, seemed like so much life flowing into the body." In the afternoon the division marched back to Centreville and there received rations of salt beef. It then marched back to Cub run to relieve Reno's troops, who were guarding the crossings of that stream. The men, now, had their haversacks filled with rations of coffee, bread and meat, and their cartridge boxes replenished with ammunition; so that, refreshed in body

and spirit, they marched to duty forgetful of the hardships of the terrible week that had passed. A heavy rain set in and the night was dark and dreary. The enemy had been too severely handled to attempt any serious work, and the troops were allowed to rest.

On the morning of the 1st of September, the whole army was withdrawn from Centreville towards Fairfax Court House. General Pope discovered that the enemy was moving northward with the intention of turning his right flank. He therefore determined to give him battle in front of Chantilly, early on Tuesday morning, the 2d of September. On Monday afternoon he sent General Hooker to Fairfax C. H., and instructed him to move forward with all the troops at that place to Germantown; McDowell took up a position on Difficult creek, connecting with Hooker's left; Reno was pushed forward on the direct road to Chantilly; Heintzelman formed in rear of Reno's troops within supporting distance; Franklin's corps, which had arrived from Alexandria on the 1st, was posted on the left and rear of McDowell's troops; Sumner's corps, which had also come up, was formed on the left of Heintzelman, and the corps of Sigel and Porter were directed to unite with the right of Sumner. General Banks, still guarding the immense supply trains, moved on the old Braddock road and came on the Alexandria pike in the rear of the army, and conducted his entire train in safety to the Potomac. The rebel general saw that General Pope had discovered his plans, and had placed his army in a position to resist his advance. General Lee, therefore, determined not to await the attack, but fell upon the right wing of Pope's army with great fury, late in the afternoon of the 1st. The assault was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney, and though the attack was sudden and the action severe, the enemy was repulsed and driven back with great loss. The battle terminated at dark; but not before two of the most distinguished and promising officers in the United States had fallen. Major-general Philip Kearney and Major-general

Isaac Ingalls Stevens were both killed while leading their commands to victory.

General Pope, says further :

The main body of our forces was so much broken down and so completely exhausted that they were in no condition, even on the 1st of September, for any active operations against the enemy, but I determined to attack at daylight on the 2d of September, in front of Chantilly. The movement of the enemy had become so developed by the afternoon of the 1st, and was so evidently directed to Fairfax Court-House, with a view of turning my right, that I made the necessary disposition of my troops to fight a battle, between the Little river pike and the road from Centreville to Fairfax Court-House.

Just before sunset on the 1st, the enemy attacked us on our right, but was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney's division of Heintzelman's corps. A very severe action occurred in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, and was terminated shortly after dark. The enemy was driven back entirely from our front, but during that engagement we lost two of the best and one of the most distinguished of our general officers—Major-general Kearney and Major-general Stevens—who were both killed while gallantly leading their commands and in front of their line of battle. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of commendation of two officers who were so well and widely known to the country. Words cannot express my sense of the zeal, the gallantry, and the sympathy of that most earnest and accomplished soldier, Major-general Kearney. In him the country has suffered a loss which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair. He died as he would wish to die, and as became his heroic character.

On the morning of the 2d of September, the enemy still continuing his movement towards our right, my whole force was posted behind Difficult creek, from Flint hill to the Alexandria turnpike. Although we were quite able to maintain our position at that place until the stragglers could be collected and the army, after its labors and perils, put into condition for effective service, I considered it advisable, for reasons which developed themselves at Centreville, and which I explained to the general-in-chief and set forth herewith in the appendix, that the troops should be drawn back to the intrenchments in front of Washington, and that some reorganization should be made of them, in order that earlier effective service should be secured than was possible in their condition at that time. I received orders about twelve o'clock on the 2d of September, to draw back the forces within the intrenchments, which was done in good order and without any interruption by the enemy. The reasons which induced me, before I took the field in Virginia, to express to the Government my desire to be relieved from the command of the army of Virginia and return to the West, existed in equal, if not greater, force at this time than when I first stated them. I accordingly

renewed, urgently, my application to be relieved. The Government assented to it with some reluctance, and I was transferred to the command of the Department of the Northwest, for which department I left Washington on the 7th of September.

It seems proper for me, since so much misrepresentation has been put into circulation as to the support I received from the Army of the Potomac, to state here precisely what forces of that army came under my command and were at any time engaged in the active operations of the campaign. Reynolds's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, about two thousand five hundred strong, joined me on the 23d of August, at Rappahannock station. The corps of Heintzelman and Porter, about eighteen thousand strong, joined me on the 26th and 27th of August at Warrenton junction.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, and Heintzelman's corps, consisting of the divisions of Hooker and Kearney, rendered most gallant and efficient service in all the operations which occurred after they had reported to me. Porter's corps, from unnecessary and unusual delays and frequent and flagrant disregard of my orders, took no part whatever except in the action of the 30th of August. This small fraction of twenty thousand five hundred men was all of the ninety-one thousand veteran troops from Harrison's landing which ever drew trigger under my command, or in any way took part in that campaign. By the time that the corps of Franklin and Sumner, nineteen thousand strong, joined me at Centreville, the original army of Virginia, as well as the corps of Heintzelman and the division of Reynolds, had been so much cut up in the severe actions in which they had been engaged, and were so much broken down and diminished in numbers by the constant and excessive duties they had performed, that they were in little condition for any effective service whatever, and required and should have had some days of rest to put them in anything like condition to perform their duties in the field.

The enemy did not again come within striking distance of General Pope's army, which was now fully able to maintain its position. But, to secure the proper union and perfect harmony of the Army of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and Burnside's army from North Carolina, required a more thorough re-organization than could be effected in the field in the face of the enemy; at the suggestion of General Pope, the forces were, therefore, withdrawn within the fortifications around Washington. The retirement of the troops was commenced on the afternoon of the 2d, and before sundown on the 4th, the combined

forces of the three armies were posted behind the defenses around the Capitol. Retiring with McDowell's corps, General Reynolds marched his division, on the evening of the 2d, on the Alexandria and Columbia pike, to the vicinity of Hunter's Chapel and Arlington, and on the afternoon of the 4th encamped in position north of Munson's hill.

The Reserve corps went into "Pope's Campaign" with about six thousand men, of which number, four officers and sixty-four privates were killed; thirty-one officers and three hundred and sixty-four privates were wounded, and four officers and one hundred and eighty-five privates were missing, making an aggregate loss of six hundred and fifty-two men.

In the First regiment Captain Mott Hooton was wounded, six men were killed, and twenty-two wounded; in the Second, Colonel McCandless, Lieutenants John H. Jack, Daniel L. Conner and J. B. Robinson were wounded, one man was killed and eleven wounded; in the Third Captain H. Clay Beatty, a young officer of great promise, known and beloved throughout the command, was killed on the 30th, while gallantly leading his company; two privates were killed and twenty wounded; in the Fourth, one man was killed and eleven wounded; in the Fifth, commanded in this campaign by Lieutenant-colonel George Dare, Lieutenant Robert W. Smith, acting as adjutant of the regiment, was severely wounded in the gallant charge made at the close of the battle on the 30th, he was left on the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy, was paroled on the 4th of September, with other wounded prisoners, and was taken to Washington, where he died, bleeding to death under the hands of the surgeon, on Sunday the 7th, and when his father and brother were knocking at the door of the apartment of the hospital to be admitted to his aid, or to comfort him in the hour of death. This young officer had risen from a private by his meritorious conduct on the field of battle, and his loss was deeply felt by his comrades in arms. In the same regiment, Lieu-

tenant David McGaughy was wounded, one private was killed and seven wounded; in the Sixth, Colonel Sinclair, Lieutenants Wm. Goodman and R. M. Pratt were wounded, five men were killed and thirty-three were wounded; in the Seventh, one man was killed and twenty-two wounded; in the Eighth, Adjutant Henry Wetten, Captain J. G. Henry, and Lieutenant A. H. Sellers were wounded, five men were killed, and eighteen were wounded; in the Ninth, Lieutenants Alexander McCord and G. A. Wenks, and twelve men were killed, Captains Charles Barnes and J. W. Ballentine, and fifty-one privates were wounded, Captain J. T. Shannon and Lieutenant J. M. Sowers, and twenty-three men were reported missing at the close of the action; in the Tenth, Captain James S. Hindman, Lieutenant Henry B. Fox, and ten privates were killed; Colonel James B. Kirk, Captain Ira Ayer, Adjutant M. M. Phelps and Lieutenant W. B. M. Williams, and thirty men were wounded, and nineteen were reported missing; in the Eleventh, Lieutenant John C. Kulm, and four men were killed, Adjutant Robert A. McCoy, Captain William Stewart, and Lieutenants R. M. Jones, James Kennedy, D. R. Coder, and L. A. Johnson, and forty-one enlisted men were wounded, and five were missing; in the Twelfth, Colonel Martin D. Hardin, commanding the Third brigade, Captain Francis Schilling, and Lieutenants W. H. Weaver were wounded, five privates were killed, and thirty-five were wounded; Lieutenant Samuel Cloyd and twenty-two enlisted men were missing; the Bucktail regiment lost five men killed, nineteen wounded and three missing. Battery A lost one man killed, five wounded and one missing; in battery B, four men were killed, Lieutenant William C. Miller and seventeen privates were wounded; in battery G, three men were killed, Captain Kern, a most gallant officer who had rendered valuable service in the Peninsula, was wounded and taken prisoner, and subsequently died; also Lieutenant George Buffum and twenty-one men were wounded and seven men were missing. This battery also lost its guns on the 30th, after the most

desperate resistance and fierce destruction of the enemy. Captain Cooper, in the same struggle, lost his caissons.

General Jackson commanding the Third brigade ruptured a blood vessel and became severely ill in the battle of the 29th, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Hardin, who being severely wounded on the 30th, turned over the command to Colonel Anderson of the Ninth regiment. Colonel Fisher of the Fifth regiment having received a serious injury by the fall of his horse, during a night march from Falmouth on the 21st of August, was not able to continue with his command, but had been sent home on furlough. Lieutenant-colonel Dare commanded the Fifth regiment, Major Snodgrass the Ninth, and Major Peter Baldy the Twelfth, at the close of the engagement on Saturday night.

The four companies of Bucktails, that had been detached from the regiment at Fredericksburg, in May, to accompany General Bayard to the Shenandoah valley, became attached to the Army of Virginia, and retired with General McDowell's corps from the line of the Rapidan towards Washington. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, who had been exchanged in the early part of August, hastened to the front, and took command of the battalion at Catlett's station. The detachment remained under his command until the army arrived in the fortifications at Washington, when it rejoined the regiment.

On the 7th of September, Kane was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Twelfth corps.

Thomas L. Kane was the second son of Judge Kane of Philadelphia; he received a liberal education in the schools of that city, and was then sent to France to pursue a higher course. Whilst in Paris, he espoused the cause of Red republicanism, and took his first military lesson behind the French barricades. After his return to Pennsylvania, he read law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice. President Polk, during his administration, sent him to Mis-

souri to settle the Indian difficulties in that territory, and to superintend the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo. In the Utah war of 1857, Mr. Kane was again sent on a mission to the Mormons, and by the most untiring efforts reached their capital, and succeeded in negotiating a truce; and subsequently, procured an amnesty from President Buchanan, for the offending Mormons, which finally led to a peaceful settlement of the Utah difficulties.

The exposure in the mountains, to which Mr. Kane had been subjected during his journeys to Salt Lake City, had seriously impaired his health; he therefore removed from Philadelphia to the forests of McKean county. When the rebels fired on Fort Sumter, Mr. Kane offered his services to Governor Curtin, and immediately recruited four companies, which afterwards became part of the Bucktail regiment. The men were collected on the headwaters of the Susquehannah, where they embarked on rafts, and floated down to the capital of the State, and entered Camp Curtin. Kane was in command of these men until the time of the organization of the regiment. His services with the Bucktails have been recorded in the accounts of their campaigns.

General Kane commanded his brigade in the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, until November, 1863, when he resigned and retired from the service, completely broken down in health.

General Pope was, at his own request, relieved from the command of the troops about Washington, and proceeded immediately to the North-west to take command of that department. His great campaign has been the subject of the most unparalleled misrepresentation, and has been more widely misunderstood than any other in the history of the war.

The object of this campaign into Virginia was to relieve the Army on the James river, and to ensure its withdrawal to the Potomac. To accomplish this, it became necessary for General Pope to confront, with a small army, vastly superior forces, to fight battles without hope of victory, but only

to gain time and embarrass and delay the forward movements of the enemy; in short, to make every sacrifice necessary to keep the enemy from the fortifications around the National Capital, until the army from the Peninsula could be transferred, and placed in position to aid in its defence. In this the commanding general succeeded, and if the whole Army of the Potomac had moved with reasonable promptness to his relief, he would not only have ended his campaign triumphantly, but would have sealed it with a complete victory, that would have overwhelmed the rebel army in Virginia and broken the power of the rebellion in the east.

The main body of the Army of the Potomac had evacuated the camp at Harrison's landing, and crossed the Chickahominy, near its mouth, on a pontoon bridge, on the 17th of August; marching thence, down the Peninsula through Williamsburg, the several corps reached Yorktown, Newport News, and Fort Monroe on the 20th. At these points they were embarked on transports and carried to Alexandria, whence they marched to Centreville and joined the Army of Virginia. General McClellan arrived at Alexandria on the night of the 26th of August, and on the 1st of September, he was ordered to Washington to confer with General Halleck on the situation in front. On the 2d. General McClellan was assigned to the command of all the forces about the defences of the Capital.

As soon as the National forces had reached the fortifications in front of Washington, the enemy began to withdraw towards Leesburg, and on the 4th of September, commenced to cross the Potomac river in force, near Poolesville in Maryland. It was now evident to the authorities at Washington that the Confederate general contemplated the invasion of Maryland, and an attack on the Capital from the north side of the Potomac. On the day previous to the crossing at Poolesville by the enemy, General McClellan had ordered the Second, and the Twelfth corps to cross the Potomac on the Chain bridge, and to occupy Tenallytown.

On the 4th, the whole army was put in motion, moving up both banks of the river for the purpose of discovering the position and intentions of the enemy. The defences of the Capital were intrusted to General Banks, and all the available troops were hurried away, under the command of General McClellan, in pursuit of the enemy. The army which but three days before had been on the defensive, falling back from position to position, until it retired within the line of fortifications on the Potomac, now reorganized, harmonized, united, and reinforced, marched out boldly and defiantly to give battle to the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found.

On the 7th of September the Reserve corps, as a division of the First army corps, commanded by General Hooker, marched from its camp near Munson's hill, crossed the Potomac on Long bridge, and thence, marching through the streets of Washington, encamped on Meridian hill. On the following day, new clothes and a fresh supply of rations were issued to the men, and the division moved forward to a point near Brookville in Maryland, where it encamped two days. From Brookville it marched on the road towards Frederick, and on the night of the 12th, encamped beyond New Market, near the Monocacy creek.

Governor Curtin, believing the enemy would invade the State of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation on the 4th of September, calling out seventy-five thousand troops from the militia force of the State; and on the 12th, General Reynolds was relieved from the command of the Reserve Corps, and was ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, at the request of the Governor, to organize and command these forces. The command of the division then devolved on General Meade. On the 13th, the troops crossed the Monocacy, and during the afternoon, pitched camp on the western bank of the creek.

During this time the whole army of the Potomac had moved forward, from Washington towards Frederick; its left resting all the while on the north bank of the Potomac,

and its right wing marching on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the 13th, the main bodies of the right wing and centre passed through the city of Frederick, and it was soon discovered that the entire force of the enemy was in Maryland, and had fallen back to a strong position on South Mountain.

Colonel D. S. Miles with a force of about twelve thousand men, collected from the military posts in the Shenandoah valley, was garrisoning Harper's Ferry. On the 12th, General Jackson with a strong rebel force recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched against that post which was foolishly surrendered with its garrison and stores, after a weak defence, at eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th of September. Before the capitulation of the garrison, Colonel Davis, of Illinois, commanding the cavalry at Harper's Ferry determined to cut his way out through the enemy's lines; accordingly on the night of the 13th, he crossed the pontoon bridge, and pursuing the road up the river to Sharpsburg, and thence to Williamsport and Hagerstown, arrived safely in Pennsylvania with his whole troop of gallant young men, who not only successfully extricated themselves from a most embarrassing situation, but on their way northward, captured General Longstreet's supply train, and brought it within the National lines.

As soon as General McClellan had fully ascertained the position of the enemy, he made the necessary dispositions to dislodge him from the mountain passes, and if possible to interpose Franklin's command, including the Sixth corps and Couch's division of the Second, between the enemy's forces on the mountains and Jackson's troops operating against Harper's Ferry. General Franklin pushed his command rapidly forward towards Crampton's pass, and at about twelve o'clock on the 14th, arrived at Burkettsville, immediately in rear of which he found the enemy's infantry posted in force on both sides of the road, with artillery in strong positions to defend the approaches to the pass. Slocum's division was formed upon the right of the road lead-

ing through the gap, and Smith's upon the left. A line formed of Bartlett's and Torbett's brigades, supported by Newton, advanced steadily upon the enemy, at a charge, on the right. The rebels were driven from their position at the base of the mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, steadily forced back up the slope until they reached the position of their battery on the road, well up the mountain. There they made a stand. They were, however, driven back, retiring their artillery in echelon until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountain on the other side.

On the left of the road, Brooks' and Irvin's brigades, of Smith's division, formed for the protection of Slocum's flank, charged up the mountain in the same steady manner, driving the enemy before them until the crest was carried. Four hundred prisoners from seventeen different organizations, seven hundred stand of arms, one piece of artillery and three colors, were captured by Franklin's troops in this brilliant action.

The loss in General Franklin's corps was one hundred and fifteen killed, four hundred and sixteen wounded, and two missing. The enemy's position was such that artillery could not be used against him with any effect. The close of the action found General Franklin's advance in Pleasant valley on the night of the 14th, within three and a half miles of the point on Maryland heights where he might, on the same night or on the morning of the 15th, have formed a junction with the garrison at Harper's Ferry had it not been previously withdrawn from Maryland heights.

Whilst these movements were transpiring on the left, the troops of the right wing and centre, which had been concentrated at Frederick, were pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy on the Hagerstown pike. General Pleasanton was sent forward with his corps of cavalry, and soon came up with the enemy; after skirmishing with him during the whole of the forenoon, driving his rear guard from several

strong positions, he finally discovered his main force strongly posted at Turner's gap in South Mountain. General Pleasonton sent back to General Burnside, who had been ordered to support him, for an infantry force, and upon its arrival, he proceeded to make a forced reconnoissance of the enemy's position.

The South mountain is at this point about one thousand feet in height, and its general direction is from northeast to southwest. The national road from Frederick to Hagerstown crosses it nearly at right angles through Turner's gap, a depression which is some four hundred feet in depth.

The mountain on the north side of the turnpike is divided into two crests, or ridges, by a narrow valley, which, though deep at the pass, becomes a slight depression at about a mile to the north. There are two country roads, one to the right of the turnpike and the other to the left, which give access to the crests overlooking the main road. The one on the left, called the "Old Sharpsburg road," is nearly parallel to and about half a mile distant from the turnpike, until it reaches the crest of the mountain, when it bends off to the left. The other road, called the "Old Hagerstown road," passes up a ravine in the mountains about a mile from the turnpike, and bending to the left over and along the first crest, enters the turnpike at the Mountain House, near the summit of the pass.

On the morning of the 14th, the First corps, commanded by General Hooker, was encamped on the Monocacy two miles from Frederick; the Second, General Sumner's, was near Frederick; the Sixth, General Franklin's, was at Buckeyetown; the Ninth, General Reno's, was at Middletown; the Twelfth, General Williams', was near Frederick; Couch's division was at Licksville, near Franklin's corps, and Sykes' division of regulars, from the Fifth corps, was at Frederick. General Burnside commanded the right wing, including the First and Ninth corps; General Sumner the centre, composed of the Second and Twelfth corps, and General Franklin the left, including the Sixth corps and Couch's

division. As soon as General Burnside reported to General McClellan that the enemy was found in force at Turner's gap, the whole force of the right wing and centre was ordered forward to dislodge him.

General Cox's division, which had been ordered up to support General Pleasonton, left its bivouac near Middletown early in the morning. The First brigade reached the scene of action about nine o'clock, and was sent up the old Sharpsburg road to feel the enemy, and ascertain if he held the crest on that side in strong force. This was soon found to be the case; and General Cox having arrived with the other brigade, and bringing information from General Reno, that the column would be supported by the whole corps, the division was ordered to assault the position. Colonel Scammon's brigade was deployed, and, well covered by skirmishers, moved up the slope on the left of the road with the object of turning the enemy's right, if possible. It succeeded in gaining the crest and establishing itself there, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the enemy, who was posted behind stone walls and the edges of timber. Colonel Crooke's brigade marched in columns at supporting distance. A section of McMullan's battery, under Lieutenant Croome, who was killed while serving one of his guns, was moved up with great difficulty, and opened with canister at very short range on the enemy's infantry, but it was soon silenced and forced to withdraw.

The enemy several times attempted to retake the crest, advancing with boldness, but were each time repulsed. They then withdrew their battery to a point more to the right, and formed columns on both flanks. It was now about noon, and a lull occurred in the contest which lasted about two hours, during which the other divisions of Reno's corps were coming up. General Wilcox's division was the first to arrive. When he reached the base of the mountain, General Reno ordered him to move up the old Sharpsburg road and take a position to its right, overlooking the turnpike. Two regiments were detached to support General Cox, at his

request. One section of Cooke's battery was placed in position near the turn of the road, on the crest, and opened fire on the enemy's batteries across the gap. The division was proceeding to deploy to the right of the road, when the enemy suddenly opened, at one hundred and fifty yards, with a battery which enfiladed the road at this point, drove off Cooke's cannoneers with their limbers, and caused a temporary panic. But the Seventy-ninth New York and Seventeenth Michigan promptly rallied, changed front under a heavy fire, and moved out to protect the guns. Order was soon restored, and the division formed in line on the right of Cox, and was kept concealed as much as possible under the hillside until the whole line advanced. It was exposed not only to the fire of the battery in front, but also to that of the batteries on the otherside of the turnpike, and lost heavily.

Shortly before this time General Burnside arrived at the base of the mountain, and directed General Reno to move up the divisions of Generals Sturgis and Rodman to the crest held by Cox and Wilcox, and to move upon the enemy's position with his whole force as soon as he was informed that General Hooker, who had just been directed to attack on the right, was well advanced up the mountain.

General Reno then went to the front and assumed the direction of affairs. General Sturgis had left his camp at one o'clock, and reached the scene of action about half past three. Clark's battery, of his division, was sent to assist Cox's left, by order of General Reno, and the Second Maryland and Sixth New Hampshire regiments were detached by General Reno, and sent forward a short distance on the left of the turnpike. His division was formed in rear of Wilcox's, and Rodman's division was divided; Colonel Fairchild's brigade being placed on the extreme left, and Colonel Harland's, under General Rodman's personal supervision, on the right. The enemy's battery was found to be across a gorge and beyond the reach of the infantry; but

its position was made untenable, and it was hastily removed and not again put in position in that part of the field.

In reporting the dislodgement of the enemy on the left, General Wilcox refers, in the most complimentary language, to the gallant conduct of the Forty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, which charged the enemy in the front, and forced him, at the point of the bayonet, from one of his strongest positions.

While Reno was operating against the enemy's right, Hooker was vigorously engaging his left. As early as one o'clock in the afternoon, General Meade, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, was ordered to make a diversion on the right in favor of General Reno's troops, who were being hard pressed on the left.

On Sunday morning, September 14, the regiments broke camp on the bank of the Monocacy, marched forward through the city of Frederick, and out on the turnpike through Middletown, and a short distance beyond, where they were halted at one o'clock. An hour later, the division moved forward and turned off to the right from the main road, on the old Hagerstown road to Mount Tabor church, and deployed a short distance in advance, its right resting about one and a half mile from the turnpike. The enemy fired a few shots from a battery on the mountain side, but did no considerable damage. Cooper's battery was placed in position on high ground at about three and a half o'clock, and opened on the enemy on the slope, but was soon ordered, by General Hooker, to cease firing, and the position of the troops going up the mountain prevented any further use of artillery by the Reserves on that part of the field. The First Massachusetts cavalry was sent up the valley to the right to observe the movements, if any, of the enemy in that direction, and General Meade directed Captain John Clark, commanding the Third regiment, to post his companies to guard a road coming in from that direction. The other divisions of Hooker's corps were deployed as they came up, General Hatch's on the left, and General

Ricketts' in the rear. General Gibbon's brigade was detached from Hatch's division by General Burnside, for the purpose of making a demonstration on the enemy's centre, up the main road, as soon as the movements on the right and left had sufficiently progressed.

The country in front of General Meade consisted of a succession of parallel ridges, alternated with deep irregular valleys and broken ravines. The hills increased in height, and their eastern slopes became more abrupt and rugged, as they neared the mountain crest. The enemy occupied all these ridges as out-post defences, protecting the stronger and principal position on the top of the mountain. The line of these hills presented an irregular crescent front, in many places jutting out in rugged prominences, and everywhere rough, rocky, and difficult to ascend; the valleys and slopes farthest from the mountain were cultivated, and were traversed by stone fences, which separated the fields from the forest, and afforded additional shelter to the enemy.

General Meade was ordered to move his division so as, if possible, to outflank the enemy, and then move forward and attack him on the mountain. To accomplish this, it was necessary to move over the broken country in his front. The general thoroughly understood the difficulties the troops must encounter; he also knew the quality of the soldiers he was about to order to storm the mountain, nor were the men less informed as to the ability of their commanding officers; there was mutual confidence in the corps, and the veteran heroes of many battles were fully aroused to the magnitude of the work before them. The First brigade, commanded by General Seymour, was formed on the right; the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Magilton, was posted on the left, and the Third, commanded by Colonel Gallagher, held the centre. Thus formed, the division began to advance towards the mountain; the nature of the ground was such, that the troops of each brigade could not see the movements of those in either of the other two, but could judge of their success,

only by the progressive roar of battle. The Bucktail regiment, commanded by Colonel McNeil, was deployed as skirmishers in front of the division, and was closely followed by the whole line of battle; the enemy's out-posts were rapidly driven in, forced from the hills, and routed from the ravines, until suddenly, the regiments of the First brigade arrived at a corn-field "full of rebels," protected by a stone wall at the foot of the abrupt mountain side; the Bucktails received a terrific volley of musketry, which brought them to a halt; General Seymour, who was on the ground with his men, seeing that then was the critical moment, called out to Colonel Roberts, commanding the First regiment, to charge up the mountain, and at the same instant, turning to Colonel Fisher of the Fifth regiment, whose men were coming up in well dressed lines, he exclaimed: "Colonel, put your regiment into that corn-field and hurt somebody!" "I will, general, and I'll catch one alive for you," was the cool reply of Colonel Fisher. The Second regiment, commanded by Captain Byrnes, and the Sixth, Colonel Sinclair, were ordered forward at the same time. The men of the Fifth leaped the stone wall, immediately captured eleven prisoners and sent them back to the general. A patriot cheer rose from the entire line, and the regiments darted forward through the field, over the wall, and up the rugged steep beyond, over rocks, stones, logs, and through underbrush, pulling themselves up with one hand and fighting the rebels with the other. From behind every rock, tree, and log, they forced the enemy with ball and bayonet; the color bearers struggled up the mountain side, and the men rallied round the flag, cheer after cheer responded to the rebel volleys from the summit; onward and upward the fiery line rolled and surged; the bewildered rebels saw in astonishment the smoke and flame rising from rock to rock. "What troops are those?" anxiously inquired a rebel officer. "I don't know, sir, I'll see," said the colonel of an Alabama regiment. Peering over the rocky barrier that had protected him, he exclaimed: "My

God, its the Pennsylvania Reserves!" and instantly he fell pierced by a dozen bullets. A moment more, and the gallant brigade rose to the crest, and delivered a murderous volley into the ranks of the panic-stricken enemy, who retreated in hot haste down the western slope of the mountain. The starry banner which had risen above the shadows of the mountain side, reflected the lingering rays of the setting sun; a triumphant cheer rang out over the mountain tops, that was heard along the entire line, and was taken up by brigade after brigade, until the voices of a hundred thousand men rose in the tremendous shout of victory.

The Second and Third brigades, like the First, had successfully dislodged the enemy from their front, and amid the roar of the closing battle, and the shout of victory, gained the summit of the mountain on the left. Colonel Gallagher fell severely wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy strongly posted in a deep ravine; Colonel Anderson of the Ninth regiment, being the ranking officer, assumed command, and led it up the mountain, the men rushing upon the enemy behind ledges of rocks, timber, and intrenchments, until they had cleared the slope and gained possession of the crest. At one point the Eleventh regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Jackson, was ordered to drive the enemy from a deep ravine; the regiment charged upon the concealed rebels, and at a single volley from the hidden foe, more than half the commissioned officers fell to the ground, but the men, as if maddened by the loss of their officers, rushed upon the enemy, forced him from his shelter, and never ceased cheering, charging, climbing, and firing, until they ended with the triumphant shout of victory.

The Second brigade, on the extreme left, moved up the mountain on the slope, facing towards the turnpike, and encountered a stronger force of the enemy, and a more stubborn resistance, the Eighth regiment, forming the extreme left of the division, fought its way at every step, and sustained a heavier loss than all the other regiments of the

brigade combined. The Second did not gain the crest, therefore, quite as promptly as the brigades on the right, but as soon as the rebels discovered, that their position was outflanked, they fled in dismay, and the National army held the passes. It was already dark, and pursuit over the rough grounds in front being impracticable, the troops bivouacked for the night, replenished their ammunition, collected their wounded, buried their dead, and made preparations for an early and vigorous pursuit at daylight on Monday morning.

General Meade reported this battle as follows:

MAJOR J. DICKINSON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

MAJOR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves under my command, during the action at South Mountain gap on the 14th inst.

The division left its camp on the Monocacy early on the morning of the 14th inst., and marched to Middletown and beyond, where it was halted about one P. M. of that day. General Reno's corps being in front and engaged with the enemy. About two P. M., this division was ordered to the front to his support. The enemy was disputing our passage over the turnpike through the South Mountain, and had been attacked on the left by General Reno. After some consultation with the general commanding the right wing and the corps, I was directed to move the division on a road leading off to the right of the turnpike and towards the enemy's left. After advancing for over a mile on this road, the division which was the advance of the corps, was turned across the fields to the left and moved in an advantageous position to support Cooper's battery, which it was proposed to establish on an adjoining eminence. The enemy perceiving these dispositions opened on the column from a battery on the mountain side, but without inflicting any injury. Captain Cooper's battery of three-inch ordnance guns, was immediately put in position on the ridge above referred to, and at the same time by direction of the general commanding the corps, the regiment of First rifles of the division was sent forward as skirmishers to feel for the enemy.

Being well satisfied from various indications that the enemy occupied the mountain in force with his infantry, the general commanding the corps directed me to advance my division to the right, so as if possible to out-flank him, and then to move forward to the attack; a slight description of the features of the ground is necessary to properly describe the movements of the division. The turnpike from Frederick to

Hagerstown, in crossing the mountains, takes a general direction of northwest and southeast. The mountain ridge occupied by the enemy was perpendicular in its general direction to the road, parallel to the mountain was another ridge separated from it at the turnpike, by a deep valley, but connected at the upper end by a very small depression, over this second ridge there was a road, along which I advanced Seymour's brigade of the division, directing him to push forward and feel for the enemy. Soon after advancing, General Seymour reported that he could take the crest of the first ridge along which ran the road, and could then advance across the ravine to the second ridge, which I immediately directed him to do, at the same time I deployed Gallagher's Third brigade and also Magilton's Second brigade on the same line, but down in the valley, and when the line of battle was completely formed, directed a general advance of the whole. Seymour soon gained the crest of the first ridge, and then moved in the same direction as the other two brigades. Anderson and Magilton advanced steadily to the foot of the mountain, where they found the enemy's infantry; in a short time the action became general throughout the whole line. Steadily the line advanced up the mountain side, where the enemy was posted behind trees and rocks, from whence he was slowly but gradually dislodged. Seymour first gaining the crest and driving the enemy to our left along the ridge, where he was met by the fire of the other two brigades. Soon after the action commenced, having reason to believe the enemy was extending his left flank, to outflank us, I sent to the general commanding the corps for reinforcements, which were promptly furnished by sending General Duryea's brigade, of Ricketts' division. Owing however to the distance to be travelled to reach the scene of action, Duryea did not arrive on the ground till just at the close of the engagement. His men were promptly formed in line of battle, and advanced on the left of Seymour, but only one regiment had an opportunity to open fire before the enemy retired and darkness intervened.

The conduct of the division on this occasion was such as to uphold its well earned reputation for steadiness and gallantry, and fortunately was witnessed by the general commanding the corps, as well as by others. I am greatly indebted to Brigadier-general Seymour for the skill with which he handled his brigade on the extreme right flank, securing by his manœuvre the great object of our movement, viz: the outflanking the enemy. To Colonel McNeil of the First rifles, who with his regiment, has always been in the advance, I was indebted for ascertaining the exact position of the enemy. Colonels Magilton and Gallagher in command of the Second and Third brigades, formed their men and carried them to the summit of the mountain in the most creditable manner. I regret to report that Colonel Gallagher, while gallantly leading his brigade, received a severe wound, and was compelled to leave the field. To my personal staff consisting of Captain E. C. Baird, assistant adjutant-general: Captain J. Adair, commissary of subsistence,

and Lieutenants William Riddle, and A. G. Mason, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, acting aid-de-camp, I am indebted for the prompt execution of all my orders, carried under a severe fire across rocks, stone walls, and the most rugged country I almost ever saw. The command rested on their arms during the night. The ammunition train was brought up, and the men's cartridge boxes filled, and every preparation made to renew the contest at daylight the next morning, should the enemy be in force; unfortunately the morning opened with a heavy mist, which prevented any view of the country being obtained. So that it was not till seven A. M., that it was ascertained the enemy had retired entirely from the mountain.

GEO. G. MEADE.

While Meade was thus gallantly driving the enemy on the right, Hatch and Ricketts moved forward against the enemy's centre, and before nine o'clock at night, had entirely cleared their front; General Reno fell mortally wounded in the moment of victoriously establishing his troops on the left; the mountain passes were gained, and the battle of South Mountain ended in victory to the National army.

The forces brought into action by General McClellan, numbered about thirty thousand. The aggregate loss amounted to one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight; of this number, three hundred and twelve were killed, one thousand two hundred and thirty-four were wounded, and twenty-two missing.

The Reserve Corps went into the battle of South Mountain with less than five thousand effective men. The loss of the division was three hundred and ninety-nine.

The regimental losses were, in the First, commanded by Colonel Roberts, three officers and seven enlisted men killed, three officers and twenty-seven men wounded; in the Second, commanded by Captain Byrnes, seven men killed, one officer and nine men wounded; the Third regiment was not engaged; in the Fourth, commanded by Captain Thomas F. B. Tapper, five men were killed, and twenty-two wounded; in the Fifth, commanded by Colonel Fisher, one man was killed and twelve wounded; in the Sixth, commanded by Colonel Sinclair, twelve men were killed, one officer and thirty-nine men were wounded; in

the Seventh, commanded by Colonel Bolinger, five men were killed, and Colonel Bolinger and eleven men were wounded; when the colonel fell, the command of the regiment was assumed by Major C. A. Lyman; in the Eighth, commanded by Major S. M. Baily, one officer and thirteen men were killed, and one officer and thirty-six men were wounded; in the Ninth, commanded by Colonel Anderson, ten men were killed, and one officer and thirty-six men were wounded; early in the engagement, when Colonel Anderson was called to the command of the brigade, Captain Samuel B. Dick assumed command of the regiment; in the Tenth, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, four men were killed, one officer and eighteen men were wounded; in the Eleventh, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel S. M. Jackson, two officers and ten men were killed, and five officers and twenty-four men were wounded; and in the Twelfth, commanded by Captain A. J. Bolar, six men were killed, and one officer and nineteen men were wounded; in the Bucktail regiment, commanded by Colonel McNeil, one officer and fifteen men were killed, and two officers and thirty-two men were wounded. The artillery was so slightly engaged that it suffered no loss.

The casualties among the officers were the following: In the First regiment, Captain Thomas P. Diven, and Lieutenants John H. Taylor and John D. Sadler, were killed; and Lieutenants Joseph Taggart, F. McManus, and H. N. Minnigh were wounded; in the Second, Lieutenant Richard Clendenning was wounded; in the Sixth, Captain C. D. Roush was wounded; in the Seventh, Colonel Bolinger was severely wounded; in the Eighth, Lieutenant William M. Carter was killed, and Lieutenant Samuel McCandless was wounded; in the Ninth, Lieutenant William H. Hope was wounded; in the Tenth, Lieutenant H. I. Howe was wounded; in the Eleventh, Captain E. R. Brady, and Lieutenant W. F. Jackson were killed; Colonel Thomas F. Gallagher, Quartermaster H. A. Torrence, Captain Evard Bierer, Captain Nathaniel Nesbits, and Lieutenant James S.

Kennedy were wounded; in the Twelfth, Lieutenant E. Kelly was wounded; and in the Bucktail Regiment, Lieutenant Charles Bitterling was killed, and Captain E. A. Irvin, and Lieutenant Samuel A. Mack were wounded.

General McClellan expected to renew the battle in the morning, and hence, during the night moved up all his forces within easy supporting distance. The enemy, however, rapidly and quietly withdrew under cover of the night, and retreated across the Antietam creek, in the direction of Sharpsburg.

When the skirmishers advanced, cautiously through the mist and grey dawn of the morning, they discovered that the enemy had fled. The heavy fog, which enveloped the mountain, and lay in impenetrable clouds upon the valley, screened the movements of the enemy and delayed a vigorous pursuit, until after the middle of the forenoon. The cavalry under General Pleasonton, and three corps of infantry, commanded by Generals Sumner, Hooker, and Mansfield, the latter having relieved General Williams in the command of the Twelfth corps, moved forward on the national turnpike towards Boonsboro'; Burnside and Porter marched on the old Sharpsburg road, and Franklin was ordered to move into Pleasant valley.

Pleasonton overtook the enemy's cavalry in Boonsboro', and, in a daring charge, killed and wounded a number, and captured two hundred and fifty prisoners and two guns.

General Richardson's division of Sumner's corps pressing the rear guard of the enemy with vigor, passed Boonsboro' and Keedysville, and came upon the main body of the enemy, a few miles beyond the latter place. The enemy occupied a strong position on the heights, on the west side of Antietam creek, displaying a large force of infantry and cavalry, with numerous batteries of artillery, which opened on the troops as they appeared in sight on the Keedysville road and Sharpsburg turnpike.

Antietam creek, in this vicinity, is crossed by four stone bridges; the upper one on the Keedysville and Williams-

port road; the second on the Keedysville and Sharpsburg turnpike, some two and a half miles below; the third about a mile below the second, on the Rohrersville and Sharpsburg road; and the fourth near the mouth of Antietam creek, on the road leading from Harper's Ferry to Sharpsburg, some three miles below the third. The stream is sluggish, with few and difficult fords.

The whole force of the army was rapidly brought up and formed on the east bank of the Antietam, and every preparation made to attack the enemy at daylight. On the right, near Keedysville, on both sides of the Sharpsburg turnpike, were Sumner's and Hooker's corps. In advance, on the right of the turnpike and near the Antietam creek, General Richardson's division of General Sumner's corps was posted. General Sykes' division of General Porter's corps was on the left of the turnpike and in line with General Richardson, protecting bridge No. 2, over the Antietam. The left of the line, opposite to, and some distance from bridge No. 3, was occupied by General Burnside's corps.

On these grounds, the troops bivouacked during the night of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that the enemy had changed the position of his batteries. The masses of his troops, however, were still concealed behind the opposite heights. Their left and centre were upon, and in front of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, hidden by woods and irregularities of the ground; their extreme left resting upon a wooded eminence near the cross-roads to the north of J. Miller's farm, upon the Potomac. Their line extended south, the right resting upon the hills to the south of Sharpsburg, near Shaveley's farm. The bridge over the Antietam, described as No. 3, near this point, was strongly covered by the enemy's riflemen protected by rifle-pits, stone fences, and a quarry on the hill, converted into a fortress. The ground in front of this line consisted of undulating hills, their crests in turn commanded by others in their rear. On all favorable points, the enemy's artillery

was posted, and their reserves, hidden from view by the hills, on which their line of battle was formed, could manœuvre unobserved by the attacking army. The position of the enemy, stretching across the angle formed by the Potomac and Antietam, with flanks and rear protected by these streams, was one of the strongest to be found in that region of country.

Generals Sumner and Hooker had placed in front of their corps, on the first line of hills overlooking the Antietam, three full batteries of twenty-pounder Parrott guns. A similar force of artillery was posted opposite bridge No. 3. General Franklin's corps, and General Couch's division held a position in Pleasant valley, in front of Brownsville, with a strong force of the enemy in their front. General Morell's division of Porter's corps was en route from Boonsboro', and General Humphrey's division of new troops was coming up from Frederick. At daylight on the 16th the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery on the guns in position, which was promptly returned; the enemy's fire was silenced for the time, but was frequently renewed during the day.

General McClellan said, in his report: "It was afternoon before I could move the troops to their positions for attack, being compelled to spend the morning in reconnoitring the new position taken up by the enemy, examining the ground, finding fords, clearing the approaches, and hurrying up the ammunition and supply trains, which had been delayed by the rapid march of the troops over the few practicable approaches from Frederick. These had been crowded by the masses of infantry, cavalry, and artillery pressing on with the hope of overtaking the enemy before he could form to resist an attack. Many of the troops were out of rations on the previous day, and a good deal of their ammunition had been expended in the severe action of the 14th.

My plan for the impending general engagement was to attack the enemy's left with the corps of Hooker and Mans-

field, supported by Sumner's, and if necessary by Franklin's; and, as soon as matters looked favorable there, to move the corps of Burnside against the enemy's extreme right, upon the ridge running to the south and rear of Sharpsburg, and having carried this position, to press along the crest towards our right; and whenever either of these flank movements should be successful, to advance our centre with all the forces then disposable."

In making his dispositions for the attack, General McClellan, who had often tried the Pennsylvania Reserves, and never found them to falter under the most trying circumstances, now again directed that they be sent on the flanking expedition on the right. General Hooker was ordered to cross the Antietam with his corps, and to attack, and if possible turn the enemy's left flank. This corps consisted of Rickett's, Doubleday's and Meade's divisions, and was encamped between the two branches of the Antietam creek, opposite bridge No. 1. At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, General Hooker ordered his corps to advance. To General Meade was assigned the post of honor, and his division of veteran heroes marched out in the advance to open the great battle of Antietam. The troops crossed the creek on a bridge, and after advancing a short distance, turned to the left from the Williamsport road and marched rapidly in the direction of Sharpsburg, against what was supposed to be the position of the enemy's left flank. Soon after leaving the road, the advance cavalry was fired upon, and reported that the enemy occupied a narrow strip of woods, on Mr. J. Miller's farm, a short distance in the front. General Meade directed Colonel McNeil to deploy his regiment of Bucktails as skirmishers, and to advance to a piece of woods on the left in front, and Captain Byrnes, commanding the Third regiment, was ordered to push forward four companies of his command deployed as skirmishers to occupy a woods on the right; the whole division formed of battalions in mass, and presenting the full front of the division to the enemy, advanced across the country towards the

position held by the rebels. Rickett's division was formed on the left, and Doubleday's on the right; General Hooker, who never fought battles by telegraph, or through orderlies, was on the front posting his artillery, and superintending the movement of his troops. The Bucktails soon found the enemy in strong force occupying the woods on the left, and General Meade, seeing that his skirmishers had become sharply engaged and were contending against great odds, ordered forward General Seymour with the First brigade to support the Bucktails. The troops moved promptly and with great spirit, as the conflict in their front was in full view, and soon the entire brigade became closely engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery. Cooper's battery, well posted on commanding ground, was vigorously replying to opposing batteries beyond the belt of woods. General Meade rode forward to an eminence, and discovered the enemy's batteries with infantry deployed for their support, occupying a cornfield in front of Seymour's brigade, from which they were shelling his column in the woods; he immediately ordered up the Second and Third brigades, commanded by Colonel Magilton and Colonel Anderson, and directed Ransom's battery to take a position in front at the edge of the woods on Seymour's right, and open on the rebel batteries in the field. The battery followed by the two brigades, advanced rapidly to the front, the troops entered the woods, and the guns, brought into battery, opened a destructive enfilading fire on the enemy's batteries, that soon compelled them to change their position. It was already after sunset, and darkness coming on, the battle ceased. Seymour's brigade had pushed the enemy from the woods, but had not driven him from the field, and the two forces slept on their arms within a few yards of each other, while all night long their pickets stood face to face, peering through the darkness to distinguish each other's forms. So near were the hostile forces to each other, that at one time six of the rebel pickets unconsciously stepped within the line of the First brigade.

General Meade instructed his men to lie down on the ground they occupied at nightfall, and to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency; he then reported to General Hooker, the situation his troops were in, and received orders to hold his position. When later in the night the general commanding the corps went forward to examine the grounds, General Seymour informed him of the close proximity of the enemy, and said that, "his men were sleeping feet to feet with the rebels, and that the battle must begin as soon as it became light enough to distinguish friend from foe." General Hooker reported these facts to General McClellan, and requested that his troops, who had been forced to lie down without their coffee, and would be compelled to renew the fight in the morning without their breakfast, should be strongly reinforced, that they might be relieved early in the day.

During the night General Mansfield's corps, consisting of Generals Williams' and Green's divisions, crossed the Antietam at the same ford and bridge that General Hooker's troops had passed, and bivouacked on the farm of Mr. J. Poffenberger, about a mile in rear of General Hooker's position.

The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had slept, close enough to look into each other's eyes. The left of Meade's division and the right of Ricketts's line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a plowed field, near the top of the slope where the corn-field began. On this open field, in the corn beyond and in the woods which stretched forward into the broad fields, like a promontory into the ocean, were the hardest and deadliest struggles of the day.

Cooper's and Simpson's batteries were posted on a ridge from which they commanded the enemy's left flank; Ransom's battery maintained its position at the edge of the woods, where, as often as the enemy advanced, it delivered an

enfilading fire into his attacking columns. Lieutenant-colonel Warner, commanding the Tenth regiment, was detached and sent to the right to watch the enemy's movements in that direction, and was then ordered to join Crawford's division in attacking the enemy in the woods in his front. General Doubleday's division moved to the front on the line held by the Second and Third brigades. After General Seymour became hotly engaged, General Meade directed Magilton and Anderson to move their brigades in column of battalions in mass, close in the rear of Doubleday's division. As the troops advanced, General Doubleday, keeping his right well to the Hagerstown pike became separated from Seymour's right, and left a gap in the line, in front of which was a plowed field adjoining the corn-field occupied by the enemy. Ransom's battery was ordered up by General Meade to the open ground between the advancing columns, and opened with good effect upon the enemy's infantry in the corn-field; Magilton and Anderson in the meantime had marched to the edge of the field and were moved up a ravine towards the pike, to strike the enemy on the flank, as he seemed to be so well posted in the corn, that it was difficult to dislodge him. Whilst these movements were going on, and in less than half an hour from the time of their commencement, the battle had grown to its full strength. Hooker's men were determined in their attack, and the rebels were just as obstinate in refusing to yield a foot of their ground. Soon, however, the loyal arms prevailed, the rebels began to give way, and at the first indication of a receding fire, Forward! was the word, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the corn-field, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence, and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around them, went the retreating rebels.

Rickett's division and Seymour's brigade followed hard and fast; followed till they came within easy range of the woods, among which they saw their beaten enemy disap-

pearing; followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves against the cover.

But out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys; volleys which smote, and bent, and broke in a moment that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance they had won. Not in panic, but in good order, they yielded half their ground; then supported and relieved, closing up their shattered lines, they came slowly away, a regiment where a brigade had been, hardly a brigade where a whole division had been. They had met from the woods the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops, had met them and returned them till their line had yielded and gone down before the weight of fire, and till their ammunition was exhausted.

In ten minutes the whole fortune of the day seemed to have changed: it was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in endless lines, sweeping through the corn-field from which their comrades had just fled.

General Hooker quickly perceiving the reverse, called for a fresh brigade; Magilton was thrown into the field, marching by the left flank from his position in the ravine, and exposed to a severe flanking fire, yet the regiments maintained their lines firmly, and coming into the woods, they faced to the right and opened on the advancing enemy a murderous fire, that at once checked their triumphant pursuit. At the same time Ransom's battery and Anderson's brigade suddenly opened an enfilading fire of grape, canister, and buck and ball, that whizzed, tore, and crashed across the rebel columns, killing and wounding the men in great numbers; checking, confusing, and hurling back the foe, a moment before victorious. This was the critical juncture of the great conflict, where, equipoised on the uncertain scales of battle, hung victory and defeat. No idle troops were within reach to be thrown on the side of the Union; but the genius of General Meade, that instructed him where to post his reserve batteries and brigades, and the unconquerable valor of his troops, who, when properly

posted, would die, rather than yield their position, saved the day by their cross fire, which confused and disordered the enemy's columns, and gave time for Sumner's command to arrive on the field. General Hartsuff's brigade of Doubleday's division was moved from the right, and sent to the edge of the woods fronting the corn-field to a position by the side of Magilton's brigade. Here Massachusetts men and Pennsylvanians stood side by side, fighting desperately to maintain their ground. For half an hour they held the wooded ridge unyielding in purpose, exhaustless in courage. There were gaps in the line, but it nowhere quailed. Their supports did not come, but they determined to win without them. They began to go down the hill and into the corn, they did not stop to think that their ammunition was nearly gone, they were there to win that field and they won it. The rebel line for the second time fled through the corn and into the woods. There was no more gallant, determined, heroic fighting in all that desperate day.

The crisis of the fight at this point had arrived; Ricketts' division, vainly endeavoring to advance, and exhausted by the effort, had fallen back. Part of Mansfield's corps was ordered in to their relief, but Mansfield's troops came back again, and their General was mortally wounded. The left nevertheless was too extended to be turned, and too strong to be broken. Ricketts sent word he could not advance, but could hold his ground. Doubleday had kept his guns at work on the right, and had finally silenced a rebel battery that for half an hour had poured in a galling enfilading fire along Hooker's central line.

Williams' division of Mansfield's corps, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, had been sent to the extreme right, with orders to form so that the right of Crawford's brigade would rest on the Hagerstown pike, and Gordon on his left to connect with Doubleday. There was a heavy timbered woods in front, which the rebels occupied in strong force, but as long as Doubleday's guns pointed in that direction, they did not care to leave their shelter to attack on the

right. With his left, then, able to take care of itself, with his right impregnable, with two brigades of Mansfield's corps still fresh and coming rapidly up, and with his centre a second time victorious, General Hooker determined to advance. Orders were sent to Crawford and Gordon to move directly forward at once, the batteries in the centre were ordered to open on the enemy, the whole line was called on, and the General himself went forward.

To the right of the corn-field and beyond it was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. Hooker determined to take it. He rode out in front of his furthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnoissance, returned and remounted. The musketry fire from the point of woods was all the while extremely hot. As he put his foot in the stirrup a fresh volley of rifle bullets came whizzing by. The tall soldierly figure of the general, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was, all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had been all day, riding often without a staff officer or an orderly near him, visible everywhere on the field. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him, and he would not regard them. Remounting on this hill he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot by a ball.

Three men were shot down at the same moment by his side. The air was alive with bullets. He kept on his horse for a few moments, though the wound was severe and excessively painful, and would not dismount till he had given his last order to advance. The bullet had passed entirely through his foot, and the severity of the wound rendered it impossible for the general to remain on the field. It was now nine o'clock. The fight had been raging since five. A large part of his command was broken, but with his right still untouched and with Crawford's and Gordon's brigades just up, above all, with the advance of the whole central line which

the men had heard ordered with cheers, with a regiment already on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle on the right was won.

General Mansfield had already fallen mortally wounded, and General Williams again commanded the corps. General Crawford, then in command of the First division, led forward his troops in the terrible conflict that ensued for the possession of the cornfield and the woods beyond. Whilst in the act of rallying a regiment of Gordon's brigade, General Crawford was wounded in the thigh, but refusing to be carried from the field, remained with his troops, cheering them on to victory.

Before General Hooker left the field, he turned over the command of the first corps to General Meade; General Seymour assumed the command of the division of Reserves and Colonel Roberts took command of the First brigade.

At this time General Sumner arrived on the field, leading his corps into action. General Crawford had already gained the woods in his front and was holding his ground against vastly superior numbers. Sedgwick's division was pushed forward to support Crawford, while Richardson's and French's divisions moved up further to the left. Suddenly, and just as Sedgwick became hotly engaged with the enemy in his front, Green's division on his left was forced back, and a large body of rebels appeared on his left and rear. In the attempt to resist this force, Sedgwick's division was thrown into disorder and was forced to retire. Whilst endeavoring to reform his troops on the field, under fire, the general was three times wounded, but still persisted in remaining with his command. By this misfortune, the cornfield was again abandoned to the enemy.

"At one o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy appearance. Hooker's troops were greatly exhausted, and their general away from the field. Mansfield's were no better. Sumner's command had lost heavily, but two of his divisions were still comparatively fresh. Artillery was yet playing

vigorously in front, though the ammunition of many of the batteries was entirely exhausted, and they had been compelled to retire.

Doubleday held the right inflexibly. Sumner's headquarters were now in the narrow field where, the night before, Hooker had begun the fight. All that had been gained in front had been lost! The enemy's batteries, which, if advanced and served vigorously, might have made sad work with the closely-massed troops were, fortunately, either partially disabled or short of ammunition. Sumner was confident that he could hold his own; but another advance was out of the question. The enemy on the other hand, seemed to be too much exhausted to attack.

At this crisis Franklin came up with fresh troops and formed on the left. Slocum, commanding one division of the corps, was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first ranges of hills occupied by the rebels, while Smith, commanding the other division, was ordered to retake the corn-fields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done by one bold charge. The regiments went forward running, and, cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the corn-fields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them till darkness had ended the battle.

The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The dead are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully. Pale and bloody faces are everywhere upturned. They are sad and terrible, but there is nothing which makes one's heart beat so quickly as the imploring look of sorely wounded men who beckon wearily for help which you cannot stay to give."*

On the extreme left, General Burnside stormed the bridge

* George W. Smalley, correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, whose admirable account of this battle the author has mainly adopted.

in his front at one o'clock, and drove the enemy from the hills beyond. A desperate battle ensued that continued with alternate success and reverse to the contending forces. At one time, when heavy reinforcements were thrown against his lines, Burnside's troops were forced back to the last range of hills, and terrible disaster threatened his entire force; he called for reinforcements, but none were sent to him. His wearied and exhausted troops rallied to a last desperate effort, repulsed the enemy, and established themselves in a strong position, which they held till night came on and the conflict ended.

General Porter's corps, consisting of General Sykes' division of regulars and volunteers, and General Morell's division of volunteers, occupied a position on the east side of Antietam creek, upon the main turnpike leading to Sharpsburg, and directly opposite the centre of the enemy's line. This corps filled the interval between the right wing and General Burnside's command; but did not at any time during the day become engaged.

Nearly two hundred thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artillery had been engaged for fourteen hours, in this memorable battle, when night coming on, the desperate conflict closed, and the National troops slept on the ground they had wrested from the enemy; around them, lay nearly twelve thousand of their dead and wounded comrades, and a still greater number of the foe remained on the field.

General Meade thus reports the action of the Reserves:

MAJOR JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

MAJOR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the division under my command, in the actions of the 16th and 17th instant, on the Antietam. The division left the mountain gap on the morning of the 15th, and marched beyond Keedysville, bivouacking in the forks of the big and little Antietam. On the afternoon of the 16th, about two P. M., the division constituting the advance of Hooker's corps, moved, by direction of the general commanding the corps, on the road to Williamsport, where, after crossing the bridge over the main Antietam, the head of the column was moved to the left across the country, advancing on what was understood to be the enemy's left

flank. Soon after leaving the road, the cavalry in advance reported having been fired upon, when by direction of the general commanding the corps, the regiment of First Pennsylvania rifles (Bucktails) were advanced as skirmishers to a piece of woods on our left, and four companies of the Third regiment Pennsylvania Reserves were deployed as skirmishers and sent into a piece of woods on our right; the main column formed of battalions in mass, division front, with the artillery, moving over the open ground towards a high ridge in front.

The Bucktail skirmishers finding the enemy, General Seymour with the First brigade was directed to advance to their support. This was promptly done, and soon Seymour was closely engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery, Cooper's battery being posted by Seymour to reply to the enemy's artillery. In the meantime I had gained the crest with the head of the column, and entered a piece of woods, which proved to be in its direction perpendicular to the line along which Seymour had advanced. On entering these woods, the enemy's battery could be plainly seen in a cornfield playing on Seymour's column in their front. The masses of his infantry deployed around the battery, and the fact that only one regiment—the head of my column—was deployed, deterred me from the endeavor to capture the battery by a charge. I however immediately ordered up Ransom's battery of light twelve pounders, who promptly came to the front and in battery at the edge of the woods. Opening on the enemy's battery and infantry a destructive enfilading fire, which soon caused him to withdraw his guns to an eminence in the rear from whence he commenced shelling the woods we occupied, and the ridge immediately behind it. In the meantime Magilton's and Anderson's (Second and Third) brigades came up and were deployed in line of battle to support Ransom's battery. After driving the enemy from the woods, Seymour held his own, and darkness intervening the contest closed for the night. Seymour holding the woods immediately in front of the enemy, and Anderson and Magilton the woods on their flank; Ransom was withdrawn to the rear, Cooper remained in the position occupied in the commencement of the action, and Simpson's battery of howitzers which had been posted on the ridge to the rear replying to the enemy's battery in its second position, also remained there. During the night the enemy made two attacks on Seymour's pickets in both of which he was repulsed with, it is believed, severe loss. At early daylight on the 17th, the contest was warmly renewed by Seymour, the enemy attacked him with vigor. The general commanding the corps had sent Rickett's division to Seymour's support, and had advanced Doubleday's division along the woods occupied by Magilton's and Anderson's brigades. These brigades were formed in column of battalions in mass, and moved forward in rear of Doubleday; Seymour and Ricketts advancing through one piece of woods, and Doubleday on their right advancing along the Hagerstown pike, left an open space between, in which was a ploughed field and an orch-

ard ; beyond this was a cornfield, the possession of which the enemy warmly disputed. Ransom's battery was advanced into the open ground between the two advancing columns, and played with great effect on the enemy's infantry and batteries. The brigades of Anderson and Magilton on reaching the cornfield were moved in a ravine extending up to the pike. Soon after forming, I saw the enemy were driving our men from the cornfield. I immediately deployed both brigades and formed line of battle along the fence bordering the cornfield, for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of our people and resisting the further advance of the enemy ; just as this line of battle was formed, I received an order from the general commanding the corps to detach a brigade to reinforce our troops in the woods on the left. I directed Magilton's brigade to move in that direction, which order was promptly executed, notwithstanding the brigade moving by the flank was subjected to a warm fire from the cornfield. Anderson's brigade still held the fence on the right, but the gap made by the withdrawal of Magilton's was soon filled by the enemy, whose infantry advanced boldly through the cornfield to the woods. Seeing this, I rode up to Ransom's battery and directed his guns on their advancing column, which fire together with the arrival of Magilton's brigade in connection with Seymour and Ricketts, drove the enemy back, who as they retreated were enfiladed by Anderson, who eventually regained the crest of the ridge in the cornfield. At this time, about ten A. M., my division had been engaged for five hours, and their ammunition was being exhausted ; I therefore welcomed the arrival of Banks' corps, the left column of which, commanded by the gallant Mansfield, moved up to our support in the woods on the left, and a column under General Williams' moved up to the woods on the right by the turnpike. I should have mentioned previously that the Tenth regiment Lieutenant-colonel Warner was detached across the pike to watch our right flank, and was eventually I believe put in action by General Gibbon, rendering good service in that part of the field. Also that Cooper's battery of three-inch guns and Simpson's howitzers were early in the morning posted on the crest of the ridge we occupied the evening previous, from whence they had a command of the enemy's left flank, and were in action at various times during the day. Opening whenever they saw any of the enemy's artillery or infantry, and doing good service in protecting our hospitals and trains in the rear. Between eleven and twelve A. M., Mansfield's corps having reached the scene of action, also Sumner's, the corps had the misfortune to lose the services of its skillful and brave commander, who was wounded in the foot, and who did me the honor to direct me to assume the command of the corps on his leaving the field. I directed the various divisions to be withdrawn as soon as they were relieved and to be assembled and re-organized on the ridge in our rear. By two P. M., the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves now commanded by General Seymour were organized on this ridge, supplied with ammunition, and

held in readiness to repel an attack if the enemy should attempt one on our right flank, or assist, in any advance he might make.

I beg leave to refer to the reports of the several brigade and regimental commanders for the details of the operations. I desire particularly, however, to call your attention to the report of Brigadier-General Seymour, because from the confidence I placed in the judgment and military skill of that officer, I left entirely to him the management and direction of his brigade, the first in action and the only one engaged with the infantry, on the afternoon of the 16th, and the first to commence and the last to leave on the 17th. I desire to commend most particularly to your notice the gallantry and good conduct of this officer, which I have no doubt you have observed yourself. I feel it also due to the memory of a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to express here my sense of the loss to the public service in the fall of Colonel Hugh McNeil, of the First Pennsylvania rifles, who fell mortally wounded while in the front rank, bravely leading on and encouraging his men on the afternoon of the 16th. Many other brave and gallant soldiers were killed and wounded, for whose names I refer you to the accompanying list. The division went into action three thousand strong, and lost in killed and wounded over five hundred and seventy, or twenty per cent. Their conduct throughout the action both of officers and men was such as to merit my warmest thanks, and to truly entitle them to the name of veterans. To my personal staff consisting of Captain E. C. Baird, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants William Riddle, and A. G. Mason, aides, I am indebted as heretofore for the prompt execution of my orders, under the severest fire. Lieutenant Riddle received a painful wound in the hand just before the division was withdrawn from the field. I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the skill and good judgment combined with coolness with which Captain Ransom, his officers (Lieutenants Weir and Gansevoort,) and men served his battery. In a previous part of this report I have described the advance of the enemy through the cornfield, and the check the column received from Captain Ransom's fire. I consider this one of the most critical periods of the morning, and that to Captain Ransom's battery is due the credit of repulsing the enemy. I also wish to mention particularly the efficiency and gallantry of Lieutenant-colonel Warner, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, both in the actions at South Mountain and on the Antietam. He was detached with his regiment for special service, accomplished by him in the most creditable manner, and in the latter battle he was severely wounded. He is an officer whom I would be glad to see elevated to a higher position. Surgeon William King, the medical director of the division was early on the field on both actions, and with his usual energy and promptitude brought up the ambulances and established the hospitals in such manner as to secure for our wounded the speediest assistance.

There are many other names that will be brought to your notice,

through the reports of subordinate commanders as I have confined myself in this report exclusively to those that came under my special notice.

GEO. G. MEADE. |

The loss in the Reserve Corps in the battle of Antietam was five hundred and two. Three officers and ninety-four enlisted men were killed; twelve officers and four hundred and thirty-six privates were wounded, and twenty-three men were reported missing.

Five men were killed, Captain T. B. Kaufman and twenty-two men were wounded in the First regiment; in the Second, Adjutant Augustus T. Cross, Lieutenant Max Wempfiemer and two privates were killed; Captain Timothy Mealy and twenty-one privates were wounded, and three men were missing; in the Third, Captain Florentine H. Straub and eleven men were killed, Captain George C. Davenport, Lieutenant F. G. Nicholson and thirty-four enlisted men were wounded; in the Fourth, five enlisted men were killed, Major John Nyce, Captain Francis N. Burger, Lieutenant Prosper M. Davis and forty enlisted men were wounded and four were missing; in the Fifth, two men were killed, Lieutenant H. P. Petriken and eight men were wounded; in the Sixth, eight enlisted men were killed, Captains J. M. Wright W. A. Meeker and James J. Carle, Adjutant G. S. Coleman and sixty men were wounded; in the Seventh, Captain James S. Colwell, Lieutenant Daniel L. Saunders and ten privates were killed, Captain John Jameson and fifty-nine enlisted men were wounded; in the Eighth, twelve men were killed, Lieutenants Samuel McCandless, Patrick Murray, George Miller and forty-two men were wounded and seven were missing; in the Ninth, sixteen men were killed, Lieutenant John Langbein and sixty-seven enlisted men were wounded.

A most singular fatality fell upon the color bearers of this regiment. Sergeant Henry W. Blanchard, who had carried the regimental colors through all the storms of battle in which the regiment fought, was a most remarka-

ble man. Born in Massachusetts in 1832, he was about thirty years old. He had the most complete control of his feelings; in the fiercest hours of battle, was always perfectly calm, never shouted, cheered or became enthusiastic, but steadily bore up his flag. At the battle of New Market cross roads, when every color-bearer in the division was either killed or wounded, Sergeant Blanchard received a wound in the arm, he retired a few minutes to have his wound bandaged and then returned to his place. At Antietam he was so severely wounded that the flag fell from his hands, and he was unable to raise it; Walter Beatty, a private, seized the banner to bear it aloft, and almost immediately fell dead, pierced by rebel bullets; another private, Robert Lemmon took the flag from the hands of his fallen comrade, a companion calling out to him, "don't touch it, Bob, or they'll kill you," the brave boy, however, bore up the banner, and in less than a minute lay dead on the ground; the colors were then taken by Edward Doran, a little Irishman, who lying upon his back, held up the flag till the end of the battle, and for his gallantry was made a non-commissioned officer on the field.

In the Tenth regiment, Lieutenant J. F. Reed and nine men were wounded; in the Eleventh, seven men were killed, Lieutenant Eli Wangerman and thirteen men were wounded; in the Twelfth, thirteen men were killed, Lieutenants Henry S. Lucas, Samuel Cloyd and forty five enlisted men were wounded and four were missing; in the Bucktail regiment, Colonel Hugh W. McNeil, Lieutenant William Allison and three privates were killed, Lieutenants Frank J. Bell and James M. Welsh and eighteen men were wounded and twelve were captured. Battery A, lost one man killed and three wounded; battery B, one man wounded; battery C, Fifth United States, lost two men killed and thirteen wounded.

In the death of Hugh Watson McNeil, colonel of the Bucktail regiment, the Reserve Corps lost one of its most

valued officers. He was the second son of Rev. Archibald McNeil, and was born at Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, in 1830. He was educated at Yale College, and immediately after his graduation at that institution, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Blatchford & Seward at Auburn, N. Y. Before completing his course of study, his health became somewhat impaired, and for the purpose of securing a change of climate, he accepted an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he remained until 1857, when he resumed his studies under his former preceptors, who had removed their office to the city of New York. After his admission to the bar, he found his health still precarious, and abandoning, for the time, all thought of entering upon the practice of his profession, he removed to Warren, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1860, was Cashier of the the Warren County Bank. When Roy Stone organized a company of riflemen, in the Spring of 1861, Mr. McNeil enlisted as a private, and was subsequently elected first Lieutenant. The Company proceeded to Harrisburg and was assigned the place of Company D, of the Bucktail regiment; Captain Stone was elected to the majority and Lieutenant McNeil was promoted to the captaincy. As captain he served in the Western Virginia campaign, and commanded the regiment in the battle of Dranesville. His great merit as an officer was so conspicuous, and his popularity in the regiment so universal, that in February he was elected colonel of the Bucktails to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Biddle. Whilst the Reserves were at Fredericksburg, in May, 1862, Colonel McNeil was taken seriously ill and was sent home; he recovered his health and proceeded to Harrison's landing, where he arrived the day before the division of Reserves reached that place, after their campaign on the Peninsula. Colonel McNeil had left the regiment nearly six hundred strong, but now he met his companions numbering less than two hundred. When he

beheld that but a fragment of his command remained, he exclaimed, "My God, where are my Bucktails! Would that I had died with them!" and turning aside he went away weeping bitterly.

Many of his men who had been captured subsequently returned, and after the battles in Pope's campaign, the detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Kane, rejoined the regiment and increased its strength to about five hundred men. During the campaign in front of Washington, and at South Mountain, he rendered most valuable services with his skirmishers, who, on every occasion, were sent forward to find the enemy, and in no case did their searching rifles fail to discover the rebel outposts, or to develop the enemy's line of battle. On the 16th of September, at the opening of the battle of Antietam, Colonel McNeil was again sent forward to feel the enemy's position. He had not led his men far to the front, before he discovered the rebels posted behind a stone wall; the bugle sounded the charge, and away went the Bucktails running at full speed, cheering and yelling like men on a fox hunt, over the wall, and into the woods beyond; through the woods, and following the frightened rebels into the open field, but here, coming upon the second line of the enemy, protected by another stone wall, the Bucktails were exposed to a withering fire of musketry, which took deadly effect upon the men. Colonel McNeil, at the head of his command, raised his sword and ordered his men to charge, but, before the sound of his voice had expired, the brave officer fell, pierced through the lungs by a minnie ball. Sergeant J. H. Masten of his old company, and several of his men were immediately at his side, and soon discovered that their beloved leader was mortally wounded. The dying colonel motioned his men to leave him, saying, "Drive the rebels out of that," and without again speaking, he died on the field, as became a gallant soldier, ordering his men to the front.

His remains were removed from the field of battle, and accompanied by Lieutenaut McNaughten, were taken to

Auburn, N. Y., where they were buried with military honors at Fort Hill cemetery.

Colonel McNeil was not only an accomplished scholar and a gallant soldier, but he was what is more and greater, a devout Christian. The precepts of the Bible taught him by his father, he made the rule of his life. He entered the service of his country from a sense of duty; devoted to the cause of the constitution, he laid down his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of universal liberty, and died in the defence of republican government.

The army rested on the battle-field of Antietam during the night of the 17th, and on Thursday, the 18th, the hostile troops were, by a voluntary truce, on the field removing their wounded, and burying their dead. During Thursday night, General Lee silently withdrew his army across the Potomac, and retired into Virginia, and thus ended the enemy's first attempt to invade the Northern States.

CHAPTER X.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN—FREDERICKSBURG—HOOKER'S CAMPAIGN—CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Camps at Sharpsburg—Effort to withdraw the Reserves—Resignation of Colonel Roberts—Colonel Potts—Major Todd—Colonels Talley—Baily—Kirk—Warner—General officers—Supplies for the soldiers—McClellan's delay—Ordered to advance—Stuart's raid—Advance into Virginia—March of the Reserves—McClellan relieved—Burnside assumes command—Plan of campaign—Organization of the army—Movement to Falmouth—Battle of Fredericksburg—Line of battle—The Reserves in the advance—Charge of the First and Third brigades—They pierce the enemy's line—Unsupported—Forced back—Casualties—General Jackson—Death of three sergeants—Captain O'Rourke—General Meade's report—Sumner's and Hooker's attacks—Withdrawal of the army to the north bank of the river—Second campaign—Burnside requests to be relieved—Hooker placed in command of the army—General Meade promoted to the command of the Fifth corps—General Doubleday in command of the Reserves—The Reserves transferred to Washington—Hooker's administration—Condition of the army—Hooker's campaign—His plans—Movements—Battle of Chancellorsville—Jackson's assault on the Eleventh corps—Desperate fighting—Death of Colonel Peissner—Generals Berry and Whipple—Sedgwick victorious at Fredericksburg—The Sixth corps struggles against Lee's whole army—Hooker retreats across the river—Loss in both armies.

As soon as General McClellan had ascertained that the forces of the enemy had withdrawn from Maryland, he determined to reorganize his army, and to rest his troops. The several corps established comfortable camps, on the bank of the Potomac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, and in Pleasant valley below Sandy Hook.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which had marched from the State fourteen months before the battle of Antic-

tam, a corps of fifteen thousand men, with well proportioned and thoroughly organized arms of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was now a mere brigade, mustering less than four thousand men fit for duty.

While the army was at Sharpsburg, the governors of the loyal States called on President Lincoln to confer with His Excellency on the subject of recruiting the old regiments in the field, up to their maximum strength. At the request of the President, the governors addressed him in writing, each setting forth the plan proposed for recruiting in his own State. The following is the letter from Governor Curtin:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Harrisburg, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to refer to some of the topics of our conversation last week, at which time you were pleased to say, that you desired the governors of the loyal States present to put their suggestions in writing.

"I proposed, at that time, to fill the regiments in service most reduced by the casualties of war, by retiring a given number from the more active service with the armies in the presence of the enemy, and having filled them and obtained a perfect re-organization, return them to the field and retire others until they were all filled to the standard established by the government, in the meantime supplying their places in the field with new regiments. I named ten regiments as the number to be retired at each time from this State. Most of our regiments that have participated in the recent battles are reduced to mere skeletons, and although we have furnished about fifteen thousand recruits for regiments from this State, no efficient strength has been given to any of them.

"The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, numbering thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one of artillery, with a numerical strength of fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty men, were taken into the service of the United States in July, 1861, immediately after the first battle at Manassas. The thirteen regiments of infantry did

not muster four thousand men after the battle of Antietam. All of these regiments are much reduced in number, whilst many of them can scarcely be said to retain regimental organizations. The brilliant history of the Reserve Corps in the war, and the State pride which has followed them since they entered the service, together with the circumstances surrounding their organization, would, I have no doubt, prove such incentives to enlistment that the Corps could be filled to the maximum in a short space of time.

“I suggest that the Corps be returned to the State, and placed in the camp at this Capital, and, if I am correct in my impression, the success would affect the minds of our people favorably and other regiments in the service could be filled in their turn promptly.

“It is proper that, in this connection, I should say that the suggestions reflect the opinion of all the officers of the Corps, I take this opportunity of again renewing the suggestions of all the governors on the occasion referred to, that so far as consistent with the interests of the public service, sick and wounded volunteers be taken to the hospitals within the State in which they were enlisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

To His Excellency, A. LINCOLN, *President.*”

Not receiving any reply to this communication, on the 9th of October, His Excellency, the Governor, addressed a similar letter to General McClellan, who thought favorably of the plan, but having immediate use for the troops, was unwilling to retire them at that time.

Finding it impossible, therefore, to fill up the skeleton regiments by recruiting in the State, the officers commenced the work of re-organization. Many of the regiments were commanded by captains; companies were commanded by non-commissioned officers, and the division had become so reduced in strength, that it became necessary to reinforce it by the addition of other regiments.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, a new and full organization, commanded by Colonel Chapman Biddle, was attached to the First brigade, and the One Hundred and Forty-second, commanded by Colonel Robert P. Cummins, was joined to the Second brigade of the Reserve corps. Numerous changes in officers had also become necessary. At the close of the Peninsular campaign, the President of the United States had nominated Colonel Roberts of the First regiment for promotion to a brigadier-generalship, for gallant conduct on the field; the nomination was sent to the War Department, but on account of circumstances of a personal character, was most unjustly delayed, and on the following day the Senate adjourned. Colonel Roberts, in command of a brigade, conducted it in safety from the Peninsula, fought gallantly in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, after which his name was again forwarded, for promotion, by his superior officers, and his friends urged the appointment as a matter of justice to a gallant soldier. But, in the latter part of October, Governor Curtin requested General McClellan to accept the resignation of Colonel Roberts, that he might be returned to his staff.

After the first call for five hundred thousand troops had been filled, in 1861, Colonel Joseph D. Potts, who had superintended, with great ability, the transportation of troops and materials of war from Pennsylvania, resigned his commission as staff officer to the governor, and retired from the public service to assume the management of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. At the request of His Excellency, therefore, that Colonel Roberts should return to his staff, he resigned, and took leave of his regiment and compatriots in arms, on the 2d of November, 1862. His soldiers, to whom he had endeared himself by an impartial administration in camp, and gallant conduct on the field, parted with him in tears, and loudly cheered him as he rode from the camp near Sharpsburg. Soon after Colonel Roberts had arrived at Harrisburg he received from his

regiment a series of resolutions, of which the following is the closing:

Resolved, That time cannot efface from the hearts of his comrades in arms, the recollections of the glorious past—and his gallant leadership at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, New Market Cross-roads, Bull Run—together with the crowning act of his military career during his connection with the First, leading it in advance of all others to the bloody summit of South Mountain, his sharing without complaint with his men the toils and privations of a long campaign, actuated by no other motive than a genuine love of country, have so endeared him to the regiment, that "the tears of regard will intrusively swell" when the stern fact stares us in the face, that he is no longer with us and for us

The following is an extract from Colonel Roberts' reply to the testimonial from his regiment:

"You have been with me, gentlemen, during the most eventful scenes of my life, and if you are satisfied with the discipline of the regiment, and my conduct of the same upon many a hard fought field, I must, indeed, feel more than satisfied. It was a noble command; one that might gratify the ambition of the loftiest spirit in the land, and if it has now, from hard service and severe losses, grown small, and its officers are few in numbers, we must never forget that its name and fame ought to grow brighter and clearer each day of its history.

"We cannot but feel sad when we think of those who have fallen—they were our friends and associates—but they perished gallantly in a glorious cause, and have left behind them names as imperishable as we trust our country's fame will be.

'Their monument must be in the hearts of the people,
Their requiem the blessings of the free.'

The men never waned in their attachment to their colonel; in the winter of 1862, they presented him with a sword and belt, and in the spring of 1864, they sent him a beautiful "corps badge," carved in gold, and having inscribed on it the names of the battles in which Colonel Roberts had led them. Associated with Colonel Samuel B. Thomas, Colonel Roberts continued on duty in the military office of the Executive Department during both administrations of Governor Curtin.

Major Lemuel Todd had resigned his commission, as major of the First regiment, on the 3d of September;

Captain William Cooper Talley was therefore promoted to the colonelcy.

William C. Talley was born in New Castle county, in the State of Delaware, on the 31st of December, 1831. By the patronage of Joseph S. Derickson, Esq., he was educated in the Wilmington Classical school, presided over at that time by Colonel Thomas E. Saddler, a graduate of the Academy of West Point. In 1853, Mr. Talley made a tour through the north-western States, and returning, settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and studied law. Subsequently he edited the "Upland Union," a paper published at Media, and in 1860, he established the "National Democrat" newspaper at Norristown. When the great rebellion broke out into open war, by the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Talley sold his newspaper establishment, and recruited a volunteer company of which he was commissioned captain, and which became company F, in the First regiment of the Reserve Corps. Captain Talley led his company in the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and upon the resignation of Colonel Roberts, he was promoted to fill the vacancy. He served as colonel of the First, at times commanding the First brigade, until the expiration of the term of service, in June, 1864.

The Eighth regiment, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, who was sick, was commanded by Major Baily; subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant was discharged on account of disability, and Major Baily was commissioned colonel, to date from the day of the battle of South Mountain.

Silas M. Baily was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, 1836; he received a liberal English education, and became an apprentice to a jeweler. After learning his trade, he established himself in business, at Waynesburg, where he resided when the war began, in the spring of 1861. Under the call for seventy-five thousand troops, Mr. Baily organized a company, of which he was elected captain, and offered its services to Governor Curtin,

but too late to be accepted. Upon the organization of the Reserve Corps, Captain Baily again asked to be admitted into the service. His company was accepted, and became company I of the Eighth regiment. When Major Gardner left the service, in June, 1862, Captain Baily was promoted to the majority of the regiment. At the battle of Gaines' mill, he was severely wounded in the face, and was carried, insensible, to Washington for medical treatment. When the Army of the Potomac entered upon the Maryland campaign, Major Baily, though pronounced by his surgeon to be unfit for service, determined to join his command. He overtook the division in camp near the Monocacy, and being the ranking officer, took command of the regiment, which he led with such distinguished gallantry, both at South Mountain and at Antietam, that he was promoted to the colonelcy as a reward for his meritorious conduct on the field of battle.

Colonel Kirk of the Tenth regiment, whose health had been seriously impaired by the severity of the Peninsular campaign, reluctantly resigned his commission on the 18th of October.

James T. Kirk was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of September, 1825; he was educated in the public schools, and for many years was a merchant tailor in his native village; in 1851 he removed to the town of Washington in Pennsylvania, and engaged in the mercantile business. When the call for troops was made in 1861, Mr. Kirk was a lieutenant in a volunteer company called the "Jefferson Light Guards" of Canonsburg. Captain Wm. S. Calahan of this company offered its services to the Governor of Pennsylvania, which were promptly accepted. Before the company marched from Canonsburg Captain Calahan resigned, and Lieutenant Kirk was chosen to be his successor. On the 27th of April, the company marched to Pittsburg, where it remained a few days, and was then sent home, the quota of the State under the call for seventy-five thousand troops having been filled before the arrival

of the company in camp. On the 7th of May, Captain Kirk was again ordered to Pittsburg, and placed in camp Wilkins, where, on the 19th of June, his men reenlisted for three years, or during the war; subsequently, the "Jefferson Light Guards" became company D, of the Tenth regiment of the Reserve Corps. When the regiment was organized, Captain Kirk was elected to the lieutenant-colonelcy and served under Colonel McCalmont, from whom he learned many valuable lessons in military discipline. On the 15th of May, 1862, upon the resignation of Colonel McCalmont, Lieutenant-colonel Kirk was elected and commissioned colonel. The arduous duties, that fell upon all the officers in the Reserve regiments, during the campaign on the Peninsula, in front of Washington, and in Maryland, had so greatly impaired the health of Colonel Kirk, that the surgeon advised him to resign, and return to the healthy atmosphere of his native county. The resignation was accepted by the Secretary of War, and Colonel Kirk retired honorably from the service of his country.

Adoniram J. Warner, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth regiment, who was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Kirk, was born in Erie county, in the State of New York, in the year 1834. He received a liberal education, and in 1855 removed to Mifflin county, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he was appointed to the principalship of an academy, and subsequently was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. When the war broke out, in 1861, Professor Warner was a resident of Mercer county, and upon receiving the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, recruited and organized, by the aid of the active citizens of that county, a volunteer company for the three months service, but being too late for the first call, the company was re-organized for the three years service, and Professor Warner was elected to the captaincy. It afterwards became part of the Tenth regiment. On the 14th of May, 1862, Captain Warner was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy,

in which position he served through all the campaigns until the battle of Antietam; he commanded the regiment at South Mountain and again at Antietam, where, early in the morning of the 17th of September, he received a severe wound in the hip, from which he will never fully recover. On the 18th of October, Lieutenant-colonel Warner was promoted to the coloneley, but had not sufficiently recovered from his wound to take command of the regiment until in April, 1863.

In the Bucktail regiment, Captain Charles F. Taylor was promoted to the coloneley, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Hugh McNeil.

When General Reynolds returned to the army he was assigned to the command of the First corps. General Meade then resumed the command of the division; General Seymour took command of the First brigade, Colonel Magilton continued to command the Second, and General Jackson, having recovered from the injuries received at Bull Run, returned to the command of the Third brigade.

While the army rested at Sharpsburg it was visited by thousands of people from the Northern States, who brought with them boxes, barrels, bags, and wagons filled with provisions, including butter, bread, fruits, vegetables, and delicacies for both the sick and the well. The relief societies sent forward immense trains laden with all manner of good gifts for the soldiers. Mrs. Harris, who was never absent from the army, was, again, the first to bring on the field articles of comfort for the wounded. The Sanitary Commission's agents soon followed; and the Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, whose boxes of lint reached the field almost before the smoke of battle had risen from the scene, rapidly sent forward great wagon loads of provisions, which Professor Kevinski, accompanied by Rev. F. W. Conrad, drove into the camps of the Reserves, and distributed to the men.

On the 22d of September, General McClellan sent a large force under General Sumner to occupy Harper's Ferry, and

instructed the commanding officer to fortify Maryland, Bolivar, and Loudon heights. Five days later General McClellan wrote to the President:

"This army is not now in condition to undertake another campaign, nor to bring on another battle, unless great advantages are offered by some mistake of the enemy, or pressing military exigencies render it necessary. We are greatly deficient in officers. Many of the old regiments are reduced to mere skeletons. The new regiments need instruction. Not a day should be lost in filling the old regiments—our main dependence—and in supplying vacancies among the officers by promotion.

"My present purpose is to hold the army about as it is now, rendering Harper's Ferry secure and watching the river closely, intending to attack the enemy should he attempt to cross to this side."

On the first day of October, His Excellency the President visited the army of the Potomac, and remained several days, during which he went through the different encampments, reviewed the troops, and went over the battle-fields of South Mountain and Antietam. The President returned to Washington, after having carefully inquired into the condition of the army, fully convinced that there was no proper cause for further delay on the Potomac. Accordingly, on the 6th of October, General Halleck telegraphed to General McClellan as follows:

"I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army must move now, while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your operation, you can be re-inforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immedi-

ately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also to what point the re-inforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on, before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads. I am directed to add, that the Secretary of War and the general-in-chief fully concur with the President in these instructions."

General McClellan made numerous excuses for not complying with this order. The cavalry was poorly mounted, artillery horses were broken down, the men had no shoes, and many other reasons were alleged, why it was necessary to remain in camp at Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. Meanwhile, on the 10th of October, the rebel General Stuart crossed the Potomac at McCoy's ferry, with a force of two thousand cavalry and a light battery, with which he passed in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, crossing the railroad communication with Harrisburg, at Chambersburg, where he destroyed the railroad buildings and captured a supply of government clothing. The band of raiders retreated towards Frederick, and recrossed the Potomac at White's ford without loss.

The orders from Washington directing General McClellan to move were several times repeated, but it was not until Sunday morning, the 26th of October, that the army commenced crossing the Potomac at Berlin. On the same day, amid a severe rain storm, the Reserve Corps broke camp near Sharpsburg, marched in a south-easterly direction, and encamped during the night in Pleasant valley, at the base of South Mountain. The army crossed the river at two points on pontoon bridges, one at Berlin and the other at Harper's Ferry, and occupied eight days in passing over the Potomac. General Meade led his division across the bridge at Berlin on the 30th of October, and moved beyond Lovettsville, where the regiments encamped until the morning of the 1st of November. The army continued its march up Loudon valley until it reached Warrenton; the Reserves marched through Waterford, Penn-

ville, Union, and Middleburg, and finally encamped south of Warrenton, on the evening of the 6th of November.

During the march up the valley there were almost hourly skirmishes, between the cavalry in front and the enemy's rear guard. The movement of the Army of the Potomac, from the time it broke camp at Sharpsburg, was so tardy that the enemy easily succeeded in making his escape from the valley of the Shenandoah, and concentrated his forces at Culpepper.

General McClellan was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac on the 7th of November, and was ordered to turn it over to General Burnside. He took his leave of the army on the 10th, and retired from active service, and on the 8th of November, 1864, resigned his commission as an officer in the army of the United States.

When General Burnside assumed the command of the army, the First, Second, and Fifth corps, the reserve artillery, and general head-quarters, were at Warrenton; the Ninth corps was on the line of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Waterloo; the Sixth corps at New Baltimore; the Eleventh corps at Gainesville, and Thoroughfare gap; Sickles' division of the Third corps, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction; Pleasonton across the Rappahannock at Amissville and Jefferson, with his pickets at Hazel river, facing Longstreet, six miles from Culpepper Court House; Bayard near Rappahannock station.

Whilst the Reserves were in camp near Warrenton General Seymour was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to a command in the department of South Carolina. Colonel Sinclair of the Sixth regiment, who was the ranking officer, assumed command of the First brigade of the Reserve Corps.

In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, General Burnside said:

“When, after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan decided to cross the Potomac, I said to him that, in my opinion, he would never be

able to take this army on that route beyond the Rappahannock, unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side; that if he proposed to go to Richmond by land, he would have to go by way of Fredericksburg, and in that he partially agreed with me; after we had started we had another conversation on that subject, and several other officers were present; on the 6th of November, after this conversation, General McClellan gave an order to Captain Drum, his Chief Engineer, to have all the pontoon bridges at Berlin and in that neighborhood, that could be spared, taken up and sent down to Washington, with a view of getting them down, in case he decided to go by the way of Fredericksburg; the letter conveying that order was written on the 6th of November, but, as I understand, was not received until the 12th of November. On the 7th or 8th of November, I received an order from the President of the United States, directing me to take command of the Army of the Potomac, and also a copy of the order relieving General McClellan from that command. This order was conveyed to me by General Buckingham, who was attached to the War Department. After getting over my surprise, I told General Buckingham that it was a matter that required very serious thought; that I did not want the command; that it had been offered to me twice before, and that I did not feel I could take it. I consulted with two of my Staff officers in regard to it for, I should think, an hour and a half; they urged upon me that I had no right as a soldier to disobey the order, and that I had already expressed to the Government my unwillingness to take the command. I told them what my views were with reference to my ability to exercise such a command, which views were those I had always unreservedly expressed, that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I had said the same over and over again to the President and Secretary of War, and also that if matters could be satisfactorily arranged with General McClellan, I thought he could command the Army of the Potomac better than any other General in it; but they had studied the subject more than I had, and knew more about their objections to General McClellan than I did. I then assumed the command in the midst of a violent snow storm, with the army in a position that I knew but little of; I had previously commanded but one corps, upon the extreme right, and had been upon the extreme right and in the advance since that campaign had begun; I probably knew less than any other corps commander, of the positions and relative strength of the several corps of the army. General McClellan remained some two or three days to arrange his affairs, and came with me as far as Warrenton, and then left, having given me all the information he could in reference to the army; General Halleck came down to see me on the 11th of November; on the 9th I made out a plan of operations, in accordance with the order of General Halleck,

which directed me not only to take command, but also to state what I proposed to do with it."

General Burnside, on the 9th of November, sent to General Halleck a plan for a campaign, in which he proposed to concentrate the army in the neighborhood of Warrenton, to make a detached movement across the Rappahannock as a feint, with a view to divert the attention of the enemy and lead him to believe that he was going to move in the direction of Gordonsville, and then to make a rapid movement of the whole army to Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock. General Burnside, at the same time, requested that barges filled with provisions and forage should be floated to Aquia creek, where they could be easily landed; that materials be collected for the reconstruction of the wharves there, and that all the wagons in Washington, that could possibly be spared, should be filled with hard bread and small commissary stores, and, with a large number of beef cattle, started down to Fredericksburg on the road, by way of Dumfries, and that this wagon train and herd of cattle should be preceded by a pontoon train large enough to span the Rappahannock twice.

The army was organized into four grand divisions. The right, consisting of the Second and Ninth corps, was commanded by General Sumner; the centre, composed of the Third and Fifth corps, was commanded by General Hooker; the left, being the First and Sixth corps, was commanded by General Franklin; and the reserve, the Eleventh corps, was commanded by General Sigel.

General Burnside had fully explained all the details of his intended movements to General Halleck, and supposed that General Mięgs would promptly send forward the trains and supplies, but it subsequently turned out, that the authorities at Washington expected that General Burnside would send an officer from the army, to superintend the forwarding of the pontoon-train.

On the 16th of November, the army at Warrenton was put in motion towards Fredericksburg, and, on the after-

noon of the 18th, Sumner's grand division, which was the advance corps, reached Falmouth, and on the following day, the whole Army of the Potomac closed up its columns and encamped opposite Fredericksburg. General Burnside waited anxiously for tidings from the pontoon train. The Army of the Potomac, unaccustomed to even ordinary daily marches, had, by marching sixteen miles per day, been rapidly transferred from Warrenton to Fredericksburg; but, most unfortunately for its success, the pontoon trains had not been started from Washington until the 19th, or one day after the advance of the army had arrived at Falmouth, and having been delayed by heavy rains and bad roads, did not reach the army until several days after the troops had been concentrated opposite Fredericksburg. In the meantime, the enemy had occupied Fredericksburg with so large a force, that it was deemed impracticable to attempt to cross on but two bridges. General Burnside, believing the bridge trains would reach Falmouth at about the same time that Sumner's troops arrived there, intended to throw Sumner's whole command across the Rappahannock, to fill the wagons with small stores, and taking beef cattle for meat, make a rapid movement down the railroad in the direction of Richmond, and, if possible, meet the enemy and fight a battle before Jackson, who was in the Shenandoah valley, could form a junction with Longstreet, below Fredericksburg. This movement, however, was rendered impossible by the delay of the pontoon bridges, and all the advantages that had been gained by a silent and rapid movement to Falmouth, were therefore lost.

The left grand division, to which the Reserves were attached, marched from Warrenton through Bealton, and thence by a road leading to the left from the river, moved off to Stafford Court House, where the troops of the First and Sixth corps encamped until the 10th of December. On the 8th of December, Captain John Cuthbertson, of the Ninth regiment, resigned; he had been severely wounded in the battle of New Market cross roads, while leading his

regiment in the desperate charge for the recapture of Cooper's battery, and being unable to rejoin his company, resigned and was appointed provost marshal of the Twenty-fourth district in Pennsylvania.

As soon as a sufficient number of bridges had arrived at Aquia creek, General Burnside ordered them to be brought forward and placed in readiness to be thrown across the Rappahannock; he then called a council of his generals, to decide on a plan for crossing the river. It was, at first, decided to cross at Skinner's neck, about twelve miles down the river, but the enemy having discovered the movements in that direction, concentrated a large force opposite the neck; the plans were therefore changed; the demonstrations towards Skinner's neck were continued, but active preparations were, at the same time, made to cross at Fredericksburg. General Burnside expected by this movement to be able to break through the enemy's centre, and to destroy his army in detail. A colored man, who had escaped from the enemy, informed the general that the rebels had cut a new road along the rear of the heights, back of the city, which connected the two wings of their army. The commanding general saw the importance of seizing that road, and obtaining a position between the enemy's forces.

On the 10th of December, General Burnside ordered the army to cross the Rappahannock on the following morning; one hundred and seventy-six pieces of artillery were opened on the enemy from the bluffs on the river, and beneath the smoke and fire, the pontoon bridges were laid, and before night, the army had a firm hold on the south bank of the river.

Three miles below the city, General Franklin had constructed two bridges, secretly, during the night, and on the morning of the 11th, was crossing his troops. Before Tuesday night, the 12th of December, all the troops of the right and left wings had crossed the river, and were in line of battle; Sumner on the right, above Fredericksburg, and Franklin on the left, below the city. General Hooker's

troops remained on the north bank ready to cross. General Reynolds, commanding the First corps, formed the left of Franklin's division, and General Meade was ordered to place his division of Pennsylvania Reserves on the extreme left of the army. In this position the army bivouacked on Friday night. The plan of battle was to push forward the left wing, and break through the enemy's line, in order to seize and hold the new road connecting the wings of the rebel army. General Lee had constructed his line on the heights beyond the city; Jackson's corps formed his right wing, with his right resting on the railroad; General Longstreet's corps on the left extended to the river, above Fredericksburg.

The plan of attack involved the initiatory advance of the left wing. A great work was to be accomplished there, before the army would advance in full force to battle. Franklin's grand division numbered nearly forty thousand troops; Reynolds' corps contained about sixteen thousand, and Meade's division, four thousand five hundred. From this division, numbering in the aggregate about forty thousand of the best troops in the army, the remnant of the Reserve corps, General Meade's division of four thousand five hundred, was designated to lead the charge that was to break through the enemy's lines. Once more the Pennsylvania Reserves must lead the Army of the Potomac to battle. The troops on the left were drawn up on a plateau near the river; immediately in their front there was a depression several hundred yards in width, which extended to the base of the heights beyond; the Richmond railroad track lay through this hollow, on its western slope. East of the railroad the ground was clear and mostly cultivated fields, but beyond the road, and up the slope to the heights, it was covered with woods. The enemy occupied these heights and the wooded slope, and posted a strong line behind the railroad embankment in the hollow. From the nature of the ground, the movements of the rebels were completely screened from view, whilst

every position of the National troops was clearly visible to the enemy.

The First brigade, commanded by Colonel Sinclair, was formed in line on the right of the division, parallel to Gibbon's division of the First corps, which stood in line of battle on the right of the Reserves. The Third brigade, commanded by General Jackson, formed on the left of the First; the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Magilton, was held in reserve. At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the line was ordered to advance; the Sixth regiment was deployed as skirmishers in front of the First brigade, and the Ninth regiment skirmished in front of the Third brigade. The skirmishers kept up a steady fire upon the enemy until two o'clock, when the whole line began to advance across the fields in their front. The enemy defended his first line of rifle-pits with great determination, but the steady advance and accurate fire of the First brigade, finally forced him to retire. The moment Colonel Sinclair perceived that the enemy faltered, he ordered his brigade to charge. The men rushed forward, leaping over the ditch along the railroad, over the abandoned intrenchments, and fell upon the enemy in his second line before his forces had time to reform. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in confusion from the wooded hill. The Reserves dashed after the panic-stricken enemy, until they came upon the third line, where they found the stacked arms of whole regiments, that had fled in hot haste from before the victorious troops of the First brigade. The charge of the Third brigade was equally brilliant and successful. It found the rebels strongly posted behind a stone wall, but the regiments steadily advanced, dislodged the enemy, drove his battery from the hill, and seizing on a strong position, held it against vastly superior numbers for more than an hour.

The Second brigade advanced in support of the First, and became vigorously engaged at the railroad embankment, where the Eighth, and the One Hundred and Forty-

second regiments were checked, and finally came to a halt, but the other regiments cleared their front and gained the summit of the heights, where they encountered a terrific fire from a concealed foe that suddenly confronted them, and forced them to retire beyond the railroad, but not until they had sent to the rear three hundred prisoners and a stand of rebel colors.

The First and Third brigades had completely broken through the enemy's lines, and were able to keep their front clear; but two-thirds of the rebel army was on their right, and one-third was on their left flank, and unless these hostile forces were vigorously pressed by other troops, they would crush the valiant brigades between them. Unfortunately, General Gibbons' division did not advance in a line parallel to its own front, and to the line of the Reserves; and General Birney's division was not promptly ordered up to Meade's support. General Lee saw that his line was broken, and immediately directed all his energies to regain his position on his right centre; heavy forces were massed against the handful of brave men on the hill. General Meade, quickly discerning the movements of the enemy, sent repeatedly for reinforcements, but none came up; his men were firing their last rounds of ammunition and could hold out but a few minutes longer; dirty grey, and earth-brown lines of rebel troops were pouring in on the right of them and on the left of them, but firmly believing that, from the tens of thousands of their unengaged comrades, lying on their arms close in the rear and within sight of the battle, some corps or division would be sent to their aid, they fought on; strengthened by their faith they moved not a step, but vigorously plied their arms until the last cartridge had been fired, and the enemy was charging down upon both of their unprotected flanks. Perceiving the critical situation of his command, General Meade, recollecting that, though fighting in a brigadier-general's uniform, he had in his pocket the commission of a major-general, galloped down to General Birney and

exclaimed, "General, I assume the authority of ordering you up to the relief of my men!" General Birney quickly put his division in motion, but it was now too late to do more than to rescue the remnant of the brigades, whose broken fragments were slowly retiring from the hill.

General Meade says, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War: "My division succeeded in driving the enemy from all his advanced works, breaking through his lines, and occupied the heights he had occupied; piercing his lines entirely, and getting into the presence of his reserves. The division on my right, which I had understood was to have advanced simultaneously with my own, did not advance until I was driven back. It advanced until it came within short range of the enemy, when it halted. The officers could not get the men forward to a charge, and the division was held at bay some twenty or thirty minutes, during which time my division had gone forward. That delay enabled the enemy to concentrate his forces and to attack me in front and on both flanks. I had penetrated so far that I had no support on either flank, and was therefore forced to fall back; as I came out, General Gibbon's forces advanced, and got as far, probably, as the railroad, which was the enemy's outer line. I think if we had been supported by an advance of the whole line, there is every reason to believe we would have held our ground. The effect of this would have been to have produced the evacuation of the other line of the enemy's works in rear of Fredericksburg."

The Reserves had gained a most brilliant success; they had accomplished just what General Burnside had desired they should accomplish. The fruits of the victory were, however, speedily snatched from the victors. Unsupported in their charge, and unsustained in their victory, the regiments firing to the right, firing to the left, and firing to the front, fought valiantly until their ammunition, as well as their hope, was exhausted; the enemy closing in upon them on

all sides, they were broken, crushed, and driven from the hills. The broken lines reformed on the plateau from which they had started less than two hours before. Upon calling the rolls it was found, that one hundred and seventy-six had been killed; one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven wounded, and four hundred and sixty-nine were missing. In all, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two were absent from roll-call.

Among the number of the dead was General Jackson of the Third brigade, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his command, while in the act of directing the men to charge on a battery that was enfilading their lines.

Conrad Feger Jackson was born in Berks county, on the 11th of September, 1813. His father, Isaac Jackson, was a member of the Society of Friends, but in 1812 became a soldier in the army of the United States, and died in 1818, from disease contracted while in the service of his country. Conrad Feger Jackson was named after his maternal grandfather, Conrad Feger, for many years Sheriff of the county of Berks. Soon after the death of his father, Conrad was taken into the family of his uncle, Joseph Jackson of Chester county, where he was educated in the Society of Friends, and fitted for the active duties of life. At an early age he opened a commission warehouse in Philadelphia; finding the counting house too monotonous for his temperament, he accepted the appointment of conductor on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. In 1845 he was appointed, by President Polk, a lieutenant in the revenue service of the United States, and a year later, was sent to Mexico as bearer of despatches to General Scott. Subsequently he became a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1860, resigned that position, and assumed the management of the business of a Petroleum Oil Company in Kanawha valley in Virginia.

When the State of Virginia attempted to secede from the Union, Mr. Jackson returned to his native State, and entered with great zeal into the service of the Government;

he recruited a company, of which he was commissioned captain, and upon the organization of the Ninth regiment, he was promoted to the colonelcy, a position for which he was eminently qualified, as his subsequent career fully demonstrated. His regiment soon became one of the most efficient in the service, and in every battle in which it found the enemy, evinced its superior discipline.

On the 17th of July, Colonel Jackson was promoted to a brigadier-generalship for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles on the Peninsula, and was assigned to the command of the Third brigade of the Reserve Corps. At the battle of Fredericksburg, General Meade, who was on the right of the division, saw a column of the enemy moving against his left flank, and establishing a battery on a bluff to enfilade his lines: he immediately despatched his aid, Lieutenant Arthur Dehon, with a message to General Jackson, directing him to move his brigade into a ravine and charge the battery in flank. Lieutenant Dehon fell dead just as he was in the act of saluting the general. Though General Jackson did not receive the message, he rode forward to order a similar movement, but as he was about giving the order, he was struck by a volley from the enemy and fell mortally wounded; yet, so thoroughly were the troops disciplined in battle, that without orders or leader, the men executed the movement, and drove the battery from the field. Well might the commander of such troops, in admiration, beholding their conduct, exclaim, "every one of those men is fit to be a general officer!"

The casualties in the First regiment were two killed, thirty-two wounded, and five captured; in the Second, thirty-one were wounded and thirteen were missing; among the wounded in this regiment were Captains Richard Ellis and P. J. Smith, and Lieutenant Hugh P. Kennedy; in the Third, nineteen were killed, forty-nine wounded and sixty captured; among the killed was Lieutenant Jacob V. Shilling, and in the list of wounded were Captain William

Brain, and Lieutenant Michael Walters; in the Fourth, two were killed, thirty-four wounded and four missing; Lieutenant-colonel Woolworth commanding the regiment was among the wounded. In the Fifth regiment, twenty were killed, eighty-eight wounded, and sixty-one captured; among the killed were Major Frank Zentzmyer, Captain Charles Wells and Lieutenant David Zentzmyer; Lieutenant-colonel Dare, commanding the regiment, Captains C. D. Shaffle, J. E. Wolfe, and A. D. Collins, and Lieutenants J. H. Livray, J. P. Lucas, John A. Willoughby and J. K. Kinch were wounded.

In company K, of the Fifth regiment, there were three sergeants bound together by the strongest ties of friendship; they were Christian young men, who at the beginning of their term of service had resolved to read a portion of the Holy Scripture each night before lying down to rest; also, that no profane or vulgar language should be tolerated from any one while in their tent. These young men pledged themselves to be a help to each other in times of need, and if sickness, wounds, or death fell upon either, the others were pledged to administer whatever comfort was possible, and finally to transmit to friends at home a report of the fate of their comrade. But when the fierce storm of battle swept along the heights of Fredericksburg, Sergeant James Speaker fell dead upon the field, and near by his side lay Sergeants Edward M. Shreiner and Charles Hollands, both mortally wounded, yet each unconscious of the others' presence. When night came, and the rebels were on the field plundering the dead and wounded, Sergeant Shreiner was so rudely handled that he groaned aloud, and immediately in a weak and low voice, some one inquired, "Edward, is that you?" The companions recognized each other, and Sergeant Hollands gave the sign of Masonic recognition, which was responded to by the rebel bending over him, and the fainting comrades were placed side by side. In the morning they were taken to Richmond. Shreiner died, and was buried in the rebel capital, Hollands

lingered many months, was paroled and sent to Annapolis. He advised the friends of his slain companions, how they had fallen, and of the final disposition that had been made of the bodies of Sergeants Shreiner and Speaker, and having thus lived to discharge his last promise, he died in the hospital soon after landing from the steamer.

The casualties in the Sixth regiment, commanded by Major Ent, were ten killed, ninety-two wounded, and seventeen missing; Lieutenant William Burgess was captured. In the Seventh, six were killed, seventy wounded, and ten captured; the officers who were wounded in this regiment were Colonel Henry C. Bolinger, Adjutant Charles M. Stout, and Lieutenants J. Q. Snyder and J. S. Zug. In the Eighth, twenty-two were killed, eighty-six wounded, and twenty-two captured; of the officers, Adjutant J. L. Ingraham and Lieutenant George W. Miller were killed, and Colonel S. M. Baily, Captains R. E. Johnson, John Eichelberger, H. C. Dawson, William Lemon and J. M. Kent, and Lieutenants Samuel McCandless, J. A. Diebold, S. B. Bennington, H. H. Maquilkon and James M. Owen were wounded. In the Ninth, four were killed, twenty-seven wounded, and sixteen captured; among the officers Lieutenant Reuben M. Long was killed; T. Brent Swearingen, assistant adjutant general of the Third brigade, and Captain Charles W. Owston, Lieutenants O. S. McIlvaine and Charles K. Chamberlin, aid-de-camp in Jackson's staff, were wounded. In the Tenth, the casualties were eleven killed, seventy-five wounded, and fifty-one captured; of the officers, Captain Daniel W. Mayes was killed; Captains C. M. Over and J. R. Smith, and Lieutenants George L. Knee, H. J. Howe and Alexander McGilkey were wounded. In the Eleventh regiment the casualties numbered ten killed, one hundred and forty-seven wounded, and fifty-four captured; Captain William Steward was killed; the wounded officers were Captain J. P. Speer, and Lieutenants L. A. Johnson and Cyrus Butler. In the Twelfth, Adjutant Theodore McMurtrie, Lieutenants Simon Briggs, Edward Snyder, Chil Hazzard, George Huber, and Wm. H.

Kern were wounded; the full list of casualties was thirteen killed, seventy wounded, and thirty-four captured. In the Bucktail regiment, commanded by Colonel C. F. Taylor nineteen were killed, one hundred and thirteen wounded, and thirty captured; the loss of officers was Lieutenant W. B. Jenkins, killed; Colonel Taylor, Captain E. A. Irvin, and Lieutenants O. D. Jenkins, D. G. McNaughton, Thomas B. Winslow and R. F. Ward were wounded. In battery A five men were killed, Lieutenant William Still and six enlisted men were wounded; in battery B, one man was killed and four wounded; in battery G, one man was killed, three wounded, and five captured; in Captain Ransom's battery, company C, Fifth U. S., five men were wounded. The new regiments that had been attached to the Reserves after the battle of Antietam, fought bravely, proving themselves worthy of their association; both sustained heavy losses. In the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment, commanded by Colonel Chapman Biddle, fourteen were killed, eighty-two wounded, and forty-seven captured; of the officers, Lieutenant George W. Brickly and Mark W. C. Backlay were killed, and Captains Samuel S. Floyd and William H. Woolridge, and Lieutenant Charles H. Raymond were wounded; and in the One Hundred and Forty-second, commanded by Colonel R. P. Cummins, seventeen were killed, one hundred and eighty-two wounded, and forty-five were captured; among the wounded were Major John Bradley, Captain William H. Haviland, Lieutenants E. B. Hurst, G. J. Gordill, Hugh Cameron, and Cyrus Campbell. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Captain P. I. O'Rourke, of the First regiment, had command of the division ambulance corps. Before the fighting commenced, he addressed his stretcher-bearers, and instructed them to keep well to the front, and to carry away the men as soon as they fell. After the First brigade had crossed the railroad and was advancing up the slope beyond, Colonel McCandless, at the head of the brigade, seeing an officer riding towards him, turned about, thinking the rider might have a message for him, when, to his sur-

prise, he discovered that the officer was Captain O'Rourke; "Why, Captain," said the Colonel, "I thought you had charge of the ambulance train." "So I have," replied the Captain. "What are you doing then out here on the skirmish line?" Captain O'Rourke turned his head significantly, and in a rich Irish brogue replied, "An' Colonel, will I find the wounded in the rear?" The troops were rapidly advancing, the dialogue ceased, and each officer addressed himself to his duty, the Colonel directing his soldiers and the Captain urging forward his men to carry to the rear those who fell. It is the testimony of the troops, that they never before saw an ambulance corps so ably commanded during a battle; and after the army had withdrawn to the North side of the Rappahannock, Captain O'Rourke received the following testimonial, signed by the division and brigade surgeons of the Reserve Corps:

"CAPTAIN: The undersigned having witnessed your gallant and efficient conduct during the late action at Fredericksburg, as commander of the ambulance corps, take great pleasure in tendering you this, a voluntary testimonial of their appreciation of your services; the coolness and energy displayed by you on that trying occasion will ever be remembered by the grateful and suffering wounded, as well as by your friends."

General Meade thus reported the battle to General Reynolds:

"CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the subjoined report of the part taken by this division in the recent operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

"This division is composed of three brigades, organized and commanded as follows:

"The First brigade, Colonel William T. Sinclair, Sixth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve corps, commanding, consists of the First rifles, (Bucktails,) First, Second, and Sixth regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

"The Second brigade, commanded by Colonel A. L. Magilton, Fourth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, contains the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with the One-hundred-and-Forty-second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.

“The Third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General C. Feger Jackson, was composed of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

“Attached to this division were four batteries, each of four guns ; two of light 12-pounders, one commanded by Captain D. R. Ransom, Third United States artillery ; the other by Lieutenant T. G. Simpson, First Pennsylvania artillery ; and two of 3-inch rifled guns, commanded by Captain J. H. Cooper, and F. P. Amsden, First Pennsylvania artillery.

“On the 11th instant, the division moved from the camp near White Oak Church to the vicinity of the point on the Rappahannock river, selected for the crossing of the left grand division. The previous evening, Captain Amsden’s battery of rifled guns had been detached and ordered to report to Captain De Russy, United States army, for service on the river bank. Brigadier-general Jackson’s brigade, together with Ransom’s and Simpson’s batteries, were also detached and sent down during the night of the 10th, and posted on the river bank to protect the crossing party, which duty was successfully accomplished without any loss, although there was considerable firing between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy posted on the opposite bank.

“The bridges being completed, the division crossed the river on the morning of the 12th, and was posted on the plateau, on the left of the line of battle formed by the left grand division.

“The following was the formation of the division : The First brigade in line of battle, its left resting on the river bank, and the line extending, in a northwesterly direction, along and in rear of the ravine at Smithfield, the right connecting with the left of Gibbon’s division. Two regiments of this brigade, the First rifles, and Second infantry, were detached ; the former for picket duty, the latter to occupy the buildings and outhouses at Smithfield, and to hold the bridge across the ravine at its debouche into the river.

“The batteries were posted in front of the First brigade, on the edge of the ravine, where they had complete command of the front and of the approach by the Bowling Green road.

“The Second brigade was formed in line of battle three hundred paces in rear of the first, and parallel to it ; and the Third brigade along the river bank in column of regiments, the head of the column being one hundred paces in rear of the left of the Second brigade. This position was occupied by three P. M., without any serious opposition from the enemy, but with occasional skirmishes with the pickets in front.

“Early on the morning of the 13th, I accompanied the general commanding the First corps to the head-quarters of the left grand division, where the commanding general indicated the point he was instructed to attack ; and I was informed that my division had been selected to make the attack. The point indicated was on the ridge, or rather range of heights, extending from the Rappahannock, in rear of Fredericksburg, to the Massaponax, and was situated near the left of this ridge, where

it terminated in the Massaponax valley. Between the heights to be attacked, and the plateau on which the left grand division was posted, there was a depression or hollow of several hundred yards in width, through which, and close to the foot of the heights, the Richmond railroad ran. The heights along the east were wooded. The slope to the railroad from the extreme left, for the space of three hundred or four hundred yards, was clear. Beyond this it was wooded; the woods extending across the hollow, and in front of the railroad. The plateau on our side was level, and cultivated ground up to the crest of the hollow, where there was quite a fall to the railroad.

“The enemy occupied the wooded heights, the line of the railroad, and the woods in front. Owing to the woods, nothing could be seen of them, while all our movements on the cleared ground were exposed to their view.

“Immediately on receiving orders, the division was moved forward, across the Smithfield ravine, advancing down the river some seven or eight hundred yards, when it turned sharp to the right, and crossed the Bowling Green road, which here runs in a parallel direction with the railroad. Some time was consumed in removing the hedge fences on this road, and bridging the drains on each side for the passage of artillery.

“Between nine and ten o'clock, the column of attack was formed as follows: The First brigade in line of battle on the crest of the hollow, and facing the railroad, with the Sixth regiment deployed as skirmishers; the Second brigade in rear of the First three hundred paces; the Third brigade by the flank, its right flank being a few yards to the rear of the First brigade, having the Ninth regiment deployed on its flank as skirmishers and flankers; the batteries between the First and Second brigades.

“This disposition had scarcely been made when the enemy opened a brisk fire from a battery posted on the Bowling Green road, the shot from which took the command from the left and rear. Apprehending an attack from that quarter, the Third brigade was faced to the left, (thus forming, with the First, two sides of a square.) Simpson's battery was advanced to the front and left of the Third brigade, and Cooper's and Ransom's batteries moved to a knoll on the left of the First brigade. These batteries immediately opened on the enemy's battery, and, in conjunction with some of General Doubleday's batteries in our rear, on the other side of the Bowling Green road, after some twenty minutes firing, silenced and compelled the withdrawal of the guns.

“During this artillery duel, the enemy advanced a body of sharpshooters along the Bowling Green road, and under cover of the hedges and trees at the roadside. General Jackson promptly sent out two companies of marksmen from his brigade, who drove the enemy back. No

further demonstration on our left and rear being made, the advance was again determined on.

“Previous to pushing forward the infantry, the batteries were directed to shell the heights and the woods in front. For this purpose, and to protect our lines in case of falling back, Ransom’s battery was moved to the right and front of the First brigade, and Amsden’s battery, which had just rejoined from detached duty, was posted on the right of Cooper.

“During this operation, by the orders of the general commanding First corps, the Third brigade changed front, and formed in line of battle on the left of the First brigade, its left extending so as to be nearly opposite to the end of the ridge to be attacked. The formation was barely executed before the enemy opened a sharp fire from a battery posted on the heights to our extreme left. Cooper’s, Amsden’s, and Ransom’s batteries were immediately turned on it, and, after about thirty minutes’ rapid firing, the enemy abandoned the guns, having had two of his limbers or caissons blown up, the explosions from which were plainly visible. As soon as the enemy’s guns were silenced, the line of infantry was advanced to the attack.

“The First brigade to the right advanced several hundred yards over cleared ground, driving the enemy’s skirmishers before them, till they reached the woods previously described as being in front of the railroad, which they entered, driving the enemy out of them to the railroad, where they were found strongly posted in ditches and behind temporary defences. The brigade (First) drove them from there, and up the heights in their front. Owing to a heavy fire being received on their right flank, they obliqued over to that side, but continued forcing the enemy back till they had crowned the crest of the hill, crossed a main road which runs along the crest, and reached open ground on the other side, where they were assailed by a very severe fire from a large force in their front, and at the same time the enemy opened a battery which completely enfiladed them from the right flank. After holding their ground for some time, and no support arriving, they were compelled to fall back to the railroad.

“The Second brigade, which advanced in rear of the First, after reaching the railroad, with so severe a fire on their right flank that the Fourth regiment halted and formed, faced to the right, to repel this attack. The other regiments, in passing through the woods, being assailed from the left, inclined in that direction and ascended the heights, the Third going up as the One-hundred-and-twenty-first of the First brigade was retiring. The Third continued to advance, and reached nearly the same point as the First brigade, but was compelled to withdraw for the same reason. The Seventh engaged the enemy to the left, capturing many prisoners, and a standard, driving them from their rifle-pits and temporary defences, and continuing the pursuit till encountering the enemy’s reinforcements, they were, in turn, driven back. The Third brigade had not advanced over one hundred yards when the bat-

tery on the height on its left was re-manned, and poured a destructive fire into its ranks. Perceiving this, I despatched my aid-de camp, Lieutenant Dehon, with orders for General Jackson to move by the right flank till he could clear the open ground in front of the battery, and then, ascending the height through the woods, sweep round to the left and take the battery. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Dehon fell just as he reached General Jackson, and, a short time after, the latter officer was killed. The regiments did, however, partially execute the movement by obliquing to the right, and advanced across the railroad, a portion ascending the heights in their front. The loss of their commander and the severity of the fire, from both artillery and infantry, to which they were subjected, compelled them to withdraw, when those on their right withdrew.

“It will be seen from the foregoing that the attack was for a time, perfectly successful. The enemy was driven from the railroad, his rifle-pits and breastworks, for over half a mile; over two hundred prisoners were taken, and several standards; when the advanced line encountered the heavy reinforcements of the enemy, who, recovering from the effects of our assault, and perceiving both our flanks unprotected, poured in such a destructive fire from all three directions as to compel the line to fall back, which was conducted without confusion.

“Perceiving the danger of too great penetration of my line without support, I despatched several staff officers both to General Gibbon’s command and General Birney’s, (whose division had replaced mine at the batteries from whence we advanced) urging an advance to my support—the one on my right, the other to the left. A brigade of Birney’s advanced to our relief, just as my men were withdrawn from the woods; and Gibbon’s division advanced into the woods on our right, in time to assist materially in the safe withdrawal of my broken line.

“An unsuccessful effort was made to re-form the division in the hollow in front of the batteries. Failing in this, the command was re-formed beyond the Bowling Green road, and marched to the ground occupied the night before, where it was held in reserve till the night of the 15th, when we re-crossed the river.

“Accompanying this report is a list giving the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting in the aggregate to 1,760. When I report that 4,500 men is a liberal estimate of the strength of the division taken into action, this large loss, being nearly forty per cent., will fully bear me out in the expression of my satisfaction at the good conduct of both officers and men. While I deeply regret the inability of the division, after having successfully penetrated the enemy’s line, to remain and hold what had been secured, at the same time I deem their withdrawal a matter of necessity. With one brigade commander killed, another wounded, nearly half their number *hors du combat*, with regiments separated from brigades, and companies from regiments, and all the confusion and disaster incidental to the advance of an extended line

through woods and other obstructions, assailed by a heavy fire, not only of infantry, but of artillery, not only in front, but on both flanks, the best troops would be justified in withdrawing without loss of honor.

“The reports of the brigade commanders, herewith submitted, are referred to for details not contained in this report.

“My thanks are due to Colonel W. T. Sinclair, Sixth regiment, and Colonel A. L. Magilton, Fourth regiment, for the manner in which they handled their commands. To Colonel Sinclair particularly, who had command of the advance during the whole day, and who was severely wounded, I desire to express my obligation for the assistance rendered me.

“To the members of my personal staff, Captain E. C. Baird, assistant-adjutant-general, Captain A. Coxe, Pennsylvania volunteers, and Lieutenant E. G. Mason, Fifth regiment, aides-de-camp, I tender my thanks for the prompt and fearless manner in which they conveyed my orders to all parts of the field. The loss of Lieutenant Arthur Dehon, Twelfth regiment, my aide, is greatly to be deplored, as he was a young man of high promise, endeared to all that knew him for his manly virtues and amiable character.

“The public service has also to mourn the loss of Brigadier-General C. Feger Jackson, an officer of merit and reputation, who owed his position to his gallantry and good conduct in previous actions.

“Others have fallen of distinguished merit, and there are many of the living whom it will be my pleasure hereafter to bring to the notice of the Government for their distinguished acts of gallantry.

“At present I must refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

“I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major-general Commanding.

“Captain C. KINGSBURY,

“Assistant-Adjutant-General Head-quarters First Corps.”

Whilst these operations were transpiring on the left, General Sumner, in command of the right grand division, crossed the river in front of the city of Fredericksburg, and made a determined assault upon the enemy's strongly intrenched lines, but notwithstanding the valor of the troops, they were repulsed, and though they several times charged up to the cannon's mouth, they were each time thrown back with heavy loss. The troops were then ordered to retire to a position on the plain beyond the range of the enemy's artillery. Late in the day, Hooker was ordered to take the enemy's works, but his troops were

also repulsed with great loss. On Sunday, the whole army rested; on Monday, active preparations were made to renew the attack, but after a consultation with the general officers, General Burnside determined to desist from further efforts to storm the heights, and accordingly, on Monday night, the army quietly withdrew across the river.

The whole loss in the National Army in this battle was about ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

General Burnside was unwilling that the Army of the Potomac should go into winter quarters on the Rappahannock, before making another attempt to dislodge the enemy from his position at Fredericksburg. He, therefore, at once commenced the work of preparation for a campaign, which contemplated the crossing of the Rappahannock either above or below the city as circumstances should determine, and after crossing, a rapid march against the enemy's communications with Richmond, in order to force General Lee to abandon his works on the river. In accordance with this plan, the whole army was put in motion about the middle of January, but a heavy rain storm set in, and in two days the roads were rendered impassable, it was equally impossible to move the artillery and troops through the fields and woods. This caused so much delay, that the enemy became advised of the movement, and made the necessary dispositions to resist it. General Burnside, therefore, ordered the army into camp on the line of the Aquia creek and Fredericksburg railroad, and finding that some of the general officers under his command exercised a demoralizing influence on the troops, he requested of President Lincoln, that they be dismissed the service, or that his resignation be accepted; declaring at the same time that, without a change of officers, he could not successfully command the Army of the Potomac. After mature deliberation, the President decided to relieve General Burnside from the command of the army, and to transfer it to General Hooker.

After the battle of Fredericksburg, the Reserve Corps

encamped in the woods near Bell Plain on the Potomac. Just before the final attempt of General Burnside to cross the Rappahannock, General Meade having been promoted to a major-generalship, was assigned to the command of the Fifth army corps. The order relieving the general was published to the regiments of the Reserve Corps, and on the 25th of December, he issued the following address, which was read in the presence of all the companies :

“In accordance with special order No. 310, which separates the commanding general from the division, he takes occasion to express to the officers and men that, notwithstanding his just pride at being promoted to a higher command, he experiences a deep feeling of regret, at parting from them with whom he has so long associated, and to whose services he here acknowledges his indebtedness for whatever of reputation he may have acquired.

“The commanding general will never cease to remember that he belonged to the Reserve corps, he will watch with eagerness for the deeds of fame, which he feels sure they will enact under the command of his successors, and though sadly reduced in numbers from the casualties of battle, yet, he knows the Reserves will always be ready and prompt to uphold the honor and glory of their State.”

Colonel Sickel assumed the command of the Reserves, but before they marched from their camp in the last campaign, General Doubleday was assigned to the division and remained in command until February.

As soon as the army went into winter quarters, efforts were again made to retire the Reserves from active service, for the purpose of recruiting the regiments to their maximum strength; this, however, was not accomplished, but on the 8th of February, 1863, the division was transferred from the army of the Potomac to the defenses of Washington, and was sent forward on the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Fairfax station.

General Hooker assumed command of the army of the Potomac opposite Fredericksburg, on the 26th of January, 1863. The first labors of the new commander were addressed to the thorough reorganization of the army. The grand divisions were abolished, and their commanders were

relieved from duty, and sent to other departments. General Reynolds was retained in command of the First corps; General Couch was assigned to the command of the Second; General Sickles to the Third; General Meade to the Fifth; General Sedgwick to the Sixth; General Howard to the Eleventh; and General Slocum to the Twelfth. The cavalry regiments, that under McClellan had been distributed with the infantry corps, were collected by General Hooker and organized into a powerful corps, commanded by General Stoneman. The whole army, numbering about one hundred and forty thousand men, was ordered into winter quarters, and occupied an area of country full twenty miles long and fifteen wide, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. The men were supplied with extra rations, both in quantity and quality, a liberal system of furloughing the enlisted men was adopted, and during the winter, a large proportion of the soldiers visited their homes; thousands of citizens, men and women, from all parts of the North, went to the army, carrying with them vegetables, fruits, and dainties, and vast quantities of reading matter for the soldiers. All these circumstances had a good effect on the army and on the people. At the opening of spring, the morale of the army was higher than it had been at any previous time after its removal from Washington to the Peninsula; the people had great confidence in both officers and men.

At the opening of spring, General Hooker had fully matured his plans for a campaign against Richmond. He ordered General Stoneman to cross the Rappahannock at the fords opposite Warrenton, and to sweep through the country between the rebel army on the line of the Rappahannock and Richmond, to destroy the railroads and the bridges on the wagon roads, so as to completely cut off General Lee's communications with the rebel capital. He then divided his army into two great columns, in order to be ready to cross the river either above or below Fredericksburg, as the movements of the enemy might

make most practicable. The cavalry corps and a brigade of infantry, sent out by General Howard under Colonel Bushbeck, marched to Kelly's ford and Rappahannock station on the 14th of April, but a heavy rain storm setting in, soon made the streams impassable, and the expedition was delayed two weeks. On Monday, the 27th, the cavalry crossed the river and the whole army was put in motion. The Fifth, the Eleventh, and the Twelfth corps, marched from Stafford Court House, and Potomac creek bridge on the Aquia creek railroad, to Kelly's ford, where they crossed the river on Tuesday night, on a pontoon bridge thrown across by General Howard, who was in the advance. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps marched forward to the Rapidan, and crossed that stream at Germania ford; General Meade, with the Fifth corps, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's ford, and on Thursday night, the three corps concentrated at Chancellorsville, opposite United States ford, and about ten miles west of Fredericksburg. Before Friday morning, the Second and Third corps had arrived by way of United States ford; the First corps lay opposite Bank's ford, three miles down the river, and Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, and with his powerful corps was threatening that city.

General Hooker formed his line of battle, with the left resting on the Rappahannock, at Scott's dam, the centre at Chancellorsville, and the right wing extending along the plank-road, a mile west of Dowdall's tavern. At two o'clock on Friday, he moved forward on the turnpike and plank road that lead from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg; Meade pushed forward on the left and Slocum in the centre; both soon encountered strong resistance but were gradually advancing, driving the enemy before them. At about four o'clock, however, General Hooker ordered the troops to retire to their position at Chancellorsville. The enemy followed closely, and at sunset made a reconnaissance of the entire line of Hooker's army. Both armies then rested; General Hooker having determined to fight

an offensive battle, his troops awaited the attack. During the forenoon of Saturday, there was desultory skirmishing along the line, but General Lee was rapidly making his disposition for the offensive operations to which he had been invited. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac had been launched into the enemy's country, and in the rear of his army; in the absence of that corps, Hooker was unable to watch the movements of the enemy. Suddenly, therefore, at about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, forty thousand rebel troops under General Jackson appeared on the right flank and rear of the National Army, and fell furiously, and in overwhelming numbers, upon the Eleventh Corps, numbering about ten thousand men; the corps was crushed and some of the regiments becoming disorganized fled to the rear. The left wing of the corps, commanded by Colonel Bushbeck of Philadelphia, was thrown across the road in support of the reserve artillery, and by the most determined fighting, checked the advance of the enemy until the *materiel* of the corps were withdrawn, and reinforcements were sent to its support. A strong line was then formed by the Third, Twelfth and Fifth Corps, which was held during the night. Among the many brave men who fell in this terrific struggle, the most distinguished was Colonel Peissner of the One-hundred and-nineteenth New York regiment. Colonel Elias Peissner was one of the large number of German patriots, who had a few years before, taken refuge in this country from European tyranny; he was an eminent scholar, and an esteemed gentleman. For several years before the war broke out, he filled the professorship of modern languages and political economy in Union College; his zeal in the cause of universal freedom, and republican governments, would not allow him to remain quietly at home in his professional pursuits when the Government, whose protection he had received, demanded his services. In the summer of 1862, he recruited a regiment and marched with it to the field, and here, in this fatal hour, leading for the first time his

regiment to battle, whilst gallantly rallying his men to stand firmly against the vast numbers that were closing in upon them, he fell mortally wounded, a most noble sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

Several times during Saturday night, the furious assaults were made against the line that had resisted Jackson's advance, and at daylight on Sunday morning, the battle opened with great determination along the entire front, but most severely on the left, held by the Third and the Twelfth Corps. General Berry, commanding a division in the Third Corps, fell early in the day, and opposite to him, fell Jackson, the greatest of the Confederate generals. In the evening, General Whipple was killed, by a rebel sharpshooter, while forming his troops in line.

General Hooker finally succeeded in contracting his lines, and placed his army in an intrenched camp with both wings protected by the river; at eleven o'clock, the enemy having possession of the position held by Hooker in the morning, desisted from further attack, and the battle closed.

In the meantime, General Sedgwick had advanced against the enemy at Fredericksburg and had captured the city, but on Monday, while the main army was idle in the intrenchments opposite United States ford, Sedgwick, six miles below, was attacked by Lee's whole army, and was driven across the river at Bank's ford with great loss. On Thursday night, the 5th of May, General Hooker withdrew his army in safety to the north bank of the Rappahannock and marched back to the camps, the troops had occupied during the winter.

The entire loss in all the battles fought in this campaign amounted to about thirteen thousand; the loss of the enemy was reported at eighteen thousand in killed and wounded, and five thousand prisoners.

CHAPTER XI.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEADE'S CAMPAIGN—
GETTYSBURG—MINE RUN.

Transfer of Reserve Corps to Alexandria—Guarding the railroad—Efforts to retire the Reserves—Change of officers; resignations and promotions—Colonel Ent—Colonel S. M. Jackson—General Crawford—Lee's march northward—Hooker's march to Frederick—Advance of the Rebel army into Pennsylvania—Destruction of the Columbia bridge—The Reserves ask to be led against the invaders of their native State—General Meade assumes command of the army—Meade's plans—Movements—Position—Advance on Gettysburg—Movements of the enemy—Reynolds' corps at Gettysburg—Beginning of the battle—Death of Reynolds—General Howard falls back to Cemetery hill—Concentration of the army—Line of battle—Operations of the second day—Topography of the field—Position of the Third corps—The attack on the left—Charge of the Reserves—Capture of Round-top—The battle on the right—Close of the second day—Preparations for the third day—Desperate fight on Friday morning—The lull—The artillery fire and the charge in the evening—General Meade in the battle—Slaughter of the enemy—The second charge of the Reserves—End of the battle—The casualties—Surgeon Jackson—Colonel Taylor—General Reynolds Retreat of the enemy—The pursuit—Position of the enemy at Falling Water—The council of Generals—The escape of Lee's army—Pursuit into Virginia—End of the campaign—General Meade—Presentation of sword to Meade—Operations on the Rappahannock—The retrograde movement to Centreville—Battle of Bristoe station—Advance to the Rapidan—Battle on the Rappahannock—Mine run campaign—Marches and skirmishes of the Reserves—The withdrawal—Winter quarters.

ON the 6th of February, 1862, Colonel Sickel, who, at that time, commanded the division of Reserves, was ordered to move his troops from their camp near Bell Plain, to Alexandria, and to report to General Heintzelman commanding the defenses of Washington. The First brigade, commanded by Colonel McCandless, embarked on transports on the Potomac river, on the evening of the 6th, and

on the following day, the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Bolinger, and the Third, commanded by Colonel Fisher, also embarked, and were carried to Alexandria, where Colonel Sickel received orders to encamp at Upton's Hill. The Reserves relieved several new regiments from Pennsylvania and New York, who had been doing garrison duty about Alexandria, and on the line of the railroad. The new troops were sent to occupy the place of the Reserves, as the Third division of the First corps in the Army of the Potomac.

The object of this transfer was, to afford an opportunity for rest to the veterans who still survived in the Corps, and to increase the strength of the regiments by the addition of new recruits. It was soon found, however, that the duties on the line of the railroad, and in front of Washington were more arduous than those in the camps of the army, in winter quarters at Bell Plain.

The First brigade was sent to Fairfax Court House, the Second was placed at Alexandria, and the Third remained at Upton's Hill. The presence of Moseby's guerillas on the line of the railroad, and in front of Washington, made it necessary to keep a careful and constant watch of the lines held by the Reserves, and hence there was but little time left for repose. As soon as General Hooker commenced his movement to Chancellorsville, the Orange and Alexandria railroad was opened to the Rappahannock, and the Reserve regiments were sent forward to guard the trains.

The One hundred and Twenty-first, and the One hundred and Forty-second regiments, remained at Bell Plain and continued to form part of the Third division of the First corps. The division of Reserves, therefore, comprised only the original regiments with about one-third of the men, who had marched with them from the State in 1861. Efforts were again made to withdraw the regiments for recruitment. Just before General Meade left the division to take command of the Fifth corps, he addressed the following

communication to General Franklin, commanding the left grand division :

“GENERAL :—I submit for your consideration a statement showing the present condition of the thirteen regiments of infantry constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and forming, together with two new regiments, the One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, the Third division, First army corps. You will perceive there are present for duty one hundred and ninety-five officers and four thousand two hundred and forty-nine enlisted men. Absent, by authority, one hundred and fifty-nine officers and three thousand seven hundred and forty men. I have to observe, however, of the number reported as absent, a very large proportion are the wounded, most of whom are so maimed and disabled that no expectation need be formed of their returning to active duty. I should, therefore say, as an estimate, that to re-organize the command there would be required the appointment of over two hundred officers, and the enlistment of over seven thousand men. This paper is forwarded to you on the eve of my giving up the command of the division, to call your attention to the necessity of some measure being immediately adopted to increase the efficiency of this command.

“The plan of sending officers into the State to recruit has been on three separate occasions attempted, and proved in each case a signal failure. There remains, then, two courses to adopt. One is to consolidate the existing force with a number of regiments equal to the number of officers and men for duty. The objection to this plan is that it destroys the organization and the prestige which the good conduct of the Corps has acquired for it. Another plan would be to withdraw the command temporarily from the field, say for a period of two or three months, and return them to Pennsylvania, where, it is believed from the great reputation the Corps has acquired, the pride the State takes in it, and the enthusiasm its return would create, that in a short time its ranks would be filled, after pruning them of all useless members. Soon after the battle of Antietam, his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, proposed to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac, to receive and re-organize the Corps ; and it is believed the proposition was favorably received by the commanding general, but the exigencies of the movement prevented its execution,

“The further reduction of the Corps by the recent battle, where it lost over one thousand seven hundred officers and men, and the probability that its services might, at this moment be spared, together with the earnest desire I have that the organization which has contributed so largely to its success may be preserved, are the considerations which induce me to suggest this plan to you and recommend its adoption.”

When Colonel Sickel assumed the command of the

division, he addressed a communication of the same purport, and also enclosed a copy of General Meade's letter, to Governor Curtin. His Excellency, the Governor, immediately enclosed copies of these communications to the Secretary of War, and renewed his former request for the temporary retirement of the Reserve Corps. The Secretary, however, replied, that numerous similar applications were on file from other States, that all could not be granted without greatly reducing the strength of the army, and that therefore all must be refused.

This decision was accepted as final, and the only remaining course was, to maintain the remnants of companies, regiments, and brigades intact, and to fight on, bravely, till the end of the term of service would dissolve the gallant corps.

A large number of sick and wounded men, who had been absent ever since the close of the Peninsular campaign, were discharged; many officers, who had been wounded in battle, despairing of again being able to lead their commands, resigned to give place for the promotion of their juniors, who had long performed the duties, without bearing the honors of the commands. In the First regiment, Lieutenant-colonel McIntyre resigned in January, and subsequently died from the effects of a wound received at New Market cross-roads; Captain W. Warren Stewart of company K, was promoted to fill the vacancy; Adjutant John C. Harvey, a young man of great merit, and an accomplished soldier, resigned to accept the appointment of assistant adjutant-general of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Charles B. Lamborne of company A, remained on the staff of General Reynolds and resigned his position in the regiment; Captain Thomas B. Barton, who had long struggled against disease and disability, finally resigned to give room for the promotion of his junior, Lieutenant William L. Bear, a man whose christian virtues and noble character rendered one of the most accomplished officers in the Corps; Captain Barton died in the summer of 1864,

of disease contracted whilst in the service. Charles F. Hoyt, quarter-master of the Second regiment resigned in April, and was succeeded by William A. Hoyt. In the Third regiment, both of the surgeons, Samuel S. Orr and George J. Rice, resigned; their successors were Drs. Stanton A. Welch and John P. Buchfield. In the Fourth, Colonel Magilton resigned soon after the battle of Fredericksburg; Major Richard H. Woolworth, of the Third regiment, was promoted to fill the vacancy; Assistant Surgeon J. B. Griesemen resigned in April, and Dr. W. B. Brinton was appointed in his place. In the Fifth, Captain H. C. Ulman, of company A, and Captain Jonathan E. Wolf, of company G, were honorably discharged, and Lieutenants Fountain Wilson and Charles M. Hildebrand were promoted to the captaincies; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Davis was appointed surgeon of the Fourth regiment, and Dr. C. O. Johnson was appointed to the vacancy; Lieutenant A. G. Mason resigned to accompany General Meade as a member of his staff. Colonel Sinclair resigned the command of the Sixth regiment to resume his rank in the regular army; Lieutenant-colonel Ent was promoted to the colonelcy; Assistant Surgeon J. L. Bishop was promoted to surgeon of the Seventh regiment; Dr. Joseph K. Corson was appointed to the vacancy; Chaplain Thomas Stevenson, and Captain W. K. Manly, of company E, resigned; Lieutenant Charles Rickarts, of the same company, was promoted to the captaincy.

Wellington H. Ent, Colonel of the Sixth, was born on the 16th of August, 1834, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. After receiving a primary education he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, in August, 1855, and graduated from that institution in June, 1858. Soon after his graduation he became a student at law in the office of Robert F. Clark, Esq., at Bloomsburg. He prosecuted his professional studies with great zeal; entered the law department of the University of Albany, in September, 1859, graduated in

the summer of 1860, and in the same year commenced the practice of his profession in his native county.

He was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Major-general Dana, commanding Ninth Division Pennsylvania Militia. Immediately after hearing that the rebels had attacked Fort Sumter, he reported to General Dana for duty, and on the 16th of April was directed to raise two companies of infantry in Columbia county. The companies were speedily organized, and reported for service, but owing to the great rush of volunteers at that time, but one of them was accepted. After securing the command of this company for his friend, Dr. W. W. Ricketts, Colonel Ent accepted the first lieutenantcy for himself. This company, called "The Iron Guards," was uniformed at the expense of the citizens, and was kept at Bloomsburg under daily drill, until it was accepted into the service and ordered to Harrisburg. Upon the organization of the Sixth Reserve regiment, it became company A; Captain Ricketts was elected colonel of the regiment, and Lieutenant Ent was promoted to fill the vacancy, and was commissioned to rank as captain from the 28th of April, 1861.

Soon after the regiment arrived at Washington, in July, 1861, Captain Ent was detailed in command of an escort and guard to Major Myers, Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the United States, and made a tour up the Potomac from Washington to the headquarters of General Banks, near Frederick. On his return he was detailed, at the request of Major Myers, on duty with the signal corps, and assisted the major to establish the signal camp of instruction at Georgetown. Subsequently he was placed in command of this camp, which became one of the permanent institutions of the army. General McCall, however, was unwilling to part with an officer of so much promise, without a strong effort to retain him in the Reserve Corps. The general's repeated applications finally succeeded, and Captain Ent was ordered to return to his regiment. The

progress he had made in acquiring a knowledge of the duties in the signal service had secured for him the command of the signal party, which accompanied Sherman's expedition to Port Royal; he therefore reluctantly obeyed the order that remanded him to the command of his company and forced him to relinquish a field in which he had already won the confidence of his superior officers.

Captain Ent resumed his duties with his company a few days before the division was moved across the Potomac, was detailed on the staff of Colonel McCalmont, commanding the Third brigade. But General McCall again ordered him to his regiment, which was greatly in need of his presence, many of the officers being absent sick.

The battle of Dranesville occurred shortly after his return, in which Captain Ent participated with distinction. He remained with his regiment, in the regular routine of his duties, until August 7th, 1862, when he was detailed on recruiting duty by General Seymour, then commanding the division, with the hope, also, that his health, which had been greatly impaired, might be restored.

He proceeded to Harrisburg just before the army was ordered to evacuate Harrison's Landing; he remained there on duty until Pope's army, was being driven from Bull Run to Washington. Hearing of this disaster, he determined to rejoin his old comrades at once, and participate in their glory and their suffering. Knowing the delay and difficulty attending a regular application, he sought, and obtained the charge of some recruits to be sent to Alexandria, whom he hurried to their destination, and turned them over to the officer in charge of Camp Distribution, then proceeded to the front. Captain Ent went to General Seymour and stated his desire to go on active duty with his regiment, and, with the assent of his commander, joined his old command just after it had passed through Washington to enter upon the Maryland campaign.

At the battle of South Mountain he was placed in command of two companies, with orders to charge against the

enemy holding the summit on the extreme right of the line. Whilst these two companies were rapidly as possible toiling up the mountain side under a most terrific fire, three other companies were ordered to join them. With these five companies Captain Ent completed the charge, routed the enemy in his front, and, with the First regiment on his left, rose to the summit and opened a withering fire on the enemy's flank, which had the effect of assisting very materially in breaking the left flank of the rebel army. In this charge he lost one-third of his command, and received a slight bruise in the hip from a ball which had glanced from a rock.

At the battle of Antietam he fully maintained his reputation for skill and bravery, and was in a few days thereafter promoted to the majority of his regiment.

Late in November, 1862, when Colonel Sinclair was assigned to the command of a brigade, the lieutenant-colonel being ill and unfit for duty, Major Ent assumed the command of the regiment, and on the 2d of April, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, to rank from the 26th of November, 1862; on the 23d of July he was promoted to the colonelcy, to rank from May 23d, 1863.

In the Seventh, Lieutenant-colonel Robert M. Henderson was honorably discharged in April, and Major Chauncey A. Lyman was promoted; Surgeon Alfred W. Green was appointed assistant surgeon general of Pennsylvania; Captain John Jameson, of company B, had resigned in November, 1862; his successor, John Q. Snyder, was discharged on account of disability in April, and Lieutenant Henry Clay Snyder was promoted to the captaincy; Assistant Surgeons J. W. Rugh and G. H. Cline resigned early in the spring, and Dr. S. C. McCormick was appointed to one of the vacancies; Captain John Eichelberger was honorably discharged on the 30th of March. In the Ninth, Captain Samuel B. Dick, of company F, resigned, and Joshua F. Reynolds was promoted; Lieutenant George H. Bemus, of the same company, who had been adjutant on Jackson's

staff, resigned soon after the death of his general. Captain Milo R. Adams, of company F, Tenth regiment, was so severely wounded at the battle of New Market cross-roads, that he could not resume his command; he therefore resigned at the end of the year, and was appointed commissioner of the draft in the Twenty-fourth district; Captain Joseph M. Reed, of the same company, resigned in May; Captain Lemuel B. Norton, of company H, resigned in June. In the Eleventh, Colonel Gallagher resigned on account of the wound received at South mountain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson was promoted.

Samuel McCartney Jackson, was born in Armstrong county, on the 24th of September, 1833; his early life was spent at school; at the age of seventeen years, he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession five years. He then became a merchant in the village of Apollo. Mr. Jackson had been captain of a volunteer company called the "Independent Blues of Apollo," for three or four years previous to the commencement of the war, and immediately after the publication of the President's call for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months, he tendered the services of his company to Governor Curtin, and commenced recruiting it up to the maximum number. This company, like many others, was not accepted under the call of three months men, but the organization was maintained, and when the Act for organizing the Reserve Corps became a law, it was ordered to Camp Wright, where it arrived on the 8th of June, 1861, and upon the organization of the Eleventh regiment, became company G.

Captain Jackson was elected major, and served in that position until the 28th of October, 1861, when he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, as the unanimous choice of the officers and men of the regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James R. Porter. When Colonel Gallagher resigned, on the 12th of December, 1862, Jackson was promoted to the colonelcy. Colonel Jackson served with his regiment through all the campaigns; commanded

the First brigade in the battles at Spottsylvania court-house, and was mustered out of service with his command on the 13th of June, 1864.

Major Peter A. Johns of the Eleventh regiment was honorably discharged on the 30th of March, and Adjutant Robert A. McCoy was promoted to the vacancy, and subsequently was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the division staff. In the Twelfth regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Peter Baldy, who, as major of the regiment, had commanded the left wing, and rendered distinguished service on the Peninsula and in Pope's campaign, finally broke down in health, and was honorably discharged on the 15th of February; Assistant-surgeon William Taylor, and Chaplain Obediah H. Miller, resigned; Dr. James M. Shearer was appointed to the position of assistant-surgeon; Captain Thomas D. Horn of company D, was honorably discharged in February, and Lieutenant William H. Weaver was promoted to the vacancy. In the Bucktail regiment, changes were made necessary by the casualties that occurred in its ranks in almost every skirmish and battle that took place between the Reserves and the enemy. Already the third colonel commanded the regiment, and he held life by but a narrow tenure; Lieutenant-colonel Edward A. Irvin, prostrated by a wound received at Fredericksburg, resigned on the 17th of March; Major Alanson E. Niles was promoted to the vacancy; Lieutenant William R. Hartshorn, a gallant soldier, was promoted to the majority, and on the 4th of May, Roger Sherman,* an accomplished young man and a

* Adjutant Sherman kept a complete diary of the regiment, and wrote a full and complete history of the Bucktails. He presented his manuscript to the author of the History of the P. R. C., to whom it has been a constant and trustworthy source of information. Many of the thrilling incidents recorded, are derived from this manuscript, and both the reader and the author are greatly indebted for many of the interesting facts contained in this volume, to the literary ability, and generous spirit of Roger Sherman, of Philadelphia. A statistical table compiled by this officer, shows that the Reserve Corps marched over twelve hundred miles, and that the Bucktails engaged the enemy in battle and skirmish twenty-nine times.

brave soldier, who had long been performing the duties of that office, was commissioned adjutant of the regiment; Captain John G. Hanover of company A, Captain John T. H. Jewett of company D, Captain Dennis McGee of company F, resigned in the spring of 1863. In the artillery, Captain Kern had died of the wound received at Bull Run, and his successor Frank P. Amsden resigned in May. The gallant Bayard of the cavalry regiment, who left the Reserve Corps at Fredericksburg in May, 1862, as a brigadier-general in command of a brigade of cavalry, after many brilliant and successful expeditions, rejoined the command at the same place in December, and on the 13th day of the month, was shot dead while leading a charge on the left of the army. Colonel Owen Jones, who succeeded Bayard in the command of the cavalry regiment, resigned the coloneley on the 29th of January, and on the following day lieutenant-colonel J. P. Taylor was promoted to the vacancy.

On the 3d of June, General S. W. Crawford, who had been assigned to the Pennsylvania Reserve corp, arrived at Fairfax station, and assumed the command of the First and Third brigades. The Second brigade containing the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, and commanded by Colonel Sickel, was detached from the division to guard the Government property at Alexandria.

Samuel Wylie Crawford, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of November, 1829, and is the son of the late Dr. W. Crawford, of South Carolina, who removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Franklin county, where he resided but a short time, when he was called to Philadelphia to take charge of the academical department of the university. In this institution he educated his son, who graduated from the collegiate department in 1847. Soon after Samuel W. Crawford had completed his literary course, he entered upon the study of medicine and received the professional degree in April, 1850. He immediately reported to the Army Medical Board in New York, for examination; passed the Board at the head of his class, and

received an appointment with orders to report to General Brooke, in the department of Texas. In January, 1851, Dr. Crawford sailed from New York for his post of duty, in charge of one hundred and sixty recruits for the Eighth regiment United States infantry, to which he had been assigned as surgeon; he remained on the southwestern border of Texas three years, during which period his regiment was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the Comanche Indians. In 1854, he accompanied a detachment of the regiment on an expedition to El Paso; in October, 1856, he left El Paso and traveled through Mexico in company with a train, going down to San Juan de los Rios, to attend a great fair, held there in December of that year. Dr. Crawford, on this journey, passed through the beautiful province of Chihuahua del Norte, and reached the city of Mexico, on the 23d of October; he reported to Mr. Forsyth, the American minister, who, finding him familiar with the language and country of the Mexicans, detained him, with the permission of the War Department, as a member to the legation. Whilst in Mexico, he formed the acquaintance of a party of scientific gentlemen from Prussia, who were exploring the natural history of the country, and in January, joined them in a tour to the Popocatepetl volcano. The party started at dawn of day to ascend the mountain from Slamacos, a small ranche near its base; after climbing over great heaps of scorix and wading through beds of ashes, the naturalists arrived at the snow line, where the ascent became more difficult; one after the other of the party wearied, broke down, and gave up the effort to gain the summit, and when Dr. Crawford reached the crater he was unattended except by the guide, who had led the way. At night the members of the party assembled at the ranche from which they had set out in the morning. Subsequently Dr. Crawford ascended the Iztachihault, and demonstrated the fact that no crater existed on its summit. He again ascended the Popocatepetl, spent a night in its crater, and in the morning descended into the cavity, about one hundred

feet, where he procured specimens of sulphur, basalt and lava which he sent to the cabinet at West Point. He was chosen a member of the Geographical Society of Mexico, as a testimonial of respect for his ability as an explorer,

In February, 1857, he was sent to Washington as bearer of despatches to the State Department. Soon after his return to the United States, he was ordered to Fort Adams, at Newport, in Rhode Island, and in the autumn of the same year, was sent to Kansas and became attached to the command of Captain Lyons, subsequently the lamented General Lyons, who fell at Wilson's creek. In the spring of 1858, he accompanied Major W. T. Sherman's expedition against the Indians on the Red River of the North; subsequently he was attached to another expedition that crossed the country to Fort Laramie, and in the following spring was ordered to the East. In August, 1860, he was assigned as surgeon to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor. Dr. Crawford remained on duty with the garrison at this point until it was surrendered in April, 1861; he rendered efficient services in transferring the command to Fort Sumter, and during the bombardment commanded a battery.

After the garrison from Fort Sumter reached New York, Crawford was promoted to a majority in the Third regiment United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel W. T. Sherman, and was ordered to report to General Rosecrans in Western Virginia, who made him inspector-general on his staff. In April, 1862, he was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and ordered to report to General Banks; he arrived at Strasburg the day before Bank's retreat down the valley, and when the corps reached Williamsport, he was assigned to the command of the First brigade.

General Crawford marched up the valley in pursuit of Jackson's forces, and subsequently became attached to the Army of Virginia, and rendered distinguished service in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he received, on the

field, the commendations of General Pope for conspicuous gallantry. In the retirement of Pope's army, Crawford commanded a division in Bank's corps, and hence was not again engaged with the enemy. He led his command in the Maryland campaign, and, in the battle of Antietam, was severely wounded while rallying his regiment to a charge. He was carried to Chambersburg and did not recover from his wound sufficiently to return to duty until February, 1863, when he was placed on a military commission in Washington, and in May was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Captain R. T. Auchmuty was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the division staff, and Captain Louis Livingston accompanied the general as an aid-de-camp. Both these officers were from New York, and served with distinction in the campaigns of the Reserves.

About the 25th of May, General Lee, who had continued to occupy the line of the Rappahannock, began to move his forces up the river. General Hooker kept a close watch on his movements, so as not to allow the Confederate general to steal a march, or outmanœuvre him. It was soon apparent to the commander of the Army of the Potomac, that General Lee contemplated an offensive campaign northward. Early in June the army was put in motion towards Warrenton and Centreville, for the purpose of keeping the forces between the National Capital and the rebel army, until the intentions of the enemy should become more fully developed.

General Lee had already gained the valley of the Shenandoah, had pushed forward Ewell's corps to Williamsport, had sent a division into Maryland, and, finding no opposition, had advanced into the borders of Pennsylvania. He had hoped by this movement to deceive General Hooker, and to induce him to hurry his whole army across the Potomac to meet the invading force, and whilst the army would be marching into Pennsylvania, he intended, by a rapid movement, to march through Ashby's and

Snicker's gaps, and to attack Washington from the south side before Hooker could recross the river to defend it. General Hooker, however, was not the man to be easily deceived; he pushed forward his cavalry corps, which was more than a match for Stuart's rebel forces, and ordered the troops to penetrate the gaps of the Blue ridge, and watch the movements of the enemy. In the meantime, the whole army of the Potomac was massed near Fairfax court-house, to await the further movements of the rebel general. After numerous attempts to defeat Hooker by strategy, Lee finally advanced boldly with his whole army, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, marched through Hagerstown, and thence into the borders of Pennsylvania. His scouts penetrated as far as the line of the Susquehanna, which was defended by General Couch, commanding the Pennsylvania militia, and several regiments from the states of New York and New Jersey. The rebels sent out strong foraging parties, and Ewell's corps occupied Carlisle, York and the intervening country. A brigade of cavalry captured Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, and attempted to cross the river into Lancaster county. A sharp skirmish occurred for the possession of the bridge at that point, and when the militia were driven across the river, Robert Crane, superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, with a party of men selected for the purpose, attempted to sever the bridge and blow up the span on the Wrightsville side, but, being hard pressed by the enemy, who had gained possession of that end of the bridge, Mr. Crane was ordered to apply the torch and destroy the bridge; the structure was old and every beam had become thoroughly seasoned, the flames therefore, spread rapidly, and in a few moments the river was spanned by a bridge of fire. The rebels rushed forward with water to extinguish the flames, but failed. They then attempted to shell the town of Columbia, on the northeast bank of the river, but it was soon demonstrated that their guns were of too short range to carry across the stream, which at that point is about a mile and a half in width.

As soon as General Hooker learned that Lee had crossed into Maryland with his whole force, he put his army in motion, and, on the 24th of June, crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry, and concentrated his troops in the vicinity of Frederick, in the state of Maryland.

When the Pennsylvania Reserves learned that their native state had been invaded, they requested to be led against the enemy. Some of the regiments petitioned their commanding officers praying them to procure orders from Washington to march with the army of the Potomac into Maryland. Colonel McCandless, commanding the First brigade, received the following petition :

“COLONEL:—We, the undersigned, officers of the Second regiment P. R. C., having learned that our native state has been invaded by a rebel force, respectfully ask that you will, if it be in your power, have us ordered within the borders of our state for her defence.

“Under McCall, Reynolds, Meade, Seymour and yourself we have more than once met and fought the enemy where he was at home; now we wish to meet him again when he threatens our homes, our families and our firesides. Could our wish in this be realized, we feel that we could do some service to the state that sent us to the field, and not diminish, if we could not increase, the lustre that already attaches to our name.”

Both General Reynolds, commanding the First, and General Meade, commanding the Fifth corps, had already applied to the War Department to have the Reserves attached to their commands. In response to these urgent appeals an order was issued, and on the 25th of June, two brigades, the First, commanded by Colonel McCandless, and the Third, Colonel Fisher, marched towards Leesburg, and on Saturday, the 27th, crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge near Edward's Ferry, and encamped on the Monocacy. The division, commanded by General Crawford, had been assigned to Meade's corps, and early on Sunday morning moved up to Frederick to join their comrades,



Geo G. Meade

under their former commander. Before the brigades arrived at the camp of the Fifth corps, the report reached them that General Meade had assumed command of the army; it was enthusiastically received by all the men, who had learned to love and cherish the general as one of their own command. General Crawford therefore reported to General Sykes, who succeeded Meade in command of the Fifth corps.

Colonel Hardin, of the Twelfth regiment, had not yet recovered from the severe wound he had received in the battle of Bull run, but as soon as he learned that the Reserves were moving northward with the great army of the Potomac, he threw aside the garb of an invalid, abandoned the doctor and his medicines, put on his uniform and hurried away to the field; he rejoined his regiment and commanded it in the battle of Gettysburg and through the subsequent campaign.

General Meade assumed the command of the army on the 28th of June, at Frederick. The several corps were then encamped in the country about that city, from the Monocacy on the east, to Middletown on the west. General Hooker left the camp a few hours after he had been relieved of the command, and without communicating to his successor any facts in relation to the whereabouts of the enemy, or submitting any plan for future operations. From information derived from newspaper reports, and from other sources, General Meade learned that General Lee had passed northward through Hagerstown, and was marching up the Cumberland valley, with an army estimated to number over one hundred thousand men; that large detachments had occupied Carlisle and York, and were threatening the Susquehanna at Harrisburg and Columbia. The commanding general saw the necessity of at once forcing the enemy to loose his hold on the line of the Susquehanna. He therefore promptly moved his army on the direct line from Frederick toward Harrisburg, determined to march on that line until he either encountered the enemy, or had reason

to believe that the enemy was about to attack him; to force the rebel army to retreat from the state of Pennsylvania, or to meet the army of the Potomac in battle. He advanced on parallel roads, so as to keep the forces well in hand, and to be able to concentrate rapidly, either to resist, or to make an attack; for General Meade never for a moment departed from the resolution to give battle to the whole of the rebel army, or any portion of it, as soon as, and wherever he could find it. The army was put in motion on the 29th of June, and on the night of the 30th, after two days' marching, the headquarters of the army had arrived at Taneytown; the First corps was near Gettysburg, the Second at Taneytown, the Third at Emmettsburg, the Fifth at Hanover, the Sixth at Manchester, the Eleventh supporting the First near Gettysburg, and the Twelfth at the Two taverns. The cavalry was kept well to the front and on both flanks, where frequent encounters took place with the rebel cavalry, in all of which the National troops were successful.

Early on the morning of the 1st of July, General Meade learned that the enemy had fallen back from the line of the Susquehannah, and was concentrating his forces at some point on his front. General Reynolds, in command of his own and General Howard's corps, had been sent forward on the evening of the 30th of June, with orders to occupy Gettysburg.

Up to that day, the main force of the rebel army was encamped near Chambersburg and Greencastle; but early on the morning of the 30th, Lee ordered General Hill's corps to march from Chambersburg through the South mountain, towards Gettysburg, by the Cashtown gap; Longstreet's corps followed as soon as the road through the pass became cleared of Hill's troops. Lee's headquarters moved with Longstreet's corps. Ewell was called in from Carlisle, and somewhat later in the day General Early, who occupied York, was ordered to call in his detachments from Wrightsville and the line of the Northern Central

railroad, and to march westward and join Ewell on the line of march towards Gettysburg.

General Reynolds moved forward at daylight on the morning of the 1st of July, and arriving near Gettysburg at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, found General Buford's cavalry division already skirmishing with the Confederate troops, who appeared two miles to the westward of the town. Reynolds, with his accustomed boldness to attack, did not hesitate as to his duty, or wait for instructions; he was an accomplished soldier, and knowing that it was Meade's determination to fight the enemy on the first advantageous ground in his front, immediately advanced to the support of Buford's cavalry, and engaged the enemy. The First corps pushed forward through the town to occupy a hill on the west side, near Pennsylvania College, where it encountered Heath's division of Hill's corps of Confederate troops. The battle opened with artillery, in which the enemy at first had the advantage. Reynolds rode forward to change the position of the batteries; the rebel infantry immediately advanced, pushing forward a heavy skirmish line, and charged upon the guns, expecting to capture them. General Reynolds ordered up Wadsworth's division to resist the charge, and rode at the head of the column to direct and encourage the troops; but his gallantry made him a conspicuous mark for the deadly bullets of rebel skirmishers, and he was shot through the neck, and fell mortally wounded, dying before he could be removed from the field.

The loss of their brave leader, personally the most popular officer of his rank in the army, might well have seriously affected the behavior of the men; but the spirit with which his presence had inspired them did not perish at his death; his corps led by the senior officer, General Doubleday, repulsed the enemy in a gallant charge, while the fighting, for a time, became a hand-to-hand struggle, during which the rebel General Archer and his whole brigade were captured and sent to the rear. Doubleday's success

was however but momentary; for Hill had by this time arrived on the ground, and had deployed his whole command in front of the First corps. After a brief resistance to these overwhelming forces, Doubleday's troops fell back on General Howard's corps, which had come up and taken a position on the right and rear of the First corps. Here the troops made a stand against Hill, and completely checked his advance after a furious contest; but the fate of the day was most decidedly settled by the arrival of Ewell's corps. These troops approached on two country roads lying near each other, and leading directly on the right flank of Howard's corps; Rhode's division of Ewell's corps came rapidly forward, and vigorously engaged General Barlow's division of the Eleventh corps, and before these troops and General Shurz's division, which supported them, had time to face to the right, on a new line, Early's division came pressing forward on their front and turned the battle into a retreat. General Howard was now in command of all the troops in the front, and perceiving that his forces were greatly out-numbered, retired his troops in as good order as was possible with the haste that was necessary to save his command, and to secure the position held by General Von Steinwehr's division on Cemetery Hill, south of Gettysburg.

As soon as General Reynolds had arrived in the front and found the enemy, he despatched a messenger to General Meade, and instructed the officer going back to headquarters, to direct General Howard to move forward his corps to the field; he also sent word to corps commanders between Gettysburg and Meade's headquarters, informing them of his engagement, and requesting that they would come forward as rapidly as possible. When General Howard arrived on the hill on the Baltimore turnpike, east of the town, he was met by a courier who informed him that Reynolds had fallen, and that the enemy were collecting in great numbers in front of the First corps. Taking a survey of the surrounding country,

Howard, with the quick and accurate judgment of a great soldier, saw that the point on which he then stood was the key to the position, and that the range of hills reaching to the right and left possessed great advantages as a line of defence; he therefore directed General Von Steinwehr to post the reserve artillery on the heights, and to place his division in position to hold the hill. This was a most fortunate precaution, for when the troops on the west of the town, later in the day, outflanked on both right and left, and hard pressed on the front, broke and were driven through the streets of Gettysburg in haste and confusion, they were easily formed in support of Steinwehr's division, and took up a strong position on both sides of the turnpike. General Lee now had fifty thousand troops on the field, but did not deem it prudent to attack Howard in his new position.

During the battle in the afternoon, when his troops were outnumbered and sorely pressed, General Howard sent to Slocum, who was within five miles, to come to his relief. He sent again and again, but received no reply; finally he sent his brother, Major Howard, to urge upon General Slocum to come up in person if he would not send troops. Slocum replied that he did not wish to take the responsibility of the fight. He continued his onward march so slowly, that he spent the whole afternoon on the five miles of wide turnpike road that intervened between himself and General Howard. He arrived in person just before dark, followed closely by the head of Sickles' column, whose corps, although at midday several miles further off than the Twelfth, had been hurried on by its more impetuous leader, and was arriving in advance of Slocum's; but all were too late to succor Howard, who had already fallen back to the cemetery, and the battle of the 1st of July was ended.

General Lee feared the consequences of an unsuccessful assault on Howard's line; the impetuosity of Reynolds' attack led him to suppose that the First corps was but the ad-

vance column, acting not far from its supports. The rebel commander therefore determined to recall his troops, who were already advancing up the slopes, and to await the arrival of the remainder of his army. Lee believed that he was confronted by the whole force of Meade's army, and hence committed the blunder so fatal to his cause, of not outflanking Howard's corps and driving it from its strong position.

Sickles' and Slocum's corps arriving at dusk, took up positions respectively on the left and right of Howard's command.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, General Meade received a report from the front that his advance had encountered the enemy, and that an engagement was then going on beyond Gettysburg. General Hancock was at this time at the headquarters of the army, and the commanding general had just communicated to him very fully his plans of operation, and therefore, as soon as he learned of the situation at Gettysburg, and of the death of Reynolds, he despatched, to the front, General Hancock, who thoroughly understood his intentions in reference to future movements; he directed him to examine the grounds, and if he found a good position to hold it, but if not, then to withdraw the troops to a position on Pipeclay creek, where the whole army could easily be concentrated. Hancock agreed with General Howard in the choice of position, and reported the facts to the commanding general.

As soon as General Meade received Hancock's report, he ordered the whole army to advance rapidly, and to concentrate in front of Gettysburg. He rode forward himself to Howard's headquarters, and with that officer carefully examined the position, and gave directions for the posting of troops, and before daylight on Thursday morning, the 2d of July, the whole army, with the exception of the Sixth corps, was in line of battle on the heights to the right and left of the Baltimore pike, with the centre held by Howard's corps, on Cemetery hill, the left resting on Roundtop mountain, and the right deflecting back towards Rock creek; the line

presented to the enemy was in the form of the sides of a horse-shoe, with the left wing longer than the right, and rested on the crest of an irregular ridge, whose slopes were broken by ravines, and in some places steep, rugged and rocky.

The morning of the 2d was spent in bringing up the artillery and in organizing for an attack, which General Meade had determined to make as soon as Sedgwick's corps, which had been marching all night, should arrive within supporting distance. When Sedgwick received the order to march to Gettysburg his corps was in camp thirty-two miles from that place, but General John Sedgwick was one of the greatest of soldiers, and when the report reached him that there was an engagement already begun, he promptly put his troops in motion, encouraged them and urged them forward, and without bivouac, almost without rest, this gallant officer brought his veteran heroes, who loved their general next to their country, most dearly, rapidly forward. At three o'clock in the afternoon General Meade received a report from Sedgwick that his corps was approaching the field; the army was now posted in line, with the Twelfth corps, commanded by General Slocum, on the right; the First, commanded by General Newton, on the right centre; the Eleventh, commanded by General Howard, in the centre; the Second, commanded by General Hancock, on the left centre; the Third, commanded by General Sickles, on the left; the Fifth, commanded by General Sykes, was held in reserve, and the Sixth corps, commanded by General Sedgwick, was moving up towards the left.

During the night and morning, General Meade had directed his troops to erect such defensive works as were possible before the opening of the battle; wherever, therefore, the ground was sufficiently open, musketry trenches and rifle pits were dug; cover for the artillery was thrown up wherever it was practicable; trees were felled, stones piled up, and every possible means of protection was provided. Before the hour of attack arrived, Meade's army held a position, by nature, extremely defensible, and by the addition

of such works as the energetic citizen soldiery, directed by a great engineer, could erect in a few hours of diligent labor, it was made too strong to be carried by direct assault.

The original position taken up by General Howard on the 1st, on the steep hill southeast of Gettysburg, had now become the centre of the line of battle; the ridge on the right sweeps back in a horseshoe from towards the southeast and southwest, forming a curve about three miles long. Rising much more at some points than at others, it everywhere commands the valley around its north and west sides, into which it falls, in many places too abruptly for artillery to sweep the plain at its base. About the cemetery there is much open ground, but the men occupying this part of the field had provided for themselves considerable cover by hastily constructed trenches. The right wing of the ridge, extending somewhat eastward from the cemetery, was high, and curved sharply to the south, in a line nearly perpendicular to the front and left wing; this flank, held by Slocum, was well protected by the nature of the slope, which was rocky and ended abruptly at Rock creek. On the left of the cemetery the slope was more gradual and the position less protected, but Hancock's men had greatly strengthened their front by the construction of earthworks; farther to the left there was more timber along the crest, and the men had employed their axes to good purpose by felling trees and erecting breastworks. On the extreme left, Roundtop was high, rocky, rough and rugged, presenting an insurmountable obstacle to an attacking party, and, with artillery, commanded a sweep of the whole position. The valley in front of the centre and left, where the hill in its western bend becomes less sharply defined, was open cultivated land for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and was effectually swept by the National batteries. The line of these hills had everywhere a good slope to the rear, which afforded excellent protection for the reserves, and secure cover for the ammunition and supply trains, close in the rear of the army. Though Meade's lines were

about five miles in length, the opposite flanks were, in a direct line across the rear, separated by a distance of less than three miles. It was, therefore, easy to throw reinforcements rapidly from every portion of the line to any point that was hard pressed.

General Meade, thoroughly understanding the strength and advantages of his position, and knowing that General Lee could not afford to remain quietly in the midst of hostile troops, who would sever his communications and obstruct his line of retreat to the Confederate territory, determined to act wholly on the defensive.

General Lee had rapidly concentrated his army at Gettysburg, and spent the morning of the 2d of July in reconnoitring Meade's position, and in holding earnest consultation as to the course to be pursued. He formed his line on the crest of an outer parallel ridge, which enveloped the ridge occupied by the National army. Ewell was posted on the left, opposite Slocum; Hill took post in the centre, and Longstreet on the right, opposite Sickles' position. After General Lee had carefully examined the position, he felt loath to attack; fearing the consequences of a defeat in the enemy's country, he preferred rather to withdraw to the passes of South mountain or to the line of the Antietam, where his communications would be more secure and his line of retreat open. But whilst Lee was doubtful as to the wisdom of attacking, the younger and more ardent Confederate officers were eager to be led forward, and in the council their impetuous spirits prevailed against the calmer and more prudent judgment of Lee and Longstreet. Lee, therefore, gave the orders to his corps commanders to prepare their troops for attack. The rebel chieftain has since deeply regretted that he thus yielded to the judgment of others, less responsible for the consequences that followed.

At four o'clock, the Confederate army was ready for the attack, all the troops were in position, the infantry standing

in line and the gunners at their pieces, all in nervous anxiety waiting orders to begin the work of death.

On the opposite range of hills was an army equal to this in numbers, holding a strong position on their own soil, and in defence of their homes, their families and their honor. On the left of the line, General Sickles fell into an error in posting his corps that well nigh proved disastrous to the whole army. He had been ordered to form on the left of Hancock's line, joining the right of the Third with the left of the Second corps. Sickles, however, most unfortunately took a position on a slight ridge three-quarters of a mile in advance of the prolongation of Hancock's line, and wholly disconnected, by an intervening ravine, from the proper line of the army. From reports received at headquarters General Meade was led to believe that Sickles may have made some mistake in posting his troops; he therefore mounted his horse and rode to the left to inspect the line; as soon as he arrived on the ground on which he had directed Sickles to post his corps he discovered the error of that officer, and that by his false position the line of his army was broken and untenable. General Meade sent forward for Sickles and pointed out the position he had expected the Third corps to occupy. General Sickles proposed immediately to withdraw his corps to the proper position; but General Meade had already discovered, from the movements of the enemy, that he was about to advance to the attack, and therefore directed General Sickles to return quickly to his command, saying, "The enemy will not now allow you to withdraw." Whilst Meade was still speaking the enemy's batteries opened a furious fire on the Third corps, and Longstreet's troops began to emerge from the woods in massive columns and advanced against the front and right flank of Sickles' command. There was but one alternative, either the Third corps must be driven back to the ridge occupied by the main army, or Meade must order forward supports, abandon his strong position, and fight the enemy in the open valley.

The calm judgment of the commanding general quickly and very properly adopted the former alternative; he urged forward the Fifth corps, troops he had but a few days before commanded in person, among them the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the division of regulars; he directed General Sykes to form in line on the left of Hancock, and to resist the enemy now screaming and yelling in pursuit of Sickles' corps.

General Sickles galloped across the valley at the first sound of battle, and exerted himself with conspicuous gallantry to preserve his lines, and steady his troops, as they fell back across the ravine; but early in the onset he was severely wounded in the thigh, and was carried from the field. General Humphreys, an eminent soldier, who commanded the advance division, made heroic efforts to retire the troops in order; every staff officer, even to his last orderly, was shot down at his side, his last horse fell under him; but still, at the head of his command, he encouraged his troops, and fell back steadily to the line of Sykes' corps, and took post in the rear. As Sickles' corps, commanded by General Birney, was pressed back, the rebel column came under the fire of Hancock's guns, which opened a terrific discharge of shell and canister, that was carrying dreadful havoc through the Confederate masses struggling up the hill; but defiant of death on they came to the very muzzles of the guns, driving the artillerymen from them at the point of the bayonet. In the instant of supposed victory, two reserve batteries, that had been posted by General Warren of Meade's staff, opened an enfilading fire at short range, with such accurate aim that it swept the Confederate troops from the hill with a destructiveness appalling to behold; at the same time the infantry of the Second corps plied all the power of their deadly volleys of musketry, recaptured their guns, which again opened a most vengeful raking fire that added to the fearful carnage. The right wing of the attacking columns, broken and disordered, fell back to the ravine beyond the range of the artillery.

As soon as the retiring troops of Sickles' corps had cleared Sykes' front, he ordered a counter-charge upon the advancing enemy. The division of regulars led the charge on the right of the corps, joining Hancock's left. These sturdy warriors struck the advancing column, for a moment struggled fiercely with the foe, and then pressed him back on the centre; but on the left, the enemy being on the field in superior numbers, the regulars were outflanked, and were in the most imminent danger. The crisis had been reached, the enemy must be driven back, or the National army must abandon its line, and fight on less advantageous grounds. The fragments of regiments and companies, and disordered masses of troops, from the Third corps, rushing back, fleeing from the victorious enemy, covered the fields and filled the roads in front. Fortunately, General Meade was present, and promptly ordered his old command, the Pennsylvania Reserves, to charge upon the enemy, and retrieve the day, by turning defeat into victory. The Third brigade of the division had previously been detailed to watch the movements of the enemy towards Roundtop. General Crawford immediately directed Colonel M'Candless, commanding the first brigade, to form his command and charge down the slope. The enemy's advance had already reached the foot of the ridge, and his heavy columns were rapidly pushing forward. M'Candless formed his brigade in two lines; the second massed on the first. The Sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Ent, was placed on the right; the First, Colonel Tally, on the left; and the Eleventh, Colonel Jackson, in the centre; the Second regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Woodward, and the Bucktails, commanded by Colonel Taylor, formed the second line.

The line first delivered two well-directed volleys upon the advancing masses of the enemy, then rang out, loud and strong, the battle shout peculiar to the Reserves, and the whole column running swiftly down the slope, the men bringing their pieces to a charge as they ran, fell upon the enemy, swept him from the hill-side, and in a short, but

determined struggle, routed him from the shelter of a stone wall on the plain. The rebels retired to a wheat field and the woods beyond it. Colonel M'Candless immediately deployed the second line to the left, the Bucktails gained the flank, and dashed upon the enemy, who endeavored, for a moment, to make a stand, but soon broke beneath the impetuous charge, and fled in disorder across the field, leaving his dead and wounded in the hands of the Reserves. Having once seized the position, Colonel M'Candless firmly held the line of the stone wall, and the woods on the right. The enemy had been repulsed only by the most desperate fighting, and the victory had been purchased at the price of the lives of many gallant heroes. Emboldened by their successful assault upon Sickles' corps, the rebels were advancing to seize the ridge on the left of the line. To repel this victorious column the Reserves had been led to the charge. The onset was terrible. The rebel generals threw themselves at the head of their troops, and, with sword in hand, urged them to the conflict. They well knew the ground must be held, or the advantages gained must be lost. The Reserves, however, were fighting on their own soil, with their backs to their homes; it was a battle for the safety of their families, the defence of their State, the honor of their country, the glory of their unsullied banner, and the reputation of their most beloved commander. What motives these, for men to die bravely, or to survive an honorable death with an untarnished fame! No foe could withstand a charge impelled by hearts thus nerved to the combat. First, the officers cheering on their rebel hosts, fell beneath the unerring fire of the Bucktails, and the hostile column was speedily broken and hurled back by the bayonets of the First brigade.

It was now past six o'clock in the evening, and the enemy did not again renew the conflict on that part of the field; but at the same time that these heavy masses had been thrown upon the Third corps, a rebel brigade had been sent to occupy Roundtop, which was the key-point to the posi-

tion of the left wing, and if seized and held by the enemy, Meade's line would become untenable. In the meantime, Colonel Fisher, commanding the Third brigade of the Reserves, had gained his position in support of Colonel Rice's brigade of the Fifth corps. The enemy had ceased firing, and retired before Colonel Fisher's regiments had time to become engaged. As it was growing dark, the colonel rode to Colonel Rice's headquarters, and asked him whether the fire of the enemy on Roundtop had not annoyed his command during the afternoon, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, he said, "I will take that hill to-night." Colonel Rice thought it might prove a hazardous enterprise; but, his ardor not in the least checked by the prospect of a fierce conflict with the enemy, Colonel Fisher replied, that "all active operations in warfare were more or less hazardous." Colonel Rice then proposed to aid him, and detached the Twentieth Maine regiment to join the Reserves in an effort to drive the rebels from the hill. Colonel Fisher immediately formed his line of the Fifth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dare, and the Twelfth, Colonel Hardin; the Twentieth Maine was thrown forward as skirmishers. At the moment before advancing, Colonel Fisher saw General Crawford riding towards him; he waited his arrival, and explained to him the movement he was about to make against the mountain. The general approved of the project, and the dispositions for the attack, and directed Colonel Fisher to "go ahead and take it." The three regiments advanced rapidly and quietly up the hill, and suddenly fell upon the astonished rebels on its summit, and drove them in confusion down its south-eastern slope. From some of the prisoners taken, Colonel Fisher learned that a detachment of the enemy was moving round the base of the mountain for the purpose of cutting off his brigade from its supports; he, therefore, hurried down the slope, and ordered the Ninth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Snodgrass, and the Tenth, Colonel Warner, to move forward and take a position to command the valley, and

prevent a flank movement, if it should be attempted by the enemy. The Sixth corps, meanwhile, had come up, and had taken position behind the Fifth, and thus formed a line that was entirely secure. The Reserves were not called into action again until three o'clock on the afternoon of the following day.

In this brief struggle General Sickles was wounded so severely in the leg, that it was afterwards amputated above the knee; Hancock and Gibbon, of the Second corps, were wounded, and Zook, commanding a brigade, and Colonel Taylor, of the Bucktails, were killed. On the side of the rebels, General Barksdale, of Mississippi, was killed; Hood, Semmes and Heth were wounded.

Just at dark Ewell, on the left, advanced Johnson's division to attack Slocum's line, which had been stripped of troops to reinforce the left, and the same time Rhodes and Early advanced their divisions against Cemetery hill, held by Howard's corps. The troops received the attack with great coolness, and from their secure position behind intrenchments and a stone wall, easily repelled the enemy, but suddenly the brigade of "Louisiana Tigers" sprung from its concealment in a deep ravine where it had lain protected from the artillery fire, waiting for an opportunity to charge upon Howard's right and seize the batteries that were sweeping the slopes; these desperate fighters rushed forward, drove the artillerymen from their guns, and the infantry from their rifle pits, and were in the act of turning the batteries to enfilade the line of the right wing, when a brigade of Schurz's German troops fell upon the victorious Tigers with such impulsive fury, that, after a hand to hand encounter, in which the bayonet was freely used on both sides, and crashing blows from the clubbed muskets were given and taken, the enemy was driven from the crest, and the batteries, with murderous rounds of grape and canister, swept the broken columns from the hillside. At the time this desperate struggle was raging most fiercely, a portion of the First corps was forced back on

the right; General Howard, who was in the midst of the fight, directed Schurz to throw his remaining brigade into the breach. General Schurz, accompanied by his whole staff, led the brigade in person, and in the shadows of early night, with every regiment and company of his division closely engaged, maintained the fight until the enemy fell back from the hill exhausted, broken and defeated. Darkness alone, which covered the uniforms of General Schurz and his brigade commanders, saved them from the searching missiles of the rebels, otherwise they would doubtlessly have expiated their gallantry, which amounted to rashness, with their blood and their lives. Further to the right, the unsupported brigade that remained of Slocum's corps, was less fortunate. The enemy's sudden attack had driven it from its works before reinforcements could reach it. The battle closed at ten o'clock in the night, and the enemy held the intrenchments of the Twelfth corps, on the extreme right, but elsewhere the line was intact. Though Sickles had lost a large number of prisoners, Sykes and Hancock had captured about an equal number from the enemy. The battle of the second day, therefore, closed without decided advantages to either army.

Lee did not over-estimate the gain of his troops against the right, nor did he construe the results of the day as indicative of future success to his army. But he was now committed to the ground, and must fight to save his command; the Confederate divisions were, therefore, posted for an early and vigorous attack. On the National side the officers and men had already learned to confide in the calm judgment of General Meade. The prompt and rapid movements of troops on Thursday gave proof that the new commander could handle his army with great facility, and that the line would be reinforced, and troops would be supported at any point where the enemy might press with his heaviest columns. Slocum was directed to wrest his intrenchments from the grasp of his antagonist, and for that purpose his own corps was reinforced by the Sixth, and the

promise of other troops if it should be found necessary to employ a greater force. The Reserves, on Roundtop, constructed defensive works, and the army, ready to receive the attack at any moment, on any point of the line, rested upon its arms and awaited the dawn of the morrow.

At daylight on Friday morning, General Geary, commanding the left division of the Twelfth corps, opened fire on the enemy. The rebels responded to the fire of Geary's men by a furious charge. In a few minutes the battle burst fiercely along the whole of Slocum's line, and at times extending towards the left, overlapping the First, and engaging the right of Howard's, corps on Cemetery hill.

The fighting on Thursday, on the left, where Longstreet and Hill had fought with great desperation for three hours, and the subsequent battle on the right by Ewell, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the most obstinate and deadly contests of the war. Officers and men lay dead in fearful numbers. But the enemy's charge in response to Slocum's fire was even more furious than these. With fiendish yell and mad contempt of death, during six full hours, the enemy hurled his solid masses against the well defended lines. The National troops stood like a wall of fire, whose flaming tongues enwrapped in death whatever came near, and whose foundations were as firm as if riveted to the primitive rocks on which it rested.

Nothing during the war had equalled this six hours of carnage. In front of Geary's position were more rebel dead, than the number of the entire list of casualties in the Twelfth corps. The slain were lying literally in heaps, hit and mangled in all manner of degrees, from a single shot through the head to bodies torn to pieces by exploding shells.

At ten o'clock, Slocum had repulsed the enemy at every point, and reoccupied his original position. The battle ceased before eleven, and for nearly three hours a pause like to the stillness of death rested on the living and dead.

During this interval of repose the enemy massed his ar-

tillery, numbering one hundred and fifteen guns, on a ridge about a mile in front of Hancock's position, on the left of the cemetery; beyond the woods and hills he formed Longstreet's and Hill's corps in heavy columns, ready at a given signal to advance and charge upon the left centre of Meade's line. General Lee had determined to sweep the hills with the fire of his artillery, by which he expected to demolish the National batteries, and to demoralize and drive the infantry beyond the heights; then, by pushing forward his heavy columns of infantry, he hoped to seize upon the intrenchments of Meade's army before the troops could reoccupy them.

From his headquarters on the hillside, the commanding general calmly, but with earnest eye, surveyed the field, carefully and minutely noting every visible movement of the enemy. He soon discerned the intentions of the rebel chieftain, and thoroughly understood his tactics. The batteries on the hill and in the earthworks on the slope were ordered to respond promptly, vigorously, and with the full power of their metal to the expected cannonade from the rebel lines; the artillerists were directed, after a short time had elapsed, to gradually diminish their fire, to use their pieces deliberately, and to save their ammunition. General Meade was prepared to meet Lee both with strategy and with men. Suddenly, the report of a single gun broke the dead silence, that since half-past ten o'clock, had reigned undisturbedly over hillsides and valley. It was the signal gun. Immediately from a hundred and fifteen iron throats pealed forth the thunder of battle, and the air was filled with missiles of death, that whizzed and screamed in converging lines from the circle of Seminary ridge to the left centre of Meade's line, held by Hancock's and the left of Howard's corps.

Up to this time Lee had most signally failed; he had attempted to turn the left flank of Meade's position, but was defeated and driven from the field, with one of his generals mortally, and three severely wounded; he had assaulted the

right wing, and was repulsed with great slaughter, some of his brigades retiring with less than half their numbers. Lee would gladly have withdrawn from the contest, and returned into Virginia; but the situation of his army, and the waning fortunes of the Confederacy, prevented him from adopting the prudent course approved by his own judgment; he, therefore, rashly determined to mass his whole available force, and in a desperate and final effort attempt to pierce the centre of Meade's line. The terrific artillery fire that swept for more than two hours across the valley, was but preliminary to the fiercer and more deadly work. The National batteries replied with but seventy guns; but it was subsequently ascertained that the deliberate fire of these well-served batteries, did far more execution upon the enemy than all his terrible fusilade upon the troops on Cemetery hill. The trees above them were riddled, the rocks on the hill-side were splintered, and the grounds around them were scored in chequed furrows but the men, secure behind the sheltering ledges, escaped almost without hurt; the artillerymen and horses were less fortunate; a considerable number were killed and wounded, several caissons were exploded, and two batteries were completely demolished.*

* Samuel Wilkeson, an eminent journalist, who witnessed the battle, thus describes the scene at headquarters of the army. "In the shadow cast by the tiny farm-house sixteen by twenty, which General Meade had made his headquarters, lay wearied staff officers and tired journalists. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then

General Meade soon ordered his gunners to gradually cease firing, intending thus to deceive the enemy into the belief that the National artillery had been silenced, and the troops swept from the hill. The stratagem was successful. The enemy's artillery ceased firing, and his infantry, in three columns, emerged from the woods on Seminary hill, and descended into the valley; Pickett in the centre, Wileox on the right, and Pettigrew on the left; a force of fifteen thousand men, supported by Lee's whole army, advanced rapidly without firing a gun. A heavy line of skirmishers in front crossed the Emmettsburg road, and drove the first

one fell, then another—sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased. Still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of their being wickedly tied up to die painfully, these brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvellous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the Headquarters Cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. During this fire the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting! Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that ran, oh so languidly! Shells through the two lower rooms! A shell into the chimney that fortunately did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirling of these infernal missiles. The chief of staff struck—Seth Williams, loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured. An aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another cut with an exploded piece of case shot. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

line of skirmishers in front of Hancock's corps from behind a stone wall. The rebels leaped over the wall, opened fire along the whole line, and dashed forward, running at full speed as they approached the intrenchments on the hill. When the head of the column came within point-blank range, suddenly, the seventy guns which Lee supposed he had silenced, but which had saved their ammunition and their strength, opened with all the fury and death-dealing ardor of a well-trained artillery; straight from front to rear, diagonally from right to left, and from left to right, the double charges of grape and canister, the shrapnel and spherical case, swept and tore in fearful havoc through the columns. But the infuriated rebels rushed on, even to the cannon's mouth; Pickett's division carried the intrenchments in the centre, and for a moment the hostile colors waved over Hancock's lines; but almost instantly his infantry drove back the rebels, who had already forced the artillerymen from their guns. Howard's batteries on the right had swept Pettigrew's column from the slope, and Sykes' artillery on the left had broken and disordered Wilcox's command. General Meade, with his army well in hand, had ordered up Doubleday's division of the First corps, to reinforce the Second, and putting in motion other troops to strengthen the line, at the auspicious moment ordered Hancock to advance; his divisions instantly fell vigorously upon Pickett's brigades, attacking them in front and on both flanks, with a fire and a charge that swept the field like a scythe of death. Of Pickett's three brigade commanders, Garnett was killed, Kemper was seriously wounded, and Armistead was mortally wounded and captured; his column was utterly destroyed, and his supports fled in dismay from the field; fourteen of his field officers were killed, and only one escaped unhurt; two-thirds of his men were killed, wounded, and captured, and of the thirteen standards his regiments had carried boldly to the charge, only two were allowed to return. Pettigrew and Wilcox also lost heavily; Generals Trimble and Pender were

wounded, their columns were disordered, and their troops demoralized by the havoc they witnessed in their ranks. Nor was M'Law's success any better in the operations against the extreme left, held by the Pennsylvania Reserves. General Meade, with his soul intent on the desperate work in his front, with the genius of a great soldier, had not neglected to feel, with the most delicate touch, the faintest pulsations of battle along his entire line. He quickly saw the movement developing against his left, and promptly directed Sykes to make the necessary dispositions to meet the enemy in that direction. General Crawford was ordered to move forward a brigade to check the advance of the enemy towards Little Roundtop. Colonel M'Candless immediately abandoned the position he had seized and fortified on the previous day, and pushed forward a line of skirmishers toward the right, in front of a battery the enemy had posted in the border of a wooded ridge; Bartlett's brigade of the Sixth corps supported the Reserves by moving into the position they had just vacated, and other troops were moved up on the right. The movement had hardly begun, before the enemy opened his battery on the Reserves with grape and canister; but the troops advanced rapidly, and soon gained the woods on the right, when the battery ceased firing and fled. The line was then formed, and, under the immediate direction of Colonel M'Candless, dashed across the wheat field, and into the upper end of the woods; the enemy's skirmishers were driven back, and the upper end of the woods was cleared. The command then changed front, faced towards Gettysburg, and charged through the lower end of the woods. It encountered General Anderson's brigade of Georgians, which had taken position behind a stone wall, extending through the woods north and south, and which the rebels had made stronger by rails and logs. The Reserves, moving in a direction parallel to the wall, fell upon the flank of Anderson's troops, completely routing them, taking three hundred prisoners, one stand of colors, belonging to the

Fifteenth Georgia regiment, and five thousand stand of arms. Another Rebel brigade, under General Benning, which lay concealed beyond the woods, and near the foot of the ridge, took the alarm and ran without firing a shot.

The three brigades of M'Law's division greatly outnumbered the Reserves; but the rapidity of the movement, and the gallant dash of the regiments, successfully surprised and routed them. They fell back nearly a mile, to a second ridge; where, during the night, they intrenched themselves. By this charge of M'Candless' brigade, and the Eleventh regiment of Fisher's brigade, the whole of the ground lost the previous day was retaken, together with all of the wounded, who, mingled with those of the rebels, were lying uncared for, on the field. The dead of both sides lay in lines in every direction, and the large number of Union men showed how fierce had been the struggle, and how faithfully and persistently the Third corps had battled for the field against the superior masses of the enemy.

General Lee hastily threw forward a division of Georgia troops, and opened fire with his artillery, to cover the retreat of his broken columns, hurled back from Hancock's lines, and made hurried dispositions to repel an attack. As soon as General Meade saw that success had attended his troops in the centre, he rode to the left to order an advance in support of the Reserves, who had moved so promptly in obedience to his instructions. It was already near sunset, and before the forces could be sufficiently concentrated to make a charge on the right flank of the enemy, darkness ensued, and it was too late to follow up the victory. M'Candless was therefore ordered to halt and hold his position. The battle ended with the day, resulting in a complete victory to the National army.

Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four loyal soldiers lay dead on the field; thirteen thousand seven hundred and nine were wounded, and six thousand six hundred and forty-three were missing. A loss of twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six, of whom nearly

twenty thousand were lost in the battles of the first and second days. The loss of the rebels was reported to be five thousand five hundred killed, twenty-one thousand wounded and thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one prisoners. A total loss of forty thousand one hundred and twenty-one men. In addition to this, the enemy lost by capture, three guns, forty-one standards and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight stands of small arms.

The two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves that participated in this battle, and General Meade's campaigns that immediately followed, numbered about three thousand five hundred men. Their loss, proportionately much less than in previous engagements, was two hundred and ten; of these, twenty-six were killed, one hundred and eighty-one wounded, and three missing. In the First regiment eight enlisted men were killed; Adjutant Alfred Rupert, Captain John R. Dobson, Lieutenant Brinton J. Parke and thirty-five men were wounded. In the Second, three men were killed; Captain William D. Reitzel, Lieutenant James C. Manton and thirty-one men were wounded, and one was missing. In the charge made on the 2d of July, Sergeant Toomy, the color-bearer of the Second regiment, was wounded in the arm; Captain O. J. Smith seized the flag, carried it forward and planted it on the stone wall. This was but a reverse of the scene at the battle of Fredericksburg; then, when the color-sergeant fell, Captain Smith raised the flag and led on the regiment, but was soon knocked down by a piece of shell, and the standard passed into the hands of Sergeant Toomy, who carried it to the crest of the hill.

Assistant Surgeon Jackson was prostrated by the exposure and toil to which the medical corps was subjected, and died on the 4th of August. Evan Owen Jackson, the son of E. O. Jackson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was born in Columbia county, on the 3d of March, 1836; he was cousin to General Jackson, of the Reserves. After having received

a liberal education. Mr. Jackson graduated in the Philadelphia Medical College in 1858, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. In December, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Second regiment. Dr. Jackson entered the service with patriotic ardor, and was one of the most efficient young men in the medical corps of the army; but he soon fell a sacrifice to his own zeal. At Gettysburg, when thousands of wounded and dying men were lying around him calling for help, he labored day and night until his strength failed; an attack of typhoid fever compelled him to relinquish his post of duty; he was taken to the Providence hospital, in Washington, and tenderly cared for by the Sisters of Charity until he died.

In the Fifth, two men were wounded. In the Sixth, two men were killed; Lieutenant S. S. Rockwell and twenty-one enlisted men were wounded. In the Ninth, five enlisted men were wounded. In the Tenth, two enlisted men were killed and three were wounded. In the Eleventh, Lieutenant John O. H. Woods and two privates were killed, Lieutenant-colonel Daniel S. Porter, Lieutenants James A. Fulton and Daniel D. Jones and thirty-five men were wounded. In the Twelfth, one man was killed and one wounded. In the Bucktail regiment, Colonel Charles F. Taylor and six of his men were killed; Lieutenant-colonel Alanson E. Niles, Captains Hugh McDonald, J. D. Yerkes, Frank Bell, and Lieutenants Thomas J. Roney, Joel R. Spahr and J. E. Kratzer and thirty-one enlisted men were wounded, and two were missing.

Charles Frederick Taylor, colonel of the Bucktail regiment, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of February, 1840. He was the youngest child of his parents, and spent the early part of his life on his father's farm, near Kennett-square, and was a pupil in the village school. He made rapid progress in the study of the classics and the French language, and in 1855, in the sixteenth year of his age entered the University at Ann Arbor, in the state of

Michigan. In the following year he left the university to accompany his brother, Bayard Taylor, and his two sisters, on a tour through Europe. The party sailed from New York in July, 1856, and landed in England. After visiting places of note on the island the tourists crossed over to the continent and traveled through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. The younger brother, with his sisters, then settled at Lausanne, on Lake Geneva, where he remained whilst Bayard Taylor made his celebrated journey to Sweden and Lapland. In the Spring of 1857, Charles Frederick Taylor left Lausanne with his sisters, and proceeded to Gotha, for the purpose of studying the German language, and in June of the same year returned to America. In addition to having acquired the ability to speak the French and German languages with unusual facility, he experienced great improvement in his health, which, up to that time, had been feeble.

In the fall he returned to Ann Arbor to resume his studies, with the noble ambition of becoming a thorough scholar. Private reasons, however, induced him in the following summer, to return to Kennett-square, to assume the management of his father's farm. He entered with great energy and enthusiasm upon his new occupation, adopting new and improved agricultural processes, with prospect of speedy success. But when the President's call for troops, immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, roused the Nation, our young hero dropped all his plans on the very day the call reached him; he summoned the young men of the neighborhood to assemble at Kennett-square, drew up a volunteer pledge, and placed his name at the head of the list. He left the plow in the unfinished furrow, and the oxen unyoked in the field to enter the service of his country. In three days a sufficient number had enrolled their names to form a company, and unanimously chose young Taylor to be their captain. Without waiting to correspond with the state authorities to ask acceptance for his company, Captain Taylor took the men to

Harrisburg and had them incorporated into the Bucktail regiment, which was the first that was organized for the three years' service. From that time forth his history was that of his regiment. He was captured at Harrisonburg, whilst generously attempting to carry from the field his superior officer; he was paroled in August, and returned to the command at Sharpsburg. After the battle of Antietam Captain Taylor was promoted to the colonelcy of the Bucktail regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel McNeil. Colonel Taylor was the youngest man holding a colonel's commission in the Army of the Potomac, and General Meade, a man from whom only the highest merit elicits praise, pronounced him one of the most promising young officers in the service. The conspicuous gallantry of the young colonel attracted the fire of the enemy, and he fell mortally wounded, whilst leading his regiment in the desperate charge made by the First brigade on the 2d of July. He was in the advance of his men, waving his sword and calling out to them, "Come on, boys! we'll take them all prisoners;" but scarcely had the words escaped from his lips when he fell shot through the heart by a rebel sharpshooter, whose deadly aim had selected the noblest target on the field.

The remains of Colonel Taylor were carried to his father's house, and were interred in Longwood cemetery; a beautiful monument, subscribed for principally by the surviving officers and men of the regiment, was erected over his grave.

In his report of the operations of the army during the month of July, General Meade says:

"On the 28th of June I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac.

"The situation of affairs was briefly as follows: The Confederate army, which was commanded by General R. E. Lee, was estimated at over one hundred thousand strong. All that army had crossed the Potomac river, and advanced up the Cumberland valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance thus: Ewell's corps on the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, and Columbia; Longstreet's corps at Chambersburg; and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

“The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the positions and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up the cavalry which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defences of Washington,

“Orders were given on this day to Major-general French, commanding at Harper’s Ferry, to move with seven thousand men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with the balance of his force, estimated at four thousand, to remove and escort public property to Washington.

“On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day it was in position, the left at Emmetsburg, and the right at New-Windsor. Buford’s division of cavalry was on the left flank, with his advance at Gettysburg. Kilpatrick’s division was in the front at Hanover, where he encountered this day General Stuart’s Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg’s division, which was delayed in taking position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by a column of infantry.

“On the 30th the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmetsburg, or in that vicinity, at which place three corps, First, Eleventh, and Third, were collected under the orders of Major-general Reynolds.

“General Buford having reported from Gettysburg the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road in some force, General Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburg.

“On reaching that place, on the 1st of July, General Reynolds found Buford’s cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on Cashtown, but was being held in check in the most gallant manner by Buford’s cavalry. Major-general Reynolds immediately moved around the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment’s hesitation deployed his advanced division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps, General Howard, to advance as promptly as possible.

“Soon after making his dispositions for attack, Major-general Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Major-general Doubleday, and the command of the field on Major-general Howard, who arrived about this time (half-past eleven A. M.) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Major-general Schurz. Major-general Howard pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the north of the town, and posted his third division, with three batteries of artillery, on the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town.

“Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy

debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action the success was on the enemy's side. Wadsworth's division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, captured numerous prisoners, among them General Archer, of the Confederate army.

"The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction of Ewell's corps coming in on the York and Harrisburg roads, which occurred between one and two o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle, and pressing it so severely that, about four o'clock P. M., Major-general Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town, and the men getting confused in the streets.

"About the time of the withdrawal, Major-general Hancock arrived, whom I had despatched to represent me on the field, on hearing of the death of General Reynolds. In conjunction with Major-general Howard, General Hancock proceeded to post the troops on Cemetery ridge, and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous; the enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

"About seven o'clock P. M. Major-generals Slocum and Sickles, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted. Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support, with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Major-generals Hancock and Howard on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening first issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster at eleven P. M. first.

"I broke up my head-quarters, which till then had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at one A. M. of the second. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground.

"By seven A. M. the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground, and were posted as follows: The Eleventh corps retained its position on Cemetery ridge, just opposite to the town; the First corps was posted on the right; the Eleventh on an elevated knoll connecting with the right and extending to the south and east, on which the Twelfth corps was placed, the right of the Twelfth corps resting on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore

pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle.

“Cemetery ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge called ‘Round Top,’ running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps and Fifth corps; pending their arrival the Sixth corps was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on an exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

“At two P.M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, which was accomplished from nine P.M. of the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right.

“About three P.M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Major-general Sickles, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending my instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps some half-mile or three-quarters of a mile in the front of the line of the Second corps on a prolongation which it was designed his corps should rest.

“Having found Major-general Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in the advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries in his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Major-general Hancock to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced.

“The Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took a position on the left of the Third, Major-general Sykes commanding, immediately sending a force to occupy ‘Round Top’ ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Major-general Birney, (Major-general Sickles having been wounded early in the action,) superiority in numbers of corps of the enemy enabling him to outflank its advanced position, General Birney was counselled to fall back and re-form, behind the line originally desired to be held.

“In the meantime, perceiving the great exertions of the enemy, the Sixth corps, Major-general Sedgwick, and part of the First corps, to which I had assigned Major-general Newton, particularly Lockwood’s Maryland brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded, together with a

gallant resistance of the Fifth corps, in checking and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts on our extreme left.

“An assault was, however, made about eight P.M. on the Eleventh corps, from the left of the town, which was repelled by the assistance of troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements.

“During their absence the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary’s division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line.

“On the morning of the 3d July, General Geary having returned during the night, attacked at early dawn the enemy and succeeded in driving him back and re-occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all the morning along this part of the line. General Geary, reinforced by Wheaton’s brigade of the Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

“With this exception, our lines remained undisturbed till one P.M. on the third, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when, our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre.

“An assault was made with great firmness, directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday’s division and Stannard’s brigade of the First corps. During this assault both Major-general Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brigadier-general Gibson, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

“This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewn with his dead and wounded, and numerous prisoners in our hands.

Though the joy of victory filled the Nation with rejoicing, the people mourned the loss of one of their greatest soldiers, for the body of General Reynolds lay enfolded in the flag of his country. John Fulton Reynolds was born in September, 1820, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1837 was appointed a cadet at West Point. He graduated from the military academy in 1841; in July of the same year, was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Third Artil-

lery, and was ordered to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore; three months later he was promoted to a second lieutenantcy; early in 1843, he was ordered to St. Augustine, and at the close of the year was transferred to Fort Moultrie. In 1845 he was sent to Corpus Christie, and afterwards to Fort Brown. In June, 1846, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and marched with his battery, accompanying General Taylor's army into Mexico; was engaged at the battle of Monterey, and two days thereafter was brevetted captain for gallant conduct. On the 21st of February, 1847, he was in the battle of Buena Vista, and received the brevet of major for meritorious services. At the close of the Mexican war he was sent to the forts on the coast of New England, where he remained four years, when he was appointed a staff officer to General Twiggs, and in 1853 went to New Orleans, but in the following year returned to the east and was stationed at Fort Lafayette, until he was attached to an expedition which was sent across the plains to Utah. He reached Salt Lake City in August, 1854; in March, 1855 was promoted to a captaincy, and was sent across the mountains to California. During the year he remained on the Pacific coast he engaged in expeditions against the Indians, commanded posts, and at one time was on a board to examine candidates for admission into the army from civil life. In December, 1856, he arrived at Fortress Monroe, and in the summer of 1858 was placed in command of battery C, of the Third regiment, and was ordered to cross the plains with his command, to Utah. The battery was one of the most efficient in the service, and hence Secretary Floyd sought to destroy it by mounting it and sending it across the Rocky mountains. The company, however, arrived in safety at Fort Van Couver in December, 1859. In September, 1860, Major Reynolds was appointed commander of cadets at West Point; in May, 1861, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth infantry, and was sent to New London, Connecticut, to recruit his regiment to its maximum strength. In August he was promo-

ted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and was ordered to command Fort Mifflin; but, at the request of Governor Curtin, General Reynolds was assigned to the command of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He marched and fought with his brigade on the peninsula, and in Pope's campaign. General Pope says in his report:

“Brigadier-general John F. Reynolds, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, merits the highest commendation at my hands. Prompt, active and energetic, he commanded his division with distinguished ability throughout the operations, and performed his duties in all situations with zeal and fidelity.”

As commander of the Pennsylvania militia in 1862, he received the men who were pouring in incessant streams to the Capital, organized them into brigades, and marched them up Cumberland Valley to protect the borders of the State. After the battle of Antietam the militia was disbanded, and General Reynolds rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the First corps; he rendered distinguished service at the battle of Fredericksburg, and carried the enemy's works on the left; his troops were present, but were not called into action at the battle of Chancellorsville. When General Meade moved the army from Frederick into Pennsylvania, expecting each hour to encounter the rebel force, he selected General Reynolds, his bosom friend, and the man of all others in whom he reposed the most implicit confidence, to lead the advance wing, composed of three corps, the First, Third and Eleventh. Morning and evening, frequently during the day, and in the still hours of night, these two distinguished soldiers, Pennsylvania's noblest contributions to the army, could be seen in close consultation and earnest discussion. The commanding general communicated fully all his plans and intended movements to his companion, and heard with deep interest the comments of the great soldier. Reynolds in turn, with the whole ardor of his noble nature, entered into the work assigned him; he led forth his troops, marching at the

head of the great army as a patriot going out to battle for the honor of his country and the liberty of his race. When, on the morning of the 1st of July, he rose to the summit of the hills in front of Gettysburg, he saw at a glance, as his practiced eye viewed the country around him, that there, on those rocky hills, must be fought the great battle, which was to decide whether the honors of the Northern people should be preserved inviolate, or whether their cities, and country, and villages should be sacked and destroyed by the invading foe. Without a moment of hesitation or delay, he ordered forward his divisions and engaged the enemy, intending to hold him in check beyond the town until the whole army could come up and occupy the strong position on Cemetery hill. Early in the engagement he rode forward to change the position of his artillery, his too conspicuous gallantry made him the centre of the enemy's fire, and he fell, shot through the neck, and expired almost immediately on the field. He was one of America's greatest soldiers; the men he commanded loved him dearly; he shared with them the hardships, toil, and danger of the camp, the march, and the field; devoted to his profession, he was guided by those great principles which alone can prepare a soldier to become the defender of the liberties of a free people. He nobly laid down his life a sacrifice on his country's altar, at the head of his brave corps, that victory might crown the efforts of those who followed him to fight the great battle of the Nation. He fell, valiantly fighting for his country. Still more, he died in the defence of the homes of his neighbors and kinsmen. No treason-breeding soil drank his blood, but all of him that was mortal is buried in the bosom of his own native State. The body of General Reynolds was carried to Lancaster and was buried in the cemetery, on the 4th of July.

On Saturday morning, the 4th of July, General Meade ordered Slocum to advance against the enemy's left, and directed General Howard to send forward a brigade to occupy the town of Gettysburg; the cavalry was sent out

on the flanks to watch the movements of the enemy. These reconnoissances discovered that Lee had withdrawn his forces from the circular position around Cemetery hill, and had formed a line parallel to Meade's left wing. A heavy rain-storm had set in early in the day, and prevailed till Sunday morning. It was therefore difficult to watch the enemy closely, and utterly impossible to execute any extensive movements. On Sunday morning it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat towards Hagerstown, by the Cashtown and Fairfield roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit towards Fairfield, and the whole cavalry force was sent forward on the flanks.

General Sedgwick came up with the enemy's rear guard strongly posted in the mountain pass at Fairfield, and reported to General Meade that the position held by the enemy was very strong, and that a small force could hold in check, and delay for a considerable time a pursuing army; the commanding general, therefore, determined to abandon the direct pursuit, and to follow the rebel army by a flank movement through Turner's gap, on the Boonsboro' road.

General French, who had retired from Harper's Ferry to Frederick, now advanced to occupy the passes in South mountain, and sent forward a cavalry force and destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge at Falling Water. The whole army of the Potomac was put in motion towards Middletown, where it was concentrated on the 9th of July. General Meade halted his army one day, before crossing the mountain, for the purpose of supplying it with shoes, clothing, and rations; many of the men were marching barefooted over the stony pikes, were without proper clothing, and on short rations; humanity demanded, therefore, that these articles should be supplied at once. The new commander, however, had so admirably ordered his movements that it required but a single day to resupply the whole army.

The troops advanced on the 11th, and on Sunday the 12th, the Army of the Potomac again confronted the enemy,

who had taken a strong position on Marsh run, in front of Williamsport and Falling Water. Early on Sunday morning, General Howard, by order of the commanding general, sent forward General Schurz's division to occupy Funkstown, on the Hagerstown pike, at the Antietam bridge. The division advanced before daylight, drove the rebels across the creek, and followed them through Hagerstown, and occupied that place before noon.

A reconnoissance developed that the enemy held an entrenched line in a position strong by Nature, and rendered doubly so by the spades and axes of the rebel soldiers. General Meade moved up his army, and formed his line ready to assault the position; Howard,—Wadsworth, commanding the First corps, and Sedgwick on the right, Sykes, and French, commanding the Third corps, in the centre, and Hancock and Slocum on the left.

Having, however, been in command of the army not more than two weeks, and in view of the important and tremendous issues involved in the results, knowing that if his army were defeated the whole question would be reversed, the road to Washington and to the North open, and all the fruits of his victory at Gettysburg dissipated, General Meade did not feel that he would be justified in assuming the responsibility of blindly attacking the enemy without a more accurate knowledge of his position. He therefore called a council of his corps commanders, who were the officers on whom he must rely to execute the movements decided upon, and to fight the battle if it should be ordered, and laid before them the precise conditions of affairs. This council was composed of General Wadsworth, commanding the First corps, General Hays, of the Second corps, General French, of the Third, General Sykes, of the Fifth, General Sedgwick, of the Sixth, General Howard, of the Eleventh, and General Slocum, of the Twelfth. General Meade said to these officers, that whilst he could have but a limited knowledge of the enemy's strength or position, he was in favor of moving forward and attacking him

along his entire line, but that he would not do so, unless it was with their approval. The opinion of the council was very largely opposed to an attack until a further examination of the enemy's position could be made. General Howard and General Wadsworth were the only officers who favored and urged an attack. This consultation transpired on the evening of the 12th; the following day was rainy and misty, so that but little could be learned of the enemy's position. Nevertheless, that night the commanding general gave orders that at daylight on the morning of the 14th, the whole army should move forward and assault the enemy. This order was promptly executed, but upon advancing, it was found that the enemy had retreated across the river during the night of the 13th.

After General Meade and his engineers had carefully examined the line of works the enemy had evacuated, he was of the opinion that an assault would have resulted in disaster to his army.* Without delaying an hour, General

* The following letter, addressed to the author by Rev. Dr. Falk, confirms the judgment of the council of generals :

DEAR SIR:—After the battle of Gettysburg General Lee offered battle to General Meade, in a position between Hagerstown and Falling Water. Since the latter has been most violently assailed, because he did not attack and annihilate Lee and capture his whole army, permit me to make a few statements of what I saw and heard during the five or six days before Lee's recrossing the Potomac. I was then at the College of St. James, within the rebel lines, and just in front of their centre. Lee's line began near Hagerstown and extended nearly to Falling Water, and was strongly fortified. The greatest part of it was on top of a range of hills on the left bank of Marsh run, a small creek, which flows through a swampy valley into the Potomac. On the right bank of the creek is a similar range of hills, nearly parallel, but somewhat lower, than the first. There the main army was entrenched. The hills are gently sloping down to the creek, the distance between them varies from one to two miles, and the space between them is almost entirely open field. The attacking party would have been from the first moment, where they left their entrenchments, exposed to the artillery and musketry fire of a well protected and concealed enemy. The key of the rebel position was, according to their own statements, a prominent hill on the farm of John L. Roland, about three-fourths of a mile

Meade put his army in motion, marched down Pleasant Valley, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, in two days, where M'Clellan had crossed the year before, and halted one day on the Leesburg and Winchester pike, to observe the movements of the enemy, so as to be certain that he would not attempt to fall upon the rear of the army, as soon as it should leave open that highway from the valley of the Shenandoah to Washington. On the 23rd of July, General French, commanding the advance corps, entered Manassas gap, encountered the enemy, and drove him beyond Front Royal. Lee rapidly moved by the right flank, so as to avoid Meade's army, and thus escaped from the valley by the mountain roads west of Strasburg. General Meade,

behind the College of St. James. The rebels had, of course, strong batteries on top of it, and in the neighborhood. The College itself was held as a kind of out-post, and strongly occupied by sharpshooters. On account of its commanding position very many rebel officers of the highest rank came there, to reconnoitre Meade's lines, and General Wilcox, who commanded the entrenchments in the rear of the College, spent the greatest part of three days with his staff at this place. From the conversation of these officers among themselves and with us, it was evident, that they most ardently desired to be attacked. "Now we have Meade where we want to have him. If he attacks us here, we will pay him back for Gettysburg. But the old fox is too cunning. He waits for our attack; but we surely will not make the same blunder twice." Such and similar expressions showed clearly that they believed their position strong enough to hold it against any attacking force. In my opinion an attempt, to take Lee's position in front, would have had a disastrous result. The only possibility of defeating him, would have been, successfully to turn his left wing near Hagerstown. But the rebel army consisted, as far as I could judge from what I heard, of more than 70,000 men. Meade had not more than about 65,000, and it would have required at least 90,000 or 100,000 men, to engage Lee's army on the whole front, and to have left force enough to a successful flank movement. Knowing the strength of the rebel position, I felt greatly relieved when Lee evacuated it. For in the case of a general engagement I feared a repulse of the Union army, and a disaster at that time would have been almost ruinous for the Union cause, since all the fruits of the enemy's defeat at Gettysburg would have been lost

Respectfully yours,

T. W. ALEXANDER FALK.

finding that the enemy had passed beyond Front Royal, recalled French, and moved forward to the line of the Rappahannock; the enemy concentrated at Culpepper, and here, about the last of July, the campaign ended.

George Gordon Meade, under whose leadership the Army of the Potomac made its greatest campaigns, fought its most successful battles, and achieved its most brilliant victories, was a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania. At the time of his birth, December, 1815, his parents, Richard Worsam Meade, and Margaret Butler Meade, were residents at Cadiz, in Spain, where his father had been sent as Consul and Navy Agent for the United States. Soon after the birth of their son, his parents returned to their residence in Philadelphia. At an early age he was sent to a school in Georgetown, D. C., taught by Salmon P. Chase, subsequently the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A few years later, he attended a military school at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia; and, in 1831, entered the Academy at West Point as a cadet. He graduated in 1835, and immediately entered the army as brevet second lieutenant in the Third artillery, and was ordered to Florida. Lieutenant Meade served with distinction in the campaigns against the Indians, and, in December, was promoted to a full lieutenancy. He resigned his commission in 1836, became a civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the government survey of the North-eastern boundary line. In May, 1842, he was re-appointed a lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, Lieutenant Meade was ordered to the seat of war, where, as a staff officer, he rendered distinguished services, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle. At the close of the war, he retired to Philadelphia, where he was presented with an elegant sword, as a token of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens. During President Taylor's administration, Lieutenant Meade was ordered to

Florida, and served under General Twiggs; Fort Meade, on Peese creek, in Florida, located and superintended in its construction by this young officer, was named after him by the commanding general, and remains to this day as a monument of his early genius. At the close of hostilities in Florida, he was placed in charge of the construction of lighthouses in Delaware bay; and in May, 1856, was promoted to a captaincy. In the same year, Captain Meade was sent to the West to superintend the survey of the North-western boundary, and the great lakes in the North. He was at Detroit, in the discharge of his duties, in 1861, when the Nation suddenly summoned her soldiers and citizens to arms. In August, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the Second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. With these troops he served with such conspicuous gallantry, and marked ability, that, in December, 1862, he was promoted to a major-generalship, and assigned to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and on the 28th of June, 1863, though the junior in age and rank of many distinguished officers in the service of the United States, he was chosen to command the most powerful army in the country; was sent against a victorious and defiant foe, led on by the most distinguished chieftain in the Confederacy, and an officer of acknowledged ability; was called upon to repel an invasion which threatened the life of the Nation, and which, if successful, would humiliate the people of the North, capture their Capital, sack their great cities, terminate the war adversely to the Government, or induce a long and terrible struggle for the redemption of what would thus have been lost. How well the hero of Gettysburg succeeded, history has recorded, and a grateful people, mindful of their deliverance, as it were, by fire, will cause the name of General Meade to be remembered with the warmest emotions of gratitude and pleasure. General Meade assumed command of the army by the following order:

“By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.”

On the 30th of June he issued the following circular to his general officers:

“The commanding general requests that previous to the engagement, *soon expected with the enemy*, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides, and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever, if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.”

On the 4th of July, six days after he had assumed the command of the army, the general thus congratulated his soldiers:

“The commanding general, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

“Our task is not yet accomplished, and the commanding general looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

“It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of His providence, He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.”

As soon as the army had arrived on the Rappahannock, General Meade addressed a communication to General Halleck, in which he expressed the opinion that the further pursuit of Lee's army should be vigorously continued, and said that he believed the relative condition and strength of the armies were then more favorable to the National forces than they would be at any subsequent period, if the Confederates were allowed time to recuperate. The general-in-chief, however, about the 1st of August, directed General Meade to maintain a threatening attitude upon the Rappahannock, but not to advance.

On the 28th of August, the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Reserves presented to General Meade, as a testimonial of their esteem and admiration for him as a soldier and leader, a costly sword of most exquisite workmanship; also, a sash, belt, and a pair of golden spurs, Governor Curtin, and many distinguished gentlemen, officers, and citizens were present. General Crawford presented the gifts, and made the following address:

“GENERAL: I stand before you to-day, sir, the representative of the officers of that division who once called you its chief.

“Impelled by a desire to perpetuate the memory of your connection with them; desirous, too, to manifest to you the affection and esteem they bear to you, they ask the acceptance, to-day, of this testimonial, which shall mark it forever. Accept it, sir, from them, and here, in the presence of him who conceived the idea of this division—and who, I trust, a faithful people will return to the position he so worthily occupies—not as a reward, not as a recompense for your care for them, but as the exponent of those feelings of their hearts whose value cannot be expressed in words. Transmit it to those who bear your name, and let it ever express to you and them that devoted attachment and regard that the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps shall never cease to feel for you.”

General Meade accepted the presents, and said:

General Crawford and Officers of the Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps: I accept this sword with feelings of profound gratitude. I should be insensible to all the promptings of nature, if I were not grateful and proud at receiving a testimonial of approbation from a band of officers and men so distinguished, as has been the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps during the whole period of this war. I have a right, therefore, to be proud that they should think my conduct and my course have been of such a character as to justify them in collecting together here so many distinguished gentlemen as I see around me from different parts of the country, and our own State, to present to me this handsome testimonial. It in effect says to me, that in their judgment I have done my duty towards them and towards the country. I began my career in this army by commanding the Second brigade of your division. I faithfully endeavored during all the time I held that command, and also the command of your division, to treat the officers and men in a manner that would express to them my high appreciation of their conduct as soldiers and brave men.

“I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned your distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting into the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage. I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation, and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion. In speaking of the pride which I experience in receiving this sword, I feel myself justified, even at the risk of being charged with egotism, in saying a few words about the services rendered by this division. I say unhesitatingly here before this assembly, and I am quite sure that when the history of the war is written that the facts will vindicate me, that no division in this glorious Army of the Potomac—glorious as I conceive it to be—is entitled to claim more credit for its uniform gallant conduct and for the amount of hard fighting it has gone through than the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. I do not wish to take any credit to myself in this. It is not of my own personal services that I would speak, but of the services of the soldiers—of the privates of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and I have only to appeal to Dranesville, where the first success that crowned the arms of the Army of the Potomac was gained, unaided and alone, by a single brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. I have only to refer to Mechan-

icsville, where began the six days' fighting on the Peninsula, and where the whole of Longstreet's corps was held in check for several hours, and victory really won, by only two brigades of the Reserves. I refer you to New Market Cross roads, sometimes called Glendale, and refer emphatically to that battle because certain officers of the army, not knowing the true facts of the case, and misled at the time by the statement of others equally ignorant with themselves, and whose statements have since been proved incorrect, brought charges against this division on that occasion. I was with the division during the whole fight, and until dark, when it pleased God that I should be shot down and carried off the field. I have been told that the division ran off, but I know that I stayed with it until it was dark, and my men were engaged in a hand-to-hand contest over the batteries with the enemy. I do not say that there were not some who ran away, but that is nothing singular. There are cowards in every division; there are bad men in every corps. I do say, however, that the large body of the gallant men of the Pennsylvania Reserves remained on the field until dark, and did not leave it until the enemy had retired. Those guns were never captured from them. They remained on the field, and were not taken until ten o'clock the next day. I refer to South mountain, and it is not necessary for me to say much of their conduct there, for their gallant ascent of the height in the face of the enemy and turning their left flank was witnessed by the commanding general, and they received full credit for it. I speak of Antietam, where, on the sixteenth of September, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, always in the advance, boldly attacked that portion of the Confederate army in its front without knowing its strength, and continued to drive it until dark, and then held the position it had gained until the morning, when the battle was renewed. I speak again of Fredericksburg, where the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps crossed and led the advance, unaided and alone, up the heights, and held their position for half an hour while the others crossed. Had they been followed and supported by other troops, their courage that day would have won a victory. I repeat, therefore, that I have a right to be proud and grateful when the officers and men of such a command, who can with truth point to a hard-earned and dearly bought record of bright deeds, present me, who have had the honor of commanding them, with such a testimonial. While, however, I give expression to these feelings, they are not unmingled with others of a sad and mournful nature as I look around you and reflect that so many of the brave officers and soldiers who originally composed this division sleep their last sleep, and that others have been obliged to return home crippled and maimed for life. It is terrible to think that there should be any necessity for so much misfortune and misery! Sad, that in this country, a land flowing with milk and honey, and in which we are all brothers, we should raise our arms against each other, and such scenes should be enacted as I have been a participant in. It is sad that there should

be an occasion like the present, and a necessity for the presentation of a testimonial such as this. These are sad, sad thoughts to me, but at the same time I am sustained in my present position by a consciousness that I am acting from a high and proper sense of my duty to my country. It is impossible that this great country should be divided; that there should be two governments or two flags on this continent, such a thing is entirely out of the question. I trust that every loyal man would be willing to sacrifice his life before he would consent to have more than one government and one flag wave over the whole territory of the United States. This reunion, gentlemen, awakens in my heart a new sorrow for an officer which it vividly recalls to my mind, for he commanded the division when I commanded one of the brigades. He was the noblest as well as the bravest gentleman in the army. I refer to John F. Reynolds. I cannot receive this sword without thinking of that officer. When he fell at Gettysburg, leading the advance, I lost not only a lieutenant of the utmost importance to me, but I may say that I lost a friend, aye, even a brother. I miss other faces which were familiar to me in your midst—McNeil and Taylor, of the Rifles; Simmons, of the Fifth; young Kuhn, who came from Philadelphia to assist me in the field; Dehone, of Massachusetts, and a host of others whose remains you all cherish.

“It is oppressive, gentlemen, to me to go over the list of these officers who have been sacrificed; but if I could remember and name every soldier of your division that has fallen, what a long list and what a trying recital it would be to us all! How many men who once belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps now sleep in the grave, or are lingering on earth, joyfully expecting death to end their sufferings.

“I thank you, General Crawford, for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me this elegant testimonial, and I also thank these gentlemen who have come so far to be present. I trust, sir, this sword will be required but a short time longer. Affairs and events now look as if this unhappy war might be brought to a happy termination. I have to request of you gentlemen who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield. Permit me, before I close, to mention what I intended to refer to before this, but it escaped my memory. I intended to express my delight, sir, on hearing that at Gettysburg, under your command, the Reserve Corps enacted deeds worthy of their former reputation, showing that they had lost none of their daring, and could always be relied on in the hour and post of danger. I expected that this would be the case, but it was particularly gratifying to me to hear it from your immediate commander on

that occasion. Thanking you for your gallantry there, and again thanking you for your kindness, I will conclude."

About the 1st of September, the force of the Army of the Potomac was materially diminished by sending a division to North Carolina, and a considerable force to New York, to enforce the draft. Two weeks later, General Meade received information that Longstreet's corps had been detached from Lee's army, and had gone west. Immediately, the army was put in motion across the Rappahannock, the Confederates were driven across the Rapidan, and Meade occupied Culpepper and the surrounding country. As soon as he became established in his new position, the commanding general commenced to examine the country in his front, with a view to making a flank movement against Lee's army beyond the Rapidan. Most unfortunately for Meade's plans, it now became necessary to weaken his army still further in order to reinforce the army in Tennessee, which had suffered a severe repulse at Chickamauga. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps were detached and sent to the west; General Meade, therefore, suspended further operations, until the middle of October, when the troops from New York were returned to his army. Just about the time he was again preparing to advance against the Confederate army, he discovered that Lee was advancing against him, doubtless under the impression that the Army of the Potomac had been greatly reduced in strength by the detachment of troops for service in other departments. The movements of the enemy on his right flank soon convinced General Meade, that Lee did not intend to attack him, but rather to seize the line of the Rappahannock, or some other strong point in his rear, cut his communications, and compel him to march out and attack the Confederate army in such position as its commander might choose. The whole National army was therefore put in motion to march to the rear; when it arrived on the Rappahannock, General Pleasanton, commanding the rear guard, reported that the enemy had occupied Culpepper in great force, and

that the whole rebel army was in that vicinity. General Meade at once determined to march back and give battle. Accordingly, on the following day, he put in motion a column of thirty thousand men towards Culpepper, and held the remaining corps of his army in readiness to reinforce these troops. Late in the day, however, and after the detachment had gone forward, General Gregg, who commanded a division of cavalry on the right, reported to the commanding general that the whole rebel army had crossed the Hazel river, had appeared on the Rappahannock, and was then crossing and marching on Warrenton. By this unfortunate error, growing out of the information brought by Pleasonton, General Meade lost a day's march, and allowed the enemy to threaten his communications. Still determined not to be out-manceuvred, he retired his army, rapidly, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, to assume a position in which he could make a stand with his back to Washington and his front to the enemy; for General Meade had laid down as the great rule to guide him in his campaigns, never to refuse battle when there was a reasonable prospect of defeating the enemy. During the day, it became evident that General Lee was moving forward on the Warrenton Pike, with the intention of crossing Bull run and seizing the heights at Centerville before the Army of the Potomac could reach that point. The march, therefore, became a race between the two armies for the strong position north of Bull run; the National army won the race, and interposed between the enemy and Washington. On the 14th of October, the Fifth corps, commanded by General Warren, encountered the enemy under General Heath, on the railroad at Bristoe station. Whilst the rebels were engaged with Warren's corps on the front, the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Crawford, fell upon their left flank and completely routed them, capturing five pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners.

As soon as Lee found that Meade had out-marched him, and that he could not fight a battle on his own terms, he

rapidly withdrew his army towards the Rappahannock. Meade followed with his whole force, and found the enemy in position at Rappahannock station and Kelly's ford; by a secret and rapid movement, he surprised the rebel corps at these points, routed them, and captured several hundred prisoners, drove the enemy across the river, pursued him vigorously, and forced him in hot haste beyond the line of the Rapidan.

The rebels labored diligently to destroy the railroad, in order to retard the march of the pursuing army, but the engineer corps soon rebuilt the bridges, relaid the track, and put the road in complete repair. After the work had been completed, General Meade established a depot of supplies at Brandy station, south of the Rappahannock, and prepared to advance against the enemy beyond the Rapidan.

The rebel army occupied the line of the Rapidan from Morton's ford to Liberty mills. Lee had abandoned the lower line of the river, and depended, for the defence of his right, on a line of intrenchments which he had constructed perpendicularly to the river at Morton's ford, and extending back to Bartlett's mills on Mine run; beyond Bartlett's, and on the plank road, and old turnpike, as General Meade was informed, there were no intrenchments or preparations for receiving an attack. These were the main roads from Fredericksburg to Orange court-house. Ewell's corps held this line, and Hill's troops were stationed, in detachments, at various points from Rapidan station down towards Charlotteville.

General Meade believed, that by crossing at the lower fords without opposition, he could, by a rapid march, gain the turnpike and plank roads, and moving towards Orange court-house, encounter, first the concentration of Ewell's corps, and having his army well in hand, he could fall upon it and crush or cripple it before Hill's troops could succor it; and then turn upon Hill, and thus defeat Lee's army in detail.

The army was ordered to march on the 24th of Novem-

ber, but, delayed by a violent rain-storm, the movement did not commence until the 26th. Unfortunately, the Third corps, commanded by General French, was so tardy in its march that the whole army lost three hours at the Rapidan; the engineers had also blundered in their calculations, and every one of the four bridges was one boat too short, and trestle works were erected to span it; the steep banks, made difficult by the recent rains, greatly delayed the crossing, so that instead of having concentrated at Robertson's tavern, on the pike, and at New Hope church, on the plank road, on the 26th, the army had only crossed the river.

On the 27th the movements of the Third corps were again unnecessarily slow, and instead of moving up promptly and joining the Second corps, commanded by General Warren, at Robertson's tavern. General French halted three miles short of that point, where, in the afternoon, he was attacked and held in check by the enemy until late in the evening. In the meantime Warren was detained at the tavern, awaiting the arrival of the Third corps before he could advance against the enemy. The day was therefore lost by delay, and the advantages gained by a secret and rapid movement were sacrificed. In short, the object of the campaign was defeated. Lee quickly discovered Meade's intentions, rapidly concentrated his forces and hastily fortified the line of Mine run south of Bartlett's mills, so as to force the Army of the Potomac to assault strong works, or to cut loose from its supply trains and make a long detour to the south, which at that season of the year was impracticable, or finally, to abandon the campaign.

General Meade was unwilling to give up the effort to bring the enemy to battle without further examination of his position. He therefore sent General Warren with the Second corps and a division of the Sixth, several miles to the left, with orders if possible, to outflank the enemy's line, and find some favorable point of attack. In the

evening Warren reported that he had taken a strong position on high grounds commanding the enemy's right flank, from which an assault was practicable. At the same time Sedgwick, on the right, was directed to examine the ground in his front, and the engineer corps was sent to reconnoiter the entire line of Mine run. Sedgwick reported that there was a favorable point to storm the enemy's works in front of his corps, and the engineer officers thought they had discovered a weak line in front of French's corps. General Meade, therefore, determined to attack simultaneously at the three points; subsequently, however, in response to a call from Warren for reinforcements, two divisions of the Third corps were sent to his aid, increasing his force to twenty-four thousand men, and the contemplated attack in the centre was abandoned. The whole army was then posted so that the entire force could be concentrated on the successful point, or if both assaults succeeded that the centre could be promptly advanced and all the troops brought into action.

At daylight on the morning of the 30th the batteries opened with great vigor along the whole line; Warren was to assault the enemy's right at a given signal, and an hour later Sedgwick was to storm the left. Just before the Sixth corps was to have advanced General Meade received a despatch from Warren, in which he stated that upon close examination of the enemy's position he found it to be so much stronger than he had supposed, that during the night so many reinforcements had arrived, that he regarded it precarious to attack, and that inasmuch as the assault had been ordered upon his advice, he had taken the responsibility of suspending his movement until further orders, it being his clear judgment that there was no chance for success. Immediately, in hot haste, staff officers were sent to Sedgwick, ordering him to suspend the assault on the right. Meade rode to the left, examined the position and confirmed Warren's judgment. Sedgwick also reported that such had been the diligence of the enemy in strength-

ening the works in his front, that he greatly doubted the result of an attack.

The commanding general then had but two courses to pursue, either he must make a further flank movement to the left, or he must retire his army across the Rapidan. He chose the latter, and on the night of the 1st of December, marched back to his camps at Brandy station.

In this campaign the Pennsylvania Reserves marched with the Fifth corps, commanded by General Sykes. They left their camps on Broad mountain run at five o'clock in the morning of the 26th of November, marched to the Rapidan, crossed at Culpepper mine ford and moved down the Fredericksburg plank road to a point four miles west of Chancellorsville and bivouacked. On the morning of the 27th the line was formed with the Sixth corps, commanded by Sedgwick, on the right, the Third and Fifth in the centre; the First, commanded by Newton, and the Second, by Warren, were on the left. In the advance ordered by General Meade the Reserves were sent forward to support Gregg's division of cavalry. They marched from their bivouac at six o'clock, moving in a southerly direction over a road which entered the Orange court-house plank road at Parker's store; the troops then marched westward on the plank road to New Hope church, where they found the cavalry engaging the enemy. General Crawford was ordered to form his division and support the cavalry. The enemy was posted in an abandoned railroad cut, and easily withstood the attack of the cavalry. The Reserves were ordered forward to dislodge the rebels. The Sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Ent, was deployed as skirmishers; it advanced rapidly along the road, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and so alarmed the rebels that they fled before the main line advanced. General Sykes was so well pleased with the movements of the regiment that he remarked to an officer at his side, "The Reserves go to work like regulars."

On the 28th the division moved forward to the right,

and bivouacked at Robertson's tavern. Next day the troops advanced two miles westward on the road from the tavern, and formed in line of battle on the east bank of Mine run. On Monday morning, the 30th, they moved to the right four miles, where they expected to storm the enemy's works. A chilling rain had fallen during the night, and the weather was so cold that it was with great difficulty the troops kept warm; a few perished on the field, and many died subsequently from disease contracted by the exposure of the marches and bivouacs at Mine run. The Reserves were several times moved to the right or left, advanced and withdrawn, but maintained their line about three miles west of Robertson's tavern, in the wilderness north of the turnpike until the evening of the 1st of December, when they moved to the left to relieve the First corps, which was ordered to retire. At half-past seven o'clock they marched back to the tavern, thence to Raccoon ford, where, at three o'clock in the morning of the 2d they crossed the Rapidan.

Immediately after the army returned from the expedition to Mine run General Meade posted the several corps in positions for defence, and along the line of the railroad to be easily supplied, and to guard the line of communication to the Potomac. The Reserves were posted on the road from Bristoe station to Alexandria, the First brigade, commanded by Colonel McCandless, at Bristoe, the Third, Colonel Fisher, at Manassas, and the Second, Colonel Sickel, at Alexandria. The position of the brigades remained unchanged until near the close of April, 1864.

CHAPTER XII.

WINTER QUARTERS—GRANT'S CAMPAIGN—WILDERNESS—
SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE—NORTH ANNA—BETH-
ESDA CHURCH—MUSTER OUT.

Guarding the railroad—Capture of guerillas—Colonel Hardin wounded—Expedition to Brentsville—Death of Major Larimer—Colonel Gustin's expedition to Occoquan—Captain Fisher; his escape from Libby Prison—Reorganization of the Army—General Grant—Advance—Crossing the Rapidan—The Army in the Wilderness—Muster out of the Ninth regiment—Surgeons Phillips, King and Lane—General Meade's address to the Army—The battle in the Wilderness—The advance to Parker's store—Line of battle—The Reserves surrounded—Escape to Laey's farm—Capture of the Seventh regiment—Colonel Bolinger—Battle of Friday—General Wadsworth—Death of Colonel Dare—Movement to the right—Close of the day—Operations on Saturday—Night march to Spottsylvania Court-House—Battle on Sunday—Charge of the Reserves—Line of battle—Second charge—McCandless wounded—Colonel Talley captured—Operations on Monday—Death of General Sedgwick—Sheridan's cavalry raid—Battle of Tuesday—The army at rest—Battle of Thursday—Hancock's *coup de main*—Desperate battle—Days of repose—The return of the Eighth regiment—Death of Surgeon Jones—Escape of Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Robinson—Attempt to turn the right—Exploit of Bucktails—Movement to Guinney's station—March to the North Anna—Operations south of the North Anna—Flank movement to Hanover—Battle of Bethesda Church—Expiration of term of service—Casualties—Return to Pennsylvania—Reception—Muster out—Campaign of the Third and Fourth regiments in Western Virginia—Battle of Cloyd's mountain—Battle of New River—Casualties—Death of Colonel Woolworth—Return—Reception and muster out—The glory of the Reserves.

AFTER the army had returned from the Mine run campaign, the Reserves went into winter-quarters at Bristoe, Manassas, and Alexandria, where the regiments remained, guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, until the last of April, 1864. The presence of Moseby's guerilla bands gave rise

to numerous skirmishes with the Pennsylvania cavalry, which was attached to the Reserve Corps. The first of these occurred near Haymarket, in Prince William county, on the 8th of December. Colonel Fisher, commanding the Third brigade, had been ordered to retire his command from Manassas, and to encamp at Warrenton Junction. Soon after the countermarch had been performed, Colonel Fisher learned that a detachment of the enemy's cavalry was prowling about the country, and he determined to punish or disperse the marauders, and drive them from their hiding-places. A company of the Fourth Pennsylvania, and one of the First Rhode Island cavalry, accompanied Colonel Fisher, and succeeded in surprising the enemy, and capturing Captain Lee, the commander of the guerrillas in Prince William county; several of his men were wounded and taken prisoners, and his company was dispersed.

Soon after the division had encamped on the line of the railroad, Colonel Hardin, accompanied by some of the officers of the Third brigade, went out to select sites for the erection of block-houses to protect the road; a short distance from Catlett's station a party of rebel guerillas, dressed in the National uniform, rode up to Colonel Hardin and his associates, and before they had discovered the character of the troops, the rebels opened fire; Colonel Hardin drew his sword, and at the first stroke unhorsed one of the enemy; but at the same instant he was struck in the left arm, above the elbow, by a musket ball, that shattered his arm so severely that it was subsequently amputated. The officers extricated themselves from the hands of the enemy and escaped to camp.

After the close of the campaigns of 1863, Lieutenant-colonel George A. Woodward, of the Second regiment, who had been disabled by a wound received at the battle of New Market cross roads, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. The command of the regiment was then assumed by Major Patrick McDonough, who was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and com-

manded the regiment until it was mustered out of service. Adjutant E. M. Woodward* was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, and Lieutenant John L. Rhoads, of company G, appointed adjutant of the Second regiment.

On the 14th of February, a scouting party from the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, consisting of one officer and thirteen men, left Bristoe station, and proceeded to Brentsville. Major Larimer, Captain Carle, Lieutenant Clover, and Lieutenant Scudder, of General Crawford's staff, accompanied the expedition. The outposts of the enemy, found at Brentsville, fled at the approach of the National troops. The party pressed rapidly to Cedar run bridge, where the advance guard, consisting of Lieutenant Early, commanding the cavalry, and six men, accompanied by Major Larimer and Lieutenant Clover, fell into an ambush. The enemy suddenly opened fire from a dense pine thicket that bordered the road; Major Larimer fell dead, pierced by five bullets, two of the men were killed and three wounded; Lieutenants Early and Clover, and one private escaped by a circuitous route, and returned to camp; Lieutenant Scudder fell into the hands of the enemy on his way back to headquarters. An additional body of cavalry, and two companies of infantry were sent to the rescue; but the enemy had retreated, leaving the dead and wounded in the woods.

The body of Major Larimer was brought into camp, and on the following day was sent to Pennsylvania. On the 16th of February General Crawford issued an order, in which he said:

“It is the painful duty of the general commanding the

* Adjutant Woodward kept daily notes of the operations of the Second regiment, which he generously placed in the hands of the author. A very full and complete diary kept by Sergeant John Bills, of the Twelfth, and another by Reuben H. Gible, a private in Company K, of the Fifth regiment, formed invaluable aid in the compilation of the History of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

division to announce to his command the death, at the hands of the enemy, of Major James H. Larimer, acting assistant inspector general of the division. Major Larimer entered the service in June, 1861, as a first lieutenant in the Fifth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, from which position he rose to the rank of a field officer. Ever zealous in the discharge of his duties, faithful in camp, fearless in the field, Major Larimer united with a reserved and unobtrusive deportment, the highest qualities of a soldier. His loss to his brother officers and the division will be keenly felt."

Scouting parties were frequently sent out by Colonel Fisher, commanding the Third brigade, with headquarters at Manassas; the most important of these was an expedition made by Lieutenant-colonel Gustin, of the Twelfth regiment, to Occoquan; a large quantity of horses, mules, and commissary stores, that had been collected and secreted for the rebel guerilla parties in that vicinity, were captured.

On the 23rd of January, the Fifth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Dare, was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, and report for duty to the superintendent of the military railroad. The regiment established a camp in the suburbs of the city, and the men were employed to guard railroad trains from Alexandria to Brandy station and Culpepper.

On the 9th of February a number of officers made their escape from Libby prison, in Richmond. Among these was Captain Benjamin F. Fisher, of the Third regiment. He was a young man of liberal education; quick in conception, and energetic in the execution of movements and projects that pertained to his command. In 1861, when a lieutenant in camp at Tenallytown, he was detailed for signal duty; he rose rapidly in that department, and in the spring of 1863, was made chief signal officer in the Army of the Potomac. During the movement to Chancellorsville, Captain Fisher rendered great service to the commanding general, and again, was the first to detect and report Lee's movements up the Rappahannock at the beginning

of the campaign into Pennsylvania. On the 17th of June, he left the headquarters of the army, then at Fairfax station, to report to General Pleasonton, who was in command of the cavalry near Aldie. He was directed by the chief of staff to make a reconnoissance, under an escort to be furnished by General Pleasonton, to the Blue Ridge, in order to ascertain the location of Lee's forces; but whilst en route for Pleasonton's headquarters, he was captured by a band of Moseby's men, and when next heard from he was an inmate of Libby prison.

Colonel Ross, of Pennsylvania, who was also a prisoner, organized a working party for the purpose of effecting an escape from Libby. After many days of anxious labor he completed a tunnel about fifty feet long, extending from the cellar of the prison under an open lot of ground to the yard connecting with the adjoining building. The work was completed on the 9th of February, and the prisoners emerged from the yard in squads of two and three, and thence made their escape from the city, aided by the loyal citizens in the rebel capital. The exodus began about nine o'clock in the evening and continued until three o'clock next morning. Captain Fisher, with one companion, had been admitted into the organized party, and hence came out at about ten o'clock in the evening, and thus had a reasonable prospect for successful escape. They proceeded to the Chickahominy river that night, passing the guard stationed at Meadow bridge; they concealed themselves during the next day under a pine thicket several miles beyond the river. At dark they resumed their journey and continued traveling all night, avoiding the roads and again concealing themselves in the thickets and jungles of the Chickahominy swamp during the day. When they reached the vicinity of the White house they were overtaken by a severe snow storm, and were compelled to lie for two days and one night under a laurel thicket, without stirring lest the rebel scouts, who were searching in every direction, should discover their hiding place. On the evening of the 18th of

February they encountered a party of the enemy, were pursued and fired upon; the captain's companion was recaptured, but he, armed with the desperate determination that had nerved him through all the days of privation and nights of exposure, made good his escape through thickets and swamps, and reached Williamsburg on the morning of the 21st of February, where he with many others was finally rescued by the cavalry sent out by General Butler to search for the escaped prisoners. Captain Fisher was reassigned to his old position on the staff of the Army of the Potomac, was promoted to the rank of major in the signal corps, and subsequently was made the chief signal officer of the United States, with the rank of Colonel.

During the winter, whilst the army was in winter quarters at Culpepper, General Meade thoroughly reorganized his forces. The army corps, that two years before numbered thirty thousand men each, had been reduced by casualties and the expiration of the term of service of many of the regiments to an average force of fifteen thousand troops. The corps organization, however, was still maintained; a corps commander, three division and nine brigade commanders were retained to command the greatly reduced forces. General Meade determined to consolidate the corps, to relieve some of the general officers, and thus concentrate the duties and responsibilities of the commands on a less number of officers. The First and the Third corps were broken up and the troops were distributed by divisions to the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps.

The Reserves entered upon their last campaign, commanded by General Crawford, with the following staff officers:

Lieutenant-colonel Robert A. McCoy, of the Eleventh regiment, assistant-adjutant-general; Major George Galupe, of the Eighth, inspector-general; Surgeon L. W. Reed, surgeon-in-chief; Captain Percy B. Spear, commissary of subsistence; Captain James Carle, of the Sixth,

provost-marshal; Captain Chill Hazzard, of the Twelfth, commissary of musters; Captain E. B. W. Restieaux, chief quartermaster; Captain James B. Pattee, of the Tenth, chief of pioneer corps; Lieutenant W. T. McPhail, of the First, chief of ambulance corps; Lieutenant William Harding, of the Sixth, ordinance officer; Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieutenant Richard P. Henderson, of the Seventh regiment, were aides-de-camp.

On the 27th of March Lieutenant-general Grant, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, established his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of leading a campaign against Richmond.

On the 29th of April the division of Pennsylvania Reserves broke camp along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and marched forward towards Culpepper. On the first night the regiments encamped near Warrenton junction; the following day they moved along the line of the railroad, crossed the Rappahannock, and after a march of twenty miles, encamped with the army near Culpepper. At midnight on the night of the 3d of May, the Army of the Potomac moved from its winter quarters and crossed the Rapidan. The Reserves marched out on the Culpepper and Fredericksburg plank road, and crossed the river at Germania ford. At one o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, the division moved forward to the Old Wilderness tavern and bivouacked for the night.

The Second corps, commanded by General Hancock, had crossed the Rapidan at Ely's ford, and marched forward to Chancellorsville; the Fifth corps, commanded by General Warren, crossed at Germania ford, and took post in front of the Wilderness tavern, and the Sixth corps, commanded by General Sedgwick, followed the Fifth and formed with its right resting on the river and its left joining the right wing of the Fifth corps.

General Grant left Culpepper and General Meade, Brandy station early on Wednesday morning, and at noon established their headquarters south of the Rapidan.

The term of service of the Ninth regiment having expired, it was relieved from duty on the 4th of May, and was ordered to return to the state of Pennsylvania. The regiment proceeded to Pittsburg and was mustered out of the service. Surgeon James A. Phillips, of the Ninth, who had long been chief surgeon of the Third brigade, was appointed assistant surgeon-general for the state of Pennsylvania, and subsequently, upon the resignation of Surgeon King, he was made surgeon-general, and Surgeon Samuel G. Lane, of the Fifth regiment, was appointed assistant surgeon-general.

Surgeon Benjamin Rohrer, of the Tenth regiment, succeeded Surgeon Phillips as chief surgeon of the Third brigade, and at the expiration of the term of service of the Reserve Corps, was appointed to practice medicine in the Germantown hospital. Surgeon Charles Bowers, of the Sixth regiment, was chief surgeon of the First brigade from October, 1862, until the date of muster-out of the Reserves, when he retired to private practice in Mifflin county. Surgeon T. De Benneville, of the Eleventh regiment, who had been captured at the battle of Gaines Mill with his regiment, and rendered noble service in the Richmond prisons, had endeared himself to the men of every regiment of the division; but his zealous discharge of field duties finally impaired his health, and he therefore resigned, in November, 1863, to accept the appointment of surgeon of the board of enrollment of Philadelphia.

General Meade issued the following address to the army on Wednesday, the 4th of May:

“SOLDIERS:—Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your commanding general to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under the direction of an able and distin-

gushed general, who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be left unspared to make it successful.

“Soldiers! The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children, and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome, the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God’s blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks.

“With clear consciences and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God’s blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

“GEORGE G. MEADE,

“Major-general Commanding.”

At daybreak on the morning of the 5th, General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry corps, set out with a large force to reconnoitre the enemy’s right, and to sever his communications with Richmond. General Warren was directed to move forward on a cross road running in a southwesterly direction, to Parker’s store, on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road; Hancock was ordered to advance from Chancellorsville, and take post on the left of Warren’s corps, with his left resting near Shadygrove church, and Sedgwick was ordered to move up with the Sixth corps and form a line from Warren’s right to the Rapidan.

As soon as General Lee discovered that the Army of the Potomac was moving southward in front of his intrenchments on Mine run, he determined to break Meade’s line of march and to divide his army. For this purpose the rebel general concentrated his forces on Thursday at Verdiersville, and detached Longstreet’s corps with instructions to march down the turnpike and to assault the troops at the Wilderness tavern. The battle opened at about noon

on Thursday. The enemy employing his favorite tactics of hurling heavy columns of troops against selected points on the line, made a furious charge on Warren's corps, hoping to cut off Sedgwick's troops and drive them back across the river. The charge was met and repulsed by Griffin's division; the divisions of Generals Crawford, Wadsworth and Robinson moved up promptly to the relief of Griffin's men, and after a spirited contest, which lasted about an hour, the enemy was driven from his front.

Early in the day the Reserve Corps had been sent forward from the bivouac on Lacy's farm, with orders to proceed to Parker's store. The troops moved forward and formed in line near the plank road. The First regiment, commanded by Colonel Talley, and the Bucktails, Major Harts-horn, were posted on the left flank, the Tenth, Colonel Ayer, and the Twelfth, Lieutenant-colonel Gustin, were in the centre, and the Sixth, Colonel Ent, on the right. The Second, Lieutenant-colonel McDonough, the Fifth, Lieutenant-colonel Dare, the Seventh, Colonel Bolinger, the Eighth, Colonel Baily, and the Eleventh, Colonel Jackson, were in reserve. On the left of the line the Bucktails held the road to Parker's store, and the First regiment was on their left, formed nearly at right angles to their line, and facing the plank road; as soon as these positions had been taken, Captain Wasson, commanding company D, of the First, was sent out to reconnoitre the line of the plank road; after advancing a short distance into the woods he encountered the enemy in considerable force and slowly retired to the line; subsequently Lieutenant Weidler, of company B, with twelve men made a reconnoissance in the same direction, and discovered that the enemy had formed an ambuscade to entrap the detachments sent out from the skirmish line. Companies C, commanded by Lieutenant Larkins, and K, Captain Minnigh, were sent out to dislodge the enemy; but finding themselves confronted by a superior force, with columns moving against their flanks, they retired in haste to their original position.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Second, Seventh and Eleventh regiments, under Colonel McCandless, went to the support of General Wadsworth's division on the right, and in a short time the Sixth was sent to support McCandless.

Wadsworth pressed back the enemy on the turnpike, and as the division advanced, a gap was created between Crawford's troops and the other divisions of the corps. Suddenly a signal officer galloped up to General Crawford and informed him that his division was being surrounded, and that, unless it withdrew hastily, its retreat would be cut off. The general retired immediately with the regiments in reserve, and sent Colonel McCoy to withdraw the skirmish line, consisting of nearly the whole of the Third brigade. Colonel Fisher rapidly drew in his skirmishers, and succeeded in extricating his troops from a most embarrassing position. Colonel McCoy, meanwhile, went in search of Colonel Ent, commanding the Sixth regiment, and Surgeon Donnelly, gallantly volunteered to go to McCandless and warn him of the peril of his situation. The Sixth was successfully withdrawn. McCandless' brigade, however, was less fortunate. The Wilderness was so dense that mounted men penetrated it with great difficulty. Surgeon Donnelly was captured, and McCandless was completely surrounded. Two hours elapsed before the lost brigade was heard from; finally McCandless came in with the Second and the Eleventh, and about forty men from the Seventh regiment. Though no messenger had reached him, Colonel McCandless soon discovered that his command was unsupported, and was in imminent danger; he ordered it to march "double quick" to the rear; just as the brigade emerged from the woods, a rebel regiment formed across its line of retreat in an open space, Colonel Jackson, commanding the Eleventh, was in the front, he instantly ordered his regiment to charge; the men brought down their muskets and dashed into the hostile line with an impetus that broke and scattered the

rebel regiment, and opened the way of escape; the Eleventh lost many of its men in killed and wounded; the casualties were also numerous in the Second regiment. The Seventh had advanced into the dense woods with the Second and Eleventh, but Colonel Bolinger, unfortunately, could not see the movements of the other regiments, and hence, receiving no orders, continued to press steadily forward, driving every thing before him, until, suddenly, the enemy closed in upon the rear of the regiment and cut off its retreat in that direction: a desperate attempt was then made to escape by another route, but it failed; finding his command completely surrounded, Colonel Bolinger was compelled to surrender to save his regiment from being cut to pieces. As it was, many of his brave men were left in the Wilderness, never to be heard from again. The colonel and two hundred and seventy-one of the officers and men were made prisoners; forty escaped through the swamps and woods and returned to the camp. The brigades were reformed in the camp, on Lacy's farm, and remained in that position during the night. The remnant of the Seventh regiment was attached to the Eleventh; by a reverse fortune, the detachment of the Eleventh that had escaped capture at Gaines' mill, had been temporarily assigned to the Seventh, and served with it through the Peninsular campaign.

Henry C. Bolinger, colonel of the Seventh regiment, was born at Pottsgrove, in Northumberland county, on the 29th of May, 1828. He was the son of a carpenter, who removed to Centre county, where he educated his son in the public schools. At the age of seventeen Henry was employed as clerk in the store of Mr. George Furst, at Buck creek, where he remained four years, then returned to his father's shop, and worked at carpentering; he afterwards visited the south-western states, and in 1854 settled at Lockhaven, in Pennsylvania, as deputy sheriff of Clinton county; subsequently he was appointed deputy prothonotary, which office he held at the beginning of the war, in 1861. Under

the first call for troops, Mr. Bolinger was appointed recruiting sergeant, and on the 24th of April, when the Rifle Guards of Lockhaven were organized, he was elected first-lieutenant. The company became part of the Seventh regiment; Captain Chauncey A. Lyman, its commander, was commissioned major, and Lieutenant Bolinger was promoted to the captaincy. On the 5th of May, 1862, just before the Reserves sailed to the Peninsula, Captain Bolinger was elected lieutenant-colonel; and, on the 4th of July was promoted to the colonelcy, made vacant by the resignation of Colonel Harvey.

Colonel Bolinger, after his promotion, commanded his regiment and led it through all the campaigns in which it was engaged. At the battle of South Mountain he was shot through the breast and in the right arm. He recovered from his wounds and resumed the command of his regiment in time to accompany it in Burnside's campaign: at the battle of Fredericksburg he led forward his regiment with great gallantry, and took his men to the crest of the hill, where they captured the flag of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment, and about one hundred prisoners; the rebel flag was seized by Jacob Cart, a private in Company A, who slew the color-bearer and bore away his standard, and delivered it to General Meade. In this deadly encounter, Colonel Bolinger was wounded in the leg, and his horse was struck three times by the hostile missiles that filled the air. After Burnside's campaign the regiment was attached to Colonel Sickel's brigade at Alexandria, where it remained until April, 1864, when it was detached and sent to the division before it marched with the army from Culpepper.

Colonel Bolinger and all the prisoners captured in the Wilderness were sent to Richmond. When, in their barbarous practices, the rebel authorities sent fifty National officers to Charleston, in South Carolina, to be placed under the fire of the United States fleet, Colonel Bolinger was chosen one of the number. The prompt retaliatory

measures of the Government induced the rebels to retract their inhuman resolution, and to release the officers by exchange. Colonel Bolinger returned home, and was mustered out in August, 1864. Soon after leaving the service he removed with his family to the State of Illinois.

After the first encounter in the Wilderness, the hostile forces rested face to face for several hours. At half past two o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th of May, a vigorous assault was made on the right of Hancock's corps. The enemy having failed to break through Warren's lines, assailed the position held by the Second corps. The battle was waged by A. P. Hill's corps, the strongest in the rebel army, and continued with great determination until dark, when Hancock still firmly maintained his ground, having repulsed the enemy at every point. The fighting during the day was almost exclusively with musketry; nearly four hundred pieces of artillery were on the field, but none of it could be brought into position; the dense forests and thickets of the Wilderness also prevented the free use of the bayonet; the battles were, therefore, fought with musket balls, fired from line to line through the thick under-brush, which was cut down as evenly as if it had been the work of a reaper.

The position of the troops on Thursday night was parallel with, and a little in advance of the road from Germania ford to Chancellorsville, the two flanks resting on those points, and general headquarters established at the Wilderness tavern. Meanwhile General Burnside's command, numbering about thirty thousand men, was arriving on the field, and forming in the rear of the centre. The whole force under Grant, on the Rapidan, now numbered about one hundred and forty thousand troops.

During the night General Meade made his dispositions for the opening of the battle on Friday morning, and had ordered General Sedgwick on the right and General Hancock on the left, to attack the enemy on their fronts at five o'clock in the morning. The Second corps held a line on

the Brock road, running in a southeasterly direction from a point on the plank road south of the Wilderness tavern, passing Todd's tavern and terminating at Spottsylvania Court-house. Fifteen minutes before five o'clock General Ewell anticipated Sedgwick's attack by making a spirited assault on the Sixth corps. The troops were in line and received the charge of the enemy with great steadiness, and after an hour of fierce battle, repulsed Ewell's corps with severe loss.

At five o'clock Hancock's corps advanced; the troops charged through a dense forest, and fell upon the rebels, who were quietly preparing their breakfasts, and surprised and routed them before they had time to form in line. The Second corps pursued the enemy two miles west of the Brock road, at which point it encountered Longstreet's command drawn up in line to receive it. A terrific battle ensued, fought exclusively with musketry, and raged with unabated vigor till noon. Charge after charge was made and repulsed by both sides; great loss, but no advantage accrued to either of the combatants. At about twelve o'clock an interval occurred in the line between the commands of General Mott and General Ward: instantly a column of the enemy, moving on the flank, charged through the unoccupied space and forced back the right of Mott's division; simultaneously a desperate charge was made in front, and Hancock's whole line, yielding at last to the determined onslaught of the enemy, fell back to the Brock road, and occupied the line of defence the troops had constructed on Thursday night. From these works the enemy was repulsed, and the battle ceased.

At eleven o'clock Ewell again manifested a disposition to renew the conflict with the Sixth corps, General Sedgwick promptly accepted the challenge, advanced the whole line, attacked Ewell's corps, drove it back to its second line of intrenchments, and firmly planted his troops on the ground they had wrested from the enemy. This third encounter ended soon after twelve o'clock, and there was

unbroken quiet along the entire six miles of battle front. Many brave men had fallen on both sides, but neither army had gained any decided advantage.

At half past four o'clock, General Longstreet, who had reformed Hill's broken brigades and united them to his own half victorious divisions, massed the whole force, and hurled it violently against the right of Hancock's line, held by General Birney's division. The rebel troops forced the position, seized the works at the intersection of the Brock road with the turnpike, planted the hostile flag on Birney's intrenchments, and successfully interposed between the Second corps and the centre of the army held by Warren.

At this critical juncture Colonel Carroll, whose brigade had been sent for, came up on the turnpike, formed his command into line, charged the enemy, drove him back into the woods beyond the road, and recaptured Birney's line of intrenchments.

When the roar of battle was the loudest on the right and on the left of the line, General Warren was extremely anxious to engage the enemy in the centre. He advanced his line and reconnoitred the grounds on his front, but found the growth of scrub-oaks and underbrush so dense, that it was impossible to penetrate it with a column of troops. He, therefore, threw forward a heavy skirmish line, which engaged the enemy's sharpshooters until dark. The Reserves formed the right of Warren's line and were in the front, where they suffered considerable loss. In the morning, when the battle was raging on the left, Colonel Talley made a reconnoissance with the First regiment towards Parker's store, and found the enemy in force. Later in the day the division was ordered to support the Second corps, but when it was reported that Hancock had repulsed the enemy, the Reserves returned to their line of intrenchments, which they held till nightfall.

Lieutenant-colonel Dare, of the Fifth regiment was mortally wounded during the engagement in front of the right of the Fifth corps, near the Fredericksburg and Orange pike;

he died in camp on Friday night. The command of the Fifth regiment then devolved on Major A. M. Smith, who was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy for gallant conduct on the field. Lieutenant-colonel Ayer, of the Tenth was severely wounded, and Major Over assumed command of the regiment.

In the evening the Reserve Corps returned to its camp on Lacy's farm, but before the men had finished their suppers, they were ordered to fall in and march to the right to the support of Sedgwick's corps. The furious night attack on the extreme right of the Sixth corps had carried away General Seymour's and General Shaler's brigades; the enemy had gained the rear, and communication between Sedgwick and headquarters was for a time interrupted. The Reserves were sent out in the darkness of the night, through forest and thicket to communicate with Sedgwick's line. The brigades were promptly formed and in motion towards Germania ford; guided more by the roar of battle than by any knowledge of the country. Company B, of the First regiment, commanded by Captain Bear, Company G, Lieutenant Taggart, and Company E, Lieutenant Park, were thrown forward as skirmishers and flankers to pilot the division through the Wilderness. After moving on the line of the Germania pike a short distance, the Bucktails were posted to guard a road coming in from the right; the division turned to the left down a hollow, and after a tedious and uncertain march through the woods, found Sedgwick, and learned that his gallant corps maintained its lines and was not in need of help. The right of the line had been turned back, but the enemy had gained no advantage which he could follow up. The Reserves, therefore, returned to camp at Lacy's farm, and rested until ten o'clock on Saturday night.

Among the noble dead left on the field was General Wadsworth, of the State of New York, one of the most noble patriots and distinguished officers in the service of the country. He was leading his division in a desperate

conflict: with drawn sword, at the head of his troops, he was urging them forward when he was shot through the head. He fell to the ground and expired in the midst of the battle.

General Alexander Hays, of Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded at the head of his troops during the struggle of Hancock's corps on the left. He entered the service in 1861 as colonel of the Sixty-third regiment, participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in September, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the Second corps. He was a distinguished officer, much loved by his troops, and the report of his death was received with deep sorrow both in the army and in the State.

A journalist* thus reports the situation at the close of the day :

"It was now nearly sunset. From one end of the line to the other not a shot could be heard. The day's work seemed over. Our line of to night would be that of last night. The auguries were good. In two days' fighting we had lost heavily, but not more than the enemy. Our assaults had been futile, but the enemy's had been equally so; and it is by these massed assaults that he has ever achieved his victories.

"The inference was clear that we had overmatched him fighting at his best and strongest.

"Men separated in the heat of the day, now chancing to meet, congratulated each other. The rebels can't endure another such day, and we can, was the expressed conviction on all hands, and the statement epitomises the situation at sunset.

"The sun went down red. The smoke of the battle of more than two hundred thousand men destroying each other with villainous saltpetre through all the long hours of a long day, filled the valleys, and rested upon the hills

* Charles A. Page, correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

of all this Wilderness, hung in lurid haze all around the horizon, and built a dense canopy overhead, beneath which this grand army of freedom was preparing to rest against the morrow. Generals Grant and Meade had retired to their tents. Quiet reigned, but during the reign of quiet the enemy was forging a thunderbolt.

“Darkness and smoke were mingling in dim twilight, and fast deepening into thick gloom, when we were startled out of repose back into fierce excitement. The forged thunderbolt was sped, and by a master. A wild rebel yell away to the right. We knew they had massed and were charging. We waited for the volley with which we knew Sedgwick would meet the onset. We thought it but a night attack to ascertain if we had changed our position. We were mistaken—it was more. They meant to break through, and they did. On Sedgwick’s extreme right lay the Second brigade, Third division of his corps, under General Seymour, who had been assigned to it but two days before. The brigade is new to the Sixth corps, and is known as the Milroy brigade; connecting on the left of Seymour is Shaler’s and then Neill’s brigade, the latter being a brigade of Getty’s division that had not been sent to Hancock. These troops were at work intrenching when fallen upon. The enemy came down like a torrent, rolling and dashing in living waves, and flooding up against the whole Sixth corps. The main line stood like a rock, but not so the extreme right. That flank was instantly and utterly turned. The rebel line was the longer, and surged around Seymour’s brigade, tided over it and through it, beat against Shaler, and bore away his right regiments. All this done in less than ten minutes, perhaps not five. Seymour’s men, seeing their pickets running back, and hearing the shouts of the rebels, who charged with all their chivalry, were smitten with panic, and standing on no order of going, went at once, and in an incredibly short time made their way through a mile and a half of woods to the plank road in the rear.”

Before ten o'clock at night, the battle of Friday the 6th of May, had ended, and with it the work of carnage, without a material change of lines. At the close, the armies remained relatively as they had been at the opening of the day. With the exception of wounds and death inflicted upon thousands of brave men, little had been accomplished. Night silenced the combatants, but their hearts still beat high for the conflict which each felt would be renewed on the morrow.

At daylight on Saturday morning, Sedgwick's guns, and as much of the reserve artillery as could be placed in position, opened a heavy fire on the lines which the enemy had seized and held on Friday night. No reply was made by the rebels; Sedgwick advanced his skirmishers, and soon discovered that the enemy had evacuated the position on his front. A reconnoissance made along the whole line developed the fact that the rebel army was retreating. The cavalry under General Sheridan was pushed forward on all the roads to watch the movements of the enemy, and the whole army was put in motion towards Spottsylvania Court-house. The cavalry divisions of Custer and Gregg encountered the rebel cavalry under Stuart at Todd's tavern. A spirited engagement ensued, with alternate successes, until finally the National troops forced the lines of the enemy and drove him back to Corbin's bridge, on the Po river. This victory secured for Grant's army the direct road from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-house.

Before sunset on Saturday, the troops were in motion on parallel roads running southward towards the Po. General Warren, commanding the Fifth corps, marched down the Brock road, in rear of Hancock's line; the Reserves marched well to the front. They broke camp on Lacy's farm at ten o'clock on Saturday night, marched down the pike towards Chancellorsville, and turned into the Brock road leading to Todd's tavern. The troops marched all night, and arrived within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court-house at twelve o'clock on Sunday. The advance

division of Warren's corps, commanded by General Robinson, came upon the enemy early on Sunday forenoon and immediately commenced a vigorous assault. The impetuosity of the charge broke the enemy's lines, held by Longstreet's troops, and forced it back about a mile from its original position. Longstreet rallied his troops behind a second line fell upon the charging column and forced it back over half the ground it had won. Meantime Warren's whole corps had arrived, and a fierce conflict ensued for the possession of the intersection of the roads on a hill, north of Spottsylvania Court-house. The troops of the Fifth corps had been marching all night and half the day, almost without rest, and were illy prepared to sustain a severe engagement for any considerable length of time. As soon as the Reserves came up they were ordered to form in line and charge upon the enemy.

The march during the night had been slow and tedious, but after daylight it was hastened, and before noon became a "double quick," without a halt for a distance of fourteen miles. It was found that the enemy was moving on a parallel road, and a race was made for the heights at Spottsylvania Court-house. The rebels had the start and a shorter road, and hence won the race. The troops were brought into action as rapidly as they arrived, and a determined effort was made to dislodge Longstreet's corps, but it failed.

The cavalry in front of Warren's corps began to skirmish with the enemy on the road south of Todd's tavern, and drove the rebels back towards Spottsylvania Court-house. Before nine o'clock in the morning the rebel infantry was encountered, and Robinson's division was sent forward to clear the road; early in the engagement General Robinson was wounded and taken from the field. Griffin's division advanced and formed on the left of Robinson's troops, commanded by Colonel Coulter; the two divisions drove the enemy's forces southward along the road until they reached their intrenchments about three miles north of the Court-house. A desperate battle then opened. The

enemy had advanced in great force to drive back the divisions of Warren's corps. General Crawford, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, and Colonel Cutler, commanding Wadsworth's division, were ordered forward on a quick march. They came upon the field, filed to the right and left of the road and rushed into the fight.

In front of the line of battle the enemy was posted in a pine woods on a slight ridge. At the signal to charge the Reserves rushed forward, cheering as they charged, dislodged the enemy on the ridge, drove him from the woods, pursued him through a swamp, wading through mud and water knee deep, and sent him pell-mell into his second line of intrenchments. The work was accomplished in the most gallant style, and the enemy did not again attempt to dispute the arrival of the troops of the National army.

Colonel McCandless, who led the charge with conspicuous gallantry was wounded, and Colonel Tally assumed command of the brigade. Colonel Fisher, who was well-known to the troops was absent sick, and General Crawford had been injured by the fall of a tree top, cut off by a shell from the enemy's guns, and hence did not accompany his division in the charge. The lines of the brigades were broken by the irregularity of the grounds, and there was no officer in the front to reform the division and to direct its movements; the troops therefore retired across the swamp. It was now past two o'clock in the afternoon; the men were ordered to fall back to the woods and prepare their dinners. After having refreshed themselves with coffee, hard bread and meat, the troops laid down and slept till five o'clock, when they were again summoned to battle.

The Ninth, the Sixth, and lastly the Second corps had gone forward following the Fifth, and early in the afternoon the army formed in line of battle north of Spottsylvania Court-house. The Fifth corps was in the centre, the Second on the right, the Sixth on the left and the Ninth in reserve. The Fifth and Sixth concentrated in strong lines in the edge of a woods in front of a hill held by the rebels;

General Grant and General Meade rode forward to inspect the lines and to inspire the troops; the hour of battle had arrived: at half-past six o'clock in the evening a great shout rolled along the line, and the columns of attack moved forward. The troops came out of the woods through a narrow open space, and moved up a tangled thicket which was held and fortified by the enemy.

The Reserves were formed for the charge in two lines; the First brigade, commanded by Colonel Tally, was in the front; the Third, commanded by Colonel Baily, followed in the second line. A third line was formed in the rear of the second by Colonel Herring, who had been ordered up to support the Reserves. The whole line advanced, and simultaneously the enemy's position from right to left along its entire front was assailed. His skirmishers were driven in and pursued through swamps, fields and woods, the advance rifle pits were carried and the strong works on the hill were assaulted with great vigor. A most furious battle raged, which was maintained with determination until darkness made it impossible to distinguish the points of attack. The whole line of the army was then withdrawn to a parallel ridge, where intrenchments were thrown up and held during the night.

The Reserves three times charged the intrenchments in their front, but were each time repulsed. Colonel Tally was captured, and the command of the First brigade was assumed by Colonel Jackson, and Lieutenant-colonel Stewart commanded the First regiment; Major Burke, who succeeded Jackson in command of the Eleventh, was wounded. Major Over commanded the Tenth, but was, during the day, relieved by Captain Valentine Phipps, who led the regiment in battle. In the absence of General Crawford, Colonel Robert A. McCoy, assistant adjutant-general on the division staff, was conspicuous in the field, and when the First brigade was without a leader he ordered Colonel Ent to assume command, and aided him in rallying the troops; subsequently, however, Colonel Jackson was

found in the front, and being senior officer, relieved Colonel Ent, and led the brigade in the last charge, and at the close of the day withdrew the troops to the line of intrenchments.

The enemy held a strong position which could not be carried by a direct assault. After several attempts to storm the works, which resulted in heavy loss, the battle ended, and the rebels still held the approaches to Spottsylvania Court-house.

The troops held their lines in front of the enemy during the night of the 8th; rations were issued at midnight, and early on Monday morning the forces were re-arranged for a renewal of the battle. The Reserves were moved a short distance to the right to relieve a portion of the Sixth corps, where they laid down in the intrenchments until late in the afternoon. During the day, however, the First brigade made a reconnoissance to the Po river on the right. The Bucktails, commanded by Major Hartshorn, accompanied by Colonel McCoy, were sent forward as skirmishers, supported by the First regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Stewart; the skirmishers advanced to the river, and taking forward a battery, shelled the enemy's trains, and interrupted their march. Monday, until six o'clock in the afternoon, was given to rest. Five days of incessant marching and fighting had greatly fatigued the troops; still more, the six days' rations in the haversacks, with which the army had set out, were exhausted, and it was therefore necessary to re-issue supplies, and to recuperate the strength of the men. This done, at six o'clock General Hancock, holding the right of the line, at Todd's tavern, moved forward Barlow's division of the Second corps, crossed the Po, and seized the Block-house road, leading directly from Parker's store to Spottsylvania Court-house, and coming in on the left flank of the rebel army. Immediately upon this movement, Warren moved forward on the centre, drove the enemy half a mile, and took post in a strong position, which he held during the night. In this brief, but spirited

engagement, the Reserves were again called into action. The troops charged upon the enemy and were repulsed with severe loss; they rallied to a second charge, drove the enemy from the first line, but were repulsed from the second. Darkness again ended the battle. Hancock had turned the enemy's left flank; but beyond that, no advantage had been gained.

A correspondent,* writing from the headquarters of the Fifth corps, says:

"The Second corps had driven the enemy a mile and a half across the Po river, and it was determined to make a general attack along the whole line. At half-past six o'clock in the afternoon the battle began. Five batteries of the Fifth corps were placed in position and shelled the enemy without intermission till the close of the contest, which was at eight o'clock. Meanwhile there was an uninterrupted roar of musketry in the woods where the main battle was fought on Sunday.

"At the close we had the best of the fight, although our forces, having successfully driven the enemy on the left and in the centre, fell back to their intrenchments."

About mid-day on Monday, the army lost one of its most accomplished officers. Major-general John Sedgwick, of Connecticut, the greatest of Meade's corps commanders, fell at the hands of a rebel sharpshooter. He was standing with General Morris and some of the officers of his staff, in the outer line of intrenchments, viewing the grounds in his front, when he was struck by a ball which entered his face below the eye and passed through his head. He died an hour after he fell. General Morris was at the same time severely wounded in the leg.

On Monday evening, when the roar of battle was sounding along the whole line, Colonel McCandless, who had accompanied the Reserve Corps through all of its battles and campaigns, was carried to the rear, to be sent to his home

* L. A. Hendricks, correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

in Philadelphia. As an officer he had won great distinction, and was a favorite with his companions in arms, who now deeply felt his departure.

William M'Candless was born in Philadelphia, on the 29th of September, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and upon leaving school entered the machine shops of Richard Norris & Son, as an apprentice; after having served a term of five years he was an accomplished machinist and a skillful engineer. He was employed for a short time on some of the Western railroads; but soon returning to Philadelphia, he read law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. Under the call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the Second regiment was organized, Mr. M'Candless was elected major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant-colonel Magilton to the colonelcy of the Fourth regiment, Major M'Candless was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-colonel, and upon the retirement of Colonel Mann, assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsula campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the 1st of August, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded, and carried from the field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg, and participated in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaigns, Colonel M'Candless commanded the First brigade of the Reserve Corps; and during the absence of General Crawford, in the winter of 1863, and the following Spring, he commanded the division. On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864, when the First brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel M'Candless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp. At Spottsylvania Court-house, whilst leading his brigade in a charge, on Sunday evening, he was severely wounded in the hand, and disabled for further service. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subse-

quently offered a brigadier-general's commission, which he declined, preferring to retire to private life, and resume the practice of his profession.

Whilst the great body of infantry and artillery was lying in repose in front of the enemy at Spottsylvania the cavalry, under General Sheridan, was launched out into the enemy's country to cut his communications, destroy his supplies, and break up his line of retreat. General Sheridan concentrated his forces on the left wing of Grant's army, and on Monday the 9th of May, moved down the Fredericksburg and Richmond road to Jarrold's mills, thence on the Beaverdam road to the North Anna. General Stuart pursued with all his force, and several times came up with the rear of Sheridan's column, but was in every encounter repulsed. The expedition crossed the North Anna and completely severed Lee's communications with Richmond. The cavalymen burned depots of supplies, tore up the railroad track, blew up bridges, cut the telegraph wires, so that from Beaverdam station to the Chickahominy the line of communication and the large storehouses of supplies were utterly destroyed. General Stuart, the greatest of the rebel cavalry generals, was killed in a severe engagement at Yellow Springs, and General Gordon, who commanded one of Stuart's brigades, was severely wounded.

At Beaverdam, Sheridan captured a train of cars laden with Union prisoners, captured at Spottsylvania Court-house on Sunday. Many of these were of the Reserve Corps, among them Colonel Tally, of the First regiment, who was captured whilst leading the First brigade into battle on the 8th of May.

The officers and troops thus released armed themselves, joined Sheridan's command, and returned to the army by way of the peninsula.

Colonel Hardin, of the Twelfth regiment, who had lost his arm by a wound received at Catlett's station, had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the amputation, but

as soon as he learned that his regiment was to engage in Grant's campaign to Richmond, he procured permission to leave the special duties to which he had been assigned at Washington, and immediately went to the front to join his command. He arrived at Spottsylvania during the first week of battles, and was assigned to the command of the First brigade.

General Lee, discovering that his communications were cut and that his army was isolated from all other forces and authorities in the Confederacy, resolved to make a desperate effort to break through the lines of the army in his front, and to resupply his troops, despoiled by Sheridan, from the National trains. Lee had opened the campaign with his favorite tactics, and had marched out to meet and to attack Grant and Meade in the Wilderness, but the experience of three days of desperate fighting in the swamps and thickets had so far cooled his ardor as to induce him to act on the defensive, and to endeavor to keep constantly between the advancing army and the rebel capital. The success of Sheridan's expedition, however, raised his ire, and he at once resolved on desperate means. General Grant had moved up his whole force, had thoroughly united the armies of Meade and Burnside, and had ordered an assault to be made on the rebel lines early on Tuesday morning.

The relative positions of the armies were now the reverse of those held at Gettysburg. The enemy held a strong inner horse-shoe shaped line of heights, protected in front by a marsh; the National army enveloped the front of this position by a wider circle of hills.

General Burnside moved against the enemy's right flank, and soon discovered that the rebels were in small force in his front, and that Lee had withdrawn his right wing to a stronger position. Hancock was then ordered to move forward on the right, and to connect with Warren in the centre. At about one o'clock the right and left wings advanced to attack the enemy. The assault was made with great determination and resulted in heavy loss to the

assailants, but did not succeed against the strong lines held by the rebel army. Barlow's division of the Second corps was withdrawn from the southwest bank of the Po, and the whole line was contracted for the purpose of renewing the assault.

"Five o'clock was fixed for the grand assault; general orders announcing the successes of Sherman in the west and Butler on the James were read to the troops, producing the wildest excitement, and as the hour approached for the attack, the enthusiasm of the troops became almost ungovernable.

Just as the attack was about to be made the enemy advanced upon our right, threatening to press back that portion of the line, and thus disconcerting for a time the plan of assault. Troops were hurried to the support of the right, but General Barlow had succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and sent back the reinforcements with the word, that he had men enough and to spare.

Half-past six was then fixed for the assault; watches were compared by the corps commanders, and finally all separated with orders to attack at the appointed time. The moments flew fast; at the appointed hour, simultaneously with the roar of the twelve signal guns, the whole front advanced with cheers from the whole line. The movement was indescribably grand. A portion of the forces moved in solid column, while others advanced in the usual order of battle, the whole army moving together, and yet each command fighting its own battle.

The whole rebel line opened a most murderous fire, against which our line irresistibly swept, driving the enemy slowly back from his positions, capturing nearly two thousand prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The latter, however, were recaptured before the close of the engagement. Night closed the battle, and our forces occupied the field.*

* Finley Anderson's correspondence to the *New York Herald*.

At half-past six o'clock, as soon as the forces could be concentrated, the conflict began. The artillery, which had hitherto been deprived of its proper share in the fight, had been vigorously shelling the enemy's position; the cannonading ceased, and immediately the infantry advanced to the more terrible work, the Fifth corps in the centre and the Sixth on the right. General Wright advanced the flower of his corps. Nobly and well the troops sustained their reputation. They advanced rapidly on the enemy's works without firing a shot, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. As they rushed on they captured the enemy by hundreds, dashing upon them with a fury that nothing could withstand. To the number of twelve hundred, they run the prisoners and their artillery back into the lines of the army. In Warren's front the enemy was found in greater force and more strongly intrenched; a most gallant assault was maintained for more than an hour, but in every charge the divisions were repulsed with great loss. Darkness ensued, Wright's corps fell back from its victorious field, and the whole army rested in the position it had occupied during the day.

The Reserve Corps advanced in the centre with other divisions of the Fifth, and with them sustained an unequal conflict, and was finally repulsed. The line formed a second time, the First brigade, commanded by Colonel Hardin, and the Third, by Colonel Bailey, on the left, and Colonel Coulter's brigade in the centre; a second charge was made, but the division was again repulsed from the enemy's third line of works.

On Tuesday night, after the battle, the Reserves changed their position by moving to the crest of the hill near the enemy's line; they threw up intrenchments and rested in them during the day. At intervals the rebel sharpshooters came within range of the rifles of the Bucktails, but in every attempt to form a lodgment they were driven back to their defenses.

On Wednesday night General Hancock left his position

on the extreme right, moved over to the left, and took a position between the Sixth and Ninth corps. Early on Thursday morning, before daylight, and beneath a dense fog and drizzling rain, which later in the day increased to heavy showers, the Second corps advanced quietly and cautiously to the extreme right of the enemy's fortified line, suddenly appeared on the flank of Ewell's corps, and sweeping up in the rear of the intrenchments, captured General E. Johnson's whole division, numbering four thousand men. Johnson and his brigadiers, Generals George Stewart and Robert Johnson, were taken prisoners, and all the artillery, ammunition, and supplies of the division fell into the hands of Hancock's men. The commanding general immediately followed up Hancock's success by a vigorous assault along the whole line. The Second corps was promptly reinforced by two divisions from the Fifth; Burnside went in on the left of Hancock; Wright, with the Sixth corps, on his right, being the centre of the new line of battle, and Warren on the right of the Sixth corps. The battle raged furiously along the whole line, and for fourteen hours the most tremendous conflict of the war was maintained. Five times the rebel army charged with its whole force to dislodge Hancock, and was each time repulsed with great slaughter. At times his brave soldiers were driven to the outer line of the intrenchments, but rallying again, to the charge, drove back the enemy, tramping on the bodies of the dead and dying that covered the ground. Up to midday a heavy rain was falling, but the afternoon was clear, and a bright sky over-arched the scene of tumult and death. Night closed the contest, and the victorious army held the grounds that Hancock had seized in the morning.

One of the ablest journalists* in the field thus wrote of this battle.

"The history of the day, after six o'clock in the morn-

* William Swinton, correspondent of the *New York Times*.

ing, is all summed up in five successive and fierce assaults, which Lee made to retake the lost position. At first Ewell's corps alone confronted Hancock, but during the day Hill and Longstreet were drawn over from the rebel left, and the whole army of Lee flung itself against the lines in five desperate efforts to recapture the breastworks. But it was all in vain, as every assault met a bloody repulse.

“So terrific was the death-grapple, however, that at different times of the day, the rebel colors were planted on one side of the works and ours on the other, the men fighting across the parapet. Nothing during the war has equalled the desperation of this struggle, which was continued for fourteen hours, and the scene of the conflict from which I have just come, presents a spectacle of horror that curdles the blood of the boldest. 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 the angle of death the dead and wounded rebels lie, this morning, literally in piles, the men in the agonies of death groaning beneath the dead bodies of their comrades. On an area of five acres in 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 determined to retake or perish 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.’”

The enemy had been driven from the Wilderness, his communication with his base of supplies had been cut, and the strong position at Spottsylvania Court-house had been made untenable for Lee's army. Still the enemy was vigorous in the defence of his intrenchments; and on the other side Grant had set out for the rebel Capital, and was resolved to “fight it out on that line if it took him all summer.”

General Meade issued the following order:—

“HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
 “Friday, May 13, 1864. }

“SOLDIERS!—The moment has arrived when your Commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

“For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments.

“You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rappahannock, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering, in all, the loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, eight thousand prisoners, including two General officers.

“Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown to us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

“Soldiers! Your work is not over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed render your Commanding General confident that your future efforts will result in success.

“While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal, if not greater, losses.

“We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect.

“Let us determine, then, to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and, under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

“GEORGE G. MEADE,
 “Major-General Commanding.”

At one o'clock on Friday morning, Lee again attempted to expel Hancock from the key-point he had seized in his lines; the attacks were repeated, and the battle continued till four o'clock, but the enemy was repulsed in every assault, and, before daylight, withdrew from the contest.

During the day, and on Friday night, the army enjoyed a few hours of repose, absolutely essential after the week of exhausting labors through which it had passed. No movements were made until Saturday night, when the Fifth corps moved from its position on the right over to the extreme left, connecting with the left of the Sixth corps; the Ninth joined the right of the Sixth, and the Second,

which on Thursday was the left, now became the extreme right of the army. Ten days had now elapsed since the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan; day and night the two hostile armies had wrestled in marches, manœuvres, and battles, and yet neither was victorious, but both, presenting strong and bold fronts, each maintained a menacing attitude and challenged the other to fiercest combat. More than one hundred thousand men had been placed *hors du combat*, and the larger portion of these were rebels.

On Saturday evening the Reserves formed in two lines of battle near the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania Court-house road, a distance of seven miles from the position they had occupied on the right; Captain Cooper's battery was posted on a hill, and at sunset opened on the enemy occupying an eminence in front of the line; the Reserves charged upon the rebels and seized the eminence and held it.

The Eighth regiment having completed its term of service was relieved from duty and sent to Fredericksburg and thence to Washington, on Sunday the 15th of May. Surgeon Thomas Jones, of the Eighth, was killed just before his regiment departed from the army. He had been on duty in the hospitals, and when returning to the front he was challenged by one of General Mott's skirmishers and ordered to halt; it was supposed that Dr. Jones did not hear the challenge, and hence continued to advance; the skirmisher, believing him to be a scout or spy, fired and killed him instantly.

Two officers, Captain John Robinson and Lieutenant James S. Robinson, of the Seventh regiment rejoined the Reserves on the left of the army. They had been captured in the Wilderness, and were marched with about sixteen hundred other prisoners towards Orange Court-house. The prisoners were halted by the roadside to rest, and these two brothers, unobserved by the guard, crept under the fence and thence into a pine thicket, where they remained

until the squad moved away. They then entered upon a series of adventures, night marches, and narrow escapes, by which they were finally delivered from the power of the enemy. They passed around the rebel army, crossed the Rappahannock eight miles below Fredericksburg, and arriving at Bell Plain, took passage on a boat to Washington, where they reported to the Secretary of War, and procured passes to return to the front.

Surgeon Donnelly, who had been captured in the Wilderness, was placed by the Confederates, in charge of the wounded men left on the field by the Army of the Potomac. As soon as the hostile forces moved to Spottsylvania, Surgeon Donnelly mounted one of the men who was but slightly wounded, and directed him to elude the rebel pickets, make his way to Washington, and to report to the Secretary of War, that the battle-field was guarded by but a small body of rebel cavalry. Two messengers were captured, but a third succeeded in passing the enemy's lines, and carried the report to Washington. Secretary Stanton immediately reported the facts to General Meade, who despatched a cavalry force from Fredericksburg, which drove the enemy from the Wilderness, and brought the gallant and persevering surgeon, and his numerous charge within the lines of the National army.

A violent rain storm prevailed from Friday till Sunday, which made the roads impassable, and the ground too soft for the movements of artillery. The repose of the army was, therefore, necessarily extended until Wednesday morning, when Hancock and Wright were ordered to assault the enemy's right. Two lines of intrenchments were carried, but a third, stronger and more ably defended, was encountered and the attack was discontinued, by order of General Grant, who was unwilling to have his men unnecessarily exposed to a fire of the enemy's artillery.

At the same time that Wright and Hancock advanced on the right, Warren opened on the left with his batteries, which were in a commanding position. Screened by the

smoke of the artillery, twenty-five men from the Bucktail regiment advanced to a ridge, near the enemy's batteries, and dug holes in the sand for protection, and from these impromptu rifle pits, maintained a sharp fire on the rebel gunners, and finally silenced their batteries. At dark a force of the enemy charged on the squad of Bucktails and drove them back upon the skirmish line.

On the afternoon of Thursday, Ewell attempted to turn the right wing of Meade's army; he made a detour march, crossed the Ny, and at five o'clock reached a point on the Fredericksburg road in the rear of the right flank. The only force on the ground to resist Ewell's corps was Tyler's division of new troops, heavy artillery regiments, that had been armed as infantry, and had just arrived from Washington. Though this division had never before been under fire, it received the enemy with great steadiness, and as soon as the firing became rapid, the new regiments rushed forward and fell upon the enemy with such irresistible force, that Ewell's troops broke and retreated in great haste to the river. The veterans of the army said, "Tyler's men were too green to know the desperate situation they were in, and that they demoralized the enemy more by their rashness than by the fire of their muskets." Be this as it may, the new troops triumphed over a veteran foe and won the admiration of the old soldiers.

The Reserves were sent to the right, with orders to turn the right flank of Ewell's corps, and interpose between it and the river Ny; the troops marched promptly to execute the movement, but the enemy had fallen back in such great haste from the attack of Tyler's troops, that they had defeated the object of Crawford's movement. The First brigade, however, commanded by Colonel Hardin, advanced to the river; the Bucktail regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers, with orders to advance without firing. The men advanced quietly up the river, and coming suddenly upon a party of the enemy, captured a captain and several of his men. At daylight on the 20th, when it was evident

that the enemy had withdrawn, the brigade was ordered back to the line of the Fifth corps.

With the arrival of General Burnside's corps on the Rapidan, a new element was introduced into the Army of the Potomac. The unnatural prejudice of color was overcome, and a division of colored troops was joined to the veteran forces of the great army. These troops were commanded by General Ferrero, and were employed to guard the trains and to keep open communications with the base of supplies. A correspondent, writing from the Ninth corps on the 20th of May, says:*

"Simultaneously with the attack of Ewell's infantry on Tyler's division, a brigade of cavalry came trooping up the plank road quite unexpectedly. General Ferrero rapidly formed his men into line at the first alarm, and awaited the coming of the rebels. On their approach they were greeted by a very warm salute from the rifles of the colored boys, and a sudden check was given to their charge. Their progress now become more gradual; they formed into line of battle and a brisk fight ensued, continuing till nightfall.

"The colored troops in this army have not, so far, been engaged to any very great extent; but whenever they have met the enemy, they have exhibited a courage unexpected in view of popular opinion. So far General Ferrero's division has repulsed the famous Hampton Legion and the troops above mentioned."

This was the beginning of the conquest of a prejudice, both foolish and obstinate, which had been educated into the Army of the Potomac. Battles, victories, wounds, and deaths that followed, carried on to completion the work of reformation, and brought all loyal men to the belief that negroes are brave and will fight.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday the Reserves broke camp on the left of the line in front of Spottsylvania Court-house, and marching rapidly to the left, arrived at Guinney's sta-

* J. C. Fitzpatrick, correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

tion on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad at six o'clock in the evening. A small body of rebel cavalry was encountered at the station, but was speedily dispersed by the Sixth regiment and the Bucktails, who followed the enemy on the road towards Gatewood-house. At two o'clock on the following morning, Captain Pattee, chief of the pioneer corps, took command of a detachment of one hundred and twenty-five men, detailed from the Tenth and the Bucktail regiments, and made a reconnoissance to Gatewood-house, surprised and routed the enemy and drove him to his intrenchments half a mile to the rear. The detachment retired to the house which the enemy had occupied and held it till daylight. Colonel Bates, commanding Baxter's brigade, temporarily attached to Crawford's division, made a reconnoissance to the Telegraph road, three miles from Guinney's station, and ascertained that the enemy had marched southward in large force. This fact was reported to General Meade, and at daylight the troops were ordered to pursue the enemy towards the North Anna. The whole army was put in motion on roads running southeastward parallel to the course of the river Ny.

For two weeks the forces had beleaguered the heights around Spottsylvania Court-house, grounds now historic, and associated with fighting as desperate as was ever made by embattled hosts, and maintained by the greatest valor on the part of both armies. The woods and fields around sepulchre the bodies of thousands of brave men, who perished in the great cause for which the armed legions of the citizen soldiery of the United States marched, fought, and suffered. This scene of days and nights of battle, the long lines of intrenchments, and the graves of comrades were now abandoned. The commanding general had ordered a flank movement, which would compel the rebel army to evacuate its strong position and retreat towards Richmond.

On the night of the 21st, Hancock's corps was at Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg. On Sunday, the 22d, at eleven o'clock, the Fifth corps

left Guinney's station and marched down the telegraph road to Bowling Green. The march southward was made with great caution; Crawford's division was in the advance, and marched with flanking columns moving on both sides; every house was searched, and a large number of rebels, stragglers from Lee's army, were captured. On the line of march the division passed a shed well-stored with tobacco; every soldier addicted to its use supplied himself bounteously, until the large store-house was exhausted.

The Fifth corps bivouacked near Bowling Green on Sunday night; early on Monday morning it resumed the march, passed the Second corps at Milford, and moved on to Jericho ford, on the North Anna river. At one o'clock in the afternoon Hancock arrived with the Second corps, and took a position on the left of the Fifth, extending from the ford down to the railroad.

The enemy had already reached this point, and occupied a position on both banks of the river, which had previously been strongly fortified. General Hancock ordered Birney's division to storm the enemy's works on the north bank of the river, and to seize the bridge across the stream. Skirmishing commenced at two o'clock; at four all the batteries were playing upon the enemy, and a few minutes later General Birney led the charge. The struggle was spirited, but brief; the enemy was forced across the river with great loss, the bridge seized and firmly held, commanded by the artillery.

The head of the column of the Fifth corps, Griffin's division, being in the advance, reached the North Anna at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, and, before two o'clock, was crossing at Jericho ford. The river at this point has a rocky bed and precipitous banks; the men waded through the water waist deep and effected a lodgment on the south bank. The enemy did not suppose that a crossing would be attempted so far up the river, and hence had made no preparations to resist it. Immediately after crossing, Griffin's division was formed in line of battle. Cutler's division formed on Grif-

fin's right, and the Pennsylvania Reserves on the left. The corps thus formed moved rapidly forward across an open space, and took position in a woods, where it encountered the enemy's skirmishers. This line was easily pressed back from the wood, which was seized and held by the Fifth corps. General Warren instructed the troops sent forward to intrench themselves in the woods; the tools had been sent to the front and the men were just commencing the work, when Wilcox's division of Hill's corps, suddenly advanced and made a furious assault on Griffin's division. The enemy poured on the line volley after volley of musketry, and at the same time opened a heavy fire from their batteries, and advanced in two lines of battle. Griffin's men, however, bravely resisted the attack, and finally repulsed the rebels with great loss. Finding himself unable to break the centre of Warren's line, the rebel general, Wilcox, made an effort to turn the right flank; for this purpose he detached Brown's South Carolina brigade, which moved up the railroad, wheeled to the right and fell upon Cutler's division, where he gained a temporary success, but fortunately, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel De Witt C. McCoy, was moving by the flank, and suddenly coming upon Brown's brigade, handled it so severely that the commanding officer and four hundred of his men were captured, and the remainder, broken and disordered, fled from the woods. The battle extended beyond Griffin's left, and the Reserves became engaged, principally however, with artillery.

General Crawford and staff had gone forward to a house near a woods in front of the line to reconnoitre the country beyond; the rebels, who then occupied the woods, opened fire, and drove the officers back to their line of defence. The Tenth regiment and the Bucktails were then advanced into the woodland, and soon became sharply engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, but they continued to press forward until they had driven the rebels into an open field

beyond the woods; a battery then opened on the advancing regiments, which soon elicited a reply from the reserve artillery, posted on the north bank of the river; for a short time a spirited engagement was maintained, but when Brown's brigade was destroyed, on the right, the battle ceased, and the Fifth corps was master of the field. During the battle Colonel Hardin, whose brigade became slightly engaged, was struck on the side by a fragment of a shell, which bruised him severely, but was prevented from entering his body by a large pocket-book which he carried in the side pocket of his coat.

In front of Hancock's corps the order was reversed; the enemy strongly disputed his passage, but when once across the river, his troops were left in quiet possession of their works. The Chesterfield bridge, the northern approaches to which Birney had seized, was defended by a strong *tete-de-pont*; near the head of the bridge was an extended redan, with a water ditch in front, defended by a line of rifle-pits in the rear. The south bank of the river being high, commanded the north bank, and the enemy's artillery had been posted to sweep the approaches from that direction. Birney's division had stormed all of these works in one terrific charge, seized the bridge, effected a crossing, and remained in undisputed possession.

Tuesday was spent in transferring the army to the south bank of the North Anna. Warren held a position of great strength, and no fears were entertained that the enemy would attempt his dislodgement. Wright's corps crossed the river and took a position in rear of the Fifth corps.

At the bridge, however, the rebels still held the intrenchments, rifle-pits, and commanding heights on the south bank of the river, and only a small detachment of Birney's division had effected a crossing. In the afternoon of Tuesday the Pennsylvania Reserves were ordered to move forward on the left against the rebel flank, and make a diversion in favor of Hancock's corps.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 24th, the Fifth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Smith, and the Sixth, Colonel Ent, made a reconnoissance towards the right in front of the line; they advanced two miles, crossed the Virginia Central Railroad and captured a large number of prisoners from a North Carolina brigade. The First regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, was sent down the river to open communication with Hancock's corps. It was a most perilous undertaking. The regiment advanced along the water edge under the bank of the river unobserved by the enemy, and reached Quarrel's ford, but found it impossible to proceed farther. The enemy had closed in upon its rear, and cut off communication with the division; Lieutenant-colonel Stewart signaled to Burnside's troops on the north bank, and succeeded, after some difficulty, in convincing them that he and his regiment were of the National army. Having thus opened communication across the river the men rested. When Warren learned that the First regiment was cut off, he ordered General Crawford to advance with his whole division to find his regiment, and to connect with Hancock. The Reserves formed in line of battle and marched down the river, keeping the left flank near the stream. At Quarrel's ford the lost regiment was found safely posted under the bank of the North Anna. The enemy gathered in front and on the flanks of the Reserves in strong force. The division formed a semi-circular line with both flanks resting on the river, the one above and the other below the ford. Crittenden's division of Burnside's corps crossed over, and passing through Crawford's lines moved out and attacked the enemy. Subsequently the other divisions followed, until all were securely posted on the south bank.

Near night Colonel McCoy set out with the Bucktail regiment and the Twelfth Massachusetts to communicate with the right of Warren's corps. and at the same time five companies of the First regiment, commanded by Captain

William L. Bear, moved up the river to connect with Griffin's division; both of these expeditions were successful, and met the Fifth corps advancing towards Quarrel's ford.

The presence of Burnside's corps on the south bank, and the advance of the Fifth, uncovered Hancock's front, and allowed his troops to advance across Chesterfield bridge, and the whole army was concentrated on the south bank of the river.

Wednesday and Thursday were consumed in bringing up supplies and in the examination of the position of the enemy. It was found that Lee held a strong line, defended by elaborate works, constructed in the form of the sides of an acute angle, the vertex jutting out near the North Anna, and the base resting on Little river, so that the flanks were well protected. General Grant promptly decided not to sacrifice his troops by a direct assault upon Lee's fortified lines; he, therefore, ordered another movement by the left flank. A demonstration was made against the left wing of the enemy, and Wilson's division of cavalry was sent to threaten the left flank; whilst the attention of the enemy was thus attracted to the western face of the line, the great Army of the Potomac was, in the darkness of Thursday night, quietly moving back, recrossing the North Anna, and rapidly marching down the river. Sheridan's cavalry corps, which had returned from its great expedition in the rear of Lee's army, was sent to Hanover town to secure the crossings of the Pamunkey river. The Sixth corps followed the cavalry, and all day on Friday, the whole army was marching down the roads on the north bank of the Pamunkey. A soldier* in the Fifth regiment of the Reserve Corps wrote in his diary on Friday: "Did not hear the report of a cannon to-day for the first time since the 5th of May."

* W. Hayes Grier, of company A, to whom the author is indebted for valuable notes on Grant's campaign.

The Reserves bivouacked on Mrs. Orman's plantation on Friday night; they resumed the march early on Saturday morning, moved rapidly to Hanover town, crossed the Pamunkey, and advanced two miles on the Mechanicsville road, where they formed on the left of the army, and threw up a line of intrenchments, facing southward. Later in the day, the division changed front and constructed a line of rifle-pits at right angle to the first, facing westward. Before night the whole army had come up, and formed in line of battle, facing westward, stretching from the Pamunkey across the Tolopatomoy, and extending southward to a point near Coal Harbor.

By this movement of Grant's army, Lee's line of works between the North Anna and the Little rivers, and on the South Anna, were made of none effect, and he was compelled to evacuate his strong positions and face his troops on a new line to resist the advance of the National army towards Mechanicsville and Meadow bridge.

On Sunday, the whole line advanced steadily and cautiously towards the Chickahominy, but nothing more than a heavy skirmish line of the enemy was encountered. On Monday morning, the 30th of May, Warren's corps crossed the Tolopatomoy; Griffin's division was ordered to advance on the direct road leading from Hanover Court-house to Richmond; Crawford's division was directed to move forward on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and to connect with Griffin's left. This road was held by the enemy's cavalry, and in the rear of the advance guard a division of Ewell's corps was found drawn up in line of battle. Crawford's position was about a mile north of the enemy's outpost; he determined to seize the road by a vigorous movement, to throw one brigade across it, and to advance directly on Mechanicsville. Colonel Hardin advanced with the First brigade, pushing forward a strong skirmish line; he soon found the rebel cavalry, which he drove across the road and occupied it with his own regiments.

The Bucktails were sent forward as skirmishers, and

coming upon the rebel cavalry, drove it back towards Bethesda Church. After advancing half a mile, Major Hartshorn reported to Colonel Hardin, that he was being outflanked; the brigade advanced to his support and soon engaged the enemy in close combat. Colonel Hardin discovering that he was confronted by a rebel division, and that both flanks were unprotected, reported the situation to General Crawford. Colonel McCoy, who had gone forward to find Hardin's brigade, went back and brought up Kitching's brigade of Tyler's division to support Colonel Hardin, but before it reached the front, the enemy appeared on both flanks, and the First brigade fell back slowly, fighting the enemy as it retired, until it reached a position to be aided by Kitching's troops. The two brigades then assaulted the enemy with great energy, and drove back his right wing and centre, but his left extended beyond and enveloped Hardin's right.

Colonel Fisher moved up the Third brigade to defend the right flank, whilst the division fell back to the crest of a hill, partially protected by woods and a deep hollow. The Reserves improvised a line of defences by piling up rails, logs, and earth, and coolly awaited the attack of the enemy. Colonel Fisher's brigade was posted across a ravine on the right; the First brigade occupied open ground in the centre, and Kitching's was posted on the left. Two pieces of artillery were placed on a ridge on Hardin's left, and two on his right. These dispositions had scarcely been made, when the enemy's batteries opened and the battle commenced. The Reserves calmly awaited the approach of the rebels until they were within one hundred yards of the defenses, then suddenly the regiments opened a furious fire, pouring volley after volley of musketry upon the advancing line. The batteries delivered their fire with good effect, and the enemy's column was broken and driven back. Three times the rebels advanced to dislodge the Reserves, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss; the hostile flag was shot down three times and was not again raised. The

gallant Reserves then advanced from their works, charged upon the enemy, captured seventy prisoners and drove the the rebel division in confusion and disorder from the field. A colonel, five line officers, and three hundred privates were left dead on the field by the enemy.

The battle opened fiercely at six o'clock in the evening, and extended along the whole line of the Fifth corps—General Griffin's division on the right, Cutler's in the centre, and Crawford's on the left. The rebels assaulted the corps in a sudden and determined attack. They advanced in two lines of battle with a heavy skirmish line in front. Simultaneously with their opening volley of musketry, came the death-dealing solid shot and shell, from a score of hostile guns.

The lines of the Fifth corps stood firm and unmoved as a wall of iron. In their furious haste the rebel assailants overshot their mark, and their shower of missiles swept harmlessly over the heads of the National troops. Schooled by the ordeal of numerous battles, to such fierce onsets, the men coolly withheld their fire until the enemy had appeared within easy range, then, with an aim too deadly to contemplate, they poured forth their murderous volleys, rapidly, incessantly, terrible beyond endurance. The assaulting columns were cut to pieces, broken into fragments, and disappeared as if dissolved into smoke by the heat of battle. The first is replaced by a second, the second by a third column of attack, but all are successively swept from the field.

Upon the line held by the Reserves the assaults were more numerous and more determined than further to the right, but the valor of the heroes who had survived their time of service, was equal to the emergency. In proportion as the strength of the foe was greater, were his dead more numerous in front of the line of the Reserves. This was the last day of their term of service. The battle field was within six miles of Beaver dam creek, where, less than two years before, they had won a great victory over a superior

foe—the end being thus brought near to the beginning in point of territory, the brave two thousand that remained of the ten thousand that fought at Mechanicsville, resolved that the end of the service of the Reserve Corps should be glorious as its beginning was patriotic. To a succession of brilliant achievements from Dranesville to Gettysburg, without a blemish to mar the story of their greatness, without a defeat to tarnish their unsullied banners, or a blemish to detract from their fame, the battle of Bethesda church, is a most proper ending.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st of May, the Reserve Corps was relieved and led back to the headquarters of the Fifth corps, to take leave of General Warren. Later in the day they crossed the Tolopatomoy, and prepared to depart from the army.

The Reserves entered upon the campaign on the 1st of May, 1864, with a force of three thousand four hundred and sixty, officers and men. Of these, six officers were killed, forty-one were wounded, and thirty were captured; ninety seven enlisted men were killed, six hundred and twenty were wounded, and five hundred and four were captured, making a total of one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine. One hundred and twenty-four officers, and two thousand and thirty-eight men were all that remained of the Reserves in the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of June. The Third and Fourth regiments were in Western Virginia, and the Eighth and Ninth had been relieved from duty early in May. From the thirteen regiments of infantry, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine men re-enlisted, and were organized into the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninty-first regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, and marched with the Army of the Potomac to Petersburg, and participated in all its subsequent operations. About twelve hundred officers and men returned to the State of Pennsylvania, and were mustered out of the service of the United States.

On the 1st of June General Crawford issued the following farewell order to his troops :

SOLDIERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES:—To-day the connection which has so long existed between us is to be severed forever.

I have no power to express to you the feelings of gratitude and affection that I bear to you, nor the deep regret with which I now part from you.

As a Division you have ever been faithful and devoted soldiers, and you have nobly sustained me in the many trying scenes through which we have passed, with an unwavering fidelity. The record of your service terminates gloriously, and "the Wilderness," "Spottsylvania Court-house," and "Bethesda Church," have been added to the long list of battles and of triumphs that have marked your career.

Go home to the great State that sent you forth three years ago to battle for her honor and to strike for her in the great cause of the country, take back your soiled and war-worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you have performed your trust. Take back those banners sacred from the glorious associations that surround them, sacred with the memories of our fallen comrades who gave their lives to defend them, and give them again into the keeping of the State forever.

The duties of the hour prevent me from accompanying you, but my heart will follow you long after you return, and it shall ever be my pride that I was once your commander, and that side by side we fought and suffered through campaigns which will stand unexampled in history.

Farewell,

S. W. CRAWFORD.

The comrades parted on the banks of the Tolopotomoy at nine o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June, the veterans to march to the front, and those who had not re-enlisted to return to their homes. They marched down the north bank of the Pamunkey, having in charge six hundred rebel prisoners and a long train of ambulances and wagons, carrying wounded soldiers to the transports at White House. The troops embarked at White House on the 3d, and sailed for Washington, where they arrived on the evening of the following day. From Washington they were transported by railroad to Harrisburg, where they arrived at nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th of June.

The civil and military authorities of the State, and the

citizens of Harrisburg had made preparations to receive their returning heroes with becoming ceremonies. The *Harrisburg Telegraph* thus reported the scene at the Capital:

“Market street, from the river bank to the depot, on both sides, was one dense mass of men, women and children. We never before witnessed so large a gathering of our people. All who could get out were on the sidewalks. The old man of three score and ten jostled the youth of scarce one score—the maiden in her blushing beauty and with beaming eyes, ready to welcome the heroes with her, sweetest smiles, stood by the anxious and wondering matron, solicitous, as mothers only can be, as to whether ‘the dear boys’ were not glad with their return home, and with eyes overflowing with tears, when the thought called forth the inquiry, as to how many mothers all over, the State, would weep in vain for the return of their sons who marched forth to battle with the Reserves. This thronging crowd waited patiently until the court-house bell rang the signal, and at half-past eleven the train which carried the Reserves approached the city; while it was on the bridge that spans the Susquehannah another great crowd assembled at the foot of Mulberry street, and as the train left the bridge at that locality the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in the wildest and most tumultuous cheering. Such a scene we never before witnessed. For a moment it was feared that hundreds would be mangled beneath the wheels of the cars. The rush all along Mulberry street was tremendous, and as the train passed over that portion of the road and reached the depot, the crowd increased until the avenue was filled with an excited, enthusiastic, and even tumultuous mass of human beings. While all this was going on as the train passed to the depot, the bells of the city were ringing, and from every street, avenue and alley crowds of people hurried to the depot.

“As soon as the train stopped, the troops began with great order to disembark. But there was no time offered

for the display of much discipline; and the men were at once conveyed to the 'Soldiers' Retreat,' where a substantial collation awaited them. Before and after the men had finished their collation, warm greetings took place between old friends and companions in arms. These were eloquent and impressive. We saw strong men grasping each others' hands while big tears glistened on their brown cheeks—we noticed other salutations, full of that rough sincerity which distinguishes the true soldier—while others again were perfectly uncontrollable, literally wild with joy at finding themselves once more among their friends."

Chief Marshal William H. Kepner formed a column comprising the mayor of the city and the councils, the firemen, the civic societies, the First New York artillery, with the soldiers of 1812; the line stretched along the entire length of Market street. That thoroughfare was splendidly decorated with flags, the hotels and private residences vying with each other in the display, whilst all the principal places of business were closed to permit the employees to participate in the reception.

At half-past eleven o'clock, the signal, given from Capitol Hill, announced the moving of the column, and as the procession wheeled from Market into Front street, it passed in review before the Governor of the State, who, accompanied by the attorney-general, Mr. Meredith, and his personal staff in carriages, awaited the approach of the military. When the column of the Reserves approached Governor Curtin, he bowed a welcome to the troops of his favorite corps, who, immediately recognizing their ever faithful friend, rent the air with shouts and cheers. A salute of one hundred guns fired by the battery added its deep-toned echoes to the cheers of the people, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. As soon as the Reserves had passed, the Governor and staff took their position in the procession, and the column moved on amidst the joyous demonstrations of the citizens, who had done all

that a grateful people could do, to give an honorable welcome to the returning soldiers.

When the head of the column reached the Capitol grounds, the enthusiasm was most intense. Countermarching along the south front of the Capitol, the line was halted and the ceremonies of the formal reception took place.

Mayor Roumfort addressed the Reserves as follows :

HAIL, BRAVE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—In the name of the city of Harrisburg, I greet you with a hearty welcome to the Capital of the State. During the three years of your absence I have heard the most glowing accounts of your conduct as soldiers, and discipline as men.

Three years ago you marched from the State Capital about twenty-thousand strong. You now return with your ranks decimated to about two thousand men. We have heard the glorious accounts of your victories, which has resounded through the State from the Alleghenies to the Delaware.

It was the intention of the citizens of Harrisburg to give you a dinner on this very spot to-day, but you have taken us by surprise! You have completely outflanked us. We had no time to perfect our arrangements, and it is now proposed that on Wednesday next, at two P. M., we will give you a dinner. We will make it at a time when you will enjoy a good meal. We will take you to our own firesides, to mingle with our families, where you will once more realize the full pleasures of your own fireside, under your own vine and fig tree.

After the address of Mayor Roumfort, Governor Curtin appeared on the steps of the Capitol, and then ensued a scene of enthusiasm scarce equalled in the history of the old State House itself. After quiet was partially restored, the Governor proceeded to address the vast multitude. The cheers were so vehement during the delivery of the address that, frequently, the voice of the speaker could scarcely be heard. He said:—

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and the people of this city, for this most hearty welcome. The hearts of the people are indeed stirred; the presence of this shattered remnant of a once mighty corps speaks, if I may be pardoned the expression, a volume in an instant; and I am utterly at a loss to find language to express to you the sentiments and feelings of the people of Pennsylvania towards you; it may be,

however, compressed into this brief sentence: "You have done your whole duty to your country."

Three years ago you left the State a mighty army, and hastened to the then endangered and beleaguered Capital of your country, and nearly that length of time has past since at that Capital, while you were nobly guarding the citadel of a nation's honor, and the metropolis of a nation of freemen, I had the honor to commit to your care these standards, which tattered and torn, but covered with the evidences of lofty service, you return in honor to the State to-day. You have never visited the State since then save once. Once you came back to Pennsylvania, and then we all heard of "Round-top," at Gettysburg. When the rest gave way, we heard your shouts around the strongholds of the foe in that devoted country, and to you—to the Reserves of Pennsylvania—belong the honor of changing the tide of battle there.

I cannot speak of your deeds, they have passed into history, and I have not time to enumerate the battles you have been in. History, I repeat, has recorded all you have done for your country. To-day I feel proud of my office, for here, speaking for the whole people of Pennsylvania, and in their name, I declare their belief THAT THE RECORD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES IS WITHOUT SPOT OR BLEMISH. I this day thank God that we, at the right moment, armed the Reserves.

Of the heroic dead I am not qualified to speak; you have left them on the battle-fields of the Republic, and upon their graves centres the gratitude of a grateful people. I say I cannot speak of them;—I am not equal to it; the field of the dead "rushes red on my sight," and language fails me. But I can welcome you to your homes, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, the voice of the old Commonwealth bids you welcome, and the people refer with pride and pleasure to the part this great State has borne in this contest, from Dranesville down to Bethesda Church where you struck your heaviest blows.

May you all find a happy welcome to your homes! May you ever be marked as brave men who served their country faithfully in times of great peril. May you never regret that you belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, fighting on every battle-field of the Republic.

With this welcome I bid you farewell; *I had something to do with making the Reserve Corps*--God be blessed!

I am not ashamed to boast in this multitudinous assemblage of sun-burnt, bronzed faces, that I have stood by the Reserve Corps in all their history. I bid you welcome freely.

Colonel FISHER, who commanded the division on its return, and Colonel McCandless replied to the Mayor and

the Governor, and thanked the authorities and the citizens for the generous welcome they had given the soldiers.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, who commanded a regiment in the Reserve Corps for two years, and who was present as a member of Governor Curtin's staff, was recognized by his old companions in arms, and was compelled by their prolonged cheering to come forward and address them. He briefly expressed his gratification at meeting his brave comrades, and added his congratulations to those of his fellow-citizens upon the brilliancy of their record and their relief from arduous service.

The soiled and battle-worn banners of the Reserves, most of them torn into ribbons, which still clung to the staff, were folded and deposited in the Capitol of the State, as honorable mementos of the men who defended them. The troops then marched away to their rendezvous, and the people dispersed.

The day on which the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps left the Army of the Potomac, the battle which it had so valiantly begun was continued.

On Tuesday night, the 31st of May, Wright's Corps evacuated its line, on the extreme right of Grant's army, and moved down the Hanover Court-house road to Coal Harbor. A division of Sheridan's cavalry had preceded the Sixth corps, and held the strategic position until the arrival of the infantry on Wednesday. In the afternoon, General Smith arrived with the Eighteenth and part of the Tenth corps, near Coal Harbor. The two corps moved forward to attack the enemy at Gaines' mill. The relative positions of the hostile forces was the reverse of those in the battle of 27th of June, 1862. Then, Jackson was at Coal Harbor, and Porter was at Gaines' mill. The result was also reversed. There the National troops were defeated; but on the 1st of June, 1864, the rebels were dislodged and driven from the field. On Wednesday night, Hancock's corps moved from the extreme right along the rear of the line and took post on the extreme left.

A violent rain storm, and the rapid rise in the Chickahominy, postponed the attack which had been arranged for Thursday. The line of battle was formed, with Burnside on the extreme right, Warren on his left, Smith in the centre, Wright on the left centre, and Hancock on the extreme left. The line was nearly parallel with the Chickahominy, with the left centre in front of Coal Harbor, at which place Grant and Meade established their headquarters. The rebel army was strongly posted on the north bank of the Chickahominy. Grant ordered an assault to be made at half past four o'clock on Friday morning.

The troops rested on Thursday, and slept quietly on Thursday night. At the appointed hour, all were in line, and in readiness for the work of death that awaited them. Mr. Swinton, who was on the field, wrote as follows:

“Skirmishers are thrown out, and presently meet the enemy's pickets, as we learn by the smart fusilade we hear. Our artillery opens; the rebels respond; and in a moment the deadly conflict is joined.

“The metaphysicians say that time is nought, is but a category of thought, and I think it must be so, for into ten mortal minutes this morning was crowded an age of action. Ten minutes of the figment men call time, and yet that scant space decided a battle! There are a thousand details, ten thousand episodes, but the essential matter is this: that that first rush of advance carried our whole front butt up against a line of works which we were unable to break through, or, breaking through, were unable to hold. Conceive of this in the large—the fierce onslaught, amid deafening volleys of musketry and the thunder of artillery, and the wild, mad yell of battle, and see the lines mown down, and the lines break here and there, and the sullen, obstinate retreat, every inch contested, and we shall then be able to descend to some of the points of action as they individualize themselves along the line.”

The battle of Friday morning was ended. The National Army strengthened its intrenchments, and awaited the next

order of its commander. At the close of evening twilight, heavy columns of the enemy emerged from his works in front of Hancock and Wright, and advanced to a furious assault. The troops that in the morning had been repulsed from the rebel works, now waited with vengeful joy the approach of the rebels, that they might repay them with equal volleys, wounds, and death. The enemy's columns came forward, charging up to the intrenchments but were everywhere hurled back and driven into their lines with great loss.

The armies held their positions facing each other until the 11th, when Grant quickly withdrew across the Chickahominy, marched to the James and crossed that river below City Point, on Tuesday, the 14th of June. Smith's corps had gone to the White House, where it embarked, sailed by Yorktown and Fortress Monroe, and, passing up the James, landed near City Point and advanced against Petersburg. The other corps soon followed, and the besiegement of the rebel Capital began.

In April, 1864, the second brigade of the Reserve Corps, which was in camp at Alexandria, was divided; the Seventh and Eighth regiments joined the division at Bristoe station, and the Third and Fourth were ordered to Western Virginia. After spending a short time in guarding the railroad near Harper's Ferry, the regiments were ordered to New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; subsequently they marched to Webster, and were, about the last of the month, ordered to join General Crook's expedition at Brownstown, on the Kanawha river. Colonel Sickel accompanied the Third and Fourth regiments, which, with two other regiments, formed a brigade under his command. These troops moved up the valley through Fayetteville and Raleigh, over Great Flat-top mountain, passed through Rocky gap, and, on the night of the 8th of May, bivouacked near Cloyd's mountain. General Crook's whole army advanced towards the mountain at five o'clock in the morning of the 9th, and soon discovered the enemy, who was strongly posted on the crest. Dispositions were speedily

made to dislodge the rebels, and, at eleven o'clock, the troops were ordered to assault the position. Colonel Sickel's brigade was posted at the south base of the mountain, and ordered to direct its charge up the slope in its front. The Third regiment, commanded by Captain Jacob Lenhart, Jr., formed on the left of the Fourth, which was commanded by Colonel Woolworth. As the brigade advanced from the cover of the woods into an open space, the enemy opened with terrific volleys of grape and canister that took deadly effect on the ranks of the regiments. The troops, however, pressed steadily forward until within two hundred yards of the intrenchments, when they opened fire upon the enemy. Three color-bearers were shot down in the Third regiment; but still the proud banner waived defiantly at the foe. It was quickly discovered that a continuance of the direct assault would produce unnecessary carnage in the regiments. The brigade therefore moved rapidly to the left oblique, so as to secure the protection of the hill, and then advanced up the steep and rugged mountain side, gained the flank of the rebel position, and in one desperate charge fell upon the terrified Confederates and drove them from the mountain; the whole army gained the heights, and victory crowned the banners of National troops. But to the six hundred Reserves it was victory at the price of the lives and blood of many brave men. About one-sixth of this number was left dead or wounded on the field. Captain Lenhart, commanding the Third regiment, was severely wounded early in the fight, and Colonel Woolworth fell mortally wounded in front of the enemy's batteries.

Richard Hobson Woolworth was born in November, 1824, at Mantuaville. He received a liberal education in the schools, and a thorough business training in the large commercial houses of Philadelphia. He afterwards became clerk and confidential adviser in one of the largest and most reputable firms engaged in the business of stock and exchange brokerage, and maintained that relation until within two years of the breaking out of the rebellion, when

he embarked in the same business for himself. In 1845, he received a commission as captain of one of the volunteer companies that had been raised as a protection against the riots occurring in Philadelphia about that time under the first call for troops. In 1861, under the first call for troops, a company was raised in Germantown, and, at the request of the citizens and officers, Mr. Woolworth drilled and prepared the men for active service, and when another company was organized in Germantown, to be offered as part of the Reserve Corps, he accepted the captaincy. The company was mustered into service, and with six others mustered in at the same time, and, in charge of Captain Woolworth, was ordered to Camp Washington. Upon the formation of the Third regiment, Captain Woolworth was elected Major. Whilst the Corps was at Fredericksburg, before it went to the Peninsula, Major Woolworth was ordered to the Fourth regiment to serve as lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he acted through the Peninsular campaign. At the battle of New Market crossroads he was severely wounded, was taken prisoner in the hospital the day after the battle, and was carried to Richmond. After remaining there a short time he was paroled and sent to the hospital on David's Island, New York, where, thirty days after the battle, a portion of his coat was taken from the wound. In a few weeks, being able to leave the hospital at New York, he was sent to his home, in Philadelphia. He reported for duty while still lame, and led his command in Burnside's campaign; at the battle of Fredericksburg he was struck by a spent ball in the left groin, the contusion from which compelled him to remain in the hospital about two weeks.

Early in 1863, upon the resignation of Colonel Magilton, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth regiment. When the Third and Fourth regiments were sent to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Colonel Woolworth commanded, for a time, a brigade having charge of the railroad from Martinsburg to Frederick. He marched with General Crook's expedition through southwestern Virginia, and on

the 9th of May, 1864, fell, mortally wounded by a grape shot in his left groin, whilst leading his regiment, and charging a battery in position, at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain. He died in a very few minutes thereafter, and was buried on the field.

In the fall of 1863 a gentleman of wealth, in Philadelphia, desired to form a copartnership with Colonel Woolworth in the business of stock and exchange brokerage, and requested Hon. Charles Gilpin to transmit the proposition to his nephew in the army. The offer was most tempting; the regiment was then in camp at Alexandria, where it had been detailed on guard duty against the wishes, and in despite the remonstrances, of both officers and men; it was therefore the most opportune season to invite an officer to resign. Colonel Woolworth, however, was a noble patriot, a gentleman of high character, and a conscientious officer, and could not, without doing violence to his own sense of honor, quit the service. The following is his reply :

Camp Fourth Reg't. P. R. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

DEAR UNCLE :

I duly received thine of the 7th, and am truly grateful to our friend for his kind and generous offer.

I should feel it my duty to accept it under other circumstances; but as I have voluntarily sworn to serve the United States well and truly for three years, I do not feel at liberty to tender my resignation. I think that the officers are as much bound by their oath as the enlisted men. Particularly, as many of the latter have enlisted through the example of those higher in position. Officers who resign now are not much thought of by those who remain in service.

The remaining ten months will soon slip round, and then, should I be spared, I hope to be with you again.

Tell my friend I am very sorry to decline his proposal, and hope I may have an opportunity of expressing my thanks to him personally.

With kind regards to all the family, I remain truly,

R. H. WOOLWORTH.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas T. B. Tapper succeeded Colonel Woolworth in the command of the Fourth regiment. After the battle at Cloyd's mountain, the Reserve regiments were left on the field to bury the dead, provide for

the wounded, and secure the arms and ammunition captured from the enemy. This labor consumed the day, and at night the ambulance train, carrying all the wounded that could be removed, was put in motion towards Dublin station, on the Virginia Central railroad, where it arrived about midnight. On the following day, the march was resumed, and before twelve o'clock the enemy was again encountered at a bridge across New river. The Third and Fourth regiments were ordered to take post on the left, to drive the rebel sharpshooters from the opposite bank of the river, and to destroy the bridge.

In the execution of this movement, the regiments were brought under the fire of the enemy's artillery, which wounded several of the men. They accomplished their work on the left, whilst the troops on the right attacked and routed the enemy, who fled in great haste to the mountains. Colonel Sickel's brigade remained with General Crook's army in its advance along the line of the railroad, but was not again engaged. When the army in the valley of the Shenandoah was driven back from Staunton, the forces in Western Virginia returned to the line of the Kanawha. The term of service of the two regiments of Reserves having expired, they were sent up the Ohio river to Pittsburg, and thence to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out on the 17th of June. Meanwhile the regiments that had returned from the Army of the Potomac, had been mustered out of service, and the men had gone to their homes. Whilst in camp at Harrisburg waiting to be mustered out, the Reserves invited General McCall, who had organized and first commanded the corps, to come to Camp Curtin and take a final leave from his soldiers and companions in arms; General McCall responded to the request, and went from Westchester to Harrisburg, to visit the remnant of the powerful corps he had, three years before, led from the State. The meeting of the soldiers was enthusiastic and affecting. The hearts that had burned with battle zeal at Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines'

mill and New Market cross-roads, were now filled with tenderest emotions; and the eyes, that had so often been brightened at the sight of the hero of the Peninsular battles, as he rode along the fiery lines, were now swimming in tears of affectionate memory. The general briefly addressed the men who were drawn around him in camp, and then parted from them, reluctantly as an honored chieftain from his devoted followers.

As rapidly as the companies were mustered out at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, they were transported to the several counties in which they had been organized. The citizens in every part of the State made ample preparations to receive back, in honor, the heroes of so many triumphant campaigns. In almost every county, the people turned out *en masse* to welcome home the veterans, who had survived the terrible ordeal of battle and death, through which the Reserve corps had passed, in defence of Union, Liberty and Republican government; ample collations were spread, and the soldiers returning from the war, were invited to partake of the richest viands and the choicest dainties, that the ingenuity and wealth of the people of the great Commonwealth could procure. Men and women of all classes of society vied with each other in zeal to do honor to the soldiers of the Nation. The highest talent in the State was employed to pronounce orations of welcome, and to render prayerful thanks to Almighty God, for the protection, deliverance, and return vouchsafed to the remnant of the Reserves.

A large proportion of the officers and men who were mustered out soon re-entered the service. Many of the privates recruited companies and led them to the field, and the officers, commissioned to higher ranks, rejoined the army. Colonel Hardin, of the Twelfth, was, on the 2d of July, appointed to a brigadier-generalship and assigned to a command in the defences of Washington; Colonel Sickel rejoined the Army of the Potomac in command of the One hundred and ninety-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volun-

teers ; and Major Hartshorn, one of the gallant commanders of the Bucktail regiment, was commissioned colonel of the One hundred and nintieth regiment, which was composed of the re-enlisted Reserves.

Numerous efforts had been made by Governor Curtin and by the people of the state to preserve the organization of the Reserve Corps until the end of the war ; but the authorities at Washington, adopting an unbending policy that would be applicable to the regiments from all the states, but which was wholly inapplicable to the conditions of the Reserve Corps, rendered it impracticable to continue the organization of the Corps beyond the original term of enlistment.

From the beginning of the war against the Southern rebels until the commencement of the seige of Petersburg no body of troops had achieved a fame so distinct and so universal, as that which attached to the name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Other troops fought as well. Regiments from Pennsylvania and from other States wrought out glorious histories that will ever be remembered by a grateful posterity, but these fought, in almost every instance, as parts of brigades that were without a permanent name ; the Reserves fought battles and won victories of their own ; and hence secured to themselves a wider fame in the history of the Nation's struggle up from partial to universal Freedom. The several regiments will have places in the regimental catalogue of the State, but over and above these, with a more enduring lustre, will span the glorious bow of honor, overarching the banners of the Corps. The memory of the dead will be more sacred, and the names of the living more honorable, not only because the men fought in one of the fifteen regiments comprised in this organization, but because they are enrolled as Pennsylvania Reserves.

CHAPTER XIII.

REGIMENTAL ROLLS AND INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

Muster-out Roll of the First regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel W. Cooper Talley, originally commanded by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts. Called into service on the 9th day of June, 1861: mustered out on the 13th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

William C. Talley, colonel. ^{a b 14}	}	<i>Resigned.</i>
William W. Stewart, lieutenant-colonel. ^{a f 4}		R. Biddle Roberts, colonel.
Tobias B. Kaufman, major. ^{a f 8}		Lemuel Todd, major.
Alfred Rupert, 1st lt. and adj't. ^{a f 10}		L. W. Read, surgeon. ^a
John A. Waggoner, 1st lt., r. q. m. ^a		E. De Brememan, asst. surgeon. ^a
John Barber, surgeon. ^a		<i>Discharged.</i>
Stephen L. Chilson, asst. surgeon.		Henry M. McIntyre, lieutenant-colonel. ^{f 4}
William B. Gregg, chaplain.		Jno. C. Harvey, 1st lt. and adj't. ^a
Isaac W. Kurtz, sergeant-major. ^{a c}		John A. McGinley, chaplain.
Jacob Resser, quartermaster sergeant. ^{a c}		<i>Transferred.</i>
James Lewis, chief bugler.	David M. Myers, com. sergt. ¹	
	Jacob Diffenderfer, chf. musician. ¹	

Roll of Company A, commanded by Captain Mott Hooton, originally commanded by Captain E. M. McIntyre.

Mott Hooton, captain. ^a	Fulton, John L. ¹
Brinton J. Parke, 1st lieutenant. ^a	Fisher, John. ^{f 6}
Blains, Edward. ¹⁵	Ferry, Thomas R. ^c
Brinton, David R. P. ^{f falling water}	Hammond, William B., sergt. ^a
Brinton, Lewis. ¹	Harvey, Perlee W. ^{f 15}
Bugless, John K. ¹	Hickman, Charles H. ^{a 1}
Carpenter, Albert. ^{f 8}	Hoopes, Pierce, Jr. ¹
Chaffant, Myers S. ^c	Ingram, Charles H. ^c
Cochran, William C. ^c	Irwin, Wilson. ^c
Colwell, Charles. ^c	James, Joseph, sergt. ^{a f 9 c}
Darlington, Joseph, corp. ^{a f 3 9}	Lamborn, Hadley. ^c
Deneane, Joseph W. ¹	Large, George W. ^c

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Law, John H.^c
 Matlock, Wilson M., corp.^{a c}
 Mell, William G.^c
 Mendenhall, Luther, corp.^{a i}
 Mercer, Pierson.
 McAllister, James T.^c
 Ottey, Albin P.^c
 Palmer, George W., corp.^{a o}
 Parker, Dilwyn.ⁱ
 Prall, Lewis M.^c
 Price, Philip, 1st sergt.^a
 Proudfit, Joseph M.^{f 6 i}
 Robinson, Lewis R.^{f 16}
 Shellady, Frank, corp.^{f 6 i}
 Smith, Henry T.^d
 Smith, Isaac R., corp.^{a f 6}
 Smith, Levi, wagoner.^{f 10 14}
 Smith, Samuel H.^{f 10}
 Scott, Joseph H.^{b 6}
 Stern, Charles P.^{b 9 f 10}
 Shellady, James B.^c
 Turner, William H.^{f 10 o}
 Way, Joseph.^{f 6}

Discharged.

Cheney W. Neilds, 1st lieut.^a
 Barker, Matthew.^d
 Brogan, William C.^c
 Bugless, John.^f
 Bugles, Thomas H.^c
 Cope, Emmor B., sergt.^a
 Creigh, James J.^a
 Darlington, Chandler.^c
 Darlington, Wm. Henry, corp.^{a i}
 Evans, Albert S.^{f 9 10 a d}
 Futhy, Robert, corp.^a
 Gregg, Harman H.^{f 4}
 Hannum, Davis E.^c
 Jefferies, Edward C.^c
 Johnson, William C.^b
 Maloney, Thomas J., sergt.^a
 Marsh, Ralph, corp.^c
 Miller, Wilmer W., sergt.^c
 McCann, Thomas.^d
 McIntyre, Joseph R.^c
 McLaughlin, Joseph.^d
 Russell, Enos M.^{f 7}
 Scott, Joseph M.^c
 Scott, J. Wallace, corp.^a
 Snare, William S.^a
 Speakman, Charles.^c
 Steward, Joseph L.^c

Taylor, George P.^c
 Tinsley, Edward W.^{b 6 c}
 Walters, Henry, corp.^c
 Walters, William H.^c
 Welsh, Rees.^{f 6}

Transferred.

Henry M. McIntyre, captain.^{a f 4}
 John W. Neilds, captain.^a
 Charles W. Lamborn, 1st lieut.^a
 Bennett, John N., corp.ⁱ
 Cunningham, Charles P., mus'n.ⁱ
 Gillespie, John E., corp.^{a i}
 Hood, Andrew, wagoner.ⁱ
 Davis, Edward.ⁱ
 Harlan, George W.ⁱ
 Hennesy, William H.ⁱ
 Hoopes, Abner.ⁱ
 Hoopes, James G.^d
 Hoopes, Passmore W.ⁱ
 Mercer, George A., corp.ⁱ
 Mooney, James C., sergt.^{a c i}
 Paull, William R.ⁱ
 Rigg, Hanford H., corp.ⁱ
 Rupert, Alfred.^{a f 10 c}
 Sheaff, Charles S., corp.ⁱ
 Ruthaven, Henry.ⁱ
 Woodward, Lewis M., sergt.^{c i}
 Young, Daniel.^{b 6 i}

Died.

Buchanan, John W.^{k 10}
 Jenkins, Benjamin H., sergt.^{a k 16}
 McLaughlin, James.^c
 Neilds, Thomas S., corp.^{k 6}
 Oswald, Joseph W., corp.^{k 8}
 Pratt, Joseph L.^{f 9}
 Spackman, Thomas C., corp.^{k 10}
 Tinsley, Abraham.^{f 9}

Missing in Action.

Catron, Eli R.^{b 16}
 Herrington, Jacob W.^b

Deserted.

Harkins, Thomas.
 Madden, Andrew.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Boll of company B, commanded by Captain Wm. L. Bear, originally commanded by Captain Thos. B. Barton.

Wm. L. Bear, captain.^{a c}
 Milton Weidler, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 Philip L. Sprecher, 2d lieutenant.^{a c}
 Bauman, George M., corp.^{f 3 b 4 a}
 Benedict, Benjamin F.^c
 Bitzer, Thomas J.^{f 6 1}
 Black, Thomas S., corp.^{a f 8 10}
 Boncc, George.ⁱ
 Childs, Charles A.
 Coffey, James.^c
 Dellet, William L.^c
 Engle, George W.^c
 Friday, Frederick.^{f 4 14}
 Greenawalt, Abram B.^c
 Hartman, Lewis S., corp.^{a c f 16}
 Hine, Jacob D.^{f 4 10 14}
 Heistand, Henry J.^{c i}
 Hoffmeier, Wm. M.^c
 Holt, Robert.^c
 Horner, George W.^c
 Judge, Thomas, musician.^c
 Kendig, George W.^{f 3 9 14}
 Killian, Henry M.^{f 11 c}
 Marshbank, Robert B.^{c f 14}
 Metzger, Emanuel C., sergt.^{a b 14 c}
 Metzger, Henry.^{i c}
 Miller, George B.^c
 Moss, John A.^{i c}
 Myer, Grabill B.^{i f 10 c}
 Myers, Gilbert C.^c
 McCauley, H. C.^{c f 14}
 McClain, Jno. C.^{f b 4 d}
 Nauman, John L., corp.^{a f 3 9 14}
 Nyman, Ambrose F.ⁱ
 O'Rourke, Washington.^{f 10 c}
 Parvin, Theodore C.^{c f 14}
 Price, Thomas P.^c
 Robinson, Jno.^c
 Rutter, John K., corp.^{a f 9 c}
 Stauffer, William D., corp.^{a c}
 Steers, Isaac B.^c
 Strachan, James E.
 Steinheiser, George F.ⁱ
 Swope, George K., corp.^{f 9 16 a}
 Varnes, Henry C.^{i c}
 Wenditz, Theodore, sergt.^{a f 9 i}
 Wortz, John M., corp.^{f 11 a c}

Discharged.

Thos. B. Barton, captain.^a

Harry Hook, 1st lieutenant.
 Wm. E. Murray, 2d lieutenant.^{a 1}
 Bear, Abraham E.^c
 Barr, Edward F.^b
 Cox, George A., corp.^{a a}
 Danuer, Thomas J.^a
 Everts, Strickler R., hos. st.^{a a}
 Fisher, James G.^c
 Frankfurt, Edward.^c
 Freeland, Edward D.^{f 9}
 Gable, Jacob F.^c
 Hackman, Henry.^c
 Haines, F. D., musician.^a
 Hart Mathias.^c
 Harvey, Jno. C.^a
 Humes, James G.^c
 Keiffer, Thompson.^c
 Keller, M. V. B.^{f b 4}
 Kline, Christian.^{f b 6}
 Kurtz, Obed.^c
 Leonard, William.^b
 Mishler, Henry.^b
 Mohow, Jacob.^{f 2}
 Miller, Samuel S.^c
 McClain, Wm. G.^c
 McCully, James T.^c
 McGinnis, Peter L.^b
 McGinnis, John J., musician.^a
 Pinkerton, Charles R. C.^b
 Powers, Ambrose C.^c
 Quinn, Patrick.^{f 4}
 Renner, John B.^c
 Saunders, Dan. L.^{a k 8}
 Strachan, Samuel S.^c
 Thomas, Joseph R.^c
 Weidel, John, corp.^{f b 4}

Transferred

Bitner, Albert H.^d
 Bowman, Charles.^d
 Buford, W. H. H.^s
 Cake, Wm. J., 1st sergt.^{a c f 14 i}
 Duchman, Aug. C., corp.^{f 4 d}
 Erchholtz, John C.^{i signal corps}
 Heiser, Peter M., sergt.^{a c f 14 i}
 Hemp, Wm. Henry.^s
 Leeders, Charles.^{c i}
 Miller, Jacob M.^d
 Moffit, James.^{c i}
 Murphy, Calvin L.^{f b 4 i s}

¹ Draneville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristol station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Murry, Wm. E.^g
 Ochs, George H.^{f 3 d}
 Rauch, Lewis A., sergt.^{a e f 14 1}
 Rock, Miles.^{i sign.d corps}
 Rooney, Joseph C.^d
 Settley, Samuel.^g
 Shaeffer, John.^g
 Spece, Fred.^g
 Steers, Thos. J.^{f 8 1}
 Stone, Aug.^d

Died.

Aflebach, William.^{k 13}
 Bear, Nathan S.^{k 3}

Bubb, Wm. H.^{f b 4}
 Cox, Wm. W.^{f 2}
 Feller, Henry.^{f 4}
 Forney, Isaac H.^{k 2}
 Harman, Wm. B.^{i navy e}
 Lutz, James A. H.^{f 9}
 McCracken, Jno. C., sergt.^{f 2}
 Rutter, Joseph J.^{k 10}
 Whitlock, Franklin.^e
 Zellers, Jacob T.^{f 4}

Deserters.

Davis, Charles.
 Staley, Wm. H.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain Jos. R. T. Coates, originally commanded by Captain Samuel A. Dyer.

Jos. R. T. Coates, captain.^{a i o}
 Edwin Larkin, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 John M. Thompson, 2d lieut.^a
 Armstrong, Oliver C., corp.^{i o}
 Ashbridge, James, corp.^{f 9 i o}
 Dougherty, James.^{f 2 i o}
 Hamilton, Archibald, sergt.^{i o}
 Helms, Isaac.^e
 Jones, John, corp.^e
 Korsh, Henry.^e
 Lascum, David, corp.^e
 Lusby, James.^{i navy}
 McFate, Frank.^{f 9}
 Paist, William C.^e
 Rider, William.ⁱ
 Ross, Richard R.^d
 Stowe, William.^{f 9}
 Summers, David.
 Vanzant, Thomas.^e
 Williams, Samuel.^{f 10 d}
 Worsley, George.^{f 10}

Discharged.

S. A. Dyer, captain.^a
 Clineff, William.^e
 Dougherty, Charles.^e
 Fields, George.^b
 Flaville, Edward E., corp.^e
 Hickman, Edward.^b
 Hill, Horace.^b
 Hinds, Samuel.^e
 Howard, William.^e

Lord, Samuel.^e
 Miller, Peter.^b
 McAfee, George, corp.^{f 6 e}
 Quany, John H.^e
 Ridgway, William O., sergt.^{a e}
 Roebuck, John.^b
 Royal, David.^e
 Suplee, Jesse.^b
 Stevenson, David.^b
 Stilwell, William.^e
 Stewart, James.^b
 Smith, William.^e
 Taylor, William H.^{f 7 e}
 Vaughn, Jacob Keen, 1st sergt.^{f 8 b}
 Walker, Collins.^e
 Williams, John H., corp.^e
 Williamson, Thomas.^b
 Wray, Thomas.^b
 Waters, Patrick.^b

Transferred.

Alrich, William J.^{f 2 1 g}
 Binney, Charles, sergt.^g
 Devlin, John.^{f 6 d 1}
 Donelson, David.^{f 9 g}
 Dutton, William.^g
 Edwards, George.^{f 12 1 g}
 Elliott, George.^{f 3 g}
 Elliott, Edward.^g
 Gause, Bernard W., 1st sergt.^g
 Holsten, Luke.^g

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Huff, John.⁵
 Jones, Ralph.¹
 Lemmon, George.¹
 Martin, Joseph.⁵
 McCabe, Edward.⁵
 McCoy, William.¹
 McNamee, Thomas, sergt.^{f 10 g}
 Schofield, Lane, corp.⁵
 Shaw, Andrew.^{1 g}
 Vanzant, Al-raham, musician.⁵
 Welsh, Robert, sergt.^{1 6 10 g}
 Wray, Robert.^{1 9 10 g}

Died.

John H. Taylor, 2d lieut.^{k 7}
 Coates, Aquilla.^e
 Hobough, Henry.^e
 Mills, Robert.^{f 16}
 McGarrey, Thomas.^{f 16}
 Paddock, Robert.^{k 7}
 Pollock, James.^{f 8}
 Porter, John.^{k 3}
 Schofield, John T.^{k 16}
 Townsend, Charles.^{k 10}
 Webb, Alfred G.^{k 9}
 Wesler, Solomon.^{k 14}

Deserted.

Ardis, Samuel.
 Bemford, William.
 Booth, John.
 Brophy, John.
 Butler, Edward.
 Cuny, William.
 Everham, Thomas.
 Tarrend, Edward.
 Grady, Michael.
 Hudson, Robert.
 Hurst, John.
 Johnson, John.
 Lammy, William.
 McClusky, Henry.
 Mills, Thomas.
 McDonald, John, corp.
 Roach, Matthew.
 Riley, James.
 Rice, Thomas.
 Sanders, James.
 Saulsbury, Robert.
 Smith, John E.
 Stelsing, Ansen.
 Turner, Joseph.
 Welch, George.
 Wood, William.

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain William G. Wasson, originally commanded by Captain George H. Hess.

William G. Wasson, captain.^{f 8 a c}
 William M. Trappnell, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Boyle, James, wagoner.
 Brady, Miller.^{f 14 c}
 Davis, Frederick.¹
 Grosh, Charles R.^{f 4 c}
 Harner, Amos F.^{f b 6}
 Heiney, David.^{f 6}
 Heflle, John B.^c
 Herr, Samuel.^{f b 4 1}
 Hill, John.^c
 Hoak, Amos D.^{f b 4}
 Hoffman, Valentine.^c
 Hughes, Hiram.^c
 Jacobs, Israel.^{f 10 c}
 Kise, John W.^c
 Klineyoung, William, musician.
 Love, Uriah H.^{b 4 f 5}
 McClune, Lindley, corp.^{f 4 c}
 McFarland, John.^{f b 4}

Peeks, William.
 Powers, Freeman.^c
 Sourbeer, John.¹
 Taylor, Abram J. sergt.^{f 6 a}
 Tripple, Charles D.^{f 4 c}
 Tweed, William.^c
 Wasson, Charles K., sergt.^o
 Wertz, Robert.^{1 c}
 White, Samuel.^{1 c} signal corps

Discharged.

Calvin B. Kendig, 1st lieut.^b
 David Warfel, 2d lieut.^h
 Beichall, John.^c
 Clark, E. M.^h
 Deitrick, Joseph.^h
 Dern, Charles.^h
 Graham, T. L.^c
 Hawthorne, Aldus.^{f 4}

1 Dranesville. 5 Malvern hill. 9 Fredericksburg. 13 Wilderness.
 2 Mechanicsville. 6 Bull Run. 10 Gettysburg. 14 Spottsylvania C.H.
 3 Gaines' Mill. 7 South Mountain. 11 Bristoe station. 15 North Anna.
 4 New Market cross roads. 8 Antietam. 12 Mine Run. 16 Bethesda Church.

Heiney, George.^e
 Hiller, Jacob.^e
 Homberger, Charles.^{f 4}
 Johnson, Amos.^e
 Kilborn, Francis.^{f 4}
 Knight, Joseph.^{f 6}
 Lanning, George.^h
 Miller, George.^{f 6}
 McCoy, William.^{f 6}
 McFarland, Samuel.^e
 Ohrnite, Samuel.^{f 4}
 Rhodes, John.^e
 Shoff, Henry.^h
 Sourbeer, Amos M., 1st sergt.^{a h}
 Sourbeer, Franklin, corp.^{f 6}
 Wright, William.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Allison, William.^{c 1}
 Bechtold, John J.^{i artillery}
 Bowers, William J.^d
 Brown, William.^{c 1}
 Brubecker, Abraham.^{f 9 c 1}
 Bruce, William, corp.^{c 1}
 Buggles, Barzilles.¹
 Campbell, Samuel.^{c 1}
 Creswell, James.¹
 Davler, John D., corp.^{c 1}
 Diffenderfer, Jacob, musician.¹
 Finney, Jacob, corp.¹
 Flick, Joseph.^{c 1}
 Fralick, Aaron.¹
 Funk, Ehas, sergt.^{c 1}
 Gilbert, John, corp.^{c 1}
 Groff, Samuel P.^{f 8 c 1}
 Hamilton, David.^{c 1}
 Johnston, Jacob.¹
 Kauffman, Daniel.^{c 1}
 King, Charles B.¹
 Kline, Lemon.^d

Lemmon, George M. D., sergt.^{c 1}
 Musser, Isaac.^d
 McBride, Peter.^{f b 4 c 1}
 McCabe, Michael.^{f b 4 1}
 Pickel, Samuel, 1st sergt.^{c 1}
 Reed, John.¹
 Schaub, Jacob.^d
 Smith, Franklin.¹
 Urban, Benjamin F.¹
 Urban, John W.^{f 6 4 1}
 Vierling, Frederick.^{c 1}
 Webb, William J..^d
 Wilhelm, Zachariah.^{c 1}
 Will, Hiram.¹
 Wilson, Uril.¹

Died.

George H. Hess, captain.^{f 4}
 Barber, James.^e
 Beatty, Mark.^{f 10}
 Bushom, Amos.^e
 Courtney, John R., sergt.^{k 4}
 Gamer, Gotlieb.^{k 4}
 Gordon, Samuel.^{k 4}
 Haverstick, Amos.^{f 4}
 Kughn, Jesse M.^{f 14}
 Maynard, John.^c
 Pickel, Henry, corp.^{k 3}
 Robinson, Samuel.^{k 4}
 Scott, Robert.^{k 3}

Missing.

Hamish, Jacob.^{f 4}

Deserted.

Byers, Jacob.
 Ferguson, John.
 Henninger, Christian.
 Lafferty, William, corp.^{f 4}
 Williamson, William.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Patrick I. O'Rourke, originally commanded by Captain Aldus J. Neff.

P. I. O'Rourke, captain.^{a f 4 i}
 William T. McPhail, 1st lieut.^{a f 4 i}
 Black, William.^c
 Blackburn, James.^c
 Cooper, Samuel J.^c
 Elliott, John.^{b 12}

Foreman, Joseph, corp.^{c a}
 Fralich, Daniel C.^{i navy}
 Hauke, Philip B., 3d sergt.^{f 4 c}
 Mercer, George A., 1st sergt.^{f 4 a}
 Seibert, John, corp.^{f 14 c}
 Weiler, Jacob, 2d sergt.^{f 14 c}

a Promoted. e Disability. i Detached.
 b Captured. f Wounded in action. k Killed in action.
 c Through all campaigns. g To serve unexpired term. l By re-enlistment, v. v.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps. h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

Baymount, Isaac.^{c 1}
 Flick, Henry.^c
 Foreman, Harrison.^o
 Grow, John W.^o
 Herr, Lorenzo D.^o
 Hoover, Henry.^{f 3 o}
 Hosselbach, Francis.
 Hughes, David N.
 Jackson, John.^o
 Kline, John.^o
 Lamberti, David.^o
 Lefevre, Elam.
 Lithgow, David.^o
 Mason, John H.^c
 Morrison, John H.^{f 3}
 McComsey, William, teamster.¹
 Patton, Edwin C.
 Potts, Junius B.^{f 2}
 Rettican, John.^o
 Rinier, Jacob.^c
 Short, Andrew.^o
 Werutz, George L.¹
 Winnower, George.^{f 3}

Discharged.

Aument, Amos.^o
 Downing, David.^o
 Garber, John, musician.^o
 Hopwood, John, corp.^o
 Keene, George W.^{f 2}
 Manger, William.^o
 Markley, Charles A.^a
 Maynard, Ambrose, sergt.^o
 Michsack, Augustus.^o
 O'Neill, Charles, corp.^a
 Pickle, Isaac.^o
 Reed, John C.^o
 Riley, John.^o
 Ruth, David, corp.^{f 4}
 Strickler, Jacob.^a
 White, John.^o
 Worth, Joseph P.^o

Transferred.

Albright, Adam.¹
 Aument, Franklin.¹
 Aument, William F., sergt.^{f 4 1}
 Backett, James.¹
 Brighton, Daniel T.¹
 Cunningham, Israel.^o
 Cunningham, James.^{o 1}
 Curley, William B.¹
 Dougherty, Andrew.¹
 Eicherly, John, musician.¹

Frecht, James.¹
 Hahn, George.¹
 Harman, Cyrus.¹
 Heighstreet, Jacob D., corp.^{f 2 1}
 Hoover, Benjamin.¹
 Hughes, William.^{f 3 d}
 Keene, Joseph.^{f 9 d}
 King, George W.^{f 4 1}
 Lefevre, John L.¹
 Lockwood, George T., sergt.^{o 1}
 Lonoir, William A.^{1 1}
 Miller, Alfred H.¹
 McCall, Franklin.^{f 4 1}
 McKeegan, John.^{f 8 d}
 Phrame, Rohrer J.^{c 1}
 Rinier, Samuel, corp.^{c 1}
 Shaner, Joseph.¹
 Styer, Jouathan, musician.¹
 Templeton, Jacob.¹

Died.

Aldus J. Neff, captain.^{f 4}
 Armstrong, Henry.^{k 10}
 Brindle, Jacob.^o
 Colick, Samuel.^{k 14}
 Crumer, Jacob.^{f 3 10 k 16}
 Dunkle, Benjamin F.^o
 Eshbach, Richard.^{k 3}
 Getz, Jacob.^{k 2}
 Greenly, Andrew J.^{f 9}
 Hamnum, Abel R.^{k 6}
 Hargraves, William F.^o
 Hoover, William.^{k 6}
 Hultzhouse, Elam.^{f 8}
 Kaley, Jesse.^{k 3}
 Kauffman, Jacob.^{k 4}
 Keetch, George.^o
 Kunkle, Peter.^o
 Miller, George.^{k 7}
 Morrison, Jasper, corp.^{f b 2}
 Plum, Ignat.^{f 7}
 Raker, John.^{k 8}
 Ruth, Hiram.^{k 14}
 Stark, Charles.^{k 4}
 Wherry, John A.^o
 Wolbert, Peter.^{k 8}

Deserted.

Coleman, Henry A.
 Elmyer, George.
 Gross, Joseph.
 Hughes, Edward.
 Milton, William.
 Stoner, Samuel.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT. 569

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain Joseph P. Drew, originally commanded by Captain W. C. Talley.

Joseph P. Drew, captain.^a
 John F. Gorman, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Alcott, John.^c
 Baldwin, Pratt, corp.^{a c}
 Booth, Squire.^c
 Bradley, Joseph.^{f b 4}
 Bradley, Edmund.^{b 11}
 Burk, William.
 Cantwell, John.^o
 Carroll, Arthur.
 Carr, Colwell.^d
 Coyle, Edmund.^d
 Deun, James P., sergt.^{a o}
 Doyle, Patrick.^{f 4 o}
 Ferguson, John G.^o
 Frye, John P.^c
 Gatchel, William T.^{f 16 o}
 Griffith, George.^{f 3 c}
 Green, Dennis.
 Glass, Thomas.^d
 Haupt, Joseph S. M., corp.^a
 Haycock, Henry.^{f 10 d}
 Jones, George M.^c
 Knox, Joseph C.^{f 9}
 Lees, William.
 Lewis, James, corp.^o
 Mathews, Alexander C.^d
 Machermon, James.^d
 Mott, Joseph S.
 McBride, Wesley.^c
 McDade, Daniel W.^o
 Pennypacker, James F.^d
 Smith, Thomas.
 Townsend, Edward.^o
 Temple, George W.^c

Discharged.

William Cooper Talley, capt.^a
 Henry Huddleson, 1st lieutenant.^b
 James S. Peters, 2d lieutenant.
 Baker, John.^b
 Bentes, Jacob C., sergt.^o
 Bradley, William.^o
 Briggs, Henry.^{f 5}
 Brophy, John.^e
 Buttz, John.^e
 Buttz, Samuel, sergt.^o
 Clark, James.^{f 4 11}
 Dawson, William.^o
 Gamble, John.^e

Greenlee, David.^e
 Griffith, Hayes P., musician.^e
 Grosmire, John.^e
 Guiford, William.^o
 Henby, Isaac.^e
 James, Joshua.^e
 Mills, Thomas.^e
 McDade, John.^{f 8}
 Nevlín, Michael.^e
 Neal, Jonathan R.^o
 O'Neal, Edmund.^e
 Oakey, James.^{f 8}
 Pilkington, Adam.^o
 Parker, George W.^o
 Parker, Samuel.^o
 Rome, William.^o
 Scott, Moses.^e
 Stacy, William.^e
 Turner, James W.^o
 Weild, John.^e
 Wilson, Joseph S., corp.^o

Transferred.

Blain, John, sergt.^{c 1}
 Blair, John, sergt.^{c 1}
 Carr, Leonard.¹
 Cohen, James.¹
 Dennis, James.¹
 Dougherty, Joseph.²
 Drake, William B., musician.¹
 Fitzgerald, Edward.^{c 1}
 Gray, William, corp.¹
 Green, Harrison, corp.¹
 Haney, John.¹
 Jones, John W.¹
 Richardson, William.¹
 Sham, James.²
 Simington, George W., sergt.^{a 1}

Missing in Action.

David, George.^{f 11}
 McDaniel, John, 1st sergt.^{f 7 16 1 o}
 Roberts, John C.^{f 9 16 c}

Died.

Bailey, Henry.^{k 2}
 Busted, Israel.^{f 10}
 Cheltham, Charles W.^{k 4}
 Fitzgerald, John, sergt.^{a e}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Glass, James.^k
 Gormon, James.^{k 8}
 Howard, John.^{f 4}
 Kernes, Haines.^{f 4}
 Kilroy, John.^{k 6}
 Maklem, Michael.^{f 14}
 Mills, Joseph.^c
 Sheaff, Charles F., 1st sergt.^{a e}
 Smith, Edward.^{k 2}
 Stewart, John.^k
 Thomas, Oliver.^e
 Wyatt, James.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Barr, Washington.

Cook, J. Westlie.
 Faulkes, William.
 Galloway, Thomas.
 Gilkin, Henry.
 Gray, Samuel.
 Horner, Thomas.
 Humphrey, George.
 Kelley, Barney.
 McCracken, John.
 Walters, Frazier.
 Webb, Jacob Z.
 Willson, James.
 Wilson, James.
 Whiteman, Joseph.
 Whiteman, Thomas.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain John B. Dobson.

John B. Dobson, captain.^{f 10}
 Joseph Taggart, 1st lieut.^{f 7}
 Baugh, Joseph.^c
 Bell, Amos.^c
 Bertless, Stott, corp.^{f 4 10 a}
 Bowers, John.^{f 8}
 Chandler, William E., 1st sergt.^{f 2 a}
 Chantry, William.ⁱ
 Conklin, Joseph.^c
 Coffman, Joseph.^c
 Cook, William G.^{b 3 1}
 Deitra, David, corp.^{a c}
 Dunbar, Maurice.^c
 Eaches, John T., corp.^{f b 4 a}
 Eisenbrey, Edward.ⁱ
 Ewing, Samuel, corp.^{f b 4}
 Findlay, George W., corp.^{a c}
 Friday, Washington.^{i c}
 Harley, Franklin, corp.^{a c}
 Hunter, William.^{f 4 c}
 Jones, John P.^{b 4}
 Jeffers, Henry.^c
 Kennedy, William J., corp.^{a f 13}
 Livingston, Hugh.^{f 8 c}
 Lilley, Samuel C.ⁱ
 Leslie, George.ⁱ
 Madden, Charles, musician.^{f c}
 March, Jacob M.^{i a}
 Millington, William.^{f 4 d}
 Munshower, Thomas.^c
 McAdams, Thomas.^c
 McAfee, William.^c
 McCoy, William W.^{f 8 c}

McCoy, Washington.^{i d}
 McLaughlin, Cochran.^{b snicker's gap}
 Nailor, John P.^c
 Nichols, James T., musician.^{i c}
 Oberholtzer, Isaac.^{i c}
 Raysor, Frederick.^{f 9 c}
 Stackhouse, Nelson E.^c
 Spotten, Robert.^{f 9 c}
 Spare, Gordon A.^o
 Spear, Andrew.^c
 Sloan, James.^{b 4 c}
 Schwenck, James.ⁱ
 Waters, Morgan.^c
 Woodland, Benjamin.^{i d}
 Widdicombe, William P.^{f 6 c}

Discharged.

Joseph T. McCord, 1st lieut.^{f b 4}
 Barron, Charles A.^c
 Bennett, Stephen.^c
 Bradley, William H.^a
 Buck, George.^{f 7}
 Clegg, William H.^{f 4}
 Davis, Samuel E.^{f 10}
 Dorman, Francis.^e
 Fritz, Edward.^c
 Hunter, James T.^{f 7}
 Longacker, Jerome.^{f 7}
 Phillips, James, sergt.^c
 Powers, William H., sergt.^{f 8}
 Shaw, Benjamin.^a
 Showalter, William B.^e
 S. girth, Matthias.^{f 4}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Transferred.

Brown, Frederick. ^{f 7 c 1}
 Brown, John. ^{f 14 1}
 Cree, Alexander. ^{f 4 c 1}
 Deaner, Frederick, corp. ^{c 1}
 Donnelly, James, musician. ^{c 1}
 Ewing, Joseph B., corp. ^{f 15 c 1}
 Graham, Henry A., corp. ^{f 13 1 c}
 Graham, William A. ^{f 4 14 1}
 Heizer, Abraham, sergt. ^{f 6 1}
 Koontz, Lewis. ^{f 14 c 1}
 Miller, Henry, teamster. ¹
 Murray, Francis B. ^{f 14 c 1}
 McGlaughlin, James P., sergt. ^{f 10 1}
 McManus, Robert, sergt. ^{f 16 c 1}
 Shaffer, John. ¹
 Smith, James. ¹
 Snyder, James P. ^{c 1}
 White, Samuel, artillery ^{k 12}
 Worley, Jeremiah. ¹

Died.

John P. Diven, captain. ^{a k 7}
 Joseph Stuart, 1st lieut. ^{k 3}
 Askeu, David, corp. ^{k 16}
 Baker, Samuel S. ^{f 4 14}

Black, John. ^{f 10}
 Clouser, John. ^{k 10}
 Donnelly, William. ^{k 10}
 Griffith, Thomas C. ^{k 7}
 Hunt, Franklin D., sergt. ^{a k 14}
 Kauffman, Christian. ^{f 6}
 Morrison, Frederick, corp. ^{k 4}
 Morton, George W. ^e
 Park, James. ^{drowned}
 Quigley, William. ^{f 2}
 Watson, William. ^{f 4}

Missing.

Kissinger, David P., 1st sergt. ^{a 1 b 14}

Deserted.

Brisbane, John F., 1st sergt. ^a
 Deemer, Alexander, corp.
 Dile, George W.
 Gilbert, Thomas.
 Harding, William.
 Humer, Willis, musician.
 Lewis, James.
 Minich, Jacob L.
 Stewart, Joseph.

Bell of company I, commanded by Captain Isaiah H. Graham, originally commanded by Captain Lemuel Todd.

Isaiah H. Graham, captain. ^{f 4 a}
 William B. Wolf, 1st lieut. ^{a f 4 14 c}
 Aughinbaugh, George B. ¹
 Baker, Hiram. ¹
 Baxter, Samuel, sergt. ^{a f 14 c}
 Baxter, William H., corp. ^{a f 7 14}
 Bear, David R. ^{i c}
 Comman, Henry P. ¹
 Clark, Lafayette. ^{i c}
 Dehuff, John B. ^c
 Gorgas, Isaac. ^{b 4 c}
 Hilton, Miller. ^c
 Jacobs, Francis X. ^c
 Keller, George A., 1st sergt. ^{a c}
 Mulgrew, William, sergt. ^{a c}
 Morrison, Thomas G. ^{f 10 c}
 McClure, George W. ^{f 7 d}
 Rahn, George W., corp. ^{a c}
 Ritner, Henry C. ^{f 9 c}
 Sennet, William. ^c

Sennet, Francis. ^{f b 4}
 Shanabrough, Joseph, sergt. ^{a c}
 Shoop, George W. ^{f 3 10}
 Sloanaker, Ellis, sergt. ^{a c}
 Underwood, George.
 Wardecker, Frederick. ^c
 Wasson, John, corp. ^{a f 8 c}

Discharged.

George W. Crop, captain.
 William D. Halbert, 1st lieut. ^a
 Allison, Joseph, musician. ^e
 Bobbs, Charles. ^e
 Broderick, James, sergt. ^e
 Burnside, Charles, corp. ^e
 Clark, William. ^e
 Cronover, Willson. ^e
 Doyle, Martin E. ^c
 Drexler, George. ^h

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Edwards, Jefferson.^b
 Hockley, Davis.^{f 4}
 Kintz, Jacob.^c
 Linthurst, Charles W., corp.^{f 6}
 Lee, Edgar.^b
 Mullin, George II.^c
 Mullin, Levi H., corp.^c
 Schuchert, Philip, corp.^o
 Smiley, Robert, sergt.^o
 Spottswood, William.^c
 Ulrich, Terrell.^b
 Underwood, James.^b
 Wingart, Isaac L.^c

Transferred.

Samuel Todd, captain.^a
 Tobias B. Kauffman, captain.^{a f 8}
 Boggs, Jacob.^{c 1}
 Brown, Adam.^{c 1}
 Frederick, John.^g
 Irvin, James.^{1 1}
 Lightner, Peter M.^g
 Shissler, John.^{c 1}
 Swan, Thomas.^{c 1}

Died.

Baker, John.^o
 Buttorf, Joseph.^{k 4}
 Dunlap, William.^o
 Duffy, John.^c
 Gould, Charles F.^{f 6}
 Kennedy, Levi.^{k 7}
 Lusk, John.^{f 10}

Lampsey, George II.^{f 14}
 Smith, Samuel S.^{f 8}
 Smith, David R.^{f 4}
 Taylor, John T.^c
 Willson, Franklin.^c

Missing in Action.

Hildwine, Gottlieb, corp.^{1 b 16}
 Irvin, Theodore.^{f 10 1 b 16}
 Mathias, John W.^{1 b 16}

Deserted.

Baily, John T.
 Baker, David.
 Baker, Jacob.
 Baker, George, corp.
 Bell, Thomas J., musician.
 Carlan, James.
 Gunter, Harrison.
 Hoffert, Benjamin, corp.
 Kramer, George.
 Little, George.
 Lutz, James.
 Menninger, Tista.
 McBride, William.
 McCallister, William.
 McClay, James.
 Moudy, William.
 Morrett, Eli.
 Shriver, Benjamin.
 Teeple, Asher K., corp.
 Windowmaker, Jacob W.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Henry M. Minnigh, originally commanded by Captain Edward McPherson. (This company was on detached duty during the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.)

Henry M. Minnigh, captain.^{f 7 a c}
 George E. Kitzmiller, 1st lieutenant.^{a b 4 c}
 Beamer, Henry H., corp.^{a c}
 Brandon, John C., sergt.^{a f b 4}
 Culbertson, James, corp.^{a f 10}
 Casson, Geo. C., corp.^{a f 4}
 Bealls, Charles W.^c
 Blocher, Andrew II.^{b 4 o}
 Kaufman, Henry W.^{f 4}
 Cox, George W.^o
 Danner, H. Knox.
 Dixon, Samuel.^c

Gibbs, George W.^o
 Jacobs, John H.^c
 Jones, Henry H.^o
 Johns, David E.^c
 Jobe, William T.^{f 8 o}
 Mackley, Jacob.^c
 Mackley, John F., corp.^{a o}
 Megary, William R.^c
 Miller, M. Murray, sergt.^{a o}
 McGonigal, James, sergt.^{a o}
 Robison, D. W.^c
 Rouzer, James M.^o
 Riggs, William A.^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Rommel, David E. H.^o
 Slaglé, Andrew A., corp.^{a o}
 Stewart, David M.^{f 4}
 Young, Samuel A., sergt.^a

Prisoner of War.

Stouffer, Jacob. ^{b 12}

Discharged.

Edward McPherson, captain.^{resigned}
 J. J. Herron, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Kaufman, Charles W.^{f 4}
 Divine, Bernard.^{i artillery}
 Dixon, William.^e
 Eyster, Samuel H.^{f 7}
 Fanns, Hiram Z.^e
 Hart, Levi Z.^e
 Henry, Peter H., sergt.^{f 7}
 Hollinger, Philip.^e
 Hortkins, Henry.^e
 Houck, Philip L., sergt.^{f 4}
 Lady, Hiram.^f
 Myers, Jno. Jefferson.^e
 Pierce, Z. Shans.^e
 Rhoads, Andrew H.^e
 Shaffer, David.^e
 Siplinger, Mathias Z.^e
 Tawney, Charles Z., corp.^e
 Trimmer, William.^e
 Woods, Alex. L. C., sergt.^e

Transferred.

W. W. Stewart, captain.^{f 4 a}
 Arendt, Jacob W.^s
 Bailey, Daniel D., corp.^{a 1}
 Baker, Joseph H., corp.^{e 1}
 Bearde, Obid M.^{e 1}
 Brandon, Isaac M., corp.¹
 Chronister, Amos.^{e 1}
 Cassatt, Samuel Z.^{e 1}
 Duey, John Z.^{b 4 1}
 Durboran, Z. Newton.^{i signal corps}
 Elden, H. W. C.¹
 Foutz, Adam.¹

Gardner, Amos F.¹
 Gilbert, Charles E., musician.^{e 1}
 Gondermeith, Paul.¹
 Hamilton, Calvin.^{f 13 d}
 Hamilton, Joseph, corp.^{f 2}
 Harbaugh, Calvin.^{e 1}
 Harbaugh, Peter S., sergt.^{o 1}
 Keekler, Samuel Z.^{e 1}
 Leech, Elijah L.^{e 1}
 Monteer, Henry R.^{f 4 7 o 1}
 Mumper, William.^{f b 4 1}
 Myers, David M.^{a 1}
 McKinney, Robert T., corp.^{e 1}
 Nailor, Wilson E., musician.^{1 10 o 1}
 Ogden, John A.¹
 Pittinger, John F.^{e 1}
 Pensyl, George W.¹
 Resser, Jacob, corp.^{a 1}
 Rosensteel, John H.^{e 1}
 Sheads, Robert E.¹
 Sheets, Samuel.¹
 Swisher, Charles E.^s
 Woodring, David H.^{e 1}

Died.

John F. Bailey, captain.^{k 4}
 John D. Sadler, 1st lieut.^{k 7}
 Creamer, John S.^e
 Keim, Frederick A.^{f 8}
 Miller, Peter.^{k 7}
 Myers, George W.^e
 McGren, William.^{f 10}
 McKinney, John Z.^e
 Naylor, Jeremiah E.^{k 7}
 Shank, Jesse.^e
 Shipley, John W.^{k 14}
 Wisotzkey, Craig F.^{k 2}

Deserted.

Bingaman, David.
 Gardner, Richard P.
 Hart, Bernard.
 Hilderbrandt, John F.
 Metcalte, Wooster B.
 Weber, Frank.

1 Pranesville. 5 Malvern hill. 9 Fredericksburg. 13 Wilderness.
 2 Mechanicsville. 6 Bull Run. 10 Gettysburg. 14 Spott-sylvania C.H.
 3 Gaines' mill. 7 South Mountain. 11 Bristoe station. 15 North Anna.
 4 New Market cross roads. 8 Antietam. 12 Mine Run. 16 Bethesda Church.

Roll of the Second regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel William McCandless, originally commanded by Colonel William B. Mann. Called into service on the 27th day of May, 1861; mustered out on the 6th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers,

William McCandless, colonel.^{a f 6 13}
 Patrick McDonough, lieut.-col.^a
 Richard Ellis, major.^a
 Edward Donnelly, surgeon.^a
 John L. Rhoads, 1st lieut. and adj.^a
 William A. Hoyt, 1st lt. and q. m.^a
 George W. Surmon, com. sergt.^a
 George J. Brittain, hos. steward.^a

Discharged.

William B. Mann, colonel.^{resigned}
 Albert L. Magilton, lieut.-col.^{resigned}
 John W. Lodge, asst. surg.^{resigned}
 Evan W. Woodward, 1st lt., adj.^{a h}
 Edward Norsain, hos. steward.^h

Transferred.

George A. Woodward, lieut.-col.^{a d}
 Thomas B. Reed, surgeon.^a
 Horace Neide, adjutant.^a
 Charles F. Hoyt, quartermaster.^a
 John Malone, assistant surgeon.^a
 Andrew M. K. Strine, sergt. maj.^g
 John L. Benzon, qu. mr. sergt.^l
 Josiah Wagner, principal mus'n.^g

Died.

Augustus T. Cross, adjutant.^{a k b}
 Evan O. Jackson, asst. surgeon.^e

Roll of Company A, commanded by Captain Daniel H. Conners, originally commanded by Captain George A. Woodward.

Daniel H. Conners, captain.^{a f 2 6}
 John J. Ross, 1st lieut.^a
 Daniel Craig, 2d lieut.^{a f 4 9}
 Bright, Andrew J.ⁱ
 Buehler, George F., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Callely, William.^{b 6 c}
 Clingman, John, fifer.^{i o}
 Cockrell, James.
 Drain, William J.
 Drew, George, sergt.^{a d}
 Ettinger, William J.
 Goldey, Joseph.^{i signal corps}
 Harrison, John.
 Huplet, William F., sergt.^a
 Jeffries, Richard, Jr.^{b 6 c}
 Longshore, Lambert, corp.^{f 6 d}
 Lynch, James, sergt.^a
 Miller, John.^c
 McGrann, James.^{f b 2}
 Quigley, Albert.
 Rossiter, George, corp.^{a c e}

Sayres, Matthew.^c
 Schonewald, William.^{f 2 9}
 Scheetz, William.ⁱ
 Searins, Theodore.ⁱ
 Trexler, David.^c
 Van Osten, Joseph, sergt.^a

Discharged.

George A. Woodward, captain.^{a f 6 d}
 Robert H. London, 1st lieut.^h
 Horace Neide, 2d lieut.^{a f}
 Armstrong, John.^{f 8 h}
 Barton, Albert, sergt.^{a h}
 Craig, David.^e
 Fowler, George, sergt.^{a f 2 c}
 Gray, Leander.^c
 Gray, Joseph.^e
 Harey, John.^{b 2 e}
 Hoff, William.^{f 2 s}
 Hibbard, Frederick.^{f 2 e}

^a Promoted. ^e Disability. ^l Detached.
^b Captured. ^f Wounded in action. ^k Killed in action.
^c Through all campaigns. ^g To serve unexpired term. ^l By re-enlistment, v. v.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps. ^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

Jeffries, Richard, Sr.^o
 Kernan, John.^{f 2 e}
 Kirkwood, Robert.^{c o}
 Mann, Wesley.^b
 Price, James.^e
 Sharpe, Isaac, sergt.^{a f 3 e}
 Stewart, Henry.^e
 Sweeney, John.^e
 Tagend, Jacob, corp.^{a e}
 Wade, John.^e
 West, James.^b
 Wolfe, Charles.^e

Died.

Day, Charles, corp.^{a k 3}
 Drain, Samuel.^{k 2}
 Goebell, Daniel.^e
 Graham, Joseph.^{k 6}
 Hess, William.^e
 Holmes, William.^e
 Lukens, John.^{drowned}
 McCallum, John.^e
 McCauley, Josiah, corp.^{a k 2}
 Rowbotham, William.^{k 2}
 Smith, Robert.^{k 4}
 Williams, John.^{k 2}

Transferred.

Aiken, William, sergt.¹
 Brough, Michael, corp.¹
 Burns, John, drummer.¹
 Carroll, Neine.^{g signal corps}
 Devine, Charles.¹
 Graham, George.^{f 11 1}
 Graham, Stuart.¹
 Hay, John.¹
 Jameson, William.^d
 Large, Elmer.¹
 Leatherberry, Edward.¹
 Lewis, James, corp.¹
 Scott, Charles C.¹

Deserted.

Chambers, George W., sergt.
 Hill, Stephen.
 Hader, James.
 Kemper, John.
 Kennedy, Raphael.
 Koons, Cornelius.
 McDougall, James, corp.
 Townsend, Edward.
 Williams, Benjamin F.
 Wood, William, sergt.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain John H. Jack, originally commanded by Captain Patrick McDonough.

(The muster out roll of this company is not on file in the adjutant general's office at Harrisburg. The following was the record in March, 1864.)

John H. Jack, captain.^{f 6 a}
 John Cullin, 1st lieut.^a
 Brown, James.^c
 Cox, Christopher.
 Crouthers, Joseph.
 Darrah, William.^c
 Davis, Garret B.^c
 Davis, Robert N.
 Dillon, Richard P., sergt.^{f 8}
 Donough, John M., sergt.^a
 Fitzsimmons, Thomas.^c
 Fadden, Patrick.^{f 8}
 Gilloly, John.^c
 Hagen, John.^b
 Hagen, Michael.
 Kenry, William.^o
 Kelly, Patrick.^{f 10}
 Larkin, George.^{f b 3}

Lafferty, James.
 Maguire, Dennis, sergt.^{f 2}
 Maguire, Owen.
 Moore, John B.^c
 Montgomery, Hugh.
 McDowell, John.
 McDowell, William.^{b 9}
 O'Connor, Thomas, corp.^a
 Reed, James.
 Schultz, Adolph Louis, sergt.^{a o 1}
 Shaw, John.^{f b 2}
 Timlin, John.
 Wallace, William.
 Wharterly, William H.

Discharged.

Bozenhart, Jonas.^e
 Brown, Alexander H.^{f 7}

¹ Dranesville.⁵ Melvern hill.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹³ Wilderness.² Mechanicsville.⁶ Bull Run.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.³ Gaines' mill.⁷ South Mountain.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹⁵ North Anna.⁴ New Market cross roads⁸ Antietam.¹² Mine Run.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Burk, John.^e
 Carr, John.^{f 3}
 Cox, Michael.^e
 Curry, Owen.^e
 Deegan, James.^e
 Dillon, John P.^e
 Fitzsimmons, James.^e
 Friel, James.^h
 Garvin, Samuel, corp.^{f 6}
 Hart, John.^e
 Harding, Charles.^e
 Loftus, James, drummer.^e
 May, John P.^e
 Melville, Cornelius.^e
 Molloy, George.^h
 Monaghan, Cornelius.^e
 Murphy, James.^{b 4 e}
 McDermott, Patrick.^e
 McGinley, Charles.^e
 Reed, Thomas.^e
 Rogerson, Thomas.^{f 7}
 Wilson, John B.^e
 Zeigler, George Henry, 1st sergt.^{f 6}

Died.

Brown, Robert.^{f b 6}
 Burns, Thomas.^{k 10}
 Carney, Luke.^{f 6}
 Gillespie, James.^e
 Glette, Ignatius.^{k 2}
 Harton, Daniel.^{k 4}
 Lytle, Thomas.^{k 3}
 Moore, William.^{k 9}
 McHugh, William.^{k 4}

McMullen, Thomas.^{k 8}
 McClintock, William.^{k 7}
 Rieley, Hugh.^{k 4}
 Toomey, William.^e
 West, Job.^{k 4}
 White, Richard.^e

Transferred.

Crawford, William.¹
 Cullin, Peter.^{f 9 d}
 Donlin, John.^{f 7 i}
 Donley, John.ⁱ
 Keenor, Jacob.¹
 Longhin, George.¹
 Montague, John.ⁱ
 McFall, Thomas, corp.^d
 Ryan, Samuel W., corp.¹
 Sipple, Joseph.¹
 Snyder, Edwin A., drummer.¹
 Storrie, Andrew M. K., corp.^a
 Tully, Thomas.^d
 Wilson, John.¹

Deserted.

Coleman, William H.
 Elliot, John.
 Meister, Anthony.
 Murphy, Edward.
 McFadden, Timothy.
 McHale, James, sergt.
 Rickards, Augustus.
 Staunton, Thomas.
 Walls, John.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain James N. Byrnes.

James N. Byrnes, captain.^{f 10 b 13}
 John Robinson, 1st lieut.^{f 14}
 Andrew Casey, 2d lieut.^a
 Barton, George C., sergt.^{a f 4}
 Concannon, Edward, corp.^{a f 6 d}
 Dolan, John.
 Devlin, John.^{f 9 d}
 Erford, Adam.^e
 Furguson, John.ⁱ
 Furguson, Robert, sergt.^{a f 9}
 Gaffigan, John.
 Gillan, Hugh.^{f 4}
 Kane, Michael.
 Keefe, William.^{f 10 c}

Lathrop, Joseph.^{f 4}
 Logue, Edward.^{f 3 10 d}
 Miller, William.^c
 Moore, Henry, sergt.^{a f 6}
 McCully, Asher, corp.^{a f 9}
 McKee, Edward V., corp.^a
 McLean, William.^{f 2}
 Nolan, William H., corp.^{a f 10 d}
 O'Brien, Dennis, sergt.^{a f b 2}
 O'Neil, Henry.^{f 4}
 Scarlett, Howard.^c
 Simpkins, Louis.^c
 Toomey, James.ⁱ
 Van Hook, Edward.^d

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Discharged.

Francis Fox, 2d lieut.^e
 Axe, Frederick.^c ⁱ artillery
 Caldwell, Matthew.ⁱ artillery
 Casey, Andrew, sergt.^a
 Conroy, John.ⁱ artillery
 Davis, Thomas A.^e
 Duval, George.^e
 Fredericks, Reuben.^e
 Gaff, William.^f ² ^e
 Harris, George.ⁱ artillery
 Kelly, Michael.^h
 Lawson, James.^e
 Mack, John.^e
 Morris, John, corp.^e
 Murphy, John.^f ³ ^e
 McKeegan, Wm., sergt.^a ^e
 O'Donoughe, Timothy.^e
 Picket, Michael.^e
 Scanlan, Charles.ⁱ artillery
 Schreaves, Francis.^a ^e
 Segantralle, George.ⁱ artillery
 Smith, Aaron.^e
 Thompson, James A., corp.^f ³ ^e
 Woods, Thomas J., corp.^f ⁶ ^e
 Wright, John.^e

Transferred.

Cline, Joseph G., corp.^c ⁸
 Fernon, George W.^a ⁱ
 Hess, William.^g
 Moore, Edward J.^g
 McCaun, Archibald, corp.^g
 Wagner, Josiah, musician.ⁱ

Died.

James R. Nightengale, 2d lieut.^k ⁴
 Derr, William, corp.^f ⁹
 Devlin, Charles.^k ⁹
 Goodwin, Aug. G.^k ⁴
 Keefe, Lawrence.^k ⁷
 McCall, James.^k ⁴
 McDowell, Edward.^k ⁴
 Nightengale, Joseph.^f ²
 Stump, Charles.^k ⁷
 Ward, Thomas.^f ²

Missing in Action.

Crowley, Michl. A., 1st sergt.^f ⁹ ^b ¹³
 Nicket, William A.^f ⁹ ^b ¹³

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain Thomas Canavan, originally commanded by Captain Richard Ellis.

Thomas Canavan, captain.^a
 Robert R. Smith, 1st lieut.^a
 Alexander, Samuel.
 Barker, Smith, corp.^a ^f ^s ^d
 Bogia, Fred. F.^e
 Bouvier, William.^o
 Cope, Morris.ⁱ ^o
 Covert, Isaac.^d
 Dooling, Jeremiah.^o
 Firth, John S., 1st sergt.^a ^o
 Grady, John, sergt.^a ^o
 Graham, Henry.^d
 Gny, Henry.^c
 Hopkins, Samuel, sergt.^a ^o
 Jones, John, sergt.^a ^o
 Kendil, George, corp.^a
 Louer, James.^c
 Luckman, Edward.
 Miller, Charles F.ⁱ
 McBride, John S.^c
 Palmer, John.

Parr, William N.^c
 Robinson, Benjamin.^c
 Sager, John, corp.^a ^o
 Shubert, John.^c
 Smith, John A. C. J.ⁱ
 Thompson, William.
 Tooney, James.^f ¹⁰ ^d
 Vorhess, Albert B.^c
 Walters, Henry.ⁱ
 Wence, William.
 Young, Philip, sergt.^a ^o

Discharged.

John Curley, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 George Young, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Aitkins, George W.^f ² ^e
 Baker, Albert C.ⁱ artillery
 Barford, Joseph A.^e
 Bassett, Samuel.ⁱ artillery
 Blight, Jacob S.^f ² ^c
 Brines, Thomas J.^f ⁸

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' Mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Brines, William.^o
 Clark, Gaven B.^o
 Dick, William H., sergt.^o
 Dungan, Levi.^e
 Gardner, Asa C.^o
 Glass, James.^{i artillery}
 Higgins, Francis.^{f 8}
 Laws, Anthony A.^{f 3}
 Mintzer, Andrew.^{i navy}
 Morgan, James D.^{i navy}
 McKinney, Samuel L.^e
 McLean, William.^{f 3}
 Norris, Richard.^{i artillery}
 Patterson, Amos.^e
 Peplow, Edward.^{f 4}
 Schoeber, Charles.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Richard Ellis, captain.^a
 Atkinson, Robert.^g
 Burgoon, Andrew.^g
 Davis, Lou.^{s 5}
 Hamilton, William.^g
 Kelley, John.^g
 McNamee, Joseph.¹
 McEuen, Samuel.^g
 Steele, Joseph.^g
 Weller, William.^d

Died.

Fisher, Joseph L.^{k 2}
 Haughey, William.^k
 Harbeson, James.^e
 Hockett, Thomas.^{k 2}
 Hoffer, Charles.^{drowned}
 Kreiss, Jacob, corp.^{k 2}
 Nuttall, David L., sergt.^e
 Reilly, John J.^{k 2}
 Smith, Robert J.^e
 Whiteman, George.^{k 3}
 Whiteside, Major.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Conner, William
 Covert, Isaac C.
 Fozier, James.
 Harberger, John.
 Hilt, Aaron.
 Houston, Marcius.
 Maines, James.
 O'Kane, James.^{f 3}
 Sherry, Edward, sergt.
 Williams, James.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain John Orr Finnie.

John Orr Finnie, captain.¹
 Andrew McLean, 2d lieut.^{a o}
 Grier, James.^o
 Lindsay, Joseph H.^o
 Mawbinney, William, sergt.^{a o}
 Morrison, William.
 Morrow, George H., 1st sergt.^a
 McAdams, William.
 McAlister, Archibald.^d
 McCall, Archibald.^o
 McCormick, sergt.^{a d}
 McFarland, William.
 McHenry, Joseph.^o
 McKinney, James.^o
 McMichael, William.^o
 Nelson, William.
 Nicholson, James, corp.^a
 Reid, John, sergt.^{a o}
 Ringland, John, sergt.^{a o}
 Steese, Balthaser, corp.^a
 Ward, Samuel.

Whelan, John.^o
 Wilson, John.

Missing in Action.

John Taylor, 1st lieut.^{a b 13}
 Patterson, Robert.^{b 11}

Discharged.

Alexander Black, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Aitkin, Julius C.^{f 2}
 Brown, Henry.^{f 7}
 Birmi, George.^o
 Catanach, John A.^a
 Fekler, Frank H.^o
 Furguson, Robert, sergt.^{f 7}
 Grim, Christopher.^{i 9}
 Hamilton, Leslie W.^e
 Harvey, Cassius P.^{f 3}
 Hill, Joseph, corp.^o

^a Promoted.

^c Captured.

^e Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^c Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^b Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Howard, John.^e
 Laird, Samuel.^e
 Lappin, John.^e
 McDonald, Alexander.^e
 McDonald, William.^e
 McLaughlin, John, musician.^{f 3}
 McMillan, George.^{f 6}
 Patton, James, corp.^{f 8}
 Smith, Charles H.^e
 Stewart, Samuel.^e
 Stuart, James, sergt.^{f 3}
 Wallace, George M.^e
 Young, John C., corp.^{f 3}

Transferred.

Chandler, George.^s
 Detwiler, Leonard.^s
 Dunlap, Samuel.^s
 Elder, Thomas.^s
 Fry, Henry.^s
 King, Peter.^s
 Leight, Andrew M.^{e s}
 Leight, James H.^{e s}
 Markley, William.^s
 Morrison, James.^s
 McCawley, Michael, sergt.^s
 Roadermel, Christian A.^s

Died.

John B. Fletcher, 1st lieut.^{f 4}
 Becket, Andrew, corp.^{f 4}

Booth, Edward, corp.^{k 7}
 Burn, William.^{k 4}
 Collier, Thomas.^{k 4}
 Graham, James.^{f 4}
 Henry, William.^{k 11}
 Humphries, Thomas H., sergt.^{k 4}
 Jones, William B., corp.^{k 6}
 Linsenmeyer, Robert, sergt.^{f 4}
 Macklin, William.^{k 4}
 McGarvey, Samuel.^{drowned}
 McKechnie, William, corp.^{k 3}
 McKeller, Gilbert.^{k 7}
 Potts, James.^{k 4}
 Prentice, William, sergt.^{f 6}
 Query, John R.^{f 10}
 Simpson, Joseph.^{k 3}
 Shannon, Samuel.^{k 4}
 Smith, Thomas, corp.^{k 6}
 Stewart, George, corp.^{f 10}
 White, Calhoun.^{k 3}

Deserted.

Chandler, William.
 Cunningham, James.
 Donnell, Robert.
 Markey, Thomas.
 McCullen, Robert.
 Tweedle, John.
 Tweedle, Edward.
 Tweedle, William.
 Wilson, James, sergt.
 Wilson, James W.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain John M. Clark.

(Record in March, 1864.)

John M. Clark, captain.^e
 Ambrose, William, 1st sergt.^s
 Bowman, Peter.^{f 10}
 Burns, John.^e
 Bowman, Michael.^e
 Bressler, Mahlon H.^e
 Carter, William B.^e
 Cassidy, George W., corp.^e
 Cassidy, David, corp.^e
 Cherry, Alfred.^e
 Charters, William.^e
 Curfman, Joseph C.^e
 Cornelius, Isaac.^e
 Coleman, Thomas, corp.^e

Crissman, Harrison, corp.^e
 Davis, John P.^e
 Decker, William S.
 Delaney, Daniel.^e
 Figart, Andrew M.^e
 Gehret, Adam.^e
 Giunt, William C.^e
 Green, Benjamin F.^e
 Hollingshead, John.^e
 Hopkins, William M.
 Houck, Marshall.^e
 Hoover, John.^{f 10 11 e}
 Hubert, Nicholas.
 Kraft, Philip.^e

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Lex, Charles.^o
 Paine, Samuel J.^e
 Reagan, Charles.^{f 8}
 Shon, John.^e
 Stevenson, William.^e
 Schlotte, William G.^e
 Stackhouse, Park J.^{f 10}

Transferred.

John L. Rhoads, 1st lieut.^{a 1}
 Block, Hugo.^{i artillery}
 Lippold, Charles.^d
 Myer, Christian.^{i artillery}
 Mull, Franklin.^d
 Neild, Thomas H.^{a i navy}
 Shilling, Henry.¹
 Shivers, James.^d
 White, John.^d

Died.

Max Wimpfheimer, 2d lieut.^{k 8}
 Bush, William H. K., corp.^{k 8}
 Devine, Martin, sergt.^k

Ely, Thomas S.
 Erlme, Adam.^{f 10 k 13}
 Fritz, Jeremiah, corp.^{f 8}
 Gracff, Rudolph M., sergt.^{a 1}
 Horst, Martin.
 Harter, Joseph.^{k 9}
 Hostetter, Hiram C., sergt.^o
 Hull, John A., sergt.^{f 8 k petersburg}
 Kennedy, Andrew P.^{k 9}
 Mans, Henry N.
 Sucker, Augustus.^{k 7}
 Witmer, Abram H., sergt.^e
 Young, George W.^e
 Zeigler, John A., corp.^o

Deserted.

Bauer, Jacob.
 Cramer, Charles
 Green, Alexander.
 Nichols, Samuel.
 Rick, Charles.
 Saalwachter, Herman.
 Stout, Charles W., corp.
 Weldon, James.
 Waltze, George.

This company was recruited in May, 1862, and joined the regiment at Harrison's landing on the 10th of July. The reference ^o in this company is used to indicate all the campaigns after the battle of Bull Run. The term of service will not expire until July, 1865. The company was transferred, on the 1st of June, 1864, to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veteran regiment, as company B.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Timothy Mealey.

Timothy Mealy, captain.^{f 8 9}
 Joseph Benison, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Azpell, Clinton.^c
 Baskerville, James.^{f 6 9 o}
 Crilley, Thomas.^{f 4}
 Dempsey, Patrick.^c
 Dempsey, Charles.
 Dickenson, Benjamin.^d
 Dubois, Edward.^c
 Frazier, John.
 Gouddy, Thomas H., corp.^{a c}
 Haas, Elwood, corp.^{a c}
 Hackney, Ezekiel.^c
 Harshaw, Samuel.^c
 Moody, Jonathan.^c
 Myers, George L.^c
 McGarvey, Henry.^{f 10 c}

Phillips, John.
 Patton, Denn's.^c
 Ritchie, Jonathan.^c
 Roe, James P.
 Seadinger, John.^c
 Shaw, William.^c
 Smith, William.^c
 Strain, Hugh J., corp.^{a o}
 Thompson, Robert.^c
 Waible, George.^c
 Wallace, Samuel, sergt.^{a o}

Discharged.

Peter Summers, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Robert Porter, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Richard Clendening, 2d lieut.^{a f 7}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Frederick-burg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Hugh P. Kennedy, 1st lieut.^{a f 3}
 William McGlenn, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Allen, James.^e
 Blackwell, George.
 Collins, John, corp.^{a f 4}
 Colligan, Francis.^{f 6}
 Dempsey, John.^e
 Finnegan, Bernard.^{f 3}
 Fulton, William J., sergt.^{a f 8}
 German, Edward.^e
 Gillespie, James L.^a
 Kane, Francis, sergt.^{a e}
 Kinkate, James.^{f 3}
 Murdock, Alexander.^{f 3}
 Myers, Isaac.^{f 8}
 McCann, John.^{f 9}
 McCormick, Edward.^e
 McGonigal, Cornelius.^e
 Robb, William.^{f 9}
 Weaver, Charles.^{f 6}

Transferred.

Barnes, John, sergt.^{a g}
 Clendening, Samuel.¹
 Cook, James, 1st sergt.^{a 1}
 Conner, John.¹
 Cunningham, Robert, sergt.^{a g}
 Donnelly, John, sergt.^{a 1}
 Fuiton, Abraham.^{f 3 d}
 Holly, Charles.^{c 1}
 Leeti, George W., musician.¹

Messmore, George.^d
 Montague, John.^d
 Murphy, Charles.^{c 1}
 Siddall, George.^{f 9 d}
 Soan, Abraham.¹
 Wilson, Oliver.¹

Died.

Dunn, Patrick.^{k 3}
 Farren, John J.^e
 Gormely, William.^e
 Mackin, Henry.^e
 Porter, Thomas.^{k fairfax}
 Ritchie, Thomas.^e
 Ryan, Andrew.^{k 10}
 Savage, Thomas M., sergt.^{a k 10}

Missing in Action.

Burns, Thomas E.^{b new hope church}

Deserted.

Burns, Peter.
 Flatherty, William.
 Kuttler, Charles.
 Long, John.
 Mount, Michael.
 Walker, William.
 Weaver, George E.
 Wilkins, William P.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Patrick L. Smith.

Patrick J. Smith, captain.^{f b 4}
 Isaac J. Harvey, 1st lieut.^{i signal corps}
 Andrews, John T.^c
 Barns, Edward.^{f 2}
 Barr, Jeremiah, corp.^{a c}
 Bartram, Joseph J.^c
 Campbell, James.^e
 Deitz, William K.^c
 Dugan, Thomas, corp.^e
 Egliston, Samuel G., corp.^{a c}
 George, Washington, corp.^c
 Gillis, Peter, Jr., 1st sergt.^a
 Hart, John H., corp.^{a c}
 Libe, Henry C., corp.^{a c}
 Lloyd, Joshua T., sergt.^{a c}
 Massey, George D., musician.
 Mingus, George W.^c

Morrison, James F., corp.^{f b 9}
 McCollough, Joseph.^c
 Newberry, John S.^c
 Nutz, George W., sergt.^a
 Pidgeon, David H., sergt.^{f 10}
 Snyder, Henry.
 Stanley, Charles.
 Sweeton, Joseph F., sergt.^{a b 9}
 Towell, James.^c
 Treadway, Harvey B.
 Upjohn, Henry, corp.^{a c}

Discharged.

Asch, Charles.^b
 Buck, John S.^{1 artillery c}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Chew, Hiram F.^{f 8 e}
 Conner, Arthur.^b
 Coster, William.^{f 4 artillery}
 Cox, Joshua R.^{f 6 e}
 Dewees, Henry J., corp.^e
 Elliott, Frank M.^e
 Gibson, Robert S.^e
 Gougler, George.^{f 8}
 Hanf, Charles.^{f 9}
 Hartman, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 Hays, Michael.^{i artillery}
 Manning, William J.^{f 8}
 Mendenhall, Thomas H.^{i artillery}
 McNeal, Charles, sergt.^e
 Nolan, Daniel.^e
 Reed, Albert R.^{f 7}
 Read, Rufus S., musician.^{i artillery}
 Rowe, George W.^e
 Schreiner, Richard C., corp.^e
 Shaw, Thomas.^{f 4}
 Smile, John A. J.^e
 Staughton, George, sergt.^{f 7 e}
 Thompson, Henry C.^e
 Vickers, George M.^e

Transferred.

Benzon, John L.^a
 Craft, Edward L.^d
 Cross, Augustus T.^{a k 8}
 Donnelly, John.^s

Everett, John.^s
 Errickson, Daniel.¹
 Garrison, William H.^{i navy}
 May, Thomas.¹
 Morslander, Robert H.^{i signal corps}
 Snider, William.^s
 Supple, John.^d
 Swancott, George W.^d
 Upjohn, Charles, sergt.^{f 14 s}

Missing in Action.

James C. Justus, 2d lieut.^{b 15}

Died.

Edmonson, Thomas.^{k 3}
 Foy, Andrew J.^{k 8}
 Murch, George B.^e
 McNiell, Frank P.^{k 4}
 Paulson, Wilberforce.^{k 6}
 Quinn, James F.^{f 8}
 Simpson, William H.^{k 7}
 Shaw, William.^{f 3}

Deserted.

Chamberlain, William.
 Fell, Morton S.
 McLaughlin, John.
 Powell, Robert T.

Muster-out Roll of the Third regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel H. G. Sickel. Called into service on the 21st day of June, 1861, to serve for three years, and mustered out on the 17th day of June, 1864.

(This regiment, the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth, were detached to guard the railroad beyond Alexandria, Va., in 1863, and hence were not present at the battle of Gettysburg. The Third and Fourth were again detached in April, 1864, and sent to Western Virginia, with General Crook, and were, therefore, not in Grant's campaign against Richmond.)

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

H. G. Sickel, colonel.^a
 John Clark, lieut.-col.^a
 William Briner, major.^a
 Harry S. Jones, adjutant.^a
 Levi S. Boyer, quartermaster.^a
 Stanton A. Welch, asst. surgeon.

John P. Birchfield, asst. surgeon.¹
 John J. Pomeroy, chaplain.¹

Non-commissioned Staff.

Bechtel, Chas. K., prin. mus.^a
 Eppeheimer, D. C., com. sergt.^a

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spotsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Huntzberger, Martin L., pr. mus.^a
Smith, Wm. P., sergt. major.^a
Wright, Irvine C., qu. mr. sergt.^a

Discharged.

William S. Thompson, lieut. col.^{res'd}
Albert H. Jameson, adjutant.^c
F. S. Bickley, quartermaster.^c
Samuel S. Orr, asst. surgeon.^c
George J. Rice, asst. surgeon.^c
Wm. H. Leake, chaplain.^c
Geo. H. Friar, chaplain.^u *resigned*

Briner, Albert, qu. mr. sergt.^c
Doran, Duval, sergt. major.^c
Mitchell, Lemuel, hos. steward.
Rhone, Geo. M., sergt. major.^a

Transferred.

R. H. Woolworth, major.^a
S. Yardley, quartermaster.^a
Geo. L. Pancoast, asst. surgeon.^a
Henry S. Colston, asst. surgeon.^a
James Collins, surgeon.^a
Niblo, Frank, hos. steward.^a

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Jacob Lenhart, Jr.

Jacob Lenhart, Jr., captain.^{f 17}
Amos N. Seitzinger, 1st lieut.^{a i 1}
Daniel Settey, 2d lieut.^{a c}
Angstad, Jacob D.^c
Bedencup, John.^c
Boon, Richard.^c
Broadhurst, John.^c
Derr, Samuel.^c
Esser, Henry W., corp.^{a c}
Fegely, Andrew.^c
Frey, Samuel B.^c
Greatf, Daniel.^c
Grillith, Lewis, 4th sergt.^{a c}
Goodman, David J.^c
Harner, Henry A.^c
Hartenstine, Peter, corp.^{a c}
Hertzog, John D.^c
Hodem, George.^c
Hodem, John.^c
Keuler, Henry, corp.^{a c}
Koch, Christian J.^c
Koch, John.^c
Kocher, Francis.^c
Kunsman, Jacob S.^{f 9}
Moser, George, 3d sergt.^{a c}
Mull, Henry K., 5th sergt.^{a c}
McDonough, William.^{f 3}
McQuaid, Peter.^c
Neeb, Charles.^c
Painter, John S., 1st sergt.^{a c}
Peters, William.^c
Richards, Henry J., drummer.^c
Richards, Levi.^c
Rhein, Augustus.^c
Rhoads, Levi B.^c
Rork, John.^c

Rupp, Ludwig.^c
Schroth, Charles.^c
Sellers, Ephraim.^c
Smith, Henry S.^c
Smith, William J., corp.^{a c}
Stiffenburg, William.^c
Wanner, William.^c
Weber, Charles.^c
Weidenhamer, Aaron.^c
Youse, Jonas.^c
Yeich, John R.^c

Discharged.

Jacob Lehman, 1st lieut.^b
Michael Walter, 1st lieut.^{b d}
Jeremiah Clous, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
Sebastian Echle, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
Ash, James.^c
Brady, Benjamin.^c
Esterly, Jacob, 1st sergt.^c
Fix, James A.^c
Fredericks, Charles, sergt.^c
Ganster, Jacob.^c
Garst, Frederick.^c
Good, Joseph.^c
Harbach, Florian, corp.^c
Hart, Lewis.^c
Holland, Peter F.^c
Kissinger, Samuel S.^c
Marquat, Augustus.^c
McDonough, John.^c
McGettigan, Hugh.^c
Perry, Abraham.^c
Quinn, Francis.
Richards, Emanuel.^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Schofield, James A.^o
 Stautler, Albert.^c
 Wittich, John, sergt.^e

Transferred.

Bowman, Henry.¹
 Degroat, William.^g
 Frey, Allen M.^g
 Greth, Albert S.¹
 Haws, Marks D.^g
 Harbach, Harrison.^g
 Holland, William.¹
 Henersholtz, Albert S.¹
 Keehn, Henry C.¹
 Kershner, Lewis.^g
 Milans, Henry G.^{f 1}
 Murphy, Patrick.^g
 Saylor, Frederick.¹
 Sallada, James.^g
 Schaneberger, Charles.^g
 Shade, Enoc.^g

Yeager, Richard, sergt.^g
 Yohn, John M.¹

Missing in Action.

Balb, John H.^{f b 17}
 Nagle, Francis, sergt.^{f b 4}
 O'Neil, John.^{t b 17}
 Ribble, Nicholas.^{f b 4}

Died.

English, David.^{k 9}
 Harbach, Daniel.^e
 Jackson, Andrew.^{k 9}
 Old, James B.^{k 17}
 Otten, Henry.^{f 8}

Deserted.

Shafer, Daniel.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Warren G. Moore, originally commanded by Captain William D. Curtis.

Warren G. Moore, captain.^{a o}
 Francis G. Nicholson, 1st lieutenant.^{a o}
 Adams, Lester J., sergt.^{a c}
 Bachon, Joseph.^c
 Barhite, William H.^c
 Bortru, William G.^c
 Cobb, Michael, corp.^{a c}
 Gannon, Daniel.^c
 Green, William, musician.^{a d}
 Handinbergh, Joseph B.^c
 Haook, John.^d
 Hetzel, John, sergt.^{a c}
 Hinds, Henry.^c
 Hubbard, Columbus M.^c
 Jones, Robert D.^c
 Loper, Charles H., corp.^{a d}
 March, John.^e
 Marshall, Edwin A.^c
 Martin, George W., corp.^{a c}
 Matrous, Dudley K., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Mitchell, Charles E.^c
 Monnia, Adolphus, sergt.^{a c}
 Moore, William G.^c
 Meyer, Anthony.^c

Walter, Albert.^c
 Wortmann, Henry.^c

Discharged.

Milligin D. Curts, captain.^{resigned}
 Jas. M. Bickingham, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Lyman W. Hamlin, 2d lieutenant.^{a e}
 George M. Rohme, 2d lieutenant.^{a b}
 Akers, William F.^e
 Ames, Warner J.^e
 Andrew, Daniel.^e
 Bennet, Benjamin.^e
 Bishop, David.^e
 Bresecker, William, sergt.^o
 Browson, Eli.^e
 Burbank, John W.^e
 Carrm, James M., sergt.^e
 Cornell, Sydney.^e
 Dauborn, Nicholas.^e
 Frisbie, George S.^e
 Hamlin, Florance B., sergt.^e
 Hubler, Robert.^e
 Johnson, Jacob.^e

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹⁶ New River bridge.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Johnson, Porter C.^o
 Machan, Edward.^e
 Mitchell, Eugene B.^e
 Mitchell, Michael.^e
 Money, William L., musician.^e
 Pect, Daniel N.^e
 Perry, James P.^e
 Porter, Henry S.^e
 Shepard, Munson L.^e
 Wright, Eugene H.^e

Transferred.

George C. Davenport, captain.^{a d}
 Abbey, Russell P., corp.^{a 1}
 Brooks, Andrew.¹
 Brownson, Justa.^g
 Buckingham, James M.^g
 Bualleson, Job.
 Campbell, John.¹
 Cortright, Euilly N.^g
 Dickins, Richard.^g
 Donelson, James.^g
 Frisbie, James N.^g
 Gibbs, Alfred.^g
 Hand, William J.^g
 Hoover, Joseph F.^g
 Howe, Edward.^g
 Howe, James H.^g
 Leake, William H.^{a chaplain}
 Loudon.¹
 Maltz, John, corp.^{a 1}
 Miller, Quinter.^g
 Mitchell, Davis.^g
 Pinkerton, John.¹
 Riley, James E.^d
 Riley, John.^g
 Sivingle, Sharp L.^g
 Swingle, William.^g
 Thomas, Joshua R.^d

Townsend, Edward.^g
 Tripp, Henry C., sergt.^{a g}
 Waitous, Friend.¹
 Wagner, Joseph G.^g
 Warner, George.ⁱ
 Woodruff, Selden.^g
 Wright, Albert A.¹
 Young, Elliott.^g
 Young, George.^g

Died.

Bath, Oliver L.^{k 4}
 Bidwell, Hiram.^e
 Brown, Gabriel S., corp.^{k 3}
 Cogswell, William.^e
 Dickins, Jesse R., corp.^{k 8}
 Dickins, Daniel S.^{k 3}
 Eushin, George P.^{k 3}
 Firth, Thomas.^{f 4}
 Gillet, Oliver.^e
 Kennedy, John S.^e
 Little, Archibald S.^{f 9}
 Marshall, Frederick.^e
 Nicholson, Hobart, sergt.^{a k 8}
 Stewart, Alexander H.^{k 9}
 Williams, Alfred.^{f 9}
 White, Henry.^e

Missing in Action.

Limonson, Asa.^{b 17}
 Peit, Daniel N.^{b 17}

Deserted.

Briscoe, John.
 Campfield, George M.
 Pillard, Euril.
 Whipple, Stephen F.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain Harry W. Sutton, originally commanded by Captain D. V. Feaster.

Harry W. Sutton, captain.^a
 John H. Crothers, 1st lieut.^{a b 4}
 Yeomas Jones, 2d lieut.^a
 Adams, Thomas, sergt.^{a f 5}
 Biakes, Edward H.
 Bervely, T. Watson, sergt.^a
 Burkit, Daniel P., sergt.^{a b 4 9}
 Clark, Charles Y., corp.^a

Fitzpatrick, Joseph.
 Gordon, Swayze.
 Harris, William.
 Hibbs, Algernon.
 Johnson, Lymon.
 Kinsey, Jonathan.
 Longshare, William G.
 Morris, George W.

^a Promoted. ^e Disability. ⁱ Detached.
^b Captured. ^f Wounded in action. ^k Killed in action.
^c Through all campaigns. ^g To serve unexpired term. ^l By re-enlistment, v. v.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps. ^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

McCarn, Bernard.^{f 9}
 McConnell, John.
 Phillips, Banner T.
 Thornton, Charles.
 Tapp, John S.
 Taylor, Martin V., corp.^a
 Vanhorn, Perry H., sergt.^a
 Walton, Samuel.^{f 9}
 Wiggins, Charles.
 Woolman, Lewis N.
 Young, Abslem B.

Discharged.

David V. Feaster, captain.^e
 Joseph B. Roberts, 2d lieut.^{f 6}
 Allen, William.^e
 Baker, Francis.^e
 Bennett, William.^e
 Black, Edward.^e
 Blaker, John D., corp.^e
 Bodine, John R.^e
 Crosedale, Benjamin, corp.^{f 8}
 Buckmar, Aaron N., sergt.^a
 Caffee, William.^e
 Carbot, Matthew.^e
 Craver, Philip.^e
 Flanagan, Albert.^e
 Gradey, George.^{f 4}
 Gray, William, corp.^e
 Griffee, Samuel J., sergt.^{f 4}
 Helly, Jonathan.^e
 Long, Henry.^e
 Loudon, Joseph.^{f 4}
 Lugar, James.^e
 McCarn, James.^e
 McMasters, James E.^e
 Roberts, William F., sergt.^{f 6}
 Swartz, Samuel.^e

Transferred.

Strickland Yardley, 1st lieut.^a
 Bennett, Henry.^s
 Brown, James S.¹
 Cooper, Owen.^{i artillery}
 Carver, John W.^s
 Dillon, A. J.¹
 Dillon, Andrew J.^s
 Doan, Howard.^{f 8 1}
 Ditmars, Isaac.^s
 Eizenbrey, Edwin.¹
 Fennell, William J.¹

Featherby, George W.^s
 Fleming, James.¹
 Fifer, Richard.¹
 Grayham, Adam.¹
 Harrison, Charles.^s
 Hillborn, Joseph.¹
 Hough, Calvin.^{i artillery}
 Hough, George W.^s
 Kelley, Robert.^s
 Lewis, Abraham.¹
 Large, Joseph H.^s
 Reeder, Henry P.¹
 Roberts, George W.^s
 Ryan, James.^{f b 3 1}
 Smith, Bartlett.¹
 Smith, John.^s
 Southwick, John.^{i artillery}
 Stone, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 Stout, Joseph.^s
 Stevenson, Daniel.¹
 Trimer, Elwood.¹
 Vanhorn, Joseph.¹
 Wall, Anthony J.^s
 Wynkoop, Samuel W.^e
 Wells, Charles.^{i artillery}
 Williamson, Levi.^d
 Young, Wesley S.¹

Died.

Caffee, Joseph K.^e
 Dillon, Robert.^{k 9}
 Dillon, Thomas.^{k 9}
 Goheen, Thomas P., sergt.^{k 3}
 Hammer, Joseph.^{k 4}
 Hilborn, William.^{k 4}
 Lennon, Edward L., sergt.^{k 3}
 Mills, Matthew, corp.^{on railroad}
 Rose, James.^e
 Robinson, Charles.^{k 3}
 Steifle, John.^{on railroad}
 Wittee, Peter W.^e
 Wiggins, George W.^{k 9}

Deserted.

Hitchcock, Charles.
 Mershon, William.
 Mitchell, Jeremiah.
 Runk, Charles.
 Steward, Henry.
 White, George W.

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads

¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹⁵ New River bridge.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE THIRD REGIMENT. 589

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain Andrew J. Stetson, originally commanded by Captain William Briner.

Andrew J. Stetson, captain.^a
 Albert Briner, 1st lieut.^a
 George B. Davis, 2d lieut.^{a i f 17}
 Barr, Henry.^{f 4}
 Baundenbush, George A.^{f 3}
 Bishop, Clark.^c
 Boone, Jeremiah.^{f 3}
 Boone, Thomas D.^{i signal corps}
 Boyer, Charles.^c
 Boyer, John H.^c
 Carlin, William, corp.^{a f 9 17}
 Cunningham, Peter.^{f 3 d}
 Davies, Samuel.^c
 Geiger, Henry.^c
 Good, William S.^c
 Harner, Alfred.^c
 Harrison, Samuel L.^c
 Hemmig, Harrison H., corp.^{a f 4 17}
 Henderson, Lewis F., corp.^a
 Hoffam, Henry.^c
 Kechn, Peter B., corp.^a
 Keever, John S., musician.^c
 Lamb, William S., corp.^{a f 6}
 Leaman, William K., sergt.^{a f 3}
 Long, James.^c
 Loral, Henry A.^{b 3}
 Lowry, Patrick.^{b 3}
 Mann, Samuel.
 Miles, Nathaniel.^c
 Sagee, William S.^d
 Sayboldt, Augustus.^c
 Scarlet, Roland G.^c
 Shauer, Solomon S.^c
 Sheeder, Nelson G., corp.^{a c}
 Slichter, Joseph.^c
 Trussel, Franklin, sergt.^{a c}
 Walks, Benjamin F.^c
 Wann, Henry.^c
 Weigner, George O.
 Yocom, Abraham B., 1st sergt.^{a f 9}

Discharged.

William Briner, captain.^a
 Franklin S. Bickley, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Billing, Phillips.^e
 Bobst, Samuel.^e
 Broom, William.^e
 Collor, Josiah.^{f 8}

DeParson, DeLozier.^e
 Focht, Josiah.^e
 Gearhart, Reuben G.^e
 Good, Emanuel.^c
 Hobson, James L.^{f 6}
 Kupp, Morgan.^a
 Miller, William.^b
 McChalicher, Samuel.^{f 4}
 Schiefley, John.^{f 9}
 Steeve, Richard.^b
 Soder, Samuel.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Barber, Charles H.^{f 17 1}
 Bechlet, Charles K., musician.^{a 1}
 Becker, John H.^g
 Briner, Jefferson.^g
 Boyer, Levi, sergt.^{a 1}
 Boyer, Washington L.¹
 Dehart, Peter.^g
 Deugler, Henry.^g
 Eisenbeis, Francis.^{a g}
 Ellis, William.^g
 Epphimer, David C.^{a i f 4}
 Good, Henry S.^g
 Grath, William.^g
 Humsberger, Martin L., mus'n.^{a 1}
 Kelchmer, William.^g
 Loral, Alexander.^g
 McCord, Heber.^g
 Parker, William H., sergt.^{f 6 a g}
 Shaffer, Harrison.^g
 Shepherd, Andrew M.^g
 Simmons, Henry J.^g
 Thomas, James P.^g
 Waid, Adam F., corp.^{a g}

Died.

Florentine H. Straub, captain.^{a k 8}
 Jacob W. Shilling, 1st lieut.^{a k 9}
 Archey, Obediah.^e
 Babb, John.^{k 6}
 Bechtel, David.^{k 4}
 Bechtel, Jacob.^{k 9}
 Bland, John G.^{a k 9}
 Geiger, Alexander.^{k 6}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. r.

Hendley, Frederick.^{k 8}
 Price, John A., sergt.^{a k 4}
 Mellen, Jacob.^{k 3}
 Rauk, William.^c
 Rorke, Joseph.^{k 4}
 Schrader, James, sergt.^{a k 9}
 Schwartz, Cyrus.^{k 4}
 Setley, George.^e
 Setley, Henry, corp.^{a k 9}
 Strohecker, Ephraim, corp.^e
 Wright, Charles E.^{k 9}

Missing.

Hunsberger, Jeremiah C.^{f b 17}

Deserted.

Allen, Edward.
 Caldwell, James.
 Dorty, James.
 Fisher, David.
 Frill, Edward.
 Helmer, Albert D.
 Hollenback, David, 1st sergt.^a
 Keller, Adam F.
 Lichtenfelt, Henry.
 Levan, David.
 Moohn, Isaac.
 Shaffer, George.
 Smith, John W., sergt.^a
 Wilkins, Charles.

Roll of Company E, commanded by Captain Robert Johnson, originally commanded by Captain John Clark.

Robert Johnson, captain.^a
 Thomas H. Bamford, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Edwin A. Glenn, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Booth, Walter.^c
 Barnbrick, Richard.^{b 4}
 Bennet, David R.^{b 4}
 Boileau, Tustin.^c
 Brown, James P., corp.^a
 Chambers, Robert.^{b 4}
 Clark, William.^c
 Clinloin, John.^c
 Cripps, William.^c
 Day, Alfred B., 1st sergt.^a
 Derrus, Charles.^{f 9}
 Deyan, Michael.^c
 Duggan, Dennis C., sergt.^a
 Eckly, Amos.^c
 Fullerton, John.^c
 Fletcher, John W.
 Haines, Edward J., corp.^a
 Hoff, Henry K.^{b 2}
 Martindale, Jacob Y., sergt.^{a b 4}
 Miller, Frederick C.^c
 Mooney, George W.^c
 Murgan, George, musician.^c
 McBride, John.^{b 4}
 McCollough, Joseph J.^c
 McCurdy, Charles.^c
 Nield, William J.^c
 Pidcock, Benjamin.
 Ryan, William.^c
 Rich, Charles H.^{b 4}

Solley, William H.^{b 4}
 Stack, John, musician.^{b 4}
 Strut, Charles W., sergt.^a
 Travis, James.^{b 4}
 Thompson, William B.^{b 4}
 Tustin, Edward, corp.^a
 Vanhorn, George.^{b 4}
 Wagner, John R., corp.^a
 Wells, George, corp.^a
 Wells, Jesse, sergt.^a
 Wells, Joseph H.^{b 4}
 Wilson, Robert.^{b 4}
 Williams, Lynford.^{b 9}
 Wright, Richard.^{b 4}

Discharged.

George K. Lindsay, 2d lieutenant.^b
 Cartlege, Samuel.^{i signal corps}
 Clift, John B., sergt.^e
 Fleming, Samuel, sergt.^e
 Fenlayson, Lynford, corp.^e
 Mills, George S., corp.^e
 Boulton, James.^{f 8 e}
 Drexler, Frederick.^e
 Eckly, John.^e
 Eckly, Joseph.^e
 Johnson, John.^{f 4 e}
 Saul, Robert B.^e
 Wilson, David M.^{f 8 e}
 Yonker, Samuel.^{f 4 c}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹⁶ New River bridge.

Transferred.

John Clark, captain.^a
 Achufy, Isaac.¹
 Ackinson, William H.^{b 5 1}
 Ackley, Benjamin.⁵
 Artman, Owen.⁵
 Ashtru, William.^{b 6 1}
 Bartlow, Warren.¹
 Bengler, William H.⁵
 Boyd, James.⁵
 Carman, William.⁵
 Clark, Robert.⁵
 Cochran, Matthew.⁵
 Downing, William.⁵
 Haines, Alfred, corp.¹
 Jones, Harry S., sergt.^a
 Lynn, John.⁵
 Scott, Davis.⁵
 Shaw, William F.⁵
 Shemaley, Nelson.^{f 9 1}
 Taylor, Hallowell.⁵
 Tomlinson, Elijah L.¹
 Toy, Joseph H.¹

Ward, Samuel P.¹
 Weed, Henry B., corp.⁵

Died.

Blaker, John, 1st sergt.^{f 8}
 Thomas, Jacob, corp.^{k 4}
 Johnson, Jacob A.^{k 9}
 Krenson, Luther.^{f 8}
 Pidcock, Jason.^{k 17}
 Smith, Jacob.^{k 9}

Missing in Action.

Scott, Frederick B.^{b 2}
 Switzer, Frederick.^{b 6}
 Toy, Joseph L.^{b 2}

Deserted.

Egee, George H.
 Fletcher, George W.
 Leaver, Samuel.
 Mabery, Martin.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain A. P. Moulton, originally commanded by Captain Washington Richard.

Albert P. Moulton, captain.^{a d}
 Henry S. Moulton, 1st lieut.^a
 Benjamin D. Heming, 2d lieut.^a
 Able, George, corp.^c
 Andy, John.
 Brown, John.^d
 Connor, Joseph.^c
 Douth, John P., musician.^c
 Gilbert, Adam.^c
 Hartzel, James.^c
 Henurig, Jacob.^c
 Killpatrick, Edward.^d
 Labold, Willoughlby.
 Lehr, Levan, corp.^c
 Lippi, Pompelius.^c
 Lutze, Harrison.
 Miles, Samuel.^c
 Miller, Millington, corp.^c
 Reedy, Calvin, musician.^a
 School, John.^c
 Silberman, John.^c
 Tonia, William.^c

Discharged.

Albert J. Jemmeson, 2d lieut.^{a i}
 Edward K. Mull, 2d lieut.^{a resigned}
 Addie, Isaac, sergt.^{i artillery}
 Bard, John L.^e
 Bowman, Henry.^e
 Butz, William P.^e
 Eisenlinbh, Henry.^e
 Filbert, Daniel.⁵
 Hoffmaster, Levi, sergt.^e
 Jones, Williams.⁵
 Murphy, Daniel, sergt.^f
 Ruth, Josephius.^e
 Tracy, Michael.
 Walters, Williams.^e

Transferred.

Washington Richards, captain.^d
 Adams, Jesse.¹
 Alder, Charles.¹
 Beechart, Levi.¹

a Promoted. e Disability. i Detached.
 b Captured. f Wounded in action. k Killed in action.
 c Through all campaigns. g To serve unexpired term. l By re-enlistment, v. v.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps. h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

Bernheisel, Levi.¹
 Biery, John M., sergt.¹
 Blose, Edward.¹
 Borman, William.¹
 Boyer, Henry.¹
 Christman, Allen.¹
 Clater, Edward, sergt.¹
 Eckhold, Henry.¹
 Gaugner, Andrew.⁵
 Geitz, Adolph.¹
 Glennose, James.⁵
 Jenninge, Charles.¹
 Killpatrick, Theodore.¹
 Mestz, Eugene.¹
 Mier, Adam.¹
 Mimeinacher, Uriah.¹
 Neal, George S.¹
 Nentzel, John.⁵
 Phillips, James M., sergt.¹
 Rambo, Alexander.¹
 Rochel, Thomas.¹
 Schneer, Levi.¹
 Smith, Robert, sergt.¹
 Stotz, William H.¹
 Trexler, John.¹
 Vandorn, John, sergt.¹
 Weber, Adam.¹

Died.

Acker, Henry.^{k 9}

Becker, John A.^{f 8}
 Burkhart, Henry.^{k harrison's landing}
 Harsta, Henry.^{k 3}
 Haverstick, Rudy.^e
 Herbrant, Joseph.^e
 Jones, Henry.^{k 8}
 Killiam, John H.^{k 3}
 Leese, James.^{k 8}
 McFarland, Lewis D.^{k 9}
 Rush, Peter.^{k 3}
 Seidere, John.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Bellas, Joseph.
 Henry, William.
 Herbrik, Joseph.
 Hogan, Marke.
 Kline, Manasse.
 Leh, Franklin.
 Mertz, Monroe.
 Reed, Cyrus.
 Ruhle, John.
 Seiders, Joseph.
 Stallnecker, John H.
 Sweeney, Hugh.
 Trapold, Jacob.
 Whiteneck, Jacob.
 Wild, Edward.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain John Stanton, late Hugh H. Harkins, originally commanded by Captain R. H. Woolworth.

John Stanton, captain.^{a c}
 Francis E. Harrison, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 Brown, Jeremiah.^c
 Bett, Joseph.^c
 Bishop, Alfred.^c
 Boisbrun, George.^c
 Bisbing, Samuel.^{1 engineer corps}
 Bowles, Benjamin, 3d sergt.^a
 Crapp, George W.^c
 Cowell, Samuel.^d
 Crilley, Barnard.^d
 Dodd, William.^c
 Deal, Charles.^c
 Evans, Richard, corp.^{a c}
 Haran, Thomas, corp.^{a c}
 Heckroth, William H., corp.^{a o}

Heckroth, Henry W.^c
 Howie, John.^c
 Hastley, Charles.^c
 Jones, Jacob.^c
 Moore, William, 4th sergt.^{a o}
 Murter, Robert J.^c
 Margerum, Lewis.^c
 McMillan, John.^c
 McGrath, Mark.^d
 Porter, James.^c
 Praul, Harry.^c
 Piffer, David.^c
 Presgrave, John.^c
 Rahn, George.^c
 Rider, James, 2d sergt.^{a c}
 Schank, Adam.^c

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

¹⁸ New River bridge.

Stone, Thomas.^c
 Scheaerman, Daniel, 5th sergt.^{a c}
 Stroup, Thomas, corp.^{a c}
 Sullivan, Dennis.^c
 Trumbower, William H.^c
 Venrah, George W., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Wallace, John.^c
 Winton, Hamilton.^c
 Wurst, Frederick H.^c
 Walters, William H.^c

Discharged.

Richard H. Woolworth, captain.^a
 Hugh H. Harkins, captain.
 Bisbing, Manuel.^c
 Car, Elisha A.^{f 4}
 Doster, Charles A., corp.^{a e}
 Duckworth, Samuel.^c
 Guiger, Christian B.^{f 9}
 Hacket, Charles.^c
 Hong, Alfred W.^{f 6}
 Kennedy, George W.^e
 Lutz, Conrad.^e
 Murphy, John.^{f 6}
 Murray, James.^{f 8}
 Maguire, John.^c
 McDevitt, Charles.^{f 4}
 Pealey, John A.^{f 6}
 Trambower, Samuel L.^e
 Toon, Edward, corp.^{a f 8}
 Unruh, Jacob H., 1st sergt.^{a f 4}

Transferred.

Abrams, William.^{a d}
 Devlin, John.¹
 Dager, Henry.^d
 Hickey, Michael, corp.^{a d}
 Killan, Mark.^d
 Krur, Joseph.^{i navy}
 Kelley, John.^g
 Long, John.^s

Mitchel, Thomas.^g
 McGettigan, Hugh.ⁱ
 McDonald, Steward.^g
 Noble, George.^g
 Newcamp, John.¹
 Sample, William M.^g
 Smith, John, sergt.^{a d}
 Wilson, John.^d

Died.

Charles Charley, captain.^{k 6}
 Alexander Park, captain.^{a f 17}
 Richard Wilson, captain.^{k 8}
 John Connolly, 2d lieut.^e
 Bingham, James.^{k 8}
 Catterson, David H.^c
 Caldwell, Robert.^{k 18}
 Dunbar, Peter.^{k 8}
 Duddy, James.^{f 9}
 Jobbins, Thomas.^e
 Martz, Adam.^c
 McCloud, David.^e
 Swift, Joseph.^{k on railroad}
 Smith, John K.^{f b 3}
 Ubil, William B.^e

Missing.

Mitchel, Reuben J. B.^{f b 17}

Deserted.

Brodmax, Jeremiah.
 Crockett, Israel, drummer.
 Dutton, Thomas.
 Filmore, Richard.
 Henreatty, John.
 Ploid, Tennis, corp.
 Ratchiff, William, sergt.
 Wells, Frederick.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain B. F. Fisher, originally commanded by Captain Jos. Thomas.

B. F. Fisher, captain.^{a i signal corps}
 Jacob B. Bartholomew, 1st lieut.^a
 William McCarty, 2d lieut.^{a 1}

Adrian, Andrew J., 1st sergt.^c
 Brey, Adams S.^e
 Beidlingmoyer, Chris.^e

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action
¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Christern, John H. S. A., 2d sergt.^c
 Darling, Marshall, corp.^c
 Dougherty, William.^c
 Flenn, Peter.^c
 Garhart, Abner C.^c
 Huff, Frederick.^c
 Huver, James.^c
 Honseworth, Josiah.^c
 Hertte, Michael.^c
 Keeler, Josiah.^c
 Keller, Jesse, 3d sergt.^c
 Kluman, C., musician.^c
 Ladshaw, Abner.^c
 Laubenshtine, John.^c
 Nuffer, Augustus, corp.^c
 O'Connell, Hugh, corp.^c
 Reed, James A.^c
 Rester, Benjamin.^c
 Schutz, Milton.^c
 Smoll, John S.^c
 Seifert, Charles G.^c
 Walk, Charles J.^c
 Wenholt, Jacob F.^c
 Wile, Michael.^c
 Willuner, Jesse.^c

Discharged.

Joseph Thomas, captain.^{resigned}
 Nelson, Applebach, 2d lieu.^{resigned}
 Aeider, Wayn.^c
 Albright, John.¹ artillery
 Boorie, Allen.^c
 Burnes, Lewis.^c
 Crib, William.^c
 English, Emanuel.^c
 Frankenfield, Daniel, corp.¹ artillery
 Hendrick, Hillary O.^c
 Hauch, Matthew, corp.^c
 Jones, James.^{e 1}
 Milloy, Daniel.^c
 Ohl, John W.^c
 Peterz, Theodore C.^c
 Shively, John.^c
 Thomas, George.^c
 Wisinger, Christian.^c
 Wisinger, Daniel.^c
 Zeiner, Levi.^c

Transferred.

Amall, John.¹ navy
 Burnes, William, musician.¹

Bushnell, Samuel A.¹
 Barth, Frederick R.¹
 Evans, William D.^g
 Evans, William.^g
 Fell, John.¹ navy
 Gaylord, Rozell M., corp.^d
 Greenwood, Lewis.^g
 Gerbron, Joseph.^g
 Hager, John S.^g
 Jones, James.^g
 Kemes, Joseph.^g
 Long, Washington.^g
 Martin, John.^g
 Pennepacker, Jesse.^g
 Reed, Milton.^g
 Reiter, George W.¹
 Shilb, Frederick.¹
 Smable, Jeremiah.¹
 Straton, Owen M.^d
 Trumtaver, John.¹
 Warner, Stephen.¹
 Worthington, George.^f
 Yeakel, Samuel K.^g
 Yeakel, John K.^d
 Yotter, Martin.¹
 Zimmerman, Lewis.¹

Died.

Bachman, Jackson, corp.^e
 Brown, Lewis.^{k 8}
 Case, Ephraim, 1st sergt.^{k 9}
 Clabach, Harvey, corp.^{k 4}
 Crater, Jacob B.^{k 8}
 Huff, Andrew.^{k 6}
 Keiser, Jesse.^c
 Keiser, Adam.^{k 3}
 Lewis, Isaac E., sergt.^f
 Long, Israel, corp.^{f 17}
 Longenbucker, George.^e
 Roberts, A. J.^{k 6}
 Sellers, Frank.^{k 9}

Deserted.

Beidleman, Theo.
 Bushnell, Samuel A.
 Foll, John G.
 Frey, Levi, corp.
 Gerlach, Charles.
 Miller, Jeremiah.
 Miller, William.
 Reiter, George W.

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechaucisville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Ball Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹⁸ New River bridge.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Schaarschmidt, Edward.
Winabewer, John.
Warner, Stephen.
Zimmerman, Lewis.

Missing in Action.

Stouffer, Jacob L.^{b 3}
Vaux, George W., sergt.^{f b 17}

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain Samuel J. LaRue, originally commanded by Captain William S. Thompson.

Samuel J. LaRue, captain.^a
Samuel Beatty, 1st lieut.^a
Jackson Hutchison, 2d lieut.^{a f b 9}
Allen, William L., corp.^{a c}
Arrison, Jonathan, wagoner.^c
Anderson, William B.^c
Banes, Samuel P., 1st sergt.^a
Booz, Charles.^c
Cooper, William H., corp.^{a c}
Erich, John.^c
Harkness, Nathan, corp.^{a f b 3}
Holt, Lewis, corp.^{a c}
Hunter, John.^c
Jacoby, Edward C.^c
Johnson, Charles.
Landreth, Edward.^c
Lubers, Edward.
Mackie, Hugh.^{f 17}
Morehead, Thomas J.^{1 navy}
Morehead, Simon C., corp.^{a c}
Read, Joseph M., sergt.^{a f 8}
Richards, Edwards, sergt.^c
Rue, James N.^c
Schaeffer, John.^{f 8}
Stackhouse, William.^c
Vansant, William.^c
Welsh, Michael.^c
Wilson, Ebenezer.^{b 4}
Whiteley, William, musician.^c

Hellings, Edward.^{f 4}
Hall, William.^c
Knight, William G.^c
Miles, Thomas.^c
Mooney, Edward.^c
Nelson, Alexander.^c
Roberts, Mahlon.^c
Silbert, George S., corp.^c
Stumfels, Christian.^{f 4}
Terry, William.^c
Weichter, Frank R.^{f 6}
Weichter, Henry C.^h
Wilkie, Samuel.^c

Transferred.

Allen, Charles S.^g
Allen, Edward.ⁱ
Bushnell, Samuel A.¹
Banes, Rodman.^{i signal corps}
Brandon, Joseph.^g
Burgien, John.^g
Benfer, John L.^g
Carr, Thomas.^d
Cappel, Joseph.^g
Dorron, Duval.ⁱ
Ferris, John, sergt.¹
Geathers, Marlow.^g
Garwood, Allen L.^g
Highland, Eugene.^g
Howell, Franklin B.^g
Hare, John.^g
Jolly, James M.¹
Johnson, David P.¹
Lert, Thomas C., sergt.^g
Leeti, Samuel II.¹
Lashels, John L.^g
Newcamp, John.¹
Oesterben, George.¹
Ogelby, Isaac.^g
Parry, James P., musician.^g
Peters, Caleb.^g
Ryan, Charles H.^g
Richardson, Samuel V.^{f 17 1}

Discharged.

Thompson, William S., captain.^a
Andrews, Samuel.^b
Akers, William A.^b
Burns, William, musician.^h
Brelsford, William.^c
Carlin, Charles.^c
Clark, William.^c
Donkel, John.
Gardner, Albert, sergt.^{f 4}
Gilkeson, Lewis W., corp.^h
Gravat, Charles, corp.^{f 6}
Harkens, Albert.^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Rodamaker, William.¹
 Smith, Joseph.⁵
 Symmamon, Henderson.⁵
 Synnamon, Thomas.⁵
 States, Abraham.⁵
 Torpy, John.⁵
 Welsh, John.⁵
 Wright, John.⁵
 Wright, C. Irvine, sergt.^{a 1}

Died.

H. Clay Beatty, captain.^{k 5}
 Booz, Robert, sergt.^e
 Chester, Joel, 1st sergt.^{k 4}
 Clark, Benjamin.^{k 9}
 Coombs, Jacob, corp.^e
 Cummings, William.^e
 Fennemone, Thomas.^{k 4}
 Firce, George W.^c
 Millenbarger, Clement.^{k 3}
 Reading, James.^{f 4}
 Smith, William.^{k 6}

Scott, John S.^{k 9}
 Shoch, Henry S.^{k 9}
 Severns, Allen.^c
 Smith, William M., corp.^{k 9}

Missing in Action.

Thomas, James.^{f b 17}
 Nelson, William H.^{f b 17}

Deserted.

Curran, Daniel.
 Douglass, John M.
 Gibson, Tolbert.
 Geary, Charles.
 Guy, Robert E.
 Kennedy, George E.
 Larne, Manuel.
 Lieson, James.
 Martin, John D.
 Reeder, Howard, sergt.
 Ward, James.
 Wright, Robert E.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Thomas C. Spackman, originally commanded by Captain H. G. Sickel.

Thomas C. Spackman, captain.^{a c}
 John M. James, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Adworth, John.^c
 Boger, Henry D.^c
 Bryant, Joseph.^d
 Brown, Stephen.^c
 Brooke, James, corp.^{a c}
 Conner, Francis, musician.^{a c}
 Clayton, James W.^{b 6}
 Calyton, Henry M.^c
 Collins, John.^{f 17}
 Carr, Edwin A.^c
 Eckard, George W.^c
 Evins, Christopher.^c
 Fisher, Albert D.^c
 Haynes, William H.^c
 Helfricht, George J.⁹
 Jones, David.^c
 Jaquett, Joseph.^c
 Kane, Thomas, corp.^{a c}
 Lewis, William H., corp.^{a i artillery}
 Morgan, Charles, corp.^{a c}
 Morgan, George W.^c
 McDonald, William.^c

Randolph, Williamson, sergt.^{a c}
 Runboth, George F.^{f 15 i}
 Ramler, Leonard.ⁱ
 Simm, Samuel H.^{f 15}
 Swan, Thomas E.^c
 Snyder, Benjamin K.
 Todd, Gabriel L., sergt.^{a c}
 Tood, James A.^c
 Ungerbuchler, William.^{a d}
 Vanhorn, John.^c
 Watson, Joseph.^c
 Wilson, Thomas.^c
 Williams, Thomas.^d
 Wood, Edward, sergt.^{a c}
 Young, Edward.^c

Discharged.

Horatio G. Sickel, captain.^a
 William Brian, captain.^{1 9 a d}
 David Wonderly, captain.^{a c}
 David W. Donaghy, 1st lieut.^c
 Brooke, Charles, corp.^e
 Bender, John F.^c

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹³ New River bridge.

Bechtel, John.^e
 Dennison, William, corp.^{a e}
 DeBaufre, William.^e
 Devitt, Henry B..^{a e}
 Gossler, Isaiah S.^e
 Hazlett, William, corp.^{a e}
 Hopper, Jacob.^e
 Humison, Hiram.^e
 Jones, Owen, corp.^{a e}
 Lantz, Jacob.^e
 Nickerson, Joshua.^{f 6}
 Painter, William.^e
 Quick, Abraham J.^e
 Sample, Thomas.^e
 Sailor, George M., corp.^{a e}
 Schrozer, Wesley A.^e
 Shaw, William H. H.^e
 Thomas, George.^e
 Wright, Enos L.^e
 Wine, George G.^e
 Wonderland, Peter.^e

Transferred.

Adair, Samuel M.^g
 Brian, Robert, D. D., sergt.^{f b 4 a g}
 Brockway, John.¹
 Black, James.^d
 Buck, Isaac G.^g
 Bows, Dennis.^g
 Bressler, John.¹
 Conway, William.^g
 Jordan, Matthew, corp.^{a 1}
 Long, James.^g
 Neide, John.^g

Stackhouse, David.¹
 Shaw, William H.¹
 Stern, Valentine.^g
 Spink, Valentine W.¹
 Smith, William P., sergt.^{a 1}
 White, Thomas.^g

Died.

Brittain, William, corp.^{a k 8}
 Barr, Joseph.^e
 Krause, Wm., 1st sergt.^{a k on railroad}
 Leonard, Thomas.^{k alexandria}
 Phillips, Henry E.^e
 Rudolph, Joseph.^{k 8}

Missing in Action.

Mitchell, Lemuel.^{k 9}
 Wright, George.^{k 4}

Deserted

Adams, Joseph.
 Brian, William H., sergt.^a
 Beck, Augustus.
 Beaumont, William.
 Carpenter, John B.
 Fraizer, Alexander.
 Handerhill, Daniel.
 Hanold, Charles.
 Lenay, John.
 Mooney, Hugh.
 Stillman, Thomas.



Muster-out Roll of the Fourth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. B. Tapper, originally commanded by Colonel Robert G. March. Called into service on the 21st day of June, 1861; mustered out on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Thos. F. B. Tapper, lieutenant-col.^a
 Frederick A. Conrad, major.^a
 William H. Davis, surgeon.^a
 Jonathan E. Bulkely, asst. surg.^a
 Frank Wilson, adjutant.^a

Edward F. Brother, 1st Lt., qu. mr.^a
 Adam L. Horn, chaplain.

Non-commissioned Staff.

Edwin A. Probasco, sergt. maj.^a

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

William J. Tate, com. sergt.^a
 Charles J. B. Smith, prin. mus'n.^a
 Joseph Pennypacker, qu. mr. sergt.^a

Resigned.

Robert G. March, colonel.
 Albert L. Magilton, colonel.^a
 Enos L. Christman, major
 John B. Griesemer, asst. surgeon.
 Adolphus Patz, surgeon.
 Edward S. Marks, chaplain.
 Ambrose A. Lechler, reg. qu. mr.
 Frederick D. Ritter, asst. surgeon.

Discharged.

John F. Gaul, lieut.-col.
 Robert M. McClure, major.

Transferred.

John Nyce, major.^{i a}
 Wm. T. W. Dickeson, asst. surg.^{i a}
 William B. Brinton, asst. surg.^{i a}
 Israel H. Clay Becker, sergt. maj.
 Roger S. Searle, sergt. maj.
 Isaac W. Ranck, sergt. maj.^a
 J. Perry Mills, hos. steward.¹
 William T. Leafiler, hos. steward.^a

Died.

R. ch'd H. Woolworth, colonel.^{a * 17}

Deserted.

Edward E. Romig, prin. musician.

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Andrew Riddel, originally commanded by
 Captain John Schonewald.

Andrew Riddel, captain.^{a c}
 Joseph O'Hara, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Charles H. Parker, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Armstrong, Robert.^c
 Burd, George.^c
 Bedeiohemer, Cyrus.^c
 Galigan, Vincent.^c
 Hanson, James.^c
 Kane, James, 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Keiffer, Thomas.^c
 Kepharelt, Henry, corp.^{a c}
 McMullin, Joseph.^c
 Parmet, William.^c
 Rembarrett, Charles.^c
 Rowbottom, John.^c
 Smith, James.^c
 Shenk, Charles.^c
 Steahs, Charles.^c
 Walker, William J., sergt.^{a c}
 White, James, corp.^{a c}
 Zetter, Charles.^c

Discharged.

John Schonewald, captain.
 Thos. G. O'Hara, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 George Pelkingson, 1st lieut.^{a resigned}
 Brawen, George, corp.^{a c}

Brown, Hamilton.^b
 Clymer, Levi.^c
 Crawers, Robert.^c
 Creiden, Alexander.^b
 Campbell, Daniel.
 Finley, John.^c
 Friel, James.^c
 Hunter, David.^c
 Heaps, Joshua, musician.^c
 Murphy, Edward.^b
 M nga, Charles.^c
 McCoombe, Henry.^c
 McQuigan, Michael.^b
 Pilkings, William.^c
 Rodgers, James A.^c
 Ruth, Isaac.^c
 Rodgers, Bernard.^b
 Ray, William, corp.^c
 Sryker, John B., Jr., musician.^c
 Slocum, George W., corp.^c
 Smith, Leopold, corp.^c
 Shock, Alonzo.^c
 Smith, Augusta A.^c
 Sipes, Jacob.^b
 Seabert, Christian.
 Walker, James K. P.^c
 White, William.^b
 Wells, James.^b

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Games' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads¹⁷ Cloud Mountain.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Buil Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ New River bridge.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Transferred.

Bauer, Nicholas.¹
 Brothers, E. F., sergt.^{1 a}
 Cox, Francis.¹
 Carroll, Thomas.^g
 Dotts, John S., sergt.¹
 Felzer, Charles, sergt.¹
 Foster, Thomas S., sergt.^g
 Fox, Jacob.¹
 Heller, Frederick.¹
 Lockwood, Alexander.¹
 Mays, John.¹
 Morris, William, corp.^g
 McLaughlin, Charles.¹
 O Harra, James.^g
 Ranks, Isaac W.^{1 a}
 Ronagan, James.¹
 Rutter, James.¹
 Sneller, Peter O.¹
 Waught, Gustavus.¹
 Wetherstine, Samuel.¹
 Weidenburner, John A.^g

Did.

Bates, Augustus, sergt.^e
 Bryon, John L., corp.^{k g}
 Cox, Terrance.^e
 Mason, Alfred R., corp.^f
 McLean, Hugh.^{k 7}

McGowan, George.^{k 3}
 Starer, Benjamin.^{k 7}

Missing in Action.

Fox, Henry.^{f b 3}
 Phillips, Peter J., sergt.^{f b 6}
 Strandt, Jacob.^{f b 6}

Deserted.

Buck, George, corp.
 Cobb, Samuel, sergt.
 Corbrough, David.
 Daley, James.
 Dittman, James.
 Gormon, Henry.
 Hendrick, George.
 Hoffman, Frank.
 Louerman, Henry.
 Longbottom, Richard.
 Mills, William.
 Mathews, Michael.
 McIntyre, Patrick.
 McCarroll, Patrick.
 O'Neil, Bernard.
 Pollett, James, corp.
 Porter, Robert.
 Snyder, Joseph.
 Straeder, William.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain James St. John, originally commanded by Captain Robert McClure.

James St. John, captain.^a
 James N. Blundin, 1st lieut.^a
 George W. Cooly, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Anderson, John, sergt.^{a c}
 Buckley, James.^e
 Corbit, George H.^e
 Davis, Edward H., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Denny, John P., corp.^a
 Dunkel, George W.^e
 Faulkner, Samuel, fifer.^e
 Fleet, James.^e
 Force, William.^e
 Freeman, John.^e
 Furgeson, John.^e
 Flood, James.^e
 Fadden, William.^e

Garton, David.^e
 Green, David R.^e
 Hawkins, Joseph, sergt.^{a a}
 Hatfield, Samuel.^e
 Moorehouse, William.^e
 Morris, Frank.^e
 Mooney, John A.^e
 Ogden, William H. H., corp.^{a a}
 Phillips, Henry.^e
 Robinson, Charles L.^e
 Rodgers, Jonathan C., corp.^{a a}
 Scott, William H., corp.^{a c}
 Sherwood, John, sergt.^{a c}
 St. John, Richard, drummer.^e
 Sateliff, William.^e
 Spencer, George W.^e

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Tomlinson, George A.^c
Weeks, John W., sergt.^{a c}
Warren, William, corp.^{a f b 17}

Discharged.

Robert McClure, captain.^{i a}
Frederick A. Conrad, captain.^{i a}
Edwin W. Cox, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
Ashworth, Sidney.^e
Calker, Isaac.^e
Damels, Lewis F.^e
Fithian, Josiah.^e
Greenwood, Samuel.^e
Hughes, John F.^e
King, Wilham.^e
King, John.^e
Markland, John.^e
Necly, Samuel, sergt.^e
Patterson, Walter.^e
Suber, Burris.^e
Tolbert, William.^e
Turpin, George N., sergt.^e
Weston, John W., 1st sergt.^e
Woodcock, Wm. R.^e
Wilson, Charles E.^e
Wiley, Boyd.^e

Transferred.

Brinneshalty, Jacob.^{c 1}
Bradshaw, Samuel.^s
Booth, Samuel.^s
Brown, William F.^s
Frick, John K.^s

Green, James L.^s
Hasson, James.^{c 1}
Jung, Gustavus A.^s
Jackson, James.^s
McLaughlin, John.^{c 1}

Died.

Fletcher, William.^{k 6}
Gordon, Thomas.^{f s}
Hollingsworth, George, corp.^{f s}
Howash, James.^{k 3}
Hutchinson, William.^e
Little, John.^{f 3}
Plumley, William.^{f s}
Smellenberger, Isaac.^{k 4}

Missing.

Weston, Joseph.^{f b 17}

Deserted.

Buckley, Samuel.
Fenton, Charles.
Fleet, Henry.
Green, Richard.
Hawkins, Joseph, Jr.
Henry, Jacob.
Jackson, Edward M.
Kemp, William.
Lowe, John A. J.
Lawrence, John W.
Openshaw, George.
Rambo, Henry.
Wilson, Enoch, sergt.

Bell of company G, commanded by Captain William Ritchie, originally commanded by Captain J. W. Kimball.

William Ritchie, captain.^{f 4 a}
Willam Lamon, 1st lieut.^{a i}
Jacob Wheeler, 2d lieut.^{a f 17}
Atkinson, J. Lewis, musician.^c
Allsworth, Philip.^{f 9 i}
Atkinson, Edward.^{b 3}
Bourns, Richard.^c
Brady, William.^c
Claypoole, Samuel T.^c
Coffman, John.^c
Claffey, Patrick.^c
Donohue, James.^{b 4}

Fell, Morris.^c
Forbes, Henry, 1st sergt.^{a c}
Gilkysen, Edmond.^c
Hunsberger, Reuben, sergt.^{f s a}
Hass, Christian.^{f 4}
Keller, Frank.^c
Morgan, Enoch.^c
Nettinger, Lewis.^{f 4}
Poole, John.^c
Reading, William.^c
Remey, Henry H.^c
Rittenhouse, Samuel.^c

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Autietam.

¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run

¹⁸ New River bridge.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT. 601

Redfern, William, corp.^{a °}
 Smith, John, corp.^{a °}
 Selner, Jacob.^{b 3}
 Tomlinson, Isidore.^c
 Van DeVenter, Franklin, corp.^{a d}
 Wallace, James.^c
 Webb, James.^c
 Winkler, David, corp.^{a °}

Discharged.

Isaiah W. Kimball, captain.
 Frederick A. Hill, 2d lieut. ^{resigned}
 Allen, William.^{f 4}
 Barton, Thomas.^o
 Cooper, Peter.^e
 Donahue, Thomas.^e
 Dytch, Howard, sergt.^o
 Ford, Henry.^{f 7}
 Grube, Henry.^e
 Herwick, John.^h
 Hoops, Henry M.^e
 James, Judson A.^{f b 4}
 Lake, James.^e
 Lukens, David S., 1st sergt.^h
 Maddock, Henry.^e
 Miller, Albert L.^o
 Slugg, John.^{f 5}
 Shuyard, Simon, sergt.^{f 8}
 Shew, William, corp.^{a f 6}
 Sperrings, John W., musician.^c
 Weller, William.^e
 Welch, Simon.^o
 Winkler, Jesse.^{f 6}
 Zelenskei, Alexander.^{f 4 °}

Transferred.

Benson, Charles, sergt.^{a b 3 1}

Conley, George.¹
 Day, James F.¹
 Dougherty, Patrick.^{b 3 1}
 Kerr, Henry.¹
 McClellan, Charles.¹
 Rust, Albert.¹
 Hendrick, Charles H.⁵
 Booz, Jacob.⁵
 Selner, Joseph G., corp.^{a 1}
 Storer, Reuben.⁵
 Thomas, Lemuel, corp.¹
 Thomas, William.⁵
 Vandeventer, William H., sergt.^{a 1}
 Vamant, Abram, sergt.^{f 3 1}
 Welch, Simon.⁵
 Wilson, Frank.^{a 1}

Died.

Collins, Jesse.^{f b 4}
 Edwards, John.^{a k 4}
 Fall, William.^{k alexandria}
 Hacket, Thomas, corp.^{a k 4}
 Hallowell, Joel.^{k 3}
 Jones, Chalkley.^{f 3}
 Myers, Henry.^e
 Shoemaker, Paris, 1st sergt.^{f 4 e a k 9}
 Stook, Henry.^{f 3}
 Thompson, Lewis P.^e
 Wall, Andrew, sergt.^{a 1 k on railroad}
 Wilson, John.^{f 9}

Deserted.

Davis, Price P.
 Murphy, John.
 Strader, William.

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain James A. J. Waites, originally commanded by Captain N. J. Taylor.

James A. J. Waites, captain.^{a °}
 Francis C. Loomis, 1st lieut.^{a °}
 William H. Derrickson, 2d lieut.^{a °}
 Breckenridge, Andrew.^o
 Calhoun, John.^o
 Callahan, Charles.^o
 Dougherty, John.^d
 Duffield, George W., 1st sergt.^{a °}
 Fox, Bernard, sergt.^{a °}

Hutchinson, Hugh.^o
 Hall, James.^c
 Kelly, Francis.^c
 Kennedy, Samuel R.^c
 Liddy, John, sergt.^{a °}
 Mann, Charles, corp.^{a °}
 McCormick, James H.^o
 Pearson, Alfred.^c
 Phillips, John.^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Ryan, Patrick.^c
 Russell, Daniel.^{f 4}
 Stoll, Jacob.^c
 Wade, William.^c
 Walker, William.^c

Discharged.

Nathan J. Taylor, captain.^{resigned}
 Wm. C. Besseleirre, captain.^{a res^d}
 James B. Baker, 1st lieut.^h
 George W. Bussier, 1st lieut.^{a resigned}
 Anderson, Stephen P.^e
 Barth, Nicholas J., musician.^c
 Barritt, Edwin.^e
 Beaty, James.^e
 Barnard, Reuben F.^e
 Carty, Daniel.^e
 Diller, Edward.^e
 Durand, George W., corp.^{a 1 cavalry}
 Fedigan, John.^e
 Gorman, Joseph.^e
 Hannifer, Gregory.^e
 Lutz, Frederick C., sergt.^{a e}
 Moran, Thomas L.^e
 Mulholland, John.^e
 McCreedy, Dennis, corp.^{a 1 navy}
 McClaskey, William H.^e
 McPoil, Patrick.^e
 Reed, Henry P.^e
 Smith, James F. R.^e
 Wallace, John.^e

Transferred.

Auchenleck, William.¹
 Bennett, Wesley.^g
 Boyd, James.¹
 Carr, Charles.¹
 Carr, Michael.¹
 Davis, John, sergt.^{a 1}
 Drumm, Jerome, corp.^{a 1}
 Donohue, Charles.¹
 Durburow, George W.¹

Hayworth, John.¹
 Haines, William.^g
 Kinney, Patrick.^g
 Lafferty, George W., corp.^{a 1}
 O'Neil, William.^g
 Roberts, Henry S.^g
 Roberts, William G.^g
 Schoerewold, Henry.^g
 Smith, Charles J. B., musician.^{a 1}
 Warn, Wesley.^g
 Warnock, Joseph, corp.^{a 1}

Died.

Amy, Andrew J.^{k 4}
 Brooks, Conrad.^{k 14}
 Brentzinghoffer, Charles E., sergt.^e
 Cadwalader, Edward Y., sergt.^{k 4}
 Colerick, Harry J., sergt.^{a k alexandria}
 Cooper, Samuel C.^{k 8}
 Dwyer, John.^{k 3}
 Flood, George F.^{k 4}
 McBride, William.^e
 McKean, William J.^{k 4}
 Richards, George.^e
 Smith, Michael.^{k 6}
 Weaver, William.^{k 7}
 Wells, William H. P., 1st sergt.^{a e}
 Watt, George L., corp.^{a k 3}

Missing in Action.

Holton, Peter, musician.^{1 b}
 Lloyd, William E.^{f b 17}
 Mehaffy, Joseph H.^{f b 17}

Deserted.

Kann, Louis.
 Parker, John.
 Schenkel, Christian.
 Shuster, William.

Roll of Company E, commanded by Captain Francis X. Barger.

Francis X. Barger, captain.¹
 Isaac W. Runck, 1st. lieut.^{a 1}
 Alt, John, corp.^{a c}
 Engle, Jacob.^c
 Fassman, Christian.^c

Hays, Valentine, corp.^d
 Hores, David.^c
 Henry, Frank.^{i navy}
 Hoffman, Peter.^c
 Hagerman, Francis.^d

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.¹⁷ Cloud Mountain.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Autietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Getty-burg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹⁸ New River bridge.

Leonhard, Charles, sergt.^{a °}
 Welker, Lewis, corp.^{a °}
 Melte, William, corp.^{a °}
 Schrader, Charles, corp.^{a °}
 Koch, Jacob.[°]
 Koehler, William.[°]
 Krien, John.[°]
 Manshag, Andrew.[°]
 Messerly, Jacob.[°]
 Marks, Lewis.[°]
 Rauckback, Godfrey.[°]
 Raff, Israel.[°]
 Railing, Charles.[°]
 Schaffer, Conrad.[°]
 Schmively, Conrad.[°]
 Seity, Henry.[°]
 Smith, John.[°]
 Teufel, William.^f
 Weaver, Frederick.[°]
 Weaver, Peter.[°]
 Winterlaff, Christian.[°]
 Woodburn, Joshua W.[°]
 Welker, Michael.[°]
 Zollar, Michael.[°]

Discharged.

John Moyer, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Louis Baeker, 1st lieut.^{a resigned}
 Bahn, Frederick.^e
 Boyer, John.[°]
 Breitkopf, Anthony.[°]
 Berchet, William.[°]
 Diering, Louis.[°]
 Dodrer, Frederick.[°]
 Egger, Samuel.[°]
 Freitag, George.^e
 Geiger, William.^e
 Hancock, George.[°]
 Hoyer, William.^e
 Kauffman, August.[°]
 Keis, George.^e
 Kline, Lewis.^b
 Lax, John.^e
 Maus, John.[°]
 Malinky, Frederick, corp.[°]
 Miller, Andrew.^b
 Petit, Joseph.^e
 Reinhardt, John.[°]
 Schaup, William.^e
 Schneider, Gottlieb.[°]
 Stiener, Philip.^e
 Steinhelper, Ludwig.^e

Seigel, John.[°]
 Viering, George.[°]
 Werling, Andrew.[°]
 Weaver, Francis.[°]

Transferred.

Anthony, Isaac, musician.[§]
 Becker, Israel, sergt. major.^{a 1}
 Barrett, Charles.^{° 1}
 Biller, Samuel.[§]
 Brindle, John.[§]
 Belton, Daniel.[§]
 Bergman, John.
 Campbell, George.^{° 1}
 Cornell, Christian.^{° 1}
 Dunler, Michael.^{° 1}
 Elim, Daniel.[§]
 Fachs, Hiram, corp.^{° 1}
 Francis, Joseph.[§]
 Fox, George.[§]
 Faulk, Stephen.^{° 1}
 Fahl, George.^{° 1}
 Henn, John.[§]
 Herth, George.^{° 1}
 Keller, Peter.[§]
 Kramer, Gottlieb.[§]
 Little, William.[§]
 Litz, Andrew W.^{° 1}
 Lynn, Fellis.[§]
 Nasch, Max.¹
 Noll, Clemens, sergt.^{° 1}
 Offerman, Ferdinand, sergt.^{° 1}
 Raible, Bernard.[§]
 Ray, Jacob, 1st sergt.^{° 1}
 Rosenberger, Martin.[§]
 Russell, James N. O.[§]
 Reis, Philip.[§]
 Richard, John.[§]
 Scheibluer, William.[§]
 Schlifer, John, sergt.^{° 1}
 Steffan, John.[§]
 Schuty, Herman.[§]
 Wallisser, Edward.[§]

Died.

Richard Gusbacher, 2d lieut.[°]
 Baltz, Frederick.[°]
 Kauter, Christian.^{k 9}
 Raible, Anthony, corp.^{f 4}
 Zinkham, Harry.^{k 7}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Deserted.

Deity, Jacob.
Eichels, Jacob.
Hall, Mathias.

Muldoon, Patrick.
Roaner, Michael.
Rehfuß, Casper.
Xalter, Henry.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain Jacob W. Shoemaker, originally commanded by Captain George B. Keller.

Jacob W. Shoemaker, captain.^{b 6 a}
Nathan Davis, 1st lieut.^{i a}
John W. Burnett, 2d lieut.^{a c}
Albert, Anthony.^c
Bogart, Christopher.^e
Bossard, Samuel R., sergt.^{a b 3}
Coleman, Frank A. D.^c
Christal, Joseph M.^c
Fetherman, Joseph A., sergt.^{a o}
Gaffney, Michael T., corp.^{a c}
Gruber, Peter A.^c
Harps, Titus.^c
Heller, Aaron R., sergt.^{a c}
Hufford, John S., 1st sergt.^{a f 17}
Johnson, William H.^e
Keller, Jacob T., musician.^c
Learn, Andrew.^c
Slutter, Jacob, corp.^{a o}
Schook, Alfred.^c
Schook, Steward.^{f 4}
Serfass, Thomas.^{f b 4 e}
Shafer, Mathias P.
Shafer, Peter W.
White, James S.
Wabrath, Abel T.^c
Woodling, George.^{f 4}
Walton, William D.^c

Discharged.

George B. Keller, captain.^{resigned}
Enoch S. C. Horn, 1st lieut.
Albert, Andrew.^c
Belts, John H.^e
Compton, Elias.^b
Culberson, Aaron.^e
Hille, Florian.^c
Hagerman, Charles.^e
Hufford, George D., 1st sergt.^{a c}
Kester, Augustus G.^e
Meyers, Paul.^e
Peck, Emanuel.^b

Price, David.^e
Price, Mathias.^e
Staley, John.^{f 7}
Smith, Josiah, corp.^{f 7}
Setzger, Jonas.^e
Van Buskirk, Samuel.^e
Walrath, Henry M.^c
Williams, George.^{f 9}
Wolfe, George.^{f 8}

Transferred.

John Nyce, 2d lieut.^a
Altemus, Philip, corp.^{c 1}
Bender, Jerome.^{c 1}
Culberson, Franklin.^{c 1}
Gordon, William W.^{c 1}
Haney, John Andrew, corp.^{g cavalry}
Krumnocker, Casper.^{c 1}
Kessler, George W.^g
Neal, Andrew A., corp.^{b 6 1}
Renz, Ferdinand.^g
Ruth, Charles.^{f 7 1}
Scheffler, John.^{c 1}
Setzer, Henry B.^{f 4 1}
Setzer, George, Jr.^{b 1}
Setzer, Jerome.^{c 1}
Sober, John.^g
Tidd, William K.^{i artillery}
Vanauken, Alfred.^{b 1}
Wagner, William H. A.^{c 1}
Warner, William H.^{c 1}
Weiss, Joseph H.^{c 1}

Died.

Christman, Barnabas F.^{k 4}
Knox, Thomas A. H., corp.^{k 4}
Miller, Abraham Brittain.^e
Miller, Emanuel.^{k 8}
McDermott, John.^{k 17}
Nahr, Christian.^e

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

17 Cloyd Mountain.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

18 New River bridge.

Rupert, Peter J., sergt.^{k 3}
Slutter, Charles H.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Brock, Charles.

Correll, Smith.
Dwyer, Joseph A. V.
Reigart, Henry.
Romig, Edwin C., musician.
Smith, Sebastian P., corp.
Warner, Alfred.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Joseph Kimes, originally commanded by Captain T. F. B. Tapper.

Joseph Kimes, captain.^{a c}
David R. Hood, 1st lieut.^{a c}
Wm. H. H. Goodwin, 2d lieut.^{a c}
Austin, Charles W.^c
Bailey, William.^{i navy}
Bongarder, John.^c
Beckman, Andrew, corp.^{a c}
Best, Samuel, sergt.^{a c}
Case, John, corp.^{a c}
Conover, William.^c
Dunlop, James, corp.^{a c}
Engleman, Alfred.^c
Fletcher, Adam.^c
Gosline, Edward H.^{b 17}
Greenfield, James.^c
Hayman, Lewis J., 1st sergt.^{a c}
Hines, Samuel, sergt.^{a c}
Holt, William A.^c
Hotz, Daniel.^c
Latterfield, George W., corp.^{a f b 17}
Moore, Alexander, corp.^{a c}
Mathews, Samuel W.^c
McCreedy, Andrew.^c
McCreedy, Robert.^c
Nicholas, Alexander F.^{b 17}
O'Donnell, George W.^c
Rice, Francis.^{b 13}
Shull, William H.^c
Smith, Jacob.^c
Van Hartliran, Julius C.^{f b 17}
Wakefield, Thomas F.^c
Whiteman, Artist S.^c
Yomer, Charles.^c

Discharged.

Edward J. Gallagher, 1st lieut.^b
Ambrose A. Lechler, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
Barger, Benjamin F., corp.^e
Beard, John.^b
Braman, George.^b

Brown, Andrew J.^c
Conrad, Charles K.^c
Coyle, Henry S., sergt.^c
Davis, John.^c
Kitchen, Jacob R.^b
Norris, Samuel.^c
Pomroy, Andrew J.^c
Shull, Elias D.^c
Snyder, William H., sergt.^c
Tompkinson, William.^c
Vandisel, James.^c
Vickery, John.^c

Transferred.

Thos. F. B. Tapper, captain.^a
Allabach, Charles, musician.^g
Ackley, John N.^{c 1}
Borden, Randall R.^d
Bigger, John.^{c 1}
Dorsheimer, Dennis.^{c 1}
Flanegen, Joseph.^{c 1}
Harry, Amos S., corp.^g
Lentz, Franklin A.^{c 1}
Mumber, David.^{c 1}
Mathews, David T.^g
Probasco, Edwin A., sergt.^a
Schneider, Jacob.^{c 1}
Stewart, Joseph.^g
Tate, William J., corp.^a

Died.

Born, John, sergt.^e
Carney, James, corp.^{f 4}
Carter, William R.^{k 4}
Dempsey, William.^{k 4}
Flenner, Harry C.^{f 4}
Keel, Charles.^{drowned}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Margerum, Benjamin.^{f 4}
 Mathews, George.^{k 4}
 McKinley, William.^{k 4}
 Reily, Robert.^{k 4}
 Smith, Harvey.^{f 8}
 Syphorhelder, John.^{f 8}
 Whiteman, Charles S., sergt.^{k 17}
 Williams, Nathan S.^{k 8}

Deserted.

Ewell, James.
 Gamble, Charles S., musician.
 Lipstine, Samuel.
 McGinley, Charles W., musician.
 Singstrum, Charles.
 Williams, Timothy.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Elisha B. Gates.

(The author was unable to procure a muster-out roll and a record of this company. The following is the fullest nominal roll in the adjutant-general's office.)

Elisha B. Gates, captain.
 George W. Crandall, 1st lieut.
 Edwin Rogers, 2d lieut.
 Anderson, John.
 Blakeslee, E. E., corp.
 Bennett, Edwin E.
 Beebe, Stephen.
 Bennett, Alexander.
 Brown, Bernard.
 Chapman, Charles M., corp.
 Corey, John.
 Cokely, Jeremiah.
 Daily, Patrick.
 Ellis, Horton, sergt.
 Frink, William.
 Gates, William E., sergt.
 Gunsalus, Virgil P., wagoner.
 Gay, Calvin S.
 Gateus, Daniel.
 Gatterny, John S.
 Gurney, Sylvester.
 Gay, James P.
 Hatheway, Samuel C.
 Hollenback, E. N.
 Hall, Aaron J.
 Hinchman, James B.
 Hickok, Thomas.
 Kenyon, Charles A.

Luce, Russel S.
 Leasure, Baronet J.
 Magee, William, 1st sergt.
 Mills, Perry, sergt.
 Murray, Americus, corp.
 Paul, George R.
 Perkins, David.
 Riley, Edward.
 Sherman, Perry C.
 Springer, Tunis.
 Smith, George W.
 Smith, Denmark.
 Smith, Franklin C.
 Smith, John L.
 Simpson, Stephen G.
 Seal, Roger.
 Southworth, W. E., corp.
 Sweet, Abel T., sergt.
 Thompson, Theodore, musician.
 Triplar, William K.
 Truesdall, John W.
 Vanscoter, Marshall, corp.
 Woodruff, George E.
 Woodward, Lauristown S.
 Williams, Alfred.
 White, Marshall.
 Warner, Benjamin.
 Warner, Dennis.
 Young, John B.

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain Prosper M. Davis, originally commanded by Captain Henry Einwechter.

Prosper M. Davis, captain.^{a f 13}
 George M. Fannel, 1st lieut.^{a f 13}
 William Hornel, 2d lieut.^{a f 6}
 Archibald, George W.^c
 Binckes, James, sergt.^{a o}

Brady, John.^c
 Baker, Philip K.^c
 Chance, Albert, 1st sergt.^{a o}
 Churchill, Jacob, sergt.^{a c}
 Crowen, John G., sergt.^{a o}

¹ Dranesville.⁵ Malvern hill.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹³ Wilderness.² Mechanicsville.⁶ Bull Run.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.³ Gaines' mill.⁷ South Mountain.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹⁵ North Anna.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁸ Antietam.¹² Mine Run.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.¹⁵ New River bridge.

Cramer, Isaiah H.^c
 Cranmiller, William.^c
 Evans, Thomas, corp.^{a c}
 Everham, Charles.^c
 Feidler, Francis M., sergt.^{a c}
 Fries, Joseph, corp.^{a c}
 Fields, William, musician.^c
 Friese, Charles, musician.^c
 George, Edward.^c
 Gallagher, Edward.^c
 Hayter, Isaac.^c
 Jones, George.^{f b 17}
 Jackson, George.^c
 Johnson, Robert H.^c
 Marks, Frederick.^c
 Moss, William H.^c
 McCunkell, James D.^c
 McGovern, Thomas.^c
 McBride, John.^c
 McConkle, Edward.^c
 Pike, Jacob.^{i b 13}
 Rhenfcellus, Andrew T., corp.^{a c}
 Ritterson, William.^c
 Riter, John N.^c
 Shillingforce, William.^c
 Stockman, William.ⁱ
 Souders, Jacob.^c
 Weaver, Henry G.^c
 Wolbert, Charles D.^c

Discharged.

Henry Einwechter, captain.^{resigned}
 William A. Peet, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 John C. Chance, 2d lieut.^{f 6}
 Brooke, George W., 1st sergt.^{a h}
 Bryning, Samuel.^{f 6}
 Crusemire, Nicholas.^h
 Christy, Edmund.^e
 Donnelly, John.^e
 Dildine, William.^e
 Hyde, James, corp.^e
 Hosback, Albert.^e
 Lambert, John.^e
 Martin, Henry, corp.^e
 McCully, William.^e
 McIntyre, Isaiah.^e

Pontzler, William P.^e
 Parker, Samuel.^e
 Ryland, Thomas.^h
 Ruby, Joshua C.^e
 Sauville, George W., sergt.^{a e}
 Snyder, Henry, corp.^e
 Steinmetz, John.^e
 Snyder, Christopher.^e
 Voltz, John M.^e
 Yettters, Charles.^e

Transferred.

Billings, William H.^{c 1}
 Bryning, Samuel.^{f 6 g}
 Crowers, Samuel.^g
 Frank, Jacob.^g
 Gardner, William H., corp.^{c 1}
 Gelby, William F.^{c 1}
 Lutz, Charles.^g
 McCullough, Robert.^g
 Loefler, William T.ⁱ
 Pabst, William F.^g
 Rogers, Bernard.ⁱ
 Stow, Morris.^{i navy}
 Sauville, Francis.^g
 Weaver, Edward.^{c 1}

Died.

Cavanaugh, Matthew.^e
 Churchill, Lewis.^{f 3}
 Dye, George.^{f 4}
 Fredericks, Jacob.^{l e}
 Fesmire, Joseph.^{f 7}
 Hill, Samuel.^{k 8}
 Leafy, John A.^{k 4}
 Moore, Robert A., 1st sergt.^{a f 9}
 Muach, Augustus C.^{k 8}
 Slaver, Patrick.^{k 6}
 Terbert, Hugh.^{f 6}

Deserted.

Brown, William H.
 McClary, James.
 Nicholas, Richard N.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain N. A. Pennypacker, originally commanded by Captain William Babe.

N. A. Pennypacker, captain.^{a c}
 Lewis H. Evans, 1st lieut.^{a f 17}

Barnite, John H., corp.^{a c}
 Conner, Joseph M., sergt.^{a c}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Collier, James.^{f 4 9}
 Crager, Homer.^c
 Guest, Thomas L.^c
 Henry, William H.^c
 Houck, B. F., musician.
 Kuglar, John.^c
 Lockard, William.^c
 McClure, Patrick.^{f b 4 f 9}
 McCabe, Barney.^c
 Nice, Charles, 1st sergt.^{a f 4 17}
 O'Brien, Matthew.^c
 Peck, Abraham.^c
 Rapp, George W., corp.^{a c}
 Rhoades, S. Preston.^c
 Register, David.^c
 Ritner, George W.^c
 Rossiter, C. Striker.^c
 Snyder, John W., sergt.^{a f 8}
 Stadden, Joseph, corp.^{a c}
 Smedley, Samuel, corp.^{a f b 17}
 Thropp, Isaiah, Jr., sergt.^{a c}
 Vanskite, Lewis H.^b
 Williams, B. F., musician.^c
 Young, Joseph G.^b

Discharged.

William Babe, captain.^{resigned}
 Enos L. Christman, captain.^{a resigned}
 Anderson, Everett.^c
 Baker, James.^c
 Beran, Lycurgus.^e
 Bixler, Benjamin F.^e
 Brawan, William H.^e
 Buller, Charles.^c
 Collier, David.^{f 3}
 Danahower, George.^e
 Davis, Nathan, sergt.^a
 Fornwalt, Isaac.^c
 Fredericks, Joshua.^e
 Fritz, John.^{f 4}
 Haldeman, Samuel.^c
 Irvin, David.^c
 Johnson, Emile.^e
 Jester, George W.¹
 Kuglar, Joseph.^{f 4 e}
 Lacy, Joseph.^{f b 4 e}
 Lewis, Jonathan M.^{f b 3}
 Lindsay, John.^c
 Louderback, Joseph, sergt.^c
 Mowday, John C.^{f 8}
 Peck, Thomas.^c
 Pennypacker, George, corp.^e

Reagan, P. Wiley, corp.^{a f 8}
 Register, Daniel.^{f 8}
 Rossiter, B. F., 1st.^e
 Schofield, John W., corp.^{a f}
 Signet, William H.^{c 1}
 Thomas, Isaac P.^c
 Townsend, Morton H.^e
 Willaner, Harry S., corp.^e
 Weller, B. F.^c
 Williams, David B.^e
 Williams, Edmund.^e
 Wall, Philip.^c

Transferred.

Eachus, William.^g
 Fawkes, Emanuel.^g
 Hampton, Samuel H.^{c 1}
 Hill, Isaac B.^g
 Hennacy, William H.^{c 1}
 Huffnagle, Charles, corp.^{a g}
 James, Joseph M.^{c 1}
 Kengle, John B.^{c 1}
 Kelly, James S.^{c 1}
 Lewis, Enos R.^g
 Locke, William.^{f 3 1}
 Morgan, Joseph W.^{f b 4 1}
 Morgan, John.^{b 7 1}
 Manning, William, wagoner.^g
 Murray, Charles.^{c 1}
 McGlaughlin, Joseph.ⁱ
 McGlaughlin, James A.ⁱ
 Pennypacker, Joseph.^{a i}
 Reese, John.^{c 1}
 Rossiter, B. F., 2d.^{c 1}
 Rossiter, P. K.^{c 1}
 Rearer, Jacob.^d
 Snyder, John.^g
 Speakman, Thomas.^g
 Spunger, Isaac.^g
 Walters, Reuben H.^{c 1}
 Wise, William.ⁱ

Died.

Buckwalter, John.^e
 Bush, Uriah.^{f 4 k 17}
 Cockings, James.^{k 17}
 Davis, John W.^{f b 4}
 Daily, Jeremiah.^{k 8}
 Forman, William.^{k 4}
 Fratt, David R.^{f 4}
 Heines, Nelson F.^e

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.¹⁷ Cloyd Mountain.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristol station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹⁸ New River bridge.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT. 609

Kirkner, Stephen.^{k 4}
 Little, John, sergt.^{f 8}
 Mood, William.^{k 4}
 Mooney, William D.^{f 17}
 Ruthven, Henry.^e
 Rowland, Thomas W.^{k 4}
 Roberts, Benjamin H.^o
 Smith, Elijah J.^{k 4}

Smith, William T.^e
 Wollerton, Nelson T.^{f 4}

Deserted.

Johnson, Samuel.
 Morrison, Isaac.
 Wilson, William.

Muster-out Roll of the Fifth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Joseph W. Fisher, originally commanded by Colonel Seneca G. Simmons. Called into service on the 21st day of June, 1861; mustered out on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Seneca G. Simmons, colonel.^{k 4}
 Joseph W. Fisher, colonel.^a
 George Dare, lieut.-col.^{a k 13}
 Alfred M. Smith, lieut.-col.^a
 Frank Zentmayer, major.^{a k 9}
 J. Harvey Larrimer, major.^{a c k 11}
 James A. McPherran, major.^a
 John T. Carpenter, surgeon.ⁱ
 Samuel G. Lane, surgeon.^{a i}
 Henry A. Grim, surgeon.^{a i}
 N. F. Marsh, asst. surg.^{a i}
 E. Donnelly, asst. surg.^{a i}
 W. H. Davis, asst. surg.^{a i}
 H. T. Whitman, asst. surg.^{f 16}
 S. L. M. Conset, chaplain.
 John L. Wright, adjutant.
 Samuel Evans, quartermaster.^{a c}

Non-commissioned Staff.

E. L. Scott, prin. musician.

Discharged.

J. M. Groff, asst. surgeon.^e
 O. C. Johnston, asst. surgeon.^e
 A. G. Mason, adjutant.^{a i}
 E. L. Reber, sergt. major.¹
 Harry Mullen, quartermr. sergt.¹
 J. W. Harris, com. sergt.¹
 John H. Johnston, hosp. steward.¹
 W. L. Smeadley, prin. musician.¹

Transferred.

R. M. Smith, sergt. major.^{i a}
 G. P. Swoope, sergt. major.^a

Roll of company A, commanded by First Lieutenant J. Henry Snay, originally commanded by Captain Hezekiah C. Ulman.

Fountain Wilson, capt.^{a i signal corps}
 J. Henry Snay, 1st lieut.^{f 9 a c}
 Blackwell, George H., sergt.^{f 9 o}
 Brooks, John C.
 Buyard, John W.¹
 Brown, Daniel.^{f b 9}

Campbell, Duncan H., sergt.^{f 14 o}
 Crist, Abram L., corp.^{f c}
 Curts, Samuel M.
 Fisher, Harry W., sergt.^c
 Forsyth, Samuel, corp.^{a i}
 Grier, W. Hayes, 1st sergt.^{f 3 o}

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action
¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Grier, Robert H., sergt. ^{f 9}
 Gray, Joseph, Jr. ^{b 4}
 Gudykunts, Charles H. ⁱ
 Hackenthal, John.
 Hamilton, Alexander K. ^{f 9 c}
 Hughes, Alexander. ^c
 Harbock, Cyrus.
 Hartman, Aaron. ^e
 Kissel, Henry M., corp. ^{i c}
 Kline, William H., corp. ^{f 6}
 Koons, Joseph. ^{f 9 c}
 Layman, John, corp. ^{f b 9}
 Mitchellice, Solomon B.
 McCormick, George E.
 Rodearmel, Charles F. ⁱ
 Richards, Tuslam A. ^e
 Smead, Wilson J.
 Smith, Daniel. ^e
 Smith, James M., musician.
 Vanamon, Richard.
 Wetzal, James M. ⁱ

Discharged.

Hezekiah C. Ulman, captain. ^o
 Atwood, Prentice C. ^e
 Bennet, John L. ^{f 9}
 Beck, George. ^e
 Burton, James M., sergt. ^a
 Conner, Abner. ^e
 Cowden, Frank C. ¹
 Cramer, Hiram. ^e
 Clifford, William. ^e
 Dodge, Charles B. ^e
 Flook, James W. ^e
 Foster, Daniel S., corp. ^h
 Hamilton, Charles M., sergt. ^a
 Hetherlin, John L. ^e
 Harlan, James. ^e
 Hall, Egbert. ^e
 Jefferds, Alpheus. ^{c 1}
 Kline, John H. ¹
 Knox, Robert T., sergt. ^a
 Mann, Freeman H., musician. ^h
 Miller, John, Jr., sergt. ^c
 Miller, James M. ¹
 Mehring, Charles. ¹
 Mehring, Philip. ^e
 Nufer, Christian. ^{1 o}
 Phillips, Edwin C. ^e
 Reichert, Henry. ¹
 Royce, Benjamin A., sergt. ^e

Smith, Isaac M. ^e
 Swartz, Jacob.
 Taylor, Samuel D. ^e
 Thomas, William. ^e

Transferred.

Brown, George M. ^{f 2 1}
 Dunn, Thomas W. ^d
 Jacobs, Abram B. ^{i cavalry}
 Fanenodsworth, Andrew S. ^d
 Ganett, William H. ^d
 Russel, Evan, sergt. ^{i signal corps}
 Young, Christopher. ^{f 2 d}

Died.

D. Hays McNicken, 2d lieut. ^{f 3}
 J. Woods Russel, 2d lieut. ^{f 13}
 Barrett, Richard. ^{k 9}
 Bilbey, Henry, corp. ^e
 Campbell, Duncan G., corp. ^e
 Canfield, Ralph. ^e
 Carpenter, Joseph L. ^{c k 13}
 Dougherty, Edward, sergt. ^{k 9}
 Essig, Jacob. ^e
 Foster, Loren. ^{k 9}
 Guier, John H. ^{k 3}
 Housel, David. ^{c k 14}
 Harlan, Nelson. ^e
 Kissel, Albert M. ^k
 McHenry, Almind. ^{f 9}
 McClol, Robert. ^e
 Navel, Michael. ^e
 Pepperman, John A. ^{c k 11}
 Ragel, Freeman H., corp. ^{k 3}
 Robinson, Richard. ^{k 3}
 Wilson, George. ^{k 9}

Deserted.

Ashley, Jedediah D.
 Bury, Miller.
 Bostun, Isaac B.
 Ganac, Joseph.
 Huff, Irvin L.
 Hunter, George.
 Kreager, Daniel B.
 Laylon, Hiram L.
 Monegan, John.
 Robinson, Moses.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain John A. Mans, originally commanded by
 Captain James Taggart.

John A. Mans, captain.^{a c}
 Peter Vandring, 1st lieut.^a
 Black, William.^{f 4}
 Cutler, William.^{c b 13}
 Fisher, George W., corp.^{b 10}
 Hughes, Edward B.ⁱ
 Little, James R.
 Morgan, William H., corp.^{f b 4}
 McFall, James.^{b 6}
 Newbury, Josiah, 1st sergt.^c
 Ripple, George H.
 Schlovin, John F.
 Scout, John M., corp.^{a 1}
 Throp, James, corp.^d
 Trumphore, Josiah.^{b 10}

Discharged.

James A. Keefer, 1st lieut.^{a f 9}
 Henry A. Colt, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Charles C. Jones, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Angle, Henry J.¹
 Birkinbine, George, musician.^e
 Beddose, David O.^e
 Beidleman, William.¹
 Carson, Joseph C., corp.^{f 4}
 Croop, Henry.^e
 Campbell, John.¹
 Coops, Alonzo.^{b 6 1}
 Cole, Jacob.¹
 Diffenbacher, James G., sergt.^e
 Duffy, James.^e
 Damcoth, George.¹
 Erlston, Henry.^e
 Eckert, Willard.^{b 6 1}
 Evert, Benjamin.¹
 Fisher, Albert.^e
 Fleegle, John.¹
 Foster, Henry.^e
 Garman, Amos.^{e 1}
 Gibbons, John H.^{e 1}
 Hurlinger, Julius.^{e 1}
 Hawthorne, George.^e
 Johnson, Charles.^e
 Johnson, Samuel.^e
 Jarrett, William.^{e 1}
 Keiffer, William.^{e 1}
 Killbride, Daniel.¹
 Kline, Edwin N.¹

Kreeger, Saul R., sergt.¹
 Kremer, Isaac.^e
 Lloyd, John C.^e
 Lyons, William.^e
 Morgan, James.ⁱ
 Morgan, John C.¹
 McPherson, Milton.¹
 McNeir, John.^{b 6 1}
 McElrath, John.¹
 Newbury, Joshua C., sergt.^{b 9 1}
 Newbury, Brooks.¹
 Peifer, Nicholas.^e
 Rake, David.^{e 1}
 Renner, Jacob.¹
 Renner, Evan.^{f 9 1}
 Rake, George.^e
 Standish, Henry C., musician.
 Seems, Tilghman.^e
 Scout, Charles W.^{b 9 1}
 Steinhelper, John.^e
 Smith, William.¹
 Snyder, John.¹
 Trumbower, Francis.¹
 Travis, Landis L.^{b 6 1}
 Vankirk, Daniel B.^e
 Vandling, Lafayette, corp.^{f 4}
 Wallis, William B., corp.¹
 Wing, John G.^e
 Wallace, Joseph.¹
 Weltheiss, William.¹
 Winkelman, Frederick.^{e 1}
 Williams, John.¹
 Williams, Joseph.^{e 1}

Transferred.

James D. Slater, captain.^d
 Banhart, Jesse.^g
 Banhart, Edward.^g
 Bashose, Benjamin F.^g
 Clark, Samuel.^d
 Chapple, Zachariah.^g
 Fleegle, Isaac S.^g
 Hawk, David, corp.^{f 4 d}
 Hood, Charles F.^g
 Johnson, John H.¹
 Martin, Joseph, sergt.^d
 Neweumer, Joseph.^g
 Newbury, Augustus.^d

a Promoted.
 b Captured
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Starrick, William.^{b 1 d}
 Strawn, Theodore.^g
 Vincent, David.^g
 Williard, Solomon.^g
 Young, William, corp.^g

Died.

James Taggart, captain.^{k 4}
 Charles Wells, captain.^{k 9}
 Brantigam, John H.^{k 9}
 Bennett, James M.^{f 3}
 Bashore, Joseph F.^{k 13}
 Cample, William.^e
 Dale, Henry.^e
 Gibbons, Simon.^e

Goranflo, John.^e
 Hogan, Joseph, 1st sergt.^{f 4}
 Kapp, Amos E.^e
 Marriott, John.^e
 Newbury, Albin.^e
 Rake, Albert.^e
 Starrick, Christian.^{k 9}
 Voris, James C., corp.^{k 9}

Deserted.

Gibbson, Joseph.
 Murray, Frederick B.
 Phillips, James M.
 Slifer, George A.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain David M. Gaughey, originally commanded by Captain John O. Loraine.

David McGaughey, capt.^{a f 6 13 14}
 James H. Larrimer, 1st lieutenant.^a
 John E. Potter, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Blingler, Edward, corp.^a
 Beamer, William B.
 Caldwell, Matthew J.
 Conklin, Oliver, corp.^{a f 14}
 Curly, Daniel.^{b 9}
 DeHaas, J. Harrison.^{b 2 f 14}
 Folmar, Joseph W., corp.^a
 Green, John A.^{f 7}
 Haight, William A.
 Hancock, George B., sergt.^a
 Harlan, Henry A.
 Kirk, John T.^{b 4 f 6}
 Lingle, George W.^{f 14}
 Lingle, James.
 Leightley, James J.^{f 14}
 Larrimer, Robert C.^{f 3 b 9 14}
 Malone, Patrick.
 Miller, James C., sergt.^{a f 3 9}
 Miller, Wesley B.
 McAllister, Martin.^{f b 4 f 13}
 McGonagle, William C., corp.^{b 9}
 McPherson, James L., sergt.^{a f 11}
 Ogden, William A., 1st sergt.^{a f 4}
 O'Leary, Michael.^{f 4}
 Sweet, George H.^{b 4 f 14}
 Williams, Smith B., corp.^a
 Wilson, Thomas H., sergt.^a

Discharged.

Alfred M. Smith, captain.^{a 1}
 J. Oscar Loraine, captain, resigned
 Jacob W. Beigler, 2d lieutenant, resigned
 Betts, David McR., musician.^{f a}
 Bahans, William M.¹
 Baughman, William.^e
 Burge, Samuel J.^{b 2 e}
 Caldwell, John M.^e
 Carr, Richard S., corp.^{f 4}
 Coyle, John A.^{f b 4}
 Dalan, John.^{f 9}
 France, Hiram.^{f 7}
 Hemphill, William R.^e
 Huidekoper, John, sergt.^{1 a}
 Jackson, Joseph.^e
 Koons, Douglas N.^e
 Limergood, George W.^e
 Lingle, Sampson B.^{f 4}
 Merrell, Lorin.^e
 McDonald, Archibald.^e
 Passmore, Harvey F.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Bailey, Solomon M.^g
 Carson, Robert E.^d
 Coans, Williams.^g
 Fisher, Henry.^{1 navy}
 Garver, Henry.^d
 Girard, Claudius.^{f 14 g}

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spotsylvania C. H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Goodfellow, Lorin.^g
 Horne, David B.^g
 Lines, Joseph.^d
 Mitchell, Charles.^d
 St. George, Oliver.^{i navy}
 Smay, Daniel.^g
 Smay, Christian.^g
 Ziegler, Nicholas.^{f 14 g}

Died.

Bilger, Bolivar T., corp.^{k 9}
 Carr, Alexander.^{k 9}
 Derrick, Benjamin.^{f 4 9 k 11}
 Ford, Miles.^{k 6}
 Harris, Philip B.^{k 9}
 Horn, Daniel W.^{k 13}
 Hoy, John W., corp.^{k 4}
 Leonard, James, corp.^{k 4}
 Livingston, Robert.^e
 Logan, Stephen D.^e
 Livergood, Martin.^{f b 4 e}
 Merrell, Henry L.^e

Mullen, Martin, sergt.^{f b 4 k 9}
 McGaughey, William L.^{f 3 k 9}
 Payne, David.^{k 4}
 Potter, Thomas L.^{k 9}
 Robinson, William.^e
 Spackman, Henry B.^e
 Shaffner, Philip C.^{k 4}
 Smith, Henry B.^{k 4}
 Stout, Peter F.^{k 3}
 Stone, Martin.^{k 3}
 Soule, George W.^{k 6}
 Young, George W., corp.^{f 8 k 11}

Deserted.

Fitchner, Henry J.
 Jones, William.
 Manghamer, John.
 Shirey, David R. P.
 Shaw, Leyman McC, musician.
 Virner, John.
 Welton, Harrison.
 Woolstencioft, Elkanah S., corp.

Roll of Company D, commanded by Captain William H. H. McCall, originally com-
 manded by Captain Thomas Chamberlin.

William H. H. McCall, captain.^a
 Thomas B. Reed, 1st lieut.^{f 9 a}
 John B. Dayton, 2d lieut.^{a i}
 Beckly, William.
 Crawford, Thomas.ⁱ
 Doran, James, sergt.^{a f 9}
 Ditsworth, Amos, corp.^{a f 7 d}
 Eicholtz, George, corp.^a
 Fravel, William.^{f 3}
 Gaskin, Thomas.^e
 Gilbert, Daniel.^{b 6 f 9}
 Hafer, John V., corp.^{a f 9}
 Jerns, Lervis.^{b 3}
 Joll, Joseph.^{b 4}
 Kennedy, Thomas.^{b 9}
 Knoll, John.^e
 Moody, Charles.
 Monroe, Lawrance.
 Reed, Samuel A.^{f 3}
 Reeder, Charles W.¹
 Schock, George W., corp.^{f 9 a}
 Searles, William, sergt.^{a f 9}
 Stroup, Joseph.^{b 9 i}
 Ulrich, Henry.

Walsh, Robert.
 Wheeler, Luther.^{b 9}

Discharged.

Thomas Chamberlin, captain.^a
 Jonathan E. Wolf, 1st lieut.^a
 Theodore McFadden, 1st lieut.^{f 6}
 Babb, John, corp.^e
 Barnhart, James, musician.^e
 Beelmg, Charles.^b
 Bonnell, Charles.^b
 Boylan, Michael B.^{b 9 e}
 Clymer, John, musician.¹
 Camfield, David.^e
 Covert, Daniel.^{f 3}
 Essington, John M., sergt.^{b a}
 Fichthorn, James, sergt.¹
 Fry, Benjamin.^e
 Green, William C.^a
 Gilman, Albert.¹
 Hartman, John.^{f 4}
 Harbeson, George, corp.^{f 3 9}
 Hath, Nathaniel.

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Harper, Isaac.¹
 Irwine, George.^{f b 6}
 Johnson, Albert E.^{f b 6}
 Kelly, George B., sergt.^h
 Landis, Harry L.^{f 6}
 Mertz, Jacob K., corp.^e
 Markel, Leoz.^{f 3 1}
 Morrison, James A.^{f b 4 1}
 Moyer, Charles.^{b 4 f 9}
 Meteer, William.^{f 9}
 Price, John D.^e
 Page, Elias.¹
 Reber, John M.^{a i navy}
 Ripple, John.^{f 6 9}
 Reese, Jacob, corp.¹
 Schwink, William W., sergt.¹
 Slifer, George M., sergt.^e
 Smith, William H.^e
 Smith, Levi.^{f 9 1}
 Smith, Peter.^{f 9 1}
 Strahan, Harrison.^e
 Saylor, George B.^{b 4 9 1}
 Showers, William H.¹
 Walk, Richard H., sergt.^{b 9 1}
 Wertz, Jackson.¹
 Wertz, Isaac.^e
 Washburne, Charles.^{f 3 9}
 Woodward, York A.^{b 3 f b 9 d}
 Wilson, Thomas.¹

Transferred.

Reber, Effinger L., corp.^a

Died.

Charles D. Shaffer, captain.^{f b 9}
 Campbell, Jacob, corp.^{k 4}
 Eunis, John E.^{k alexandria}
 Harknis, William, corp.^{k 9}
 Kyle, John.^{k 3}
 Kessler, John.^{k 4}
 Myers, William.^{k 13}
 McMichael, John C., sergt.^{k 9}
 Rieker, Darius L.^{k 4}
 Roberts, John E.^{k 4}
 Schofield, Hunter J., sergt.^e
 Sticker, Andrew G.^{1 k 13}
 Taylor, Thomas.^e
 Wilkes, Newell.^c
 Welsh, John.^e
 Woodward, Oliver B.^{f 2}
 Wertz, Harrison.^{k 9}

Deserted.

Barnhart, Jacob M., corp.
 Barnhart, Joseph.
 Bennet, Loloester.
 Connell, John.
 Dougherty, John.
 Johnson, William.
 Reed, John.
 Theis, Henry.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Richard Dinsmore, originally commanded by Captain J. Irvin Gregg.

Richard Dinsmore, capt.^{1 signal corps a}
 David M. K. Betts, 1st lieut.^a
 Ashley, Samuel W., 1st sergt.ⁱ
 Askey, Robert S.^c
 Boyle, James.^{f 2 13 c}
 Comer, Henry S.^{c i ambulance corps}
 Cox, Marshall, 4th sergt.^c
 Delancey, Irvin, 2d sergt.^{f b 4 c}
 Fleming, Thomas E.^e
 Force, Martin V., 3d sergt.^{f 4 c}
 Gorman, Patrick.^d
 Ham, William.^{f 9 d}
 Johnston, Roderick.^{f 4 9}
 Lucas, Isaac Y.^c
 Mulviney, Richard, corp.^e

McKean, James.^{f 7 c}
 McCaman, William.^d
 Price, David.^c
 Robb, Henry.^{f 14 c}
 Showers, Daniel.^{f 13}
 Swiers, Joseph Y.^{c f 9 b 15}
 Scott, Robert S.^e
 Williams, David.^{f 2}
 Walter, John.^{f 9 d}
 Watson, Joseph L., 5th sergt.^{f 9}
 Werts, William B., corp.^c
 Yarnell, John B.^{f 13 c}

Discharged.

J. Irvin Gregg, captain.^a

¹ Dranesville. ⁵ Malvern hill. ⁹ Fredericksburg. ¹³ Wilderness.
² Mechanicsville. ⁶ Bull Run. ¹⁰ Gettysburg. ¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.
³ Gaines' mill. ⁷ South Mountain. ¹¹ Bristoe station. ¹⁵ North Anna.
⁴ New Market cross roads. ⁸ Antietam. ¹² Mine Run. ¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

James H. Larrimer, captain.^a
 Joseph P. Lucas, 1st lieut.^{a f 4 9}
 Ashley, James.^h
 Aston, Owen.^{f 2}
 Arnold, William H.^{f 4}
 Bullock, Parker W.^{f 13 h}
 Bowes, Jackson.^{f 13 1 c}
 Bradley, James.^{f 2 14 1}
 Comer, William.^{f 4}
 Chase, George W.^{i cavalry}
 Dusenburg, William.^{f 9 c 1}
 Elliott, George.^h
 Etters, William, corp.^{f 9 13 1}
 Fisher, Franklin.^e
 Fravel, George.^{f 4}
 Garritt, John H.^{f 9}
 Hughes, James.^c
 Hintin, Harvey.^{f 14 1}
 Hintin, George.^{f 14 1}
 Lucas, Thomas B.^e
 Musser, John.^e
 Murray, Joseph S.^{c 1}
 Mulholland, Daniel B.^{f 13 1}
 McCauslin, Henry, corp.^{f 9}
 McGlaughlin, Charles A., corp.^h
 McKinney, James.^{c 1}
 McQuillan, Thomas.^{b 9 c 1}
 Neal, David.^{f 3}
 Osenwartz, John.^h
 Parker, George E.^{c i artillery 1}
 Robb, George.^c
 Ross, Thomas.^{h cavalry}
 Runk, John B.^{f 4 1}
 Shively, John, corp.^h
 Sweetwood, Levi.^{i 1}
 Shifler, George W.^h
 Sarvey, John.^e
 Shaner, John.^{i cavalry}
 Weaver, John F.^{f 4}
 White, James.^e
 Williams, Hurbert.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Smith, George, musician.^g

Died.

Hardman P. Petrikin, 1st lieut.^{k 8}
 Askey, Jacob.^e
 Askey, Robert M.^{k 8}
 Bowes, Emanuel, corp.^{f 4}
 Brightil, John H.^{k 2}
 Burgh, Frederick.^{k 8}
 Etters, John Y.^{f 4}
 Eckly, Wharton.^{k 2}
 Ennis, Dayton.^{f b 4}
 Felmalee, David.^{f 4}
 Fulton, David, corp.^{k 9}
 Gault, Samuel, sergt.^{k 9}
 Glen, Curtin A.^{k 9}
 Harnish, Allen.^{f 2}
 Hintin, Isaac.^{k 4}
 Halabaugh, Samuel.^{f b 9}
 Hintin, William, corp.^{f 4}
 Kelley, Thomas.^{k 9}
 King, William H.^{f 10}
 Lucas, Henry M.^e
 Murray, Patrick.^{k 2}
 Man, Joseph.^{k 3}
 Michael, John H.^{k 4}
 Martin, William M., sergt.⁹
 McGarvey, Frank, sergt.^{k 2}
 Reiter, Michael.^e
 Trezeynluy, J. F. P.^{k 9}
 Whisler, Hamilton, sergt.^{k 9}

Deserted.

Gill, James, musician.
 Green, Samuel.
 Hall, Benjamin R., corp.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain J. A. McPherran, originally commanded by Captain A. J. Trout.

J. A. McPherran, captain.^{a c}
 J. Bill. Means, 2d lieut.
 Alloway, Jacob.^c
 Baker, Levi C.^{f 9 c}
 Bardoe, Hiram.^c
 Bota, James.^{f 9 c}
 Brittain, John, 1st sergt.^c

Bruner, Charles.^c
 Bucher, Charles H.^c
 Buck, Theodore, sergt.^{f 9 d}
 Chubbuck, Harriday.^c
 Covert, James P.
 Clark, Daniel S.^{f 2}
 Denton, Isaac.

^a Promoted. ^e Disability. ⁱ Detached
^b Captured. ^f Wounded in action. ^k Killed in action.
^c Through all campaigns. ^g To serve unexpired term. ^l By re-entitlement, v. v.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps. ^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

Dodge, Dwight H., sergt.^{f 9 c}
 Gustin, James M.
 Harvey, J. Wesley.^c
 Heime, G. Meltham.^c
 Kebler, Anthony.^{b 4}
 Kelder, Caleb.^c
 Kelley, James H.^c
 Laplant, J. Peter.
 Lewis, James W.^c
 Miller, John.^c
 Mullin, Edwin C.^{b 9 f 14 o}
 McKean, Herrick S.
 Ott, William Fred.^{f b 9}
 Ort, Charles H., sergt.^c
 Record, Almun.^c
 Street, Samuel J.^{f 10}
 Sullivan, Daniel.^c
 Thompson, John B.
 Vincent, William S.^{f 4}
 Wells, Samuel M.
 Worth, George W.^c

Discharged.

A. J. Trout, captain.^{resigned}
 A. J. Mason, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned a}
 A. P. Shaw, 1st lieutenant.^c
 William Riddle, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned a}
 Bota, Peter.^c
 Bradley, Julian H.^{f 9 c 1}
 Begonsky, John W.^{c 1}
 Clifford, Robert.^c
 Deebner, William S.^c
 Eckhart, Theodore, corp.^{f 4}
 Fry, James C.^{f 2 d}
 Fulmer, Frank.^c
 Granger, Alexander.^{f 6 1}
 Hallerson, Lawrence.^{d o}
 Lockwood, James P.^c
 Mallory, Hollis, corp.^{f 8 1}
 McGill, Martin W.^{c 1}
 McGovern, Jeremiah.^{c 1}
 Nagle, Michael.^{c 1}
 Powers, Emerson.¹
 Rolinson, Alonzo.¹
 Robinson, John.^c

Reagh, Ira W.^{c 1}
 Rhinehart, John.^e
 Small, James.^e
 Taylor, Harris B.^o
 Thorp, Ebenezer.^{c 1}
 Thorp, James.^{c 1}
 Welsh, William.^{c 1}
 Wheaton, James.^e
 Walls, W. Mason, corp.^{f 9}
 Yeadle, Michael.^c

Transferred.

Cole, George W., corp.^{f b 9}
 Cramer, Wallace.^{i artillery}
 Diltz, Daniel.^{f 9 c}
 Harris, J. W.^{c i a}
 Harris, Henry O.
 Keeler, Edgar.^c
 Kehler, William H.
 Merrell, Levi C., corp.^{f 9 o}
 McPhaddon, Edward.
 Phelps, Victor N.
 Scott, Edward L., musician.^{c i a}
 Ward, William L.^{i signal corps}
 Wells, William.

Did.

R. W. Sturrock, captain.^{k 3}
 Augh, Eli D.^e
 Brown, Henry N.^{f 6}
 Brosa, Thomas.^{k 2}
 Campbell, Josephus, sergt.^{b 9 k 14}
 Camp, Levi B.^{1 4}
 Connolly, William.^e
 Graham, Thomas.^e
 Haywood, Phearon.^f
 Hebe, James, sergt.^{k 2}
 Pitcher, Benjamin R.^{f 2}
 Wilson, William H. H.^o

Deserted.

Adams, Solomon S.
 Berwell, Jackson.
 Hummel, Augustus.
 Long, George.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Charles M. Hildebrand, originally commanded by Captain A. S. Harrison.

Chas. M. Hildebrand, captain.^{b 4 a} | R. McClellan Alexander, 2d lieutenant.^{a o}
 John A. Willoughby, 1st lieutenant.^{b 9 a} | Brewster, James C.^{f 2 d}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Decker, David, corp.^o
 Eckley, Henry, sergt.^o
 Foust, Frederick.
 Geissinger, David H.
 Hawn, Jacob, sergt.^{r 3}
 Hinkson, Jacob.^{f o}
 Hawn, Augustus.^{f 9 1}
 Irvin, Samuel.^o
 Kelley, Patrick, sergt.
 Lloyd, Eleazor.^o
 Lightner, John.
 Moyer, John.
 McCabe, Samuel S.^o
 McDonald, Henry.^{i pioneer corps}
 Nash, George II.^{f 3}
 Posten, Peter L., corp.^o
 Powell, Ephraim.^o
 Pope, Daniel.
 Pope, Edward.
 Rowland, James.^o
 Stonebreaker, Harrison, 1st sergt.
 Shoultz, David, sergt.^o
 Stewart, Anderson, corp.^o
 Smith, John C., musician.
 Shontz, Jonas B.ⁱ
 Schontz, Christian.^{o f 14}
 Stehley, Benjamin.
 Stewart, Asbury.
 Wicks, Abraham.^{i artillery}
 Weston, Simon.^o
 Westbrook, David.^o

Discharged.

John E. Wolf, captain.^{a f 9}
 A. S. Harrison, captain.
 George Thomas, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas Conpropst, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 William F. Thomas, 2d lieutenant.
 Joel Tompkins, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Allison, Steele.^o
 Coutts, Franklin, corp.¹
 Coutts, George.^{f b 3 1}
 Cox, William.¹
 Dean, John.^{o 1}
 Eby, John.^o
 Garrett, Barnard.^o
 Gilleland, William.^o
 Henderson, John S., corp.^o
 Hall, Thomas.^{i 1}
 Hite, Thomas M.¹
 Hoover, Joel.^o
 Johnson, John.^o

King, John P.¹
 Lloyd, Thomas.^o
 Miller, David H.¹
 Moore, James.^{o 1}
 Morgan, Franklin.^h
 McCarl, Robert, corp.^{f 4 1}
 Nash, Daniel G.^o
 O'Brien, John.^h
 Prough, Samuel.¹
 Ramsey, John.^o
 Rupert, George.^o
 Swivell, John.^o
 White, Thomas.^{o 1}
 Williamson, Samuel.^o

Transferred.

Green, Charles.^{f 3 d}
 Lowther, William.^d
 Fisher, Franklin.ⁱ
 Sweeny, John.^s

Died.

Robert, W. Smith, 2d lieutenant.^{a k 6}
 Brinder, David.^{o k 13}
 Cairns, John.^{f 2 14}
 Corbett, Luther.^{k 9}
 Corbin, Harrison.^{k 9}
 Coutts, Henry.^{k 8}
 Davis, John E.^{f 9 e}
 Edwards, George W.^{k 9}
 Everett, Walter II.^{f 9}
 Fowler, Samuel.^{k 4}
 Given, Thomas, sergt.^{f 8}
 Irvin, Daniel.^{k 14}
 Keith, Andrew.^{k 4}
 Parks, John.^{k 4}
 Pope, John.^{k 4}
 Stewart, Joseph.^{k 6}
 Stewart, Abraham.^{k 18}

Deserted.

Couch, Cyrus.
 Herbert, Michael.
 Keith, Stillman H.
 Shannon, Alexander, sergt.
 Sheeder, William.
 Wicherman, William H., mus'n.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Harry B. Paxton, originally commanded by Captain John McCleery.

Harry B. Paxton, captain.^{a i}
 John M. Rhoads, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 John H. McNally, 2d lieutenant.^{a c}
 Aude, Charles E.
 Ault, Heman B.^{f b 4}
 Blair, William F., sergeant.^{f 9 14 c}
 Blair, William S.
 Beecher, Joseph.^{c f on railroad}
 Bobst, Thomas S.
 Calwell, Silsby, corp.^c
 Divel, Jacob.^{b 9 c}
 Follmer, Samuel H., 1st sergeant.^{b 3}
 Friedberger, Myer B.
 Gillespie, James M., corp.^{f 9 f b 14 c}
 Griffin, Thomas S.^c
 Harper, William.^c
 Hayman, William H., corp.^c
 Hollopeter, Joseph, sergeant.^{b 9 c}
 Higler, John.^{f 9 c}
 Köhler, William, corp.^{b 3 f 14}
 Kyle, William M.^{f b 4 b manassas}
 Kerr, John M.
 Longan, Anson.^c
 Murphy, John.ⁱ
 Morehart, David.^{b 4 e}
 Mytinger, Robert E.^{b 10}
 McMurtrie, John W.^c
 Nesbit, Randolph.^{f 9 16 c}
 Nash, John.^c
 Painter, Thomas J.^{b 9 c}
 Paxton, Charles, sergeant.^{b 3 f 13}
 Philips, David C.
 Ritter, William.^{b 9 c}
 Sattczahn, John.^{f 13 c}
 Seacrist, John.^c
 Strine, William, Jr.^{b 4}
 Smith, John H.
 Simmons, George W.
 Sones, Ellis P.
 Sones, Daniel.
 Shoemaker, Conrad.^{f 4 13}
 Strouss, Jacob.
 Shaw, Joseph W.^c
 Sticker, Charles W.
 Stoughton, Robert A., sergeant.^{f 2}
 Williamce, Thomas.
 Yeager, Henry A.
 Zimmerman, William.^e

Discharged.

John McCleery, captain.^{f 4 resigned}

Samuel Shadman, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Thaddeus G. Bogle, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Achenbaugh, John.^c
 Barnsley, Samuel.^e
 Bent, Thomas.^f
 Biggars, Abraham R.^f
 Bingaman, Daniel S.^e
 Blue, Samuel.¹
 Burkholder, Porter D.^{i artillery 1}
 Britton, Charles, sergeant.^e
 Crow, Henry, corp.^e
 Drew, Manderville, musician.¹
 Ferroll, Michael W.^{b c 1}
 Figgles, John.^{i cavalry}
 Fiester, Edward K.^f
 Flanigan, Michael.^{i navy}
 Force, David.^c
 Gramlich, Francis J.^{i cavalry}
 Grossner, Frederick.^{c 1}
 Gerhard, John A.^{c 1}
 Harlan, Thomas.^e
 Haynes, John.
 Kennedy, James T.^e
 Kyle, Lewis.^{c 1}
 Lebard, Joseph.^c
 Moyer, Daniel V.^f
 McCleery, William.^{a i regulars}
 McDonald, Miles.
 Nichols, Halsey S., sergeant.^e
 Paxton, John B.^{f 9}
 Renn, John P.^f
 Simmons, Frederick.¹
 Smith, George W.^{c b 14}
 Smith, Franklin C.^{c 1}
 Stevenson, Hiram M.^f
 Stine, Jeremiah.^{b 4 f 9 c 1}
 Sullivan, John.^{i navy}
 Travellett, Daniel.¹
 Tate, McCurdy, sergeant.¹
 Waite, Alexander.^c
 Worman, Charles L., corp.^e
 Yeager, Ellis.^c

Transferred.

Carothers, Adam K.^{i signal corps}

Died.

Armstrong, James C.^{k 9}
 Divel, John, corp.^{c k 14}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Briscoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Heinlin, John.^{c k 13}
 Laurenson, George.¹
 Madara, Henry.^{k 3}
 Mecune, William.^{f 4}
 McCarty, Albert.^e
 O'Neil, Michael.^{f 2}
 Shively, John.^e
 Simmons, Isaac N.^{f 9}
 Stover, George.^{k 9}
 Strouhecker, Henry C.^e

Walton, William.^{k 4}
 Warbutton, John C.^{f b 4}

Deserted.

Barker, Cyrus J.
 Caldwell, Jacob O.
 Craw, Richard H. L.
 Haynes, Jacob F.
 Lebo, Charles.
 Mecum, Jared.

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain James Porter, originally commanded by Captain George Dare.

James Porter, captain.^{a o}
 Granville P. Swope, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 James A. McPherson, 2d lieut.^a
 Thomas L. Guyer, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Alburn, James A., corp.^a
 Ayers, James P.
 Aurandt, Jonathan.
 Chamberlain, David.^e
 Chromster, Jacob.^{i c}
 Campbell, Alexander.^e
 Cornealy, John.^{i artillery}
 Cornealy, Christopher.
 Dare, Richard H., musician.
 Dickson, Alexander, corp.^{a c}
 Funk, Martin W., sergt.^{b 13}
 Giles, James E.^e
 Garland, Joseph.^e
 Gerisamone, George, sergt.^{a o}
 Ganoe, Gideon.ⁱ
 Geist, Martin.^e
 Griffith, Joseph.^e
 Hampton, David E.
 Huey, William.
 Hamilton, Thomas.¹
 Isenburg, George W.^{f 15}
 Keith, Joseph.
 Kelley, William.^e
 Knee, David, corp.^{a o}
 Laird, Milton.^e
 Miller, Leander.^e
 Maguire, Luke.¹
 McKean, John B., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Nash, John.ⁱ
 Patterson, William C., sergt.^{a o}
 Patterson, William H.
 Parks, James.¹
 Rice, Jacob.^e
 Rice, John C.

Reybold, Gotlieb.^e
 Reader, Daniel.
 Shannon, William.¹
 Speaker, George W., sergt.^{a o}
 Stewart, David D.ⁱ
 Tate, Edward.¹
 Watson, George.

Discharged.

Robert B. Freazer, 1st lieut.
 Ayres, John W., corp.^{f 7}
 Beack, William, musician.¹
 Barton, John.¹
 Bathurst, James F., sergt.^{f 9}
 Dickson, Samuel.^f
 Franke, David.^{f 9}
 Henry, John.^e
 Holman, Mahlon T.^e
 Klepper, John.^e
 Lee, Napoleon H., corp.^e
 Louis, Marshall H.¹
 Laporte, Samuel.^e
 Moore, Miles, corp.¹
 Nash, Alexander.^{c 1}
 Romberger, George A.¹
 Romberger, Balson L.^e
 Spangler, Samuel, corp.^e
 Taylor, Samuel.^e
 Weston, Jeremiah.^e
 Wills, Samuel.^e
 Wilson, George C.^h
 Worts, James R., corp.^{c 1}

Transferred.

Frank Zentmyer, captain.^{a 1}
 George Dare, captain.^a
 Albright, David.^g
 Bohew, John.^d

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Caldwell, David.^s
 Griffith, Benjamin.^g
 Howard, James H.^g
 Harpster, Jacob.^s
 Kinch, Eminger.^{i signal corps}
 Knee, Henry.^s
 McCoy, Joseph.^g
 Patterson, John J., sergt.^d
 Shannon, Peter.^{i artillery}
 Swisher, Henry.^g
 Worts, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 Wilson, Abraham.^g
 Young, David.^s

Died.

David Zentmyer, 1st lieut.^{a k 9}
 Israel H. Hinch, 2d lieut.^{a k 9}
 Ainsworth, James.^e
 Clark, Lewis L.^e
 Crum, James.^{k 9}
 Dixon, William.^e
 Gilland, William.^e

Harpster, Thomas.^e
 Household, Samuel.^{k 2}
 Hastings, Joseph.^{k 9}
 Morrow, William.^{k 2}
 Schuch, Benneville.^e
 Shoellenberger, Charles.^{k 2}
 Simpson, Oliver.^{k 4}
 Thompson, John P.^e
 White, Henry.^e

Deserted

Akley, John.
 Albright, George B.
 Fellenberger, Jonathan.
 Huyett, Aaron.
 Lesser, George.
 Smith, James M.
 Stains, William.
 Stewart, William.
 Stressler, Jacob.
 Tremberg, Peter M.
 Yingling, Martin.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Thomas H. Caldwell, originally commanded by Captain Joseph W. Fisher.

Thomas H. Caldwell, captain.^{a c}
 John L. Wright, 1st lieut.^{a 1}
 William H. Carter, 1st lieut.^{a b 14}
 Samuel Evans, 2d lieut.^{a 1}
 Berntheyal, Henry, musician.^o
 Boyer, Julius.
 Carpenter, Daniel L.^{i ambulance corps}
 Caley, William E.^{f b 2 d}
 Clair, Jacob S., sergt.^{a c}
 Faulkner, Charles E., corp.^{a b 4}
 Gohn, George F.
 Gohn, Daniel F.^{f 7}
 Houzendoubler, Amos R.
 Kerchner, Herman.^{f b 4 f 9}
 Moran, Michael H.^e
 Poll, John.^e
 Rothwell, John.^{f 4 o}
 Reese, George V.^{i c}
 Sheridan, John.ⁱ
 Saylor, Peter W.^{f 9}
 Williams, Jacob.^{c i pioneer corps}

Discharged.

Joseph W. Fisher, captain.^a
 John T. Barnes, 1st lieut.^{f b 2}

Albright, John W., corp.^{c 1}
 Allen, James.^{f 2}
 Bailey, Jacob B.¹
 Betts, Flemming.^e
 Begart, Livingston, sergt.¹
 Bostick, William F., corp.^{c 1}
 Coles, Thomas.^{f 2 b 3 1}
 Dasher, Joseph E., sergt.¹
 Dysinger, Michael.^{f 2 b 4 e}
 Findley, George W.^e
 Fry, Robert J.^b
 Farley, James.^{f 4 1}
 Frailey, Jacob J.^{b 9 1}
 Feagley, Henry.¹
 Gaigan, Patrick.
 Gible, Reuben H.^{f b 4 c 1}
 Gish, Addison.^{c 1}
 Gabriel, William C.^e
 Gohn, James W., corp.^{c 1}
 Hoopes, Benjamin F.^{f 2 e}
 Hess, Abraham, musician.¹
 Kerchner, Wellington R., sgt.^{f b 2 e}
 Miller, Jacob D.^{e 1}
 McLaughlin, James.¹
 Mullen, Henry.¹
 Rhodes, John.^{f 2 b 4 1}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Rhinehart, Jared C.^{b 9 c 1}
 Roat, George.^e
 Somers, Michael.^{f 2 1}
 Souders, Benjamin F.^e
 Smith, John.¹
 Smeadley, William L.¹
 Torbet, John J., 1st sergt.^{c 1}
 Troast, Benjamin.^e
 Welsh, Whitefield.^{f 2 1}

Transferred

Arnoldt D. Collins, captain.^{a f 2 9 d}
 Smith, Robert W., sergt.^{f b i}
 Buchanan, Robert.^g
 Carney, Thomas.
 Carnes, William.^{f 2 3}
 Gude, Lawson H.
 Habecker, John.
 Jones, Gomer.^{f b 9}
 Kilburn, Francis.^{i navy}
 Marsh, Joseph M.^d
 Nicely, Alexander.^{f 4 9 d}
 Orner, Robert.^g
 Pitts, Daniel H.
 Ressler, David M.^g
 Torbert, William P.^{f 9 d}
 White, Eu. D.^g

Died.

Bennett, Thomas, sergt.^{f 7}
 Desh, Augustus.^{f 9}
 Dyer, George.^{k 3}
 Eisenhart, Christian.^{k on railroad}
 Fackler, George.^{k alexandria}
 Hollands, Charles, sergt.^{f b 4 f b 9}
 Houzendoubler, John A.^{k 7}
 Linfield, Levi E.^{1 2 b 4}
 Potts, Francis A.^{f 4 9}
 Roa, Charles G.^{f 3}
 Rordy, Lewis.^{f 2}
 Smith, George W.^{k 4}
 Saylor, John.^{f 2}
 Speaker, Joseph, sergt.^{k 9}
 Shreiner, Edward M., sergt.^{f b 9}
 Wells, Peter, sergt.^{b 4 f 7}
 Wilson, Thomas G.^{b e}

Deserted.

Bouffter, Jacob C.
 Crusan, Isaac.
 Lewis, David R.
 Rambo, Joseph C.
 Stokes, John.
 Sommers, Patrick.^{f b 7}

Muster-out Roll of the Sixth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Wellington H. Ent, originally commanded by Colonel William W. Ricketts. Called into service on the 27th day of July, 1861; mustered out on the 11th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Wellington H. Ent, colonel.^{a f 16 c}
 William D. Dixon, lieut.-col.^a
 William H. H. Gore, major.^a
 George S. Coleman, adjutant.^a
 Aaron A. Scudder, quartermr.^{a b}
 Charles Bower, surgeon.
 Joseph R. Corson, asst. surgeon.

Non-commissioned Staff.

John S. Stearnes, hosp. steward.^a

Emanuel Kurtz, prin. musician.^a
 James A. Nicholson, prin. mus'n.^a

Discharged.

William W. Ricketts, colonel.^e
 William Sinclair, colonel.^{f 9 resigned}
 Henry B. McKean, lieut.-col.^e
 Wm. M. Penrose, lieut.-col.^{resigned}
 Henry J. Madill, major.^a
 Samuel Jessup, chaplain.^{resigned}

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Thomas Stevenson, chaplain. ^{resigned}	D. Henry Barstow, hosp. steward. ^a
Robert H. McCoy, quarterm. ^{resigned}	Henry A. Burbank, prin. mus'n. ^e
A. J. Atkinson, asst. surgeon. ^{resigned}	
Z. Ring Jones, asst. surgeon. ^a	<i>Transferred.</i>
J. Leander Bishop, asst. surgeon. ^a	Bezaleel R. Hayhurst, sgt. maj. ^{f 8 i}
Thomas A. Abbott, sergt. major. ¹	Christopher Woods, prin. mus'n. ⁱ
Aaron A. Scudder, qu. mr. sergt. ^a	James W. Chamberlin, prin. mus. ⁱ
H. Malcom Dwyer, qu. mr. sergt. ¹	
James B. Goodman, com. sergt. ^a	<i>Died.</i>
Perez L. Norton, com. sergt. ¹	James S. Drake, hosp. steward. ^e
L. D. Montayne, hosp. steward. ^e	

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Samuel Waters, originally commanded by Captain William W. Ricketts.

Samuel Waters, captain. ^{a f 16 c}	Waters, George. ^c
Albion B. Jamison, 1st lieut. ^{a c}	Zigler, Alexander.
Harrison J. Conner, 2d lieut. ^{a c}	
Auchenbach, Charles. ^c	<i>Discharged.</i>
Bowman, Henry C. ^c	William W. Ricketts, captain. ^a
Bruner, Nelson. ^c	Wellington H. Ent, captain. ^{a c}
Eck, Alfred. ^c	Isaac H. Seesholtz, 1st lieut. ^{resigned}
Eck, Joseph S. ^c	Samuel Knorr, 2d lieut. ^{resigned}
Fornwald, Charles S. ^{f 7}	Auchenbach, Calvin. ^{f 7}
Griffith, Thomas. ^c	Abbott, John H.
Gottshall, Samuel G. ^{f 7}	Berger, Jeremiah. ^c
Gottshall, Henry.	Bowman, Righter W., sergt. ^{f 9}
Hess, Joseph R., corp. ^{f 9}	Burket, Uriah R., sergt. ^{i 7 1 a}
Hayman, Randolph, corp. ^{f b 9 d}	Clark, John C., corp. ¹
Hughes, Marks B., corp. ^{a f 7}	Coleman, John. ^c
Hamlin, Peter S. ^c	Coleman, George S. ^{f 8 a}
Hollingshead, William. ^c	Chamberlain, James W. ^a
Hause, Joseph P. ^{f 7}	Coffman, William E. ^{f 9}
Hughes, Jonas H.	Drinker, Francis P. ^c
Hower, Sylvester. ^{c f 9}	Gensel, George R., sergt. ^c
Jamison, Benjamin F. ^c	Gensel, Amos, sergt. ^{c 1}
Jacoby, Alonzo. ^{b 6}	Harman, Henry C. ^{f 8}
Jacoby, Flemmins. ^{b 16}	Hayman, Joseph S. ^c
Kern, William. ^c	Hartman, Isaac. ^c
Lewis, Hiram B. ^c	Harder, Charles S. ^c
Marquerum, Winfield S., sergt. ^{a f 9}	Hagenbach, Abner H. ^{f 9}
Mears, George W., sergt. ^{a f 9 12 c}	Hower, Sebaldus. ¹
Mendenhall, Theodore. ^{f 10}	Kortz, Josiah. ^c
Millard, Augustus. ^c	Kramer, Julius C. ^{f 9 c}
Mann, Andrew W. ^{f 9}	Kostenbender, Martin V. B. ^c
Raup, William.	Karns, Moses. ^{i artillery}
Sterling, Baltis. ^c	Kern, Henry. ^{c 1}
Shortz, Abraham. ^c	Metz, David. ^c
Snyder, William H., corp. ^{a f 8}	Megargel, Detlue H. ^c
Sharpless, Benjamin T., corp. ^{a f 8}	
Stanley, James, 1st sergt. ^{a c}	

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C. H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

McNeal, William, corp.^e
 Nolton, Henry.¹
 Palmer, William H.^e
 Price, William H.^{f 9}
 Quinby, Franklin J.^{f 6 e}
 Ross, David S.^{e 1}
 Sineman, Leonard S.^{f 9}
 Strauser, Franklin.^{f 9}
 Seitzinger, Ludwig.^{f 6 e}
 Treaker, Reuben H.^f
 Tremble, George N.^e
 Whitesides, George, corp.¹
 Whiteright, Philip C.^e

Transferred.

Chamberlin, John.^{i signal corps}
 Furman, Chester S., corp.^{i signal corps}
 Gotshall, John Y.^g
 Hayhurst, Bezaliel R., sergt.^{a f 8 i}
 Hite, George W.^g
 Howell, John.^g
 Kurtz, Emanuel.¹

Ramsey, James H.^{i signal corps}
 Young, Jeremiah S.^{i signal corps}

Died.

Demorest, George W., corp.^{f 7}
 Eck, William H. H.^f
 Hamlin, Milton G. W.^{k 9}
 Hess, John J.^{k 9}
 Kline, John R.^e
 Linn, Henry.^{f 8}
 Mason, Malcolm W.^e
 Monroe, Robert.^{f 9}
 McBride, Isaiah.^{k 9}
 Patterson, David M., corp.^e
 Rehr, Franklin.^f
 Shuman, Harrison A., corp.^{f 9 e}
 Walters, Samuel C.^{k 1}
 Whitman, James E.^e

Deserted.

Beltz, John K.^{f 7}
 Slater, Henry P.^{i artillery}
 Schwaderer, Christian.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Levi Epler, originally commanded by Captain Charles D. Roush.

Levi Epler, captain.^{a o}
 William Harding, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 Edwin D. Lebkicher, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Auckey, James.^d
 Bowman, Henry H., corp.^e
 Calvert, Robert P., sergt.^{a b 11}
 Cantwell, Michael, corp.^{a b 11}
 Charles, William F.
 Emmett, John, sergt.^{a c}
 Everett, George, corp.^a
 Enig, George.^{f 7}
 Fink, Isaiah, corp.^a
 Finicle, Edwin W.^d
 Feeny, Patrick.^{f 9}
 Gutsleber, Adam.¹
 Gray, Michael.^b
 Gregory, Cyrus.^{f 9}
 Haas, Levi.^{f 9 c}
 Keeler, Nathaniel.^o
 Long, Samuel.^{i navy}
 Loy, John.^{i artillery}
 Miller, Charles.
 Mowry, Jacob E.^{b 16}

Mowry, David C.^{e b 14}
 McCormick, John.^{b 16}
 Pepper, Michael.^{f 9}
 Parker, David.^{f 7}
 Rupp, John O.^{f 7 o}
 Ressler, Levi C.
 Reif, Franklin.^{c f 9}
 Rarick, John B.^d
 Smith, John.^d
 Seesholtz, Samuel.^{f 7 d}
 Salada, Cyrus.^{f 10}
 Sampell, John.^b
 Seiler, William.
 Snyder, John N.^e
 Sterick, Theodore S. F.^e
 Zartman, John F.^{f 9}

Discharged.

Charles D. Roush, captain.^{f 7}
 Arnold, James.¹
 Arnold, John.¹

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Batdorf, Reuben.
 Bender, Solomon.^e
 Bowersoc, David.^e
 Bowman, James H., sergt.¹
 Bowman, Charles S., sergt.^{c 1}
 Campbell, Peter.^e
 Campbell, Abraham.^e
 Campbell, Adam.¹
 Duck, Wilson.^e
 Decker, Isaac.^{c 1}
 Doney, John.^{f 9 1}
 Fink, Henry.^{1 e}
 Gutelius, Nevin P., corp.¹
 Gundrum, Samuel.¹
 Grow, Daniel.^{c 1}
 Keiffer, Martin L.^{c 1}
 Leister, Franklin.^{f 7 1}
 Mackey, Clinton.^{c 1}
 Norwood, Joseph.^{c 1}
 Neitz, Emanuel.^e
 Oswalt, William.^e
 Park, Benjamin T., corp.^e
 Peifer, William H.^e
 Portzline, Henry.^e
 Reigle, John.^e
 Rogers, Samuel.¹
 Ritter, Samuel, corp.^{f 9 1}
 Rumberger, Daniel P., musician.^e
 Simon, Nicholas.¹
 Shaffer, Joel.^{f 7 1}
 Stock, Henry F., sergt.^{c 1}
 Seachrist, John H.¹
 Spencer, Charles.^e
 Strawser, Theodore.^{f 7 e}
 Shrawder, Henry.^e
 Shultzbach, Henry.^e
 Swineford, Charles F., sergt.^e
 Walt, William.^{f 10 1}
 Willmore, Rudi.^{f 7 e}

Werick, Emanuel.^{f 9 e}
 Yorgey, John, corp.^{o 1}

Transferred.

Rathfan, Wilson.^g
 Rathfan, Thomas.^{f 9 g}
 Reisenbach, Joel.^g
 Siltzbach, Henry.^g
 Stahl, William.^g

Died.

Bobb, William.^e
 Boran, Jacob F.^{k 7}
 Chubb, Stephen.^{c k 13}
 Daisey, Martin.^{k 9}
 Eckhart, Peter.^{k 9}
 Kohler, John.^{k 8}
 Mowry, Henry B., corp.^{f 7}
 Norwood, Edward.^{f 6}
 Robinson, Thomas, corp.^{f 3}
 Swartz, Nathaniel.^e
 Spotts, Samuel.^{drowned}
 Stever, John.^{k 6}
 Shell, David.^{k 7}
 Troup, Simon.^{k 7}
 Trego, John.^e
 Zechman, Jacob A.^{f 6}
 Zimmerman, Samuel.^e

Deserted.

Dormier, Nicholas.
 Haines, George.
 Hammond, Thomas.
 Peifer, Jacob F.
 Sause, Richard.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain William Tamblын, originally commanded by Captain John S. Wright.

Wm. Tamblын, captain.^{a i signal corps}
 John E. Lewis, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Arthur, George D., sergt.^{a 1}
 Brink, Russell, sergt.^a
 Bull, Samuel.^c
 Bishop, Emmett.
 Baillie, George H.^d
 Canavin, John.^c

Chase, Gideon B.^e
 Duvall, John S.^e
 Forman, Isaac.^{f 14 c}
 Fammig, Michael.^{i navy}
 Groner, George.^{f 9 d}
 Hallet, John.^c
 Justin, Howard T.^{f 9}
 Katz, Jacob F.^{c 1}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksbnrg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Kellow, William, corp.^{b 6 a}
 Kimble, Philander.^{c b 16}
 Lavo, Mortimore E.^d
 Labar, Nelson.^d
 McFarland, Frank.^{i e}
 McKane, Thomas.^{i d}
 Nolan, Samuel.^{i provost guard c}
 Rodgers, James.^e
 Rowley, George.^e
 Spratt, Michael.^{f 10 c}
 Sherwood, Nathan B.^d
 Surrine, James M., corp.^{f 1 b 9 a e}
 Thomas, Sylvester.^e
 Wright, Julius C., sergt.^{a c}

Discharged.

John S. Wright, captain.^{f 8 e}
 Robert N. Torrey, 1st lieut.^e
 William H. Goodman, 1st lieut.
 Ammerman, George, corp.¹
 Andrews, William H.^{f 7}
 Avery, Lewis K.^{f 7}
 Ball, Isaac H., corp.¹
 Barker, Smith A., corp.^{c 1}
 Bryant, Samuel E., 1st sergt.^{a 1}
 Ballis, M. L.^{1 9}
 Broadshaw, Aaron.^e
 Bishop, Harvey.^{c 1}
 Colwell, Charles.^e
 Chen, Peter.^{1 7}
 Deun, Collins M.^e
 Day, Theodore.^e
 Darshimer, Henry.^{f 9}
 Elmendorf, Newton W., corp.^{c 1}
 Fuller, William T.^e
 Freeman, Earl W.^{f 12 c 1}
 Finegan, Hugh.^{f 7 1}
 Gerity, James.¹
 Greely, Robert A.¹
 Griffith, Calvin M.¹
 Croner, John H.^e
 Hays, Stephen M.¹
 Janyne, William H.^{f 1}
 Jayne, Squire W.¹
 Lathrop, Halsey.^{f 1 7 9 1}
 Lawrence, H. M.¹
 Mackey, Enoch.^{c 1}
 Melons, James.¹
 McFarley, Michael.^{f 9}
 McFarland, Milton, sergt.¹
 Niles, Augustus.^{f 6}

Nisle, John.^{f 7}
 Porter, George.¹
 Robinson, David.^e
 Stanton, Frank.^{f 6 e}
 Shafer, Alvin.^e
 Starbird, A. C.^e
 Sherwood, Henry.¹
 Shamon, James.^{c 1}
 Shopp, George J.^{f 7 1}
 Stuart, Frank.^{c 1}
 Thorp, Nathan, corp.¹
 Thorp, John.^{c 1}

Transferred.

Goodnough, Lucien, corp.^{i signal corps}
 Smith, William W.^{f 9 10 g}
 Stearns, John.^{c a i hospital steward}
 Sampson, Oscar F.^g

Died.

Avery, Daniel.^{f 9 k 12}
 Baker, John.^{k 7}
 Belknap, John.^{k 7}
 Burton, Daniel.^{f 9}
 Borches, Henry.^{k 6}
 Darling, A. J.^{c 1 k 14}
 Darling, Daniel.^{k 1}
 Davidson, William.^{k 7}
 Huriburt, William H., 1st sergt.^e
 Karslake, John.^{k 6}
 Neithart, Charles.^{k 13}
 Nelson, James T.^e
 Puls, Calvin, corp.^e
 Reed, John L.^{k 7}
 Reemer, Edmund L.^{k 7}
 Stark, A. D.^e
 Torpyn, Edward.^e
 Torrey, David B.^{k 13}
 Ward, Stephen D.^e

Deserted.

Baker, James.
 Lane, Abraham.
 Tully, Thomas.

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Roll of company D, commanded by Lieutenant William Burgess, originally commanded by Captain William D. Dixon.

William Burgess, 1st lieutenant.^{b 9 a}
 Armstrong, Jacob W.^{f 10}
 Bessor, Philip, sergt.^{c a}
 Burns, Simon H., corp.^{a d}
 Boettger, Henry.
 Ciek, Anthony.^c
 Crawford, William.^c
 Ecker, Elias W.^c
 Givler, William S.^c
 Gold, Albert.^c
 Hassler, Calvin M., sergt.^{c a}
 Hart, John W., sergt.^{c a}
 Heymans, John B., corp.
 Holcamp, William, corp.^{c a}
 Huff, Isaac T.^c
 Jarrett, John H., corp.^{f 9 a}
 Jenkins, Samuel C.^c
 Krädler, William H.^c
 Lewis, David J.
 Leisher, David F., 1st sergt.^{f 9 a d}
 Lewis, John M., sergt.^{a c}
 Murray, Henry.
 McGovern, Owen.
 McNamee, Patrick.
 Naugle, George W.^c
 Peters, Michael P.^c
 Roush, J. Levi, corp.^{f 9 v}
 Sixeas, Thomas T.^c
 Shaffer, Hezekiah.^{f 6 c d}
 Scott, Robert W.^{f 7 d}
 Taylor, Robert.^{c f 9}
 Welker, George A.^{c d}
 Webb, John.^d

Discharged.

David Vance, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Allison, Robert H.^{i artillery}
 Barger, John.^e
 Barnhill, Daniel A.^{i cavalry}
 Bessor, George, corp.^{f 7}
 Boley, Henry, 1st sergt.^{o 1}
 Brindle, Malachi.^e
 Bramthaver, George.^e
 Bolin, Peter A.^c
 Brumbaugh, William.^{f 9}
 Craig, William B. B.^{f 9}
 Creamer, Jeremiah.^{i artillery}

Deems, George H.^e
 Dunkle, Jacob.¹
 Donithan, Alfred L.^{f 6}
 Fisher, Charles S.^{f 8}
 Furley, Samuel K., sergt.^e
 Holler, Phineas B., corp.^e
 Hoover, Hiram.^e
 Huber, Amos D.^e
 Irvine, Andrew M.^{o 1}
 Miller, John A.^{f 9}
 Mertz, Alexander.^{f 7}
 Mullenuix, George.^e
 McElwee, John, corp.^{f 10 c 1}
 Reigle, Jacob L.^e
 Rudolph, Martin.¹
 Severs, Francis.^e
 Smith, Henry B.^e
 Six, John.^{i artillery}
 Trout, James M.^{i artillery}
 Thomas, Charles M.^{c 1}
 Welsh, John P., sergt.^{f 8}

Transferred.

William D. Dixon, captain.^a
 Joseph A. Davidson, captain.^a
 Cell, John.^{f 8 c g}
 Fogh, John.^g
 Harris, Thomas H.^g
 Henninger, Jacob.^{c g}
 Kissell, John W.^g
 Kelly, William M.^{f 9 g}
 Nicholson, James A.^{c 1}
 Ritnour, William C., corp.^{f 8 a g}
 Severs, Francis.^g
 Trout, D. Upton.^g

Died.

Barger, Thomas H.^{c k 13}
 Campbell, Thomas.^{k 7}
 Carney, Richard.^e
 Fry, John.^{k 7}
 Little, Edmund.^{k 12}
 Mellon, Thomas B.^{k 9}
 McLaughlin, John H.^{k 7}
 Savage, Charles G.^e

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Shaffer, Jeremiah.^e
VanDyke, William R.^{k 1}

Missing in Action.

Barnett, Joseph.^{b 6 9 13}
Koerner, John.^{f 9 c b 13}
Margut, Mathias.^{c b 16}
McKelvy, Benjamin F.^{c b 15}
Owens, George.^{c b 13}

Deserted.

Eichelberger, Augustus.
Earhart, Charles E.
Hughes, Thomas.
Kennedy, Cyrus E.
Momm, Peter.
Minor, Henry.
Maxom, Peter.
Winlan, Henry.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Charles Richart, originally commanded by
Captain Mahlon K. Manley.

Charles Richart, captain.^{a o}
Aderholdt, Earnest.^{f 11}
Cunningham, Robert.^e
Deen, George M., 1st sergt.^{a o}
Davis, John.^{f 8 c}
Darfus, John.^d
Fricze, Nicholas, sergt.^{b 9}
Hare, Joseph.^{i provost guard c}
Hilgert, Jacob.^{i c}
Hagen, Charles.^{f 9 d}
Levers, Thomas, sergt.^a
Lezerve, William, corp.^{a o}
Lockhart, Edwin, musician.^c
Metz, Joel, sergt.^{a f 10}
Moyer, William A., sergt.^a
Miller, Joseph.^{f 14}
Marchal, Carlisle.^o
Moyer, Lewis.^e
McGill, George.^{f 6}
Richard, John O.^e
Roup, James.^d
Rantz, Isaac.^{b 16}
Shedon, John.^{f 14}
Staub, Conrad.^{c f 14}
Shultz, John.^{c f 14}
Voght, George.^{f 6 c}
Wellever, Thomas.^{i e}
Wagner, Otto.^{f 9 c}
Ward, Abraham, corp.^{o f 14}
Yordecy, William S.^{f 9}

Discharged.

Mahlon K. Manley, captain.^e
Jno. Horn, 2d lieutenant.^e
Josiah Mull, 2d lieutenant.^h
Ackey, William E., sergt.^{c 1}

Brown, James II.^e
Bailey, Olmcy.^e
Bowman, George.^{f 6}
Buttles, William.¹
Chromster, John M.^o
Chaplain, Orvil.^e
Cowden, Samuel.¹
Francis, Thomas.^{f 12 e}
Flinn, James.^{f 9 c}
Gillespie, William E., corp.^{o 1}
Grill, Josiah.¹
Heissner, Henry.^{f 6 e}
Jones, Benjamin A.^e
Karigher, Gotleob.^{f 6}
Kieser, John.^e
King, Richard.^{1 b 15}
Krelmer, George.^{f 9}
Keiner, William, sergt.^{f baltimore}
Kustenbather, Henry, corp.^{o :}
Lefler, John, corp.^{o 1}
Miller, Jacob.^{f 9}
Metzgar, Sebastian.^{f 8}
Mulen, Oscar.^b
Pursel, Perry.^h
Richart, Eli J., musician.^{i 1}
Reinhardt, Edmond.¹
Rose, Joseph.^{b 6 e}
Smith, Thaddeus S., corp.¹
Springer, Conrad.^e
Singhiser, Theodore.^e
Swartz, Gottleob.^f
Snyder, William.^e
Steinhiser, Philip.^{f 9}
Van Vrankin, Daniel D.^{b 15}
West, Christian.^e
Wagner, Christian.^o
Williams, George.^e
Woods, Christopher.^h

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

1 By re-enlistment, v. v.

Transferred.

Hacker, George.^{c d b 16}

Died.

Gibson, Aaron R., corp.^{1 k 16}
 Hunt, William W.^{b 6 e}
 Hileman, Franklin.^{k 9}
 Johnson, Matthew B.^e
 Lucas, Abraham.
 Miller, John.^{f 7 k 16}
 Ott, Alpheus D.^e
 Price, Abraham.^{k 7}
 Sechman, Samuel.^{f 10}
 Shiffert, Jacob.^{k 9}
 Traub, William.^e

Vale, Cyrus.^e
 Walten, Joseph.^e
 Wearer, Joseph.^{k 7}

Deserted.

Bingham, George.
 Garner, Augustus.
 Hurst, Miles.
 Horif, William.
 Koons, John.
 Mallon, Felix.
 McLaughlin, Bernard.
 Springer, Philip.
 Walls, John.
 Zerbe, Wilkins K.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain W. Augustus Meeker, originally com-
 manded by Captain Daniel Bradbury.

W. Aug. Meeker, capt.^{a f 8 9 13 c}
 William S. Briggs, 1st lieut.^{a c b 13}
 Bloodgood, Jason F.^{f 11}
 Baker, Samuel S.
 Benson, Orlando F., sergt.^a
 Brigan, Charles E., corp.^{a f 6 c}
 Coleman, John P.
 Campbell, Fernand D.
 Chapman, Wallace M.^c
 Crayton, William.^{f 9 c}
 Clarke, Benjamin M.
 Cooper, James.^d
 Drummy, Dennis.^c
 Finlan, Owen, corp.^{a f 9 c}
 French, Jeremiah, corp.^{f 9 d}
 French, Sheldon G.^{f 6 d}
 French, Bennett.^{f 8}
 Gardner, George L.^{a f 8}
 Langford, William, sergt.^{a f 10 b}
 Lent, F. Fleming.
 Laurence, William H.^{f 13}
 Munn, John.^e
 Munn, Teldon.
 Miller, Alfred D. C.^{f 9 i artillery}
 McKean, Titus David.^{f 13}
 Nolte, William.^{f 9}
 Pierce, John C.
 Phelps, Jacob E.
 Phelps, Diton.
 Page, George M.
 Schryver, John M.

Schoutem, John W., corp.^{c 1 10 d}
 Taylor, Perry C.^{f 9}
 Walker, William H.^{f 8 13}

Discharged.

Daniel Bradbury, captain.^{f 1 e}
 Lemand D. Forrest, 1st lieut.
 Bouton, William.^c
 Brown, Eben.^e
 Brown, Charles E.^e
 Brigham, Ebuleus.^e
 Cole, Samuel W.^e
 Campbell, Nathaniel.^e
 Cole, Franklin M.¹
 Crayton, Stephen.^{c 1}
 Demorest, Edward.^e
 Dresecoll, Cornelius.^e
 Degroff, Elijah.^e
 Flinn, John, sergt.^{a c 1}
 Ferrest, Lorin W., sergt.¹
 Fritcher, Silas J., corp.^{f 7 e}
 Fox, James R.^e
 Fuller, Charles J.^{f 6 e}
 Forrest, Orrison.^c
 Forrest, Alfred H.¹
 French, Truman.^{f 6 1}
 French, Joseph.¹
 Finlan, Roger.^e
 Hall, James E., corp.^{c 1}
 Heavener, Michael.^c

¹ Dranesville. ⁵ Malvern hill. ⁹ Fredericksburg. ¹³ Wilderness.
² Mechanicsville. ⁶ Bull Run. ¹⁰ Gettysburg. ¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.
³ Gaines' mill. ⁷ South Mountain. ¹¹ Bristoe station. ¹⁵ North Anna
⁴ New Market cross roads. ⁸ Antietam. ¹² Mine Run. ¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Hicks, Sevelen A.¹
 Jones, Isaac.^c
 Keeler, Horace W.^{f 8 e}
 Kinney, G. Frank, sergt.^e
 Lyon, Oliver D.¹
 Moughan, Michael.^e
 Murray, William H.^{f 6 1}
 Mariott, Charles.¹
 McVannan, C. Barton, corp.^{f 9 e 1}
 Odell, Vincent.¹
 Perkins, Horace W., sergt.^e
 Rogers, George P., sergt.^{a e}
 Rice, Isaac A.^e
 Struble, James.^e
 Struble, Horace.^e
 Spaulding, George W.^e
 Sherman, Francis M.^e
 Stone, Aaron.¹
 Smith, Harry.¹
 Tanner, William.^{c 1}
 Waldron, William N.^{f 4 e}
 Wallace, Hezekiah.^c
 Wilson, James H.^e

Transferred.

Kenney, Orin D. S., corp.^{a g}

Kenney, Simon C.¹
 King, Richard W.^{c 1}
 Krizer, John.^g

Died.

Burke, Patrick.^{k 9}
 Barnes, Thomas.^{k 9}
 Daley, Aaron A.^{c k 13}
 Foron, William.^{f 9 k 13}
 Gordon, Z. Wellington.^{k 8}
 Greenleaf, Edmund Q.^e
 Hicks, Marshall O., sergt.^{a f 9 k 13}
 Hughes, Julius M.^{f 6}
 Lowe, Myron.^{f 8}
 Rogers, Mason E.^{k 8}
 Rogers, Murray M.^{1 k 13}
 Smith, David.^e
 Wheaton, Francis E.^{k 8}

Deserted.

Densmore, William H.
 Hicks, Allen B.
 Lungher, William.
 Wright, DeWitt C.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Charles Allen, originally commanded by Captain Jacob Reher.

Charles Allen, captain.^{f 9 a}
 Benj. F. Ashinfelter, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 John M. Williams, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Baskins, George W.¹
 Bishop, Jacob.
 Berst, Levi.
 Bæckbill, Perrie.^c
 Curry, William M.¹
 Chubb, John.
 Cole, Alonzo.^d
 Camp, Simon C.^{f 8}
 Conroy, William.^{c 1}
 Dehue, James F.^{f 6 d}
 Embick, Jacob A.¹
 Geveren, Patrick.^c
 Gosline, James D.^e
 Gray, George W., corp.^{f 9 13 c}
 Hayhurst, B. R., sergt.¹
 Hughes, Christian.^{f b 9}
 Hemperley, George L.

Hain, Robert.^c
 Johnson, Wallace M., sergt.^{a f 8 c}
 Linn, Jacob,¹ pioneer corps
 Peters, Joseph A., corp.^c
 Peirce, George M.^c
 Peirce, Cyrus H.¹
 Peters, John M.¹
 Stoner, John R., sergt.^a
 Snavely, John D.
 Sullivan, Cornelius.^{f 14}
 Townsend, W. Ford.^{f 14}

Discharged.

Jacob Reher, captain.^e
 John Yentzer, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Alliman, Benjamin F.^e
 Bonnee, John A., sergt.^e
 Books, John D., corp.^{c 1}
 Bear, Henry A.^{f 9 1}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Barnes, Simon.^{f 10 1}
 Bomberger, Michael.¹
 Cam, William.^e
 Church, George H.^{f 8 9}
 Cole, George W., corp.¹
 Cover, John.^{f 9}
 Dewalt, John.¹
 Dailey, Patrick.^e
 Eichelberger, George.^{f 9 1}
 Etter, John C.^{1 8 e}
 Fish, Lewis.¹
 Graybill, Jacob.¹
 Gavigan, James.^e
 Gibbins, Jacob.^e
 Goss, George W.¹
 Gould, James S.^e
 Hauser, Frederick M.^{f 9 1}
 Horn, Lorenzo, corp.^{1 6 c 1}
 Kough, Henry A.^e
 Lockard, John.¹
 Lemon, John.^{f 8 9 1}
 Leggore, William.¹
 Montgomery, John.^{c 1}
 Montgomery, William.^{c 1}
 Manley, Amos.¹
 Martin, Jacob G.¹
 Marquit, Andrew B.^e
 Powell, James.^e
 Quinsler, William.¹
 Rife, Joseph B., 1st sergt.^{a 1}
 Rouse, Frankl n.^e
 Reichenbach, Peter.^{f 8}
 Stanley, James H., sergt.¹
 Straus, Aaron G.^e
 Stores, Jonas F.^e
 Spicht, Henry D.¹
 Simmers, Charles.^e
 Stehman, Henry C.^e

Vincent, Robert W.^e
 Waborn, Frank R.^e

Transferred.

Abbott, Thomas, corp.^{c a}
 Hurshen, Francis.^{i navy}
 Jury, Adam.^s
 Kohler, Charles.^s
 Lloyd, John.^s
 Strickland, William.^s

Died.

Bury, William H.^e
 Bailey, Joseph.^{k 8}
 Eichelberger, Henry.^{k 16}
 Fitting, William, corp.^{k 9}
 Geist, James.^e
 Henderson, Martin.^{f 9}
 Horn, George W., 1st sergt.^{a c k 13}
 Murphy, Bernard.^{k 8}
 Peters, John M.^{k 8}
 Penneman, Robert.^{k 10}
 Robinson, James.^e
 Smith, Edgar.^e
 Spencer, Lewis.^{c k 14}
 Smith, Daniel.^{k 14}
 Weist, Daniel.^{f 9}

Deserted.

Cornwall, Charles.
 Elliott, Reuben.
 Fisher, Peter H.
 Orth, William H. H.
 Swigart, Aaron.
 Wilson, Daniel.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain James Carle, originally commanded by Captain Julius Sherwood.

James Carle, captain.^{a 1}
 James B. Goodman, 1st lieut.^{i a}
 Blanchard, John S., corp.^d
 Blanchard, P. H.^{i navy}
 Coolidge, Josiah.
 Conway, Thomas.
 Durlacher, Simon.
 Ely, Calvin, sergt.^a
 Emmick, George W.

Gibbony, John.
 Huxselton, A. S., sergt.^a
 Hazlett, James H.^d
 Ives, S. S.^d
 Jones, John D.^{i artillery}
 Kimble, Henry.
 Keeny, Henry J.
 Kæner, William.
 Losinger, Sylvester J.

¹ Drauesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

McClure, Thomas K.^e
 McComber, Michael.^{f 10}
 Nichols, Chester R.
 Palmer, C. K.^{f 8}
 Philips, Oscar J., corp.^a
 Ripley, Hobart, corp.^a
 Ramsdell, Joseph E.^{i artillery}
 Saudo, Wilham.
 Smith, Michael.^d
 Statts, James S., corp.^a
 Sullivan, John.
 Vermilyea, A. R., sergt.^a
 Warren, Philander R., corp.^d
 Wilson, George R.^d
 Warren, Asa.^{i artillery}
 Warren, Hiram.^{i artillery}
 Wisener, William H.
 Yahn, Charles, corp.^a

Discharged.

Julius Sherwood, captain.^{resigned}
 Marinus N. Allen, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 John W. Rose, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Silas Rockwell, 1st lieut.^f
 John Hinman, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Bailey, W. Frank, sergt.¹
 Babb, Caleb.^e
 Ballard, John.^e
 Bickel, James N.^{i cavalry}
 Brag, Lucien J.¹
 Brown, Patrick ^e
 Cone, C. C., corp.^a
 Christian, Warren P., corp.¹
 Carriel, Edmund.^e
 Crans, Orlando.^e
 Curran, Ira P.^e
 Dickinson, Arnold.^e
 Dcyle, John.^e
 Emmick, Thomas L.^e
 Emmick, John L.¹
 Gotchins, George H.^e
 Grinnell, George L.^e
 Harbst, George.¹
 Holliday, Darius B.^e

Ives, Burke P.^e
 Jay, Hannibal.^e
 Jennings, George.^f
 Keeney, Luther J.^e
 Love, Jeremiah.^e
 Maxwell, Charles H.^e
 Merrick, George W., sergt.^e
 O'Connell, Jerry.¹
 Peet, Harry T.^e
 Ramsdell, Hiram J., sergt.^e
 Rumsey, Joseph E.^e
 Russel, Albert J.^e
 Stacy, S. P., corp.^a
 Syon, Abram, corp.^e
 Scheiffelin, Jacob M.^a
 Seamans, S. R.^e
 Seely, Benjamin.^e
 Swastwood, Aaron O.
 Wingate, William.^f
 Webb, Ransford B., sergt.^e

Transferred.

Bacon, Morgan L.^{i bucktails}
 Scudder, Aaron A., sergt.^{i staff}
 Webmore, Job.^{i band}
 Wetmore, Almond.ⁱ

Died.

Reuben M. Pratt, 2d lieut.^{k 9}
 Atherton, Erwin R.^e
 Cole, Campbell.^{k 5}
 Cowden, James.^{k 6}
 Foster, Frank A., 1st sergt.^{f 14}
 Gibberd, John.^{k 8}
 Gusten, Harrison C.^{k 9}
 Harrison, John.^e
 Huck, William.^{k 8}
 Jennings, Jeremiah.^{f 8}
 Margraff, William.^{k 8}
 Moore, James.^{f 9}
 Taggart, John.^{k 9}
 VanHorn, William B.^{k 2}
 Wetherbee, Delo W.^e

Roll of company I, commanded by First-Lieutenant Peter States, originally commanded by Captain W. H. H. Gore.

Peter States, 1st lieut.^a
 Henry B. McKean, 2d lieut.^{a i}

Burbank, Joseph T.^e
 Biles, George R.^{e c}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Cole, Daniel.^e
 Chase, Cyrenus F., sergt.^{f 6 a}
 Chamberlain, Joseph G.^{a 1}
 Davis, Zebulon.^{f 11}
 Dull, Andrew J., corp.^{f 6 13 c}
 Eby, Daniel.^{f s d}
 Holcomb, William.ⁱ
 Knickerbocker, Demus.^{i pioneer}
 Lear, Charles W.^e
 Lane, Willard D., sergt.^{c a}
 Martin, Fred. L.
 Mead, Francis C.^{b 6}
 Moore, Miller C.
 McKinnerney, Allen, corp.^{a 1}
 Phinney, John H., 1st sergt.^{a f 6 10}
 Stephens, Henry C., sergt.^{u c}
 Sears, Wallace L.
 Sherman, Nelson.^{f 6 8 9 13 c}
 Scarvill, Amasa D.ⁱ
 Smith, Augustus.ⁱ
 Scott, Thomas.ⁱ
 Shaw, Samuel.^{i navy}
 Wilber, Charles H.^{f 1 13 c}
 Yarrington, Hugh J., corp.^e

Discharged.

W. H. H. Gore, captain.^a
 Abbott, Patrick, corp.^e
 Adams, Henry L., sergt.^e
 Allen, Mahlon E.^e
 Alexander, Perry.^{i artillery c}
 Albro, Stephen G.^{i artillery c}
 Barnett, Jerome.ⁱ
 Bebee, Cornelius.^{f 6}
 Burbank, Henry A., musician.^e
 Burnham, H. A., corp.ⁱ
 Byers, John M.^{c 1}
 Barston, Henry.^{a surgeon}
 Coverdale, Wesley.^e
 Crocker, Silas W.^{e 1}
 David, Amasa.ⁱ
 Estabruk, A. J., musician.^{f 6}
 Frost, Electus W.^c
 Fell, Joseph G.^{a e}
 Gorsline, Gilbert H.^e
 Gorten, Charles.^{f 8}
 Grist, Norman.^{f 9 c 1}
 Haunan, Francis, sergt.^d
 Hicks, Jesse.^{f tenallytown}
 Johnson, Nicholas.^e
 Johnson, William.ⁱ
 Kennedy, William.^e
 Kellogg, Daniel.^e

Keeney, Burton L.^{c 1}
 Kramer, John.^{c 1}
 Kramer, Charles.^{e 1}
 Linch, Daniel.^{i cavalry}
 Lynch, Charles.^{f 9 e}
 McCauliff, Patrick.^{c 1}
 McMahan, Matthew.^e
 Noble, Charrick J.^{c 1}
 O'Boyle, James.^{c 1}
 Palmster, Albert.^{c 1}
 Payne, Sheldon G.^e
 Renschlier, Fred. L.^{f 8 1}
 Roberts, Samuel.^e
 Russell, Ransom B.^b
 Sleyter, P. C.^e
 Smith, John S.^{f 9}
 Stephens, Charles H., corp.^{a f s d}
 Sweet, Franklin.^e
 Thompson, Francis W.^e
 Thrasher, George M., corp.^{a c 1}
 Tripp, Denison.^{i s}

Transferred.

Brown, Benjamin M.ⁱ
 DuBois, Delos.ⁱ
 Grantier, Clarence B.ⁱ
 Johnson, James.ⁱ
 Knickerbocker, A. H.ⁱ
 Northrop, Orlando.^{e i}
 Northrop, Thomas.ⁱ
 Pursall, Enbery.^{c i}
 Williams, L. O.ⁱ

Died.

John M. Guyer, captain.^{k 13}
 Brown, Oscar H.^e
 Chapin, Orla C.^e
 Howard, James.^e
 Knickerbocker, James.^e
 Meham, Michael.^e
 Mullast, Patrick.^{k 4}
 McHue, Peter, corp.^{f 9}
 McFagin, Patrick.^{f 8}
 Sible, King G.^e
 Starger, Ebenezer P.^e
 Shortelle, Robert E.^{k 10}
 Shaw, Clarence B., corp.^{e k 13}
 Stephens, Andrew J.^e
 Zaner, George R.^{k 6}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Deserted.

Douglas, James H.
Fauscy, James S.
Gorslin, A. J.

Mead, Harrison P., corp.
Oden, L. D.
Shoop, Mathias.
Welsh, John.
Wilson, Josiah.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain John Shull.

John Shull, captain.^e
Jacob A. Bonanitz, 2d lieut.^{i c}
Brock, Charles, 3d sergt.^{f 10 a}
Belcher, Oscar L.
Bagley, Daniel B.^{i artillery}
Brown, John M.^{f 1}
Callan, John.^{b 9 c}
Connelly, John, 2d corp.^a
Daffy, John.^c
Dennrig, John.^d
Fitzmyer, Albert.^{f 9 c}
Fisher, Hiram.
Groterant, Henry H.
Gregory, Benjamin.
Garman, Eldridge.^c
Holgate, Richard H.
Kay, George.
Martin, John B.^{b 6 16}
Pope, Charles L.^e
Pennell, William.
Parrish, William A.
Riordam, James, 1st sergt.^{a f 8 c}
Sheehan, Patrick.^c
Seigler, Samuel.^d
Ulrich, Philip.
Vangorder, James P., 3d sergt.^a
Williams, Aug. B., 5th sergt.^{f 8 c a}
Young, David.^{b 16}

Discharged.

David Mason, 1st lieut.^e
Ackerman, Newell.^c
Anderson, Thomas.^c
Allman, Isaac.^{f 10 1}
Belcher, George W., 5th sergt.^{a 1}
Belcher, Charles T.^{f 8 c}
Blanchard, Ferris.^c
Babcock, Charles F.^c
Bronson, James M.^{f 1 c}
Braner, George.^{f 1 c 1}
Comfort, Isaac L.^c
Dubois, Richard E.^c
Fitzgerald, Michael.^{f 12}

Garvey, Daniel.^e
Harrington, Charles J., 3d corp.^c
Hewman, Thomas G., 5th corp.¹
Hamilton, James W.^c
Hawkins, Charles.^c
Hoagland, Charles.^e
Illig, Alexander.^c
Kresky, William F., 4th sergt.^{a f 7}
Lewis, Sidney.^c
Larrabee, Melvin.^c
Maynard, David P.^e
Morgnahan, John A.¹
Matthewson, Charles.^c
McKeever, William, 1st corp.^{a 1 8 e}
Norton, Perez L., 1st sergt.^{a 1}
Ritter, John.^e
Remmele, John.^e
Rotharmel, Jacob.^c
St. Clair, George W.^c
Shafer, Stoughton P.^e
Sunk, Jacob.^c
Scranton, Oliver.^c
Sims, Robert J.^{c 1}
Sloat, Urbane.¹
Tracy, Frank M.¹
Underwood, Addis E.^e
Vandusen, Granto.^c
Warner, E. D.^e
Walker, Charles A.^e
Webster, Isaac D.^{f 8 10 e}

Transferred.

Andre, Jefferson.^{f 10 g}
Attwood, Elijah.¹
Ires, Alexander, 2d sergt.^{a f 8 10 1}
Purdy, Abram.^g
Radman, Theodore.^{c g}
Utter, Calvin.^{i artillery}

Died.

Atwell, Lucius E.^e

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Blanding, O. L.ⁱ signal corps k nashville
 Day, Isaac, 3d sergt.^{a f 9}
 Demander, H. E., 3d corp.^{a f 1 k 9}
 Groterant, George M.^{f 9}
 Hunt, Warren.^{k 6}
 Henderson, Vernon F.^{k 9}
 Morris, Joseph B.^{k 9}
 Slawson, Henry D.^{k 9}
 Sleptren, Anthony.^{c k 14}
 Tanner, Gaylord C.^{k 8}
 Townsend, Albert G., 1st corp.^e
 Willins, Luman S.^{f 8}

Missing in Action.

Banks, Edward S.
 Hough, Alonzo.^{f 6}

Deserted.

Broeser, Edward, 2d sergt.^{f 9}
 Bisbing, Andrew.^{b 6}
 Lydon, Michael J.
 Tinsman, Henry.

Muster-out Roll of the Seventh regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel H. C. Bolinger, originally commanded by Colonel E. B. Harvey. Called into service on the 26th day of June, 1861; mustered out on the 16th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

John A. Cogley, 1st lt., r. qu. mr.^a
 Volney Hornet, asst. surgeon.^e
 A. Judson Furman, chaplain.

Non-commissioned Staff.

George W. Brown, qu. mr. sergt.^a
 John C. Stover, com. sergt.^a
 William H. Gibson, hos. steward.^a
 Nathan Klientob, prin. musician.^a

Resigned.

Elisha B. Harvey, colonel.^a
 Joseph Totten, lieut.-col.^a
 Robert M. Henderson, lieut.-col.
 Chauncy A. Lyman, lieut.-col.
 Brady A. Sharp, adjutant.^a
 William J. Harvey, adjutant.
 Charles A. Lane, reg. quarterm'r.
 Thomas Jones, asst. surgeon.^{a i}
 Thomas P. Hunt, chaplain.

Discharged.

Charles M. Stout, adjutant.
 Alfred W. Green, surgeon.^b
 J. Leander Bishop, surgeon^b
 W. R. Ross, asst. surgeon.

Transferred.

Edward P. Zinn, sergt. major.^a
 James S. Robinson, sergt. major.^a

Missing in Action.

H. C. Bolinger, colonel.^{f 7 9 b 13}
 Legrange B. Speece, major.^{b 13}
 James S. Hastings, adjutant.^{1 b 13}

Died.

Cummings R. Ross, com. sergt.^{f b 4}

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain E. Beatty, formerly Captain James S. Colwell, originally commanded by Captain Robert M. Henderson.

Erkuries Beatty, captain.^{i f 4 a i}
 Bosh, Lewis.ⁱ

Braston, William.^{c i}
 Elliott, Isaac.^d

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Annetam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Greerson, John H.¹
 Haverstick, Joseph B.¹
 Halbert, James L.
 Harkness, Charles C.^{f 9 d}
 Heeiser, John G.^d
 Hoffer, George W.^e
 Humer, John S., corp.^{a f 3}
 Kristler, William, musician.^e
 Rheem, Edward B.^e
 Schuchman, John C.
 Strohm, George.^d
 Wolf, Edgar J.^d
 Wyre, William.^{f 4 i}

Discharged.

Robert M. Henderson, capt.^{a f 4 6 b}
 Adair, John D., 1st sergt.^a
 Bixler, Andrew H.^e
 Bliss, Charles.^e
 Barlow, James.^e
 Bentz, James.^e
 Burkholder, John E., sergt.^{a f b 3}
 Dixon, William T. B.^f
 Dubessy, Joseph.^e
 Eusminger, William A.^e
 Fries, James O.^e
 Fry, George.^{e e}
 Gardner, Jacob A.^e
 Goddard, Charles E.^e
 Hayes, Edgar W., corp.^e
 Henderson, Richard P., corp.^a
 Hubly, William B., corp.^{a e}
 Halbert, Charles B.^e
 Haverstick, John W.^{i navy a}
 Hecker, Henry L.^{f b 3 e}
 Hendricks, John H.^{b 4 e}
 Kenner, John W.^e
 Kempton, Sydney.^{i signal corps e}
 Low, Jacob M.^e
 Long, Andrew K., Jr.^{i cavalry a}
 Mullen, Charles II.^b
 Monyer, William A., musician.^e
 McBeth, Samuel A., corp.^{a f 8}
 Nevin, David R. B.^a
 Neff, Theophilus.^e
 Noble, Jacques W.^{f b 3 e}
 Phillips, Edward W. P.^e
 Reynolds, John.^b
 Spotswood, Wilson M., sergt.^{e e}
 Sharpe, A. Brady.^a
 Sharpe, Thomas.^e
 Spicer, Charles A.^e
 Snodgrass, William.^e

Shamberger, Philo H.^e
 Sipe, Marion P.^e
 Sites, William B.^e
 Thomson, Joseph B.^e
 Watts, William M.^{i cavalry a}
 Waggoner, John L.^{f 4 e}
 Welsh, George.^e
 Williams, George.^e

Transferred.

Cart, Jacob, sergt.^{a 1}
 Cockley, John R.^{f 8 d}
 Carriden, David D.^{i signal corps}
 Elliott, John W.^d
 Harper, William W., sergt.^{i a}
 Hyde, Henry E.^g
 Laird, William W.^g
 Moore, James H.^{i cavalry}
 Meloy, James H.^g
 Parker, Isaae B., corp.^{i cavalry a}
 Robinson, John.^g
 Spangenburg, John G.^{i cavalry}
 Winderlick, Charles A.¹

Missing in Action.

Samuel V. Ruby, 1st lieut.^{a f 13}
 David W. Burkholder, 2d lieut.^{a b 13}
 Adams, John T.^{b 13}
 Brannin, Patrick.^{b 13}
 Constercamp, Joseph.^{b 13}
 Cuddy, John T.^{b 13}
 Eby, Van Buren, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Elliott, Samuel, corp.^{a i b 13}
 Eby, Harry J.^{b 13}
 Faller, John D., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Gould, Wilson II.^{i b 13}
 Harkness, William II.^{b 13}
 Hefflefinger, Samuel.^{b 13}
 Humer, Jesse B.^{b 13}
 Holmes, William R., 1st sergt.^{a b 13}
 Harris, John T., corp.^{a b 13}
 Jannier, Charles.^{b 13}
 Landis, Jacob, Jr., corp.^{a b 13}
 Meloy, Jacob L.^{b 13}
 Morrison, John T., corp.^{a b 13}
 McCleaf, William.^{b 13}
 McCane, David M., sergt.^{a b 13}
 McCrosky, James II.^{b 13}
 Natcher, John A.^{b 13}
 Otto, John.^{b 16}
 Reiff, Frederick K.^{b 13}
 Rhoads, John.^{b 13}

a Promoted.

b Captured

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached

k Killed in action.

1 By re-enlistment, v. v.

Schlusser, John A.^{b 13}
 Sites, Samuel, corp.^{a b 13}
 Stacy, William W.^{b 13}
 Vantilberg, George H.^{1 b 13}
 Walker, Edwin T.^{b 13}
 Walker, David S.^{b 13}
 Wilders, George J.^{b 16}

Died.

James S. Colwell, captain.^{a k 8}
 Brechbill, Charles W.^e
 Calpt, William M., corp.^{a f 8}
 Collis, John.^{k 8}
 Faller, Leo W.^{f 6 k 8}
 Green, Henry T.^{k 9}

Haverstick, David.^{k 3}
 Haverstick, Benjamin.^e
 Henderson, Wm. M., 1st sergt.^{a e}
 Kenyon, John R., sergt.^{a e}
 Low, William A.^e
 Miller, James A.^e
 Nevel, William.^e
 Smith, Samuel E.^{f 3}
 Spahr, David.^{k 8}
 Spottswood, Robert H.^e
 Steele, Joseph W.^{k 7}
 Wise, George W.^{f b 9 e}
 Zimmerman, William, sergt.^{a f}

Deserted.

Patterson, Augustus.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Henry Clay Snyder, formerly Captain J. Q. Snyder, originally commanded by Captain John Jameson.

Henry Clay Snyder, capt.^{a i signal corps}
 Bowers, Michael W.^c
 Camberlain, John.^{f 4}
 Dewalt, William H.^c
 Free, William.^c
 Grimes, John, sergt.^{a f 3 9}
 Hamilton, John J., 1st sergt.^a
 Hain, John S.^c
 Hebel, John C.^{b 3 c}
 Hassinger, John F.^c
 Huggins, Jacob.^e
 Hibbert, Jonathan.^d
 Lunig, John S.^a
 Larzelere, James.^c
 Liddick, Daniel.^c
 Miller, William.^c
 McConnell, Thomas.^c
 McCracken, Harrison, sergt.^a
 Potter, Jonas.^{b 3 c}
 Shumaker, Jacob.^c
 Shelly, David P.^c
 Shuler, Henry H.^{f 8 c}
 Sheibly, James P.^{f 4 c}
 Wingard, William.^c
 Welsh, Elias.^{f 4}
 Weikel, William.^{b 3 e}
 Williamson, George W.^e

Discharged.

John Jameson, captain.^{f 5 resigne}
 John Q. Snyder, captain.^{a f 9 e}

George K. Scholl, 1st lieut.^{resigne}
 John Deitrick, 1st lieut.
 Adams, Matthew.^e
 Bitting, Lewis.^{b 3 e}
 Boyer, John.^e
 Cluck, John.^{f 9}
 Deemer, John.^e
 Derr, John.^e
 Eshelman, Justus W., sergt.^e
 Foley, George.^e
 Grissinger, George.^e
 Haas, Samuel, sergt.^o
 Heckard, James.^e
 Keiser, Leonard.^e
 Keagey, William.^{f 4}
 Kirkpatrick, Thompson, musician.^e
 Leibyel, Solomon.^e
 Myers, Lewis.^c
 Monroe, John.^{f 4}
 McGlaughlin, Carson.^e
 McKnight, John A.^{f 3 e}
 Reen, Christian.^{f 3 6 e}
 Reen, Frederick.^{f 6 c}
 Rhinehart, Frederick.^{f 3 e e}
 Stephens, Joseph.^{b 3 e}
 Tagg, Richard.^{f 5 e}
 Vandling, Wesley.^e
 Winters, Henry H., 1st sergt.^{f 6}
 Winters, Joseph.^{f 3}
 Williamson, Cyrus.^{f 4 e}
 Wayne, John.^c
 Zitch, John.^c

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Transferred.

Beaumont, Elias.¹
 Billman, William.¹
 Blakely, Joseph C.^g
 Duffy, James C.^{f 3 1}
 Glaze, John W.^g
 Gebhart, Charles.¹ *artillery*
 Hebel, James, corp.^{1 a}
 Holmes, John W.¹
 Hebel, David.^g
 Harmon, Calvin R.^g
 Harmon, Frederick H.^g
 Harmon, Newton C.^g
 Keller, William T.^g
 Klinger, Philip, musician.^{1 a}
 Lowe, Thomas.¹
 Lenhart, Isaac R.¹
 Lindsay, William.¹
 Light, Jacob.^g
 Priesler, Rudolph.¹
 Portyline, William H., sergt.^{1 a}
 Ritter, Israel.¹
 Snyder, James.¹
 Smith, George.¹
 Temple, Robert.^g
 Ulsh, William.^g
 Williamson, John W.^g
 Wolf, Alfred.^g

Missing in Action.

Wm. H. Dieffenbach, 2d lieut.^{a b 16}

Discharged.

Elijah G. Lantz, captain.
 Elias Livengood, 1st lieut.^b
 James Vanstavoren, 2d lieut.^h

Bower, Edward.^{b 16}
 Deitrick, Leonard.^{b 13}
 Glaze, Stephen F.^{b 13}
 Griffen, Andrew H.^{f 9 b 16}
 Hebel, Alfred.^{b 16}
 Holman, Jacob.^{b 16}
 Huff, Benjamin, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Liddick, Jeremiah.^{b 13}
 Liddick, Benjamin E.^{b 13}
 Matchett, George.^{f 8 9 b 13}
 McKnight, John A.^{b 13}
 Rice, Elias.^{b 13}
 Staily, Jeremiah J.^{f 8 b 13}
 Winters, Isaiah D.^{b 13}
 Wagner, John.^{b 13}

Died.

Adams, Matthew.^c
 Brown, George W.^{f 3}
 Hetrick, Amos W., 1st sergt.^{k 3}
 McGlaughlin, James.^{b 3 c}
 Newkirk, William, corp.^{k 3}
 Portyline, Silas.^{f 3 e}
 Shalto, David.^{b 4 c}
 Williamson, Peter.^{f 7}

Deserted.

Walker, William.

Roll of company C, commanded by First Lieutenant E. H. A. Snowwhite, formerly Captain Levi J. McCauley, originally commanded by Captain Elijah G. Lantz.

Anderson, James C.^c
 Aures, John.^d
 Berkheiser, Jacob.^c
 Frederick, Michael.^c
 Foerster, Frederick.^d
 Hoffman, Edward M., sergt.^a
 Myers, James.^c
 Owens, Charles.^c

H. Harrison Lantz, 2d lieut.^{a b}
 Berkheiser, Nicholas.^c
 Bomgardner, Nicholas.^e
 Boyer, Henry.^c
 Curry, Thomas.^c
 Carmany, John.^c
 Campbell, James.^c
 Fox, Edward.^c
 Gross, William.^c
 Geesy, Henry.^c
 Hinkel, Thomas.^c
 Keefer, Daniel.^c
 Knock, Augustus F.^e
 Karstetter, Jacob.^c
 Kash, Henry.^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Lantz, Madison C., corp.^e
 Lynch, John.^e
 Longnecker, Joseph B.^e
 Miller, Eberhardt.^e
 McCarley, James N.^h
 Oaks, William.^e
 Rettner, George.^e
 Siegrist, John E., sergt.^e
 Stabel, Charles.^e
 Snyder, John.^e
 Shutter, Allison.^e
 Shott, William.^e
 Wagner, John F.^e

Transferred.

Levi G. McCauly, captain.^{a d}
 Bentz, Daniel, musician.¹
 Bemersderfer, Henry.¹
 Doling, John.^d
 Fulmer, Wendling.¹
 Rank, William H., sergt.¹
 Shultz, Daniel.¹
 Witman, Henry.¹
 Weik, Elias.¹

Missing in Action.

E. H. A. Snowwhite, 1st lieut.^{a b 13}
 James Cunningham, 2d lieut.^{a b 13}
 Alexander, James C.^{b 13}
 Bates, Alexander, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Carmany, Cornelius, corp.^{b 13}
 Cunningham, Wm., corp.^{b 13}
 Clouser, Jacob.^{b 13}
 Cook, Michael.^{b 13}
 Curry, Levi.^{b 13}
 Cassidy, Patrick.^{b 13}
 Early, Benjamin F.^{b 13}
 Eisenbauer, William.^{1 b 13}
 Fox, John H., corp.^{b 13}
 Good, Josiah.^{b 16}
 Haas, Adam T.^{b 13}
 Hinkel, Jonas.^{b 13}
 Hornberger, George.^{b 13}
 Kesy, William.^{b 13}
 Kohlin, Joseph.^{b 4}
 Landis, Andrew M., corp.^{b 13}
 Lantz, William.^{b 13}
 Lantz, John C.^{1 b 13}
 Livingr, Peter, 1st sergt.^{1 a b 13}

Miller, Robert.^{b 13}
 Miller, Henry.^{b 13}
 Miller, Samuel P.^{1 b 13}
 Mellinger, John A.^{b 13}
 Mankell, Charles F. A.^{b 13}
 Peffley, Joseph.^{1 b 13}
 Radinger, David.^{b 13}
 Riegel, Daniel.^{b 13}
 Ryan, Peter.^{b 4}
 Shepler, William.^{b 13}
 Stoever, Edward.^{b 13}
 Sherk, Milton.^{b 13}
 Stark, Martin N.^{1 b 13}
 Strausberger, Charles.^{b 13}
 Spancake, Leonard.^{b 13}
 Trafford, Samuel B.^{b 13}
 Wagner, Michael, sergt.^{a 1 b 13}
 White, William.^{1 b 13}
 Weik, Thomas.^{b 13}
 Weik, Henry.^{b 16}
 Warner, Joseph.^{b 13}
 Young, Jeremiah.^{1 b 13}
 Yocum, Cyrus.^{b 13}
 Young, William.^{b 2}

Died.

Aderhold, Frederick.^{f 12}
 Ault, Henry.^e
 Blanksby, James.^{f 5}
 Dillman, Henry.^{b e}
 Elsmen, Max.^{drowned}
 Gensler, John.^{k 3}
 Gardner, Joseph.^{k 7}
 Heagy, Peter.^{f 9}
 Lorah, Henry.^e
 Lascomb, Samuel W.^{k 4}
 Miller, Heinrich.^e
 Plaster, Jacob.^{k 3}
 Small, Benjamin F.^e
 Uhler, Reuben D.^{k 3}
 Wittel, John H.^{k 7}

Deserted.

Arndt, Jacob.
 Colbeck, George.
 Geistwhite, Abram.
 Hoy, James.
 Koch, Alexander.
 Selby, Edward.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. 639

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain George B. Donahay, late Captain Jesse Merritt, formerly Captain H. C. Bolinger, originally commanded by Captain C. A. Lyman.

John S. Haynes, 1st lieut.^a
 Bisel, Amos T.^{i navy}
 Brooks, James, Jr.^d
 Butlers, William M., sergt.^{a f g}
 Canfield, Joseph M., musician.^c
 Candor, Josiah.^c
 Doan, Samuel, corp.^e
 Eckert, Michael S., corp.^d
 Holmes, Orange, corp.^e
 Logue, Williard.^c
 Nagle, Joseph.^d
 Peck, Thomas T.^d
 Ross, John T.^d
 Shanabrook, Frank G.^d
 Sauser, Jefferson.^d
 Shuver, Wesley P.^{i artillery}

Discharged.

Bottay, Andrew.^e
 Brown, William C., corp.^e
 Consor, Charles W.^e
 Cohan, John.^e
 Fource, Christ. H.
 Gottschall, Samuel.^e
 Hammersly, Richard, corp.^{f g}
 Hunt, James A.^e
 Halings, John.^e
 Jacobs, Henry R.^e
 Jordon, Andrew O.^f
 Kinley, George.^f
 Marshall, Joseph B.^{f g}
 Murphy, Timothy J.^e
 Newberry, Richard B.^e
 Spriggle, Henry M.^f
 Smithers, Ezekiel.^e
 Wilson, Joseph.^e
 Whitesell, Oliver.^{f g}
 Walker, William.^e
 Whightmen, Arthur.^e

Transferred.

Chauncey A. Lyman, captain.^a
 Henry C. Bolinger, captain.^a

Jesse Merrill, captain.^{a i signal corps}
 William W. White, 2d lieut.^a
 Becker, Henry.¹
 Stover, John C., corp.^a
 Brown, George W.^a
 Cogley, John A.^a
 Doyle, Daniel M.¹
 Gottschall, James.^g
 Hastings, James L., corp.^a
 Harford, Michael.¹
 Lacost, William L.¹
 Potter, John.^{i artillery}
 Ross, R. Cumings.^a
 Stout, Charles M.^{i a}
 White, Albin.ⁱ

Missing in Action.

George B. Donahay, captain.^{a b 13}
 Bathurst, William T., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Barnell, Wilson P., corp.^{a b 13}
 Bauer, William.^{b 13}
 Bain, Alexander.^{1 b 13}
 Crippen, Allen.^{1 b 13}
 Clark, Uriah.^{1 b 13}
 Croak, Patrick.^{1 b 13}
 Crider, James L.^{1 b 13}
 Davenport, Oscar.^{1 b 13}
 Fritz, George W., 1st sergt.^{a b 13}
 Green, Charles F.^{1 b 13}
 Hoom, John M., corp.^{a b 13}
 Husselton, Thomas, corp.^{a b 13}
 Hibber, Jacob.^{1 b 13}
 Jobson, Frank H., corp.^{a b 13}
 Kinley, Williamson.^{1 b 13}
 Logue, John T.^{b 13}
 Marcellas, Frederick, sergt.^{b 13}
 Marshall, Wm. F.^{1 b 13}
 McGhee, Joseph.^{1 b 13}
 Price, Augustus G.^{1 b 13}
 Ploutz, George M.^{1 b 13}
 Sheridan, James.^{1 b 13}
 Stone, Simon.^{1 b 13}
 Shanon, John B.^{1 b 13}
 Shell, Reuben W., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Shell, Beneville, corp.^{a b 13}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Died.

Brothers, Joseph.^{f 3}
 Brown, Andrew, Jr.^{i e}
 Costello, Clemson J., sergt.^{a k 8}
 Kitchen, Abram R., sergt.^{a f 3}
 Clark, Daniel.^{k 3}
 Clark, Roland.^{k 3}
 Daly, Joseph.^{k 3}
 Fought, Michael, Jr.^{k 7}
 Hathaway, Augustus B.^{f 6}
 Hilts, Milo F.^e
 Leslie, Adam.^{k 3}
 Mahan, Samuel.^e

Nolder, Robert W.^{f 6}
 Owens, Oscar.^{k 3}
 Roach, Matthew.^k
 Rothrock, Elias W.^{k 8}
 Reel, Mathias.^{i e}
 Summerson, Robert.^e
 Summerson, David.^{f 6}
 Summerson, Alfred.^e
 Winters, Thomas.^{f 4}

Deserted.

Crosby, Abner L.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain W. K. Hopkins, formerly Lieutenant R. P. Henderson, originally commanded by Captain G. S. Peall.

Richard P. Henderson, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Allen, Samuel E., sergt.^{a i}
 Armstrong, William.^e
 Conway, John.^e
 Conway, Patrick.^e
 Cheoweth, Rixton.ⁱ
 Donnelly, David J., 1st sergt.^a
 Eaton, Thomas F.^{i d}
 Edwards, Thomas.^e
 Faddus, Virginius, corp.^a
 Haines, Charles.^d
 Huff, David.^d
 McNicholl, Bernard.
 West, Jacob.^d

Lippincott, Levi.
 Love, John.^e
 Mansfield, William.^e
 Mason, Samuel.^{f 3}
 Magee, William.^e
 Park, James.^e
 Speck, Henry A.^h
 Seguire, Valerie.^{f 8}
 Stewart, James.^e
 Smith, Albert H.^e
 West, Joseph, musician.^e

Transferred.

Charles H. Stout, 2d lieutenant.^{a i a}
 Daily, Franklin.ⁱ
 Daily, Thomas H.^{i artillery}
 Gibson, William.^{i a}
 Jones, William.^{i artillery}
 McCormick, David, sergt.^{a i}
 Phillips, Isaac H.ⁱ

Missing in Action.

Altimus, William.^{b 13}
 Boyler, James.^{i b 15}
 Carson, Charles H., sergt.^{a b 1}
 Cline, George G.^{i b 13}
 Devlin, Stewart H.^{i b 13}
 Dougherty, John.^{i b 13}
 Earles, John.^{i b 13}

Discharged.

Charles L. Peall, captain.^{resigned}
 William K. Hopkins, capt.^{a resigned}
 George W. Hopkins, 1st lieutenant.
 Henry A. White, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Alex. B. Sharpe, 2d lieutenant.^{a resigned}
 Abbott, Thomas.^{f 7}
 Clark, Peter.^h
 Forsyth, Daniel K.^e
 Fell, Terrence.^e
 Gebler, William, sergt.^{a resigned}
 Howaker, Charles, sergt.^{a e}
 Hyneman, John K., corp.^{a e}
 Hall, Isaac.^e
 Hays, Leonard A.^e
 Isard, Henry C.^e

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. 641

Jack, James P.^{b 13}
 Keller, Thomas.^{b 13}
 Moore, James.^{b 13}
 Murray, Henry, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Proctor, John G.^{b 13}
 Steelman, John R.^{b 13}
 Stewart, George W.^{b 13}

Died.

Armstrong, Francis L.^e
 Brown, Robert.^e
 Bryson, John.^{f 8}
 Lare, Henry, corp.^{a k 9}
 Miley, Nicholas.^{f 3}
 McDonald, Francis.^{k 2}

McGann, John.^{k 9}
 Trexler, Tilghman.^{k 2}
 Weaver, Jacob.^{f 7}

Deserted.

Duff, James P., corp.
 Hausburg, Martin.
 Knowles, John G.
 Logue, John J.
 Lowe, John W., corp.
 Mellan, John J.
 Mellan, Patrick.
 Niblock, John R.
 Suthard, William.
 Suthard, Edward J.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain John Robinson, originally commanded by
 Captain L. B. Speece.

John Robinson, captain.^a
 James S. Robinson, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Allen, Hudson.^c
 Buckalew, Russel C.^c
 Collins, Andrew.^d
 Dodson, Alexander.^c
 Dodson, Elias B.^e
 Detrick, Hiram.^c
 Fairchild, Byron.^d
 Gregory, Oliver, corp.^{a f 9 d}
 Harrison, John S., sergt.^{a c}
 Longworth, Joseph.^d
 Mathews, Mervin O.^d
 Monaghan, James.^d
 Stanb, George.^d
 Stoner, Wilson C.^d

Discharged.

Chas. W. Garretson, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Charles A. Lane, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Ackers, Robert.^c
 Ashworth, Mark.^e
 Barrowes, George H.^f
 Bowman, Alfred B., corp.^e
 Buckalew, Oscar.^e
 Bryant, William.^f
 Brown, James N.^e
 Charters, George W., corp.^c

Daily, Samuel R.^f
 Edwards, Daniel.^f
 Flora, Franklin.^f
 Haggaman, Samuel H.^f
 Hunter, Robert.^c
 Kiper, Andrew.^e
 Markle, Thomas, sergt.^e
 Montgomery, John.^c
 Porter, George W.^f
 Phillips, Isaac H.^e
 Row, William.^f
 Seely, Edwin C.^e
 Six, Josiah.^e
 Taylor, Solomon, corp.^{a f}
 Tubbs, Hamilton.^c
 Tuttle, Charles.^c
 Thomas, John W.^e
 Westover, Jose R., corp.^{a f}
 Wilcox, Daniel D., corp.^{a e}
 Woodworth, Almon.^f
 Wood, Daniel.^e
 Wickheiser, John H.^e
 Wrug, Adam.^f

Transferred.

Legrand B. Speece, captain.^{a 1}
 Daily, Franklin J.¹
 Dunmore, John.¹

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Haleker, Jerome.¹
 Klenter, Nathan, musician.^{a i}
 Means, William B.¹
 Marshall, William W.^g
 McCauley, Levi G., 1st sergt.^{a i}
 McNeal, Morton L.^g

Missing in Action.

John B. Laycock, 2d lieut.^{a b 13}
 Bells, Jameson, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Coons, John R., corp.^{a b 13}
 Dodson, Luther S.^{b 13}
 Dodson, Evan B.^{b 13}
 Dinsmore, Archibald.^{1 b 13}
 Emmons, Alexander.^{1 b 13}
 Fell, John P.^{1 b 13}
 Ford, Alvin H.^{1 b 13}
 Fairchild, Ransford.^{1 b 13}
 Goodman, Daniel.^{b 13}
 Garrison, Bowman.^{b 13}
 Helf, William, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Tubbs, Isaac B., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Harrison, Nuvel S.^{b 13}
 Hagenbaugh, Shadrach S.^{b 13}
 Johnson, Levi.^{1 b 13}
 Kelly, Edward.^{b 13}
 Lape, William.^{1 b 13}
 Labar, Reuben.^{1 b 13}
 Long, Wilson, corp.^{a b 13}
 Long, Israel P.^{1 b 13}
 Luddington, George W., corp.^{a b 13}
 Monroe, William R.^{b 13}
 Morton, Bryant.^{b 13}
 Meillard, Lockwood F.^{b 13}

Owen, Charles H.^{b 13}
 Ridler, Henry.^{1 b 13}
 Roat, George W.^{b 13}
 Smallwood, Cyclo.^{1 b 13}
 Smith, Andrew C.^{b 13}
 Steele, Jasper.^{b 13}
 Turner, James C.^{1 b 13}
 Treinstue, Francis.^{b 13}
 Torbert, John K.^{b 13}
 Wilson, Reuben.^{b 13}

Died.

Albert, Henry.^{k g}
 Brittain, Minor A., corp.^{f 9}
 Carance, John W.^{k 6}
 Daily, John.^{k 5}
 Green, James, sergt.^{k 3}
 Harrison, Nathan B.^e
 Harvey, James S., sergt.^{k 4}
 Holmes, George W., corp.^{k 3}
 Hoffman, Ogden, corp.^{k 4}
 Hurkly, William.^{k 4}
 Jones, Albert, 1st sergt.^{a f 8}
 Jackson, Charles D.^{k 3}
 Long, Samuel W.^{1 2}
 Mershon, Samuel.^{f 8}
 Myers, Evan B.^{k 3}

Deserted.

Dare, Charles.
 Houser, Benton L.
 Odell, Francis A.
 White, Josiah.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain John A. Barrett, originally commanded by Captain John C. Chapman.

Bell, James.^d
 Dager, John.^c
 Dere, Charles H., corp.^{a c}
 McNight, David.^c
 Noble, James, musician.^c
 Shuts, John H., musician.^c
 Shirm, Francis M.^c
 Wilkey, Benjamin J.^d

Resigned.

John C. Chapman, captain.

William W. White, captain.^a
 Lemuel Howell, 1st lieut.
 George R. Curtis, 2d lieut.
 John D. Adair, 2d lieut.^a

Discharged.

Aunot, David.^c
 Bartine, Charles P., sergt.^{a e}
 Bernard, Ariel, corp.^{a e}
 Douglass, Joseph.^e
 Firth, Thomas.^b

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Fox, William.^b
 French, Ferris P., corp.^a
 Gomersall, Daniel, sergt.^{a e}
 Harper, William W., 1st sergt.^{a e}
 Henry, John.^b
 Hickman, James.
 Higgins, John.^e
 Heitinger, Martin L.^e
 Murray, Alexandria.^e
 McCoombs, William H.^b
 McKay, Alexander.^e
 McCullough, James.^e
 Pierce, Henry.^b
 Roberts, Albert M.^e
 Ryan, William.^e
 Simpson, John H.^b
 Sands, Charles H.^e
 Sloan, Benjamin, Sr.^e
 Shrim, Edward.^e
 Tieman, Charles H.^e
 Ward, John.^e
 White, Henry C.^e

Transferred.

Cuthbertson, Samuel, sergt.¹
 Dobson, Josiah.¹
 Smith, William H.¹
 Selby, Edward.¹
 Warnick, Isaac.¹
 White, Simeon.^{i signal corps}

Missing in Action.

John A. Barrett, captain.^{a b 13}
 Lewis H. Bailey, 1st lieutenant.^{a b 13}
 Edward W. Fountain, 2d lieutenant.^{a b 13}
 Burr, John B., 1st sergt.^{a b 13}
 Bell, William.^{b 13}
 Carr, William.^{b 13}
 Collins, Thomas, 1st sergt.^{a b 13}
 Crouse, William.^{b 13}
 Chadwick, Samuel.^{1 b 13}
 Callingsford, Thomas.^{b 13}
 Delany, Edward.^{b 13}
 Edgar, Wilfred H., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Farren, James.^{b 13}

Green, Francis.^{b 13}
 Haggerty, Henry K.^{b 13}
 Hobson, Benjamin F.^{b 13}
 Holden, Isaac.^{b 13}
 Meyers, William H.^{b 13}
 Mullin, Luke, corp.^{a b 6}
 Nostet, Peter.^{b 13}
 Reich, Irvin.^{b 13}
 Saville, Lewis R., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Short, Francis, corp.^{a b 13}
 Shaffer, Henry.^{b 13}
 Smith, Nichols.^{b 8}
 Stiner, John C.^{b 13}
 Stiner, Jacob.^{b 13}
 Willis, William.^{1 b 13}
 Woodburn, Joseph.^{b 13}
 White, Albion.^{b 13}
 White, Henry C.^{b 13}
 Yeager, Henry S.^{b 4}

Died.

Carvin, James.^{f 2}
 Davis, Charles H., corp.^{k 4}
 Hinds, John H.^e
 Harpes, James D.^{f 8}
 Pettit, Thomas.^{k 8}
 Sloan, Christopher.^{k 2}
 Sloan, Benjamin J.^{k 8}
 Stealman, Thomas.^e
 Wilcox, John H.^e

Deserted.

McGuire, Henry, corp.
 Barnes, William H.
 Brown, Peter.
 Cain, William C., sergt.
 Cahill, Patrick, corp.
 Farley, Francis, corp.
 Haviland, William.
 Helmbold, Benjamin F.
 McGaughey, William.
 Reinford, Thomas.
 Slater, John.
 Taylor, Charles H.
 Willeman, Zephrine.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain S. B. King, originally commanded by Captain Joseph Totten.

Samuel B. King, captain.^a
 Axe, T. Makenzie.^e

Beatty, William.^e
 Brenemen, Joseph.^e

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Cook, John W., sergt.^a
 Crome, William.^c
 Free, George.^{f 9}
 Hood, John.^d
 Jones, Lewis T.
 Kimmel, John A.^e
 Lamont, John.^d
 McCormick, Simon C.^d
 Prowell, Cortland S., corp.^a
 Smith, Thomas D.^d
 Uhler, George A., musician.^e

Discharged.

Joseph Totten, captain.^a
 Henry J. Zinn, captain.^a re-ignied
 Samuel M. Prowell, 1st lieut.^a resigned
 Jacob T. Zug, 1st lieut.¹ resigned
 Armstrong, John W., corp.^e
 Ashenfelter, Daniel.^e
 Buck, Adam.^f
 Cooper, Samuel D.^e
 Comfort, George A.^f
 Day, Jacob F., corp.^e
 Dehnmey, William H.^e
 Dougherty, John B.^f
 Filler, Henry.^f
 Hoover, Abraham.
 Hunter, Leonidas.^e
 Irgang, John.^e
 King, Peter J.^e
 Lutch, Jacob.^e
 Leib, Henry, corp.^f
 McClure, David.¹
 Plank, David A.^e
 Smith, Isaac G., sergt.^e
 Strock, William E.¹
 Shaffner, William H.^e
 Smith, Wilson O.¹

Transferred.

Arnot, David.¹
 Conner, Thomas.^d
 Dravenstadt, Albert A.ⁱ
 Drumbaugh, Joseph A.¹
 Eberly, Benjamin F.ⁱ signal corps
 Fagon, John.^d
 Harris, Samuel R.¹
 Pingenfritz, Emanuel.¹
 K scadden, Luther.¹
 Linsinger, John.¹
 Lighty, William, musician.¹

Pretig, Harry.¹
 Siders, Isaiah.^d
 Trim, Edward P.^{i a}

Missing in Action.

Jacob Hefelfinger, 1st lieut.^{a b 13}
 Templeton B. Hurst, 2d lieut.^{a b 13}
 Achas, Thomas J.^{b 13}
 Bryan, Gardner.^{b 13}
 Blosser, Jonas.^{b 13}
 Bowen, Levi A.^{b 13}
 Bollinger, Abraham.^{b 13}
 Cook, William H.^{b 13}
 Clark, Joseph W., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Chapman, Joshua J.^{b 13}
 Cromleigh, Sobescus.^{b 13}
 Conrad, David W.^{b 13}
 Cromleigh, Frederick.^{b 13}
 Dunbaugh, William, corp.^{a b 13}
 Eichelberger, William, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Ellis, Frank B.^{b 13}
 Egoft, Joseph.^{b 13}
 Hess, Jacob.^{b 13}
 Hester, Joseph J.^{b 13}
 Heiges, George M.^{b 13}
 Hoover, Daniel E.^{b 16}
 Hoover, Simon P.^{b 13}
 Kutz, Daniel.^{b 13}
 Kaufman, Abram E.^{1 b 13}
 Kaufman, George.^{1 b 13}
 Kreiger, Ross H.^{b 13}
 Koons, Samuel.^{1 b 13}
 Lyons, Michael.^{b 13}
 Martin, Jackson.^{b 13}
 McLane, John W., 1st sergt.^{1 a b 13}
 Mooney, Joseph B., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Noble, Armstrong, corp.^{a b 13}
 Palmer, George W.^{b 13}
 Robinson, George.^{b 13}
 Smith, Franklin A.
 Smith, Solomon.^{b 13}
 Shaeffer, Addison.^b
 Seabolt, George.^{1 b}
 Smith, David.^{1 b 13}
 Shaeffer, Henry.^{1 b 13}
 Steigleman, Isaiah.^{b 13}
 Swisher, E. Hazen, corp.^{a b 13}
 Tolbert, Benjamin.^{b 13}
 Wely, Jacob.^{b 16}
 Warner, Melton.^{b 13}
 Wetherald, Henry W.^{b 13}
 Williams, Jacob C., corp.^{1 a b 16}
 Wood, Jacob.^{b 13}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Ga ne's mill.⁴ New Market cross roads⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg¹¹ Bethesda station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ S. ootsylvania C. H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Died.

George W. Comfort, 2d lieutenant.^{a k 9}
 Anthony, John.^{f 8}
 Barshall, Max.^{k 6}
 Bearerson, Charles.^{k 8}
 Baker, Benjamin.^{k 9}
 Clark, J. Richey.^e
 Crall, Henry.^{f 6}
 Devlin, John.^{k 3}
 Hoover, Daniel M., corp.^{k 3}
 Hess, Michael.^{f b 9}

Mencar, Jesse.^{k 3}
 Smith, George W.^k
 Vanfossen, John W.^{k 9}
 Wesley, Samuel.^{b e}

Deserted.

Good, Samuel L.
 Kosier, Eli.
 Mountz, Jacob P.
 Mohler, Abner.
 Shroeder, William.

Roll of company I, commanded by First-Lieutenant Aaron Ziegler, formerly Captain Joseph G. Holmes, originally commanded by Captain Jerome Myers.

David B. Rainier, 2d lieutenant.^{a c}
 Geyer, Edward C., corp.^{a c}
 Diller, John R.^{i d}
 Moore, James L.^{i d}
 McNally, Henry.^e
 McCoy, James.^e
 Ritter, Henry B.^e
 Roesler, Lawrence.^{i d}
 Simmons, Patrick.^e
 Townsley, Robert.^e
 Wiessamp, John.^e
 Weideman, David.^e

Smith, William R., sergt.^{f 7}
 Taylor, George W., corp.^{f 4}
 Ulmer, John.^e
 Vondrach, Oliver, musician.^e
 Weidenman, Frank.^{f 4}

Transferred.

William J. Harvey, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Edward P. Zinn, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Henry, John.ⁱ
 Karver, William.ⁱ
 Strohecker, Jacob T.ⁱ
 Wagner, Henry.ⁱ

Discharged.

Jerome Myers, captain.^{resigned}
 Joseph G. Holmes, captain.
 John E. H. Marquett, 2d lieutenant.
 William Harmon, 2d lieutenant.
 Arnold, Peter.^e
 Ash, Harry J.^{f 8}
 Aikel, John G.^e
 Burrowes, William.^e
 Beterman, Frantz.^e
 Bratton, James D.^e
 Behney, Alpheus.^e
 Bleckner, Philip K.^{f 9}
 Bonner, Michael.^e
 Gerhart, Cornelius G.^{f 3}
 Housman, Henry C., corp.^{f 3}
 McGonnell, Thomas.^e
 Nichols, Vincent.^e
 Schively, William H.^{i 3}
 Stehll, John.^e
 Smith, Edward F., sergt.^{f 4}

Missing in Action.

Aaron Ziegler, 1st lieutenant.^{a b 13}
 Anthony, William, corp.^{a b 13}
 Auberton, Aloyse.^{b 13}
 Broomer, Samuel.^{b 13}
 Carlton, Crosby.^{i b 13}
 Dailey, Matthew.^{b 13}
 Drom, John.^{b 9}
 Fagley, Christian, corp.^{a b 13}
 Ford, Thomas.^{b 13}
 Harntz, Peter S., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Hiner, Jeremiah.^{b 13}
 Hoffman, Henry D.^{b 13}
 Haines, William J.^{b 13}
 Hertzcl, Frederick.^{b 13}
 Hart, John.^{b 13}
 Kissinger, Emanuel.^{b 13}
 Martin, Gaines P.^{i b 13}
 Martin, George W.^{b 13}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Miller, Samuel, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Miller, Henry, corp.^{a b 13}
 Meck, Alfred G.^{1 b 13}
 Miller, Aaron.^{1 b 13}
 Meyers, Levi.^{b 13}
 Mullen, James.^{1 b 13}
 McGonnel, Charles.^{b 13}
 Patten, William.^{1 b 13}
 Rush, Thomas B., 1st sergt.^{a b 13}
 Seamen, Peter F., corp.^{a b 13}
 Schriver, David K.^{b 13}
 Shappel, Alfred.^{1 b 13}
 Weikamp, William, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Wenshop, Thomas P.^{1 b 13}
 Wenrick, Henry.^{b 13}

Deid.

August, Carl.^{f 6}
 Becker, George.^{k s}

Bell, James.^e
 Borneman, Louis.^e
 Fey, Frederick.^{f 4}
 Hollinger, Jacob W.^{k 4}
 Hopkins, Edward M. G.^e
 Osten, Ernest.^{k 3}
 Rothenberger, William.^{k 4}
 Shullenberger, Francis.^{f 5}
 Stephenson, James P.^{1 4}
 Vondrach, Joseph, corp.^e
 Wise, Joseph D.^{k 3}
 Westfield, Charles, sergt.^{f 4}

Deserted.

Harris, George W.
 Hughes, John.
 McAvey, Daniel.
 McGuiggan, Charles.
 Otte, Richards.
 Vandever, Enos G.

Roll of company K. commanded by Captain Edward P. Zinn, formerly Captain James M. Rice, originally commanded by Captain Casper Martin.

Edward P. Zinn, captain.^a
 Alexandria, Richard.^c
 Baird, John.^e
 Bartholamew, Frederick.^e
 Birmingham, John, 1st sergt.^{a d}
 Collins, John J.^{i d}
 Davis, John W.^c
 Dickson, William H.^e
 Derkin, Thomas.^c
 Kent, Kensey, Jr.^d
 Kelly, Lewis.^e
 Long, Francis W.
 Mangor, Henry W., musician.^e
 McGonigal, John.^e
 Reece, Edward.
 Sparks, Henry, musician.^c
 Wellington, John.
 Ward, John.^d

Discharged.

Casper Martin, captain.
 James M. Rice, captain.
 Fred'k Shoemaker, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Henry Meeser, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Joseph L. Wright, 2d lieutenant.^{a resigned}
 A-hley, Francis.^e
 Barnard, Joseph.^e

Bowman, Charles W.^e
 Carr, James.^b
 Carroll, Joseph.^e
 Cooper, Jeremiah.^f
 Dager, Charles.^e
 Diddlebaugh, Frederick.^e
 Essick, George L.^{1 9}
 Hera, William, corp.^e
 Huntly, Arthur.^e
 Husban, Isaiah.^e
 Heath, George W.^e
 Killm, William.^b
 Kerrigan, William.^e
 Mayberry, David W.^e
 Mathews, William H.^e
 Mitlin, Henry, sergt.^c
 Mount, Charles C.^e
 Matsinger, John.^e
 Milligan, Mathew.^e
 Rankins, James L.^e
 Severeness, James.^e
 Syer, George.^e
 Timony, Michael.^b
 Verlander, Theodore.^e

Transferred.

Griffin, L. Baldwin, sergt.^s

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Frederick-burg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bri-stoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. 647

Hendricks, Henry W.^d
 Keck, Christopher.^d
 Gorham, Willet E.¹
 Johnson, Frank.¹

Missing in Action.

William Nehr, 1st lieut.^{a b 13}
 John Keen, 2d lieut.^{a b 13}
 Armstrong, James.^{b 13}
 Bartholemew, Peter.^{b 13}
 Butterfield, George H.^{b 13}
 Chapman, Howard, sergt.^{a b 13}
 Davis, Edward.^{b 13}
 Elfrey, Samuel.^{b 13}
 Elsiman, Jacob.^{b 13}
 Evans, William H.^{1 b 13}
 Garman, George, corp.^{a b 13}
 Garman, William.^{b 13}
 Geiler, Charles.^{b 13}
 Hunter, John A.^{b 13}
 Leadbeater, James.^{b 13}
 Mealy, Thaddeus.^{b 13}
 Moore, John.^{b 13}
 Morris, William H.^{b 13}
 Moody, James A., sergt.^{a b 13}
 McManus, William, sergt.^{a b 13}
 McGuigan, Henry C.^{b 13}
 Rice, Bernard.^{b 13}
 Scott, John C.^{b 13}
 Steltz, Witfield.^{1 b 13}
 Terry, Robert B.^{b 13}

Templeton, Hugh.^{1 b 13}
 Wilson, Samuel T.^{b 13}
 Wilson William.^{b 13}

Died.

Adams, Charles F.^{k 7}
 Bartholemew, Peter F.^{k 4}
 Dickerson, Benjamin, corp.^e
 English, Thomas.^e
 Grenawaldt, Rinehart.^{k 8}
 Gresinger, Frederick.^{k 3}
 Mayberry, Robert.^{k 9}
 McReady, Frederick, sergt.^{k 4}
 Speiler, William.^{k 8}
 Sherry, John.^{k 1}
 Tubbs, Joseph.^{k 16}

Deserted.

Cummings, Thomas J., corp.
 Genawalt, William.
 Hughes, Patrick.
 Hatton, Thomas.
 Kmg, Peter J., corp.
 Kile, George W.
 Kelly, Daniel.
 Mullin, James.
 McBride, Henry, sergt.
 McDonald, Alexander, 1st sergt.
 Quinn, Andrew.

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Roll of the Eighth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Silas M. Baily, originally commanded by Colonel George S. Hays. Called into service on the 28th day of June, 1861, to serve for three years, and mustered out on the 24th day of May, 1864.

(The following rolls of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh regiments, P. R. C., were made up for the author in the camps of the Reserves at Bristoe station, in April, 1864, and give a complete record of the companies to that date; in some of the companies, partial records of the campaign of May, 1864, have been added. These regiments were mustered out at Pittsburg, and copies of the muster-out rolls were not transmitted to the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg. General A. L. Russell, adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania, made application to the War Department at Washington, and requested that copies of these rolls be sent to Harrisburg, for the use of the State of Pennsylvania, and to complete the record of the regiments in the adjutant-general's office; but the War Department dishonored the request, and refused the State of Pennsylvania a record of its own troops. The State is therefore not only deprived of complete rolls, but the people of Pennsylvania are refused all information as to what disposition was made of the men who enlisted in these four regiments. The author, therefore, publishes the following private rolls, which were made up for his use, as the most complete record accessible to the friends of the Reserves.)

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Silas M. Baily, colonel.^{a f 3 c}
 William Lemon, lieutenant-colonel.^{a f 4 9}
 Jesse B. Gardner, major.
 George S. Gallupe, major.^{a f 3}
 John G. Swearingen, adjutant.
 A. Wilson Smith, adjutant.^{a c}
 G. Leander Eberhart, quartermaster.^c
 Thomas Jones, surgeon.^{k 14}
 S. C. McCormick, assistant surgeon.
 William Aiken, chaplain.^c

Resigned.

George S. Hays, colonel.
 S. D. Oliphant, lieutenant-colonel.
 John W. Duncan, major.
 H. A. Lichtenthaler, surgeon.
 T. O. Ollman, assistant surgeon.
 J. W. Rugh, assistant surgeon.

Discharged.

H. K. Neff, surgeon.
 G. H. Kline, assistant surgeon.

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain James G. Henry, originally commanded by Captain L. S. Cantwell.

Lawrence S. Cantwell, captain.^{resigned}
 Felix McManus, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 George W. Cook, 2d lieutenant.
 Alward, John E., 2d sergeant.^{a c}
 Armstrong, Lee.^{f b 4}
 Atkinson, George.^{i c}
 Badger, Matt. P.^{f b 4 died}
 Baker, James.^c
 Barnett, William W.^e
 Bell, James.^c
 Barnet, William H.^c

Brodhed, Frank.^{f 3 9 d}
 Brown, Andrew.^g
 Brennan, John.^{f 9 c}
 Brocks, Henry.ⁱ
 Brown, Joseph.^c
 Baily, Alexander.^{f 2 a c}
 Casserly, Thomas.^{a g}
 Campbell, Knox.^{f 4 c}
 Campbell, John.^{k 6}
 Courson, Anderson.^{f 9 died}
 Clark, James C.^{i navy}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Christy, James R. ^{died}	Moore, Frederick F. ^{k 9}
Crouch, William. ^{f 3 c}	Morhead, Milton. ^{f 9 d}
Croll, John F. ^{k 3}	Murray, Patrick, 3d sergt. ^{a 1 o c}
Crumey, John C. ^c	McAtfoos, George W. ^{f 9 died}
Davidson, Alexander J. ^g	McCandless, Saml., 5th sergt. ^{a f f 9 o}
Davis, David. ^{i navy}	McClaren, William. ^g
De Haven, William S., 4th sergt. ^o	McCollin, Alexander. ^{i sig corps f d d}
Dickey, William H. ^{a 1 9 c}	McCartney, Washington. ^c
Douze, Jerome. ^{a c 1}	McGeary, John S. ^{a 1 9 died}
Duncan, Robert B.	McPherson, James. ^{f 3 6 e c}
Elgin, Daniel. ^{i 1 9 c 1}	McMasters, William. ^{f b 4 e}
Elliott, Andrew J., 3d corp. ^{f 5 a c}	McGrigger, Thomas J. ^c
Espy, Frederick. ^{i cavalry}	McManus, John, 4th corp. ^{f 4 b 9 c}
Fuller, B. F. ^{b 6 c 1}	McWilliam, John. ^c
Furney, Scott. ^{a c}	Nevegold, John B. ^c
Gallagher, Hugh. ^{i cavalry}	Newell, James. ^c
Galbraith, George H., 1 artillery	Oakley, Richard W. ^{f b 1 died}
Green, John F. ^{k 4}	Oswald, R. ^g
Gray, Aaron. ^{f 2 k 9}	Richards, Daniel. ^{f 9 c}
Hammund, John D. ^{f 6}	Richards, Vernon. ^{i artillery}
Henry, James G., 1st sergt. ^{a f 3 6 c}	Renshaw, Frank. ^{i navy}
Henry, Wilson. ^c	Reed, Archibald. ^{i cavalry}
Hine, Robert R. ^{a f 6 a i}	Reynolds, Jefferson. ^{f 8 c}
Hoss, Christopher. ^{k 9}	Ross, John W.
Heiner, John H. ^{i 8 c}	Ross, Andrew J. ^{f 2 1}
Hill, Daniel. ^{i 4 a c}	Ross, William. ^{f 3 e}
Hunter, Joseph. ^c	Rodgers, Aloni S. ^{i c}
Hustan, Thomas M., 2d corp. ^{a k 2}	Sharrow, William. ⁱ
Isaacson, John P. ^c	Sharer, Samuel S. ^g
Jack, William G., musician. ^{a i c}	Smith, A. Wilson. ^{a c}
Jack, Henry C., musician. ^c	Shawl, Josiah. ^{f b 3 d}
Jordon, Joseph C. ^c	Shawl, Richard. ^{a c}
Keys, John. ⁱ	Sheop, John R. ^{i d}
Keys, William.	Schriangost, Philip. ^c
King, J. ^c	Smith, Valentine. ^{k 7}
King, R. W. ^g	Todd, Charles, 1st corp. ^{a c}
Kingsmith, George. ^c	Troutner, William. ^{c 1}
Kretzer, David. ^c	Truby, James H. ^e
Lewis, Lewis. ⁱ	Truby, Robert B. ^{k 8}
Leightley, George F. ^{b 6}	Wilson, Samuel. ^{f b 3 died}
Martin, V. B. Burdett. ^{f 8 d}	Weaver, Roderick. ^{f b 2 c}
Mercer, John D. ^g	Wilson, A. Williams. ^{a c}
Milligan, Edward. ^{i cavalry}	Winters, John M. ^{i artillery}
Morris, John. ^{b 4 i cavalry}	Wick, Henry M. ^{f b 4}
Montgomery, Peter. ^c	Wagner, Simon. ^{k 4}
Moore, William H. ^{f 9 d}	Weaver, Benjamin F. ^{a i c}
	Westwood, John. ^{f 5 c}

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action.

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Francis M. Nelson, originally commanded by Captain Robert E. Johnson.

Robert E. Johnson, capt. ^{f 3 9 a d}	Massy, Thomas. ^k
William M. Carter, 1st lieut. ^{f 3 9 k 7}	Miller, William, 4th corp. ^{a k 3}
George W. Park, 2d lieut. ^{resigned}	Meredith, Washington. ^a
Abbott, Henry. ^{c 1}	Malone, James. ^{f b 3}
Brady, Peter P. ^c	Miller, Thomas I. ^{k 3}
Bertram, Cox. ^{i navy}	Mullen, Charles, 4th sergt.
Brewster, George W., 1st corp. ^{a c}	McFadden, Edward. ^{k 3}
Bradford, Jefferson, 3d corp. ^{a f 4}	McCune, Mitchell. ^{a c}
Briakesin, Henry. ^{a c}	McGrievy, John. ^c
Bryon, John. ^{c 1}	McGinnis, Bernard. ^{f 7}
Brown, James. ^{f 7 d}	McEnleer, James. ^{a c}
Burns, John. ^e	McCole, Neal. ^{a k 7}
Blitz, George. ^e	McClelland, Thomas. ^{died}
Cowden, William A. ^{a c}	McKee, Charles W. ^{c 1}
Colstin, Austin W. ^{f 7 died}	McAllister, Charles. ^{k 3}
Cluxton, Henry. ^c	McLaughlin, Matthew. ^{k 9}
Cluxton, William. ^{died}	Nelson, Francis M., 2d corp. ^{a c}
Clark, Edwin. ^a	Nelson Washington. ^{a h}
Cattell, William. ^{k 3}	Nicholson, Schuyler. ^{k 3}
Cummin, Philip. ^{a k 3}	Noland, William K. ^{f 3}
Carrees, William. ⁱ	Peters, William. ^{f b 3}
Clark, Alfred F., Jr. ^a	Putnam, Orlando. ^d
Ditmyer, Henry.	Patterson, John. ^{k 3}
Dodd, Samuel F. ^{f 3 e}	Phillips, William. ^{i e}
Dougherty, Edwin. ^{a c}	Ritchey, Samuel V. ^d
Evelson, George S. ^{k 7}	Richardson, Charles. ⁱ
Fieuzer Charles. ^{k 9}	Rigby, Daniel, 2d musician. ^{c 1}
Frankenberger, Israel K. ^e	Reed, W. R. ^g
Fritsch, Francis M. ^{a c}	Reed, James. ^g
Fry, Samuel. ^a	Steele, James. ^{k 8}
Greishaber, Leopold. ^{b c}	Schoff, George W. ⁱ
Gray, John. ^{f 2 c}	Shippo, Joseph. ^{k 3}
Grubbs, Butler. ^{f b 3}	Stoffer, Newton. ^{a i c}
Grubbs, John. ^{f 2 c 1}	Sheriden, Patrick. ⁱ
Gant, Matthew. ^{f 7 e}	Shugart, John. ^{a c}
Hanna?, Robert H. ^b	Stuart, Harry A. ^{f 3 e}
Hatfield, George R. ^{c 1}	Stearnes, Daniel M., 1st sergt. ^{a resigned}
Hamilton, Alfred.	Tracy, Michael, 2d sergt. ^{f 7 died}
Hunter, Robert. ^{f 9 c 1}	Vaughan, John, 3d sergt. ^a
Hoover, Joseph, 1st musician. ^b	Williams, John R. ^{b 6 c}
Jorden, Ephraim. ^{f 1}	Ward, Columbus. ^e
Kloblock, Conrad. ^{a c}	Weaver, Flavia. ^c
Keefer, Daniel W. ^{f 3}	Weissing, Henry. ^{f 3 s d}
Kennedy, Alexander. ^{a c}	Walker, Simpson. ^{i navy}
Karr, Alexander. ^c	Welsb, George H. ^{f 1}
Kunerple, John. ^{k 3}	Wood, W. K. ^{k 3}
Lebolt, William. ^{f 7 d}	Wood, James. ^{k 3}
Landis, Samuel. ^c	Young, Harrison. ^{k 3}
	Zunerkuhl, Henry. ^c

1 Dranesville.

5 Malvern hill.

9 Fredericks-burg.

13 Wilderness.

2 Mechanicsville.

6 Ball Run.

10 Gettysburg.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

3 Gaines' mill.

7 South Mountain.

11 Bristoe station.

15 North Anna.

4 New Market cross roads.

8 Antietam.

12 Mine Run.

16 Bethesda Church.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain Joseph Fricker, formerly commanded by Captain George S. Gallupe, originally by Captain George S. Hays.

George S. Hays, captain. ^a	Hara, Reuben. ^c
George S. Gallupe, 1st lieut. ^{a f 3}	James, William. ^{f 4 c}
Joseph Fricker, 2d lieut. ^{a i signal corps}	James, Thomas. ^{k 8}
Abel, Edward, 2d corp. ^{a b 4 e}	James, John. ^{f 7 d}
Altman, M. W. ^{i engineer corps}	Kintel, John. ^{f 6 c}
Altman, Joseph. ^c	Kinney, John. ^a
Agerter, Christopher. ^{a f 6 e}	Livingston, John. ^{i regulars}
Baker, Samuel. ^{f 9 c}	Lewis, Washington. ^{k 4}
Boyer, Samuel. ^{i d}	Law, Alexander. ^{f 9 d}
Booth, William. ^{l c}	Magee, Peter. ^{f 3 d}
Brooks, John. ⁱ	Meadwell, J. A. ^g
Brooks, J. A. ^{c g}	Metzgar, Conrad. ^c
Brooks, Jet. ^g	Montgomery, James. ^c
Beasing, William. ^e	Montgomery, Thomas. ^{k 9}
Bradley, William. ^{c i cavalry}	Merrington, James. ^{f 8 c}
Baker, Andrew. ^{f 7 c}	Meigen, Henry. ^c
Baxter, W. D. ⁱ	Maxwell, William. ^{b 9 c}
Clark, Edward. ^{a c}	McClinton, Samuel H. ^e
Carney, Samuel D. ^{died}	McQuillen, James. ^{b 6 a}
Cameron, Jacob C. ^{a k 7}	McDavid, Alexander. ^{f 9 i}
Cahoe, John. ^{f 9 e}	McLaughlin, John. ^{i engineer corps d}
Campbell, James. ^{a c}	McDowell, John. ^{b 4 e}
Culbert, John. ^{b 4 f 6 e}	McMichaels, Abraham. ^{i united states cav}
Cooper, Joseph. ^{c l}	Nixon, Joseph, 4th corp. ^{a f 4 e}
Diebold, John A., 2d sergt. ^{a f 9 c}	Penn, William. ^{f 7 i united states cavalry}
Dorrington, John, 3d sergt. ^{a f 4 e}	Penn, George. ^{i united states cavalry}
Doyle, Joseph, musician. ^a	Rowen, Peter. ^c
Diebald, Joseph F. ^{f b 3 e}	Ramsey, R. W. ^{f 8 c}
Davis, Samuel. ^{died}	Robinson, John. ^{k 7}
Ernest, G. K., 3d corp. ^c	Stevenson, James. ^{i c}
Elliot, William B. ^{f b 3 e}	Smith, Peter. ^{k 3}
Floyd, John A., 1st sergt. ^{a resigned}	Shaffer, Conrad. ^{f b 3 died}
Fitzsimmons, Henry, 1st corp. ^{a l c}	Strubble, Henry. ^{b 4 k 7}
Frederick, Joseph. ^{i cavalry}	Stroup, John. ⁱ
Fritz, William A. ^{f 2 i c}	Speer, Randolph. ^{f b 3 died}
Fritz, George B. ^{b 9 c}	Strathern, John. ^{eng corps f 9 died}
Finly, Patrick. ^{f b 4 c}	Shorty, Michael. ^{f b 3 d}
Fritz, George J. ^{f 9 c}	South, Edward. ^{i united states artillery}
Fritz, Jordon. ^{engineer corps}	Smith, George A. ^{f b 4 e}
Haas, Philip. ^c	Speer, William H. ^c
Haker, Charles, 4th sergt. ^{a k 3}	Sneider, Harvy. ^{c l}
Hughs, Thomas. ^{f 4}	Wiley, John A. ⁱ
Hileman, I. A. ^e	Welsh, Jacob. ^{c l}
Howell, John. ^{i b 6}	Werling, G. ^{b 9 c}
Harper, John. ^{f 2 e}	Watson, John A. ^{k 4}
Hettley, Frank. ^{k 9}	Zull, J. W. ^{died}

^a Promoted.

^b Cap used.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain S. B. Bennington, originally commanded by Captain Cyrus L. Conner.

Cyrus L. Conner, captain. ^{b 3 e}	Hughes, D. C. ^{a c}
Adam Jacobs, Jr., 1st lieutenant. ^{resigned}	Jeffries, H. ^{a c}
Robert Clark, 2d lieutenant. ^{a i}	Jacobs, James. ^{b 9}
Adams, David. ^c	Keeps, Solomon G., 1st sergt. ^{a i}
Anawalt, J. M. ^{a c}	Kissinger, J. W. ^c
Archibald, Jacob. ^{k 4}	Lucas, James. ^e
Barborn, James M. ^{f 9}	Lucas, William.
Bane, William. ^c	Levitte, George W. ^c
Baily, J. C. ^c	Morgan, Edward, Jr. ^c
Brawley, C. E. ^{f 9 d}	Miller, George W., 2d sergt. ^{a b 4 k 9}
Bail, I. I., 3d sergt. ^{resigned}	Malone, David. ^{k 7}
Bennington, Sam ^l B., 4th sergt. ^{a f 9}	Michell, William C. ^{k 4}
Buich, J., 2d corp. ^{a c}	Mahorn, Isaac. ^{b 4 i cavalry}
Booth, J. F. ^{f 8 e}	Mentania, W. ^d
Baker, William W. ^{i signal corps}	McGee, Thomas, 4th corp. ^{a i o}
Beckley, Eugene L. ^{f 6 e}	McWilliams, Dennis. ^{i cavalry}
Burke, John. ^{i c}	McWilliams, Daniel. ^{f e}
Brawley, John D. ⁱ	McWilliams, William. ^{k 3}
Craft, D. L. ^{i signal corps}	Ort, George. ⁱ
Connelly, Peter. ^{died}	Page, Charles W. ^{k 8}
Calvert, E. ^{f 9}	Rhyn, Randolph. ^{f 3 c}
Chess, Wesley F. ^{i navy}	Roland, James. ^c
Campbell, Daniel. ^c	Ryan, J. ^c
Clark, William.	Rhyn, Henry. ^c
Clark, Jacob.	Rohrer, James J., musician. ^{a c}
Dawson, Elias H. ^c	Rithey, W. H. ^{i cavalry}
Dabit, F. ^{c 1}	Rhyn, Nicholas C. ^{died}
Dean, William P. ^{f 2 c 1}	Ranen, George. ^{b 9 c}
Devlin, James. ^c	Smith, James. ^{b 9 c}
Evans, James. ^{a c}	Strawn, Enos. ^e
Evans, Fleming. ⁱ	Stewart, William F. ^{f 8 c}
Elbert, John H. ^c	Simmons, John. ⁱ
Fenster, Thomas. ^c	Seese, David. ^{f 8 c}
Fullerten, William. ^{f 3 a}	Shaw, J. L. ^{a c}
Gasgill, James G. ^c	Simpson, Thomas. ^{f 9 e}
Geer, John H. ^{f 4 e}	Smith, William. ⁱ
Gregg, William K. ^{i c}	Swearer, John. ^{f 8 e}
Garpin, H. C., musician. ^{a i}	Swearingen, John H. ^{i a resigned}
Gormly, H., 3d corp. ^{a c}	Sprowles, William. ^d
Hassan, James. ^{f 9 c}	Swearer, N. C. ^{f 3 c}
Hall, James. ^e	Scott, George W. ^c
Haddock, A. S. ^{a c}	Taylor, John F. ^c
Haddock, Worcester. ^{f 4 e}	Trump, Philip W. ^{f 8}
Hill, A. F. ^{4 8 a e}	Troth, James. ^e
Hazen, David. ^{died}	Underwood, William H. ^{b 4}
Haught, Robert. ^{k 9}	Waggoner, George. ^c
Hoffman, W. H. ^c	Waggoner, O. A. ^c
Hoffman, B. A. ^{i navy}	Watkins, John W. ^c
Hughes, Jackson.	Wigle, J. B. ^{i navy}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Whitmore, E. F. ^c	Williams, Estep. ^c
Woodward, John. ^{k 8}	Young, John. ^c
Wilkinson, William, 1st corp. ^{a k 4}	Young, Robert. ⁱ cavalry

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain William Brooks, originally commanded by
Captain E. P. Shoenberger.

E. P. Shoenberger, captain. ^{resigned}	Keim, Turbott. ^c
John Tager, 1st lieutenant. ^{resigned}	Kelley, Michael. ^{k 8}
William Brooks, 2d lieutenant. ^{a c}	Kelley, John. ^c
Allison, James. ^{f 4 c}	Kimerle, John. ^{died}
Adams, David. ^{a c}	Kernan, Patrick. ^{k 9}
Atkinson, Peter. ^c	Lewis, Thomas. ^c
Barker, Elijah. ^c	Leslie, Mark. ^{died}
Byers, Daniel. ^{b 9 c}	Leerana, William. ^{b 4}
Brown, Ephraim. ^{f 7 c 1}	Maddara, Perry. ^{a c}
Brown, James. ^{f 2 c}	Maddara, Henry. ^{k 7}
Barnuth, John. ^{i c 1}	Mannius, John, 5th corp. ^{k 3}
Brady, Simon. ^{b 3 c}	Mulvey, Patrick J. ^{b 9 c}
Baily, John. ^{a k 8}	Moss, Charles. ^{k 7}
Bothwell, Charles. ^c	Moore, James. ^{f 9 died}
Brook, George. ^{k 7}	McCluskey, Edward. ^{died}
Cadwalader, Orin, 1st corp. ^{a f 7 9}	Neeley, Joseph. ^{f 9 c}
Cochran, William H., 1st sergt. ^a	Oldham, William H. ^{k 7}
Cochrane, John, 7th corp. ^{k 3}	Powell, John, 4th sergt. ^{a c}
Creighton, John, 6th corp. ^{f 5 9 died}	Parker, Thomas, 5th sergt. ^{a f 9 a}
Crawford, Edward. ^{a c 1}	Piper, John. ⁱ cavalry
Davis, Thomas H., musician. ^{c 1}	Phesant, Zachariah. ^c
Denning, John. ^{f 6}	Reising, Conrad. ^c
Drum, Peter. ^{i c 1}	Richards, John M. ^{f b 1 o}
Dickerhoff, Michael. ^c	Reese, William. ^{f 7}
Evers, Edward. ^{died}	Robinson, John.
Esters, Albert. ^{k 7}	Steele, John, 3d sergt. ^{a c}
Evans, Rudolph. ^{f 7 a c}	Sweeney, John, 3d corp. ^{a f 4 o}
Fitzsimmons, Peter. ^{k 7}	Stoner, William. ^{f 4}
Finesey, Maurice. ^{c 1}	Shinton, Thomas. ^c
Gray, James A. ^{a c}	Scott, John. ^c
Girty, John. ^c	Spencer, James. ^{f 4 c 1}
Grindos, William. ^{f 4}	Simmons, Charles H. ^c
Graham, Francis. ^{f 3 7 e}	Shaw, James. ⁱ regulars
Gibbins, James.	Staub, George. ^k
Harker, William. ^{k 7}	Tompkins, James T., 2d sergt. ^{a c}
Hessom, Charles H. ⁱ cavalry	Tracy, Benj., 4th corp. ^{died}
Hall, Henry. ^c	Thompson, John. ^{f 7 c}
Hoffman, Augustus. ^c	Taylor, George. ^{b 2 f 8 e}
Hilands, Martin, 2d corp. ^{a f 1 b 9 c}	Workman, John. ^c
Hand, Lawrence. ^{k 8}	Wagoner, John. ^{f 9 c}
Hawk, John H.	Winkelman, William. ^{c 1}
Kline, Philip M., 8th corp. ^{b 3}	Warner, Charles. ^c
	Zook, Charles. ^{f 9 e}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged honor'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain Eli Eichelberger, originally commanded by
Captain John Eichelberger.

John Eichelberger, captain. ^{b 3 f 9 e}	Jordan, Daniel. ^{i artillery}
Eli Eichelberger, 1st lieutenant. ^{b 3 a f 13 c}	Juda, George. ^{b 3 f 14 a 1}
Lewis B. Waltz, 2d lieutenant. ^{b 3 a c}	Kay, William H. ^{f 7 died}
Armstrong, David B., 2d sergeant. ^{b 3 a c}	Leader, George. ^{b 3 i cavalry}
Amick, George. ^{b 3 c}	Linn, Jacob B. ^{a b 4 c}
Adams, Daniel. ^{i c}	Leitchy, Joseph. ^{f 9 14 c 1}
Barmond, Nathaniel. ^{i 1}	Leitchy, John Q., 3d corp. ^{b 3 s 5}
Barmond, John. ^e	Leitchy, George. ^{f 14 c}
Bowser, Emanuel. ^{k 9}	Manspeaker, Bartley. ^{b 2 f b 9 c}
Brombaugh, Levi. ^{b 3}	Manspeaker, David. ^{k 14}
Bradley, James A. ^{f 8 e}	Malone, Charles N. ^{f 14 c}
Barber, James. ^{b 3 c}	Malone, William. ^{died}
Brown, George. ^{b 3 i cavalry}	Martin, David. ^k
Bollinger, David. ^{b 3 c 1}	Maugh, Joseph. ^s
Cook, Joseph S. ^{b 3 c}	Marshall, Henry. ^{b 14 c}
Cleaver, James, 1st sergeant. ^{b 3 f 9 13 a c}	Madara, Jacob. ^e
Carnell, John, musician. ^{b 3 e}	Melone John S.
Callahan, Jacob R., 4th sergeant. ^{a c}	McFarland, Daniel. ^c
Capstick, James. ^{b 3 c}	McFarland, Joseph. ^{f 14 c}
Davis, Isaiah M. ^{died}	McKee, Alexander. ^e
Dasher, William H. ^{b 3 f 13 c}	Penrod, John B., Sr. ^e
Dean, Franklin. ^{f 8 e}	Piper, Lewis M. ^{b 3 f 9 d}
Evans, Johnson. ^{b 3 f 9 14 c}	Paul, John, 3d sergeant. ^{a c}
Eichelberger, William H. ^{b 3 f 8 e}	Piper, Luther R. ^{a b 3 f 9 died}
Edwards, Hiram. ^{died}	Penrod, Henry C. ^{i cavalry}
Edwards, Allison. ^{b 3 f 9 1}	Penrod, John B., Jr. ^{b 3 i cavalry}
Eastright, Christian. ^{b 3 c 1 f 14 died}	Ross, Oliver P. ^e
Foor, William H. ^{k 4}	Ritchey, William D. ^{a b 14 c 1}
Foor, Samuel S. ^{f 2 b 9}	Robb, Conrad. ^{b 3 c 1}
Foor, Mark W. ^{died}	Ritchey, Joseph. ^e
Foster, Aaron. ^{b 3 f 9}	Shaw, Matthew P. ^{b 3 k 7}
Figart, Henry. ^{b 3 f 6 died}	Showalters, H. ^{b 3 f b 6}
Grubb, Wilson. ^{a b 3 e}	Smith, Charles S. ^{c 1}
Garrett, Alexander A. ^{b 4}	Shoaff, Cornelius. ^{died}
Gamble, Robert. ^{b 3 c}	Scutchall, David. ^{died}
Gates, James. ^{b 3 f 8 died}	Shields, James. ^e
Garlick, Christian C., mus. ^{b 3 c 1}	Showalters, Simon B. ^{i cavalry}
Griffith, Michael.	Tobias, John B. ^{a b 3 i 9}
Griffith, Abel.	Taylor, Thomas A. ^{b 3}
Horton, David, 1st corp. ^{b 3 f b 9 f 13 a c}	Tricker, George. ^e
Horton, George. ^{a f 7 k 8}	Williams, John H. ^a
Heffner, George, 4th corp. ^{b 3 k 6}	Whisel, William. ^{b 3 f 9 e}
Holdcraft, William. ^{f b 4 f 14}	Warsing, Alexander. ^{b 3 e}
Headrick, David. ^{b 3}	White, Edmund H., 2d corp. ^{b 3 f 8 e}
Horton, Zophar. ^{c 1}	Williams, John P. ^{f 14 c}
Holsinger, Franklin. ^h	Young, Alexander. ^{c 1}
Imes, Aaron. ^{f 9 e}	Young, Joel T. ^c

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Henry C. Dawson, originally commanded by Captain Jesse B. Gardner.

Jesse B. Gardner, captain. ^a	Maquillen, H. H., 1st corp. ^{a f 3 9}
Jesse B. Ramsey, 1st lieut.	Mitchel, William. ^{f 9} died
Henry W. Patterson, 2d lieut. ¹	Moore, I. A. ^{a c}
Ashcraft, J. P. ^{f 9 c}	McLanc, J. ^c
Ashcraft, G. H. ^{b 9 c}	McNamee, J. ^{k 2}
Axton, J. W. ^c	Marshall, J. ^c
Barelay, Morgan. ^{k 3}	Miller, M. P. ^e
Baer, E. D. ⁱ cavalry	Myers, G. ^c
Bierer, John, 2d corp. ^{a 1}	Mitchel, I. N. ^{f b 3 f}
Bunting, Henry C., musician.	Malon, John. ^g
Brown, Thomas. ^c	Malon, J. C. ^g
Burnham, W. ^{f 3} died	Nesmith, William D., 4th corp. ^{died}
Balsinger, J. ^g	Nell, A. F. ^{f 3 e}
Booth, John T. ^{f 3 i} cavalry	Nesmith, J. H. ^c
Beach, J. ^{died}	Nesmith, J. M. ^{f 3 e}
Bowers, Jacob. ^{died}	Ogle, Levi. ^c
Collins, John, musician.	Peters, W.
Clark, J. C. ^{f 7 e}	Proud, G. ^{k 3}
Cunningham, H. ^e	Parker, F. J.
Cope, J. D. ^a	Reed, A. J. ^e
Dawson, Henry C., 2d sergt. ^{a f 9 c}	Ramsey, J. D. ^e
Doud, W. H. ^{f 3 e}	Rutter, J. R. ^{b 6 c}
Darnell, J. C. ^{b 9 a c}	Rutter, G. B. ^{a c}
Darr, D. F. ^{f 9 c}	Richey, D.
Darby, G. W. ^{f 3}	Rholand, A. ^{a f 9 e}
De Wolf, H. C. ^e	Rholand, W. H. ^c
Drum, S. ^{f 3 e}	Rhodabuck, T. ^g
Eisely, C. ^{b 6}	Searight, William, 3d sergt. ^a resigned
Eberhart, J. W. ^{a c}	Stewart, John O., 4th sergt. ^{a k 6}
Francis, J. L. ^{f 3 a o}	Sisler, J.
Fry, Amos. ^g	Samsel, I. ^c
Gambol, J. ^g	Sturgis, J. W. ^{a c}
Grimes, J. ^{f b 2}	Sager, S. ^{f 2 e}
Hazen, M. V. B., 3d corp. ^{a f 3 9 c}	Springer, T. W. ^{a o}
Hixon, S.	Smith, J.
Housholder, D. ^{i e}	Thornton, J. C. ^e
Jones, J. B. ^{f 3 c 1}	Toshey, P. ^{k 3}
Jaquett, I. ^c	Vaughan, L. ^c
Jolliff, R. H. ^{a o}	White, T. H. ^a died
Kissinger, N. ^c	Warwick, J. L.
King, Job. ^{k 3}	Warman, B. ^c
Kerr, Alfred. ^d	Whaley, H. G. ^g
Kendall, W. Z. ^{k 3}	Widdup, J. ^{a i} cavalry
Larke, Henry. ^{f 3 f b 9 e}	Wilcox, S. ^{f 3 i} regulars
Long, J. D. ^{died}	Wells, J. M. ^{k 3}
Leitchad, W. H. ^{k 3}	Walker, G. W. ^{k 9}
	Work, W. S. ^c

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged honor'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain James Keatly, originally commanded by Captain William Lemon.

William Lemon, captain. ^{f 3 9 a}	Laughner, Nathan. ^{o 1}
J. N. Hetherington, 1st lieutenant. ^{resigned}	Mannas, John. ^{a 1 5 c 1}
B. B. Dunkle, 2d lieutenant. ^{resigned}	Maxwell, J. M. ^e
Agnew, John. ^c	Myers, Stephen. ^{i a}
Anderson, Robert. ^{c 1}	McKibben, John. ^{i c}
Beck, Anthony H., 2d sergt. ^{f 4 a}	McNaughton, Duncan. ^e
Brenneman, Hugh R., 3d sergt. ^{a c}	McNamy, Daniel. ^{i c}
Brenneman, A. M., 2d corp. ^{f 6 c}	McKendell, Hiram. ^{k 6}
Basur, Calvin. ^{f 8 e}	Mortimer, J. R. ^{f b 4 c 1}
Bud, Henry W. ^{b 9 c 1}	Moody, Cyrus D. ^{c 1}
Bender, Henry W. ^c	Malony, William. ^{f 6 e}
Barr, Daniel. ^{k 8}	Noll, Jacob. ^{i f 8}
Burns, Samuel R. ^{i d}	Noll, George. ^{f 3 7 9 c 1}
Cresmair, C. R. ^{f 8 e}	Owens, J. M. ^{a f 9 e}
Callihan, Harvey. ^{died}	O'Brien, William. ^{b 3 f 7 c}
Clark, Alfred. ^{a resigned}	Potter, George, musician. ^{i b}
Crooks, William. ^c	Pritner, Camden. ^{died}
Cowan, George. ^{a c 1}	Porter, Henry. ^{died}
Cunningham, Robert. ^{f 8 died}	Peters, John. ^{f 7 died}
Dolby, Charles. ^{died}	Rankin, J. M. ^{i a 1}
Dorey, Wilson. ^{f 9 d}	Ross, John M. ^{i f 9 e}
Davis, Andrew J. ^c	Ross, James. ^c
Dolby, Joseph, 4th corp. ^k	Stratton, S. R., 3d corp. ^h
Fox, Jacob D. ^{b 3 i c 1}	Shaner, Leander, musician. ^e
Furman, Wallace W. ^{f 9 c}	Stroup, James. ⁱ
Frazier, Philip. ^{c 1}	Shull, John. ^{f 7 e}
Frazier, George W. ^{f 3 c 1}	Sweeney, John W. ^{f 2 8 e}
Ferre, Benjamin. ^{c 1}	Shavers, Lewis. ^c
Goble, Albert I. ^{i f 9 e}	Sipler, William A. ^{f 8 c}
Grier, James. ^{i a c}	Stover, George. ^{f 4 b 9 a c}
Gailaway, John A., 4th sergt. ^{b 4 1 7 c}	Sample, James. ^{died}
Horton, James. ^{i artillery}	Templeton, William. ^c
Hoover, Joseph. ^{f 8 9 died}	Wilson, H. B. ⁱ
Hall, James. ^{b 9 c}	Whitchill, Warren. ^{b 4 c}
Henderson, J. W. ^{f 8 c}	Walters, Daniel. ^{f b 3 e}
Hepinger, Wolf. ^{i k 7}	Wilson, Sylvester. ^{died}
Kilgore, Hugh. ^c	Whitman, J. R. ^{a i e}
Keatly, James, 1st corp. ^{f 9 a}	Wensel, John H. ^{f 9 e}
Kelly, Thomas. ^{a c 1}	Wetler, Henry, 1st sergt. ^{a i f 6 e}
Limgurer, James. ^{i f 9 c}	Young, John. ^{f 8 e}

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Muster-in Roll of company I, commanded by Captain I. W. Bailey.

I. W. Bailey, captain.
 I. Milton Kent, 1st lieut.
 C. L. Lucas, 2d lieut.
 Adams, Robert.
 Axton, I. M.
 Anderson, Samuel.^{died}
 Bissell, A. J.
 Bolin, H. I., 4th sergt.^a
 Blachley, B. M., 1st sergt.
 Brown, A. B.
 Berk, John P.
 Banc, Asa.
 Bell, John.
 Buler, Hugh.
 Boon, Harry.
 Burk, Clark.
 Bailey, William.
 Bradley, Charles.
 Crow, G. G.
 Campbell, R. K.
 Conrod, David.
 Chapman, Silas.
 Capman, Joseph.
 Curtis, James R.
 Carson, J. H.
 Crage, Westley S.
 Casner, Thomas.
 Church, Henry.
 Churchill, Samuel.
 Caster, Charles.
 Cooper, C. W.^{died}
 Church, J. M.
 Dougherty, Solomon.
 Dums, George R.
 Engle, Joseph.
 Egler, Henry.
 Estle, S. R., musician.
 Fetter, A. S.
 Franks, Eli.
 Franks, William F.
 Fordyer, John G.
 Funk, John G.
 Franks, Jeb.
 Gray, Neil.
 Grooms, William.
 Grambie, I. W.
 Hays, John, corp.^a
 Hagen, Benjamin.
 Hillen, John.
 Herrington, Allen.

Hager, Abijah.
 Huston, George A.
 Hart, John B.
 Inghram, I. Lindsay.^a
 Inghram, Clark.
 Kimble, James.^b
 Kage, John.^b
 Leonard, Porter.
 Lemly, Basil.
 Lemly, Spencer.
 Lawson, Elisha.
 Laughlin, G. W.
 Laughlin, Adam.
 Laughlin, William.
 Levy, Philip.
 Litzenburg, Alexander.
 Lindsay, H. H.
 Lucas, James.
 McCullough, Joseph.
 Morris, Richard.^{f died}
 McClelland, Elijah.
 McClelland, John H.
 Minor, E. W.
 Minor, W. T.
 Mildred, Albert.
 Migert, John.
 Miner, I. C., 3d sergt.^a
 Ogden, Perry.
 Ogden, Marion.
 Parkinson, J. W.
 Philan, William P.
 Philips, Allen.
 Peatt, O. S., corp.
 Plants, G. W.
 Phillips, James.
 Remhart, Malill.
 Riggs, Isaac.
 Riggs, Maxwell.
 Rimhart, W. S., corp.^{died}
 Russell, S. R., musician.
 Rush, Silas.
 Renshaw, I. L.
 Rice, Alfred.
 Rimhart, John.
 Sellers, A. H., 2d sergt.
 Stuber, H. I.
 Seals, James.
 Smith, R. H. L.
 Summersgill, Robert.
 Smith, Joseph W.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Scott, George W.
Sayers, Robert.
Terttle, Amos.

Thomas, Nelson.
Watson, William.
Wood, I. A., corp.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Alexander Wishart.

Alexander Wishart, captain. ^{f 3 res'd}	Luellam, H. J. ^{died}
Samuel S. Bulford, 1st lieut. ^{1 a}	Link, Harrison. ^{i c 1}
Thomas Foster, 2d lieut. ^{i signal corps}	Lemon, Joseph M. ^{f 8 b c 1}
Anderson, Alfred W. ^{f 4 k 9}	Mallum, George. ^{f b 4 died}
Butler, Dennis. ^{b 6 k 13}	Miller, George V. ^e
Bamburger, David. ^{f 3}	Moriles, Antonio. ^{b 6 c}
Brownlee, James D. ^{f 7 e}	Middleton, Wm. M. ^e
Boardman, James L. ^e	Martin, George. ^{b 6}
Brice, George W.	Marshal, Thomas H. ^{k 9}
Burk, William. ^e	Miles, William.
Bell, Michael.	Moore, Hugh, corp. ^{a b e}
Bertts, John L.	Myers, Edward A.
Barnett, William H. ^{k 3}	McMillen, James D. ^{k 4}
Christy, Joseph W., musician.	McMillen, Robert. ^{f 8 e}
Conley, William.	McNeil, Nelson R. ^{i e}
Clark, Ezekiah.	McVehil, James. ^e
Cline, Amos P. ^{k 4}	McIlivaine, R. John., 3d sergt. ^{f 6 e}
Dye, Theodore John, corp. ^{a f 3 k 8}	McClure, Boyle Irvine, corp. ^{a f 8 c}
Dye, George W. ^{died}	McCracken, M. S. A., corp. ^{f 9 a}
Davis, George M. ^{i regulars}	McCreary, Joseph. ^e
Davis, Samuel A. ^e	McFarland, M. Taylor. ^{c 1}
Dayly, Andrew. ^e	McCreary, Peter, corp. ^{f 4 a}
Dennison, James S., sergt. ^a	Oliver, J. Warren. ^e
Durbin, Sylvester S. ^{k 9}	Oliver, John M., corp. ^{a c}
Day, Daniel. ^e	Orr, Francis W., musician. ^{b 6 c}
Eagleson, Andrew S., corp. ^{f 9 a c}	Ozenbaug, Lewis E., corp. ^{a f 3 k 9}
Evans, James M. ^e	Plymire, James. ^{i f 9}
Eckles, Samuel. ^{i died}	Poland, Robert M. ^e
Freeby, George W. ^{died}	Ryan, Cephas A. ^{died}
French, Andrew D. ^{k 9}	Rush, Michael. ^e
Gilmore, David. ^{f 4 e}	Rush, Randolph. ^{died}
Green, John William. ^{b 6}	Scott, Robert M. ⁱ
Gettrems, Hugh, corp. ^{f 3 a}	Silvey, George W., 2d sergt. ^{a b 6}
Griffith, John M.	Sinclair, Leander. ^{died}
Henderson, Henry.	Spriggs, James C.
Hart, William. ^e	Sprows, Arthur W.
Hart, Alexander, 4th sergt. ^a	Steep, Thomas M., corp. ^{a i}
Harshman, Andrew.	Taylor, Griffith D. ^{k 9}
Hornish, Christian. ^e	Thompson, Henry H. B. ^e
Herrich, Henry. ^e	Wheatley, Francis L. ^{i regulars}
Imel, William. ^{died}	Webb, Theodore S.
Kennedy, Peter, 1st sergt.	Wolf, John B.
Loafman, Wm. ^{a f 7 died}	Wilkins, George W. C. ^{c 1}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Eri-tote station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Roll of the Ninth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Robert Anderson, originally commanded by Colonel Conrad F. Jackson. Called into service on the 28th day of June, 1861, to serve for a term of three years, and mustered out on the 12th day of May, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Conrad F. Jackson, colonel. ^{a k 9}	Robt M. Snodgrass, quarterm'r. ^{a c}
Robert Anderson, lieutenant-col. ^a	Joseph A. Phillips, surgeon. ^{a c}
Jas. McK. Snodgrass, major. ^{a res'd}	Henry F. Martin, asst. surg. ^{a i}
Charles Barnes, major. ^{a c}	F. O. Alleman, asst. surg. ^b
T. B. Swearingen, adjt. ^{i f 9 resigned}	A. M. Sigmund, asst. Surg.
James S. Reed, adjutant. ^{a c}	Frank Le Moyne, asst. surg.
John F. Kirkpatrick, quarterm'r. ^a	J. B. Pyatt, chaplain. ^{resigned}
	J. W. McFarland, chaplain.

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Charles W. Owston, originally commanded by Captain L. W. Smith.

L. W. Smith, captain. ^{resigned}	Chess, Goodman Y. C.
Chas. W. Owston, captain. ^{a f 7 f b 9}	Chalant, James. ^h
Evans R. Darlington, 1st lieutenant. ^{died}	Cockrill, Chas. C.
Isaac M. Sowers, 1st lieutenant. ^{b 6 a}	Chamberlain, H. H. ^{k 7}
Jas. P. Beattie, 2d lieutenant. ^{a k 4}	Croft, William M.
C. F. Hinman, 2d lieutenant. ^b	Darlington, Edw. P., sergt. ^{f 7 died}
Allen, William. ^{b 7}	Duff, Levi B., corp.
Beal, George R. ^h	Dithridge, E. D. ^{f 7 c}
Beech, Peter H. ^h	Dale, Richard C. ^h
Baker, Henry N. ^{f 4 8 c}	Dannals, John. ^{f 6 died}
Bell, Thomas.	Darlington, Benj. ^h
Bradshaw, Jos. F. ^c	Dean, George W. ^h
Bailey, William K. ^c	Drane, David.
Becker, Jacob D.	Irwin, Charles H. ^{f 7 c}
Bussing, Thos. D. ^{f 8}	Fleson, Reese E.
Black, Samuel B. ^c	Farree, Wm. K. ^h
Beckett, John. ^c	Forrest, Wm. E. ^{f 7 died}
Craig, A. McK., sergt. ^{b 9}	Frethy, E. A. ^{f 6 c}
Coffee, Thomas P. ^h	Freyrogle, Jno. J. ^{f 9 e}
Copley, Jno. S. ^{f 7 died}	Gillespie, Asa S. ^h
Crott, Joseph, corp. ^{a c}	Glass, Will. A. ^b
Copeland, Jerry, sergt. ^{a c}	Hazlett, George J. ^{f 7 c}
Creighton, George H. ^{f 8 c}	Hamilton, Jno. P., qr. mr. sergt. ^{a 1}
Coursin, Fred. H. ^h	Henry, Thomas. ^h
Criswell, Wm. J. ^{f 7}	Howard, Hartley, 1st sergt. ^{a 1 c}
Cunningham, James E. ^h	Hoopes, Edward J. ^{b 9}
Collord, Jas. ^{f 6 c}	Hines, Patrick.
Corbus, Daniel R.	Irwin, Charles H. ^{f 7 c}
Campbell, Thomas. ^c	Irwin, Findley D. ^{f b 4}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Jones, Michael T., hosp. stew. ^{a i}	Rhoads, Thomas C. ^h
Kalbecker, Frank J. ^{f 4}	Risinger, Smith, corp. ^{a c}
Kerr, Benj. B., corp.	Rodgers, James M. ^{f 3 e}
Knox, James W. ^c	Rodgers, William D. ^h
Kirby, William B. ^{f 4}	Riddle, Jno. S. ^{f 3}
King, George W. ^c	Rodgers, George W. ^{k 8}
Lauth, Jno. N.	Ross, John A. ^{f 3 e}
Little, Jno. E. ^h	Scandarett, William. ^{f e}
Lee, William C.	Smith, H. K. ^h
Lourimore, James M.	Smith, J. McD., corp. ^{f 4 died}
Long, Reuben M., corp. ^{a k 9}	Smith, William W. ^{f 3 e}
Langbein, Chris. ^{f 3}	Stuart, Arthur, 1st sergt. ^{a c}
Linn, Thomas D. ^{died}	Strickler, H. W., corp. ^{a c}
Lloyd, David, sergt. ^{a c}	Spalding, Jno. ^c
Leufestey, Thos. M. ^c	Salsbury, M. K., sergt. ^{a c}
Morrison, A. P., sergt. major. ^{a f 7}	Sample, Jno. J. ^{f 9 e}
Morrison, John. ^{f b 4 died}	Stenemagel, J.
Murdoch, A. A., corp. ^{a c}	Scott, Hugh F.
Millar, Samuel A., sergt. ^{a c}	Smith, Alex. B. ^{f 1 died}
Mann, George W. ^h	Seclor, Fred. P. ^{f 4 e}
Morrison, Samuel.	Scott, Charles S.
Morrow, Douglas.	Stoner, Flavius J.
Milton, Henry.	Taylor, Edward A. ^{f 9 10}
McCammon, H. A.	Taggart, M. R.
McClurg, William. ^{f 7 died}	Torreance, E. ^{f 3 c}
McCune, James H. ^{b 6 c}	Thompson, T. D.
McElroy, Wm. S., corp. ^{a f 9}	Tomer, Louis E.
McElavey, James. ^{f 7 died}	Townsend, Chas. C. ^h
McDonald, James C.	Varner, George W. ^{f 4 e}
McKnight, William A.	White, Albert James. ^h
McKnight, David A. ^{f 6 e}	White, William P.
Ralston, John C.	Wightman, H., corp. ^{a c}
Reed, James. ^{f 3}	Wightman, Robert.
Reed, George W.	Westlake, Jno. ^{k 9}
Robinson, Will. A., Jr., sergt. ^h	Wallace, W. T. N., corp. ^{a e}
Robinson, George F. ^{f 4 e}	Zitzman, George. ^c

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Henry Fuhren, originally commanded by Captain Francis Hardtmayer.

Francis Hardtmayer, capt. ^{resigned}	Batruef, Fidelif ⁴
Henry Fuhren, captain. ^{a c}	Baumann, Ernest. ^d
Emil V. Sothen, 1st lieut.	Belyinger, George. ^c
Charles Becker, 1st lieut. ^{a c}	Bleid, Peter.
Louis Brecht, 2d lieut. ^{a f 4}	Boering, Richard. ^{f 3 e}
Adler, George. ^d	Breitlauch, Christian. ^c
Alrich, Charles, 4th sergt. ^{f 6 e}	Brinkmann, Gottlieb. ^{a c}
Appel, John M. ^c	Brockschmidt, August. ^{f b 3 e}
Becker, Elias, 3d sergt. ^a	Brudi, Christian. ^{k 6}
Bandi, John M. ^{f 6 e}	Danner, Mathias. ^{k 8}

1 Dranesville. 5 Malvern hill. 9 Fredericks-burg. 13 Wilderness.
 2 Mechanicsville. 6 Bull Run. 10 Gettysburg. 14 Spottsylvania C. H.
 3 Gaines' mill. 7 South Mountain. 11 Briscoe station. 15 North Anna.
 4 New Market cross roads. 8 Antietam. 12 Mine Run. 16 Bethesda Church.

Dietz, Charles. ^{f 4}	Manser, Adolph. ^{drowned}
Eiffler, George. ^{c 1}	Marschall, Louis. ^{k on railroad}
Elffering, Daniel. ^c	Morgenstern, Henry. ^{k 4}
Elsesser, Jacob. ^c	Miller, Edward. ^{f 8 e}
Epple, Florian, 5th sergt. ^{k 4}	Muder, August. ^{f 4}
Engel, John, 2d sergt. ^{a f 3 c}	Nan, Jacob. ^{f 8 e}
Fuchs, Frederick, 2d corp. ^{died}	Ommerle, William.
Felber, George.	Pastre, Philip. ^{f 4 a c}
Fischer, Adam. ^e	Peoples, Henry. ^c
Fischer, John. ^{f b 3 e}	Raab, George. ^{f 8 e}
Fischer, Edward, 3d corp. ^{a c}	Reinehr, Andrew. ^{c 1}
Frasch, George. ^{f b 2 f 6 falling water d}	Rieger, August. ^e
Gernet, John, musician. ^c	Riemenschneider, Conrad. ^{k 4}
Gardner, Michael. ^{died}	Rotlger, Charles. ^{f 8}
Geck, John. ^{f 4}	Sand, Henry. ^{f 8 c}
Geseucus, Constantine.	Sanner, William. ^{f 8 c}
Haumann, August, 1st sergt. ^{f 6 a}	Salomon, Frederick. ^{f 8 c}
Hartman, Francis. ^{f 7 c}	Schendel, Edward V., 3d sgt. ^{f b 3 e}
Hassler, Christian. ^{died}	Schaal, Frederick. ^c
Hoell, Andrew.	Schafer, Conrad. ^{k 6}
Hoerr, John. ^{i c}	Schauer, Francis. ^{f 8 c}
Helenlinger, Christian, musician. ^c	Schmidt, John. ^{f 1 e}
Jacob, John, musician. ^c	Schmidt, Philipp. ^{f 8 c}
Kollmann, Nicholas, 8th corp. ^{f 4 1}	Schreiner, Louis. ^{f 4}
Kredel, Alfred, 4th sergt. ^{f 3 e}	Schumacker, August. ^{k 8}
Kauffly, Martin. ^d	Sende Von, Andrew. ^h
Kimpel, Christian. ^c	Siebold, Paul. ^{f 4 e}
Kiesel, David. ^e	Trost, Frederick. ^{a c}
Kleinmeyer, John. ^{b 4 o}	Trost, Peter. ^{k 4}
Kohl, William. ^c	Wallbruch, Henry. ^e
Koll, Andrew. ^{k 4}	Werkmann, John. ^{f 3}
Kroiss, Christian.	Weber, John. ¹
Kuinz, Jacob. ^c	Werner, George. ¹
Lerch, John. ^{f 7 died}	Weitershausen, Charles. ^{f b 4 e}
Lintz, Peter. ^{f 8}	Weiss, Peter. ^{f 4}
Langbein, John, 2d sergt. ^{a k 8}	Wessel, Adolph. ^{b 6 e}
Langefeld, Charles, 6th corp. ^{k 6}	Winzer, Joseph. ^c
Machalewsky, Felix. ^{f 4}	Wolf, John. ^d
	Zapringler, Engelbert. ^{f 6 e}

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain Robert Taggart, originally commanded by
Captain James T. Shannon.

Robert Taggart, captain. ^{a c}	Anderson, J. C. ^e
James T. Shannon, captain. ^{f 6 died}	Adams, Elias. ^{f 3}
Levi B. Richard, 1st lieutenant. ^{f 9 c}	Agnew, Erastus. ^{f 10}
William S. Pettit, 1st lieutenant. ^{f 4 a}	Alter, Emanuel S., corp. ^a
George Pierce, 1st lieutenant. ^{re-signed}	Beale, Joseph G., corp. ^{f 4 *}
Henry Lehmer, 2d lieutenant. ^{a c}	Bright, Adam S., corp. ^a
John F. Kirkpatrick, 2d lieutenant. ^{f 3 re-signed}	Barker, George. ^{f 3 d}
John S. Hunter, 2d lieutenant. ^{a f 2 e}	Beggs, Lewis. ^e

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged honor'y by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v

- Borland, James M.^{f 6 d}
 Barrett, John.^{f 8 e}
 Brady, Philip.^c
 Brown, George McG.^d
 Borland, Samuel.^c
 Cooper, William II.^e
 Coover, Jacob F.
 Chambers, Franklin S.^e
 Carson, David K.^{f 2 k 6}
 Cook, Henry D.^{c e}
 Crawford, Robert B.
 Cook, Charles W.^e
 Cox, John S.^{f 4}
 Conner, Thomas.^c
 Dougherty, Johnston R.^{died}
 Degarmo, Alvin M.
 Dougherty, Archibald.^e
 Dunn, Joseph C.^e
 Dunn, Jamison C.
 England, Samuel, 4th sergeant.^{a c}
 Euwer, Robert, corp.^{a c}
 Evans, A. A.^c
 Ernest, William.^{f 1 e}
 Fry, William G., 3d sergeant.^a
 Faur, James.^{f 4 e}
 Frasier, Hugh.^{k 6}
 Fogle, Henry.
 Gardner, Thomas, corp.^a
 Hunter, Thomas H., corp.^{f 8 e}
 Henry, Moses B.^{f 6 died}
 Haughey, Alexander.^{f 3 e}
 Hart, William B.^c
 Holland, Enoch P., musician.
 Jones, John S.^{f 3}
 Johnston, William.^d
 Kirkwood, Hugh, musician.^c
 Karnes, Samuel D., Jr.^{i a}
 Karnes, Francis.^{died}
 Lucas, Cassius, corp.^{a c}
 Logan, Flavius T.^{k 6}
 Lehmer, William H.^{f 5 e}
 Layton, Abraham.
 Lemon, Andrew M.^c
 Mahaffey, Robert, 1st sergt.^{a f 6 k 8}
 Mahaffey, Galbraith, 5th sergt.^{a c}
 Mahaffey, William J., corporal.^{k 8}
 Magee, James.^{k 4}
 Moux, Charles.^{k 3}
 Morgan, William W.^{f 4 e}
 Moore, Samuel.
 McQuaide, Joseph L., corp.^{k 6}
 McCure, Alfred.^{k 6}
 McClaine, Elijah S.^{i signal corps}
 McQuaide, John D.^c
 McElfresh, John.^d
 McClintock, James.^{f 8 e}
 McKee, John R.^c
 McLaughlin, Owen.^{f 4 c}
 McLaughlin, John.
 McQuaide, Thomas G.^c
 Orr, Samuel.^e
 Portser, Israel S., musician.
 Portser, Laban F.^{f o c}
 Robinson, R. M.^e
 Ryan, Jonathan.^c
 Rutter, Henry.^{f 4 c}
 Reed, George H.^{f 5 e}
 Rodgers, John S.
 Stotler, Henry S., 1st sergeant.^{a c}
 Snively, John S., 2d sergeant.^{a c}
 Snively, Joseph, corp.^{k 6}
 Sloan, Samuel, corp.^{f 8 e}
 Spence, Thomas.
 Swartslander, Adam.^{k 8}
 Smith, Charles H.^c
 Sloan, James W.^c
 Smith, Thomas.
 Scott, Alexander.^{k 8}
 Shields, William.
 Stewart, Samuel M.
 Thompson, James K.^{k 3}
 Thompson, William E.^e
 Varner, Jeremiah.
 Walker, Peter, corp.^{a c}
 Walker, William.^c
 Wallace, Shipley H.^c
 Wilkinson, Peter.^c
 Wells, Grafton.^{i cavalry}
 Williams, Peter.^c
 Weber, Augustus.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Roll of company D, commanded by Lieutenant William N. Forgey, originally commanded by Captain Robert Galway.

Robert Galway, captain. ^{f 1 resigned}	Lynch, William. ^e
James B. Ludwick, 1st lieutenant. ^{i sig corps}	Leppig, John, bugler. ^e
John K. Barbour, 2d lieutenant. ^{a f 3 c}	Mechling, John H., sergt. ^{k 4}
William N. Forgey, 2d lieutenant. ^{a f 6}	Murphy, William.
Allen, Robert. ^{b 4 c}	Mundell, Thomas B. ^{k 4}
Aunks, William. ^{f 8 e}	Marsh, Hiram. ^{k 7}
Adam, Samuel. ^{k 7}	Miller, August. ^{f b 4 e}
Bishop, John. ^{f 8 c}	Moter, George. ^{f c}
Brown, John. ^c	Melvin, William. ^{f 9}
Blockinger, Peter. ^c	McIlwain, Oliver S., 1st sergt. ^{a f 9 res'd}
Clement, John W.	McLees, James N. ^{a i}
Conner, Benjamin M., corp. ^a	McShane, John, sergt. ^{a f 7}
Cannon, Thomas. ^c	McLees, John. ⁱ
Comte, Peter. ^d	McLaughlin, Michael. ^c
Conoby, Jacob.	McMaster, Joshua. ^{f c}
Davidson, James, Sr.	McMichael, Samuel. ¹
Davidson, James, Jr. ^{b 4}	McCormick, William F. ^{k 6}
Davidson, John L. ^{c 1}	McLafferty, Neal, corp. ^a
Davidson, Jeremiah. ^{c 1}	McDonald, George. ^{f 8 c}
Donaldson, James. ^{c 1}	Nightengale, John, corp. ^{a c}
Dowden, Samuel. ^{f 8 c}	Nolder, William, musician. ^e
Emler, Simon. ^{f 6}	O'Leary, Jeremiah. ^{k 6}
Foley, William T., corp. ^{f 7 a}	Oberthur, William. ^{f c}
Fitzpatrick, Thomas. ^{f 7 b 9}	Pearsol, Francis B., sergt. ^{a f 8}
Fallenstein, Henry. ^{k 7}	Patton, Cadwallader E. ^{f c}
Farrar, John. ^c	Reed, William. ^{k 7}
Finicle, George W.	Raymond, John. ^{f c}
Gillis, James H., sergt. ^{a f 7 c}	Rosenberger, Joshua, teamster. ^e
Gillis, William, corp. ^a	Sears, Uz. H., sergt. ^a
Genther, Henry. ^{b 6}	Shearer, William. ¹
Goedecke, Frederick. ^c	Smeltz, August, sergt. ^{a f 7 e}
Harvey, Richard.	Shuster, John W. ^{a f 8 e}
Hollis, Andrew J., corp. ^{a k 6}	Sharp, Leonard. ^{f 4 d}
Helmletter, Leopold, 1st sergt. ^{f 3 a}	Staude, Valentine. ^{f 3 e}
Husted, Hosea. ¹	Shrecondgast, Alexander. ^e
Herron, John T. ^{f e}	Taylor, John D., corp. ^{a k 9}
Hodgson, Edward. ^{f 7 e}	Trautman, John. ^{f 6 died}
Johnston, Frederick. ^{i artillery}	Wilson, William C. ^{f 6}
Johnston, Robert. ^{f 8}	Weidner, Francis M.
Klemm, Henry, drummer. ^c	Weaver, William.
Lewis, Frederick B., corp. ^a	Wessel, Ernest.
Lewis, Benjamin F. ⁱ	Weigel, John. ^e
Lindsay, William. ^{f e}	Yaeger, Albert. ^{k 6}
Long, Robert B. ^{i artillery}	Young, John E., sergt. ^{f 3}
Lynch, James. ^{f 6 e}	Young, William A., sergt. ^{a k 3}

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action.

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged hon'ry by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain James W. Ballantine, formerly commanded by Captain William W. Ervin, originally by Captain Charles Barnes.

Charles Barnes, major.^{a f 4 6 a c}
 William W. Ervin, captain.^{a c}
 James W. Ballantine, captain.^{a i}
 William H. Hope, 1st lt.^{f 3 7 resigned}
 James W. Abernethy, 1st lt.^{b 4 f 6}
 John S. Hollingshead, 2d lt.^{a c}
 Aston, David, corp.^{b 4}
 Aston, Joseph.^{f 6 c}
 Anderson, James.^{f 4}
 Alton, Joseph.^c
 Ainsworth, George.^{f 4 c}
 Boggs, George W., sergt.^a
 Bassett, Samuel J.^{k s}
 Blundon, John.^c
 Bond, Thomas B.^c
 Boyd, Alexander.^c
 Britch, Henry A.^{f b 4}
 Brogan, Edward.^c
 Bunn, Richard.^{i navy}
 Beatty, William P.^c
 Baker, Henry, sergt.^{a c}
 Brubaker, William.^{i cavalry}
 Bargesser, Walker.^{f 8}
 Beatty, Henry.^{k s}
 Butler, Alexander.^g
 Camby, William.^c
 Carnahan, James.^c
 Clark, Robert S., musician.^c
 Croxton, David H.
 Croxton, Harris T.
 Carnahan, Jerome.^{k s}
 Clark, George W.^g
 Dougherty, Daniel.
 Davis, Robert E., 4th sergt.
 Davis, James W.
 Davis, Hezekiah.^{f b 3}
 Davis, Jacob.^{f b 2}
 Davis, David D.^{b 6}
 Dillon, Luke.^c
 Dever, Francis.^{k 9}
 England, William.^{f 8}
 England, James.^c
 Evens, William.^c
 Eggleston, John.^{f 6}
 Fisher, William H., corp.^c
 Forster, John.^{f 4}
 Fuller, John.^c
 Fox, Josiah.
 Freel, James, sergt.^{a c}
 Grounds, Samuel, musician.^{c 1}
 Graham, William.^c
 Graver, John, corp.^c
 Grounds, Joseph.^{i b 4}
 Glasgow, George.^c
 Hindes, Joseph.^c
 Harvey, James A.^{died}
 Hays, Peter.^{f 9}
 Hamah, Thomas.^c
 Hepline, John.^{f 4 c}
 Hughes, Thomas E.^{b 4}
 Hopkins, Thomas C.^e
 Halloran, Michael.^c
 Humphreys, William.
 Hopkins, John.^{k s}
 Hughes, James W.^{b 4 e}
 Jenkins, Abraham.^{f 2 c}
 Jones, David L.^{f b 4}
 Little, Isaac.^{k 6}
 Little, William.^{f 4 e}
 Monshaur, Charles B., sergt.^{a c}
 Morris, James L.^{died}
 McCullen, Thomas.^{b 4}
 McDonald, Wesley.^c
 McClelland, Thomas.^{f 8}
 Marlatt, George W.^{f 6 c}
 Morgan, John.^c
 McGuire, Joseph.
 McGinley, John.^{f 7}
 Nelson, David.^{f 4}
 Nelson, Thomas.^c
 Nesbitt, William.^{f 3 e}
 Norris, Thomas L.^e
 Needs, Jacob.^c
 Needs, Alfred.^{b 1}
 Patterson, Columbus, corp.^{a o}
 Phillips, Patrick.^{f 7 c}
 Russell, John.^c
 Russell, William L.
 Reed, John.^c
 Rafter, Patrick.^{f 9}
 Rafter, John.
 Richey, John.^{k 7}
 Rubincan, Joseph II.^c
 Rose, William II.^{c 1}
 Riley, John O.^c
 Riley, Michael.^{died}

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C H

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Rodgers, Hugh.^{f 8}
 Snyder, George H.^{e 1}
 Shields, Robert.^{b 4}
 Sweeney, John.^c
 Shinefelt, Samuel.^c
 Stewart, Silas W.^{f 7 e}
 Shorthill, Matthew G.

Smith, Peter F., corp.^a
 Sexton, John.^{k 1}
 Scott, Josiah.^{died}
 Thompson, William, corp.^f
 Thompson, John.^{b 4}
 Welsh, Thomas, 1st sergt.^{a c}
 White, Ralph, corp.^{f 1 c}

Roll of company F, commanded by Lieutenant Samuel H. Quail, originally commanded by Captain Samuel E. Dick.

Samuel B. Dick, captain.^{f 1 resigned}
 George H. Bemus, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 T. Ruston Kennedy, 2d lieut.ⁱ
 Samuel H. Quail, 2d lieut.^{a f 9}
 Allen, William F.^{i cavalry}
 Auten, Joseph L.^e
 Baker, Cosmo W.^{f 4 e}
 Bingham, Lewis.^{f 8 e}
 Barnes, James.¹
 Birch, Francis S.^{i artillery}
 Bartholomew, Rodolphus.^e
 Bartholomew, Lorenzo.^{f 6}
 Bloomfield, Lewis.^e
 Barnes, Samuel.^{died}
 Bond, William.^{f 4}
 Caral, Andrew C., sergt.^a
 Curtiz, Fayette H., 5th sergt.^{k 4}
 Crick, Solomon H., 5th corp.
 Cooper, Alfred J., drummer.^e
 Chapman, Henry.^{k 8}
 Carter, Edward A.^{b 4 1}
 Cable, Jesse.^{f 4 i cavalry}
 Cline, David.^{f 7 k 9}
 Conrad, Jacob.^{died}
 Detwiler, William.^e
 Dunbar, Henry T., corp.^{f b 4}
 Denis, James O.^c
 Davison, Garrett, corp.^a
 Davison, James.^{died}
 Ecloff, Alfred.^{b 4 f 6 e}
 Frazier, Joseph.^e
 Floyd, Wilson.^{f 4 i cavalry}
 Furk, J. Edw., 3d corp.^{f 3 died}
 Gilmore, Adam C., chf. mus.^{a f 4 c}
 Grimes, William H., corp.^{a k 8}
 Gibson, James R., sergt.^{a f 8 d}
 Gallagher, Wm. J.^{f 8}
 Guy, Frederick.^{i artillery}
 Gehr, Charles H.
 Glen, Jacob.^e

Gilmore, H. H., corp.^{a f 4 e}
 Hamilton, James, 1st sergt.^{a 1}
 Hastings, William, 2d sergt.^e
 Hindman, Thomas.^{f 1 c}
 Henderson, J. Frank.^{f 4 e}
 Horsack, George N.^{f 3 e}
 Horsack, James R.
 Hatch, John.^{f 1 c}
 Hamilton, Jefferson H.^{f 8 e}
 Hill, Peter.^{k 4}
 Hope, Samuel.^{b 6}
 Hanley, Francis.^{f 8 e}
 Hyskell, J. Fletcher.
 Honeywell, George.^{i cavalry}
 Haas, Daniel.
 Housel, William P., corp.^a
 Jones, David M.^{b 9}
 Joslin, William F.^{k 6}
 Kirkpatrick, David.¹
 Kightlinger, Samuel A.
 Litfield, De Forrest M.^{f b 4 e}
 Levins, John.^{f 3 e}
 Lamb, William W.^e
 Long, William J.
 Lang, Peter.^e
 Miller, John H., sergt.^{a f 9 e}
 Mead, Levant.^{i cavalry}
 Mead, Lovett A.^{f 3 e}
 Maxwell, James.^e
 Murphy, John.^{died}
 Miller, Charles W.^{f 3 e}
 Miller, T. Clarke, sergt.^{a f 9}
 Moore, Adam.
 Moyer, Jonathan C.^e
 Millison, William.^{f 1 c}
 McAneny, William, corp.^{a e}
 McLelland, Alexander.^{f 8 e}
 McQuowan, Albert D.
 McPherson, Hiram A.^{c 1}
 McCumber, George.^{i artillery}

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action.

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged honorably by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v.

McCormick, David B. ^{died}	Steel, Lewis. ^{f 4 k 9}
McKee, James. ^{died}	Stebbing, Frederick W.
McGill, William J., sergt. ^{f 1 s a c}	Seymour, Wallace. ^{b 6}
McCutcheon, Wm. R., sergt. ^{i artillery}	Stark, Thomas. ^{k 3}
Nice, William, 8th corp. ^{i artillery f 9 c}	Stockdale, Joseph H. ^{k 1}
Osborn, Edgar S., 6th corp. ^d	Stockdale, T. Clark, corp. ^a
Painter, Ashford.	Sherman, Charles. ^e
Painter, Linus.	Smiley, David. ^{f 9 i died}
Quail, Richard H., 1st sergt. ^{a f 7}	Schreckengost, Samuel, sergt. ^{f 6 d}
Quail, William. ^{f 9 c}	Travis, C. Gaston. ^{i cavalry}
Reynolds, Joshua T., 4th sergt. ^{a c i}	Turner, Alfred. ^{k 4}
Rust, Edward.	Wickham, John, 4th corp. ^{f 4 e}
Robinson, Joseph, corp. ^{c 1}	Wyand, Simeon. ^{died}
Snyder, Charles, 3d sergt. ^{a f 9 i}	Wood, Henry. ^e
Stoopz, D. Hastings, 2d corp. ^{a k 2}	Wagoner, William. ^{i artillery}
Sergeant, William. ^e	Woodcock, Almon.
	Young, Samuel, corp. ^a

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Edmund W. Russell, originally commanded by Captain Conrad F. Jackson.

Conrad F. Jackson, brig. gen. ^{a k 9}	Dunlap, Thomas. ^e
John B. Brookbank, captain. ^{a res'd}	Dunn, William J., sergt. ^{a f 6}
F. Brent Swearengen, captain. ^{a i}	Doerner, William.
Edmund H. Russell, capt. ^{a i sig corps}	Eccles, Adam. ^e
William C. Hunter, 1st lieut. ^a	Fitzsimmons, Nelson P. ^{k 8}
James G. Read, 1st lieut. ^{a i}	Gift, George W. ^e
Alexander McCord, 2d lieut. ^{a k 6}	Hall, John S. ^e
Samuel Johnston, 2d lieut. ^{a d}	Heimers, Henry. ^{f 6 e}
Altman, William.	Howenstine, George W. ^{i cavalry}
Anderson, William R. ^{i cavalry}	Hyde, David V. ⁱ
Anderson, Robert. ^{f b 4}	Hackett, William. ^{b 6}
Armstrong, Wm. L., corp. ^{a died}	Hughey, Michael. ^e
Barry, James P. ^{i sig corps}	Horner, Simon. ^e
Blood, David F., sergt. ^{a c}	Jeffery, William W. ^e
Bolinger, George W., corp. ^a	Kells, Robert H. ^{f 3 e}
Barnett, Henry B. ^e	King, William H. ^e
Bolt, Lewis. ^d	King, George R. ^e
Bowen, John S. ^e	Ledabur, Wm. Henry, corp. ^a
Bizell, George. ^{k 6}	Lawbach, Tilghman. ^e
Burke, Cyrus. ^{i cavalry}	Lewis, Mathew. ^{died}
Blacksmith, Andrew. ^{i cavalry}	Loy, Samuel.
Bowen, Charles T. ^{f 3 e}	Lowenthal, Samuel. ^e
Copeland, Mortimer. ^e	Maguire, Samuel C. ^e
Chambers, William W. ^{k 8}	Mangan, Andrew, sergt. ^{a c}
Clark, James R. ^e	Malone, John J., corp. ^{a c i sig corps}
Cheney, William. ^e	Miller, Christian. ^{f 4 e}
Chaffer, Charles, corp. ^{a f 8 e}	Miller, John H. ^{b 3}
Cency, Charles. ^e	Montgomery, Thos., mus'n. ^{i cavalry}
Crawford, Andrew.	McCune, Benj. F., corp. ^{a f 6 e}
Deviney, Michael. ^e	McFarland, John, corp. ^{a f 4 d}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Games' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

McMunn, Isaac N., 1st sgt. ^{a f 2 8 10}	Seaton, Joseph C. ^c
McKinney, Francis.	Sickels, Osman T. ^{c 1}
McFeely, Samuel R. ^s	Simpson, George W. ^{f 4 c}
Nigengert, William. ^{f 7}	Shefler, Israel T., musician. ^c
Nichelson, James. ^{died}	Sommerville, Wm.
Nichelson, Wm. H. ^c	Scriba, Henry. ^c
Orth, Adam. ^{f b 2}	Shidle, James E. ^{f 1 signal corps}
Osgood, Augustus A. ^e	Smith, John F., 1st sergt. ^{a d}
Pershing, John H. ^c	Smitu, Alfred B. ^c
Pershing, Joseph. ^e	Sprague, John H. ^c
Porter, John S. ^{b 3}	Stevens, James P. ^{i cavalry}
Preston, Williston, corp. ^{a i}	Torrance, William C., sergt. ^{a c}
Reid, Thomas C. ^{died}	Vail, Charles H. ^c
Reignor, George W.	Vickeroth, John. ^{f b 4}
Rice, Caleb.	Wilson, William W. ^{f b 4}
Ritchie, Samuel, corp. ^{a c}	Winter, John G. ^{i cavalry}
Rothamel, Peter. ^{f 8 died}	Wilson, James, corp. ^{a i}
Rowan, John C. ^c	Wise, George B. ^{i cavalry}
Smith, Frank M. ^e	White, George W. ^c
Seaton, Mathew A., corp. ^{a c}	Whery, John, teamster. ^{died}
	Zeigler, John. ^{k 4}

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Jacob S. Winans, originally commanded by Captain John Cuthbertson.

Jacob S. Winans, captain. ^{a c}	Leslie, William. ^{f 8}
C. K. Chamberlin, 1st lieut. ^{a f 9 c}	Marshall, Thomas, sergt. ^{a c}
David R. Hawkins, 2d lieut. ^{a c}	Mitchell, John, sergt. ^a
Ashton, William, sergt. ^{a f 3}	Musser, Jacob J.
Ackleson, Mitchell. ^{f 6 c}	Masten, William M. ^e
Allison, James.	McCarnish, Prussia.
Blanchard, Henry W., sergt. ^{a f 8 c}	McFarian, Milton L.
Brood, William, corp. ^a	Palmer, Henry. ^{f 3 b 12}
Butler, Joseph. ^c	Parris, William. ^c
Bennett, William. ⁱ	Rose, Marcus C., corp.
Blottner, Christian. ^{f 9}	Reinhard, Charles. ^c
Burke, William. ^c	Robeson, James C. ^c
Corbus, Jesse M., sergt. ^a	Reddy, Lewis.
Cuthbertson, Joseph, corp. ^{a c}	Ramsey, Robert.
Crawford, James C. ^c	Showwalter, Stanley. ^{b 11}
Conkle, George.	Sweeney, William.
Dorien, Edward, corp. ^{a c}	Thompson, William C., corp. ^{a f 4}
Funkhauser, Madison. ^c	Todd, Cornelius J.
Fowler, William. ^c	Vanlier, Joseph. ^c
Gardiner, Jeremiah.	Vaneman, Scott.
Gloss, John F.	White, Isaiah.
Hays, Henry.	Zeigler, Isaac. ^{f 7 c}
Hunnell, David. ^c	
King, Jonathan M. ^c	
Kerker, Lorenzo C. ^{f 8 c}	
Lloyd, Joseph.	
Low, James R. ^c	
	<i>Discharged.</i>
	John Cuthbertson, capt. ^{f 4 resigned}
	John F. Price, 1st lieut. ^{resigned}

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Andrew, James B., corp.^{f s e}
 Davis, Edward K.^{f 1 e}
 Diamond, Thomas.^e
 Early, Henry C.^{f 4 e}
 Fleming, Robert.^e
 Fulton, Matthew H., corp.^{f 3 e}
 Houk, Lew T.^e
 Kesker, William.^e
 Kelso, George.^{f 4 e}
 King, William R., corp.^e
 Lardin, William M.^e
 Martin, George F.^e
 Nye, Tobias.^{f 4 e}
 Osburn, Edward.^{f 7}
 Price, John F.
 Richards, Samuel D.^e
 Smith, John W. D.^e
 Smith, George E., corp.^{a f 9 e}
 Townsend, Alfred.^{f 6 1 h a}
 Veon, Samuel.^{f 4 e}
 Vangorder, Alexander.^e
 Welsh, Archibald.^{f 3 e}

Transferred.

Craig, Walter G.^s
 Campbell, Irvin, corp.^{a c g}
 Deviney, Joseph M.^{i cavalry}
 Dumm, Lester.^{i navy}
 Eberhart, Andrew E.^s
 Fairman, Robert.^{i navy}
 Fucliger, John.^s
 Hobaugh, Joseph V.^{f 4 g}
 Hawk, John B.^s
 Lloyd, Henry.^{a d}
 Lytle, Robert S.^s

Marquis, Robert S.^d
 McLain, Samuel.^{i s}
 O'Neil, John.^{c 1}
 Reed, William L.^{c g}
 Reed, James C.^s
 Stangan, John J.^s
 Thainer, Daniel F.^s
 Wright, James.^s

Died.

Butler, John B.^{k 3}
 Brood, Moses.^{s on railroad}
 Beatty, Walter L.^{f s}
 Fleming, William C., corp.^e
 Gallagher, James W.^{k 3}
 Laing, John.^{f b 3}
 Lemon, Robert W.^{k 8}
 Lopoite, Leonidas.^{f b 6}
 Murphy, John.^{b 4 e}
 Matheny, Edward.^{f 9}
 McLain, Andrew.^{k 8}
 Newell, Silas B.^{f 1}
 Ness, Robert.^{f 7}
 Price, George A.^{k 9}
 Vanlier, Dennis.^{k 8}
 Waters, Alexander.^e
 Webb, Francis.^e
 Wragg, Francis.^{k 3}

Deserted.

Conkle, Thomas.
 Dinwiddie, James L.
 Toms, Samuel.

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain Hartley Howard, originally commanded by Captain William Lynch.

Hartley Howard, captain.^{a i}
 Henry Spratt, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Arnold, John.^{b 6 c}
 Arthur, William.^c
 Collins, Hugh, corp.^{a c}
 Crawford, William H.
 Campbell, Jacob.^c
 Ferguson, James.^e
 Herrington, William.
 Kirkman, Thomas.^{f 2}
 Kuntz, John S., corp.^{a f b 4}
 Lynch, William H. H., sergt.^{a f 6 c}

Leezer, George, corp.^{a f 4}
 Lupe, Edward.^e
 Munis, Oliver B., corp.^{a c}
 McCloskey, John A.^c
 McGlaughlin, H. L.^{b 2 f 9 o}
 Memman, Daniel.
 Morgan, John Q.^c
 Morgan, Frank L.
 Neil, Joseph.
 Rief, William.^{b 2}
 Robinson, Robert.
 Robinson, Andrew.

¹ Dranesville.
² Mechanicsville.
³ Gaines' mill.
⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.
⁶ Bull Run.
⁷ South Mountain.
⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.
¹⁰ Gettysburg.
¹¹ Bri-toe station.
¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.
¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.
¹⁵ North Anna.
¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Robeson, John.^e
 Stever, Charles, sergeant.^a
 Sevena, Jacob H., corp.^{a f 4 c}
 Snyder, Lewis, corp.^a
 Schoeller, Frederick J.
 Soles, George.^{b 9 c}
 Tassoit, William, sergeant.^{a b 6}
 Tawney, John, corp.^{a c}
 Taylor, Charles E., corp.^{a f 9 c}
 Trich, William.^{f 4 6 c}
 Williken, Edward, sergeant.^{a c}
 Welsh, Garrett, sergeant.^{a f 6 c}
 Woods, James W.^c
 Whitsell, Seth W.^{b 2 c}
 Wy, Charles W.^e

Discharged.

William Lynch, captain.^{resigned}
 J. C. Walkinshaw, 1st lieut.^{a resigned}
 Charles H. Snyder, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Edward W. Monck, 1st lieut.
 Bean, Robert.^c
 Bouman, Frederick.^{i regulars}
 Bittman, John.^e
 Burt, Thomas.^{b 2 f 8 c}
 Baker, John.^{f 4 e}
 Cusner, Abraham.^e
 Carnaham, Thomas, corp.^{a f 4 e}
 Dougherty, Joseph.^e
 Graham, James II.^c
 Huneker, Henry, corp.^c
 Hunell, John.^e
 Henshold, John.^e
 Jenkins, James.^{i regulars}
 Knabb, Albert.^c
 Laverty, James.^e
 McClure, James, sergeant.^{a c}
 Milby, Robert.^{i regulars}
 Milliken, Samuel II.^{f 4 i regulars}
 Miller, John M.
 Monck, Edward, sergeant.^a
 Oyler, Isaac.^c
 Quigley, John.
 Sexton, David.
 Shearer, William E.^e
 Spogle, George.

Stewart, Henry, corp.^{a f 3 e}
 Sheppard, Joseph.^{i regulars}
 Shane, John.^e
 Shearer, George, Sr.^e
 Sprott, Henry, sergeant.
 Taylor, Robert N.^{i regulars}
 Taylor, George W.^{i regulars}
 Teyte, William.^{i regulars}
 Tawney, William.^e
 Tawney, Jennings.^{f b 4 c}
 Webber, John H.^{f 1 e}
 Young, Charles B.^{f 4 8 i regulars}
 Young, William F.^{b 2 e}

Transferred.

Bighley, John.^{to 12th regiment}
 Cole, George W.^{to 12th regiment}
 Hickman, Israel I.^{to 12th regiment}
 Kunkle, Jacob.^{f b 4 c to 12th regiment}
 Robinson, William H.^{to 12th regiment}

Died.

Gustavus A. Wenke, 2d lieut.^{a k 6}
 Baker, Samuel D.^{k 7}
 Bain, Joshua.^{k on picket}
 Cuyder, William.^{k on picket}
 Groshann, Daniel P.^{k 8}
 Hodgeman, Thomas.^e
 Lynch, John.^{f 3 e}
 Milligan, George.^{k 7}
 Nicholans, Charles, sergeant.^{a k 6}
 Reiff, Jacob.^{k 8}
 Reed, Robert.^{k 2}
 Sneedden, James.^{k 3}
 Smith, William.^{k 4}
 Shearer, George, Jr.^{k 6}
 Schoells, John.^{k 6}
 Upton, George.^{i navy k}

Deserted.

Mahoney, William.
 Trovers, Williams.

^a Promoted.^b Captured.^c Through all campaigns.^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.^e Disability.^f Wounded in action.^g To serve unexpired term.^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.ⁱ Detached.^k Killed in action.^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain James W. Ballantine, originally commanded by Captain H. S. Fleming.

H. S. Fleming, captain. ^{resigned}	Jackson, James. ^c
James W. Ballantine, captain. ^{a f 6 c}	Jones, Rees. ^{f 7 c}
Rich'd McDonough, 1st lieu. ^{resigned}	Kennell, Anthony. ^{f 4 e}
James McVicker, 1st lieu. ^{a c}	Kieler, John. ^e
John Wills, 2d lieu. ^{resigned}	Kennedy, Albert. ^{f 4 e}
John S. Hunter, 2d lieu. ^{a f}	Kennedy, John.
Balmer, John. ^e	Kurtz, Sylvanus. ^c
Biggane, Joseph. ^{b 4}	Kingsland, John. ^{k 7}
Brown, Henry, corp. ^{a b 4}	Lehman, John G. ^{b 4}
Barton, Philander. ^{i cavalry}	Lynch, Ambrose.
Bush, Jonathan.	Logan, William. ^{f 6 e}
Brown, Charles. ^e	Mullen, Jacob C. ^e
Bailey, Joshua.	Martin, John. ^e
Barnett, John. ^{k 7}	Martin, William. ^{b 4}
Burkhart, Baxter. ^{died}	Masha, Gottlieb, corp. ⁱ
Ballantine, George W., 1st sergt. ^a	McKain, James K. ^c
Campbell, Joseph. ⁱ	McCall, Richard. ^{k 3}
Campbell, Robert. ^d	McAree, Edward. ^{k 4}
Crawford, Robert. ^d	Mathews, William. ^c
Casey, William. ^c	Marsh, Samuel. ^e
Chess, John. ^{c 1}	Morris, Charles. ^{died}
Caldwell, Alexander. ^c	Morris, Cameron. ^e
Caldwell, Joseph.	Mullen, Richard. ^{k 8}
Cochenaer, Jacob. ^{k 8}	McClellan, Joseph. ^{i cavalry}
Crawford, John. ^{f 8 a}	Olbert, Jacob. ^c
Chevalier, John, corp. ^{k 8}	Porter, Andrew. ^e
Chess, John A. ^{k 8}	Palmer, Joseph. ^e
Douthill, John W. ^{f 3 e}	Pounds, Payne.
Dill, Francis. ^{b 4}	Pounds, William.
Dawson, Joseph S. ^{b 6}	Robinson, Alexander. ^{a f 6 d}
Dickson, W. S. ^{f 5 died}	Roselip, William. ^{died}
Elliott, James. ^{f 4}	Reed, Thomas. ^e
Ensign, Austin. ^{i cavalry}	Reedman, Henry. ^c
Foster, William Z., sergt.	Sprague, William, sergt.
Funk, Wendelin. ^{f 6 died}	Sprinkle, Calvin.
Flanegan, Frank C., corp. ^e	Stuckrath, John. ^{b 4 b}
Grenet, Samuel. ^{b 4}	Seaberry, William.
Grubbs, William, sergt. ^a	Singleton, Levis. ^c
Golmer, F. W. ^{f 6 e}	Shaner, Rush M., corp. ^{a c}
Gallentine, Wesley. ^{c i artillery}	Surgeon, Sylvester. ^{f b e}
Gemmell, Francis. ^c	Shaw, Joseph. ^{f 4 e}
Gordon, Joseph. ^{k 6}	Shaw, Andrew. ^{b 4}
Haslett, Alexander, corp. ^a	Sloan, William. ^e
Hauk, Roman. ^d	Trout, Philip. ^{k 3}
Hillstern, Albert, sergt. ^{a b 6 c}	Week, William.
Heckert, John, sergt. ^{i cavalry}	Woods, Matthew.
Hood, Thomas. ^{i cavalry}	Wilt, Baltzbazer. ^{f 6 c}
Haslett, George. ⁱ	White, Michael. ^{f 6 e}
Haslett, James. ⁱ	Williams, William. ^{k 9}
Israel, Joseph. ^c	Zents, Philip. ^e

1 Dranesville.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Fredericksburg.

13 Wilderness.

2 Mechanicsville.

6 Bull Run.

10 Gettysburg.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

3 Gaines' mill.

7 South Mountain.

11 Bristoe station.

15 North Anna.

4 New Market cross roads

8 Antietam.

12 Mine Run.

16 Bethesda Church.

Muster-out Roll of the Tenth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ira Ayer, Jr., formerly commanded by Colonels A. J. Warner and J. T. Kirk, originally commanded by Colonel John S. McCalmont. Called into service on the 30th day of June, 1861, to serve for three years, and mustered out on the 11th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Ira Ayer, Jr., lieut.-col.^{a f 6 13 c}C. Miller Over, major.^{a c}William R. Shippen, 1st lt., q. mr.^aBenjamin Rohrer, surgeon.^{a c}

Benjamin Barr, asst. surg.

John F. McLaren, chaplain.

Geo. W. McCracken, 1st lt., adj.^{a c}George Ross, sergt. major.^{a c}Joseph W. Russell, com. sergt.^aJosiah R. Chambers, prin. mus.^{a c}*Resigned.*

John S. McCalmont, colonel.

James T. Kirk, lieut.-col.^a

Harrison, Allen, major.

Adoniram J. Warner, colonel.^{a f 8}Sion B. Smith, 1st lieut. and adjt.^aJames B. Knox, major.^a

Latshaw McGuyer, chaplain.

Discharged.

Oscar D. Madge, sergt. major.

James Fawcett, qu. mr. sergt.

William Austin, prin. mus.^b*Transferred.*George Norris, 1st lieut. and q. m.^aDavid McKinney, asst. surg.^aVirgil Elder, qu. mr. sergt.^{c 1}James R. Patton, hosp. steward.^aJames K. P. Beighley, prin. mus.^{c 1}Wash. L. Atlee, hosp. steward.^{c 1}*Died.*Oswaldt H. Gaither, 1st lt., adjt.^{a f 4}

Eugene N. Petrie, prin. mus.

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain John C. Gaither, formerly commanded by Captains James S. Hinchman and Chauncey F. Mitchell, originally by Captain Robert P. Cummins.

John C. Gaither, 1st lieut.^{a f 9 c}James M. Marshall, 2d lieut.^{a b 4}

Ash, Alfred.

Beam, Mescheck, corp.^cBarrett, James W. A.^{b 9}

Benford, Fletcher.

Benford, James, corp.^cBricker, John G., corp.^c

Cook, Solomon.

Coleman, Ephraim.^{f 9 c}Custer, Richard.^{b 4 f 9}Camp, Daniel.^{b 3}

Cobaugh, John E.

Crichfield, Henry.

Cable, William.

Dively, Charles.

Faidley, Elijah P.

Frank, Henry J.

Glenn, Wellington.^{f 3}

Hicks, Wilson C.

Hoyle, John.

Hinchman, Charles M.^{b 6}Herslberger, John.^cHuston, Alexander H.^{f 7 c}^a Promoted.^b Captured.^c Through all campaigns.^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.^e Disability.^f Wounded in action.^g To serve unexpired term.^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.ⁱ Detached.^k Killed in action.^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Horner, Franklin.
 Humbert, Joseph D.
 Houpt, William F.^c
 Keslar, George A., corp.
 Kuhn, Henry H., sergt.^{f 9 c}
 Koontz, Alexander, sergt.^c
 Kidner, Henry.^{f 3}
 Landis, Rufus C., sergt.
 Lenhart, Solomon A.^{b 9}
 Laughton, R. E.^{b 9 c}
 Mathias, John P.^{f 9 c}
 Miller, Joseph.^c
 Moore, Oliver.^{f 9}
 Metzler, Jacob.
 McAdams, Francis M.^{f 9 c}
 Nedrow, Alexander.^c
 Penrod, Harrison H.^{f 9}
 Pile, Samuel R., corp.^{b 9}
 Pile, George.^{f 11 c}
 Phillippi, Francis, sergt.^{b 3 f 6 9 c}
 Pearl, Peter.
 Ridinger, John A.^{f 3}
 Rhoads, Franklin H.
 Richmire, Joshua B.
 Rock, Hezekiah.
 Scott, David C., sergt.^{f 9 c}
 Shaulis, Levi, corp.^c
 Saylor, Samuel.
 Saylor, Alexander.^c
 Saylor, Josiah.
 Shockey, Jarius R.^{f 9 c}
 Stoner, William C.^{f 9}
 Slater, Henry W.
 Shaffer, Jeremiah.^{f 9}
 Smith, L. A.^c
 Smith, William H.^c
 Snechenberger, John M.^{b 3}
 Sumstine, Jacob.
 Stern, Alexander.
 Stewart, Thomas.
 Seese, Samuel, corp.^{b 9 c}
 Tayman, George H.^c
 Walker, Franklin R.^c
 Walker, Samuel.^c
 Wiltrot, Jacob, corp.^c

Resigned.

Robert P. Cummins, captain.
 Chauncey F. Mitchell, captain.^a
 Cyrus Elder, 2d lieut.^a

Discharged.

Austin, William, musician.^b
 Auman, Hugh.^{f on picket}
 Boyd, Chauncey F. F.^{f 8}
 Baldwin, David.^c
 Cooper, Benjamin F.^{f 8}
 Custer, John.^c
 Cunningham, Herman G., sergt.^{f 9}
 Davis, Wesley W.^{b 4 f 6}
 Floto, August, sergt.^{f 9}
 Gaither, Charles, corp.^{f 6}
 Huston, Chauncey.^{f b 4}
 Huston, William P., corp.^{f 4}
 Knee, Daniel S.^{f 4}
 Kimmel, Wm. H.^c
 Kurtz, Simon.^c
 McKinley, Henry C.^e
 Pearson, Samuel P., corp.^b
 Pugh, John.^c
 Shultz, Alexander.^c
 Wagoner, William.^e
 Winter, Adolph, 2d sergt.^{a b}
 Weller, Herman G, 2d sergt.^{a b}
 Yutzy, Jeremiah.^c

Transferred.

Elder, Virgil.^a
 Garletts, Wm. H.^{b 9 d}
 Gunder, John.^{f 9 d}
 Ramage, Wm. E.^{f 9 d}
 Yoder, Tobias.^{f 4 d}

 Died.

James S. Hinchman, captain.^{a k 8}
 George S. Knee, 1st lieut.^{a f 9}
 Alhson, Robert H.^{k 9}
 Bence, John.^{k 2}
 Bricker, George W.^{f 9}
 Berkey, Christian.^{f 6}
 Casebur, Jacob.^{f 9}
 Conrad, William E.^{k 9}
 Countryman, Ephraim.^{k 3}
 Durst, Dennis.^{f b}
 Gaither, Oswald H., 4th sergt.^{a f b 4}
 Glotfelty, Urbanus.^{k 3}
 Heckert, Benjamin F.^{k 7}
 Heimbauh, Cyrus.^{k 9}
 Kimmel, John O., Jr.^{k 9}
 Koontz, Edward.^c

1 Dranesville.
2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C.H

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

Lowery, Michael H.^{k 9}
 McAdams, Isaac, corp.^{k 9}
 Nedraw, John.^{k 9}
 Ogle, Charles, corp.^{k 3}
 Petric, Eugene.^{a c}
 Tillson, Edward F.^{f 4}
 Wimer, George W.^{1 b 4}

Deserted and Missing.

Anderson, Jessie.
 Folk, Jacob.
 Garleits, Jonas.
 Walker, William H.
 Young, William.

Roll of company B, commanded by Lieutenant David Farrell, formerly commanded by Captain Joseph B. Pattee, originally by Captain Thomas McConnell.

Thomas McConnell, capt.^{f 2} resigned
 Joseph B. Pattee, captain.^{a c}
 Charles N. Jackson, 1st lieut.^{a 1}
 David Farrell, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Ayne, Eli J.^{c 1}
 Baker, Joseph, corp.^{a f 4 c}
 Beverly, Menzo.
 Bell, Samuel W.^{c 1}
 Buckalew, Garrett.^{i 1}
 Bernet, William F., corp.^{a c}
 Crawford, John B., sergt.^a
 Crossman, Robert C., corp.^{a c}
 Caldwell, John B., corp.^a
 Clark, Samuel B.^{f c}
 Clark, Charles R.
 Campman, Timothy.^{c 1}
 Clauges, Samuel B.ⁱ
 Dummire, Richard A.
 Dunham, Jonathan.^c
 Day, Alfred C.^{c 1}
 Elaburn, William B., corp.^{a b 4}
 Feather, James R.^{f 6}
 Gardner, William J.
 Greer, John H.
 Heasley, Uria W.¹
 Hogue, James.^{f 7 c}
 Johnston, Norman, corp.^{a c}
 Johnston, William N., sergt.^{a c}
 Jollison, William.ⁱ
 Kirkwood, James.¹
 Kelso, George.
 King, Benjamin G.ⁱ
 Lyon, John E.^{i 1}
 Livermore, Francis M.ⁱ
 Lasure, John W.^{i c}
 Maxwell, William B., corp.^{a c}
 Miller, Irwin, sergt.^{a c}
 Maybury, Alexander W.
 Mathews, Alfred.^{f 4}
 Madden, Morris.

Malorie, William U.^{b 6}
 McGinn, William J.
 McGarvey, Edward.^{c 1}
 McWilliams, Andrew II., sgt.^{a b c}
 Neer, John.^c
 Piper, Samuel.^c
 Peters, Frank.^c
 Porter, John W., 1st sergt.^a
 Powell, John W.
 Patton, George.¹
 Robinson, Lyman B.¹
 Simpson, Milton.
 Scott, James S.^{f b 1}
 Thomas, Thomas.^{b 4}
 Thomas, David.
 Tomman, William.^c
 Wareham, George, corp.^{a f 6 c}
 Walker, John II.

Discharged.

Brown, John R., corp.^{f 6 c}
 Bartholinew, Simon.^h regulars
 Byers, Walter O.^c
 Curtis, Leonard.^c
 Case, Henry W.^{f 3 e}
 Clark, Samuel.^{f c}
 Dennison, Jacobs.^c
 Dillon, Trayer, corp.^{f 4 c}
 Donovan, Cornelius.^c
 Davis, Clark C.^c
 Fawcett, James.^e
 Gilleland, David, sergt.^c
 Gibson, William B.^{f 3 e}
 Henry, William C.^{f 4 c}
 Houston, William W. McB.^{h a}
 Hil Kirk, Isaac.^c
 Jacobs, Lafayette.^c
 McGowan, John.^c
 McConnell, John, corp.^c

a Promoted.

1 Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

1 By re-enlistment, v. v.

Marsteller, Lemuel.^e
 Patten, Milo.^e
 Porter, Alexander W.^e
 Shearer, George.^h
 Stambaugh, David.^{f 4 e}
 Thompson, Elijah.^e
 Tait, David S.^e
 Webster, John F.^e
 Wortz, Jefferson C., sergt.^e
 Walker, Orin W.^{h regulars}
 White, Thomas C.^e

Died.

Arbaugh, Henry W.^e
 Caldwell, Robert.^{f 6}

Eaton, Isaac.^{k 9}
 Hunt, William N.^{k 4}
 Kelley, Thomas.^{k 2}
 McCluskey, James.^e
 McCann, John.^{k 7}
 McCall, Alonzo.^{k 9}
 Root, Fayette.^{k 3}
 Reuber, George W.^{k 4}
 Reysnar, James M.^e
 Smith, Robert D.^{f 6}

Deserted.

Kelley, Andrew.
 McGonnell, Patrick.
 McKibben, Alexander.
 O'Hare, James.

Roll of company C, originally commanded by Captain C. Miller Over.

C. Miller Over, captain.^{a c}
 Chas. W. Mackey, 1st lieut.^h
 Chas. C. Cochran, 2d lieut.^c
 Alexander, Francis T.^{a c}
 Addleman, Benjamin.^{a c}
 Agnew, Thomas.^{a k 3}
 Brown, Hiram.^{b 6 c}
 Brown, Lymon A.^e
 Brown, Freeland.^{f 6 e}
 Bowman, Joseph M.^{died}
 Beckman, William.^c
 Coulter, Robert.^{k 3}
 Cross, Aaron F.^{c 1}
 Craner, Christie.^{c 1}
 Coverts, James M.^{a c 1}
 Conyer, George.^{b 1 e}
 Crawford, John H.^{k 6}
 Camp, Benj. F.^c
 Carnes, Hollister P. G.^d
 Chadwick, James D.¹
 Crowley, John.^{i cavalry}
 Dougherty, William, 2d corp.^e
 Dempsey, Ephraim.^c
 Dorland, David.^e
 England, John.^{f 7 e}
 Eeeburger, Myers.^{a c}
 Fitzsimmons, Robert H.^{b 9 c}
 Fogus, Walter B.^{a f 9 c}
 Foulkerson, Smith J.^c
 Glen, John B.^{a d}

Griffee, John.^e
 Griffee, Andrew.^c
 Grable, William J.^c
 Galbraith, James B.^{c 1}
 Hill, Preston M., 5th sergt.^{k 3}
 Hegle, Frederick.^{f 6 e}
 Horton, William A.¹
 Jones, Thomas J.^{c 1}
 Jordon, James.^c
 Keener, George G.^{a f 6}
 Kreckle, William.^{f 4 e}
 Kirkpatrick, John C., 3d sergt.^c
 Kirkpatrick, H. W., 3d corp.^e
 Leslie, Noble F.^{a c 1}
 Leslie, Samuel.^{k 3}
 Lockrotit, Marcus.^c
 Luce, William.^c
 Lovell, David.^{k 4}
 Meagher, George M., teamster.^{i c}
 Moore, Annis.^e
 Moyer, Samuel.^{a f 7 e}
 Morgan, Gilbert.^c
 May, John S.^c
 Morrison, David P.
 McKinzie, Samuel, 1st sergt.^e
 McLain, George W., 4th corp.^{died}
 McQuaid, Lewis W., 5th corp.^{a f 6 e}
 McCourdy, Alex., 6th corp.^{i navy c}
 McCoullough, J. L., 7th corp.^{f 3 a e}
 McChessnie, Samuel.^{died}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' m.d.l.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

McElwain, Wm. C. ^{a c}	Shefler, Daniel K. ^c
McCool, George. ^c	Sutton, Robert D. ^{a c 1}
McKinzie, John C. ^{i artillery}	Stewart, Samuel.
McKinzie, William. ^e	Skeel, Stephen W.
McFadden, Thomas. ^{c 1}	Scott, George W. ^c
McDonald, Mathew B. ^{f 3 d}	Siebert, John. ^{c i artillery}
McQuand, H. J. ^c	Showers, Anthony. ^c
Neighbour, Elibu G., 8th corp. ^a	Sulinger, Alexander.
Nickelson, James.	Shaw, James D.
Nellers, Robert B. ^{c 1}	Templeton, Thomas H. ^{f 8 e}
Oldridge, James. ^{k 4}	Tracey, Ezekiel M. ^{f 3 c}
Pollock, Thomas H. ^{f 6 c}	Taylor, Robert.
Powell, William. ^{f 6 e}	Varner, William A., musician. ^c
Peters, George W. ^{a f 3 e}	Welsh, William J., 1st corp. ^c
Patton, Wm. M. ^{a c}	Wimer, John M. ^{f 7 c 1}
Pryer, Jesse L. ^{a c 1}	Wilson, Bradford. ^c
Ross, George. ^{a c}	Wilson, John. ^c
Ross, Joseph D. ^c	Woolkill, John. ^{k 3}
Ross, Thomas J. ^c	Winkleman, William. ^k
Ross, Samuel B. ^c	White, William P.
Remley, Wm. ^{c 1}	White, James B. ^{f 10 c}
Saddler, Emory A., musician. ^{c 1}	Wilhelm, John. ^c
Singleton, S. M., 2d sergt. ^{f 4}	Walters, John. ^c
Smith, Absalom, 4th sergt. ^c	Wallace, Edward. ^{died}
Sawhill, Alexander F. ^e	Widle, Henry. ^{f 4}
Shattuck, George. ^{i c}	Wonzer, James S. ^{f 6}

Roll of Company D, commanded by Captain C. W. McDaniel, originally commanded by Captain James T. Kirk.

C. W. McDaniel, captain. ^{a c}	Graham, G. S. ^{f 4 c}
G. H. McNary, 1st lieut. ^{a i sig corps}	Havlin, William, sergt. ^a
Charles Davis, 2d lieut. ^{a b 14}	Huston, William S., sergt. ^{a f 4 b 14}
Anderson, Samuel. ^{c i artillery}	Hughes, James S., sergt. ^{a f 14 died}
Anderson, Benj. L., sergt. ^{a f 4 14 c}	Hollingshead, William C.
Brady, Robert, 1st sergt. ^{a c}	Horn, Charles. ^c
Briceland, Garland, teamster. ^{i c}	Hammond, D. V. ^{b 12 c}
Black, T. J. ^{f 13 c}	Hallas, Daniel. ^{b 16}
Black, J. L. ^{f 4 c}	Hallas, William. ^c
Brady, Joshua. ^{a c}	Hallas, George. ^{f 3 13}
Crum, David. ^{c f 16 died}	Harsha, William. ^c
Cain, William. ^c	Huston, Alexander, corp. ^{a f 4 13}
Cochran, Wilson. ^c	Hayden, George. ^{c 1}
Caldwell, W. S. ^c	Jackson, Joseph. ^c
Cook, Samuel. ^{f on picket}	Jackson, J. W. ^c
Cook, John V. H., corp. ^a	Lang, John E. ^{b 14}
Donaldson, William.	Lang, Robert N., corp. ^{a f 13 died}
Dickey, N. E. ^c	Maggs, William, corp. ^c
Evans, Benjamin. ^c	Mackey, J. L.
Eaton, Frank B. ^{1 3 c}	Musser, A. M. ^{f 4}
Ford, Thomas. ^{f on picket c}	McFadden, James. ^{b 3}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged hon'ly by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

McPake, J. O.^c
 McPake, J. H.^{f 3 14}
 McPake, James, musician.^c
 McPake, Robert N., corp.^{a k 14}
 McCahen, James, corp.^{b 11 c}
 McWilliams, William.
 McCullough, J. V.^d
 McCloskey, John.^{c 1}
 Paxton, Thomas, sergt.^{a k 14}
 Perry, James.^c
 Pettit, Henry H.^c
 Pennell, W. P.^{b 3}
 Roberts, William.^c
 Rhinehart, J. H.^{f 4 c}
 Stosnyder, A. I.^c
 Storment, John.^c
 Sheaff, Henry H.^{f 14}
 Sarver, John.^c
 Scott, James M., corp.^{f 14 c}
 Scott, W. W.^c
 Thompson, J. H.^{f 14}
 Wilson, James E.^c
 Wilson, Robert.^{1 13}
 Williams, William.^{k 14}
 Williams, Anthony.^{c 1}
 Young, James, corp.^c

Resigned.

James T. Kirk, captain.^a
 Frank Coleman, 2d lieut.

Discharged.

Akey, Alfred.^c
 Beck, Shadrack, sergeant.^c
 Brown, Samuel.^e
 Cain, George.^c
 Chambers, J. S.^e

Cowan, J. W.^{f 3}
 Cochran, Hugh.^e
 Culver, J. Z.^{h a}
 Devall, William.^h
 Hodgens, S. G., corp.^{f 4}
 Havlin, M. M.^e
 Jackson, William.^e
 McNary, W. P.^{h a}
 McCord, J. P.^e
 Merriman, J. C.^e
 Phillips, J. F.^c
 Quail, James.^c
 Ritchie, C. F., sergt.^{h a}
 Ryan, B. F.^{e i}
 Scott, Brown.^e
 Sutton, John.^{f 4}
 Wallace, Joseph.^{i navy}

Transferred.

A'lee, W. L.^a
 Chambers, J. R.^{c a}
 Duff, James B.^{i signal corps}
 Furst, L. C.^a
 Patton, J. R.^a

Died.

Gundy, John, sergeant.^{k 4}
 Glass, William, corp.^{k 4}
 Greer, M. H.^c
 Hunter, W. J.^c
 Jeffers, John.^{k 4}
 Mackey, Samuel.^{1 3}

Deserted.

Prouitt, A. W.
 Tibby, George.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Valentine Phipps, originally commanded by Captain James B. Knox.

Valentine Phipps, captain.^{a f 3 c}
 Napoleon B. McWilliams, 2d lt.^{a f 6}
 Agnew, Joshua B.^{sick}
 Ayres, James.^c
 Allen, Isaac.^c
 Agnew, Samuel.^{sick}
 Breneman, Frederick.^{f 7 9 c}
 Bole, Reynolds.^{i c}

Brush, George.^c
 Barr, Henry C.^{f 9}
 Bales, John W.
 Craig, David, corp.^{a f 9 c}
 Clark, James K.^{f 9}
 Callihan, Robert.^{i c}
 Cyphert, George.^{i c}
 Craig, Adam.^{i c}

1 Dranesville. 5 Malvern hill. 9 Fredericks-burg. 13 Wilderness.
 2 Mechanic-ville. 6 Bull Run. 10 Gettys-burg. 14 Spott-sylvania C.H.
 3 Gaines' mill. 7 South Mountain. 11 Bristoe station. 15 North Anna.
 4 New Market cross roads. 8 Antietam. 12 Mine Run. 16 Bethesda Church.

Davis, Silas.
 Eminger, Daniel B.ⁱ
 Eminger, John H.ⁱ
 Farringer, William.^{i c}
 Foreman, Miles.^c
 Greenawalt, Jeremiah J., sergt.^{a c}
 Grable, Samuel D., sergt.^{a f 9 c}
 Gates, Henry.^{i c}
 Grace, George.
 Holmes, Almon B.^c
 James, Jasper N.
 Kapp, George F., sergt.^{a f 7 c}
 Kiser, Samuel, 1st corp.^{a c}
 Kiser, George B., corp.^{a f 9 c}
 Keely, Daniel.^{f 3 d}
 Livingston, Wm. R.^{f 9 c}
 Lewis, Francis M., 1st sgt.^{b 3 a f 9 c}
 Lewis, John A.^c
 Lewis, Thomas E. H.^{i c}
 Lewis, Thomas E.^{i c}
 Löwe, Henry A.^c
 Lindsey, John.
 Miller, Henry.^{f 4 9}
 Mohney, Simon, corp.^{a c}
 Morgan, William.^{i c}
 Mills, Reed M.
 McLaughlin, Patrick.^{f b 3}
 McKinzie, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 McBride, Davis.^{f 6}
 McCoy, Joseph.^{i c}
 McClune, Charles K.
 Ogden, James C.^{i c}
 Parsons, Silas W.^{i c}
 Randolph, Harmon.
 Raifsnider, Jacob.^{i c}
 Ranken, Adam A.^{i c}
 Syon, John D., sergt.^{a f 9 c}
 Stigers, John.^c
 Sample, James C.
 Steiner, George.^{f 3 9 c}
 Smith, David.^{f b 9}
 Spence, Ashabald.^{b 9}
 Strickler, David E.^{i c}
 Stover, Aquilla.
 Trainer, James A.^c
 Turney, Burton.^{b 4 c}
 Wilson, Samuel S., corp.^{a f 3}
 Walley, Samuel, corp.^{a f 3}
 Whitehill, Harrison, corp.^{a i f 9 c}
 Whitehill, David.^{f 3 d}
 Whitehill, Robert.^{f b 9}
 Walters, Elliott G.^{f b 3}
 Wyon, James G.^{i 10}

Wilson, Clarence B.^c
 Yates, David.^{f 3 7 i c}
 Young, Robert.
 Young, William.^{b 9 c}

Resigned.

David R. Craig, 1st lieut.
 James L. Wray, 1st lieut.^{f 3}
 McLaughlin, Charles, 1st sergt.^{f b 3}

Discharged.

Alsbach, Oliver P.^c
 Black, Daniel, sergt.^e
 Best, William.
 Carson, Hugh, corp.^e
 Cook, Sebastian.^{f 4}
 Dale, Tolbert, sergt.^e
 Dixon, George.^c
 Ferry, Patrick T.^c
 Fetzter, William H., sergt.^e
 Ganoe, James W.^c
 Henry, Calvin B.^e
 Henderson, Thomas.^{f 3}
 Keely, John.^c
 Kapp, Samuel S.^{f 6}
 McLaughlin, Edward.^e
 McLaughlin, John.
 Morris, Harvy.^c
 Magee, John A.^c
 Reeser, Charles A.
 Sloan, David P.^c
 Strickler, Smith, sergt.^e
 Wilson, George W.^{f 4 e}
 Wilson, Hugh C.
 Young, Jerome W.^e

Transferred.

James B. Knox, captain.^a
 Shippen, Wm. R., corp.^a

Died.

Black, Mathew.^{k 3}
 Corbett, Allen W., corp.^{k 9}
 Disel, John.^{k 9}
 Jones, Daniel V.^{k 9}
 Kiser, Amos.^{k 3}
 Phillips, John C.^{k 2}
 Rynard, Alpheus.^{k 3}
 Sloan, David A.
 Sloan, John H.^{f 3}
 Trezytilny, James G.^{k 2}
 Travis, Samuel L.^{k 3}
 Vausden, Thomas, corp.^{k 9}

^a Promoted.^b Captured.^c Through all campaigns.^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.^e Disability.^f Wounded in action.^g To serve unexpired term.^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.ⁱ Detached.^k Killed in action.^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Muster-out Roll of company F, commanded by Captain Abner Lacock, originally commanded by Captain Milo R. Adams.

Abner Lacock, captain.^{a c}
 George E. Lehman, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Ambrest, John.^c
 Atkinson, James, corp.^c
 Benchler, Frederick.^c
 Blain, David R.^c
 Brown, James.^c
 Brown, Eli R.
 Cross, John W.^d
 Campbell, Robert.^{f 3 i}
 Dawson, Alexander, corp.^{f 4 9}
 Dawson, Benoni C.
 Fish, Wallace W.
 Gull, Casper.^{f 9 c}
 Hamilton, William L.^{f 3 e}
 Hays, Joseph G.
 Moorberger, James M., sergt.^c
 Murkle, Washington.
 McKee, James, sergt.^{f 4}
 McCaskey, George, corp.^c
 McConnell, Clark.^{f 9 c}
 McGahey, James P.^{f 14 c}
 Ramsey, Cochran.^c
 Reno, William, corp.^c
 Swager, Socrates J.^c
 Swager, William.^{f 9}
 Sutherland, David R.^{f 7}
 Scott, James.^{i artillery}
 Smart, John.^c
 Todd, James A.
 Wason, George A.^c
 Wilson, John P.^c
 Wray, Thomas S., corp.^{f b 14 c}

Resigned.

Milo R. Adams, captain.^{f 4}
 John L. Moore, 1st lieut.
 Alfred T. Cairns, 2d lieut.
 Ephraim P. Stewart, 1st sergt.^a
 Thomas L. Darrah, sergt.^a

Discharged.

Anderson, Francis M.^c
 Anderson, John W.^c
 Bean, George, corp.^{f 3}
 Brown, Robert H., corp.^c
 Bevington, Mason.^c

Chandler, Harrison J., sergt.^c
 Cary, George W.^{f 8 11 e}
 Douds, Edward H.^{f 8}
 Donavan, John.^{f 3}
 Evans, Thomas G., corp.^{f 3 e}
 Graham, Williamson.^c
 Hutchison, Charles H.^c
 Hamilton, Lemuel.^{f 9}
 Henry, James H.^c
 Jones, John J.^e
 Kettlewood, William.^{f 9 11}
 McLuren, John F.^c
 Phillis, James M.^c
 Pfeifer, William H.^f
 Page, John.^c
 Reed, Joseph M., corp.^a
 Roy, Andrew.^{f 3}
 Reno, Hiram S.^c
 Robinson, John W.^c
 Steward, Joseph.^{f 4}
 Waterhouse, John W.^h

Transferred.

Beighley, James R. P.^{a i c 1}
 Benner, James W.^{c 1}
 Baker, George.^g
 Batts, Daniel.^{f 9 g}
 Bentz, Lewis.^g
 Carr, William C.^g
 Carlton, Guy.^g
 Cole, Rufus D., 1st sergt.^{c 1}
 Edgar, Lemuel G.^{c 1}
 Edgar, Joseph F.^g
 Evans, Martin S.^d
 Hendrickson, Hiram.^g
 Izenour, Arthur.^g
 Jordon, James D.^g
 Jack, Robert.¹
 Moorhead, James H.^{f 8 1}
 McAfee, John.^{i g}
 McWilliams, James.^d
 Neville, Jason.^{i c 1}
 Neville, Edward.^d
 Neville, Ira.^{f 4 e 1}
 Olcott, William, sergt.^{1 o}
 Purvis, John.^{g f 9}
 Reehl, John.^{c 1}
 Reehl, Robert.^g

¹ Dranesville.
² Mechanicsville.

⁵ Malvern hill.
⁶ Bull Run.
⁷ South Mountain.
⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Frederick-burg.
¹⁰ Getty-burg.
¹¹ Bristoe station.
¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness
¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.
¹⁵ North Anna.
¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Smith, Jacob.^d
Swain, John I.^s
Todd, Wilbert F.^g
Uselton, Samuel V.^{c 1}
Ward, Patrick.^{c 1}

Died.

Anderson, James E.^{k 4}
Bryan, George P.^{k 3}
Elliot, Sylvester.^{k 6}
Edgar, John.^{k 9}
Gull, Henry.^{k 9}
Howley, Thomas.^{k 4}

Holland, Christian B.^{k 9}
Handy, Chauncey.^c
Holden, Ralph B.^{k 6}
Might, David.^{k 6}
McMillen, Hugh.^{k 6}
Ramsey, William.^{k 4}
Rowe, James J.^{k 3}
Scott, Theodore W.^{k 4}
Wilson, James L.^{k 9}
Warnock, Daniel C.^{k 6}
Wray, John.^{k 3}

Deserted.

Gray, Robert.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Peter E. Shipler, formerly commanded by Captain Jonathan P. Smith, originally by Captain A. J. Warner.

Peter E. Shipler, captain.^{a f 3 9 c}
Adoniram J. Warner, captain.^{a c}
Jonathan P. Smith, captain.^{f 9 died}
Joseph S. Marquis, 1st lieut.
Thos. B. Rodgers, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
Nathan G. McQuillen, 2d lieut.^c
Chas. W. Whistler, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
Peter E. Shipler, 2d lieut.^{a c}
Joseph S. Marquis, 2d lieut.^a
Alexander, John I.^{f 9 c}
Albin, John R.^c
Bean, Milton I., sergt.
Bogardus, John W., sergt.^c
Bush, Henry H.^c
Bush, Aaron.^{f 3 9}
Brown, Samuel M.
Beaver, Valentine.^c
Boies, Henry II.
Bodle, William J.
Cherry, J. Charles.
Caldwell, Joseph R.
Craig, William H.^{f 3}
Comstock, Asa.^{f 3}
Emery, John B., corp.^{f 10 c}
Forker, John H., sergt.^{f 9 c}
Forbes, William.^c
Foult, Charles W.
Fisher, Samuel F.
Galoway, William.^c
Galbraith, Felix G.
Grace, James.^{f 3 c}
Graham, William D.^{f 9}

Graham, George R.^c
Gibson, William F.^c
Henderson, Harvey H., musician.
Howard, James.^c
Houston, Joseph.^{f 11 c}
Houston, Hamilton.^c
Houston, William H.^c
Kirk, Baldwin C.^c
Lafferty, George W.
McLane, John.^c
Miller, Edward.^{f 9 c}
McKnight, Robert.^{f 4}
McDonald, William P.
McClure, Wallace.^{f b 6}
McWilliams, Samuel R.
Nickum, Joseph B.^c
Nunemaker, James G.
Nelson, Jonas M.
Nevin, John, corp.^{f b 3}
Orr, Elias, corp.^c
Paden, William, corp.^{f 9 c}
Proudfit, Francis M., wagoner.
Perry, Joseph G.
Patterson, William F.^{f 9 c}
Reznor, George, 1st sergt.^{f 6}
Runkle, Peter E.
Rose, Henry G. C.
Roberts, George.
Shipler, Joseph E.^{f 9}
Sedwick, John W.^{f 3}
Stranahem, Robert.
Shannon, Thompson.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Shout, James A.
 Sykes, George T., sergt.^c
 Weaver, Joseph, corp.^c

Discharged.

Bond, Joseph A.^e
 Cummings, Joseph.^e
 Dentler, Charles W.^e
 Ellsworth, William H.^e
 Fruit, John W.^{f 1}
 Fell, Arelius L.^{f 3 9}
 Filson, Albert L.^e
 Graham, Samuel, corp.^{f 3}
 George, J. Newton.^c
 Goodrich, William H.^e
 Garvin, Edwin L.^h
 Grace, Samuel C.^e
 Hanna, James W., corp.^h
 Humphrey, Clementine P.^e
 Howard, James, Sr.^c
 Kirk, Isaac D., corp.^{f 9}
 Keck, James M.^e
 Lagore, William, wagoner.^e
 McLaughrey, Thomas S., corp.^{f 6}
 McCracken, George W., sergt.^a
 McPherran, Samuel I.^{f 9}
 Mossman, Oscar A.^e
 Maguire, Walter S.^e
 Morrison, Joseph S.^c
 Madge, Oscar D., musician.^a
 Robinson, J. Boyd, sergt.^{f 6}
 Stephenson, Samuel B.^h

Stephenson, John M.^h
 Stull, Lester.^e
 Stewart, Samuel.^{f 3}
 Tanner, George.^e
 Wright, Joseph H.^e

Transferred.

Andrews, John A.^{i navy}
 Germer, Albert H.^{i artillery}

Died.

Blumer, Edward W.^{k 9}
 Kitch, David C.^e
 Lowrey, John.^{k 6}
 Nunemaker, Joseph H.^{k 7}
 Pearson, Albert.^{k 3}
 Pew, James G.^{k 9}
 Pew, John N.^e
 Rowland, William H., sergt.^{k 3}
 Sawhill, Hugh L., corp.^{k 3}
 Sheehan, David.^{k 4}
 Shannon, George.^{k 4}
 Taylor, David C.^e
 Waugh, John R. E.^{k 11}

Deserted.

Bohn, Benjamin E.
 Geibner, Charles W.
 Gardner, John.
 Pearson, Henry.

Mustner-out Roll of company H, commanded by Captain William McCann, formerly commanded by Captain Daniel W. Mayes, originally by Captain Henry V. Partridge.

William McCann, captain.^{a c}
 David Service, 1st lieut.^{a c}
 Bates, Ransom S., 1st sergt.^a
 Bowers, Leaman L., sergt.^{a c}
 Barnes, Alonzo P., corp.^{f 3}
 Burnham, Charles N., corp.^c
 Brown, Charles W., corp.
 Brower, John G.^c
 Conner, Jesse M.^c
 DeGroff, Abram G.^c
 Harrington, Jerome B., sergt.ⁱ
 Houghton, Hiram T., corp.
 Hurley, John.^{f 6 d}
 Howard, Henry.^c

Houghton, William H.^c
 Kline, Jacob.^c
 Learn, Lewis B., corp.^c
 McDowell, Hubert.^c
 Mitchell, James R.^c
 Porter, Martilles, sergt.^{f 9}
 Stilwell, William.^{f 3}
 Trask, George W.^{i c}

Resigned.

Henry V. Partridge, captain.
 Lemuel B. Norton, 1st lieut.^{i sig cert s}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Discharged.

Allen, William.^e
 Aylesworth, David C.^e
 Barbor, Ira G.^e
 Babcock, Charles.^e
 Bowers, Daniel H.^e
 Brown, Frank.^e
 Calvert, William.^{f 4}
 Cameron, John.^e
 Clark, Charles.^e
 Curtis, Nelson P.^e
 Dennison, Ira H.^e
 Ford, Eben C., 1st sergt.^e
 Falconer, Nat. S., sergt.^{f 4}
 Hotchkiss, Burrill D., musician.^e
 Harris, Stephen G.^{f 7}
 Huntley, Roland H.^{f 3}
 Jones, Samuel.^e
 Merchant, George, corp.^e
 Morton, James A.^e
 Nelson, Charles F., corp.^e
 O-good, Chase.^{f 6}
 Robbins, Oliver P.^{f 3}
 Stroup, Casper Y., musician.^e
 Shipman, John.^e
 Snyder, LeRoy.^e
 Thompson, Edwin N.^{f 4}
 Tomes, Jacob.^e
 Turner, John.^e
 Vanvechten, Derich T.^e
 Young, Orsamus A.^e

Transferred.

Calvert, Richards.^{e g}
 Crittenden, Edward D.^{e g}
 Clendenning, Andrews.^{e g}
 Culvertson, Isaac.^{e 1}
 Demams, George W.^{e g}
 Davise, Orlando L.^{e i signal corps}
 Demill, Irving.^g
 Geer, J. Burton.^{e g a}
 Kingsley, Noah R.^{e 1}

Kingsbury, James M.^{e 1}
 Lyon, Henry A., corp.^{e 1}
 Lyon, Charles.^{e 1}
 Lyon, Edwin A.^{e 1}
 Lesh, Andrew.^g
 Marsh, Simeon.^{f 9 16 1}
 McGraw, Patrick.^{e g}
 McPhaill, William Enos.^{e g}
 Palmer, Edward J.^{e 1}
 Reynolds, Charles E.^{e 1}
 Robbins, Livingstone.^{e 1}
 Ryne, Thomas.^{e 1}
 Ryan, Edward.^{e 1}
 Reeger, John.^{e 1}
 Salisbury, Warner A.^{e 1}
 Shook, James R.^{f 10 c g}
 Wentworth, Charles.^{i signal corps}

Died.

Daniel W. Mayes, captain.^{a k 9}
 Henry B. Fox, 2d lieutenant.^{a k 6}
 Browsers, Charles.^{k 3}
 Cowan, John W.^{k 7}
 Chase, Victor.^e
 Enos, Ephraim.^{f 3 k 13}
 Gilson, George S.^{k 3}
 Johnston, Ira, sergt.^{k 9}
 Learn, James A.^{k 3}
 Miner, Henry D.^{f 3}
 Packer, Hiram.^{i navy e}
 Rogers, Thomas O., sergt.^{k 4}
 Robinson, Daniel F.^{k 6}
 Schirk, Jacob.^{f 4}
 Simmons, James E.^{k 3}
 Sturdevant, William.^{k 3}
 Wright, Henry C.^{k 3}
 White, Edmond.^{b 6}

Deserted.

Doulon, John, corp.
 Parker, Henry.
 Tomes, Byron D., corp.
 Winchester, William.

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain Henry J. Howe, originally commanded by Captain Ira Ayer.

Ira Ayer, captain.^a
 Henry J. Howe, captain.^a
 Sion B. Smith, 1st lieutenant.^{a 1}

Milton M. Phelps, 1st lieutenant.^{a resigned}
 David A. Bennit, 1st lieutenant.^{f 9 a}
 Oscar Hennig, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}

^a Promoted.
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
^l By re-enlistment, v. v

- Edward H. Henderson, 2d lieut.^a
 Brown, George M.^{b catlett}
 Blanchard, William.^{f 3}
 Cathcart, Hugh.
 Collom, Levi H.^c
 Cook, W. I., corp.
 Chadwick, J. D.ⁱ
 Evans, Thos. H.^c
 Hill, Edward J.
 Henry, Wm. R.^c
 Ivons, Richard C.
 Jones, Thomas W.^{c b catlett}
 Jones, John R.ⁱ
 Kiser, Isaac S.^{i c}
 Merchant, Mathew, 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Mitchell, Wm. J.^c
 McQuiston, Andrew J., sergt.
 Page, James G., corp.^c
 Palmanteer, S. W.^c
 Rockwell, C. W.^{b 9 c}
 Rose, Winfield S., corp.^{b 9 c}
 Spaulding, Benj. O., sergt.^c
 Slater, William M., sergt.^{a c}
 Stewart, Tyler.
 Stuart, Charles.^{f 3}
 Stuntz, John H.^c
 Smith, Lewis B.ⁱ
 Swift, M. V. B.^{f 3}
 Waid, Stephen, corp.^{f 6}
 Willson, R. F.^{b 9}
- Casualties.*
- Asibley, Alex., corp.^{i signal corps e}
 Beach, Geo. L., sergt.^{f 3 9 d}
 Barachman, B. P.^c
 Bole, Robert C.^{k 4}
 Brun, Jesse Leer.^{f 9 d}
 Byham, Wm. F.^e
 Church, Z. K.^{k 4}
 Clements, Moses.^{k 7}
 Cole, Morris.^{k 4}
 Carroll, P. C.
 Carroll, W. S.^e
 Daly, James.^{k 3}
 Dempsey, John F.^{f 3 e}
 Douglass, E. S.^{i cavalry}
 Espy, John B., corp.^e
 Evans, Clare P.^{k 3}
- Ewing, Wm. R.^e
 Ferris, Ardin B.^d
 Gill, Benj. M., corp.^{f 6 d}
 George, Thomas.^e
 Gehra, Edmund.^e
 Gray, Samuel.^e
 Hotchkiss, Jason.^e
 Harvey, Joseph.^d
 Hilderbrand, Joseph A.^{k 3}
 Harper, Charles.^{f 7 c}
 Himebaugh, John A.^e
 Hunt, William, sergt.^c
 Hollister, O. H., corp.^{f 3 e}
 Hamed, Hiram S., corp.^e
 Kile, Hiram, 1st sergt.^{k 3}
 King, Emory.^{k 3}
 Long, John J.^{f 2 d}
 Marvin, Oscar A.^{drowned}
 Marvin, Lyeurgus.^c
 Monroe, Wm.^c
 Martin, John W.^{f 6 e}
 McKay, R. H.^{f 9 e}
 McQuiston, J. L.^{f 3 d}
 Norris, George, sergt.^{a i}
 Peckard, A. C., 1st sergt.^e
 Pearl, Horace, corp.^{k 7}
 Preusner, C. F., corp.^{f 3 e}
 Pierce, David A.^e
 Pitcher, Jacob.^e
 Pier, Edwin B.^{f 3 died}
 Prosser, Lucus E.^{died}
 Root, Thos. J.^e
 Strickland, B. B., sergt.^{k 7}
 Smith, Louis F.
 Sperry, Zealous.^c
 Stuart, Don F.^c
 Trace, Ami L.^{k 3}
 Trevett, William.^{f 3 e}
 Tryon, McClure S.^{k 6}
 Unthank, C. D.^{k 4}
 Willson, Thos., 1st sergt.^{f 7 i a}
 Waid, Jairus, corp.^{died}
 Waid, Chauncy, W.^e
 Wikoff, James H.^{k 3}
 Williams, O. L.^{f 3 e}
 White, John G.^c
 White, Samuel F.^{f 4 died}
 Wright, George W.^e
 Wright, John W.^{k 3}

¹ Drauesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain A. M. Gilkey, formerly commanded by Captain John L. Moore, originally by Captain Samuel Miller.

A. M. Gilkey, captain.^{a b 9 c}
 G. Y. Edwards, 1st lieut.^{a b 9 c}
 Anderson, William H., corp.^c
 Andrews, George D., corp.^c
 Baker, Richard W.^{b 9 c}
 Bannon, Michael.^c
 Barnes, Hugh S.
 Bartram, Thomas J., sergt.
 Bartram, Andrew J.
 Bush, William.^{f b 9}
 Bussinger, Daniel.
 Colvin, Peter Y.
 Davidson, Robert.^{f b 9}
 Davis, Thomas.
 Fosnot, Joseph.
 Fry, Reuben H.^{f b 3}
 Hudson, Richard S., sergt.^{f b 4 c}
 Hudson, Ralph E.
 Imbri, Jeremiah R.
 Lambright, Samuel.
 Laughlin, Hugh.^{f 2 4 c}
 Marshall, Robert.^{f 3}
 Marks, Alfred.
 Morris, George W.^{f 4}
 McGeehon, James, sergt.^{f 6 c}
 McAdams, Frank.
 McClaren, John D.
 McCowin, Thompson.
 McKinney, John E.^{f 4}
 Miller, Andrew.^{f 9}
 Miller, Edward.^{b 9 c}
 McMullen, John.^{f 3 9}
 Nicely, Stephen.^{f 6}
 Parks, Samuel G., corp.^c
 Parks, Darius W.^{f 6 b 9}
 Park, James.^{f 10}
 Parrett, Richard L.^c
 Peirce, Caleb.^{f 3}
 Powell, William.^c
 Powers, James C.^{b 6}
 Powers, John F., 1st sergt.^{f 9}
 Reed, James N., corp.^{f 3 9 c}
 Shannon, William.^{b 9 c}
 Swank, Emanuel S.
 Vankirk, Archibald.^{f 4}
 Weeby, William.^c
 Wallace, William.

Discharged.

John L. Moore, captain.^{a f 4}
 William J. Carson, 1st lieut.^c
 Marshall Hartshorne, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Thos. J. McCarter, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Anderson, James A., 1st sergt.^{f 3}
 Barnes, Hugh.^c
 Barber, William.^c
 Bartram, George W.^{i artillery}
 Courtney, Marion W.^c
 Fosnot, Barney.^c
 Gilkey, Francis W.^{f 9}
 Hoon, Thomas J.^c
 Hum, George.^c
 Hum, Levi.^{i artillery}
 Howills, Daniel.^{f 4}
 Imbri, David.^{f 3}
 Johnston, John A.^{f 3}
 Kogarise, Jacob, corp.^{i artillery}
 Lightner, William.^c
 Lightner, George.
 Lightner, Josiah.^{f 3}
 Lowrey, Peter Y.^c
 Lowrey, Stephen.
 Miller, Bony.^c
 McReady, Jonathan, musician.
 McClelland, James, corp.^{f 4}
 Miller, Moses.^c
 McCready, Robert, musician.^b
 McAulis, James F.^{i artillery}
 McKeough, James.^{f 3}
 McWilliams, Joseph.^c
 Miller, Robert, corp.^c
 Streiby, Samuel M.^c
 Swank, Benjamin.^c
 Swaggers, Emery.^{i artillery}
 Shultz, William.^{i artillery}
 Shannon, Curtis R.^c
 Young, John W.

Transferred.

Allen, Charles.^d
 Elder, Samuel.^{f 9 d}

a Promoted

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Died.

Samuel Miller, captain.^{k 4} •
 Boyd, John.^{k 6}
 Crawford, Charles W., corp.^{k 3}
 Furguson, Clark.^e
 Irwin, James.^{k 2}

McClaren, Robert H.^{k 6}
 Mershimer, Samuel.^{k 6}
 McClure, Josephus.^{k 3}
 Newgen, John.^{b 3}
 Perry, Robert.^k
 Vankirk, Arthur.^{k 4}
 Young, Milton R., sergt.^b

Muster-out Roll of the Eleventh regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Samuel M. Jackson, originally commanded by Colonel Thomas F. Gallagher. Called into service on the 1st day of July, 1861, to serve for a term of three years, and mustered out on the 13th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Samuel M. Jackson, colonel.^{a b 3 c}
 Robt. A. McCoy, lieut.-col.^{a b 3 f 6 i c}
 James C. Burke, major.^{a b 3 c}
 Thos. D. Litzinger, 1st lt., adj.^{a b 3 c}
 Ashton J. Cole, asst. surg.
 Hugh A. Torrence, lieut., qu. mr.^{f 7}
 John A. Delo, chaplain.
 Marshall J. Smith, sergt. major.^a
 T. M. McCandless, qu. mr. sergt.^a
 George A. Black, com. sergt.^{a f b 9}
 Chas. Minnimoyer, prin. mus'n.^a

David W. Ballentine, asst. surg.^b
 William Dixon, chaplain.^h
 J. Wilson Elliott, hosp. steward.^h
 William Huggers, sergt. major.^h
 James M. Kissner, mus'n.^h
 J. Banks Hunter, mus'n.^h
 James Dougherty, mus'n.^h
 Robert S. Davis, mus'n.^h
 Samuel Jack, mus'n.^h
 Anthony Ewing, mus'n.^h
 Joseph Muller, mus'n.^h
 Alexander Wagle, musician.^h
 Robert R. Wilson, mus'n.^h

Discharged.

Thomas F. Gallagher, colonel.^{f 7 h}
 James R. Porter, lieut.-col.^{h e}
 Robert Litzinger, major.^h
 Peter A. Johns, major.^b
 James P. Speer, major.^h
 Dan. S. Porter, lieut.-col.^h
 James S. De Benneville, surg.^{b 3 6 h}
 Adam Torrence, chaplain.^h
 J. L. Marbourg, asst. surg.^h

Transferred.

William Lyons, surgeon.^{c 1}
 Samuel Kurtz, asst. surg.^a
 Thos. H. Butterfield, hosp. stew.^{c 1}

Died.

John A. Hill, sergt. major.^{k 9}

Muster-out Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Daniel D. Jones, originally commanded by Captain Robert Litzinger.

Dan'l D. Jones, captain.^{a b 3 f 6 10 b 13}
 Bolirvine, William, sergt.^{a b 3 b 13}
 Bradley, Sylvester C. J.^c

Crum, William J.^{i c}
 Carbaugh, David S.^{f 10 b 11}
 Davis, George W.^c

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanics-villa.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C H¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Elder, William H., sergt.^{a b 3 c}
 Gillispie, John.^{b 3 13}
 Helman, Lawrence.^{b 3}
 Jones, Philip.^{b 3 c}
 Keough, John.^{f b 3 f 10}
 Luke, Daniel W., sergt.^{a b 13}
 Leff, Aaron.^{b 3 c}
 McCreary, John O.^{i c}
 Powell, William K.^{f 3 9 10 12 c}
 Shoffner, Casper.ⁱ
 Settlemyer, Harrison.^{b 3 c}
 Woodford, Andrew.^c
 Woodford, Powers.

Discharged.

Abrams, Evan.^{b 3 f 6}
 Books, George W., corp.^{b 3 f 7}
 Berringer, John R.^c
 Dumm, Thomas P.^{b 3}
 Davis, Edward E.^{b 3}
 Deetz, John.^{f 4}
 Evans, James N.^e
 Evans, Edgar.^{b 3 f 6}
 Evans, Edward J.^e
 Fultz, Elisha.^e
 Gillispie, Edward.^e
 James, David T.^{f b 3}
 Krise, Henry G.^{b 3 f 7}
 Leavey, William A., sergt.^{b 3}
 Leavey, Francis A.^e
 Litzinger, Chas. B.^{b 3}
 Moore, John.^{b 3}
 Moore, Camp.^{f b 3 died}
 Miller, William.^e
 McCallister, Nason.^{b 3 f 9}
 McCreary, William.^{c 1}
 Orr, James A.^{b 3 f 8}
 Scanlan, John E., sergt.^{f b 3}
 Sechler, William H., corp.^{b 3}
 Williams, Thomas.^{f b 3}

Transferred.

Robert Litzenger, captain.^{a resigned}
 Robert A. McCoy, 2d lieutenant.^{b 3 f 6 a i}
 Burk, James C., corp.^{f b 3 a}
 Brown, William E.^{b 3 f 9 d}
 Bowers, Frederick.^d
 Bender, Nathaniel J.^{b 3 c 1}
 Brown, George W.^{b 3 c 1 a}
 Boring, Jacob S.^{b 3 f 10 c 1}

Brown, Josiah R.^g
 Books, Samuel.^g
 Bortman, Joseph.^g
 Davis, Benjamin.^g
 Dunlap, William.^g
 Jones, Roland M., 1st sergt.^{b 3 f 6 a d}
 Jones, Thomas D.^{b 3 f 6 c 1 a}
 Judy, Samuel.^{b 3 c 1}
 Krise, Daniel D.^{b 3 c 1}
 Litzinger, Thomas D.^{b 3 a i c}
 Makin, John A.¹
 Mardis, Jacob L.^{f b 9 g}
 McCreary, William.^g
 McCreary, James.^{c 1}
 McFeely, John, corp.^{b 3 c 1}
 McBride, John, corp.^{b 3 f c 1}
 Owens, Joseph, corp.^{b 3 c 1}
 Patterson, William J.^{a g}
 Patrick, Dallis.^{a g}
 Pyatt, James B., corp.^{c 1}
 Quintan, William.^{a g}
 Rager, George C.^g
 Ruth, Edmund S.^d
 Stevens, John, corp.^{b 3 f 9 c 1}
 Skelly, Michael A.^d
 Shoepf, John.^g
 Smyers, Philip.^g
 Stevens, Commodore P.^g
 Tagan, Charles A., sergt.^{1 a}
 Wareham, Henry H.^{f 4 d}

Died.

Andrew Lewis, captain.^{a k 3}
 Beninger, William.^e
 Brown, George K.^{k 3}
 Camp, John L.^{f b 3 k 9}
 Dempsey, William.^e
 Dillon, Michael T.^e
 Davis, William W.^{b 3 f b 9}
 Davis, Richard R.^{f b 3 k 9}
 Evans, William W., sergt.^{a f b 3 b 9}
 Evans, Griffith T.^c
 Evans, Frederick J.^{b 3 k 10}
 Farabaugh, Bernard.^e
 Foster, John J.^{k 9}
 Hoon, James M.^{k 3}
 Helman, Daniel.^{k 3}
 James, Evan D., corp.^{b 3 c}
 Jones, Richard E.^{k 3}
 Lantey, Philip A.^{k 8}
 McCreary, John L.^{b 3 c}
 McCarnan, Thomas.^{k 3}

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

McClure, John.^{k 3}
 McBroom, George.^{f 3}
 McBroom, Henry.^{b 3 e}
 O'Connell, Hilarion.^{k 3}
 Pfoff, Joseph A.^{i navy e}
 Patterson, Robert.^{k 6}

Rummell, James P.^e
 Ruth, Leonidas A.^c
 Roberts, George J.^e
 Roberts, John.^{k 9}
 Urban, Emanuel.^{k 3}
 Wise, John.^e

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Hannibal K. Sloan, formerly by Captain Daniel S. Porter, originally by Captain James R. Porter.

James R. Porter, captain.^a
 Dan S. Porter, 1st lieut.^a
 Hannibal K. Sloan, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Allen, Eleazer E., corp.^c
 Allison, Joshua A.^{f 9 d}
 Atchison, William.^{died}
 Adams, James N.^c
 Berger, John.
 Bartlebaugh, Archibald.^{k 4}
 Bush, Oscar.^{f 10 c}
 Coleman, Harrison W.^{a e}
 Cummings, William.^{a e}
 Coleman, Thomas M.^{f 7 e}
 Carbaugh, Samuel.^{f b 4 f 9 e}
 Campbell, John R.^c
 Compton, William A.
 Conner, William.^{b 4 f 9 died}
 Conner, Harrison.^{f b 4 c}
 Chesley, Adwin.^{f 9 c}
 Craig, Jacob L.^{f 9 d}
 Charles, Moses.^{k 3}
 Davis, Ephraim, corp.^{a e}
 Davis, Johnston.^{i c}
 Davis, James W.^{f 6}
 Devlin, James.^{f 9 c}
 Devlin, John R.^{b 9 d}
 Devlinny, Ezekiel J.^c
 Dumm, Hiram N.^c
 Eakman, Alexander G.^{f 10 c}
 Empfield, William H.^{f 6 e}
 Elliot, William B.^c
 Fair, Richard H., sergt.^{a f 3 died}
 Fyock, David.^c
 Fetterman, Henry W.^{k 4}
 Glenn, James.^{f b 4 died}
 Gromley, John J.
 Hoover, David.
 Hall, Samuel B.
 Hoffmann, Joseph.^{i c}
 Henderson, Theodore.^{i c}
 Harrison, Samuel B.^e
 Harbison, William M. J.^{f 4 c}

Harbison, Frank.^{f 6 c}
 Hill, William.^{f 6 e}
 Hall, John L.^c
 Hill, Jethro W.^{f b 4}
 Henry, William.^c
 Hood, Thomas.^c
 Howard, H. C., corp.^{a f b 6 c}
 Harmon, Solomon.^{b 4 c}
 Hazelett, William M.^{f 4 c}
 Howearth, James W.^{f s 9 d}
 Humphrey, John W.^{a c}
 Johnston, John M., corp.^{k 9}
 Johnston, G. W.^c
 Kimberlin, John G.^{f 7 died}
 Kinter, William T.
 Kunkle, William.^{f 10}
 Kuhns, William D., corp.^{f s k 9}
 Lowman, Samuel.^{f 4 died}
 Lowman, George W.^{f 11 e}
 Lowman, Allison.
 Laughlin, Benjamin F., corp.^{a f 9 c}
 Laughner, Daniel, musician.^{a c}
 Loughry, James M.^{f 6 died}
 Loughry, William.^{k 7}
 Lewis, John.^{f i k 9}
 Layman, Jacob N.^{f b 4 d}
 Mack, William II.^{i c}
 Morton, Constantine.^{f 4 6 s a c}
 Mitchell, Robert M.^{died}
 Moore, Thomas S.^{f 8 died}
 McLain, John F., musician.^{i c}
 McClain, Garvin A.^{f 6 9 a}
 McCutcheon, Samuel, corp.^{a c}
 McCandless, Thos. M., 1st sergt.^{a c}
 McCurdy, John G.^c
 McDonald, William P.^c
 McHenry, Oliver S.^e
 McGuire, Joseph.^{f b 4 c}
 McKelvey, Thomas H.^c
 McCurdy, Samuel R.^c
 O'Neal, James L., sergt.^{a c}
 Oatman, James J.^{f b 9 f 10 a c}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spotsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Prothero, Henry.^{a c}
 Powell, Henry.^{k 11}
 Rosenbury, Cyrus.^{f b 3 6}
 Richardson, William.ⁱ
 Ray, Hugh.^e
 Ray, Samuel.^c
 Stewart, Archibald W.^{a c}
 Smith, Marshall S., corp.^{a i c}
 Smith, John L.^c
 Smith, John A.^c
 Stewart, George W.^{i f 8 a e}
 Stewart, John W.^c
 Spalding, George.^{i f 9 a}
 Stork, William.^d
 Shefler, Uriah.^{f 4 e}

Shambaugh, Charles.^{f 6 e}
 Sherman, Robert F.^{f 7 e}
 Shick, Samuel.^c
 Shields, John M.^{a c}
 Stuchel, Henry.^{k 7}
 Shadrach, William.^c
 Stephens, James.^{f 9}
 Sutor, John S., sergt.^{a c}
 Thomas, William K.^{f 7 9 d}
 Trimble, George.^c
 Trimble, James H.^{k 9}
 Wagoner, John.^{f b 4 c}
 Wineman, James.^{f b 4 died}
 Weaver, Thomas B., sergt.^{a 1}
 Young, Frank F.^{a b}

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain William H. Timblin, originally commanded by Captain Samuel Louden.

Samuel Louden, captain.^e
 Newton Redie, 1st lieutenant.^{k 3}
 John C. Kuhn, 2d lieutenant.^{b 3 f 6 died}
 Allen, David S.^{b 3}
 Adams, Homer C.^c
 Anderson, Robert.^c
 Black, Hiram, 2d corp.^{f b 9 died}
 Black, George A., 8th corp.^{a f b 9}
 Beam, John.^{b 3 died}
 Beatty, Samuel R.^{f 3 e}
 Borland, John W.^{died}
 Birch, David.^{b 3}
 Brandaw, Henry.^{f b 3 e}
 Black, Uriah J.^{b 3 died}
 Bell, Samuel M.^{f b 3 f 9 e}
 Bruner, Samuel.^{b 3}
 Black, John R.^{f b 3}
 Back, William P.^a
 Brewster, Joseph C.^{died}
 Bryan, William A.^{b 3 f b 9 e}
 Christie, James H., 3d sergt.^{k 3}
 Campbell, John W., 4th corp.^{b 3 f 9}
 Cook, Samuel, 5th corp.^{b 3 c}
 Christy, Henlen F.^{b 3 9}
 Campbell, Milton.^{f 10 died}
 Campbell, Ira.^{b 3}
 Cannon, John.
 Campbell, John S.^{b 3 f 9 a}
 Dobson, Jonathan.^{f 10}
 Donaldson, James.^{b 3}
 Eba, George W., 3d corp.^{a b 3 f 9}
 Edgar, Henry J.^{b 3 f 6 e}

Eshenbaugh, John.^{b 3}
 Fleeger, George W., 1st sergt.^{a b 3}
 Fleeger, Eli S.^c
 Fleeger, Jacob.^c
 Graham, Joseph K.^{b 3 f 10}
 Grossman, Lewis.^{f 9 10}
 Hechart, Michael, 1st corp.^{a b 3}
 Heckart, Jackson, drummer.^c
 Hilliard, Wm. H.^e
 Hilliard, Eli.^{f b 9 died}
 Hilliard, Washington.^{b 3}
 Hyskill, George.^{k 9}
 Halstead, John.^{b 3 f 10}
 Hindman, Robt. S.
 Hal lerman, Wm. J.^{f b 3 f 9 a}
 Hoffman, Edward.^{b 3}
 Hart, Samuel.^{b 3 died}
 Harper, Robt. S.^{a f b 3 f 9}
 Henlen, John D. W.^c
 Kelly, John T., 7th corp.^{b 3 f 9}
 Kamerer, Wm.^{f b 3}
 Kautsch, Wolfgang.^{f b 3 e}
 Krause, Robert.^{b 3 f 6}
 Kepler, Aaron C.^{f b 3 e}
 Kennedy, Benj. F.^{b 3}
 Lardin, Thomas P.^{f 9}
 Lindsey, Francis.^{f b 3 f b 9 died}
 Livermore, Jeremiah.^{f 9}
 Milford, George W., 4th sergt.^{b 3 e}
 Moore, Wm. E.^{f b 3 e}
 Miller, Isaiah.^{f b 3 died}
 Miller, Samuel.^c

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action.

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Muder, John H. ^{a e}	Ray, Robt. H. ^{a b 3 f 10}
Martin, Patrick G. ^{b 3}	Rehlmire, George. ^{f 3 e}
Malarkey, Daniel. ^e	Rhodes, George M. ^e
Monnie, Frederick H. ^{f 10}	Rosenbury, John. ^{f b 3 9 died}
Milford, James P. ^c	Russell, Oliver H. P. ^{b 3 f b 9 died}
Martin, William. ^{f 3 e}	Russell, David H. ^{f 9}
McGill, Wm. B. ^e	Rinker, Wm. ^{b 3 f 6 e}
McElvain, Reuben. ^{b 3 f b 6 e}	Sutton, John H., 5th sergt. ^{a b 3 f b 9 e}
McMurry, Samuel. ^{b 3 f 6 7 e}	Seaton, Amos. ^{f 4}
McMurry, Robert. ^{b 3}	Shryock, Samuel P. ^{f 9}
McElhany, Robert. ^{f b 3 e}	Stevenson, James H. ^{b 3 k 7}
McCaslin, John V. ^{b 3}	Sloan, William. ^{f b 3}
McBride, Wm. A. ^{k 3}	Schmidt, Charles. ^{b 3 k 7}
McCleary, Samuel E. ^{f b 3}	Shepard, James M. ^{f b 3 e}
McCall, Alexander. ^{f 9 e}	Say, Hamilton H. ^c
McCamey, James. ^{b 3 f 10}	Timblin, Wm. H., 2d sergt. ^{a b 3}
Prior, William, 6th corp. ^{a b 3 f 6}	Taylor, John L. ⁱ
Pettygrew, Andrew J. ^{b 3 9 f 10 died}	Thompson, Wm. S. ^{i e}
Patterson, Hezekiah B. ^c	Thompson, James. ^{k 3}
Pearce, James M. ^{b 3 b 6 e}	Varnum, Jacob M., fifer. ^e
Pearce, Robert C. ^{died}	White, Allen. ^c
Porter, James R. ^{b 3 f 6 died}	

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain Jacob Baier, originally commanded by Captain William Stewart.

William Stewart, captain. ^{b 3 f 6 k 9 e}	Cartwright, Linas. ^e
James S. Kennedy, 1st lieutenant. ^{b 3 f 6 7}	Cleland, James M. ^a
Jesse Donaldson, 2d lieutenant. ^{died}	Cornelius, Thomas J. ^{k 3}
Ash, Robert, sergt. ^e	Critchlow, Adam. ^{died}
Amberson, Silas, corp. ^{k 3}	Critchlow, John W. ^{k 3}
Addleman, Lindley H. ^{f 9 c}	Corans, John. ^{f 6 3}
Baier, Jacob, sergt. ^{f 3 a}	Dunbar, John, corp. ^{k 3}
Boggs, James P., corp. ^{a f 6}	Deer, Jacob. ^e
Boggs, William.	Dodds, William F. ^{f 3 e}
Beaty, John N. ^{k 3}	Dodds, Jasper P. ^{f b 3 died}
Beggs, John. ^{f 9 d}	Deviney, James G. ^e
Beers, Samuel. ^{f 3 d}	Elliott, John P.
Beers, John.	Fleming, Thornton H.
Brown, John M. ^{f 9}	Fry, William M. ^{died}
Brown, Robt. J. ^{i 3}	Fry, Jesse. ^a
Bedilion, Peter. ^{died}	Frail, Michael. ^{k 3}
Barron, B. C. ^e	Gansz, John, sergt. ^{f 3}
Brunnermer, George.	Gilleland, Robert S., corp. ^{f 3 e}
Berchtold, Joseph. ^{i artillery}	Graham, Daniel. ^{a f 6}
Christly, Samuel J., sergt. ^{k 6}	Graham, D. Webster. ^{f 3 d}
Coleman, Wm. C., corp. ^{a f 4 9}	Graham, Daniel W. ^e
Campbell, David. ^e	Greves, James M. ^a
Canelers, John. ^{k 6}	Greer, James A. ^d
Corvan, John. ^e	Huselton, George W.
Cress, Daniel. ^{f 3 d}	Hare, Peter.

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Haslett, Samuel.^e
 Haslett, Joseph B.^{f 3 d}
 Hoyt, Oscar C.^d
 Johnston, James B.^{died}
 Johnston, Vernon.^{died}
 Kinsell, J. Bell.^{f 9 died}
 Kennedy, Wm. H. H.
 Kennedy, Alexander.^{f 7 e}
 Kalb, Eckart.^c
 Lenard, James.
 List, William.^{f 9}
 Lyon, Samuel A.^{k 6}
 Minnemyer, Charles, mus'n.^a
 Moreland, Alexander.
 Mushrush, Benj. L.
 Moore, William.^{k 3}
 Moore, Joseph R.^c
 McGaughey, George, corp.^{f 3 k 9}
 McNair, Robert A.^{f 6}
 McKinnney, J. A.^{k 6}
 McCullough, M. F.^c
 McDonald, David, No. 1.
 McDonald, David, No. 5.^e
 McKnight, Joseph.^{f 3 9}
 McCurdy, Samuel.ⁱ
 McNeil, Wm. R.^{f 6 died}
 McAleer, Bernard M.
 McBride, Robert E.
 Nixon, Alfred G., mus'n.

Nixon, John E.^{f 3 9}
 Potts, Wilson K., 1st sergt.^e
 Parks, David S.^{a f 9}
 Parker, Samuel C.^c
 Pisor, David W.
 Pherson, Rober. J.^{k 6}
 Rodgers, Henderson.^c
 Rugh, Laurence.^{f 3 9}
 Rosenberry, Samuel J.^{died}
 Richardson, Wm.^{f 9}
 Stewart, David P., corp.^{k 3}
 Snow, Alfred M.
 Steen, David C.^{a f 3 9}
 Summerville, John H.^{f 9 died}
 Shafer, James B.^a
 Shearer, Wm. M.^c
 Smith, Samuel T.^e
 Sinnott, Wm.^{k 6}
 Shank, Andrew.
 Silvers, Mathias.^{f 3 9}
 Stevenson, Benj.^{i 3 c}
 Teets, Albert.
 Thompson, Robt. W.
 Thompson, Robt. G.
 Woods, John O. H., corp.^{a k 10}
 Williamson, Hugh.^{f 9}
 Woods, William.^{died}
 Weber, George.^{a f 3 9}
 Young, George.^{f 9 e}

Master-out Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Daniel R. Coder, originally commanded by Captain Nathaniel Nesbitt

Daniel R. Coder, captain.^{a c}
 Bell, John P.^{f 3}
 Brink, John.
 Carroll, Robert B., musician.^{i c}
 Corlisle, William.^{f 13}
 Doran, John C., sergt.^{a f 3}
 Elder, Joseph W.
 Ewing, John M.^{i c}
 Eakman, Joseph B.
 Eshbauch, Henry.
 Gray, Joshua L.^c
 Harrold, Lemuel C.^c
 Herring, Charles W., 1st sergt.^a
 Kimple, Jacob.^{f 7}
 Lyons, William H., sergt.^{a c}
 Means, Edward T., sergt.^{f 9 c}
 Maken, Robert.^{f 6 c}
 Miller, Alexander.^c

Miller, George W.
 McGinley, James W., corp.^{a c}
 McKeen, Robert.^c
 Moses, Thomas J.^{f 6 b 13}
 Myers, John C.^{f 6}
 Magnire, James S.^{f 7}
 Marsh, Uriah.^{f 6}
 Marshall, James J.^{f 6}
 Park, Robert A.^{f 8}
 Spires, Daniel S.^{f 8}
 Uncapher, John, sergt.^a

Discharged.

Barkley, John C.^c
 Bell, William H. H., musician.ⁱ
 Clawson, Jonathan M.^{f 4}
 Doran, Martin.

^a Promoted
^b Captured.
^c Through all campaigns.
^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.
^f Wounded in action.
^g To serve unexpired term.
^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.
^k Killed in action.
^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

English, James M.^{f 6}
 Groft, Joshua A.^{f accidentally}
 Gwinner, George C.^e
 Gourley, James.^e
 Garris, Samuel M.^{f 9}
 Gordon, Robert.^{f 9}
 Hughes, Nicholas P.^{f 3}
 Libengood, Jacob.^{f 3}
 McPhiling, William.^e
 McCormick, Nelson.^e
 McCullough, Andrew W.^e
 McElhenny, George R.^e
 McKelvey, John N.^{f 3 e}
 Morehead, James S.^e
 Meanor, James E.^e
 Means, John N.^e
 Marshall, James C., sergt.^{f 9}
 Marshall, Theodore L., sergt.^{a f 9}
 Pehel, Jacob.^e
 Sackett, Harrison D.^e
 Shields, Samuel M.^{f 3}
 Shearer, James M.^e
 Smith, John W.^e
 Simson, James.^f
 Spires, Samuel, corp.^e
 West, Ira G.^{i navy e}

Transferred.

Richard M. Burkman, lieut.^{a i}
 Hugh A. Torrance, 2d lieut.^{f 7 a i}
 Butterfield.^{a i c}
 Cummiskey, John P. R., sergt.^{a i k}
 Coon, Samuel H., corp.^{a 1}
 Conner, William.^s
 Coleman, Michael.^s
 Cramer, Thompson.^{f 9 g}
 Dunlop, Gillis D.^{f 9 g}
 Davis, Samuel W.ⁱ
 Eshelman, Abraham.^s
 Fritz, James J., corp.^{a c 1}
 Ferguson, Augustus H., regulars
 Griffin, David.^s
 Moore, Norman L.^d
 McCall, Robert A., corp.^{f 3 d}
 Rugh, John C., corp.^{f 10 a 1}

Russell, Samuel.^{f 9 g}
 Sloan, Josiah.^s
 Scott, Oliver H.^{f 9 d}
 Snowden, John P.^d

Died.

Nathaniel Nesbitt, captain.^{f 7}
 Brown, James M.^{k 4}
 Carson, Thomas.^{k 3}
 Cathcart, Robert W.^{f 7}
 Canada, Alfred.^{f 6}
 Doak, William H. H.^{k 3}
 Dunkle John.^{f 9 e}
 Ewing, Boyd E.^e
 Ewing, William T.^e
 Edwards, Solomon S.^{k 3}
 Eldrick, William H. H.^{i f 2}
 Ferguson, Scott M.^{k 7}
 Foy, William C.^{f 9}
 Hart, John D.^{k 3}
 Hatch, Salathiel.^{k 3}
 Hazlett, James L., sergt.^{a f 7}
 Jenkins, Thomas J.^{f 6 k 9}
 McLain, Samuel A.^{k 3}
 McFarland, Gavin M.^{k 3}
 McFarland, Lewis.^{k 3}
 McFarland, James L., corp.^{a k 3}
 Mangan, William H.^e
 Marshall, William S.^{f 3}
 McCausland, William E.^{b 3 e}
 McPhiling, John.^{k 9}
 Mitchell, Andrew R.^{k 9}
 McGinley, David.^e
 Maguire, Robert, corp.^{a k 3}
 Nesbitt, George K., corp.^e
 Rankin, Archibald C.^{k 3}
 Riddle, Cornelius B.^{k 9}
 Short, James A.^{k 3}
 Simpson, James N.^{f 7}
 Suter, Robert P.^e
 Watkins, George.^e
 Wiley, Armstrong A.^{f 3 k 9}

Deserted.

Wallace, France.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain James A. Hayden, originally commanded by Captain Everard Breier.

Everard Breier, captain.^{b 3 f 7 a}
 Peter A. Johns, 1st lieut.^{a i}

John W. Deford, 2d lieut.^{i signal corps}
 Abraham, Wm. H., died

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Ball Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gottysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Abraham, Ethelbert II. ^e	McKearn, John F. ^{b 3 e}
Anderson, George W.	McKearns, James R. P. ^{i signal corps}
Austin, Wm. H. ^{b 3 c}	McGinnis, John W. ^{b 3}
Bell, Galord. ^{b 3 i}	McNerney, Timothy. ^{f 9 e}
Bixler, Theodore. ^{b 3 f b 9}	McCloy, John. ^{b 3 c i}
Bute, James M. ^{f 9 d}	McGee, William F.
Berry, William.	Nickelson, Lacy H. ^{b 3 f 9}
Bell, Robert. ^{b 9 c 1}	Nickelson, Andrew. ^{c 1}
Bryerly, Thomas. ^e	Nickelson, John. ^{b 4 c 1}
Bryerley, Franklin.	O'Riley, John. ^e
Beatty, John H. ^{b 3 e}	Prettyman, Jacob. ^e
Cramer, Henry. ^e	Phillips, Elijah W. ^{c 1}
Couganour, George W., musician. ^e	Quay, William.
Childs, Samuel.	Rogers, Alexander J., sergt. ^{a f b 3}
Claggett, Daniel L. ^{b 3 a}	Robbins, Ephraim W., sergt. ^{died}
Crusen, John. ^h	Rossell, Henry F. ^{b 3}
Core, Arthur. ^{k 3}	Rossell, Joseph. ^{b 3 c}
Downer, George W., sergt. ^{b 3 a h}	Rockwell, John F. ^{b 3}
Deford, Daniel, corp. ^{i signal corps}	Roney, William A.
Dunn, Robert G., corp. ^{died}	Ritchey, Hiram. ^{b 3 f 10}
Deusen, Balser H. ^e	Robbins, Maddison. ^{f b 3}
Douyar, Patrick. ^{b 3 f 6}	Ritchey, Malachi. ^{b 3 d}
Delphey, George. ^h	Sutton, Philip, sergt. ^{b 3 f 7 9 a h}
Farr, John W., musician. ^{died}	Smouse, Daniel T., corp. ^{a b 3 b}
Freeman, John F. ^{b 3 f b 9 died}	Sturgis, Samuel D., corp. ^{b 3 b}
Fisher, Joseph H. ^{f 3}	Sharpneck, Ellis B. ^e
Firestone, Asa. ^{died}	Springer, William F. ^{f b 3 a}
Fraser, William. ^{b 3}	Seniff, David. ^{f b 3 i artillery}
Gorley, Alfred M., 1st corp. ^{a e}	Sickles, George H. ^d
Graham, John. ^{b 3 f 7}	Struck, Carey. ^{died}
Hopwood, Thos. H., 1st sgt. ^{b 3 res'd}	Swank, Joseph. ^{f b 3 f 10 c 1}
Hayden, James A., corp. ^{a b 3}	Shoup, John. ^b
Hook, Wm. R. K., corp. ^{b 3 a}	Shoup, Daniel F. ^{b 3 d}
Hacket, Simpson W. ^{f 9 died}	Shaw, Joseph. ^{b 3}
Harvey, Robert M. ^{b 3}	Suttle, Jacob. ^{died}
Hiles, Andrew. ^{f 3 e}	Smith, Daniel F.
Hiles, William. ^{b 3 f 9}	Shellenberger, John H. ^{b 3}
Hulfin, Lawrence. ^{b 3 f 6 died}	Strickler, John W. ^{b 3}
Holliday, Robert. ^{b 3}	Suttle, Thomas J.
Hostetler, Aaron.	Sutton, Reuben A.
Keaforen, John M. ^{b 3 e}	Tibbs, Eugenius. ^{b 3}
Kremer, George W. ^{b 3 f 9 a}	Vaindell, Henry. ^{f 9 e}
Jackson, Thomas.	Victor, Frederick. ^{f 3}
Lowry, Andrew N. ^{b 3 died}	Wilson, John. ^{b 3}
Miller, Albert. ^{b 3}	Wimer, Benj. F. ^{b 3}
Morgan, Patrick. ^{b 3 f 6 e}	Whaley, Thomas B. ^{f b 3 b 9}
Martin, Barney.	Whaley, Henry. ^{b 3 e}
Miller, Thomas F. ^{b 3 e}	Youler, Jeremiah, corp. ^{died}
Miller, Isaac F. ^{b 3}	Youler, Franklin. ^{f 9 o 1}
Marshall, Joseph C. ^{f 9}	Yates, James H. ^{b 3}
	Yates, William. ^h

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

e Discharged for disability.

f Wounded in action.

g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l Re-enlisted, v. v.

Muster-out Roll of company G, commanded by Captain James H. Mills, formerly by Captain James P. Speer, originally commanded by Captain Samuel M. Jackson.

James H. Mills, captain.^{a c}
 John T. Jackson, 1st lieutenant.^{a b 3 f b 9}
 Alexander, David D. P., mus'n.
 Armstrong, Robert G.^{f b 3 i}
 Arnold, James D.
 Beaty, Robert.
 Burnton, James M.^{b 3 f 16}
 Cups, William D.^{f b 3}
 Duffield, Calvin.^{b 3}
 Faulk, David K.^{f b 3}
 Ford, William J., 1st sergt.^{b 3 10 a}
 Jack, Daniel, sergt.^{a b 9}
 Kunkle, John S.^{b 3 c}
 Klingensmith, Adam.
 Klingensmith, Henry.
 Maguire, Samuel, sergt.^{f b 3 a}
 Marsh, Frederick P.^{b 3 c}
 McIlwain, James X.ⁱ
 Nolder, John.^{f b 3}
 Patterson, James A.^{f 14}
 Potter, Samuel L.^{f 10 b 16}
 Shaner, Levi, corp.^{a f b 3}
 Scott, John W.^{b 3 f 7 9}
 Stuart, David G.
 Trout, Henry C., sergt.^a
 Toomey, John.^{f b 3 f 9}
 Young, James M.ⁱ

Discharged.

Joseph F. Cline, 1st lieutenant.^{a resigned}
 Anderson, Andrew J.^{f 9}
 Bovard, Charles.^e
 Brown, Johnston W.^e
 Colver, Jacob H.^e
 Coulter, Thomas B.^{f 7}
 Fulton, Henry S. P.^{b 3 f 7}
 Gamble, John M.^{f b 3}
 Hunter, Robt. W., corp.^f
 Huey, Samuel.^{b 3}
 Ivory, Andrew.^{b 3 f 9}
 Lieblany, William N.^{f 8}
 Mahaffey, Andw. G., 1st sergt.^{a f 9}
 Maguire, George W., corp.^{a f b f 9}
 Mann, David R. P.^{f b 3}
 Ogden, Thomas.^b
 Speer, John A., sergt.^{a e}
 Withington, William H.^{f b 3 f 9}
 Zimmerman, Amos L.^e
 Zimmerman, Charles L.

Transferred.

Samuel M. Jackson, captain.^{a c}
 James P. Speer, captain.^{a f b 3 f 9}
 Artman, James J.^{b 3 f b 9 d}
 Artman, William, corp.^{a f b 3 f b 9 d}
 Bovard, Joseph O.^{a 1}
 Cline, William F.^{b 3 1}
 Duff, John R.^{b 3 1}
 Edgar, John S.^{b 3 1}
 Forbs, Hugh F., musician.¹
 Fuller, John A.^{b 3 1}
 Fry, George.^{f 7 d}
 Hawk, David A.^{b 3 f 6 i regulars}
 Jack, John.^{i regulars}
 Maguire, Robert R.^{b 3 c 1}
 Maguire, James N.^{f b 3 f 10 c 1}
 Rutter, William.^{f b 3 1}
 Scott, William D.^{b 3 f 10 c 1}
 Sweeney, Charles.^{b 3 c 1}
 Taylor, David L.^{c 1}
 Vantine, Abram K., sergt.^{a b 3 1}
 Williamson, Alvin J.^{1 f 15}
 William, Joseph D.^{c 1}
 Withington, A. W.^{b 3 f 7 i artillery}

Died.

Walter F. Jackson, 2d lieutenant.^{a b 3 k 7}
 Anderson, Alonzo.^{b 3 e}
 Beabout, James A.^{b 3 f 8}
 Bently, Frank.^{k 4}
 Carney, Johnson.^{f 3}
 Crofut, Chas. M.^{k 3}
 Cunningham, William B.^{k 3}
 Foster, James.^{b 3 e}
 Gourley, George S., sergt.^{a b 3 k 9}
 Gallagher, Groves.^{b 3 9 k 10}
 Harper, Washington.^{f 3}
 Harrell, William W.^{f 9}
 James, Thomas.^{b 3 k 7}
 Jack, Richard P., sergt.^{a e}
 Jack, George E.^{f b 9}
 Johnson, James, sergt.^{a b 3 k 7}
 Marsh, George I.^{f b 9}
 Maguire, Wash ngton.^{k 3}
 Rutter, James.^{f b 3 9}
 Stewart, Samuel T., 1st sergt.^{a k 7}
 Shearer, John A., corp.^e
 Sarver, Labannah.^{k 7}

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristol station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Shaner, Peter.^{k 3}
 Shaner, Simon P.^e
 Whitlinger, Benj. F.^{b 3 k 7}

Young, Thomas, corp.^{a f 3}
 Young, Wallace W.^{k 3}
 Young, Henry.^{k on railroad}

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Elwood J. Keenan, formerly commanded by Captain Lewis A. Johnson, originally by Captain Daniel Kistler, Jr.

Daniel Kistler, Jr., captain.^{f 8 died}
 Edward J. Keenan, 1st lt.^{i signal corps}
 Lewis A. Johnson, 2d lt.^{b 3 f 6 f b 9 a e}
 Allshouse, Amos, 1st corp.^{f b 3 f b 9 died}
 Armstrong, Andrew J.^{b 3 f b 9 b 10}
 Avery, John L.^{b 3}
 Amalong, Daniel.^{i c}
 Ashbaugh, George.
 Bannister, Thomas.
 Blackson, David W.^{b 3 f 6 f b 9 died}
 Bommer, John.^{b 3 f 6 died}
 Bowers, John C.^{b 3 c}
 Bell, John.^e
 Baughman, Levi.^{k 3}
 Brantenberg, Joseph.
 Carnahan, M. F., 8th corp.^{f b 3 c}
 Clark, William J.^e
 Collins, William S.^{b 3 f 9 e}
 Crawford, Samuel A.^{a b 3}
 Canders, Marcus A.^e
 Carr, Daniel.^{f b 3 c}
 Collins, Willis.^h
 Dever, John S., 7th corp.^e
 Dunn, Henry.^{b 3 f 10 c}
 Dunham, Barney.^{f 9 d}
 Dunn, George B.^{f 9}
 Dunn, James.^{died}
 Earhart, S. F., 6th corp.^{a h 1}
 Earnest, Jacob.^{f b 3 c}
 Fraas, George.^{b 3 f 10 d}
 Fry, Francis.^{b 3 c}
 Fulton, James A.^{b 3 a lieu f 10 resigned}
 Glunt, Josiah, 5th corp.^{b 3}
 Ginter, Gideon G.^e
 Graff, Leonard.^e
 Hanlin, Patrick J., 1st sergt.^{a k 6}
 Hubbs, C. Edw., 4th sergt.^{a i sig corps}
 Haley, Francis.^{b 3 c 1}
 Hammitt, Isaac N.^{c 1}
 Hay, John.^{b 3 f b 9 died}
 Hebrank, Magnus.^{b 3}
 Honse, Josiah.^{died}
 Hoxar, H. D.
 Huff, Adam.^{b 3 c}

Haverstick, John S.^{b 3 e}
 Haaf, Vincent.^{b 3 e}
 Herbert, Christopher.^{b 3 e}
 Henderson, Christopher.^{b 3 c 1}
 Heckenbaugh, Theodore.^{b 3 c}
 Jones, William.^{i navy}
 Job, Alphens W.^{f b 3 a c}
 Kline, Reuben, 5th sergt.^{b 3}
 Kern, Andrew.^{f b 3 c}
 Lose, Cyrus J., 4th corp.^{died}
 Loughner, Jared, fifer.^{c 1}
 Loor, John M., drummer.^{k 2}
 Lane, Jeremiah.^{b 3 c}
 Lochman, A lam.^{b 3 c}
 Linsibigler, David.^{died}
 Loughner, Aaron.^{f b 3}
 Loughner, Eliphaz.^{b 3 c 1}
 Mallon, Christopher.^c
 Miller, John, No. 1.^{b 3 c}
 Miller, John, No. 2.^{b 3}
 Miller, Joseph M.^{b 3 c 1}
 Miller, Joseph W.^{a b 3 died}
 Millock, Joseph.^{b 3 c 1}
 Morgan, James W.^{b 3 c 1}
 Minster, John.^{b 3 6 c}
 Marts, Daniel K.^{b 3 c}
 Myers, Abraham.^{i c}
 McWilliams, Jas., 3d corp.^{b 3 a res'd}
 McCall, Cyrus.
 McClintock, James P.^{b 3 c 1}
 O'Neil, Alford.^{f 9 a c 1}
 O'Donnell, James.
 Reed, Samuel M., 2d sergt.^{a i sig corps}
 Rankin, Cyrus H., 3d sergt.^{a k 3}
 Reed, John H., 2d corp.^{b 3 f 9 died}
 Ralston, Lot.^e
 Sauntman, William.^{b 3 c}
 Shetler, Solomon.^{b 3}
 Smidt, Gustave.
 Shenefeldt, John.^{b 3 e}
 Spindler, George.^{b 3 c 1}
 Stone, Henry C.^{b 3 c 1}
 Smith, Thomas A.^{b 3 f 9 c}
 Steinberg, John E.^{b 3 c}

a Promoted. e Discharged for disability. i Detached.
 b Captured. f Wounded in action. k Killed in action.
 c Through all campaigns. g Transf. to serve unexpired term. l Re-enlisted, v. v.
 d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps. h Discharged honor'y by Sec. of War.

Styer, Joseph.^{b 3 e}
 Tomlins, John.^{b 3 k 9}
 Theile, Anthony.
 Walb, Leonidas C.^{b 3 c}
 West, Robert A.^{k 3}

Woods, William J.^{a b 3 f b 13}
 Weil, Conrad.^{b 3 c}
 Young, George W.^e
 Young, Henry E.^{f b 3 e}
 Young, Stephen B.^{b 3 a h}

Roll of company I, commanded by Captain Eli Waugaman, originally commanded by
 Captain Thomas H. Spires.

Thomas H. Spires, captain.^{resigned}
 Eli Waugaman, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 David Berry, 2d lieutenant.^{a c}
 Adams, Jacob.^e
 Amend, Henry R.^e
 Anderson, Joseph A.^e
 Anderson, William H.^{died}
 Baird, George W., 5th sergt.^e
 Brown, Mitchell K.^{k 9}
 Bittner, Amos.^e
 Bruce, Alexander.
 Brandon, John.^{k 3}
 Briney, Simon P.^e
 Brannigan, Patrick.
 Cunningham, Clark.^e
 Cruise, Francis.
 Cummings, Isaac.^{a c}
 Curry, Washington.^h
 Crusan, Thomas H.^e
 Davis, Washington, 5th corp.^e
 Davis, Joseph D., 3d sergt.^h
 Detrich, James.
 Dell, Jacob.
 Dickey, Samuel.^e
 Davis, Samuel W.^e
 Devinny, Peter.^e
 Eakman, Cyrus.
 Everheart, Alexander.
 Flickinger, John A.^{i regulars}
 Graham, Thomas.^c
 Graham, Paul F.^e
 Gray, Israel.^e
 Gray, William A.^e
 Griffith, George W.^{died}
 Grumbling, John.^{a c}
 Glessner, Jacob.
 Gochenaur, John.^e
 Hill, John A., 2d sergt.^{a k 9}
 Higgins, William, 8th corp.^d
 Harkins, Henry A., 4th corp.^e
 Harkins, Daniel.^e
 Hashman, Cornelius.^e

Henderson, Joseph.
 Hendricks, John A.^e
 Hotham, William.
 Hamilton, William I.^a
 Hamilton, William S.^e
 Hamerly, Frank.^{a c}
 Hammond, Robert.^e
 Hamerly, John.^{a c}
 Hosack, William.
 Harkins, William.^e
 Ingle, John.^{died}
 Jenkins, David, 2d corp.^e
 Jenkins, Lemuel.^{a c}
 Jellison, George.^{a c}
 Jellison, Mathew.^{died}
 Kinkead, David, 4th sergt.^e
 King, John.
 Kuhn, John L.^c
 Kuhn, James.^{i navy}
 Kyle, William C.
 Kelly, William.^{k 3}
 Kirkland, William.^{k 3}
 Kirkland, Joseph.^{k 3}
 Keppe, George.
 Layton, John C.
 Layton, Thomas S.
 Layton, Timothy C.^e
 Lowman, William B.^a
 Murray, William A.^e
 Martin, Andrew J., 1st corp.^{died}
 Mundorff, Henry.
 Moreland, John M.
 McCormick, George W.^e
 McClarren, William.^e
 McMasters, James W.^a
 McNulty, Rob Roy.^e
 McHenry, James.^e
 McCurdy, John M.^e
 McBride, James.
 McDowell, Benjamin.
 Murray, Samuel.^e
 Mundshower, Huston.^e

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Eristoe station.

12 Mine Run.

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C. H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

McGuire, Edward, 6th corp.^e
 Pike, William, 7th corp.^c
 Palmer, Absalom.^c
 Robinson, William.^c
 Rugh, Walter.
 Reed, James.^{k 9}
 Reed, David.^{k 3}
 Robinson, James.^d
 Rutherford, Thomas S.^{died}
 Rife, William D.^c
 Spires, William, 3d corp.
 Spires, Lawson.
 Sides, Joseph.^d
 Stogden, Samuel.^c

Sloan, James.^c
 Stump, Adam.
 Stump, Joseph.^c
 Suman, John.
 Toal, William A.^c
 Uncapher, Amos.
 Venerable, John.
 Vanhorn, Alexander.^{k 3}
 Wright, James.^c
 Wilkens, John.^{died}
 Waterman, Israel W.^{i regulars}
 Wagle, William.^c
 Wynn, James R.
 Walkinshaw, Jona'n D., 1st sgt.^a

Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Edward Scofield, formerly commanded by
 Captain James P. George, originally by Captain Evans R. Brady.

Evans R. Brady, captain.^{b 3 k 7}
 James P. George, 1st lieut.^{a resigned}
 James E. Long, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Alt, John H.^{b 3}
 Algo, William G.^c
 Alexander, Samuel.^{b 3}
 Butler, Cyrus, 1st sergt.^{a b 3 f 9 resigned}
 Bish, Elijah.^{f 3 9}
 Baker, John.^c
 Briggs, Martin V.^e
 Blair, James A.^{b 3}
 Boyington, Miron L.^{k 3}
 Brower, Albert L.^{k 5}
 Bovard, Joseph S.^{k 9}
 Bryant, Milo L.^{f 9}
 Cochran, Alpheus.
 Coulter, William.^{died}
 Chamberlin, William.^{k 9}
 Cornell, Enos A.^{b 3}
 Carly, Job M.^{b 3}
 Carr, John W.^{b 3 c}
 Clower, Harvey H.^a
 Clark, William.^{k 8}
 Cathcart, William.^{b 3}
 Cuddy, John.
 Cresswell, Jackson.^{died}
 Cravener, Jesse.^c
 Dobbs, Lemuel D., corp.^{b 3 i cavalry}
 Donley, Samuel.^{b 12}
 Dehaven, Davis.^{k 3}
 Davis, Orthaniel E.
 Elliott, James, corp.^{b 3 a d}
 Eisle, William.^{b 3}
 Engle, John.^{f 3}

Fitzgerald, Solomon.^{f 9}
 Foster, Perry A.^{b 3 f 10}
 Gibson, Joseph C.
 Gordon, Samuel A.
 Galbreath, Calvin.^{b 3}
 Gallagher, James.^{died}
 Gruver, Leonard A.^{f 10}
 Haven, Clark B.^{f 9}
 Hare, Andrew J., sergt.^b
 Hoffman, William.^{f 9}
 Haugh, Benevell.^a
 Hughes, Thomas.^{died}
 Ittel, George.^{f 9}
 Johnston, William A.^e
 Jones, Joshua, corp.^c
 Kelly, William.^{b 3}
 Kirkman, Edward G.^{f 9 c}
 Knapp, William D.
 Lowan, David P. K., corp.^{b 3 f 9}
 Love, Thomas E.^{f 9 d}
 Loomis, William F.
 Lucas, Thomas A.^{f 9}
 Miller, John H., corp.^{b 3}
 Miller, Joseph P., corp.
 Morey, Horatio.^{k 3}
 Morrison, William.^e
 Minor, Orvil T.^{b 3}
 Mills, William J.
 Myers, James H.
 Montgomery, James.^{k 9}
 Montgomery John A.^{b 9}
 Mouks, Israel G.^{k 3}
 Miles, Samuel W.
 McCrea, Thomas P., sergt.^{b 3 f 9 e}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Discharged for disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g Transf. to serve unexpired term.

^h Discharged hon'y by Sec. of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l Re-enlisted, v. v.

McKillip, Arch. W., sergt. ^{b 3 f 9 d}	Scotfield, Edward, corp. ^a
McKillip, Hamilton W. ^{b 3 f 7 e}	Sallada, Thomas W. ^e
McKillip, James H.	Shillenberger, John W. ^{f 3}
McClellan, Benjamin.	Shick, George. ^{b 3}
McAnulty, John D. S. ^{died}	Surdam, George. ^{b 3}
McKinley, Sylvester. ^{f 7 died}	Skinner, Loran. ^{f 7 9}
McMillen, John. ^{f 3}	Skinner, Giles. ^{died}
McGuire, John A. ^e	Sheesley, John. ^{died}
McFadden, Levi. ^{died}	Steel, Samuel.
Nolf, Thomas. ^e	Slack, George. ^e
Neal, Thomas. ^{f 3}	Smith, Joseph. ^{f 9}
Newberry, Louis. ^{k 9 *}	Taylor, Winfield S. ^{k 3}
Oswandel, William W. ^{f 9 a}	Travis, Maddison. ^{k 9}
Perrin, Albert W. ^{f 10}	Uplinger, John, corp. ^{b 3 died}
Phillips, Eli. ^{b 3}	Wilson, Robert M.
Reigle, Henry A. ^{b 3}	Wise, Levi B. ^{b 3}
Robison, John J. ^{b 3}	Williams, James L. ^{f 8 d}
Ramsey, R. Wilson. ^e	Williams, Robert. ^e
Rock, Thomas. ^{b 3}	Wever, Reubin. ^{died}
Reigle, David J. ^e	Welch, Perry A. ^{k 8}
Rush, Thomas F. ^{k 9}	Wesley, Thomas. ^e
Steel, William. ^{f 9}	Ward, George R. ^{k 3}
Sugards, Moses M. ^{b 12}	Wiant, Allen C. ^{b 3}
Swarts, Daniel L., sergt. ^b	Wayley, Andrew. ^{f 9 e}

Muster-out Roll of the Twelfth regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Colonel Martin D. Hardin, originally commanded by Colonel John H. Taggart. Called into service on the 10th day of August, 1861; mustered out on the 11th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

Martin D. Hardin, colonel.^{a f 6}
 Richard Gustin, lieut.-col.^{a c}
 Charles W. Diven, major.^a
 Isaac J. Clark, major and surg'n.^{a e}
 Henry A. Grim, asst. surg.^a
 David R. Beaver, asst. surg.^a
 Theo. McMurtrie, 1st lieut., adj.^{f 9 d}
 James T. Woodall, 1st lt., qu. mr.^a

Non-commissioned Staff.

James Loan, quarterm'r sergt.
 John Evans, hosp. steward.
 Henry Kraft, com. sergt.^a
 John C. Eckert, chief mus'n.

Discharged.

John H. Taggart, colonel.^{resigned}
 Daniel N. Bailey, lieut.-col.^b
 Peter Baldy, lieut.-col.^b
 William H. Thorn, maj., surg.^a
 James B. Crawford, asst. surg.^e
 James M. Sherer, asst. surg.^e
 Eliene D. Read, 1st lieut., qu. mr.^a
 William Taylor, asst. surg.^{resigned}
 Obadiah H. Miller, chaplain.^{resigned}
 William Myers, sergt. major.^a
 Chas. W. Croasdale, qu. mr. sgt.^a

Transferred.

John W. Eckley, sergt. major.^{e 1}

¹ Dranesville.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹³ Wilderness.

² Mechanicsville.

⁶ Bull Run.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C H.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁷ South Mountain.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹⁵ North Anna.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁸ Antietam.

¹² Mine Run.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Roll of company A, commanded by Captain Frank Daniels, originally commanded by Captain John H. Taggart.

Franklin Daniels, captain.^{a f 4}
 Charles Thomson, 1st lieut.^a
 Charles W. Croasdale, 1st lieut.^a
 Frank Quantin, 2d lieut.^a
 Boyd, John.^e
 Bridges, Robert C.
 Blair, Joseph.^e
 Curren, John.^d
 Downing, Thomas, corp.^e
 Gillan, Michael J.^{f 16}
 Gampper, George F.^d
 Goshart, John E.^{b 9 e}
 Hench, Nicholas J.^{e i}
 Hanky, George A.
 Hyneman, Alfred.^{f 15}
 Jعفرeries, Joseph.
 Killingsworth, Joseph W., sergt.^{i d}
 Kelly, John, corp.^{c f 14}
 Louderback, Matthias., corp.^{f 6}
 Lowther, William L.
 Macky, Ellis.^{f 9}
 McCartney, Daniel.^{f 13}
 Rowlett, John T., corp.^e
 Toomey, Ezra.^{f s i}
 Turnbull, James.^e
 White, Thomas.^{b 3}
 Williams, Thomas R.^e
 Woods, Peter.
 Wallace, John.
 Zeigler, William P.ⁱ

Resigned.

Henry B. Whisner, captain.
 Lafayette Palmer, 1st lieut.^{f 1}
 George W. Montony, 2d lieut.
 Joseph B. Vallie, 2d lieut.

Discharged.

Allen, James M., sergt.^{f s c i}
 Barnitz, George M.¹
 Beech, Ebenezer.^e
 Brown, Benjamin F.¹
 Cooper, John C., corp.^e
 Cooper, Samuel L.^e
 Cochran, Benjamin F.¹
 Cunningham, James J.^e

Cunningham, James C.¹
 Callahan, Anderson.^e
 Dougherty, Charles, sergt.^e
 Duddy, Robert.^e
 Duddy, Henry.^e
 Dollaway, John.^e
 Ellis, William H., sergt.¹
 Elliott, Andrew.^e
 Ellingsworth, Joseph.¹
 Finley, Moses.^e
 Fleming, George W. F.¹
 Fry, Joseph S.^e
 Hoover, John.^e
 Hal, Noell J.^{f 6 1}
 Hankins, Charles G.¹
 Haney, Peter.¹
 Kane, Daniel V.¹
 Lane, Stanley.^{f 4 1}
 Lawrence, Henry.¹
 Middeckauf, Luther D., sergt.^{f 9 c 1}
 Mellott, Stephen.¹
 Marshall, Robert E.^e
 Maguire, John M.^a
 Moore, George S.^e
 McDonald, Alexander, corp.^{c 1}
 McCraigue, Samuel.^e
 Payne, Henry B., 1st sergt.^{f s c 1}
 Pannett, Headley, corp.^e
 Price, Daniel.¹
 Quain, William.^e
 Rowlett, William H.^e
 Ross, John M.¹
 Simon, Samuel W., sergt.^e
 Smith, Francis A.^e
 Sharp, George W.¹
 Starr, Patrick.^e
 Sweger, Joshua.¹
 Valiant, Charles.^e
 Walker, William.¹
 Watson, Joseph.^{e 1}
 White, James E.^e
 Weber, John.¹

Transferred.

Allbright, William, corp.^{b 4}
 Allen, Jesse K.¹
 Boyer, John.¹

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

¹ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Edwards, Edward E.ⁱ
 Moyer, Jacob E.ⁱ
 McManomy, Henry.
 Palmer, Lafayette.^d
 Ryan, John.ⁱ
 Swenson, August.ⁱ
 Wilson, Thomas.ⁱ
 Williams, David.ⁱ
 Yarnall, Benjamin.^{i navy}
 Yates, Washington.^{i navy}

Died.

Odenheimer, Daniel C., corp.^{k 8}
 Arndt, Leander.^{k 8}
 Allison, James.^{k 8}
 Carr, Richard A.^{k 4}
 Fry, William A.^e
 Hench, Frank H.^{k 10}
 Hacking, Henry.^{k 4}
 Lamb, Edward.^e

Leach, William A.^{k 9}
 Montony, George W.^{f 4}
 Pelkington, Wilson R.^{k 7}
 Short, John.^{k 6}
 Trayford, Robert.^e

Deserted.

Brady, Thomas.
 Collins, Peter.
 Daugherty, Charles, Jr., musician.
 Davison, William H.
 Doane, William.
 Jones, Thomas.
 Mead, William A.
 Miller, John A.
 Malmesburg, Joseph A.
 Miles, Richard A.
 Morris, George M.
 Strohman, Edward.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Simon H. Briggs, originally commanded by
 Captain James B. Harding.

Simon H. Briggs, captain.^{a c}
 John F. Hoadley, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 Philetus H. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Arnold, Christian L.^e
 Armstrong, Lander V.
 Bennigar, Chauncy C.^d
 Benjamin, Oscar H., sergeant.^a
 Corby, Harvey.^e
 Davis, John H.^e
 Delenger, Joseph.
 Davis, Thomas.
 Eckart, Christian C., musician.
 Freeman, Lyman J.^e
 Freeman, Sydney.
 House, Edward.
 Hoadley, Jasper.^e
 Johnston, Fuller A.
 Langley, William.
 Morgan, Martin.
 Moore, George, sergeant.^{a c}
 Moyer, Milton, corp.^{a c}
 Miller, Lewis C., musician.
 Moore, Calvin.
 McCord, John.^{i d}
 Osterhout, Thomas J.
 Ross, Renselaer.^e
 Reynolds, Worden, musician.

Reynolds, Jeremiah C., corp.^a
 Reynolds, Martin N., 1st sergeant.^a
 Shotwell, Jacob R.
 Smeed, Cyrus H.
 Sly, John.^e
 Stark, William E.
 Shumber, Daniel.
 Shingler, John, corp.^{a c}
 Woods, Thomas C.
 Wilbur, Almuda.^{i artillery}
 Wendall, Sanford.
 Wintamute, Aaron H., corp.^a

Resigned.

David N. Matherson, captain.
 James B. Harding, 1st lieutenant.
 Arthur M. Phillips, 2d lieutenant.

Discharged.

Andrews, William.^{e 1}
 Arnold, Samuel.^e
 Aumick, Silas.^e
 Barber, Warren.¹
 Blakeslee, Robert.^e
 Bebee, Alonzo H.^e

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spotsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Croupe, William.^e
 Dymond, Elihu.^e
 Evans, Isaiah.^e
 Ely, Andrew F., sergt.^e
 Fisk, Squires.^c
 Fetzer, George, corp.^e
 Gillispie, James.¹
 Gannon, Patrick.^e
 Harding, Merrit S., corp.^f
 Harvey, Charles F.^e
 Hinkley, Frederick.^c
 Hadsal, Albert.^e
 Hinkley, Oran.^e
 Hastings, James C.^{e 1}
 Johnston, Charles, sergt.¹
 Leppo, Francis J.^e
 Labarr, George.^e
 Lathrop, Francis J.^e
 Linthurst, James F.^e
 Lirch, David R.¹
 Mullison, John H.¹
 Moyer, Miner.¹
 Parker, Mason, sergt.^e
 Rageon, Alexander.^e
 Raudenbush, Jesse.^e
 Squires, Porter, corp.^e
 Schooley, Sidney.^e
 Sanders, William H.^e
 Snyder, John H.^{e 1}
 Sprague, Norman.^{e 1}
 Thompson, George K.^e
 Thompson, William.^e
 Taylor, James.^e
 Toomey, Morris.¹
 Wright, Orland.^e
 Wilson, James.¹

Transferred.

Bonno, John.¹
 Card, Charles L.¹ artillery
 Cook, Asher.^g
 Eckart, John C.
 Fox, William.¹ artillery
 Fisk, James B.^g
 Hastings, William.^g
 Hastings, John.^g
 Herbert, James N.^g
 Jones, James.^d
 Jaquis, John H.^g
 Knowles, Levi B., corp.¹ artillery

Luckey, Theodore H.^g
 McSherer, Reuben.¹ artillery
 Moyer, John.^g
 Parker, Mason.^g
 Shaffer, James.^g
 Sprague, Floyd F.^g
 Sprague, Joseph B.^g
 Stansburrey, Truxton S.¹
 Searle, Roger S.^g
 Saylor, Perrer L.^g
 Tiffany, Harvey.^g
 Wageoner, George W.¹ artillery

Died.

Bailey, James.^e
 Barrish, Warren.^e
 Crawford, Absalom.^{f 9}
 Danner, Samuel A., sergt.^e
 Dressler, John.^{f 4}
 Dean, Henry W.^{f 7}
 Gardner, Edwin J.^e
 Hess, Joseph.^{f 11}
 Hedden, James.^{f 4}
 Keeney, James C., corp.^e
 Meeker, Charles A., sergt.^f
 Morgan, Alexander, corp.^e
 Moyer, Jacob.^{f 9}
 Marnard, Jacob.^{f 8}
 Potter, Marvin.^{f 4}
 Stonier, William.^e
 Stoev, William.^e
 Stager, William.^{f 2}
 Thompson, Charles A.^e
 Wiesemiller, Conrad.^{f 9}

Missing in Action.

Patrick, Harrison.¹³

Deserted.

May, Thomas.
 Noel, Harrison.
 Puckner, Fred. K.
 Roan, Patrick.
 Terrey, Charles.
 Vaannauker, Edwards.
 Waugh, Frederick.
 Wandall, Sanford.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

700 HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Roll of company C, commanded by Captain Henry S. Lucas, formerly commanded by Captain Richard Gustin.

Henry S. Lucas, captain.^{b 4 f 9 a c}
 Daniel R. Jewell, 1st lieut.^{b 9 a}
 John G. Rohm, 2d lieut.^{a c}
 Adams, Frank.^{f b 4 d}
 Bryan, Samuel, corp.^{f 8 c}
 Borden, George S.
 Black, Duncan.^e
 Bryan, David.^{f 2 c}
 Bentzel, William H.^{f 8 b 9 c}
 Bossinger, John.
 Benedict, Edwin D.^{f b 2}
 Coryatt, William A.^c
 Caless, John T.
 Comfort, George D.^{k 9}
 Douglass, Lyman, sergt.^{f 9 c}
 Foster, Ellis A., sergt.^{f 8 c}
 Fenton, Horace.^{f 9 c}
 Fenton, Edgar S.^c
 Garrison, John W.^{f 2 d}
 Hardy, William.
 Harris, John H.
 Holly, Isaac.^{f 6}
 Haines, John.
 Hockersmith, Jacob.
 Jacobs, Robert E., musician.^{f c}
 King, Wilde E., 1st sergt.
 Kuh, William.^c
 Kent, Lester O.^b
 McDougal, William.^d
 Peters, James.^c
 Patten, John.^{b c}
 Pardoe, George M.^{b 9 c}
 Russell, William.^d
 Rice, William A.
 Snow, John H., corp.^{a f 7 c}
 Smith, Eugene.
 Sturdivant, James.
 Snell, Edmond W.^{f 7}
 Shilleen, Thomas T.^{b 9 c}
 Woods, Richard.^d
 Wiant, Frisby T.^d
 Witmer, Henry D.^d
 Wright, Charles K.

Discharged.

Richard Gustin, captain.^a
 Jacob B. Granter, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Barnes, Miller W., corp.^e

Barnes, Lemuel.^e
 Bush, Thomas.^{f 8 c}
 Boughton, Lewis.^{f 2 e}
 Burke, James.^b
 Daggett, William, sergt.^e
 Davis, Charles.^e
 Davis, Lewis.^{f 9 1}
 Fish, Frank, sergt.^{f 6 e}
 Fellon, Timothy.^e
 Graves, Joshua H., sergt.^{f b 9 e}
 Gerald, John F.^{f 8 e}
 Grover, Abe.^{f 2 9 e}
 Horton, Austin.^e
 Jones, William E.^{c 1}
 Levalley, Volney M.¹
 Mason, George H., corp.^{a f 7 e}
 Musselman, Washington.^{b e}
 Myers, David.^e
 McIntyre, Frank.¹
 Newell, Edward F.¹
 Osler, John S.^e
 Pettey, Philip.^e
 Poland, Peter W.^e
 Richardson, Henry, corp.^{b b}
 Robbins, Nelson H.¹
 Vaughan, Herman A.¹
 Walter, David, corp.^{c 1}
 Watson, George K.¹
 Williams, Seely.^e
 Watts, Richard J.^{f b 4 1}
 Wilson, Agron.^e

Transferred.

Bailey, Joseph.^{i artillery}
 Chapman, Cyrus D.^{i artillery}
 Cunningham, Michael.ⁱ
 Davis, George.^{i artillery}
 Davis, Calvin L.^{i cavalry}
 Fenton, Elbridge.^d
 Hummel, Peter B.^{i artillery}
 Loan, James, corp.^a
 Packard, Ebin R.^{i artillery}
 Stewart, Daniel.ⁱ

Died.

Bennett, Henry H.^{k 9}
 Blance, Jerome.^{f b 4 k 8}

¹ Dranesville. ⁵ Malvern hill. ⁹ Fredericksburg. ¹³ Wilderness.
² Mechanicsville. ⁶ Bull Run. ¹⁰ Gettysburg. ¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.
³ Gaines' mill. ⁷ South Mountain. ¹¹ Br. stoe station. ¹⁵ North Anna.
⁴ New Market cross roads. ⁸ Antietam. ¹² Mine Run ¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. 701

Barnes, James.^{k 8}
 Cooper, Miles M.^{k 3}
 Carnochan, William.^{k 9}
 Davis, William.^c
 Ford, Newton.^{k 3}
 Inscho, Joseph W.^{k 4}
 Knox, Henry M.^{k 4}
 Mason, Daniel J., corp.^{k 9}
 Melott, Frederick.^{k 7}
 Novitkie, Anthony.^{k 9}
 Ozara, John.^{k 9}
 Spencer, Cyrus J., corp.^{k 8}
 Smith, Frederick M.^c

Vanard, John B.^{k 9}
 Williams, Abner.^{k 4}
 Williams, Oscar.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Griffin, Samuel C.
 Hager, Joseph.
 Howard, Franklin D.
 Laude, Augustus.
 Mentzel, Henry J.
 Readcay, Isaac.
 Short, David.

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain William H. Weaver, originally commanded by Captain Samuel Wilt.

William P. Weaver, captain.^{a f 6}
 Edward B. Snyder, 1st lieut.^{a f 9 c}
 Austin, William P.
 Anderson, William.^c
 Brightell, Benj., sergt.^{a c}
 Brewster, Alexander.
 Chungart, John.ⁱ
 Campbell, Daniel.^d
 Collins, Frank.^d
 Carroll, Frank.^d
 Donahoe, John.^c
 Dugan, Samuel.
 Hock, William.ⁱ
 Hughes, Richard.ⁱ
 Holt, John.^c
 Jones, John.
 Lesley, Samuel.^{f b 2}
 Lewis, Henry G.^c
 Long, Joseph W.
 Leiby, Alexander.^{f i c}
 Mills, James.^{b 9 c}
 Maurer, Charles.
 McLain, George.^{b 9 c}
 McLeister, John.^c
 Quinn, John.^{f b 9 d}
 Redford, Samuel.ⁱ
 Stevens, Edward.^{i signal corps}
 Wenger, Monroe B., corp.^{a i 9}
 Walker, John A., corp.^{a b 9 c}
 Walker, George W.^{f 6}
 Winters, Jeremiah.^c

Discharged.

Samuel Wilt, captain.^c

Thomas D. Horn, captain.^e
 Henry Mather, 1st lieut.
 Baughman, Jacob R., sergt.^{f 6 9 i}
 Bird, James.^{c 1}
 Bumbaugh, Isaac.^c
 Black, George F.^c
 Barnes, William H.
 Bates, John.^c
 Conner, Thomas.^{f 8 1}
 Carpenter, David H.^{b 9 1}
 De Wolf, John A.^{c 1}
 Detrick, Charles.^{b 9 c 1}
 Flemming, Richard, corp.^e
 Frankhouser, Christian.ⁱ
 Good, John, corp.^e
 Garman, George.^c
 Garman, Henry.^c
 Garner, Adam.ⁱ
 Hensler, Peter.^c
 Hicks, John.^{f 6 1}
 Irlam, John, corp.^e
 Karnes, John.^c
 Lyons, Edward.^b
 Miller, George.^{c 1}
 Mann, Francis F.ⁱ
 Murphy, John.^c
 Niedig, Robert, 1st sergt.^{a c 1}
 Peacock, William R., sergt.^{a c 1}
 Quenzler, Valentine.^{b 9 1}
 Reinert, John, corp.^{b 4 c 1}
 Spickler, Charles, musician.^c
 Spaulding, Theodore S.^c
 Shoemaker, George.^c
 Strouser, Adam.^b

^a Promoted

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Woodall, Charles.^e
Weaver, Philip.^e
Weaver, Peter.¹

Transferred.

Curtis, James.¹
Gurtler, George.¹
Hudgen, John.ⁱ signal corps
Krafft, Henry.^{i a}
Krouse, Nicholas.ⁱ artillery
McCabe, Harrison.¹
McDaniels, Samuel.ⁱ artillery
Ray, Thomas.¹
Reichert, Samuel.¹
Yohn, George.ⁱ
Woodall, James.^{i a}
Woodall, William H.ⁱ signal corps

Died.

Allen, James M., corp.^{drowned}
Burk, Aaron L., corp.^{k 6}
Beatty, John.^{k 4}
Fulton, William.^{f 6}
Garst, Samuel.^{k 9}

Gurtner, John.^{f 13}
Hopple, Henry H., corp.^{k 7}
Kelly, Isaac.^e
Lewis, Tell Michael.^{k 9}
Moorhead, Christian.^k
Miller, Edward.^e
McCoy, Hugh.^{k 4}
McCord, Thomas.^e
McFarland, William.^{k 7}
Simpson, Robert.^{k 3}

Missing in Action.

Marthin, John.¹⁰
Segar, Henry.¹¹

Deserted.

Babb, John.
Brubaker, Samuel.
Fetterman, George.
Fuller, Edward.
Hall, Thomas.
Kugler, George.
Shaffer, James.

Roll of company E, commanded by Lieutenant James C. Fackenthall, originally commanded by Captain John J. Horn.

Francis Schelling, captain.^{a f 6 d}
James C. Fackenthall, 1st lieutenant.^a
Beisel, Aaron E., musician.^{c d}
Bertrand, Max.
Boran, John H.
Campbell, David, corporal.^{a c}
Coffin, James H., corp.^a
Cummiskey, James.^c
Case, Ramsey.^{f 9}
Devine, James.^c
Goned, Jervis.^a
Handwork, William F.^{f 6}
Haggerty, John.ⁱ
Hummel, John H.ⁱ artillery
Hess, Henry, sergt.^a
Johnson, James, 1st sergt.^{a f 3}
Keller, William F., sergt.^{f 6 d}
Leffel, John W.^c
Lanter, William H.^d
Moyer, Jacob.^c
Maloy, Barney.
Miller, Reuben L., sergt.^{a b 9 c}

Nunnemacher, John.^{f 9}
Ruch, William, sergt.^{a f 2 5 11 c}
Roseberry, Jesse.^c
Retzler, George.^c
Stein, Lewis.
Sholes, Stephen.ⁱ
Troxell, John P.^d
Tolan, Samuel, corporal.^{f a c}
Williams, John.^{f 8 9 c}
White, Robert.^d

Resigned.

John I. Horn, captain.

Discharged.

Edward Kelly, 1st lieutenant.^e
William Lind, 2d lieutenant.^e
Brownell, Daniel.^c
Barns, Robert G.^{c 1}
Beck, Laybold.^{f 2 1}

¹ Dranesville. ⁵ Malvern hill.
² Mechanicsville. ⁶ Ball Run.
³ Gaines' mill. ⁷ South Mountain.
⁴ New Market cross roads. ⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg. ¹³ Wilderness.
¹⁰ Gettysburg. ¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.
¹¹ Bristol station. ¹⁵ North Anna.
¹² Mine Run. ¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Eli, Daniel.^{f 8 c 1}
 Frederick, William.^e
 Hance, Theodore F., sergt.^e
 Kidd, William R., 1st sergt.^{f 6}
 Kuchner, Sidney.^{f 6 e}
 Kirkendall, Josiah.^{1 navy}
 Laubach, Daniel H., corp.^{f 6}
 Leidy, Jacob.¹
 Muffly, Jacob.^e
 May, John.^{f 2 6}
 McCormick, Thomas.^e
 Miller, Amandus.^e
 Molf, Robert.^e
 Peifer, Isaac.^e
 Roth, Lewis.^{f 6}
 Shine, Patrick.^{f 2}
 Surrell, Robert W.^{f 9}
 Sassaman, Lewis H.¹
 Tallam, Benjamin.^{1 1}
 Troxell, Benjamin.^{1 1}
 Troxell, George.^{f 2 1}
 Traugh, William.^{c 1}
 Schneck, Lewis.^{c 1}
 Worman, John.^{i navy}

Transferred.

Bodley, William H.^{i cavalry}
 Fisher, Adam.
 Joline, Warren H.^g
 Klein, Jeremiah.^g
 McClholas, Fort W.^g
 Otto, Savillian.^g
 Oestincher, Chr'n F., corp.^{i sig corps}
 Raub, William.^g
 Reed, Calvin.^{i artillery}
 Seagler, Philip.^g
 Snyder, Joseph.^g
 Snyder, Peter S.^g
 Traugh, Samuel.^g
 Teelin, Charles R.
 Wilson, John B.^g
 Weaver, William H.^g
 Warner, Robert.^g
 Wough, John.^{i artillery}
 Younkins, John.^g

Died.

Bosler, Aaron, corp.^e
 Custard, Charles.^{k 6}
 Dice, William.^{k 6}
 Duffin, Thomas, musician.^{k 3}
 Darhamner, George, corporal.^{k 8}
 Ettleman, Josiah.^{k 2}
 Everett, Sanders.^{k 8}
 Graham, David H.^{k 8}
 Haase, Matthew.^{k 3}
 Handwork, William.^{k 9}
 Kuchner, William I., corp.^e
 Ketchledge, George, corp.^{k 14}
 Leidy, Edward.^{i navy e}
 Miller, George A.^{k 9}
 Messinger, Jackson H., corp.^{f 6}
 Roth, Paul.^{k 9}
 Ruth, Thomas.^{k 14}
 Smith, Christian F.^{i sig corps}
 Walls, George.^{k 6}
 Wolf, John A., musician.^{i e}

Missing in Action.

O'Brian, Michael.⁹
 Taylor, James.³

Deserted.

Barros, Joseph.
 Buchter, Jacob M.
 Barry, John.
 Bird, Joseph.
 Connor, Hoffman.
 Echelstein, Caspar.
 Fishel, Paul H.
 Herp, John, sergt.
 Hardin, William.
 Kimble, Edward.
 Pilkenton, James.
 Stahr, Urias.
 Schooley, William.
 Trexler, Joseph.
 Wise, Albert.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain Andrew G. Oliver.

Andrew G. Oliver, captain.^{f 2 i cavalry}
 Chill A. Hazzard, 1st lieutenant.^{a i}

John F. Thomas, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Applegate, Vincent.^{f 6 i}

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Res. Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 h To serve unexpired term.
 g Honorably by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlisted, v. v.

Coughenour, Daniel, corp.^e
 Davis, James M., sergt.ⁱ
 Jones, William D., corp.^{f 6 1}
 Muse, Watson, 1st sergt.
 Manis, Asher.^{f 7}
 McDowell, John.^{f 9}
 Neff, Christopher.^e
 Prescott, John.
 Paden, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 Russell, Robert.^{f 9 d}
 Sykes, John C., corp.^{b 9}

Resigned.

John W. Krepps, 1st lieut.
 Thomas Linn, 1st lieut.^{f 9}
 Henry D. I. Bell, 2d lieut.

Discharged.

Axton, Robert.^e
 Applegate, Samuel.¹
 Bayne, Alexander, sergt.^e
 Bayne, Hugh.^e
 Brutaker, Jeremiah.^{f 8 1}
 Billett, William.^{e 1}
 Balwin, Jacob.^e
 Baer, George H.^e
 Carson, John, sergt.^e
 Caull, James.^{f 4}
 Campbell, Theodore.¹
 Collins, Samuel.^{e 1}
 Campbell, Allen.^{f 8 c 1}
 Chapman, James.¹
 Carson, Humphrey.^e
 Dutton, John W.^e
 Eckley, Joseph M., sergt.¹
 Eisle, Henry.^{i cavalry}
 Fox, William, sergt.^{e e}
 Fox, Augustus, musician.¹
 Fox, John W.^{i cavalry}
 Foster, Finley.^{c 1}
 Foster, William.^{f 6 e}
 Gross, Abram, sergt.¹
 Ghems, Louis.^{i artillery}
 Hassler, Augustus, sergt.¹
 Hoogh, Theodore.¹
 Henderson, John.^{i artillery}
 Householder, Thomas.^{i artillery}
 Howard, James.^e
 Hurst, Alfred.^{i artillery}

Kier, David.¹
 Kyle, John.^{f 6 e}
 Klinechut, George.^e
 Kane, John.^{i artillery}
 Lyons, James.¹
 Mattox, Clifford.¹
 Malone, John D.¹
 Malone, Samuel.^{f 4}
 Malone, William.^{f 4}
 Murray, George.^{f 6}
 McCraolus, John.^e
 McKeloy, Adam.^{e i}
 McKeloy, Robert.^{f 8 1}
 McFeeley, Joseph.¹
 Neff, Emanuel, Sr.¹
 Neff, John.^{i cavalry}
 Neff, Emanuel, Jr.^{i cavalry}
 Obble, John.^e
 Smith, William, musician.¹
 Soles, George.¹
 Shellock, Charles.^{c 1}
 Spidal, Jacob.^{f 8}
 Sloan, Samuel.^e
 Soles, Nelson.^e
 Tiptra, Benjamin.¹
 Ulrich, John, sergt.^e
 Webste, George.^e

Transferred.

Collins, James.^e
 Campbell, John.^e
 Evans, George.^{i artillery}
 Halfin, James.^e
 Jouens, Theophilus.^{i artillery}
 Matter, John.^e
 McIntyer, John.^e
 Pamler, William.^e
 Steiss, John.^e
 Upton, John.^e

Died.

Smith, Eben G., sergt.^{k 9}
 Applegate, Eli.^{f 4}
 Baer, Calvin.^{k 8}
 Campbell, George A., corp.^{k 8}
 Filmore, Joshua.^{k 4}
 Hooper, John.^{k 4}
 Jones, Charles.^{k 8}
 Matthews, Nelson, corp.^{f 4}

¹ Dranesville.
² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. 705

McAndney, William.^o
 Pennman, Abram.^c
 Redmond, James.^{k 6}
 Stoneman, John.^{k 9}
 Tyler, John.^{k 8}
 Umberger, John.^{f 9}
 Whigham, Robert.^c
 Wilson, Eli.^{b c}

Deserted.

Bankhart, William.
 Culp, Jacob.
 Culp, Oliver.
 Morrow, Charles.
 McCready, William.
 Strohm, George.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Charles W. Divens, originally commanded by Captain S. N. Baily.

Charles W. Divens, captain.^{a c}
 George Huber, 1st lieutenant.^a
 Nathan Carman, 2d lieutenant.^{a f 9 c}
 Albert, George.^c
 Akin, Levi.^{f 10}
 Balsi, Henry, corp.^{f 6 i}
 Bittinger, William.^{f 4}
 Berger, Michael.^{f 9 c}
 Conway, John, sergt.^{c f 13}
 Cullmerry, Isaac D., sergt.^c
 Campbell, John D., corp.^c
 Ebaugh, George W., 1st sergt.^c
 Ensminger, Ambrose, corp.^c
 Everal, Wilson.^c
 Eaton, William.^d
 Fox, Wilson C.ⁱ
 Fry, John B.^c
 Gise, Henry, sergt.^c
 Heim, Nicholas B.^{f 9 c}
 Kinter, Andrew.^c
 Kaylor, Jacob.
 Lennis, John.^{f 9}
 Marks, John A.^{c e}
 McMonagle, Archibald.^c
 McKimson, Edward.^c
 McLeary, Wesley.^{b 9}
 Osborn, James.^c
 Shannon, Jacob, corp.^c
 Shirk, David.^{f 4}
 Shaffer, Joseph.^c
 Shaffer, Augustus.^c
 Wallemyer, Jeremiah, corp.^{f 4}
 Writer, George, corp.^c
 Williams, Washington.^{c b 14}
 Zorger, Henry.

Discharged.

James K. Miller, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}

Albert, P. W.^e
 Alexander, Washington.^e
 Bush, George C., sergt.^{f 9 c 1}
 Bishop, John.^e
 Bongey, Frederick.^c
 Breneman, Samuel.^c
 Bush, Hugo L.^e
 Brown, George B.^{c 1}
 Duffield, Winfield.^{c 1}
 Eppley, Jacob, musician.
 Eaton, William R.^e
 Embeck, John, musician.^c
 Fulton, Arthur.^c
 Gantz, John.^e
 Gibbs, William.^c
 Gessler, Arnum.^e
 Hursh, Augustus L., corp.^e
 Harnish, Eli.^{f 7 e}
 Hampton, Solomon C.^e
 Hardy, George.^{c 1}
 Haley, Michael.^{c 1}
 Hoover, Cornelius.^{c 1}
 Kendig, Hiram.^e
 Lowe, George W.^{c 1}
 Leib, Christian C.¹
 Myers, William.^e
 Morrison, James.^e
 Messamore, George.^c
 Palmer, Charles, corp.^e
 Parson, Jeremiah.^{f 9 c 1}
 Repman, Daniel, musician.^{c 1}
 Rorabaugh, John.^{c 1}
 Stevenson, Robert.^{c 1}
 Stevenson, James.^{c 1}
 Simpson, Orlando.^{c 1}
 Stewart, Charles.^c
 Smith, George W.^c
 Smith, Henry.^e
 Sneath, Richard.^e

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v

Waltemeyer, John.^e
Wetzell, William.^e

Transferred.

Duffield, John A.¹
Day, Amos.¹
Feltenberger, James.¹
Grove, Lewis.¹
Montgomery, Charles.¹
Waltemeyer, Adam.¹

Died.

William W. Arnold, 1st lieut.^{k 4}
Bailey, Daniel D., corp.^{f 11}
Ehrman, David.^e
Fox, William B.^{f 11}
Gable, Henry.^{f 8}
Harman, Henry.^{f 11}
Kenney, George.^{f 11}
Laird, Washington.^{f 11}
Mentzberger, William.^e

Moyer, Charles.^{b 4 f 7}
McLure, James L., 1st sergt.^{f 4}
Steading, George F.^f
Skipper, Samuel.^e
Torbit, David.^f
Quimberg, James.^{f 9}
Wagner, Christian S., corp.^{f 7}
Wisser, John.^f
Waltemeyer, Lewis.^{k 14}
White, Thomas H.^e
Whalen, Peter.^e

Missing in Action.

Williams, Washington.^{b 14}

Deserted.

Gardner, Moses.
Ingles, Frederick.
Lowe, Tolbert.
Lowe, Ira E.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain Samuel M. Elder, originally commanded by Captain Andrew J. Bolar.

Samuel M. Elder, captain.^a
Angus, Benjamin F.
Bills, John, sergt.^{f 9 a c}
Brown, John H., corp.^{a c}
Barr, Franklin R.ⁱ
Brucken, William.^{f 9 i}
Cribbs, George G.ⁱ
Cameron, John M.ⁱ
Carpenter, John M.ⁱ
Dick, Thomas W., sergt.^{a f 13}
Dick, Thompson.ⁱ
Evans, Samuel W.ⁱ
Fulton, John C.^{f 9}
Faloon, Joseph.^e
Goal, James D., corp.^{f 6 b 9}
Grumbling, Williams.
Horner, Franklin, 1st sergt.^{a b 3}
Hart, Alexander N.^e
Hildebruner, Japner D.^{i b 9 f 14}
Irwin, James, sergt.^{f 9 a}
Johnson, Samuel, corp.¹
Jenkins, William.
Kerr, Andrew, corp.¹

Lausen, John.^{f 9}
Mardis, James.
Merritt, Henry.^{f 13}
McNutt, Samuel H., corp.^{a f 4}
McDennal, James.^{f i}
McLaughlin, Michael.ⁱ
Rogers, Archibald M.^{f 6}
Rade, Bennet.^e
Rhoads, Jeremiah H.ⁱ
Stewart, Robert B.^{f 9 c i}
Somers, William B.^{f 9}
Tomb, James F.^{b 9}
Williams, Sanford.^{b 9}
Wilson, Abednego B.

Discharged.

Andrew J. Bolar, captain.^{a f b e}
James T. Kelly, 1st lieut.^e
William H. H. Kern, 1st lieut.^{f 3 9}
Altimus, William.^{f 2}
Altimus, William W.^{f 7}
Bracken, Foster.^e

¹ Dranesville.
² Mechanicsville.
³ Gaines' mill.
⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.
⁶ Bull Run.
⁷ South Mountain.
⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.
¹⁰ Gettysburg.
¹¹ Bristoe station.
¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.
¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.
¹⁵ North Anna.
¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Barr, Thomas.^e
 Barry, Valentine.^{e 1}
 Barry, Joseph.¹
 Cunningham, Samuel, corp.^{f 6}
 Campbell, William M.¹
 Connelly, Timothy.^e
 Drips, Henry W. L.¹
 Drips, Samuel W.¹
 Evans, John, sergt.^a
 Edlablute, Robert C.^{f 7}
 Ferguson, Samuel J.¹
 Ginter, David L.^{f 6 c 1}
 Grover, Jedediah.^e
 Gamble, William H.^e
 Grumbling, Jacob.^e
 Hamilton, William, corp.¹
 Henderson, Joseph D.^e
 Haddan, William M.^e
 Hamlin, Isaac J.^{f 2 1}
 Lardin, John C., corp.^e
 Morehead, Mowery T., sergt.^e
 Mintzer, Joseph.^e
 May, Benjamin.^e
 Miller, Archibald.^e
 Mintzer, William.^{b 4 c}
 Murrirts, George.^e
 Martin, Calvin.¹
 Myers, William.^a
 McClaron, Samuel.^{f 11 1}
 McClune, James.¹
 Overdorff, Francis.^e
 Painter, Thomas.^{f 8}
 Painter, Henry.¹
 Robertson, George W., corp.^{f 9}
 Reany, Alexander.^e
 Simpson, David.^{f 9}
 Stewart, James S.^{f 8}
 Stephens, Edward.^e
 Stouteagle, George W.¹
 Sherman, Berdine B.¹
 Williams, John W.¹
 Waltemire, Henry.¹

Wolf, Andrew.^{e 1}
 Williams, Joseph.^{f 6}

Transferred.

Crossmire, John J.¹
 Davis, Ezekiel.¹
 Ream, William.^{f 9 i}
 Waltemire, William.¹
 Wetzell, William, musician.¹

Died.

Bracken, Watson R., sergt.^{f b 1 e}
 Benson, Enoch.^{f 5}
 Barkley, David W.^{k 9}
 Campbell, John W.^e
 Devlin, Albert S.^e
 Duncan, Andrew J.^{k 6}
 Dick, George W.^{f 9}
 Griffith, John P., sergt.^{k 9}
 Mintzer, Stotler.^{f 4}
 Martin, George.^{f 8 k 11}
 Meredith, Steward.^{f 11}
 Makin, William.^{k 6}
 McMillen, Alexander R.^{k 4}
 Overdorff, David D.^{f 4 k 8}
 Overdorff, Harry.^{k 4}
 Reckord, William.^{e b 9 k 11}
 Stunkard, Robert.^e
 Shuman, Henry.^{k 7}
 Sproul, Oliver.^k
 Swarts, John.^{k 11}
 Thomas, James E.^e

Deserted.

Hogan, Thomas.
 Sponeybenger, James, musician.

Roll of Company I, commanded by Captain Chill Hazzard, originally commanded by Captain James C. Baker.

Chill Hazzard, captain.^{a c}
 William H. Myers, 1st lieutenant.^{a c}
 Frank D. Stevens, 2d lieutenant.^a
 Askin, Robert Y.^e
 Albert, Henry.^e

Berg, Adam.
 Black, John.
 Beyfus, Herman.
 Bowman, George B.^e
 Briggs, John.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v

Beers, Joseph, corp.	Leerd, George.
Butts, John F., corp. ^{a c}	Locke, Jonathan. ^c
Carothers, William H. ^c	Lynch, Michael. ^c
Cloyd, Thomas O.	Martin, Benjamin R., corp. ^a
Copenhaver, William, corp. ^{a c}	Malone, William.
Cornelius, John.	McCullister, William A.
Duffield, Joseph R.	Neff, Peter.
DeArmit, John C.	Neff, George.
Durboran, Isaac H. ^c	Need, George M. ^c
Davis, Robert C.	Ramsey, Austin. ^c
Fleck, George W. ^c	Roberts, Daniel. ^c
Giles, James P. ^c	Stevens, David W., sergt. ^{a c}
Hancock, William D., sergt. ^{a c}	Shaffer, George F.
Harvey, William.	Sneath, John J. ^c
Hudson, Augustus B.	Sneath, Willis C. ^c
Huntsman, James H.	Shaffer, Henry. ^c
Hancock, Jeremiah.	Speaker, James A. ^c
Hicks, Thomas.	Thomas, Joseph A., corp. ^{a c}
Johns, John E. ^c	Vaughn, Thomas.
Liveringhouse, Benjamin F. ^c	Weight, Henry C. ^c
Liveringhouse, John C. ^c	Walls, William.
Leerd, Adam.	Weight, George, musician. ^c
	Woods, William W., 1st sergt. ^{a c}

Muster-in Roll of company K, commanded by Captain Wilson Reilly.

(This company was disbanded by General Seymour, at the close of the Peninsular campaign, because the men, who had been armed with rifles by Hon. A. K. McClure at the organization of the company, protested against the exchange of the rifles, which were their private property, for United States muskets. The members were distributed to other companies, and though the record of Company K terminated with the Peninsula campaign, the names of the men appear in the rolls of other companies with their proper records.)

Wilson Reilly, captain.	Davis, Robert C.
John S. Eyster, 1st lieutenant.	Eckart, John C.
Thomas L. Fletcher, 2d lieutenant.	Flanagan, Peter F.
Armstrong, William.	Fockler, Samuel.
Arent, Leander.	Fry, William A.
Barnits, George M.	Feeten, Charles R.
Bannett, Headly.	Gill, John.
Brustsell, William H.	Giffin, Samuel C.
Bowman, George B.	Haines, John.
Borne, John H.	Harder, James.
Buchner, Frederick R.	Hench, Nicholas J.
Butts, John F.	Hench, Frank.
Campbell, William M.	Hancy, Peter.
Carpenter, John W.	Hall, J. Noell.
Duffield, Joseph Ritner.	Hockersmith, Jacob.
Durburrow, Isaac H.	Jacobs, Robert E.
Devine, James.	Kuh, William.
	Little, Jesse.

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bridge station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

Ligget, John.
 Linthurst, James F.
 Lerch, David R.
 Linch, Michael.
 Meddle, Kauff Luther D.
 Miller, John.
 Marshall, Robert E.
 Melott, Stephen.
 Melott, Frederick L.
 Maiter, Calvin.
 Mentzell, J. Henry.
 Myers, David.
 McAllister, William A.
 McDougal, William.
 Neff, George.
 Neff, Peter.
 O'Brien, Michael.
 Patton, John.
 Pilkington, Wilson R.
 Reed, Elihu D.

Rhodes, Franklin. ♦
 Ross, John M.
 Rohn, John.
 Rouse, William.
 Randike, James M.
 Ranard, John.
 Setchel, John W.
 Shellenn, Thomas T.
 Snyder, John H.
 Stoutagle, George W.
 Snow, John H.
 Smith, William.
 Whitmore, Henry D.
 Woods, Richard.
 Wiant, Frisby T.
 Williams, Sanford.
 Wisemeller, Cecrod.
 Woods, William W.
 Woods, Thomas.
 Zeigler, William P.

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Res. Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 h To serve unexpired term.
 g Honorably by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlisted, v. v.

Muster-out Roll of the Thirteenth (First Rifle) regiment, P. R. C., commanded by Major William R. Hartshorne, originally commanded by Colonel Charles J. Biddle. Called into service on the 21st day of May, 1861, to serve for three years, and mustered out on the 15th day of June, 1864.

Roll of Field and Staff Officers.

William R. Hartshorne, major.^a
John T. A. Jewett, adjutant.^a
Henry D. Patton, quartermaster.^a
Lucius Truman, quartermaster.¹
John J. Comfort, surgeon.¹
William T. Huriphreys, ass. surg.^a
Lafayette Butler, ass't surgeon.¹

Resigned.

Charles J. Biddle, colonel.
Alanson E. Niles, lieut.-colonel.^{a d}
Roger Sherman, adjutant.^a
S. D. Freeman, surgeon.
W. B. Jones, assistant surgeon.
Daniel O. Crouch, ass't surgeon.
William H. D. Hatten, chaplain.

Non-commissioned Staff.

John Lemon, com. sergt.^a
Henry Zundell, chief musician.^a

Discharged.

Thomas L. Kane, lieut.-col.^{f b 19 a}
Roy Stone, major.^a
William C. Hunter, qu. mr. sgt.¹
R. Fent Ward, hosp. steward.^a
Jeremiah J. Starr, hosp. steward.¹

Transferred

William Baker, sergt. major.^s

Died.

Hugh W. McNeil, colonel.^{a k s}
Charles F. Taylor, colonel.^{a b 19 k 10}

Roll of company A, commanded by Lieutenant E. B. Leonard, originally commanded by Captain Philip Holland.

Edward B. Leonard, 1st lieut.^{a f 9}
Neri B. Kinsey, 2d lieut.^{a e}
Buck, Francis.^d
Carl, Simeon B.
Cobel, Norman K.
Colgrove, Orner.
Grover, Reuben L.^{b 6}
Hunt, Edmond S., sergt.
McFall, Alexander G.^{e f 3}
Phinney, Benjamin F.
Rowley, Seely B.^{f 6 d}
Seamon, Eli B.^{f b 4}
Sayles, Adriel K., sergt.
Taggart, Henry H.^e
Wiles, Allison.^e

Discharged.

John G. Harrower, captain.^{resigned}

Arnold, Eli S.^e
Boardman, Daniel S., sergt.^e
Baker, Albert.^{f 7}
Bomar, Uriah.^e
Bowman, George W.^e
Cady, Alpheus.¹
Cowles, Henry S.^e
Counselman, Washington.^e
Clark, Charles W.^{f 6}
Doyle, George K.¹
Duokes, Levi.^f
Dougherty, George.^{f b 4 1}
Davis, Samuel S.^{f 6}
Davidson, James K.^{f 9}
Edgerton, Whiton.¹
Evans, Michael.^e
Freeland, Samuel.^{f 6}
Freeman, Freedom.^{f 9}
Gorton, Farnsworth.^{f 4 f}

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C. H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. 711

Godoell, Abner.¹
 Godfrey, Andrew, sergt.¹
 Howe, John, sergt.^c
 Hayler, Frederick M.^e
 Herrick, Pericle.^c
 Harvey, Hiram W.^e
 Hill, John.^e
 Impson, Benjamin E.^e
 Kimball, George.^c
 Kinsey, Miles V.^e
 Lewis, William J.^e
 Lyon, George E.^{f 9 1}
 McClure, Perry.^e
 Magee, Hugh J.^{f 9 1}
 Odell, Henry.^{c 1}
 Olin, Edward.^e
 Phillips, Sylvester D.^e
 Self, William E.^{c 1}
 Smith, Cornelius J.¹
 Sweet, Aser.¹
 Seely, William R.^e
 Stanly, Levi.^c
 Sullivan, T. W.^e
 Stewart, Thomas P.^e
 Stebbins, Samuel.^c
 Smith, John A., corp.^{f 4}
 Steele, John, 1st sergt.^{b 2 f 6 1}
 Turner, James C.^e
 Vastbinder, James.^e
 Van Arsdale, Allen A., sergt.^e
 Walker, John B., corp.^c
 Wright, William D.^e
 Walker, James.^{f 7}
 Webster, Omer D.^{f 3}
 Wiles, Luther.¹
 Wakely, Samuel S.^{f 10 1}
 Webster, James.^e

Transferred.

Chase, William H.¹
 Dorey, Henry S.⁵

Drummond, Richard B.⁵
 Drifuss, Solomon.⁵
 Harrower, Gabriel P. (2d).⁵
 McCort, Patrick.^{b 9 i navy}
 Ramsey, William N., sergt.^{b 3 6 2 b 14}
 Seley, William G.^d

Died.

Philip Holland, captain.^{k 4}
 Daniel Orcutt, 1st lieut.^{a k 13}
 Bogart, Wallace.^{f 4}
 Babcock, Thaddeus S.^{k 4}
 Bruce, Edwin T.^{k 14}
 Conklin, Joseph.^{f 9}
 Cole, Joseph, Jr.^e
 Guyer, Charles.^{k 2}
 Davis, Leroy P.^{k 2}
 Drummon, Ebin B.^{k 9}
 Goodnough, Willard.^{f 4}
 Gee, George H.^{k 4}
 Hardy, Michael.^{k 9}
 Impson, Joseph.^e
 Krimer, Joseph.^e
 Lewis, Lewis O.^{k 6}
 Millsworth, Samuel O., sergt.^{k 2}
 Newcomer, Abraham.^c
 Rohrer, Silas.^{f 3 k 7}
 Reed, Tip.^{k 14}
 Seeley, Albert A., corp.^{k 3}
 Stebbins, Orin M., 1st sergt.^{k 4}
 Vanbleit, Isaac.^{k 9}
 Willoughby George W. R.^{k 4}

Deserted.

Beeman, Senure.
 Miller, Joseph.
 Miller, James H.
 Moorhouse, Adonijah.^{f 7}
 Rowley, John R.
 Sullivan, Richard B.

Roll of company B, commanded by Captain Thomas B. Lewis, originally commanded by Captain Langhorne Wister.

Langhorne, Wister, captain.^a
 Thomas B. Lewis, captain.^{a b 3}
 P. Ebert Keiser, 1st lieut.^{a f 6}
 Joel R. Spair, 2d lieut.^{a f 10}
 Austin, Charles.^{f 13}

Bothwell, Robert B., sergt.^{f b 4 a}
 Branyan, Robert H.^{b 2 i}
 Branyan, James A.^e
 Breckbill, Jeremiah.^{f 8 e}
 Dile, George L.^{i d}

a Promoted.
 b Captured.
 c Through all campaigns.
 d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.
 f Wounded in action.
 g To serve unexpired term.
 h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.
 k Killed in action.
 l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Fissell, William A.^c
 Fissell, John A.
 Green, Thomas G.^{f 3}
 Holland, William A.^c
 Hartzell, Isaiah.^c
 Jones, Nicholas.
 Mutzebaugh, John W., sergt.^a
 Meck, Joseph H., corp.ⁱ
 Perry, Frederick A., 1st sergt.^a
 Pressley, William.¹
 Roberts, Thomas C.ⁱ
 Sweger, Absalom.^{f i}
 Shively, Thomas J.^{f 10 14}
 Shively, George W.^{f 4}
 Smith, John C.^{f 16}
 Stachl, John F.^{b 13}
 Tierrey, Charles W., sergt.^a
 Wolf, Hiram G., corp.^{f d}
 Valentine, Robt. B.^{f b 4 f 10}
 Walker, James.

Discharged.

John A. Culp, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Burns, James E.^h
 Bolden, James.^h
 Black, Isaac.^h
 Barth, John.^h
 Cook, George L.^{f h}
 Caswell, Edward.^{f 9 h}
 Duncan, Joseph, teamster.
 Davis, Enoch R.^h
 Farnsworth, Samuel.^h
 Foster, Erastus R.¹
 Foster, Francis A.^{f 1 h}
 Fleck, Ephraim.^{f b 4 h}
 Furlong, Philip.^{f 6 h}
 Hood, John.^h
 Irvine, William H. H.^{f 3 h}
 Jones, Henry J., corp.^{f b 4 e}
 Jamison, John.^c
 Johnson, William H.^c
 Kirgler, Charles.¹
 Lewig, Joshua.^h
 Lewis, John B.^h
 Morton, Lemuel K., sergt.^{f 9 d}
 Mutzebaugh, John H., corp.^h
 Mayall, Mills A.¹
 Mell, John H.^d
 Myers, Jacob.^h
 Mitchell, Samuel M.^h
 Mick, Solomon.^h
 Mick, John C.^h

Metz, Andrew J.^h
 McCollum, George.^h
 Parsons, John W., corp.^e
 Pennell, John.^h
 Richard, David.^h
 Sheaffer, Oliver.^h
 Stevenson, William M.^h
 Seward, Levi.¹
 Snyder, Truman K.^h
 Topley, Samuel A.^h
 Vanzant, James N.^{b 2 h}
 Watson, George C.^h
 Wilkinson, John, musician.^h

Transferred.

Hayner, Edward.^{c 3}
 Reynolds, John.ⁱ
 Rermard, Charles.ⁱ
 Shatte, George W.³
 Shatte, Alexander.³

Died.

William Allison, 1st lieut.^{k 8}
 Belton, Thomas J., 1st sergt.^{k 10}
 Ebright, George W.^c
 Foram, Patrick.^c
 Galbraith, Samuel, corp.^{k 1}
 Gillispie, Thomas W.^{k 4}
 Jumper, Conrad.^{k 7}
 Lehman, Peter.^{f 8}
 Magee, Ambrose B.^{f 9}
 O'Brien, John, sergt.^{f 9 13}
 Parsons, Theodore A.^{k 4}
 Raup, George.^{k 1}
 Sluckey, Jacob E., corp.^{f 9}
 Sayers, John.^{k 4}
 Spear, Samuel.^{k 10}
 Sphan, George H.^{b e}

Deserted.

Arnold, George L.
 Burke, Mark, sergt.
 Etter, Jacob.
 Lanyer, Joseph T.
 McCloud, Jacob.
 Seiler, Rebut.
 Seiler, John.
 Shatts, John E.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. 713

Roll of company C, commanded by First-Lieutenant J. Wood Craven, originally commanded by Captain John Eldred.

Neri B. Kinsey, captain.^{f 10}
 J. Wood Craven, 1st lieut.^a
 Moses W. Lucore, 2d lieut.^a
 Barnum, Enoch, sergt.^{f 1 9 i}
 Burrows, Cassin.^d
 Campbell, Thomas.^{f 9}
 French, Leonard.^{f 9 10 b 20}
 Gettings, John H.^{b 10}
 Gibbs, A. E.
 Gleason, Michael L.^{f 9 b 20}
 Guthrie, Smith E.
 Greely, Horace H.^c
 Hammer, Aloni.
 McCarrick, Matthew.
 McHenry, John A.^{f 9}
 Payne, William.
 Parker, Lewis.
 Sharp, Samuel.
 Sheely, Patrick.
 Shoemaker, William.^{f 9 b 20}
 Smethers, John.ⁱ
 Soper, Samuel M.ⁱ
 Thall, John.
 Washburn, James E.^{b 20}

Discharged.

John A. Eldred, captain.^{resigned}
 Leander W. Gifford, captain.^e
 Robert B. Warner, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Oscar D. Jenkins, 2d lieut.^h
 Akley, Levi R.¹
 Akley, Sidney L.¹
 Brown, W. W., hosp. steward.^h
 Blair, John P.^{f 10 1}
 Cook, George W.^h
 Clark, James.¹
 Coorst, Samuel.¹
 Campbell, John J.¹
 Carnar, Erastus.¹
 Crocker, Sydney, corp.¹
 Daughenbaugh, Charles.¹
 Dehort, Uriah.^{1 b 20}
 Doty, William.^{b 1}
 Denham, E. P.^c
 Davison, Reese J.^{1 b 20}
 Easterbrooks, E. P.^e
 Fairbanks, D. W.^{f 10 1}
 Felker, John.^{f 10 1 b 20}

Guthrie, George.^h
 Hammon, George.^f
 Hiller, Albert.^c
 Horton, Erwin.^e
 Inglesby, Russel A.^f
 Johnson, James A. C.¹
 Kirk, Firman T.^{b 9 1}
 Lyons, Owen.¹
 Lucore, Luther.^f
 Lucore, Anson.¹
 Lindsay, Thomas H.¹
 Malone, Thomas.^{f 8 9 19}
 Minard, B. F.^c
 Murphy, William.
 McMahon, Simon.¹
 O'Bryne, James.¹
 Patterson, G. L.^c
 Post, Smith G.^e
 Radder, John.^{f 19}
 Russel, J. S.^c
 Sanford, Samuel.^e
 Schlatter, Orin J.^{f 4 1}
 Shattock, Benjamin.^c
 Smith, Augustus, sergt.¹
 Sloat, William.^c
 Stoliker, Abraham.¹
 Wright, Benjamin F.¹

Transferred.

Butcher, F. H.^{i, cavalry}
 Freeman, D. C.^{f 19 a 1}
 Green, George.^{b 6 d}
 Norris, John.^{i artillery}
 Taylor, Jerome.^d
 Tupper, Darius.^d

Died.

William B. Jenkins, 1st lieut.^{k 9}
 Akley, Reuben.^e
 Carney, Charles B.^{f 7}
 Coorst, William.^e
 Coorst, John S.^{f 19}
 Canfield, Frederick E.^{k 20}
 Daily, Philip.^e
 Danly, John S.^{k 19}
 Fine, G. W., corp.^{k 19}
 Greal, John.^e

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Res. Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

¹ By re-enlistment, v. v.

Jordan, L. T.^k
 Landers, S. W.^{k 7}
 Mestler, G. T.^{f 20}
 Miller, J. S.^k
 Moyer, Samuel C.^{k 9}
 McElhenny, John.^f
 McGill, J. C.^e
 McGowin, George W.^{f 19}
 McHenry, Perry.^{f 19}
 Titcomb, David.^e

Deserted.

Bennett, A. D.
 Dnal, A. S.
 Grow, John.
 Hamlon, Patrick B.
 Manard, Seneca F.
 McCann, John.
 McGregor, Charles A.

Roll of company D, commanded by Captain David G. McNaughton, originally commanded by Captain Roy Stone.

Roy Stone, captain.^a
 David G. McNaughton, captain.^a
 Ribard D. Hall, 1st lieut.^a
 Coughlin, Francis.^d
 Clark, William H.^e
 Devoge, Theophilus.^{f 9}
 Devers, James.^d
 Duvis, William H.^e
 Gannon, Michael.^e
 Gordon, Abner M.^e
 Humphreys, Thomas K.^e
 Johnson, Amos H.^e
 Kinneer, Robert.^e
 Lindsay, John W.^{i sig corps}
 Metz, Charles.^e
 Mutting, Charles C.^e
 Muyyvy, Edwin, 3d sergt.^e
 Martain, Hosley, sergt.^d
 Maston, James A., 1st sergt.^{a e}
 Page, William.^e
 Powers, Patrick.^e
 Runyan, Henry H.^{f 14}
 Singleton, Theodore.^e
 Struble, David.^e
 Tarbell, Joseph, corporal.^e
 Weaver, Harvey T., 2d sergt.^e
 Whittaker, Joseph.^e
 Wood, Sylvester.^d
 Walker, James B.^d

Cortwright, Peter.^e
 Duntun, Joseph W.^h
 Deming, Andrew J., sergt.ⁱ
 Ellison, Horace W.^e
 Freeman, Francis H.^e
 Fisher, George.¹
 Flatt, Lewis D.^{f 2}
 Graury, Francis.^{f 9}
 Gates, Jacob.^e
 Geer, Nelson.^{f 8}
 Gates, George.¹
 Hoar, Lafayette, corp.^{f 9}
 Hamblin, John, sergt.¹
 Hanlin, Sylvester.^e
 Hamlin, John F.¹
 Hogarth, Frederick.^a
 Honiker, Jacob.^e
 Havens, John.^e
 Hober, Freeland.^{i cavalry}
 Kennady, Graham.^e
 Kencaid, Thomas H.^{f 6}
 Knopf, Frederick.¹
 Knowlton, Byron D.^{i artillery}
 Langworthy, Frank.^{i artillery}
 Lyman, L. Bent.^e
 Lasser, Lawrence.¹
 Master, Charles H., corp.¹
 Martz, William H.^{1 7}
 Millsbaugh, Oscar F.^e
 Mitchell, Perry.^e
 Quigley, George B.^e
 Trask, Walker V.^e
 Vedierman, Julius.^e
 Wallace, William.^e
 Wheelock, Samuel B.^{e 8}
 Williams, Abraham C., sergt.^{f 4}

Discharged.

John T. A. Jewett, captain.^{resigned}
 Ahin, Elijah.^{f 2}
 Benton, Charles M.^{f 2}
 Clough, Eleazer A.^e

¹ Dranesville.
² Mechanicsville.
³ Gaines' mill.
⁴ New Market cross roads.
⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.
⁷ South Mountain.
⁸ Antietam.
⁹ Fredericksburg.
¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristoe station.
¹² Mine Run.
¹³ Wilderness.
¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.
¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.
¹⁷ Cloyd mountain.
¹⁸ New River bridge.
¹⁹ Harrisburgh.
²⁰ Cross Keys.

York, Elias.^c
Young, John.^{f 4}

Transferred.

Chase, George.^{b 10 g}
Dorin, Briney.^s
Humphreys, Robert M.^s
Jaygens, Peter.⁶
King, John N.^s
Keating, Michael.^s
McElhanev, John.^s
McMurtrie, Theodore.ⁱ
Morrison, James A.^s
Seamens, Dewight.¹
Williams, Frank M.^s

Died.

Robert Hall, 2d lieutenant.^{k 10}
Abbott, William.^c
Bordman, Wallace.^e

Clacy, David H.^{k 4}
Chapel, Albert M.^{k 4}
Cobb, Myron C.^{k 8}
Green, William H.^c
Glazier, Henry H.^{k 8}
Horrigan, Edwards.^{k 9}
Hascall, Benjamin, sergt.^e
Hall, Rosco A., sergt.^{k 6}
Junkin, George Q.^{k 9}
McMurry, John.^{k 9}
Rose, John P.^{k 4}
Silvernail, Calvin.^e
Steward, James.^{f 8}
Trash, Augustus A.^{k 7}
Vannarsdale, William.^{k 13}

Deserted.

Barber, Henry C.
Ellis, Matthew.^e
Holcomb, Edward.
Lane, Benjamin.
Shaw, William H.

Roll of company E, commanded by Captain Samuel A. Mack, originally commanded by Captain Alanson E. Niles.

Alanson E. Niles, captain.^{a i f 1}
Samuel A. Mack, captain.^{a f 7}
Lucius Truman, 1st lieutenant.^{a i}
George A. Ludlow, 1st lieutenant.^{f 1 b 2 a d}
Allen, Edward K.^{f 9 e}
Campbell, Stephenson A., corp.^{f 6}
Campbell, Washington.^{b 2 6 f 9}
Catlin, Lorenzo.^{b 2 f 9 d}
English, John.
Fause, Lemuel, sergt.^d
Grow, Horace H.^{b 2 d}
Huck, Samuel.^{b 2 f 7 9}
Huck, George.^e
Kriner, Andrew J.^{b 2 f 9 12}
Morgan, Jonathan V., sergt.^{b 2}
Mosier, Parrish.^{f 1}
Martin, Thomas.^{b 2}
Potter, Benjamin B.^{b 2}
Roughton, Edwin, corp.^{b 2 f 6 d}
Rowland, Henry C.^{b 2}
Wesh, James M.^{b 2}
Waterman, Edwin S.^{f 7}

Discharged.

Wm. Taylor, 1st lieutenant.
Bardwell, Alfred, sergt.^{b 2 f 7 9}
Borden, Orsamus P.^{b 2 1}
Bassett, John J.¹
Boatmen, William S.^{b 2 f 9 e}
Borden, Bela.^{b 2 f 7 e}
Bacan, Daniel.^{h e}
Bacan, Morgan L.^e
Christnat, Robert G., 1st sergt.^{b 2 1}
Christnat, James A., corp.^{b 2 f 9 1}
Carney, Simon S.¹
Crossett, Martin.^e
Cole, Jacob.^e
Campbell, Samuel W.^{f 1 e}
Cleveland, Martin V.^e
Corbin, Daniel.^{f 10}
Darby, George O., sergt.^e
Decker, Isaac.^e
Davis, Daniel G.^e
Dewey, Brazillia D.^{f 1 1}

a Promoted

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Eicholts, Julius K.^e
 Graves, Caleb.^e
 Huck, Jacob, sergt.^{b 2 f 10 1}
 Horn, John C.^e
 Happy, Lewis.^e
 Kelsey, Robert, corp.^{b 2 e}
 Kinney, George A.^e
 Kimball, Charles.^e
 Kriner, James C.^{b 2 1}
 Lampman, De Witt C.^{b 2 f 9 e}
 Moore, Wallace M., corp.¹
 Meinn, Philip.^e
 Metzgar, Amos C.^e
 Mandeville, Woster.^e
 Morrison, William.^{b 2 1}
 McCabe, James.^e
 Nott, Stephen.^e
 Olmstead, James.^{b 2 e}
 Ogden, Joseph R.^e
 Osborn, Edward.^{f 1 b 2 e}
 Potts, John C., corp.¹
 Pitts, William.¹
 Patterson, James M.^e
 Roice, Edwin.^e
 Roice, Ithil H.^e
 Robert, Frederick.^{b 2 f 9 10 1}
 Sears, George W., sergt.^e
 Snyder, Jacob.^{b 2 f 9 1}
 Simmons, Albert D.¹
 Steel, Robert.^{b 2 f 6 h}
 Satterly, Daniel D.^e
 Sweet, Gustavus A.^{b 2 f 6 e}
 Smedley, William.^e
 Spanagle, Peter B.^e
 Torphy, Aaron B.^e
 Vogan, John L.¹
 Vallance, Charles.^e
 Varner, Henry.^e
 Walbridge, Peter D., sergt.^{b 2 f 8 1}
 Walters, Andrew.^{b 2 1}
 Weeks, Hiram.¹
 Walters, William H.^{b 2 1}
 West, Philetus A.^{b 2 1}
 Weidle, John H.¹

Warner, Abel S.^e
 Warner, James M.^h

Transferred.

Burl, Wesley.¹
 Blackwell, William.^{b 2 g}
 English, William.^{1 1}
 Johnson, Alonzo.^{b 2 g}
 Kimball, Chester F.^d
 McGraff, Louis.^{b 1 g}
 Redington, John.^g
 Ramsey, Joseph E.¹
 Sione, Eugene.^{b 2 g}
 Stone, Orin B.^{b 2 g}
 Wilcox, Edwin.^{b 2 d}
 Williamson, Walter, musician.^g

Died.

Anderson, Thomas L.^e
 Cook, George.^{k 1}
 Champlain, George W.^{b 2 k 11}
 Fenton, Caleb, sergt.^{b 2 f 13}
 Harkweather, Joel.^{k 14}
 Headley, Charles.^{5 2 k 7}
 Hagar, Richard.^e
 Jackson, Henry.^{b 2 k 9}
 Kriner, Henry.^{b 2 f 9}
 Kriner, George.^e
 Morgan, William M.^{b 2 f 9}
 McCarty, Henry C.^e
 Rote, Henry J.^{f b 4 k 9}
 Rothweiler, Peter.^{b 2 f 9}
 Smith, Thomas R.^e
 Shuler, Abesher.^e
 Sweet, Charles H.^{b 2 k 7}
 Whitmore, Cyrus.^{b 2 e}

Deserted.

Horton, Melvin R.
 Mauthers, John W.
 Spicer, Asbury F.

Roll of company F, commanded by Captain John A. Wolfe, originally commanded by
 Captain Dennis McGee.

Harry D. Putton, captain.^{a 1}
 John A. Wolf, captain.
 Ernest Wright, 1st lieutenant.^{a f 9}

Daniel Blett, 2d lieutenant.^{b 2}
 Ambrose, Fidel.^{f 2}
 Brislin, Dennis.

¹ Dranesville.

² Mechanicsville.

³ Gaines' mill.

⁴ New Market cross roads.

⁵ Malvern hill.

⁶ Bull Run.

⁷ South Mountain.

⁸ Antietam.

⁹ Fredericksburg.

¹⁰ Gettysburg.

¹¹ Bristol station.

¹² Mine Run.

¹³ Wilderness.

¹⁴ Spotsylvania C.H.

¹⁵ North Anna.

¹⁶ Bethesda Church.

¹⁷ Cloyd mountain.

¹⁸ New River bridge.

¹⁹ Harrisburgh.

²⁰ Cross Keys.

Buchanan, Julius C.^o
 Beer, Philip.^{f 7 c}
 Bohn, Lawrence O.^o
 Chadwick, Everell.^{i 4 10}
 Dugan, John.^o
 Dohn, John.^{b 2}
 Dennison, Eber.^o
 Eickhoff, Ferdinand.^{b 2}
 Eickhoff, George.^{b 3}
 Eyerly, Joseph, corp.^o
 Fell, Stephen H.^o
 Gable, Andrew.^o
 Grieshaber, Anthony.^{b 2}
 Hawk, Linford.^o
 Hamlin, Patrick.^o
 Hettenger, William.^o
 Herman, Albert.^{f 4}
 Higgins, Edward L.^{f 4}
 Hollenbach, Samuel.^{f 10}
 Hollenbach, John.^o
 Henry, William O.^o
 Haley, John.^o
 Hyatt, Charles.^o
 Jerman, David.^o
 Kindsor, John Wesley.^o
 Leiwell, George W., corp.^{b 9}
 Long, Patrick.^{b 2 f 9}
 Meyer, John.^{f 9}
 Matthew, James.^{f b 3}
 Mumson, Henry.^o
 McCullough, Francis.^o
 Melvin, John S.^o
 Osman, John.^{b 2}
 Pike, Alphonso A.^o
 Rauch, W. Harry, 1st sergt.^o
 Rebr, William F.^{f 10}
 Scott, Thomas V.^o
 Snulty, Charles.^o
 Tundle, Henry.^o

Discharged.

Dennis McGee, captain.
 Hugh Mulligan, 1st lieut.^{resigned}
 Bierlingmeyer, George.^e
 Beckwith, Nathaniel.^e
 Caden, John.^{b 2 h}
 Davis, Richard II.^h
 Erhman, Frederick.^h
 Fenstermacher, John.^{f b 2 e}
 Gangover, Charles.^h
 Hensch, Michael.^b
 Heinlein, Thomas.^h

Hooker, John M.^h
 Jankee, Theodore.^h
 Jehler, John.^h
 Kennedy, Patrick.^{f 9}
 Kaiser, William.^h
 Lucore, Jackson.^h
 Miller, Ernest.^h
 Meddler, Charles.^{f 1}
 Marshall, William, corp.^{f 6}
 McIntosh, George H., corp.^{i h}
 Smith, Williston.^h
 Shimer, William.^h
 Sutter, Frederick.^h
 Sullivan, Daniel.^{b 2 f 9}
 Trout, Charles.^{f 6}
 Vogel, John.^h

Transferred.

John C. Hills, captain.^{f 9 d}
 Bott, George.^{f 1 d}
 Carroll, John.^d
 King, Martin.^d
 Silinger, Frank.^d
 Shannon, Philip.^d

Died.

Charles Bitterling, 2d lieut.^{k 7}
 Brannon, John.^{k 9}
 Bryant, Thomas O.^e
 Buchanan, Andrew L.^{f b 2 e}
 Connohan, John.^{f 9}
 Heck, Isaac M.^e
 Mangold, Peter.^{f 7}
 Oviatt, George W.^{k 2}
 Robbins, William D.^{k 9}
 Rehring, William, sergt.^k
 Shlaifle, Christian.^{k 7}
 Scholfield, Coursland.^e
 Shyre, Stephen.^{b 2 e}
 Shelly, Joseph, corp.^{k 4}
 Vogel, Conrad, sergt.^k
 Waters, Peter.^{k 10}
 Ward, James.^e

Deserted.

Boyle, Patrick.
 Curtis, William.
 Carr, Patrick.
 Dougherty, James.
 Dougherty, Michael.

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^d Through all campaigns.

^c To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v.

Maloy, Barry.
 McCafferty, John.
 McElroy, John.
 McShelan, Patrick.^{b 2}
 Quinn, Andrew, musician.
 Ramalg, Lewis.

Reynolds, John.
 Rhodes, Moses.
 Sweeney, John, sergt.
 Tundie, George.
 Whalen, Michael.
 Wertz, Aaron.

Roll of company G, commanded by Captain Hugh McDonald, originally commanded by
 Captain Thomas B. Winslow.

Hugh McDonald, captain.^{f 10 e}
 Thos. B. Winslow, 1st lt.^{f 9 b catlett}
 John A. Wolff, 2d lieutenant.^{a 1}
 John L. Luther, 2d lieutenant.^{a b 9}
 DeBeck, George C.^{f 10 14 20}
 Dailey, John F.^{f 13}
 Garrison, Tartulas J.^e
 Johnston, Thomas B.^e
 Kyes, Seth, sergt.^e
 Leeman, John W.
 Lucore, Arnold B., corp.^{b 9 e}
 Ryan, Thomas H.^e
 Scott, George W.^e
 Stephenson, Thomas J., corp.^{f 8 e}
 Warton, James W.^{f 9}
 Whitehead, Joel H.¹
 Warner, William.¹
 Welsh Josh.^d

Discharged.

Jesse B. Doan, 1st lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Andrew J. Sparks, 2d lieutenant.^{resigned}
 Arts, John P.^{b 16 1}
 Brookins, Elijah S., corp.¹
 Bundy, Clinton.^{f 13 1}
 Bursin, Simon B.^e
 Bailey, Harrison C.^{f 19}
 Bigham, Lafayette.^e
 Cummings, James C.^{f 7 1}
 Cordes, Frederick G.¹
 Cline, Marcus.^{b 9 1}
 Carpenter, Alvin C.^e
 Chase, William H.^{f b catlett}
 De Bock, Allen C.^{1 b 16}
 Derris, Orlando P.^e
 Daniel, William.^e
 English, George W.^e
 Elder, James H.^{f 8}
 Farley, Joseph.^{f 9 1}
 Farlong, Thomas.^h

Graham, Andrew J.^{f 8 e}
 Garrison, Justis J.^e
 Gross, Thomas A.^e
 Holly, Floyd.¹
 Hollis, James H.^e
 Henderson, David W.
 Islan, Benjamin.^{f 19}
 Keller, Rebun.¹
 Looker, Richard E., sergt.^{b catlett f 13 1}
 Lukens, Charles.^e
 Lenish, Reuben W.^e
 Lehman, John A.^{f 8}
 Montgomery, Thomas.^e
 Mahlen, Allen.^{f 9}
 McCoy, James, sergt.^{b 9 1}
 McNeil, John, corp.¹
 McDonald, James.^e
 McCoy, Michael.¹
 Quay, Marshal.¹
 Rheinhart, John.^{f 9 19}
 Robbins, Cyrus.^{f 10 1}
 Rhanewalt, Augustus.^{f 7}
 Sharrar, Charles G., sergt.¹
 Sparks, Benjamin.^{f 7}
 Sawyer, Edward D.^e
 Shaffer, George.^e
 Shiley, John.^e
 Starks, Watson L.^e
 Steward, Jackson.^{f 8}
 Simcras, Andrew J.^{f 9 1}
 Stephens, Elhanan.^{f 9 1}
 Struble, John W.^{f 9 1}
 Thompson, James B., sergt.^{b 16 1}
 Tubbs, Nathan H.^e
 Tamer, Jesse D.^e
 Wansal, Christian.^{f 9 1}

Transferred.

Bateman, Levi.^g
 Burnet, Napoleon.^g

¹ Dranesville. ⁶ Bull Run. ¹¹ Bristoe station. ¹⁶ Bethesda Church.
² Mechanicsville. ⁷ South Mountain. ¹² Mine Run. ¹⁷ Cloyd mountain.
³ Gaines' mill. ⁸ Antietam. ¹³ Wilderness. ¹⁸ New River bridge.
⁴ New Market cross roads. ⁹ Fredericksburg. ¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H. ¹⁹ Harrisburgh.
⁵ Malvern hill. ¹⁰ Gettysburg. ¹⁵ North Anna. ²⁰ Cross Keys.

Caldwell, Samuel S., corp.^{b 9 d}
 Carl, Andrew.^g
 Gross, James.^{i cavalry}
 Hollingshead, James A.^g
 Kuecht, William.^g
 Miller, John W.^g
 Price, George H.^{i cavalry}
 Rowley, James.^{b catlett g}
 Robinson, Francis H.^g
 Sharrer, Robert L.^g
 Welby, Lawrence.^g

Dis.

Barr, Wesley W.^{k 14}
 Cole, John C., sergt.^{f 19}
 Coleman, Charles K.^{f 7}
 Cassiday, James.^c
 Davis, Abraham.^{f 10}
 Evans, John H., corp.^{f 19}
 Fuller, Dennis, sergt.^{k 9}
 Fuller, Benjamin.^c
 James, John.^{f 9 d e}
 Holly, Alanson.^c

Hoffman, Joseph N.^{b 9 k 14}
 Holin, Daniel.^c
 Kelley, Martin.^{k 19}
 Looney, John, corp.^{f catlett f 9}
 Marginsen, Cyrus.^{f 19}
 Sullivan, Jeremiah.^c
 Sylin, Willard.^{f 19}
 Spencer, John A.^{k 9}
 Tilson, Ezra P.^{f 9 e}
 Wray, John C.^c
 Woodruff, Hiram.^{k 10}
 Wenrick, John.^{k 9}
 Watkins, William D.^k

Deserted.

Bundy, Norman C., sergt.
 Doan, Edward.
 Graham, James A.
 Homood, George R.
 Padget, Rufus.
 Showers, John.
 Wright, Charles B., sergt.
 Warner, William L.

Roll of company H, commanded by Captain John D. Yerkes, originally commanded by
 Captain Charles F. Taylor.

John D. Yerkes, captain.^{a f 10}
 Chandler Hall, 1st lieut.^a
 Thomas J. Roney, 1st lieut.^{c a}
 Beeby, Richard, sergt.^c
 Best, Alfred, corp.^{f catlett c}
 Bahel, Alfred, corp.^{a c}
 Bahel, William.^c
 Brecht, Jonathan.^c
 Bockius, Charles.^{f 7}
 Brown, George W.^{b catlett f 9}
 Cook, Adolphus.^{f b 9 b 19}
 Dungan, Thomas.ⁱ
 Freel, Lorenzo D.^{b catlett}
 Fogg, Elbridge B.ⁱ
 Guthrie, Sylvester, 1st sergt.^{a c}
 Goodwin, Allen S., sergt.^c
 Ganse, William.^c
 Ganse, Lewis F.^{b catlett c}
 Hutton, Williams, corp.^c
 Hardy, Rose.^c
 Lynch, James H.^{f 9}
 Maines, Thomas B.ⁱ
 Montgomery, John H.ⁱ

Perry, Thomas.^c
 Steigehman, Henry C.^{b catlett c}
 Taylor, Alfred.^{f 9}
 Taylor, Elwood.^{f 19}
 Watson, Richard.^{b 4}

Discharged.

Evan P. Dixon, 2d lieut.^{resigned}
 Archer, Lea T.ⁱ
 Alcott, David.^c
 Brink, John B.^{f 1 9 e}
 Burrell, Wesley.^c
 Bahel, Thomas.^c
 Baker, William.^a
 Boozer, Charles.^{f 9 10 1}
 Birdsell, Edward.ⁱ
 Chandler, Thomas.^{b catlett 1}
 Chambers, Percy E.ⁱ
 Chadwick, Joseph P.ⁱ
 Chadwick, John.ⁱ
 Cessna, Martin.ⁱ
 Creamer, Jacob.^{b catlett}
 Douglass, Benjamin.^c

a Promoted

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v

Donohue, John J., corp.^e
 Davis, George W.¹
 Dudley, William B.¹
 Grace, James.^{f 7 19}
 Greenfield, Edward.^{f 19 1}
 Gross, Thomas P.^{b catlett 1}
 Howell, Edwin A., corp.^{f 19}
 Hunter, William C.^{a i}
 Huss, Samuel.^{f 19 e}
 John, Lewis S.^e
 Jackson, John A.^e
 Jaquette, Isaac G.^e
 Land, Thomas.¹
 Leedam, Isaac.^{b 7 1}
 Mann, Percifer F.^e
 Miller, Robert.^e
 Malin, Phinneas, corp.^e
 Oskins, John E.¹
 Oskins, Robert.^e
 Pierce, Jacob W., sergt.^e
 Price, William.^{f 19}
 Penhollow, Henry.^{f 19}
 Pusey, Joshua.^{f 9}
 Rigdon, William.^e
 Roman, Joseph A.^{f 7 a}
 Romig, George W.^{b 9 f 10 1}
 Steigleman, John W.^{b catlett 1}
 Stroble, Henry.¹
 Sherman, Roger.^{b 4 a i}
 Smith, George.^e
 Starr, Jeremiah J.^{b catlett a i}
 Taggart, Robert.^e
 Taylor, Isaac.^{b 2 1}
 Uerban, Charles.¹
 West, James Dixon.¹
 White, Henry C.^e
 West, Joseph D.^{c a}
 Wilson, Samuel G.^{f 9}
 Woodward, Milton.^e
 Younkins, Edward.^{f 9}

Transferred.

Baker, Edwin, corp.^{f 8 9 g}
 Best, Andrew A.^{f 9 g}
 Best, Thomas F.^g
 Barben, Joel M.^g
 Baker, Evan H.^{f 9 g}
 Briggs, William.^d

Coyle, James.^{b 6 9 g}
 Davidson, Edward S.^g
 Drummond, James.^g
 Foreman, Maris H.^{i signal corps}
 Gross, Ellis P.^g
 Glisson, Alfred.^{f 10 g}
 Grier, Robert M.^g
 Goodwin, Daniel.^{f 9 g}
 Jackson, William W.^g
 Kling, William T.^g
 McCullough, George W.^d
 Milner, George D.^{f 10 g}
 Stevens, Henry C.^d
 Taylor, William.^g
 Williamson, Francis.^{f 10 g}
 Way, Lindley.^g
 Watts, William.^g
 Young, Joseph P., corp.^g

Died.

Charles F. Taylor, captain.^{b 19 a k 19}
 Joel J. Swayne, 2d lieut.^{k 9}
 Robert Maxwell, 2d lieut.^{f 14}
 Baker, Aaron, corp.^{f 7 9 k 14}
 Butler, James.^{k 5}
 Brink, Taylor.^e
 Carter, Harlan H.^{b 2 k 9}
 Creamer, Hiram.^{f 10}
 Coover, Andrew.^{k 9}
 Davis, Marshal.^{f 14}
 Frecl, James.^e
 Gilmor, Richard T.^{k 10}
 Hanson, Thomas.^e
 Harrigar, William.^{f 10}
 McClurg, Alexander A.^{k 9}
 Penhollow, Charles.^{k 10}
 Penninglow, Thomas L.^{k 9}
 Page, George W.^{k 16}
 Rigdon, John.^{k 9}
 Taylor, James.^e

Deserted.

Jackson, Edward P.
 Pratt, Edward.
 Pettengill, Robert B.
 Rentz, Frederick.
 Taylor, John.
 Temple, Benjamin F.

¹ Dranesville.² Mechanicsville.³ Gaines' mill.⁴ New Market cross roads.⁵ Malvern hill.⁶ Bull Run.⁷ South Mountain.⁸ Antietam.⁹ Fredericksburg.¹⁰ Gettysburg.¹¹ Bristoe station.¹² Mine Run.¹³ Wilderness.¹⁴ Spottsylvania C.H.¹⁵ North Anna.¹⁶ Bethesda Church.¹⁷ Cloyd mountain.¹⁸ New River bridge.¹⁹ Harrisburg.²⁰ Cross Keys.

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. 721

Roll of company I, commanded by Lieutenant R. Fent Ward, originally commanded by Captain William T. Blanchard.

R. Fent Wood, 1st lieut.^{f 9 c}
 Richard A. Rice, 2d lieut.^{b 9 c}
 Brewer, Wallace W., corp.^{f 8 c}
 Bunes, Joseph B., corp.^{f 9 c}
 Barnes, Thomas.
 Coates, John R.
 Culp, Cornelius.^{f 9 10}
 Close, Peter.^{1 5}
 Clark, Charles L.¹
 Foster, A. G., sergt.^c
 Freeman, B. Hill.
 Howard, E. Newell.^{f 9}
 Jewett, Sheldon.^{b 6}
 Kilburn, Ferdinand.^{f 19}
 Knapp, William A.¹
 Landigan, James.
 Lafferty, William A.^{f 8 9}
 Lane, Robert T.^{f 1 i}
 Mulvany, William.
 Mulvany, Charles.^{b 6}
 Prosser, Lorenzo B., sergt.^{b 9 c}
 Rice, Charles P.^{1 8}
 Robbins, Charles H.^{f 10 19}
 Smith, Dennis T.¹
 Walters, Augustus A.
 White, George O.^c

Discharged.

Angels, M. Crapsey.^{b 9 c h}
 Aiton, James T.^h
 Austin, Chas. M.^h
 Austin, Joseph.^{f 3 1}
 Austin, John.^{c 1}
 Bridge, Wesley J.¹
 Briggs, George W.¹
 Bellknap, Josiah B.¹
 Babcock, Henry G.^{c 1}
 Bard, Leslie S.^{f 7 h}
 Buchanan, Andrew L.^h
 Beckwith, Samuel R.^{f 20 h}
 Berts, Samuel.^h
 Both, Jacob.^h
 Curtis, Edward E., 1st sergt.^{f 9 h}
 Case, Dennis.^h
 Crow, Jacob.^h
 Colgrove, Alpha.^h
 Comforth, Columbus.^{f b 9 h}
 Campbell, George A.^h

Curtis, William J.^h
 Curtis, Nelson M.¹
 Crossmire, Derrick.^{b 6 1}
 Dantorth, L. Byron.¹
 Duel, Henry L., corp.^{b 6 1}
 Demars, Joseph.^h
 Dickeson, Charles.^h
 Edson, Edward W.^h
 Faming, Elisha P.^h
 Gould, Hosea H.^h
 Halley, John K., sergt.^h
 Hammond, Henry J.^{f 19 h}
 Hoop, Alfred T.¹
 Inglesby, Russel.^{f 19 h}
 Johnson, James L.^h
 King, Solomon S., sergt.^{f 9 c 1}
 Keach, Robert M.^h
 King, Frank.^{b 3 1}
 Lawrence, Chas. B.
 Leher, John.^h
 Losey, Frederick C.^{f 8 h}
 Little, Joseph.^{c 1}
 Moses, Joshua.^h
 Melison, Chas.^{f 19 h}
 Mason, Charles.^h
 Mapes, Alonzo.^{f 9 h}
 Mains, John W.^h
 Porter, Peter B., corp.^{c 1}
 Rice, Ernest, sergt.^h
 Richardson, William.^{f 19 h}
 Rifle, William H.^h
 Southwick, Samuel G.^{c 1}
 Smith, Frank.^h
 Snyder, Wesley J.^{f 9 h}
 Smith, Anson P.^{f 1 h}
 Treat, Benj. A.^h
 Taylor, George W.^h
 Vandyne, Curtis M.^h
 Wood, James W.^{f 19 h}
 Whalen, John.^h
 Weed, Calvin H.^h
 Wells, Edgar W.¹

Transferred.

Wm. T. Blanchard, captain.^{f 19 d}
 Frank Bell, 1st lieut.^{f 8 10 d}
 Brigham, Dwight W.^{c d}
 Blauvelt, James O.^{i artillery}

^a Promoted.

^b Captured.

^c Through all campaigns.

^d To Vet. Reserve Corps.

^e Disability.

^f Wounded in action.

^g To serve unexpired term.

^h Honorably, by Sec'y of War.

ⁱ Detached.

^k Killed in action.

^l By re-enlistment, v. v

Cobbett, James W.^d
 Essington, John W.ⁱ
 Hamlin, Samuel C.ⁱ
 Heigli, Albert.^{f 19 b}
 Horton, Samuel M.^{f 9 d}
 Page, William.ⁱ
 Seames, E. B.ⁱ

Died.

Bruce B. Rice, 2d lieut.^{f 19 k 20}
 Bee, Charles O., sergt.^{f b 9 c}
 Ames, Joseph.^c
 Blon, Hero.^{k 7}
 Clyens, Patrick.^{k 9}
 Dale, William L.^{k 19}
 Ellithorp, Philip G.^{f 10}
 Farr, G. Milton.^{k 19}
 Holmes, Frederick, corp.^{k 19}

Hadley, Henry J.^{k 20}
 Hayter, Joseph.^{k 9}
 Kibbe, William J., 1st sergt.^{k 7}
 Keener, Joseph.^{k 6}
 Magee, Henry.^{k 7}
 Maxson, William M.^{k 7}
 Newpher, James.^{k 7}
 Northrop, A. Delos.^{k 7}
 Nichols, Nathaniel S.^e
 Sherwood, Forrest.^{k 7}
 West, Franklin.^{k 20}

Deserted.

Crandall, Frank B.
 Miles, Wister W.
 Simons, Edgar S.
 Turkin, A. Jackson.

Roll of company K, commanded by Lieutenant John P. Bard, originally commanded by Captain Edward A. Irvin.

John P. Bard, 1st lieut.^{a b 2 c}

Bloom, Isaiah.^{b 2}
 Bloom, Enos.^{b 2 c}
 Bailey, Zachariah.^{b 2 e}
 Curry, Edmund M., corp.^e
 Cupples, Andrew.^{f 13 c}
 Cogley, Henry.^{b 2 c}
 Coulter, John H., musician.^c
 Conklin, Thomas.^{b 2 d}
 Dunn, Manning S.^{f b 9 d}
 Ennis, Levi.^{f 10}
 Glenn, David M., corp.^{b 2 a}
 Hall, Ellis J.^c
 Hile, Lorenzo D., musician.
 Hoover, Lewis, sergt.^{b 2 a}
 Kratzer, J. Elliott.^{b 2 a d}
 Littlefield, Frost.^{b 2}
 McCracken, Robert G., corp.^c
 Morrow, Ephraim.^{i signal corps}
 McDonald, Isaiah.^{b 2}
 McKee, Peter C.^{b 2}
 Robertson, Alexander., corp.^{f 9}
 Rish, John.^{b 2 f 16}
 Strocks, Edward D.^{b 3 f 9}
 Wilson, William T., corp.^c

Discharged.

Edward A. Irvin, captain.^{b 2 f 7 13}
 Addleman, William G., sergt.^{f 10}
 Blett, Daniel, sergt.^{b 2 a}
 Bloom, Cortes, corp.^{f 2}
 Bard, Richard J.^c
 Barr, James L.^e
 Barnes, John F.^{f 11}
 Carson, Abram, corp.^{b 2 f b 9}
 Clark, Charles M.^e
 Conner, Arthur.^e
 Doughman, Gideon T.^{b 2 c}
 Flanigan, James.^e
 Fleming, Frank A.^{f 9 e}
 Fruge, Israel.^{b 2 f 6}
 Frantz, James.^{b 2 e}
 Glum, James.^f
 Hill, James G., sergt.^e
 Henry, John.^{b 2 1}
 Haslet, John W.^{b 2 f 10 1}
 Hall, Henry L.¹
 Henry, Joseph K.^e
 Hockenbury, Caspil.^e
 Honither, Thomas.^e
 Hosford, William.^{b 2 e}
 Humphrey, William N.^{b 2 e}

1 Dranesville.

2 Mechanicsville.

3 Gaines' mill.

4 New Market cross roads.

5 Malvern hill.

6 Bull Run.

7 South Mountain.

8 Antietam.

9 Fredericksburg.

10 Gettysburg.

11 Bristoe station.

12 Mine Run

13 Wilderness.

14 Spottsylvania C.H.

15 North Anna.

16 Bethesda Church.

17 Cloyd mountain.

18 New River bridge.

19 Harrisonsburg.

20 Cross Keys.

Humphrey, Thomas.^{b 2 f 8}
 Kingston, Samuel.^f
 McCrum, Charles R.^c
 McDonald, George W.^{b 2 1}
 McDonald, Alexander.^{b 2 1}
 Moyer, John.^c
 Mason, Casper T.^c
 Mortimer, Samuel.^{b 2 f 9}
 Norris, John H., sergt.^{b 2 a 1}
 O'Leary, George.^c
 Pifer, Peter.^c
 Ross, James F., sergt.^{b 2 a 1}
 Reed, Samuel, corp.^{b 2 f 9}
 Rex, Reuben I.^e
 Swift, Amos, corp.¹
 Spence, Joseph G.^c
 Spence, James.^c
 Saunders, Abel.^e
 Shink, Joseph.^e
 Smith, Philander.^{b 2 e}
 Scott, George B.^{b 2 f 9}
 Shaver, Daniel.^{b 2 f b 6}
 Taylor, George W.^{b 2 f 9}
 Thompson, Thomas, 1st sgt.^{b 2 f 9 1}
 Williams, Daniel F.^e
 Williams, Joseph.^{b 2 1}

Transferred.

James M. Welch, captain.^{b 2 a d}
 William R. Hartshorne, 1st lt.^{b f 2 a 1}
 Addleman, John M.^{b 2 1}
 Boom, Arnold.^{b 2 1}
 Billis, James C.¹
 Brink, John B.¹
 Chatham, David R. P.^{b 2 6 i sig corps}
 Cormilley, Jacob.^g
 Derrick, William G.^g
 Fleming, Robert R.^g
 Fogle, Adam.^g

Goff, Charles M.^g
 Gursahus, Samuel.^g
 Holcomb, Edward.¹
 Jagero, Peter.¹
 Lemon, John, corp.^{a 1}
 Lower, Cyrus B.^g
 Merrow, Francis C.^{b 2 f 7 g}
 McClinalham, Hiram.^{i cavalry}
 Pittingill, Robert B.¹
 Sparge, Peter.^{i signal corps}
 Shaver, Jesse E.^g

Died.

David C. Dale, 2d lieut.^{b 2 c}
 Broomall, Joseph P.^{k 7}
 Cummings, William S.^{b 2 k 8}
 Frantz, A. Harrison.^{b 2 c}
 Granger, Burton.^{b 2 f 6}
 Henry, James.^{b 2 k 6}
 Hall, Charles.^{b 2 k 8}
 Hennigh, William.^{b 2 f 9 k 13}
 Irvin, Austin.^{b 2 e}
 Kratzer, John.^{b 2 k 6}
 Knapp, George H.^{b e}
 Montague, Andrew J.^{b 2 f}
 McCloskey, Nathan A.^e
 Raley, Thomas.^{b 2 k 7}
 Ross, Robert W.^{b 2 f 8}
 Smith, Peter.^{b 2 k 9}
 Wilson, John H., corp.^e
 Williams, James M.^f

Deserted.

Chase, Frank.
 Frantz, Martin F.
 McCullough, David.
 Spencer, William H.
 Seaneus, Dwight.

a Promoted.

b Captured.

c Through all campaigns.

d To Vet. Res. Corps.

e Disability.

f Wounded in action.

g To serve unexpired term.

h Honorably by Sec'y of War.

i Detached.

k Killed in action.

l By re-enlistment, v. v.

