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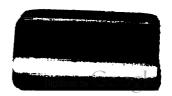
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
"War President" of the United States.
Assassinated April 14, 1865.

HISTORY

Second Pennsylvania



Veteran Heavy Artillery,

(112th Regiment Pennsylvania Veloritars)

From 1861 to 1866.

INCLUDING THE

Provisional Second Penn'a Heavy Arthlory,

ВV

GEORGE WARD,

Secretary of the Survivors Associated of the Regiment.

REVISED.

РИЦА ДЕЦРИГА, РА.

CEC. W. WARD, PRINTER, 40 NORTH FIETH ST 1904.



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Secretary of the Survivors' Association of the Regiment.



REVISED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. WARD, PRINTER, 40 NORTH FIFTH ST.

1904.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1903, by GEO. W. WARD, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

REVISED EDITION.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify That at a meeting of the Sarvivors' Association of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, held at Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th day of May, 1903, Comrade Geo. W. Ward, Secretary of the said Association, was unanimously elected as Historian of the regiment, and authorized to write and publish the History of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, to conform to Act No. 129 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1903.

CHRISTIAN WISE, President. 826 Manor street.

Lancaster, Pa., August 22, 1903.

PREFACE.

It has been said that, "like the story of the cross to a Christian the story of a soldier's life to a patriot, with its potent of joys and sorrows, trials and pleasures, victories and defeats, never loses savor by repeating," and to you who read these lines commemorating the services of one of the largest, best drilled and most effective volunteer regiments in service of the United States during the Civil War, defending "the flag that makes us free"-the stars and stripes—on many a field of battle; suffering all that comprises the life of a true and brave soldier, that "this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," it is hoped by one who participated therein, the last days of wars may be near at hand, for none but those who have experienced its horrors can truly conceive its ravages. The camp, the march in pouring rain and excessive heat, or over frozen ground; on the lonely and death-expecting vidette line; the fire and smoke of battle; the suffering from hunger, thirst, wounds and disease; the pangs of worse than death realized in the horrible prison-pens of the South-all these have been realized by those of whom I write to an extent comparable with any other regiment during their time in active service, and their achievements in defence of freedom throughout "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The views and experiences of several survivors of the regiment, officers and enlisted men, are incorporated in this work to illustrate their version of events which make the history of the organization.

To perpetuate the valor, deeds and memories of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers) this work is respectfully dedicated by THE AUTHOR.

AUTHENTICITY OF THIS WORK.

This History of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers) is compiled, principally, from data gleaned from papers and diaries of deceased and surviving members of the regiment, the writer himself being one of the latter, and it has been read, revised and pronounced to be historically correct by the following living survivors of the regiment:

Lieut. Col. B. F. WINGER, Greencastle, Pa.
Adjutant JEROME A. BUCK, Philadelphia, Pa.
Quartermaster WM. H. MELCHER, "
Captain NICHOLAS BAGGS, Abington,
Lieutenant C. F. GRAMLICH, Philadelphia, "
THOS. PORTERFIELD, "
Corporal SAM'L W. CLARK, "
Comrade CHARLES H. OTT, "
LEW. C. FOSNOT, Watsontown, "

GEO. W. WARD, Author.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20th, 1901.

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ANDREW G: CURTIN,
"War Governor" of Pennsylvania.

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HISTORY

OF THE

Segond Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

In the Summer of 1861, when the life or death of the nation depended on the support given by the sons of the Northern and Western States to maintain "the Union—one and indivisible," much speculation as to the result of the war was indulged in by many who had not as yet become aware of the necessity of immediate action on their part, or who, in other words, had not been attacked with "war fever." Others, also, there were who did not consider patriotism even paramount to a business requisite, and who did not care how the war terminated so long as business favored them, and, consequently, were interested in nothing except their individual welfare.

Yet, many such men, nevertheless, either through rousing of their patriotic blood or with personal motives in view, eventually became "a party to the transaction" as the war continued, and eventually became mixed up, in one way or another, unintentionally, in military affairs, terminating in their becoming participants in the war before its close. So it was, evidently, with some of the original officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, who, however, as

will be seen, were early "weeded out," thus enabling its patriotic and sincere officers to make it one of the most desirable and effective regiments in service during the war.

At a restaurant on North Second street, Philadelphia, in September, 1861, Charles Angeroth, James L. Anderson, David Sadler, Charles Roescher, John H. Oberteuffer, Sr., William Candidus, Aaron P. Bilyeau and some other gentlemen, were discussing the merits and demerits of the then Commander of the Army of the Potomac, General George B. McClellan, who was in need of additional troops to insure success to his contemplated advance on the Confederate forces, when Mr. Sadler proposed raising a battalion of men for heavy artillery service, to take the place of troops then in the fortifications, and thus assist, in a measure, Gen. McClellan's "plan of campaign."

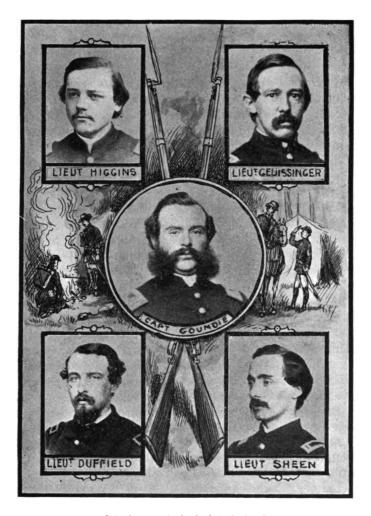
The proposition was the means of bantering several of those present to enlist, and culminated in Mr. Angeroth making application to the War Department, through Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the then Governor of Pennsylvania, for authority to recruit a body of men, to be commanded by those so doing, and to serve as heavy artillerymen.

Anticipating a favorable reply to the application, recruiting was commenced at once, and on September 24, 1861, Henry L. Buck and Richard S. Lewis were enrolled, being the first recruits to the organization.

On October 1, authority was granted Charles Angeroth (who had the reputation of being a man with great military experience, gained in the armies of Germany and elsewhere) by General George B. McClellan, then in supreme command of the Army, at Washington, to organize "a battalion or regiment of field or siege artillery."

A recruiting office was established on Margaretta street, below Second, which was removed shortly thereafter to 506 Vine street, where is at present located the restaurant of Mrs. Stein, relict of Jacob Stein, who lent considerable aid in procuring recruits to the new organization, he having seen service with the first three months, or "emergency," men.

Efforts have been made to procure a copy of the order authorizing the organization of this command, but



GROUP OF OFFICERS

without avail. Colonel McClure, to whom credit is due for much of the data contained in this History, writes:

"When authority was given me to recruit Co. F, I was shown the order giving Charles Angeroth, our first Colonel, authority to raise the regiments. It has long been a source of regret that I neglected to make and preserve a copy of that order, and a diligent effort made to find it among the records and papers of the regiment in proper department at Harrisburg was unsuccessful. I am therefore obliged to rely upon my memory for the details of the order, which was issued and signed by Major-General George B. McClellan, then in supreme command of the army at Washington."

The authority to recruit the regiment stipulated that "the officers and such enlisted men as were requisite to drive and care for the necessary horses" were "to be mounted, top boots to be worn by all men, and the arms shall be sabres and revolvers (or carbines)."

The organization was to be a "siege or field regiment, to conform to the regulations of the United States Regular Army."

Inducements offered to join the organization were numerous and variegated. All kinds of assertions as to the light duty to be required of men were made, and in one or two instances the handbills of recruiting officers stipulated that "members of this regiment will have nothing to do—no marching required, and as quarters equal to most hotels will be provided in fortifications, the men will virtually be at home."

The Captains were designated by the instigators of the organization, and the other officers for the several batteries were to be those who would secure the greatest number of recruits therefor. Sub-recruiting stations were opened in several localities, in and outside of Philadelphia.

Battery A was recruited in Margaretta Street by Charles Auer and William Troost.

Battery B was recruited at the Actien Brewery, or Actien Hall, as it was called, on Third Street, below Callowhill, by Charles Shoenleber and Alexander Kost.

Battery C's headquarters were on Second Street below Callowhill, Joseph Loeven and Erhardt Feidler being its recruiting officers.

Battery D had its recruiting office on Second Street near Callowhill, David Sadler and Charles H. Beine being

in charge; also on Market Street above Second, where Nicholas Baggs presided.

Edward S. Rowand and J. H. Oberteuffer, Jr., re-

cruited Battery E on Third Street above Arch.

William M. McClure, William Candidus, Jr., John M. Wilson and Samuel D. Strawbridge recruited Battery F at Danville, Muncy, Bloomsburg and Philadelphia.

Battery G was recruited by C. N. Cadwallader and James L. Anderson in the basement at the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Battery H was recruited by Thomas Wilhelm and John S. Jarden, on Fifth Street above Arch.

Gustavus L. Braun and Charles Angeroth, Jr., recruited Battery I at Second and Arch Streets.

Battery K was recruited at Uniontown and thereabout by Amzi S. Fuller, John B. Krepps and Pressly Cannon.

As soon as recruits were received, they were sent to Charles G. Zimmerman's Diamond Cottage, a pleasure resort in the suburbs of Camden, N. J., where a rendezvous camp was established, and where they were drilled in the "school of the company."

There being no arms or clothing available at that time, the men were in citizen dress, and armed with clubs when on guard duty, making it an easy matter to "run the guard," as very many did, and spent most of their time in the city of Philadelphia.

As a large number of the men recruited in Philadelphia at that time were Germans, and could not write or read English, many of the men in camp would write their own passes, and at a favorable time present them to a guard who was a German, who would look at it in a way to indicate he understood what was written, invariably saying "alle recht," and permit the bearer to pass out of the inclosure, many of whom would not return for several days. This, however, did not last a great while, for the officers soon discovered the practice, and caused but one exit to be used, where competent guards were stationed.

The first Batteries to complete their complement of enlistments were D, G and H, and at ten o'clock on the

morning of January 9, 1862, these three Batteries, under command of Captain James L. Anderson, were sent to Fort Delaware for garrison duty. A ferryboat furnished the means of transportation.

These three Batteries were officered as follows:

Battery D—Captain, David Sadler.
1st Lieutenant, Charles H. Beine.
1st Lieutenant, Nicholas Baggs.
2nd Lieutenant, Edward Longmire.

Battery G—Captain, James Matthews.

Battery G—Captain, James L. Anderson.

1st Lieutenant, C. N. Cadwallader.

1st Lieutenant, Richard M. Goundie.

2nd Lieutenant, Joseph N. Abbey.

1st Sergeant, Dennis M. Carroll.

Battery H—Captain, Thomas Wilhelm.

1st Lieutenant, John S. Jarden.
1st Lieutenant, E. D. C. Loud.
2nd Lieutenant, Milton Benner.
2nd Lieutenant, John W. Hamilton.
1st Sergeant, Robert S. Wharton.

Hugo Theinhardt was the first bugler in the regiment. When the above-mentioned three Batteries arrived at Fort Delaware, Captain Anderson reported to Captain Augustus A. Gibson, of the U. S. A., who was in command there, and he assigned the several Batteries to quarters inside the fort.

The officers and men at once saw a vast difference in the life of a soldier as compared with that at "Camp Angeroth," being made acquainted with the routine of real military service. A systematic course of instructions and drills were imparted to them. When the weather and ground were suitable they would be taken outside the fort, so as to have more room to drill in marching and the movements of a soldier. Drills with the big guns in the casemates and on the barbette added very much to their feeling of influence. One night they were called up to stand by the guns, and were told the Confederate ram, called the "Merrimac," might come steaming up the Delaware, at any time, and if she should pass Fort Delaware, there would be nothing to prevent her laying Philadelphia under millions of dollars for tribute money.

It soon developed that some men were unfit for military duty, and the weeding out process commenced at Fort Delaware. The clothing furnished to the soldiers at Fort Delaware was of good quality and in sufficient quantity to make it noticeable and appreciated by the men themselves.

During the stay at Fort Delaware a soldier died and was buried with military honors. To most of the men this was entirely a new experience, and on returning from the grave the lively airs played by the band was not in entire accordance with their previous notions of the correctness of things in good taste. However, they soon learned that this was the proper thing at military funerals.

The deceased soldier was First Sergeant James Matthews, of Battery D.

Recruiting for the regiment continued, and the following Batteries were completed and mustered in:

January 4, Battery E—Captain, Edward S. Rowand. January 4, Battery F—Captain, William M. McClure. January 6, Battery A—Captain, Charles Auer. February 10, Battery I—Captain, Gustavus L. Braun. February 10, Battery C—Captain, Joseph Loeven. February 11, Battery K—Captain, Amzi S. Fuller. February 15, Battery B—Captain, Charles Roescher.

The regiment was organized with the following as its first field and staff officers:

Colonel, Charles Angeroth.
Lieutenant Colonel, John H. Oberteuffer, Sr.
Major, William Candidus.
Adjutant, Charles G. Zimmerman.
Quarter Master, Aaron P. Bilyeau.
Sufgeon, Elisha Griswold.
Asst. Surgeon, Richard H. Nevil.
Chaplain, John H. Hassler.
Sergeant Major, Paul L. Higgins.
Quartermaster Sergeant, William H. Melcher.
Com. Sergeant, Wm. H. Berger.
Hospital Steward, A. F. Schalhirdt.
Chief Bugler, Hugo Theinhardt.

On the 14th day of January three pieces of artillery were received at Diamond Cottage, and the men were elated, although the "battery" consisted of one mortar,

one howitzer and one brass six-pound field piece. Nevertheless, they gave standing to the organization as an artillery regiment, notwithstanding the regiment, at that time, was usually termed "the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," that being its number in line of Pennsylvania regiments organized.

The first drill with "field guns" was had on the 23d of January, 1862, and great interest and pleasure was taken therein by both officers and men.

The first battalion drill of the regiment took place on February 21st, Captain McClure and Major Candidus directing the manoeuvres.

On Sunday, February 2, 1862, the seven Batteries then at "Camp Angeroth" were ordered to "fall in" at 9 o'clock A. M. for divine services, after which they were marched to a German church in Philadelphia, where a discourse in German was listened to, the major portion of the men in attendance, however, not being conversant with the dialect used, understood little that was said by the pastor.

The first death in the regiment was Frank Gray, of Battery E, who died from smallpox, and was buried in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Philadelphia, February 12, 1862.

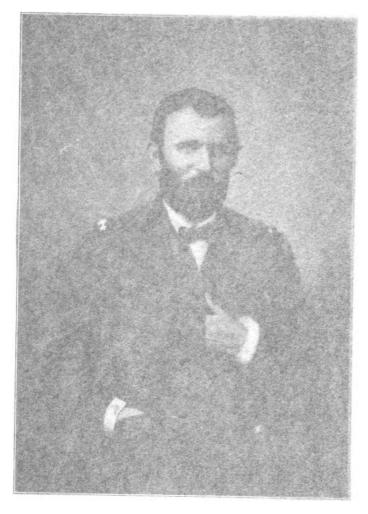
On Saturday, February 22 (Washington's Birthday), the regiment was reviewed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin and members of the State Legislature, who addressed the officers and men and complimented them on their "fine appearance and devotion to the State of Pennsylvania manifested by volunteering to leave home and friends in defence of the principles of liberty and union."

The seven Batteries then in camp at Diamond Cottage were officered as follows:

Battery A—Captain, Charles Auer.

1st Lieutenant, William Troost.
1st Lieutenant, Charles Hauflear.
2nd Lieutenant, Otto Lutz.
1st Sergeant, William Gratznowsky.

Battery B—Captain, Charles Roescher.
1st Lieutenant, Milton Benner.
1st Lieutenant, Milton Benner.
1st Lieutenant, Alexander Kost.
2nd Lieutenant, Max Heine.
2nd Lieutenant, Frederick Mayer.
1st Sergeant, G. Pentle.



viii GEN. U. S. GRANT.

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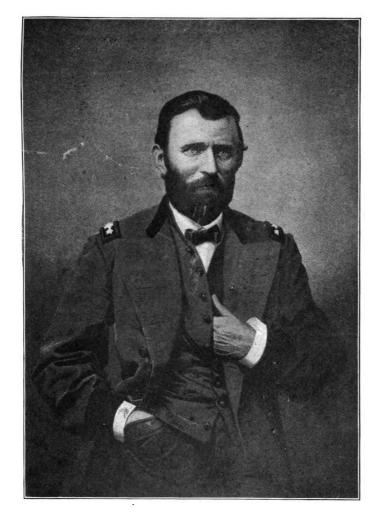
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viii GEN. U, S. GRANT.



- 188 - 188 - 188 - Battery C—Captain, Joseph Loeven.

Ist Lieutenant, Erhardt Fiedler.

Ist Lieutenant, Charles Zeitz.

2nd Lieutenant, Decatur Holbert.

Ist Sergeant, C. A. Dunkelberg.

Battery E—Captain, Edward S. Rowan.

Ist Lieutenant, J. H. Oberteuffer, Jr.

Ist Lieutenant, Florence W. Grugan.

2nd Lieutenant, William G. Dickson.

Ist Sergeant, John Ford, Jr.

Battery F—Captain, William M. McClure.

Ist Lieutenant, William Candidus, Jr.

Ist Lieutenant, John M. Wilson.

Ist Sergeant, James H. Springer.

Battery I—Captain, Gustavus L. Braun.

Ist Lieutenant, Arnold S. Angeroth.

2nd Lieutenant, J. Moore Kelsey.

2nd Lieutenant, J. Moore Kelsey.

2nd Lieutenant, George C. Wilson.

Ist Sergeant, Samuel H. Davis.

Battery K—Captain, Amzi S. Fuller.

Ist Lieutenant, Pressly Cannon.

2nd Lieutenant, John B. Krepps.

Ist Lieutenant, John H. Geuissinger.

2nd Lieutenant, Joseph L. Iredell.

Ist Sergeant, Peter Heck.

The seven Batteries were, on Monday, February 24, ordered to Washington, in obedience to which, at daylight next day, tents were struck (most of which, however, were previously blown down by a violent wind storm during the night), and the command started for its destination at 12 o'clock, noon, going by way of the P., W. & B. Railroad, from foot of Washington avenue, Philadelphia, stopping first at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, Philadelphia, for dinner.

Dinner over, the men formed in line on the street to receive tokens of regard from the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, who were not satisfied with giving them a good dinner, but were there also to make glad the heart of the soldiers whose friends or relatives at home did not know, or did not consider, that life on the tented field was not like that at home. Motherly-looking women passed along the lines with stockings for any soldier who wore woolen stockings or socks. Young ladies followed with needle cases, scissors, thread, buttons, etc., and any soldier who did

not have these articles was supplied by those kind-hearted Philadelphia women.

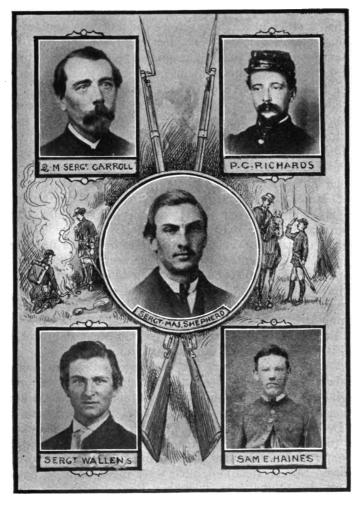
The fathers and brothers did not let their wives do all the kind acts. They were there with chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and cigars. The tobacco was cut up in small squares. All those who had no money to buy tobacco were supplied with the weed.

Leaving Philadelphia at 5.00 o'clock P. M., Baltimore was reached at 3 o'clock next morning. Here the command was dined at the "Soldiers' Rest," and being detained for want of transportation, did not leave Baltimore until 5 o'clock that evening.

Arriving at Washington about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 26th, Colonel Angeroth reported to General Abner Doubleday, who assigned the regiment to the Artillery Division, District of Washington, doing duty in the earthworks on the North side of Washington, and the regiment then marched through mud and slush, more than ankle deep, to the "Soldiers' Rest," where it remianed over night.

The next morning, after a poor night's rest from being overcrowded in the quarters allotted to them at the "Rest," but enjoying a pretty good breakfast of bread, coffee and bacon, the command marched to Fort Lincoln, near Bladensburg, where tents were pitched in a corn field, and a few days thereafter the regiment commencd doing duty in the fortifications on the North side of Washington, under command of General Abner Doubleday.

The fortifications consisted of a series of forts erected on every hill and connected by a ditch called a covered way. This covered way extended from one fort to the other, and was deep enough to protect men should they have to use them in case of an attack. The forts varied in size according to their prominence and supposed importance. Some of them required several companies, others only one or two. They all had large cannons mounted in them, and a magazine for ammunition. This was called "bomb proof," because it was supposed to be strong enough to resist any bomb shell that could be dropped on it.



GROUP OF OFFICERS.

Military roads had been constructed in the rear of these forts, so that troops and supplies could readily be moved. The forts the regiment was assigned to were "Lincoln," "Bunker Hill," "Saratoga" and "Totten." Sibley tents were furnished the command. They were shaped like an Indian

wigwam. Each tent would accommodate eight or ten men, and had a stove in it. The size of the tent was doubled by making a stockade about six feet high for the base and the tent mounted on that. This gave a second story. Bunks were built on the same principle as is now used for berths in the Pullman palace cars, but far less luxurious.

One of the famous places near it was the old duelling ground near Bladensburg, just at the foot of the hill upon which Fort Lincoln was erected. This was the right of the line, which extended toward the left over two miles, and comprised, in addition to Lincoln, Forts Thayer, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Slemmer and Totten, near which was the Soldiers' Home, on the Seventh street road. The Batteries were changed from one fort to another occasionally, so as to familiarize them with the ground.

On the 28th of February the Batteries were mustered for pay by Lieutenant Colonel Oberteuffer, after which the men were permitted to remain in idleness a few days, visiting Washington, Bladensburg and other points; then the regiment was put to work strengthening the forts and digging ditches, in addition to the usual camp duty.

Regimental headquarters were established at Fort Lin coln, it being the largest fort at that time.

On the 10th of March, the Army of the Potomac, which had been laying in and around Washington, moved into Virginia, and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery then assumed command of all forts on the North side of the Defences of Washington; in addition to which guards and pickets were detailed for duty in Washington, Bladensburg and points nearly seven miles beyond the fortifications. Special details of men were made daily to patrol the country thereabouts, including Bladensburg, for guerillas, bushwhackers and such, many of which were known to be hovering about that section of country, and several of which were picked up and turned over to the authorities.

On the 12th of March, General Doubleday and staff visited and reviewed the regiment, making complimentary remarks to its line officers and suggesting to the field and staff the necessity of regimental, as well as company drills, to make the regiment efficient—a suggestion, no doubt,

prompted by informations obtained by the reviewing officers as to the lax manner in which the field and staff interested themselves in the regiment's welfare.

Batteries D, G and H were relieved from duty at Fort Delaware on the 19th of March, 1862, and, embarking on transports, passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Chesapeake Bay, thence to Baltimore, thence by rail to Washington, arriving and joining the regiment on the evening of that day, and were assigned to forts Slocum and Massachusetts, two additional forts on the left of Fort Totten.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery now being a complete body, according to the regulations of the United States Army, and having become somewhat acquainted with the "school of the company," battalion and regimental drills were inaugurated.

Up to March 15, 1862, the arms of the regiment consisted of the clubs received at Camden and a few old muskets, in addition to the cannon in the forts, but on this date the several batteries assembled at Fort Saratoga, when and where the men were supplied with Austrian muskets, and dispensed with the "shelalahs," as they termed the clubs.

They had anticipated receiving swords and revolvers, as had been promised them, consequently disappointment was depicted on every countenance at receiving these antiquated muskets.

The "Austrian cannons", however, were soon thereafter exchanged for Springfield rifles, much to the gratification of the officers, as well as the men, and the change seemed to put new life into the regiment.

The men's rations were abundant in quantity and good in quality, and included fresh bread daily, being baked in the basement of the capitol, which was converted into a bakery at the commencement of the war.

The first payment to the regiment was made by Major Dodge, on the 1st of April, 1862, and, in consequence thereof, a "glorious old time" was enjoyed for a few days by the major portion of the regiment.



THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Completed and garrisoned by the Second Pennsylvania
Heavy Artillery.

The guards in and around the forts, after "taps," were required to call the hour during the night, thus: "Post number one; ten o'clock, and all's well!" the guard at each successive post repeating it until the farthest post was

reached, when it would again be repeated back until number one post was again reached. This was done to ascertain if any guard was asleep or away from his post. In case of failure in any one guard so calling out (which did occur on one or two occasions), the sergeant of the guard, with a detail of three men, would make an investigation, which would invariably result in finding the guard asleep.

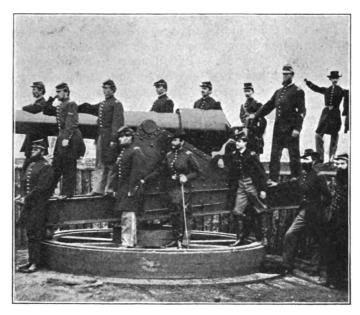
On the 15th of April the first order for battalion drill was issued by the Colonel, but when the several Batteries reported for that purpose at Fort Saratoga, he changed the order, and dress parade was had instead. The Batteries, however, had battalion drill on the 17th at the same place, on which date Captain Anderson, of Battery G, was mustered in as Junior Major of the regiment, and at once took a manifest pride in improving the regiment's knowledge of military tactics, and bearing great stress on the line officers to become perfect therein.

The regiment was inspected and mustered for pay by Captain Halstead on the 30th of April, 1862, on which occasion a much improved interest was manifested by the officers and men, evoking comments of approval by the inspecting officers; the credit for which, no doubt, being due to the officers of Batteries D, H and G, who had profitted by their experiences under Captain Gibson at Fort Delaware, and also that of Captain McClure, of Battery F, who had gained considerable military experience during the three months' service. Inspired by the expressions of Captain Halstead, the several Batteries took on a new interest to become perfected in drill, each appearing to vie with the others to become perfect, to which end drilling became a pleasure, not with the officers alone, but by the enlisted men as well. The daily drills involved also practicing with the artillery, the gunners becoming quite expert in a short time, both with the smooth-bore and Parrott rifled ordnance.

Discipline in the regiment at this time was very lax, officers, from Colonel down to lieutenants, mingled and messed with the non-commissioned officers and privates, thus tending to divert the latter of respect and obedience due the former, and, consequently, preventing the regiment

from attaining any special degree of enconium among the inhabitants of Washington, or the "powers that be."

Colonel Angeroth seemed to take little pride in the regiment, spending more than one-half of his time in Washington, leaving no one in particular to look after the wants of the regiment, and the men done pretty much as they pleased.



OFFICERS AND 100 LB. PARROTT GUN.
Fort Lincoln.

The different characteristics of the officers and men soon began to show themselves. The majority of them were faithful, patriotic and earnest, and rapidly advanced in knowledge and usefulness. There was the usual number of derelicts that are inevitable accompaniments of all times of excitement and especially of war.

Soon there began to be rumors that the officers were not military men and did not know how to drill and get the best service out of the men. The state officials at Harrisburg were very jealous of the care, discipline and efficiency of the volunteers, and were in such close touch with them that any complaint, even from enlisted men, would receive consideration. This wail of complaint finally gathered in such volume that an "Examining Board" was appointed to test the field officers, to see if they were competent to handle such an important body of men. These "Examining Boards" were an expeditious way of getting rid of inefficient officers.

Some of the field officers were ordered before the board and were found so incompetent that they were advised to resign, which they did. But if they had not resigned, charges would have been preferred and they would have been tried by court martial. It was a bitter disappointment to them. They were happy and contented in their positions, and it is said one of them remarked: "Why could they not let us alone; we were all making such a good living?"

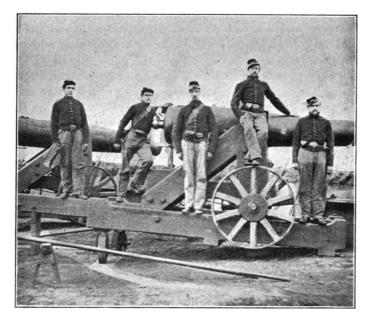
This wholesale retirement of officers naturally resulted in demoralizing the entire regiment somewhat. Desertions became frequent, and the process of weeding out those who were not fully able-bodied reduced the regiment so rapidly that recruiting again became necessary.

Becoming disgusted with the indifference and incapacity of the Colonel, the staff and battery officers eventually made unmistakable efforts to have him pay more attention to the regiment's welfare and efficiency, by outspoken expressions of dissatisfaction, but without avail; consequently, on the 20th of April, Major Candidus attempted to have a petition signed by the officers for the examination of Colonel Angeroth by the Examining Board. Not being successful in this, he preferred charges against the Colonel on the 22d of April, which culminated in the resignation of Colonel Angeroth being tendered, and he was discharged on the 21st of June, 1862.

Early on the morning of May 24th picket firing called the regiment into the forts to man the guns in anticipation of an attack. On sending out messengers to the picket line, it was ascertained the firing was caused by small bodies of the enemy, presumably guerillas, being discovered prowling about the woods in front of Fort Thayer. Details were sent out to capture them, but were not successful, as, being mounted, they gallopped off on being discovered.

On May 26th reports reached the forts that General Banks was retreating towards Washington, and many additional regiments of infantry and cavalry were sent to support the garrisons in the forts.

The men of the regiment were made happy on the 11th



DETAIL (Battery F) and 32 LB. PARROTT GUN.
Fort Lincoln.

of June, 1862, when the paymaster made his appearance and handed over two months' pay to them, which, at that time, was twenty-six dollars, being at the rate of thirteen dollars per month.

Captain McClure, and the other officers, on the 23rd of June, reported to the Provost Marshal secret movements made by certain residents of Bladensburg, and on the 29th

the Board of Officers met and investigated the matter, as well as the reported atttack on Fort Slocum, made a week before.

After the retirement of Colonel Angeroth, the command of the regiment fell on Lieutenant Colonel Oberteuffer, who, with his staff and line officers, was very anxious to get a competent man for Colonel, Oberteuffer himself preferring to retain his rank as Lieutenant Colonel.

Those officers who were on duty at Fort Delaware prior to going to Washington, and who had become acquainted with Captain Gibson, were naturally inclined to think he could "fill the bill," if the Government would sanction his doing so.

On the petition of the officers of the regiment, Captain Gibson, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, was given a leave of absence from the regular army, and, on the 25th day of June, was appointed to command the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which announcement gave great satisfaction to the officers and men who were desirous of making the regiment one to be proud of, and who were in the service for honor as well as duty and pay, many of whom were even spending somewhat of their personal funds to advance the stamina and appearance of their commands.

Colonel A. A. Gibson arrived at Fort Lincoln on the 3rd of August, 1862, and at once assumed command of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, having the officers in command of the several Batteries report to him the vacancies therein, and, also, such propositions as, in their judgment, would be to the interest of the regiment.

This led to a reorganization of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, many promotions being made to fill vacancies caused by those who were "requested" to resign, as the new Colonel, being a graduate of West Point, as well as a Mexican War veteran and strict disciplinarian, saw what was wanted to redeem the standing and advance the interests of the regiment, by having "none but competent and self-respecting officers in the regiment."

The new Colonel took great pride and interest in the regiment, and inaugurated means to have it well drilled in

COL. A. A. SCHSUN.

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COL. A. A. GIBSON,
From a photograph taken when Captain at Fort Delaware, 1862.

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both light and heavy artillery as well as infantry tactics, as required of heavy artillery by the regulations of the United States service, to which he added frequent inspections, dress parades, battalion and regimental drills, the result of which eventually enabled him to rightfully claim having the best disciplined and drilled regiment of volunteers in the United States service, demonstrations of which claim he proved in competition with other regiments in the defences of Washington making the same claim.

Details of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, as well as of enlisted men in several instances, were frequently sent out from the regiment to instruct officers and men of other regiments in tactics of the army, acknowledgments as to their abilities to do so frequently being given by those who came under their tuition. Captain E. P. Webb, in his "History of the 10th Regiment N. Y. Heavy Artillery," says:

"Officers from the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were assigned to Battalions as instructors in heavy artillery tactics, under whose instructions the officers and command became quite efficient in heavy artillery drill, the commissioned officers meeting at headquarters at stated times for instructions in light artillery tactics."

On the 16th of August, 1862, Major Candidus tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 23rd, and Colonel Gibson mustered the regiment on the 18th, reporting the absentees, in consequence of which several officers were discharged, and commissions requested for others to replace them. Among the former were Adjutant Zimmerman and Quartermaster Bilyeu, who were succeeded respectively by Lieut. Florence W. Grugan, of Battery E, and Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Melcher, formerly private of Battery D. Captain David Sadler, of Battery D, was promoted to Junior Major, the Senior Major being James L. Anderson, he having been promoted thereto vice Major Candidus, resigned.

Other changes, of minor importance, took place among the officers of the regiment, on account of the weeding out thereof, and the regiment profited greatly thereby, particularly so by the promotion of Wm. H. Melcher, who was a very competent man for the office of Quartermaster, and who, in reality, had filled the position very satisfactorily as such while his superior got the credit and compensation for

doing nothing.

Orders to draft 300,000 men for the army was issued by proclamation of President Lincoln on the 16th of August, 1862, in addition to a call for 300,000 additional volunteers. The former order had the effect of creating great excitement throughout the Northern States, and in the city of New York considerable rioting took place, but the effect of the draft stimulated volunteer enlistments, and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery profited very perceptibly thereby.

Rumors of Pope's army being driven back were circulated around the fortifications of Washington on the 28th of August, 1862, and the following day the 136th Regiment P. V. encamped near Fort Lincoln, giving credence to the rumor, in consequence of which some changes were made in garrisoning the several forts, and on the 30th cannonading at Bull Run could be plainly heard in the fortifications garrisoned by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Marching orders were issued on August 23, but were immediately countermanded, the regiment being required in the fortifications, to strengthen which Colonel Gibson had planned great improvements and its supervision thereof required his presence, as well as other officers of the regiment, in carrying out the plans.

Battery D was stationed at Fort Massachusetts, and on August 28, 1862, was transferred to forts on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, where it remained until after the second battle of Bull Run, when it marched back to Fort Massachusetts.

On the 29th of August, the 136th and 137th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, two regiments of infantry, whose services were for nine months, were sent to the forts occupied by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and were drilled in artillery and infantry tactics by the officers and enlisted men of the last named regiment, both officers and men of the former regiments being mixed in promiscuously with squads of the latter regiment for that pur-

These two infantry regiments felled the timber on a belt of over two miles in front of the forts, and, about 4 o'clock a. m. on the 7th of September were sent to the Army of the Potomac, then near South Mountain, leaving their baggage and tents, which were stored at Fort Totten by Captain McClure's Battery F.

From the first to the sixth of September, 1862, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called upon to do extra duty in picketing, guarding fords, roads and bridges, in addition to garrisoning the forts, requiring large details of men and officers to continue on such duty twenty out of every twenty-four hours, owing to the enemy having crossed the Potomac river into Maryland, and the capture of Frederick City by Lee's army.

The regiment commenced building a line of rifle pits near Veitch's House on September 11th, and the following day it built a large masked battery in the copse west of Fort Lincoln, in addition to other smaller works along the line of the fortifications, which, when completed, comprised a continuous and impregnable chain of earthworks.

The rapid building of these earthworks by the regiment was stimulated by hearing cannonading, and, at times, musketry, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and later at points nearer, terminating on the 17th of September with the battle of Antietam.

After the "weeding out" of the regiment, it was determined to increase the number of batteries to twelve, of 150 men each, to which end recruiting was again actively begun, officers being sent to Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania for that purpose in October, 1862, among whom were Lieutenant Benjamin F. Winger, Sergeant Adam Ferguson and Private Daniel Heney, of Battery D. who were to seek recruits in the Cumberland Valley. arrived at Chambersburg, on October 10th, just before noon, and in the afternoon Stuart's Confederate Cavalry, twenty-five hundred strong, with a light battery, raided and captured the town. Sergeant Ferguson was captured by Wade Hampton's men, but Lieutenant Winger and Private

Heney evaded the enemy, and secured, in a short time, one hundred and sixty-seven recruits for the regiment.

A band of Confederate sympathizers, that nightly congregated at a house on Massachusetts avenue, just inside the line of forts, and not far from Fort Massachusetts, was discovered by members of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and details were made to watch the house day and night, when it was observed that signals were made to the Confederates nightly by lights and during the day by flags. The house was raided and some fifteen or twenty persons were captured and turned over to the authorities.

It was at this house Captain Jarden, of Battery C, was reputed to have dined on the evening of November 8th, 1863, and died suddenly at Fort Thayer the next day. Drugged liquor, as well as poisoned food, was said to have been administered to him.

Two independent Batteries of light artillery that were doing duty at Fort Delaware, commanded by Captain Paul T. Jones and Captain David M. Schooley; were on request of Colonel Gibson, added to the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery on the 24th day of November, 1862, and were designated Battery L and Battery M respectively, thus making the regiment consist of twelve Batteries.

In September, 1862, the regiment had not only became well drilled and disciplined but had strengthened and rebuilt all the earthworks under its control.

The fact that no effort was made to strengthen the forts Massachusetts and Slocum, which were mere earthworks carelessly thrown up late in the fall of '61 or in the early part of '62, when the Confederates were in Maryland, is evidence sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the authorities did not deem it necessary to strengthen these two forts on that part of the line when the enemy was in Maryland.

That forts Massachusetts and Slocum were rebuilt in a substantial manner as well as the batteries near Fort Lincoln, was due to the military foresight of Col. Gibson. Those two forts were not built after the plan of Lincoln, Totten, DeRussy, Bunker Hill and Saratoga, but the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the First Vermont Ar-

tillery in conjunction remodeled those two forts into superior earthwork fortifications.

From March, 1862, until sometime in the summer of that year Batteries K and E, located at Fort Saratoga, left camp at 6.30 a. m. daily and marched to Slocum, where they worked until evening, returning to camp about 6 or 6.30 p. m.

After rebuilding, Fort Massachusetts was designated Fort Stevens. Had it not been for the work done by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, or rather, had Forts Massachusetts and Slocum remained as they were in 1862, Gen. Early would have had no difficulty in reaching Washington City by route of the Seventh Street road. The masked battery referred to above, built by Battery K, under the command of Lieutenant Pressley Cannon, and which was afterwards known as Battery Cannon, did full duty in protecting the Union army from Confederate bullets.

Historians will not likely condescend to give credit to this regiment's part of the defense against Early's attack, but it is well known, that Early came too late to take the Capital City of the United States by the way of Seventh Street road, as was proved by the defense offered there by those forts so well planned and built by the officers and men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

One of the largest and best topographical maps made during the war was made by a detail of ten men belonging to Battery G, of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, under the leadership of Robert Hodascowich, a graduate of the Military School of St. Petersburg, Russia, who was then a private of Battery G. The map created quite a sensation among the topographical engineers at Washington, inasmuch as it was not only complete, but that it was the largest known to have been executed up to that time.

After the battle of Antietam, relief was had from the excessive duty required of the regiment, and on the 17th of November, 1862, the Batteries garrisoning Forts Massachusetts, Slocum and Totten were relieved by the First Regiment of Vermont Artillery.

Lieutenant Samuel D. Strawbridge, of Battery F, was mustered as Captain on December 13th, 1862, and assumed

command of Battery I on the following morning, succeeding Captain Gustavus L. Braun, who resigned on the 12th. The change of officers made a very satisfactory and salutary effect on the men of the Battery, as the new commander was well liked, and took great pride in drilling and looking to the interest of his men.

In January, 1863, the regimental headquarters were removed from Fort Lincoln to the plateau between Forts Thayer and Saratoga, and the regiment composed the "First Brigade Defences North of the Potomac," Colonel Gibson commanding. The following month the brigade was attached to Harkin's Division of the Twenty-Second Army Corps.

Soon after taking command of the regiment at Fort Lincoln, Colonel Gibson had organized from among the enlisted men thereof a band of musicians, which soon became very proficient under the leadership of Professor Perrie, and President Lincoln became very partial to it, as, except on rare occasions, such as public inspections, reviews, or dress parades of the regiment, he had it performing daily at the White House.

The regiment was very proud of its band, and appreciated the stirring music rendered on many a weary march, as well as its faithful services as stretcher-bearers on many a battlefield. One of its members, John A. Crossley, was wounded July 15, 1864, while performing that duty, dying three days after.

During the winter of '62-'63 the men and officers had considerable society, both in Washington and near the forts. Many of them had their wives in the neighborhood and there was considerable visiting among the residents, although it was known that many of them were Confederate sympathizers.

Among the latter, residing a short distance from Fort Lincoln, were two very attractive young ladies, who were also very entertaining, and whose company many of the officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery courted, but their efforts to do so were "flanked" by Richard W. Eggert and another private of Battery F. "Dick" was known as the "one man orchestra," and his performances



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CHARLES H. OTT,
Battery G.

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on the guitar at the home of these young ladies insured his presence in preference to officers at their "evening parties," and on one occasion they made open confession to the officers present that "Mr. Eggert is our most welcome guest on all occasions." Lieutenants Iredell and Higgins were the targets for the remarks.

The regiment was inspected and mustered by Major Anderson on the 31st of December, and the same day Lieut.



JAMES STREET.
Battery I.

William S. Bailey reported for duty in Battery F.

Major Morrell paid the officers and men of the regiment on the 19th of January, 1863, in consequence of which passes for Washington were in great demand, and when refused "French leave" invariably followed. Where the applicants for passes were sober and trustworthy, little difficulty was experienced in procuring them; while, on the other hand, they were invariably refused. Those entering

Washington without passes to do so, in nearly every instance, would be "picked up" by the patrols and taken to the Central Station, where, if any indication of intoxication existed, a shower bath and twenty-four hours incarceration without food would be administered.

Lieut. James H. Springer was assigned to Battery F on the 22d of January, 1863, having been promoted to Second Lieutenant on the 2d inst.

Major Fillson, of the Regular Army, inspected the regiment on the 31st of January, and took occasion to congratulate the officers and men for "the splendid manner in which the regiment presents itself on this occasion."

Except being mustered for pay on February 28th, nothing beyond the regular routine of drilling, guard and picket duty, with a casual Battery inspection, took place in the regiment until the 10th of April, 1863, when a special muster of the whole army took place, in which the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was included.

A dress parade of the regiment was had at Fort Saratoga on the 12th of April, 1863, on which occasion many hundred officers and about 3000 visitors witnessed the display. The regiment was in full numbers, very few men being excused from participating in this event, as the daily papers had announced it to be Colonel A. A. Gibson's greatest effort to display his grand regiment of volunteers on this occasion, and the verdict of the press next day announced it to have been "a grand demonstration."

The regiment was drilled daily at the guns in the forts, about this time, and considerable target practice was indulged in, particularly at Forts Lincoln, Thayer and Saratoga, in which the several Batteries took turns, and the gunners became so efficient that there were very few who could not hit the target nine out of every ten attempts.

A dress parade of the regiment at Fort Saratoga on Sunday, April 19th, 1863, was witnessed by many visitors, among whom were Generals Augur and the colonels of several regiments laying in and around Washington, and for the gratification of the latter some manœuvering was made. On these occasions Colonel Gibson and his subordinate officers took great delight in having officers of other regiments

present, notice of the events invariably being given out a few days before, thus enabling many to witness the events that otherwise would be impossible for them to do. The invitations to be present were generally issued at the instigation of the general commanding, who done so to have the manœuvering as an object lesson to officers of undrilled regiments.

Major Morrell again paid the regiment, for three months' services, on the 25th of April, and on the 30th of the same month, Colonel Warner again inspected and mustered it. These two officers were the guests of Colonel Gibson on the following Sunday, May 3, when dress parade and review of the regiment took place at Fort Saratoga.

After the battle at Chancelorsville, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was again called on to do extra duty, as most of the infantry regiments that had been lying near the forts were withdrawn and sent to the Army of the Potomac, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery furnishing extra guards, patrol and pickets to cover the field made vacant. Nevertheless, the regular Sunday dress parades were continued, when the weather permitted, and on May 17th, the usual details for duty were reduced one-half, thus enabling the several batteries to make a much larger turn-out on dress parade that day.

On the 26th of May, 1863, Batteries F and G were called upon to do extra work on the forts, but refused, and other Batteries followed suit, which action of the men promised trouble, but on considering the grievances of the men, the officers managed to avert any serious trouble, and, except a reprimand by Colonel Gibson on the 31st, when he inspected the regiment, at Fort Saratoga, nothing further was done in the matter.

After the 24th of June, 1863, the men on picket and guard duty were admonished to be very vigilant, and the officers of the several Batteries were almost constantly on duty to keep the men on the alert for stray bands of the enemy, on account of Lee's army advancing towards Pennsylvania. No one capable of doing duty was excused, and no passes to Washington were issued until after the 7th of July. The battle of Gettysburg, which was fought on the

1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, resulting in the defeat of the Confederate army by General Meade, relieved the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery somewhat of doing excessive duty.

Many men of the regiment, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania took "French leave," returned to their homes and, joining the Army of the Potomac at and around Gettysburg, were engaged in defending their homes and firesides to the letter, as well as the spirit, of their enlistment.



FIRST SERGEANT EDWARD O'NEILL.

Battery E.

Many such men were killed, wounded or captured, and to this day some are marked on the records as "deserters;" and, owing to that fact, those recorded as such in the roster at this time may be thus accounted for.

On the 14th day of July, 1863, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery's headquarters were removed from Fort Lincoln to the plateau between Forts Bunker Hill and Slemmer, under a clump of fine shade trees, and soon there-

after it was decided to give the several Batteries more permanent quarters than the Sibley tents. So each was furnished with lumber, and barracks were erected. These were one-story frame, about 40 feet wide and 100 feet long. The carpenters and handy men were detailed from the Batteries and set to work. Nearly all of the buildings were done in time for the cold weather. They were set up two or three feet from the ground, so there would be a good circulation of air in every quarter. This was the same principal that had been adopted in the army hospitals, which proved to be the true thing, and has been followed in all hospitals since, as near as could be.

About this time Battery D was moved to Bunker Hill and wintered there with Batteries A and B.

Lieutenant Benjamin F. Winger, of Battery D, who had been detailed, July 13th, by Major General Heintzleman, "Acting Assistant Inspector General for First Brigade Defences North of the Potomac," inspected the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, July 18, 1863, on the 27th of the same month, Major Morrell, the paymaster, made his appearance and settled accounts with the regiment for services. On the 31st the regiment was again inspected by Colonel Gibson, who took occasion to flatter the officers and men for their "greatly improved appearance and bearing in so short a time," and directed the officers of the several Batteries to permit as many of the men as could be spared to witness the review of the light batteries on August 3rd, which took place near the Lincoln Hospital, fifteen light batteries participating therein, and was considered a grand affair.

Rev. John Hassler, the first Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, occasionally held divine services, but as few men attended them he became disinterested in his mission, and resigned on the 4th day of August, 1863.

The regiment was reviewed and mustered at Fort Saratoga on the 31st of August, 1863, and again mustered for pay, by the commander of the post, on the 31st of October, 1863.

Captain John S. Jarden, commanding Battery C, was taken from Washington to his quarters, at Fort Thayer,

on the night of November 8th, and was found dead the next morning. A mystery surrounded the affair, which, after investigation, it was rumored that he had been poisoned at a house on Massachusetts avenue, where he had spent the evening with a party of pronounced Confederate sympathizers. The house had been "pulled" once in 1862, as before mentioned, but nothing was done with the parties arrested, and, evidently the occupants at the time of Captain Jarden's death were supposed to be responsible therefor, although nothing was done in the matter. Jarden's body was taken to Philadelphia and buried in Monument Cemetery, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Norris streets.

Lieutenant Winger again inspected the regiment on the 22nd of November, 1863, and on the 29th of the same month Captain Amzi S. Fuller, of Battery K was placed under arrest, but nothing of import resulted therefrom.

A brigade drill was held near the Magruder Mansion, on December 12, 1863, Col. Gibson commanding, and all available men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were required to participate, followed by regimental drills daily until the 18th, preparatory to a general inspection and review on the latter date, by General Barry, but as the day proved to be very inclement, the event was postponed.

The weather continued to be very disagreeable until the end of the year, in consequence of which Colonel Gibson, on the 31st of December, mustered the regiment with the Batteries remaining in their several quarters.

In the latter part of 1863, a weeding out of men not physically strong enough to perform field duty was inaugurated, and such men were transferred from time to time to a body of troops organized by the government to do patrol and guard duty in and around Washington, which was known as the "Invalid, or Veteran Reserve Corps." Many men were transferred from the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery to the new organization during 1863-65.

During the winter of 1863-64, considerable new blood was infused into the regiment, by the addition of some more competent officers and able-bodied young men, and the rank and file began to feel and realize that the regiment

was quite an important part of the defenses of Washington.

It was a well known fact that the President had great confidence in the regiment and did not want it to leave the defenses, although many officers and men were anxious for duty in the field or at the front, and quite a number of them commenced to agitate the matter, evidently as a more certain means of being promoted; and as new recruits to the regiment came in such great numbers during the winter months that there were enough to make another regiment the rolls swelling to over 3600 men-some extraordinary arrangements were required to be made, and it was suggested to form another regiment from the surplus. right was granted recruits to choose the regiment to which they were to be assigned, thus preventing them being assigned to other regiments without their consent; so the suggestion of another Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with "Junior" or "No. 2" added, to properly designate them, was urged by many who were in order for promotion, believing, of course, officers for the new regiment would be taken from the experienced men, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the old regiment, which was verified in April.

Colonel Gibson gave offence to one or two of his subordinate officers and men, whereupon charges were preferred against him, which were referred to a Court of Inquiry for adjudication.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Colonel Gibson convened on the 25th of January, 1864, and, after witnesses against him were all heard, he read his defense thereto on the 27th of the same month, when the Court adjourned to meet on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1864. The final session was held on the 7th of March, when the Court declared the charges unsustained.

After the muster out of Chaplain Hassler in August, 1863, the officers and men of the regiment desired to have another Chaplain appointed, the outcome of which was the selection of Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, who was mustered as Chaplain on the 8th of February, 1864. The following letter, written by Colonel Gibson, on the 6th of November, 1877, will best describe the new Chaplain:

In the fall of 1863 there came to the Headquarters of my brigade in the Defences of Washington a stranger, whose aspect and demeanor so vividly impressed me that I shall never forget the moment. It was the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, to make an official report for duty as Chaplain of the 2d Penna. Heavy Artillery,—the 112th in the consecutive order of registration. His predecessor, Rev. John Hassler, a quiet, unobtrusive, good man, was dissatisfied with the office, in which, to repeat his words, "he could find so little to do," and therefore conscientiously resigned it. A meeting of the officers was held to nominate his successor, which the Governor duly confirmed. All that I knew of the appointee was through the officers, and this only in their assurance that I would be pleased with him. But when I first saw him I could hardly believe that there was not some mistake. Not that vigor and determination were lacking in the expression of his countenance, whose physiognomy was apostolical; but the whiteness of his hair and flowing beard, and apparently feeble body created misgivings of his ability to be equal to the activities and exposure of service in the field. The line of his duties extended about five miles from Fort Slemmer on the West to Fort Jamison upon the Eastern Branch in the vicinity of Bladensburgh.

sion of his countenance, whose physiognomy was apostolical; but the whiteness of his hair and flowing beard, and apparently feeble body created misgivings of his ability to be equal to the activities and exposure of service in the field. The line of his duties extended about five miles from Fort Slemmer on the West to Fort Jamison upon the Eastern Branch in the vicinity of Bladensburgh. The regiment was crude, but every man was a Pennsylvanian, willing to obey and ready to receive instruction; but its elements were heterogeneous. Lifted from the reach of social influence and civil law, and not yet reduced to subjectiveness by military discipline, there were, more or less, acts of lawlessness induced more by the novelty of change and freedom from accustomed restraints, than by inherent disposition to do wrong. Here was an urgent demand for the right kind of Chaplain; one of tact, common sense and knowledge of human nature, of shrewdness, quick perception, genial sympathies, consistency and love of purpose; for when men are massed and moved by arbitrary will, they will soon learn to read character, to discuss it and to dissect it. They distinguish their superiors by unerring conclusions, and for the reason that their thoughts and visions are irresistibly directed to the central influence of their welfare. He believed that he was called to his work; that in accepting this appointment he was responding to God's behest; for in no other way, said he, could he account for his sudden departure from the resolve in obedience to the wishes of his family, not to take the field again. After being settled in office, he approached me upon both personal and official relations. First, he requested to be called "Father Hunt," as heretofore the boys had been accustomed to call him; and then desired an understanding between us of our distinctive spheres of duty, which he defined in clear, concise words which could not be misapprehended; to which I gave a ready assent, with graditication that he knew whis place swell, and inferenti



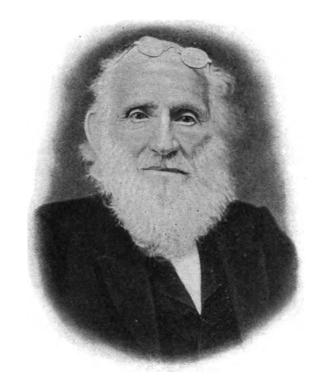
37 REV. THOMAS P. HUNT, Chaplain 1863-1897

to K v. Thom & P. w od to ma. Hea v ned with the and therefore a, to maninate his e i de appointer that the e-was not true by the expression of the childrens of the childrens of the true that the childrens of the childrens o on one West to to a solution willing to and not yet restant to a sciences according to be tall the near depend for one having each of the constant of the will be will be will true. They are an are a large many and a betrary will, the will true. They are an are a large many a es a that their thoughts the court by account to the court by account to the wishes of his or class, he approached he regarded to be at ed to be even still to be alreading of the even device of the artist of the visuality of the even artist of the world of the source so that the artist of the even the source to the even th av r a snalow upon it, save No many days afterwards to be most yearing roof been habitual and that vastly promoted it. red be made some r more control of the made some of swearing?"

The proof of mine His took was check is the accord swerrings at best on mine. His look was a best-ye of reproof, but a cam interest year the bin perhaps to the bin best a cam interest by last death bin perhaps to see stong that I tear my former established to the resolution."

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REV. THOMAS P. HUNT, Chaplain 1863-1866.

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The propensity to forage wholly disappeared insomuch that gardens intersected by trenches and common passways were in undisturbed security without guard or patrol. Drunkenness was a rare occurrence. Passes freely given were seldom violated; and the officers abstained altogether from the exercise of arbitrary punishment. Justice demands the admission that all this was brought about largely by the influence of its Chaplain in supporting and impressing corrective orders. His pulpit was improvised of anything he could stand upon, and the place was anywhere of convenient assemblage. He preached in the open air with his hat on, as often as under the shelter of a roof, and always in the appropriate manner and practical direction to do the most good. It was his intention to have a chapel built, but before the arrangements could be completed the regiment was moved to another part of the defences across the Potomac. But not in the preacher did the works of the Chaplain most abound. The volunteer looks back to his home whether as sentinel on the night watch or on the weary march, or engaged in the detail of garrison life. His domestic interests, ever dear to him, hang upon his thoughts, and he cherishes them the more tenderly, and desires to return to them the more eagerly, because his absence is temporary, and his pursuit, so opposed to his habits, is not professional, but an enforced duty. Here the confident adviser finds intimate use and need of his office to inspirit and encourage the despondent; for the soldier needs heart in his duty as well as pluck to perform it. For this our Chaplain was abundantly fitted by his extended experience, observation and profound study of the human heart. His power of facile adaptation to any situation, his quick perception of requirements, together with the advantages derived from previous service of three months at the outset of the Rebellion, enabled him to accept the responsibilities of his office in the confidence of helping the cause. "I can promote it, though I may not fight," h

lain. * * * * And now approaches the moment when I must speak of relinquishing the charge of the regiment, which, God be my witness, I tried to keep well, and of which I can truly say nothing in the experiences of my profession gave me greater interest, or more painful pleasure to put away. Father Hunt knows all about it. In addition, a more selfish sorrow aggravated this regret, the loss of the companionship of one whom I had learned to respect and to love, to lean upon as a pillar of wisdom. * * * I parted finally with Father Hunt, July 20, 1864,—if that can be called paring which separates the body but leaves the spirit distinct in Faith's perpetual relief, and the drapery of his works.

One quiet sunny Sabbath we walked over to Fort Saratoga to attend divine service. The text of his discourse was then prophetic of the fulfillment of his life: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; from henceforth, saith the Spirit. Yea, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

A. A. GIBSON.

Fryeburg, Me., November 6, 1877.

Chaplain Hunt's description of Colonel Gibson follows:

After remaining at home with the intention of resting in my old days, I was again and again invited to act as Chaplain by several regiments. Among these applications was one from the 2d Penna. Heavy Artillery (112th). I knew but one officer in it, but there was something so frank and gentlemanly in the Colonel's (A. A. Gibson's) letter to me, that I determined to accept the position. To my amazement I learned that the Colonel, of all men in the army, had the least confidence in chaplains, and that I must expect rough times with him. But I knew that if I did my duty he would not injure me. So I determined to go on. Arriving at Fort Bunker Hill, or the defences of Washington, I found the Colonel absent. He had left a note politely inviting me to make his headquarters my home until other arrangements could be made for me. He returned in the afternoon and received me cordially. But he had formed some habits too common for West Pointers, and I saw at once that they would cause us trouble. When we retired to his private room, he expressed his gratification at my acceptance of the chaplaincy. I told him I was not mustered in yet, and did not intend to be, unless we could understand each other, so as to render our intercourse mutually agreeable. I wished to know what he expected of me as a gentleman and an

officer. He fairly and frankly gave me his views. I told him I thought I could comply with them, but he should know what I expected of him. I expected to be treated in all respects as a gentleman and Christian, and to be sustained in all my official efforts to repress immorality and to enforce the rules of morals in the army. He said my position was a reasonable one, and we would have no difficulty on that subject. I then asked him if he thought it would be treating me as a gentleman and Christian to repeat such conversation in my presence as I had heard from him that afternoon. Would I be doing my duty to suffer it? If not abandoned, did not my duty require that I should report it to the Adjurant General? I intended to do my duty. He said he had met a Chaplain with my views, but he approved of them and would try to co-operate with me and would correct his own habits so as to give me no pain. I told him that I had no doubt of his sincerity in saying so, but how could he hope to succeed while his nature was unchanged? He must be converted; born again, before he could cease to do evil. This led to a long conversation that lasted till after midnight. The result was one of the most pleasant things that has ever fallen to my lot. The warmest and most sincere friend I have is this Colonel, and I have great faith in the expectation that our friendship will be perpetual, reaching into that unending joy and love that makes the name of Jesus, who saves from sin, not only precious now but glorious forever. I would love to record the letters I receive from him if I could do it without seeming impropriety. I hesitated to write what I have already written about him, but hope I have not invaded the domains of strict delicacy in doing so.

Honorable Andrew G. Curtain, Governor of Pennsylvania visited and reviewed the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery on the 10th of February, 1864, his presence and remarks made to the officers and men were received with great satisfaction and rejoicing, and on the 12th of February, another review and brigade drill of the regiment (the regiment then composed a brigade) was witnessed by the Governor in a large pasture field near the Magruder Mansion. Among other remarks made on this occasion, Governor Curtin said:

"So far as I know of military manoeuvering, and what I to-day witnessed, I am proud to say Pennsylvania has furnished a regiment of men to the United States that will compare with any other such organization on the face of the earth, and I congratulate you, officers and men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, being that regiment; and I feel confident your record will be equally maintained in battling with the enemy should opportunity present itself to test your fighting qualities."

Among the officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were many young and talented men. Some of the brightest of these were assigned to the different staff duties requisite at the various headquarters. One of these was Lieut. Edward S. Colwell, of Battery L, who for some time had been on duty at Col. Haskins' headquarters in Washington. He was mounting his horse on March 7, 1864, preparatory to taking some part in a movement of

the day, when his horse reared and threw him, and as he fell he struck his head against the curbstone. He died the next day. This was the first violent death in the regiment, and it made a deep impression upon the men, who felt it as a personal loss to themselves, especially those who formed his comradeship at Fort Delaware, which had grown into a warm friendship.

As illustrating the feeling at the time, the action of the officers of the regiment in regard to his death will be the best shown in the following:

"Headquarters 1st Brig. Haskins' Dis., 22d A. C., Fort Bunker Hill, D. C. March 9, 1864.

ORDERS It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of a comrade and fellow soldier, .First Lieutenant Edward S. Colwell. He died at three o'clock last evening from injuries received by a fall from his horse in Washington the day

Lieutenant Colwell entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Captain Paul T. Jones' Independent Battery, at Fort Delaware, in December, 1861; he joined the regiment by the transfer of that battery in November, 1862; was soon after made First Lieutenant, and early last summer was appointed to the staff of the Division Commander. His military career was distinguished for the uniform blending of courtesy with devotion, cheerful promptitude with industry, quick perception with sound judgment. To those who knew him his best eulogy is the impression which he left upon their hearts; to those who do not, it is not in words to convey the beauty and worth of his character, and the bright promise of his usefulness so suddenly closed. By this melancholy event his friends and the regiment sustain a loss that is measured only by the sorrow which it creates. Honor the memory of the Christian soldier, faithful to his country and his God.

II. All duty, not necessary to discipline, is suspended in the Brigade for the day, and the flag will be at half-mast until sunset.

III. The officers of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery are respectfully invited to meet at headquarters at 10.30 o'clock this morning for measures of respect to the deceased.

By Command of Col. A. A. Gisson, U. S. A.

meet at heauquarters to the deceased.

By Command of Col. A. A. Gibson, U. S. A.

(Signed)

BENJ. F. WINGER,

Lieut. A. A. A. Genl.

The following is from the proceedings of a meeting of the officers of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery, assembled at Regimental Headquarters, Fort Bunker Hill, D. C., March 9, 1864, in pursuance of Col. Gibson's orders of that date:

"On motion, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, Chaplain, took the chair, and Lieut. Thos. K. Mumford was appointed Secretary. On motion, Major Thomas Wilhelm, Captain Edward Rowand and Lieut. J. Norris were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the regret felt in the loss sustained by the death of Lieut. Edward S. Colwell, a brother officer; which were presented and adopted unanimously as follows:

Resolved, The remarks that 'Heaven loves to gather to itself the lovely,' is seldom more forcibly brought to mind than in the sudden and unexpected removal of Lieutenant Edward S. Colwell from friends mortal to join friends immortal in the light and love of eternity. If, in the light of Him who searches the heart, Lieutenant Colwell ever lacked one thing that thing was supplied by Him who giveth liberally to the needy. In the eyes of men he represented a character in which there was nothing wanting. In him was daily seen progression from

strength to strength and a cultivation and exhibition of love to truth for truth's sake and devotion to every duty from a love of duty, and a regard to the rights of all from a love of right; so that he joyfully, faithfully, wisely, winningly rendered to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, and to God the things that were

Resolved, That on hearing of the death of our deceased friend and comrade, and since that time, we can and do truly express our feelings in the words of Montgomery:

'Our hearts grew cold, they felt not then,
When shall they cease to feel again?'
Our consolation must be found in resignation to God, and our profit in emu-

Our consolation must be found in resignation to God, and our profit in emulating and in remembering the virtues of our friend.

Resolved, That our sympathies be extended to the parents and family of the deceased, with the assurance that while we mourn with them their loss, we also rejoice with them in the privilege of mourning over one worthy of those tears and sighs that know no regret or shame.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and that these proceedings be published in the 'Philadelphia Inquirer' and 'National Intelligencer.'

THOMAS P. HUNT.

THOMAS P. HUNT, Chaplain 2d Artillery, P. V., Presiding."

In the spring of 1864, General Grant, who was then in command of the Armies of the United States, began reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, preparatory to a march on the Confederate capital, and, to give better assurance of success to his plan, he began drawing on the Defences of Washington for seasoned and drilled troops, replacing them with others just recruited.

President Lincoln insisted on the old troops being left for the defence of Washington, but Gen. Grant assured him that the best way to protect Washington was to send these old troops towards Richmond. The prestige Gen. Grant had gained in the West made his opinion as a military man of great weight with President Lincoln and finally prevailed.

Lieutenant Winger, A. A. Gen., held a review of the brigade (Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery) with some other troops, on the 19th of March, near the Magruder mansion, and on the 21st inst. Major Morrell made his appearance again, paying the regiment for three months' services.

Rumors of marching orders were mentioned on the 24th of March, and on the following day orders were issued to the Captains of the respective Batteries to cook one day's rations and be prepared to march at ten o'clock the next morning.

On the 26th of March the regiment packed knapsacks and marched to Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, just across the Potomac, at Chain Bridge, on the Virginia side, where it relieved the 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, which went to join Grant. The mud and slush were ankle deep, the atmosphere very depressing, and consequently many fell by the wayside, unable to keep up the pace of the marching, which was very fast for troops unacquainted with marching under heavy marching orders.

All the Batteries, except B, C and M, were assigned to garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen, while those Batteries designated were assigned to Fort Marcy.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was then the First Brigade of DeRussey's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, and Colonel Gibson continued to be the commander of the Brigade.

While at these forts, many incidents occurred, among which was an attempted midnight attack on May 3 by Moseby and White of the Confederate army. The picket firing commenced about twelve o'clock, and the bugles sounded "fall in" shortly after. In five minutes after the bugle call was sounded, Batteries G and D were inside Fort Ethan Allen and C at Fort Marcy, ready to man the guns. The other Batteries soon followed the advance, and Colonel Gibson, in complimenting the men while in the forts, stated that every Battery was inside the forts and ready for action in less than ten minutes after the picket firing commenced. It is true many entered the fort half dressed. the writer himself carrying his blouse, shoes and stockings in his hands. The only thing objectionable to the manner in which the boys entered Fort Ethan Allen was the hurrah way in which it was done, and Colonel Gibson called attention to the fact, but added:

"It filled me with joy to see the eagerness, promptness and cheerfulness displayed by my command to meet the enemy, and it will inspire in me the fullest confidence that you will do your full duty with credit whenever the opportunity presents itself."

Immediately after the picket firing ceased, a detail was sent out from each fort to ascertain the cause thereof, with the result that a body of cavalry was seen approaching and refused to halt at command of the videttes, and,

until the cheering heard from the forts, continued to advance, driving the pickets in for some distance, but wheeled and fled as soon as they heard the cheering.

After daylight, about 100 men, under command of Lieut. Philip Newkumet, of Battery C, were sent out to scour the country thereabouts, with the result that two men and a woman were brought in under guard and searched. The men were found to be wearing three suits of clothes each—farmer, Confederate and U. S. navy,—and were sent under guard to Washington. The bodies of two other men, killed by the picket fire, were brought in, and were found to be dressed in garb similar to those two who were captured.

A few nights after the above occurrence, the vidette from picket post No. 5, on the Leesburg Turnpike, was wounded in the foot and ear by bushwhackers. Sergeant Gramlich, of Battery B, was relieving post No. 4 about o o'clock, when he saw the flash of a musket in the woods in front of Post No. 5, and then the flash of the rifle of No. 5 vidette. He cried out: "Cease firing! Lay down!" and hastened to No. 5 post, about fifty feet distant, where he ascertained the picket had been wounded with buckshot. Sending the wounded picket to the fort, under escort of Corporal John Super, of Battery C, to report the firing, Sergeant Gramlich hurriedly gathered sixteen of his pickets and scoured the woods, arresting an old man and a boy near Little Bethel Church, but they were released by Colonel Gibson after questioning them, they proving their innocence by an alibi. Lieutenant Barber of Battery M, with fifty men, a Sergeant and a Corporal were sent out from Fort Marcy to scour the country, but accomplished nothing; thus the incident was ever after referred to as "the turnpike mystery," and gave rise to many debates as to "who shot No. 5?"

Soon after occupying Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was drilled in heavy marching order daily, and then, with knapsack, haversack and forty rounds of ammunition to carry, the men began to realize the true requisites of active soldier life. However, very little, if any, complaining could be heard

among the men, they evidently realizing its necessity, and the regiment soon thereafter realized the benefits derived therefrom.

The regiment having become numerically too large to constitute a single regiment, the War Department, on the 18th of April, 1864, issued an order to organize the surplus into a separate regiment, which was done under Special Orders No. 153, on the 20th of April, 1864, and the new regiment, composed mostly of new recruits, was known as the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, officers for which were supplied by promotions of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

This new regiment lay in camp near Fort Ethan Allen until the 26th of April, when it marched to Alexandria, Va., and was soon thereafter attached to the Ninth Army Corps.

Prior to the Provisional Regiment leaving, Colonel Gibson paraded the old regiment and had it escort its off-spring about two miles on its march to Alexandria; then, with open ranks, gave it a parting salute, with "Present arms!" as it passed through.

There was never a promotion in military life that some one does not feel hurt, and the organization of the Provisional Regiment was no exception to the rule. A great deal of power naturally fell into Colonel Gibson's hands in the selection of new officers, and many of the old officers were sorely vexed and disappointed at not being considered in the appointment of officers for the new regiment. Partiality was openly charged and fully discussed in all quarters. The feeling of dissatisfaction was so acute that many officers did not speak to the Colonel or go to his headquarters for some time except as duty or military etiquette required. This feeling continued to grow until the old regiment was also ordered to join Grant, at the front.

The dissatisfaction in the old Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was openly recognized by Colonel Gibson in an appeal for good feeling on the part of all that he made one day on dress parade at Fort Ethan Allen, just before the regiment left the Defences of Washington and embarked for the front.

On the 16th day of May, 1864, Colonel Gibson received orders to be ready to move the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at short notice, and on the following day, about 4 o'clock P. M., Batteries A, G, H and I fell in and marched to Fort Whipple, about five miles farther down the Potomac river, where the command was split up and garrisons were sent to Forts Smith, Bennett, Strong, Corcoran, Morton, Cass, Scott, Albany, Jackson, McPherson, Morton, and one or two others, relieving troops therein, that they might join Grant's army at the front. The several details of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at these forts were daily engaged in drilling other troops, among them being the 164th Ohio Volunteers.

On the 23d of May, 1864, Colonel Gibson removed his headquarters from Fort Ethan Allen to Fort Corcoran, leaving Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy under command of Major Anderson, who continued the daily drills commenced by the Colonel.

Orders were received at five o'clock A. M. on the 25th of May, 1864, to cook five days' extra rations, and be prepared to march at 12 o'clock noon. Other troops not being sent to relieve the regiment, the orders were not fully executed, but were repeated on the 27th of the same month, when the whole of Colonel Gibson's regiment was relieved by a battalion of "100 days' men" from Ohio, and at 7 o'clock A. M. the regiment marched to Washington, by way of Fort Whipple and the Aquaduct bridge, the several detachments at the forts before mentioned falling in line as the regiment reached them.

The regiment passed in review at the Executive Mansion, or White House, as it is better known, President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton being of the reviewing party.

Passing down Pennsylvania Avenue to Sixth Street, thence to the Potomac river, the regiment embarked on four transports—"Northerner," "Wawassett," "Young America" and "Ocean Wave"—at noon. The "Northerner" being much the larger boat, and the fastest, had the field and staff officers on board, in addition to four batteries of the

regiment, the balance thereof being about equally divided among the other three boats. The crowding on the boats was rather uncomfortable, and, to many, they were considered "hazardous tubs to be upon."

However, the boats left port about 2 o'clock P. M. that same day, and proceeded down the Potomac river, thence up the Rappahanock, nothing special transpiring until just before daylight the next morning, May 28th, after entering the last mentioned river, when the "Northerner" and the "Wawassett" began to race. After proceeding thus for about a mile, the machinery of the last named boat broke down, and the "Northerner" took it in tow, but when opposite Tappahannock station, about thirty miles below Port Royal, the "Northerner" ran fast aground on a shoal. While in that position, a Confederate battery of six guns took position on the hill back of Tappahannock station, and was, apparently, preparing to fire on the grounded boat, but just at this critical moment the U. S. gunboat "Georgia" hove in sight and, firing two shots in rapid succession, disabled two of the enemy's guns, killed three or four horses, and put the enemy to flight ere they could fire a single shot.

After the Confederates retreated, the "Georgia" went alongside the stranded boat and many of the men thereon were transferred to the decks of the gunboat, thus permitting the transport to again float.

In transferring the men from the transport to the gunboat, the guard of the former became caught under that of the latter, and when released it caused the "Georgia" to lurch, one or two men sliding off the deck as the lurch took place, one of whom was slightly hurt, the other receiving a ducking only The rocking of the gunboat continued until Port Royal was reached, where the regiment disembarked, at four o'clock that afternoon, May 28, 1864.

Mrs. Susannah Krips, wife of William H. Krips, Battery C, was with the regiment in the fortifications around Washington in the capacity of laundress, as were some three or four other women, but when the Second Pennsylvania Artillery left for the front, Mrs. Krips, imbued with a desire to continue in the work of aiding the cause in some capacity, applied for and received an appoint-

ment as nurse, and continued as such until the close of the war. The following is her experience:

Philadelphia, December 2, 1903.

Mr. Warn: On the 10th of December, 1863, I left Philadelphia, Pa., to join my husband, William H. Krips, a member of Battery C, 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment Pa. Vols.), then stationed at Fort Thayer, Defences of Washington.

By permission of Colonel Gibson and Lieutenant Higgins, I was installed as laundress for Battery C, and in that capacity was with the regiment eight months.

While with the regiment I enjoyed perfect respect from all the men, except on one occasion at Fort Thayer, when, after the regiment had been paid, in January, 1864, a member of Battery C, under the influence of liquor, came to Mrs. Well's cabin, where I was visiting, and acted very rude. He was put out by my husband and Mr. Wells, when he drew a knife to stab them. He was arrested by the guard after trying to hide in some bushes, and later was court-martialed and sentenced to three months with ball and chain.

Shortly after that the regiment went to Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Marcy, across the chain bridge. With my chattels I went in a government wagon, and the boys secured for me a nice log cabin, just outside the fort, on top of a hill and about a half mile from the Potomac river, on the Leesburg pike. Batteries B, C and M occupied Fort Marcy, under command of Major Anderson. I had charge of the officers' table for about two months, when Mrs. Baker, wife of Corporal Baker, and their daughter, took charge of the mess. I then had the clothes of 94 men to look after.

Mr. Krips was detailed as detective in General Augur's department. During his absence a colored woman came to my cabin one night and said she saw "Massa Moseby riding up the creek on his horse," and on investigation it was found to be true that he was so reconoitering. Pickets were stationed at the creek thereafter.

A short time later one of Battery C's men was shot in the big toe by one of Moseby's men. He was the first man in the regiment shot by the enemy.

One morning in April, when the pickets returned to the fort and fired their rifles off at a target, as was the custom, Corporal Hill permitted me to fire his musket. The target was an old tin coffee pot placed on a stump one hundred yards distant. I hit it square in the centre, and the boys cheered me as an "Amizonian."

When the regiment was ordered to the front all the women were ordered home, except me. Major Anderson said if I wanted to go to the front with the regiment I could do so. Papers were made out to send to General Augur for my transportation, but I changed my mind, and turned my attention to the great need of help in the hospitals.

It was a sad day to me when I waved good-bye to the boys, and, alas! for the last time to many of them, for they never came back; and I shall never forget the 27th day of May, 1864, as a very sad event, though I entertain pleasant recollections of my services in the defences of Washington.



MRS. SUSANNAH KRIPS,
Army Nurse.

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MRS. SUSANNAH KRIPS, Army Nurse.

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MRS. SUSANNAH KRIPS,
Army Nurse.

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After the regiment left for the front I went to Capitol Hill Hospital, in Washington, where I served a short time as nurse, and was then transferred to Jarvis Hospital, at Baltimore, Md., and later to Slough General Hospital, at Alexandria, Va., where I remained until the war was over, and the hospitals were being closed and the men transferred to other hospitals in the Northern States, near where were their homes.

I now look back to my army life and career of over two years with great pleasure, and thank God I was able to fight disease and wounds and save many lives of our brave boys who fought and suffered to save the glorious flag and country we now adore and enjoy.

Yours for 'Old Glory,'

MRS. SUSANNAH KRIPS,

Sr. Vice-Pres. Army Nurses of Civil War.

Prior to leaving Washington, many officers and men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were detailed to remain and drill the fresh troops garrisoning the fortifications; a few officers also remained to finish up work assigned them. Among the latter was Surgeon Griswold and Quartermaster William H. Melcher, both of whom, however, rejoined the regiment on its arrival at Cold Harbor a week later, reaching there via White House Landing.

Lieutenant Thomas Porterfield, replying to the toast: "The Defences of Washington," at the reunion of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery held at Watsontown, Pa., in 1893, said:

"Comrades, let me assure you that I utter no mere words of formality when I say to you that I am glad to be with you once again. I look forward to these reunions in anticipation of a great deal of pleasure, and number them amongst the most happpy hours of my life.

Assembled here to-day, memory apparently losing its hold upon the present, turns back and paints in tints of youthful remembrance events that have long since passed and gone. There comes back to us the camp, the march, the fray, and the dreadful battle, where so many of our comrades fell; what fond memories cluster around these old familiar names of Forts Lincoln, Thayer, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Totten, Massachusetts, Marcy and Ethan Allen. There we first formed these ties of comradeship which bind us together, and bring many of you from far distant homes to renew these old memories, and to pledge ourselves anew to keep them ever fresh while a single survivor lives. It was there that our grand old regiment earned for itself the well merited title of being the best drilled and best disciplined regiment of any in the volunteer service—not only in one branch of military tactics, but in all the varied arts and usages of warfare. There was not an enlisted man in the regiment who would not have done honor to an officer's commission in so far as the "School of the Soldier" was concerned. By your conduct as gentlemen and soldiers you endeared yourselves to the citizens and authorities, and so secure did they feel under your protection that they scarcely knew war existed, although almost on their very threshold. I utter this in no vainglorious boast, nor pronounce it from any self-laudatory spirit, I avouch it on well recognized and proven facts, the truth of which has been fully verified, and for which you were complimented upon more than one occasion by President Lincoln himself.

When the Second Pennsylvania Artillery assumed command of the "Defences of Washington," they were defences in name only, having no real existence—mere piles of earth thrown up promiscuously here, and there, without any detail whatever. When you delivered them into the hands of your successors they were the admiration of every loyal heart and a terror to every enemy of the Union. They were the work of your hands; the creation of your brain; monuments of skilled labor, which will stand to your honor while this Nation has a history.

The Defences of Washington occupy a very prominent part in the history of the War of the Rebellion; they are said to be the most formidable of their kind ever before known. The most skilled officers and engineers, not alone of our own Government, but of foreign nations, who had come from afar to view them; men who had made this branch of warfare a life study, pronounced them impregnable, acknowledged that they had learned from you something new in the art of war.

There is nothing, however, the soldier wearies of more than this daily routine of duty. You were no exception to this rule; you longed for a more active service; your officers, entering into the same spirit, sent petition after petition to the authorities asking to be at once relieved and ordered to the front. No sooner, however, were they made known than counter petitions followed from the citizens, and the authorities themselves, having a special pride in your ability to guard well the post of honor to which you had been assigned, viz.: guarding liberty at its very gates, refused to comply with your request. The final blow, or what at that time was considered to be the final blow, at Rebellion had been planned. Then at the earnest request of General Grant himself they at last yielded a reluctant consent to your withdrawal. There were those at that time who doubted your ability, unused as you were to withstand the fatigue of long marches or the hardships of the battlefield. As an answer to all such, let your record speak. Your march from Cold Harbor to White House Landing had never been equaled, while of your bravery in the battlefield the daily papers of the country speak in no unmistakable language after your first engagement with the enemy in front of Petersburg. I quote from the headlines of the Philadelphia Inquirer as follows: "The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in Battle! Doing Duty as Infantry, Their Maiden Effort Crowned with Victory. Bravery Unprecedented! They vie with older troops in the field, and won praise from their commanding officers. Every foot of ground hotly contested by the flower of Lee's Army. A grand Union victory." Thus it was until the surrender at Appomatox, and long after you wanted the sense present merited the same praise.

Comrades, many of your faces are still familiar to me, though more than a quarter century has passed since I bid you farewell at Fort Harrison. There are others whom I would have loved to meet here to-day; many of them since the close of the war have gone to join their comrades whose white tents shine through the mist beyond the river. Their record has been completed, whether they yielded up their lives in the tented field or on the battleground; whether victims of a loathsome prison pen, and lie buried in an unknown grave; whether members of the old regiment, or comrades of the new, they have served their country and did their whole duty.

Comrades, standing here to-day, calling to mind one short chapter in your history, it shall ever be my fondest memory—my proudest boast—to say with you that I, too, am a comrade of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery."

CHAPTER III.

On the March.

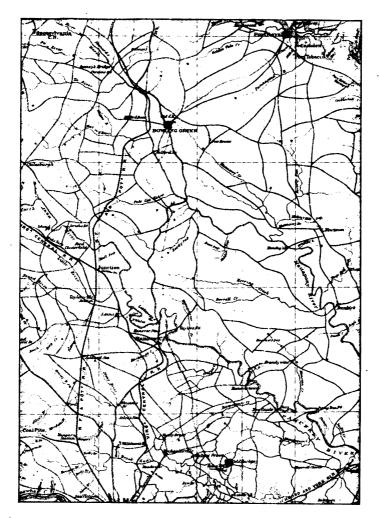
The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, after disembarking at Port Royal, went into camp about a quarter of a mile from the landing, with other troops, and while at Port Royal guard and picket duty was its daily avocation, interspersed with some drilling.

The regiment, while at Port Royal, was attached to a Provisional Division of troops formed there to protect the left flank of the Army of the Potomac on its march to Richmond.

The time consumed at Port Royal was employed in getting together the necessary supplies, supply trains, etc., in order to consummate a forced march toward Cold Harbor.

The Provisional Division consisted of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, a regiment of stragglers, deserters, etc., under command of Colonel Gregory, Capt. John B. Eaton's battery of light artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and a pontoon train in charge of Capt. Henderson, all under command of Colonel Gibson.

After formation of the Division, five days' "marching rations" and eighty rounds of cartridges were issued to the men. Among the rations was hard biscuit (hardtack), the first of that commodity ever enjoyed (?) by the men of the "Second Heavy," and it certainly was hard, and, as one man said, "old enough to vote."



ROUTE OF MARCH.

Port Royal to Cold Harbor, Va.

The command left Port Royal about 1.30 o'clock P. M., on May 31st, after having destroyed by fire all surplus clothing, baggage, etc.

The atmosphere was very hot, the roads very sandy and dusty (some places over shoe top), as well as heated by the intense rays of the sun.

The route of march led toward Bowling Green, but nothing appeared to indicate fighting having taken place thereon, the fences and crops, as well as stock, fowl, etc.,

being in pretty good condition.

After the first day's march the sun's effect began to cause prostrations, and the men started to unload, throwing away such articles of clothing as they thought they could spare. Soon the road was littered with overcoats, blankets, caps, coats, blouses, pants, underclothing, and even drums. The latter, having been issued to the regiment just before leaving Fort Ethan Allen, was a new "instrument" to the regiment, but was unpopular, as the men were accustomed to bugle calls and preferred them to the "rat-a-ta-tap." After the second day's march it is questionable whether a single drum could be found in the regiment.

Moseby's and White's bands of guerillas were constantly on the flanks of the Division, occasionally causing extra marching and countermarching of the Division, evidently to evade them at points where the nature of the ground would give them advantage in a conflict, and again in efforts of the Division officers to bring on a conflict when it favored successful results to them.

The first day's march was concluded about 11.30 P. M., with but 15 minutes given for rest from time of commencement to when tents were pitched for the night, in a large clover field on the left of the road. With the cavalry on guard, the balance of the Division slept until about 3 o'clock the next morning, June 1.

After breakfasting, the march was resumed. The weather was still intensely hot, very many men being prostrated and sunstruck before noon, at about which time Mattacocy creek, a branch of the Mattapony river, was reached, then Bowling Green, the first water in any quantity had since leaving the Rappahannock at Port Royal.

Here a halt of over one hour was had, which was

utilized by the men of the Division in cooking what rations they possessed, making coffee, etc.

To illustrate the intensity of the sun's rays that day, the writer, in scouting to the left of the road, came across a spring of ice-cold water, from which he filled his canteen, and after its being exposed to the rays of the sun less than fifteen minutes it became so hot that it was almost impossible to drink it without blistering the mouth.

The march from Bowling Green was taken up about 1.30 o'clock P. M., and no halt was made until the Mattapony river was reached at Milford Bridge, where a rest of about ten minutes was had, after which the march was continued until about 10 o'clock P. M., at which time the atmosphere suddenly changed and a very severe rainstorm set in. The Division then went into bivouac in a corn field to the left of the road, the command having marched about sixteen miles that day.

Some time in the afternoon, after leaving Bowling Green, the Division passed the remains of some government wagons destroyed by Moseby when he found them encumbering him in his efforts to evade a conflict with Colonel Gibson's command.

On June 2d, about 3.30 A. M., "fall in" was sounded, and without time to get any breakfast being given, the march was resumed, rain continuing to come down in torrents, interspersed with peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning; the atmosphere being very suppressing. The Pole Cat river was crossed about 10 o'clock A. M.

The rain ceased about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sun, almost immediately, again made its appearance, "in all its glory," as Colonel Gibson remarked to Colonel Piper of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery.

About 9 o'clock A. M. a fork in the road was reached, where a halt was made to rest, but in less than five minutes' time "fall in" sounded, and the column, on the double-quick, marched to the rear. "What does this mean?" "Is this a retreat?" and many other such queries were propounded by one man to another.

After so "retreating" about five miles, a burning bridge on the Pole Cat river was discovered, and it was then ascer-



tained that the rapid "retrograde movement" was made to intercept Moseby's band of guerillas before it crossed the above-named river; but he had successfully eluded his pursuers, burned the bridge behind him, and the only satisfaction derived from the "movement" was to see the bridge burn and the dust made by Moseby's troopers on the opposite banks of the stream, not a shot being fired by either of the opposing forces. After this incident some ten or fifteen minutes were spent in resting, after which the column again moved forward and shortly after the booming



LEW. C. FOSNOT

Battery G. Publisher of the Record and Star, Watsontown, Pa.

of cannon to the right and front of the Division could be plainly heard, possibly six or eight miles distant, but, apparently, moving forward from time to time, indicating a running fight being carried on between the Army of the Potomac and the enemy.

The Division continued the march until near midnight, when it went into bivouac in a clover field, the men lying on arms during the night.

Rain had again commenced to descend about 9 o'clock P. M. and continued throughout the night.

While on the march, no fires were permitted after nightfall, consequently very little opportunity to cook any rations was had. The only exceptions being when some daring soldiers would build a fire, cover it over with shelter tent, blankets and portions of their clothing, to obscure the light therefrom while cooking, doing so at the peril of carrying the "wooden horse" next day if discovered.

The fourth day of the march, June 3, 1864, found the men in line again at 5 o'clock A. M., the command, "Forward, march" being given shortly thereafter, and the first rest given the men was near noon, at Aylett's tavern.

Except the sound of cannon and musketry, occasionally, to the right of the column, nothing of importance presented itself until about noon, shortly after which time the desultory firing to the right became more pronounced and continuous, indicating an engagement in force taking place.

The marching of the Division was increased to a double-quick at intervals during the balance of the afternoon, when, footsore, weary and almost completely exhausted, a halt was made about seven o'clock, the ambulances, wagon trains, etc, being overloaded with men who had ceased being able to continue the march, the severity of which was trying in the extreme to the powers of the most capable men participating therein. After a short rest, the column again moved forward, halting about midnight, near the Pamunky river, having covered over twenty miles that day. No tents were pitched, the men and officers as well, completely exhausted, lay down where they stood when halted and the command "rest" was given.

At 4 o'clock A. M. of the following day, June 4th, marching was resumed. The Pamunky river was reached, the pontoons hurriedly laid and the command crossed over about 2 o'clock P. M., when the pontoons were taken up and the march continued.

The cannonading and musketry firing heard in the early part of the day ceased, and nothing but an occasional shot by skirmishers or sharpshooters was heard.

During the afternoon of this day General Burnside's

Ninth Corps headquarters were passed by the Division. Then leaving the Mechanicsville pike, the Division turned to the left, passing through a grove of pines, after which, about 4 o'clock P. M., the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was met and a mighty shout of joy from each regiment echoed throughout the woods as the "Second Heavy" men shook hands with the "boys" of its offspring. Some of the men had a good time shaking hands in a jolly manner, while others were saddened at the news of the loss of dear comrades with whom they had parted alive and happy a short month before, but were now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking on the fields of Spottsylvania, North Ann, the Wilderness and other places made sacred by their heroic deeds of valor.

Marching on until near midnight over some of Mc-Clellan's corduroy roads, in the best of spirits from having met the "Provisional boys," the regiment, weary and sore from a day's march of over twenty miles, bivouaced in a clump of woods until daylight.

June 4th, 1864. (Received 4.10 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have arrived at General Warren's headquarters with my command, 6,350 men, who have had no rations or forage since yesterday. By General Warren's advice, I shall camp near Woody's to-night, and request to be furnished with rations at that point if possible. I have a pontoon train and 150 wagons, containing nothing but a little baggage.
A. A. GIBSON,

Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Vol. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 4th, 1864-8.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,

Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps: The Tenth New York and the Second Pennsylvania Regiments of Heavy Artillery brought to this army to-day with the command of Col. A. A. Gibson, have been assigned to your corps. These regiments are to-night in the vicinity of the Woody house. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

After a night's rest, the Division again fell in about 5 o'clock on the morning of June 5th, and at about nine o'clock A M. Colonel Gibson reported with his command to Gen. S. Williams, Asst. Adj't General, who assigned the regiment to General William F. Smith ("Baldy Smith"),

commanding the 18th Army Corps, at Cold Harbor, which was stationed on the left of the Ninth Corps.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was then assigned to the Third Brigade of General Martindale's 2d Division of the 18th Corps, Army of the James, and went into camp beside a band of Indians, who were used as sharpshooters.

CHAPTER IV.

COLD HARBOR.

Footsore, weary, hungry and straggling, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, without rations or water, pitched tents immediately after assignment, and rations were soon thereafter served the men, but water was scarce and very bad at that. Quartermaster Melcher and Surgeon Griswold, who were left in Washington to fix up matters pertaining to their office, rejoined the regiment on its arrival at Cold Harbor, they having gone there from Washington via White House Landing.

Up to this time the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery knew nothing about "graybacks," except from hearsay, and what appeared in newspapers, but it had not long been in camp beside the Indians before every man in the regiment gave unmistakable evidence of personal acquaintance with the soldiers' companion that had the reputation of sticking closer than a brother.

Soon after going into camp, without waiting to pitch tents, many men of the regiment went over to visit comrades and relatives in the Provisional regiment, and there learned of the latter regiment's losses in the Wilderness battles.

On the march from Port Royal to Cold Harbor, over 65 miles, without counting the retrograde movements, there were very few men in the Division who had not suffered, more or less, from the heat, and on arriving at Cold Harbor were very hungry. Nearly every member of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery appeared very haggard and worn out, and as they had had nothing to eat the last two

days of the march, added to the tired and sore condition of the regiment, its abilities to go into action that day were far below par; nevertheless it was formed in line of battle about 12 o'clock, June 5, and without a murmur, advanced to a position in an open field immediately in front of the enemy, who commenced a terrific cannonade upon it, however without any serious consequences, for the regiment was ordered to fall back under cover of a hill, which was done in perfect order and alignment. Here rations were issued to the regiment by Quartermaster Melcher, and were fully appreciated and relished by the men.

My DEAR COMRADE WARD:

You remember I was the Quartermaster of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, therefore my duties kept me in the rear, and, consequently, can only give you the experience of one who

knew what was going on there.

I was ordered to remain in Washington when the regiment started for the front, to transfer a lot of army stores I had in my possession, which required three days to accomplish. Surgeon Griswold and I went to White House Landing on the steamer "Daniel Webster," and from there to Cold Harbor, arriving there five days before the regiment did. We were like lost sheep, with nothing to eat, our stock of terrapin, chicken, etc., having been eaten on the way down.

Soon as the regiment arrived at Cold Harbor we reported to Colonel Gibson. I found our wagon train was rather close to the "front," and suggested taking them farther to the rear, out of harm's way. The Colonel, with a wave of his hand, said: "Oh, take them around there!" indicating about 30 yards away. I did so and asked Adjutant Grugan for a double guard, which he granted. I then instructed the teamsters to unhitch the teams, but not to take off the harness. The Adjutant wanted to know the necessity for a double guard. I explained that our position was too close to the enemy, The Adjutant wanted to know the necessity for a doub'e and they would soon shell us; and without a substantial guard the teamsters might create a stampede. I had hardly said so when the shells commenced to drop around us, and at once we hitched up and "fell back in good order," with the loss of but one old canteen, the property of the writer. That was my first experience in the "shell game." But might be after that we enjoyed (?) a repetition, as occasion required our presence near the front. In fact, I became. at times, reckless, in order to know what was going on at the front, but am now glad it is all over, and that I belonged to a regiment whose services and achievements compare favorably with the best volunteers—the nation's hope—in the War of the Rebellion.

Yours in F., C. & L.,

WM. H. MELCHER,

1909 W. Venango St., Philadelphia.

That night, about 8 o'clock, the enemy charged the 18th Corps picket line, when the Second Pennsylvania

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WILLIAM H. MELCHER.

Quartermaster.

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Heavy Artillery was again quickly formed into line of battle and advanced to support the pickets, but as the pickets held their position the regiment returned to camp without

getting into action.

The regiment's stay in camp was of short duration, for about 10 o'clock that night it was again formed in line and marched to a position immediately in rear of the picket line, where the regiment was put to work in felling trees and building fortifications, the enemy keeping up a heavy and continuous fire upon it with artillery and musketry throughout the night; nevertheless, the regiment continued with its work until about 7 o'clock A. M. of the 6th of June, when it was moved some distance to the left and lay on arms until about 7 o'clock P. M., when it moved forward some distance and was again engaged in building breastworks and batteries until daylight of June 7th, at which time shells again rained around it, but, being under cover of the earthworks, very little, if any, casualties took place in the regiment's ranks. The enemy made an attack that night, but the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery repulsed it without any loss.

The regiment remained in these fortifications and breastworks at Cold Harbor, under fire from the artillery and musketry, including sharpshooters, until the night of the 10th of June.

A Federal battery of six guns immediately in front of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which the regiment was supporting, was very annoying to the Confederates, who, on the morning of the 9th of June, got range thereon, and in a very short time disabled and silenced it, after which the dropping of shot and shell in the regiment's immediate vicinity ceased—a verification of the adage that "it is an ill wind that blows no one any good."

Under cover of darkness, on the night of June 10, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was moved to the right and front, where it built a line of earthworks and occupied them during its stay at Cold Harbor, excessive duty and vigilance being requisite to maintain the position, as Confederate sharpshooters during the day and



WILLIAM H. MELCHER
Quartemmaster.

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WILLIAM H. MELCHER.

Quartermaster.

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mortar shells at night admonished the men to be continually on the alert. These earthworks were built through a swampy piece of ground on the edge of some woods, and connected the right of the 18th Corps with that of the 9th Corps' left.

Cold Harbor might have been an appropriate name for this place at one time, but during the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery's stay there it was hot enough for the most enthusiastic war veteran. There was a continuous firing all along the line, day and night, with both small arms and cannon. The particular locality of the regiment was swampy and the water bad. The weather was hot, too, as well as the firing, and tempers were anything but serene.

After ten days in this place, which was a continuous battle, Gen. Grant decided on a flank movement, changing his base of operations to City Point.

About 12.30 o'clock on the night of the 12th of June, under lock-step and the fire of musketry and artillery by the enemy, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery marched, by the right flank, out of the earthworks to the road in the rear thereof, on reaching which the command, "Double up, double quick, march!" was given, evidently indicating a retreat or flank movement being undertaken.

With little or no water in the canteens of the men, the atmosphere very sultry, and the roads exceedingly dusty, the road to White House Landing on the Pamunky river was taken, and the regiment's file closers were given strict orders to see that no straggling whatever should occur, as it was the rear of the army.

The 9th Corps, which had preceded the 18th Corps in evacuating the works at Cold Harbor, was overtaken in a part of the road running through a dense woods, and in attempting to pass, it being very dark at that juncture, considerable confusion and mixing up of the several regiments and companies occurred, which, however, finally resulted in a separation at a fork in the road—the 9th Corps going to the right and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery to the left.

After a short halt to "close up," the regiment again started off on a "double-quick," and continued on until about six o'clock A. M., June 13th, at which time White House Landing was reached, a march of twenty-two miles in about five hours.

On arriving at White House Landing the command bivouaced a short distance from the river, thus affording ample oportunity to bathe, cook some rations, etc.

Captain Baggs, commanding Battery D, thus describes his experience in the evacuation of and march from Cold Harbor:

"We knew nothing of the contemplated movement until the evening of the move. At midnight we were ordered out on the trenches and told that we were the last croops left on that part of the line and that we must move very quietly or the rebels would hear us and pursue us with their cavalry. We were got into line by some officer that I do not now recall the name and told that we must reach White House Landing by daylight, and that was twenty miles away. Our march progressed favorably until we came to a cross road and there our command was cut just as the head of Battery D reached the line, and we were told we could not go until Burnside's command passed. They had the right of way.

After waiting about one hour we resumed our march, but without a superior officer or a guide of any kind. The balance of our command had passed on and of course was out of sight and sound. For a while the stragglers indicated the way they had gone but finally we arrived at a point where the roads branched and there was no one to direct which to take. There was no stragglers or even any knapsacks, blankets or other articles along the road to indicate which was the right road. At a venture I decided to take the left hand road, which fortunately proved to be the right one, and after marching a mile or more we began to see evidences that troops had passed that way.

Many men gave out here and I felt almost ready to give up myself. My feet were so sore and I was so tired that I felt I did not care if I was captured, that I was most dead anyhow. About this time we were hearing such dreadful reports of the way the rebels were treating our prisoners that death was preferable to captivity. Bearing in mind this condition of things, my feelings can be imagined, but I have not the command of language to describe them.

About daybreak we were cheered that the White House Landing was only a few miles further and that we were possibly safe from pursuit, as our gunboats were at anchor there. On arriving at the landing we were shown where our encampment was to be and we dragged ourselves to the place and rested for several hours before we attempted anything like an orderly encampment.

Michael Mullins, our artificer, was one of the first to get his coffee made. It was made in his own tincup, was without sugar and as black as coal, but very strong. He offered me some, and I think I never

tasted anything so good as that coffee tasted at that time."

At White House Landing the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery realized its first experience of the works of those two God-like commissions, "Christian" and "Sanitary"—in the welfare of the soldiers, carried out so energetically, efficient and acceptable no less at "the front" than in the hospital and camp. The above quoted writer in his experience says:

"It was at this point that I first saw the working of the 'Christian Commission.' They had a boat there with well-cooked meals, bathing facilities, cots and reading matter. I was glad to avail myself of these good things and soon recovered from my fatigue. I realized then what a good work was being done by the 'Sanitary Commission' and the 'Christian Commission.' They were supplying things for the comfort of the soldiers that were not supplied by the government. In this work many men were saved for efficient field service that would otherwise have gone to hospitals and been permanently disabled or diseased."

CHAPTER V.

Petersburg.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery remained at White House Landing until about 5 o'clock on the evening of June 14th, when it embarked on the U.S. transports "Governor Chase" and "Pioneer," proceeding down the York river, thence up the James river to City Point, reaching there about 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1864. The regiment disembarked about 2 o'clock P. M., marched up the bluff, on gaining the top of which "double up" and "double-quick" were successively commanded by Colonel Gibson, the regiment thus proceeding toward Point of Rocks about two miles, when the command, "By the left flank," was given and, thus being formed in line of battle, advanced about three miles along the south side of the Appomattox river in support of General Hinks' division of colored troops, who were successively and successfully charging the many small forts and batteries lying in their way, until it halted within about four miles of Petersburg, at a point almost opposite Fort Clifton, a large work of the enemy situated on a high bluff on the north side of the Appomattox river, immediately in front of which were several "water batteries," all of which the 18th Corps was in range of and from which a flank fire would be had on the Corps had it proceeded farther.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was then ordered by General Martindale to take cover behind a mound that lay to its left, which was known as Simpson's Hill.

Detachments from each Battery of the regiment were made that evening for picket duty along the Appomattox



PETERSBURG, VA.

Showing breastworks and location of Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Camp during 72 days of Siege.

river, under command of Captain McClure of Battery F, who remained on such duty until the 20th of June, when they rejoined the regiment, and Captain McClure assumed

command of the Second Battalion, vice Captain Paul Jones, who was wounded on the 18th while leading Battery L in a charge on a redoubt.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery lay on arms under cover of the before mentioned hill until daylight of the following day, when, being too large to manoeuvre as a regiment, it was divided into three battalions of four Batteries each, commanded respectively by Major Anderson, Captain Jones and Major Sadler, all under command of Colonel Gibson, forming the Third Brigade, Second Division, of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

After completion of the regiment's division into battalions on the morning of June 16th, the men were permitted to eat and cook breakfast (at least those who had anything to cook or eat then). Under orders from Gen. Martindale, Colonel Gibson formed the regiment (brigade) in line, and countermarching from behind the hill, formed line of battle in a large pasture field, the Second Battalion in front, the First and Third Battalions to its right and left respectively, and a few hundred yards to the rear.

The command then advanced, under a heavy fire of the enemy, through an apple orchard between the Appomattox river and Spring Hill road, when the Second Battalion, composed of Batteries B, E, H and K, with the First and Third supporting it, charged and captured a small fort or redoubt on Spring Hill road that was harrassing the regiment on its left, taking some prisoners and four guns.

The regiment then supported Gen. Hinks' Division of colored troops in charging a large and well-defended fort which was on a high hill, from top to bottom of which obstructions, such as abatis, trip-wires, cherauxdefris, stumps and vines, were placed to impede an attack. The capture of the fort, nevertheless, was gallantly accomplished by those brave colored troops.

After the capture of the fort the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery again advanced through an oat field to within about two miles of Petersburg, halting in front of Mrs. Beasley's house on a road running at right angles with the Appomattox river and almost directly in front of Fort Clifton and the water batteries, which had a flank fire on the regiment and, evidently, were doing their best to make the most of their advantage.

In this advance several were killed and wounded, among them being:

Killed—Geo. W. Tapley, Battery K; Daniel Donhue, Battery L; John B. Gilman, Battery L; Wm. A. Maleffett, Battery A; Edward W. White, Battery A.

Wounded—Corporal Benjamin Dougherty, Battery L; Henry Beachtel, Battery L; Edward Gibbons, Battery L.

On receiving orders to do so, Colonel Gibson withdrew the regiment to the left, and other troops, belonging to the Second Corps, took the place of his command about eleven o'clock that night.

After being relieved, the regiment marched to a hill on the left (the men being furnished with hardtack and hot coffee while on the march) and lay on arms during the balance of the night, which was a very clear one.

Captain Baggs, in a writing reviewing his recollections of the Petersburg campaign, says:

"On the 16th of June, about 4 o'clock p. m., it became evident that we were to be placed in a position to make an attack. We rested in a piece of woods for several hours. On our right were colored troops. This was the firt time I had been brought in contact with colored

troops, and I was surprised at their military bearing.

About dusk we were put on the move and just at this time Lieut. B. F. Winger, who had been on detached duty at headquarters, joined the command, saying, 'Captain, I heard you were going into the fight and I want to be with you.' We moved out of the woods towards a barn and wheat field. We could not see the rebels, but they saw us, and the firing both of rifles and cannon, was very hot. We were the supporting column of an attack on their entrenchments and we were exposed to a cross-fire that was exceedingly alarming. As it grew darker the intensity of the fire increased and we were ordered to lie down. As soon as the men got down they commenced throwing up breastworks with their tincups and bayonets. It was only little ridges that each man could raise in front of himself, but in many instances it served to deflect a bullet that might have proved a deadly messenger. I do not know how near we got to the rebel works, but about 10 o'clock it was known that the rebels had retreated.

The next morning I walked around some of these earth-works and was impressed with the skill and care that was manifest in their location and construction: This was the outer line of defences of Petersburg. We prepared to encamp here and commenced the seige of Petersburg. We succeeded in pressing the rebels back as far as the Race Course. Here we digged entrenchments and erected barricades

and prepared to make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The firing was incessant all day long, both for rifle and cannon."

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Winger, in a letter to the writer, says:

"As to the discipline and bravery of the Second Heavy Artillery, I recall that at the charge in the rear of Fort Steadman we were unmercifully shelled, and the bravest of us said our prayers, quivering as to the result of the conflict about to take place. The shelling was fearful from Fort Clifton on our right and Petersburg in our front. The regiment, or most of it, was in a clump of big trees. As the shells burst and the solid shot and shells of the enemy began knocking and tearing the trees to splinters, our boys began to twist and wabble. The officers said they must stand straight in line and take what comes till we made the charge. Captain Jones was in charge of the Battalon, and I happened to be in command of his Battery (L) that day. Whilst I do not think it proper to do violence to the third commandment, it did seem that the only thing to be done was to do a whole lot of good, hard swearing, and, with a corporal behind them, to prevent shirking, I gave orders to fix bayonets, and every fellow went into the charge with alacrity. They thought if the officers could swear till a blue streak went up, they could afford to be brave, and the way they did their work proved them to be the bravest of the brave."

Early on the morning of June 17, the regiment moved half a mile further to the left, crossing the Petersburg and City Point railroad, thence parallel therewith a short distance, when, after forming in line of battle, orders to "left oblique" were given, and, crossing an open field, the enemy pouring upon it a hot fire of artillery and musketry, came in front of a battery which the enemy, after slight efforts to retain it, evacuated, but soon thereafter rallied and attempted to retake it, their fire being so great that the regiment was compelled to lie down.

The advance of the enemy, however, was easily checked and the regiment again advanced, double-quick, driving the enemy over a swamp to his inner lines of defence.

The regiment then, "by the right flank," again moved to the opposite side of the railroad, somewhat nearer Petersburg and farther from the fire of Fort Clifton's guns, taking position in rear of other troops of the 18th Corps, where it remained during the night.

In these movements the regiment suffered considerable loss, particularly Battery B.

During the night of June 17th, while on the firing line, Colonel Gibson had the men served with water to drink, and then moved his regiment somewhat farther to the front, and on the morning of the 18th of June the same position was maintained until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the regiment moved to the front line again, deploying somewhat to the right, and after advancing a short distance was checked by the great number of guns opened upon it in addition to the incessant musketry fire of the enemy.

Shortly after, the fire of the enemy having diminished considerably, the regiment again advanced and, reaching a line of earthworks hastily vacated by the enemy, halted while a body of sharpshooters passed over and took shelter behind some large shade trees in its front, with the intent to keep silent, if possible, the guns of a battery a short distance in front of the Second Battalion of the regiment.

Soon thereafter the Second Battalion, composed of Batteries B, E, H and K, was ordered to charge a line of earthworks laying to the left and front of it, which it did under a galling fire of musketry, the Third Battalion and the sharpshooters the while almost silencing the enemy's batteries in front; but the 55th Pennsylvania Infantry, that was to support the Second Battalion on its left, broke and fled to the rear, leaving the Battalion exposed to a cross-fire on its left, and, thus exposed and being without proper support, the attempt to take the works did not succeed. The Battalion, however, under a very severe and continuous fire of the enemy, pugnaciously held the ground gained, by lying down and the men scooping up earth in front of themselves with tinplates and bayonets.

The loss to the Second Battalion in this charge was twelve killed and sixty-nine wounded, nearly all of which occurred during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. Among the seriously wounded was Captain Jones, of Battery L, who was in command of the Battalion, and who so gallantly led his Battery in the successful assault on a redoubt the day before.

Toward nightfall the other two battalions of the regiment advanced to where the Second Battalion lay, and

by throwing up earthworks, strengthened the line, which was maintained throughout the siege of Petersburg, and proved to be the most advanced line toward Petersburg made by any troops of the Union army until after the Confederates evacuated the city in April, 1865.

Lieutenant Geuisinger was in command of Battery B during these actions, and in leaving the field at night he directed Sergeant Gramlich to see that all killed and wounded of the Battery were brought off the field. In carrying out this order, almost the first man Sergeant Gramlich found killed was his father, who was shot through the heart, and, though grief-stricken, he insisted on helping to carry the body from the field.

During the night of June 18th, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved by the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and moved to the rear on the left of the City Point railroad, where it went into camp in the ravine through which Harrison's creek ran under the railroad, a short distance in front of Friend's mansion, then ocupied by General Martindale as division headquarters.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery had its rendezvous and camp in this ravine during its 72 days spent in the siege of Petersburg, excepting two days at Spring Hill to reorganize the regiment, and two days near Fort Hell at the time of the "Crater" fight.

The regiment remained in camp the 19th of June, and had issued to it three days' rations. On the following day it marched to a place known as Spring Hill, near Point of Rocks, where the men enjoyed a bath in the Appomattox river and a general renovation of clothing was had, a luxury not enjoyed since leaving White House Landing on the 14th inst. Here, also, the men received the first mail since leaving Washington on May 27th, which gave enjoyment and pleasure to the men in a degree realized only by those who were thus favored. Many received an accumulation of from twenty to thirty pieces of mail matter, in many cases some token of remembrance being enclosed therein, and which greatly added to the happiness of the recipients, evidenced by the joyful countenances to be seen that day. "Life is worth living," said John H. Myers, of



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LIEUT. CHRISTIAN F. GRAMLICH,
Battery B.

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Battery D, when he unwrapped three or four newspapers, each of which contained a plug of the best brand of chewing tobacco, a method of sending which to the soldiers was generally adopted by realtives and friends during the war. The occasion was considered a great treat by the men after the trying ordeals through which they passed during the preceding three weeks.

The regiment being composed mostly of young men, the major portion of the letters received by the "boys" were from their "sweethearts," or, as one would say, from "the girl I left behind me," and the contents, as a saying, "put new life into the boys," and, for the time being, at least, caused them to forget their despondency, knowing full well these girls were also lending their aid to their country in preparing lint, bandages, etc., for wounded soldiers, as well as writing fond missives to buoy up the despondent.

The regiment marched back to its camping ground along Harrison's creek on the 21st of June, where it was brigaded with the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, the brigade being commanded by General Ames, and General Martindale commanded the division, which was attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps, commanded by General William F. Smith ("Baldy Smith").

About six o'clock that evening the regiment fell in line and moved forward to within a short distance of the breastworks, where it was ordered to lay down, apparently being held in readiness for an attack on the enemy, or in anticipation of a Confederate advance, neither of which, however, materialized; but the regiment, nevertheless, remained in this position throughout the night and until about nine o'clock P. M. of the 22d, when it was marched to the front and again occupied the line of earthworks extending from the City Point and Petersburg railroad on its right to the Jerusalem plankroad on its left, where it remained until the night of June 25th, when it was relieved by colored troops. During these three days the regiment was engaged in strengthening the earthworks, which included the building of two batteries, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of artillery and sharpshooting, which made the work hazardous and trying to the men.

On the morning of June 24th, the Confederates opened a terrific cannonade in front of the Eighteenth Army Corps, the fire of which was concentrated principally on the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery regiments, and at about nine o'clock the Confederates charged the line between the Appomattox river and the City Point railroad, being the right wing of General Ames' brigade, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates with great loss.

As colored troops at times were occupying the breastworks at this point, the Confederates maintained an almost continuous fire thereon, and it required great caution on the part of the officers and men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, for the slightest projecting of a head above the earthworks meant a wound or death to the one so doing; and, unfortunately, a few such casualties did occur.

Rations and water were served the men in the pits under great difficulties; yet, some of the Batteries' cooks, with brotherly feeling, were bent on giving their "boys" warm food and coffee occasionally during the daytime, and frequently ran the gauntlet of Confederate bullets to do so.

Just where Battery K was located in the pits there was a depression in the breastworks, where the enemy, almost constantly, fired volleys of musketry over, which, added to the fire of sharpshooters, made it very dangerous to approach the works from the rear. Several men were shot at this point daily, either being killed or wounded. However, Alexander T. Dougherty, of Battery K, managed to do his duty as a cook, and the following is his explanation of how he accomplished the feat of supplying the men with rations:

"I would approach under cover as far as I could go with safety. Then I would wait until the volley was fired. Then I would run zig-zagging with all my might for the breastworks, frequently passing dead men. I bent my body down as low as I could to protect myself. I ran that gauntlet for more than sixty days, morning, noon and evening, without meeting or intercepting any rebel balls, which many other poor comrades who attempted it paid the forfeit of failure in their devotion with their lives."

Captain Baggs, in his writings of the Petersburg campaign, says:



"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND M .

Miss Mary A. Judd.

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"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

Miss Mary A. Judd.

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Typical collector of lint and bandages for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

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"The rebels had a battery on the opposite side of the Appomatox river that commanded the road upon which our entrenchments had been made. It must have been a very poor battery or else it was a long way off, for the shot and shell that reached us were so nearly spent that some of the men wanted to try to catch them on the fly. They would roll down our way like the balls along a ten-pin alley. There was one, however, that had more force than the rest of them, for it passed between Major Anderson and Adjutant Grugan as they sat at breakfast in their tent. They moved their tent immediately.

One night there was an alarm and we were ordered forward. As we scrambled out of our trenches, firing seemed to be promiscuous—our own men, apparently, firing in any direction. I remember feeling the bullets unpleasantly near, as well as being slightly singed with

powder.

As a rule we were relieved after twenty-four hours and allowed to go back to camp for a day. Although the firing was so constant and our camp was so exposed, it was but little safer than the trenches."

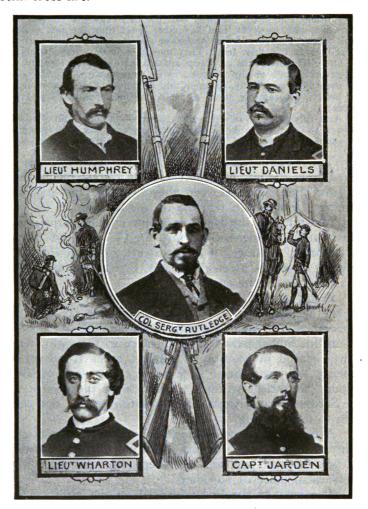
The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved from the pits by Hinks' colored troops, on the night of June 25th, and returned thereto again the following evening; being again relieved on the evening of the 27th and returning to the trenches again on the 28th, during which night Lieutenant Edward D. C. Loud, of Battery H, became "missing," it being ascertained, through Confederate deserters, a few days later, that he was being held as a prisoner by the enemy.

Being relieved from the pits on the night of June 29th, the regiment marched back to its camp in the ravine, where it remained until about 4 o'clock the following day, when it fell in line and marched some distance to the right, where it was placed in position to support other troops in advancing the main line. The engagement was of slight account, as little resistance was made by the enemy, and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was not called upon to do anything.

After the line was straightened, the regiment again returned to its camp, and the following day was mustered for six months' pay, and re-entered the pits that night at its usual place of so doing.

The part of the line advanced on the 30th of June was necessary so as to conform to that established by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery on the 18th of June, which was some three hundred yards beyond that established by the Second Corps troops on its right, and which

caused a bend towards the railroad, thereby offering the enemy an opportunity to infilade the breastworks with a semi-cross fire.



GROUP OF OFFICERS.

The losses in the regiment from June 15th to June 30th were:

Killed, 16 men; wounded, 2 officers and 92 men; captured or mising, 1 officer and 15 men; total, 126.

During the night of July 1, 1864, Captain David Schooley, of Battery M, and Lieutenant Daniel M. Lewrey, of Battery D, were made prisoners, and Lieutenant Richard M. Goundie, of Battery G, was slightly wounded by a piece of mortar shell.

Lieutenant Lewrey was making his "grand rounds" of the picket line, when he, evidently, was misled by following a path that eventually led him into the enemy's lines. The path was located for some distance along the picket line near an old race track, then inclined to the left, whereas the picket line extended straight on, through some shrubbery and undergrowth, which, it being a very dark night, Lieutenant Lewrey evidently did not discern, and, consequently, walked into the enemy's lines, where he was made prisoner. Captain Schooley was similarly made a prisoner, probably at the same point, or somewhere along the line of the race track.

This race track proved to be a snare to several officers who were captured while making their "grand rounds" as "officer of the day." The videttes were located in holes about fifty feet in front of the breastworks, along the edge of the track, and the enemy's pickets were aware of the divergence of the path, as was stated by several deserters to the Federal lines, there being several Confederate pickets placed at about that point, with instructions to be on the alert for "Yankee Officers of the Day making their grand rounds."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery remained in the trenches until the evening of the 3rd of July, when it was relieved and returned to its camp, remaining there until the evening of the 5th of July, when it re-entered the pits again.

Rumors of Colonel Gibson having made application to be relieved from command of the regiment were heard throughout the regiment on the 4th of July, and the following day Major Anderson was recommended as successor to Colonel Gibson. The regiment was again relieved from duty in the trenches on the evening of July 6th, and re-entered them again on the night of the 9th, where it remained until the evening of July 12th, during which time the regiment was continually under fire, day and night, many men being killed and wounded, the men not being permitted to sleep more than one hour in daytime, and no sleeping permitted during the night, an attack by the enemy being anticipated at any moment.

Commissions for several officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were received from Harrisburg on the 12th of July, 1864, they being the first commissions issued to the regiment from the time of the Provisional regi-

ments' organization.

On the evening of July 12th, 1864, the regiment was relieved about 9 o'clock and went to its camp in the ravine. About 3 o'clock the next morning bugles sounded the "Assembly," and, after quickly forming in line, double-quicked to the trenches, in front of which the Confederates had massed a large body of troops, in consequence of which an attack on the Federal lines was anticipated. The men were kept in suspense all that day, and, without any sleep continued so until the night of the 15th of July, when every third man was permitted to enjoy two hours sleep in turns. The weather was very warm, and the almost continuous duty required of the men was a very trying ordeal, causing a thinning of the ranks, many men, and officers too, becoming prostrated and, in many cases, were carried to the rear for medical treatment.

Colonel Fairchild took command of the Brigade to which the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached on the 14th of July, 1864.

During the regiment's stay in the trenches, from the 13th to the 16th of July, 1864, all sorts of rumors regarding a Confederate raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania were circulated. Some were to the effect that Early had invaded Pennsylvania with a large force of Confederates, while others were that he had entered Washington, via Seventh Street road. Inasmuch as the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery had rebuilt and occupied Fort Massa-

chusetts, the key to Washington by way of Seventh street, little credence was given that rumor, as they well knew the impregnability of that fort, then known as Fort Stevens. Late on the night of July 15th, however, intelligence was received that the Confederates were badly defeated in their effort to capture the capital, and were in full retreat; this being confirmed the next day, the news put new life, as it were, into the spirits of the almost completely exhausted men of the regiment.

At the time of Early's attack on Washington, Captain John Norris, of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was in command at Fort DeRussy, and took a prominent part in repulsing the Confederates. Colonel Marble, in his report to Col. Warner, commanding the First Brigade of Hardin's Division, said:

"Much credit is due to Captain John Norris, of Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, whom you assigned to me as Chief of Artillery. Captain Norris' report of the artillery practice will be forwarded to you without delay."

Captain John Norris was a Lieutenant in Battery G, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, until the formation of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania, when he was appointed Captain of Company B in the latter regiment, and was among the best and bravest officers of that regiment.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved from the breastworks early on the morning of July 16th, 1864, while heavy cannonading was going on, and, after breakfasting in camp, proceeded to a position in the trenches at a point considerably farther to the left than heretofore occupied by the regiment, where it was immediately put to work demolishing an old line of works and rebuilding them in a more substantial manner. That night the regiment marched back to its camp and rested until 8 o'clock the following evening, July 17th, when it again took up its usual position in the trenches near the City Point Railroad. All the Batteries of the regiment occupied about their usual locations in the pits, with the exception of Battery G, on the extreme right, which spread out and extended a considerable distance beyond the City Point Railroad.

On the morning of July 18th, at about 3 o'clock, the

enemy opened up a terrific cannonading along the whole line, indicating a contemplated attack, and compelling the men to hug the breastworks, many of whom, however, were, more or less, wounded, and a few killed, principally by shells thrown from cohorn mortars. Rain commenced to descend about 5 o'clock and continued until the evening of the 21st.

To illustrate the severe strain the men were put to in doing duty at "the front" is an utter impossibility—the want of sleep, the heat, rain, flies, mosquitoes, "gray-backs," etc., added to the incessant necessity of precaution to protect themselves from the aim of dreaded sharpshooters and flying shells, taxed their powers of endurance and nerves to the extreme, and its effects were distinguishable in the lives of many survivors of the ordeal years thereafter.

Corporal Chambers, of Battery L, recalling those days in front of Petersburg, says:

"It was hell itself, and it is wondrous to me that so many of us survived the event. The over-taxing of the men in building rifle pits, batteries, forts and cover ways, in addition to the continuous sharp-shooting; the evening and morning duels, which were so deadly in our front, being from one to two hundred yards apart and right in front of the city, was simply awful. One-half of the line would fire while the other worked on the pits or tried to sleep. On our right was a battery of breech-loading guns, which were presented to Jeff Davis by some English nobleman, whose name along with the presentation was engraved on the breech. After the surrender I rode astride of one of these pieces, with six horses attached, through the streets of Petersburg, and helped to load it on the cars for City Point. The fire of this battery was very destructive. It mattered not how thick and strong our breastworks might be on our flank—for it had a flank fire—the shells from those terrible guns would burrow through the embankment and explode with terrific effect. One of these shells exploded in the pits occupied by Battery L, tearing off the limbs of a half dozen men. One of them was the orderly sergeant, a young Irishman from the British army, one of the best drilled men I ever saw."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved from duty in the entrenchments during the night of July 19th, 1864, and returned to its camping ground in a pelting rainstorm, but as the weather had been mostly hot and dry from time of leaving Cold Harbor, the men seemed rather to enjoy the change, and marched with a more elastic step than they had for several days past; and the peals of thun-

der, attended by flashes of lightning, was to them only a "reflection of what had been witnessed and experienced ever since the first appearance of the regiment before Petersburg," as was said by Comrade Robert Casey, Jr., of Battery F, several years later.

Captain Baggs, of Battery D, in a letter to his wife,

written in the pits at Petersburg says:

In the Entrenchment, July 18th, 1864.

While relieving the other troops we were shelled, as I spoke of in the first part of my letter, but fortunately I believe no one of our Battalion was hurt. I was commanding it at the time, Major Sadler being Brigade Officer of the Day. This being rather a quiet day I will try and finish this letter. I have my pen and ink along for that purpose, but these holes are so dirty and dusty that I don't know that

I can get through.

Well, to resume my narrative. It is singular how soon men get well, to resume my narrative. It is singular now soon men get used to these missiles flying near them. Soon after daylight they began to think of their breakfast and a few at a time are allowed to cook. They bring their own provisions with them and each man cooks for himself. Having collected a few sticks they build a fire and cook their meals with as much coolness as you do at home. Frequently a bullet will strike in the bank and throw out dust over them and in their coffee. This frequently produces an oath, as the soldier sets great store by his coffee, and it does seem to be the principal thing,

especially in the pits.

Now some one has to go for water. This is quite dangerous, as their heads must be exposed for a little while. However, they go. Some walk along leisurely, some double-quick or half double, as they suppose the danger is more or less great. They judge by the number and nearness of the sound of the bullets. Generally we have an artillery duel every morning. Sometimes our batteries commence and sometimes the rebels. We can generally tell when the shot and shell are coming, either by seeing the flash or hearing the sound. Some one cries "Cover!" and all protect themselves as well as they can. But every day there is some one hurt and then the cry is "Stretcher this way!" and the stretcher bearers come along and carry off the wounded man. Inquiry is made who it is and if badly hurt. The soldiers show great sympathy in their manner, but few express it in words. The wounded comrade is borne off and that is probably the last they see of him in this campaign.

On our left and about seven hundred yards distant is a high hill, where the rebels are entrenched. We can see them at work frequently and have a good sight of every shot and shell thrown in by our batteries. Our mortars drop the shells right in their holes, but we cannot tell what amount of damage is done. It is certainly very unpleasant there, as our men send the shells in very thick. We have two batteries and both are very attentive to this hill. It is very strong by nature and the rebels have dug a ditch and placed abatis—that is trees laid down with their prongs from the fort and too close together for a man to get through. Outside of that is a wire fence. It would be impossible to take it by assault without great loss.

About dusk we see the rebels sending out their pickets and after a while ours are sent out. The sharpshooters leave at sunset and the pickets do not fire while being posted. Rebel deserters come in frequently and tell the usual tale of short rations, hard service, conscriping every man, etc. Several have come in and say the rebels talk about charging our works. I presume there must be a determination of this kind, as they confirm each others' statements in the main idea.

Our soldiers are cheerful and laugh at the missiles of death as they fly harmlessly by and at each other when they dodge without being hit. They crack a great many jokes, and you would be surprised to see so

much mirth under the circumstances.

We have dug several wells in the rear of the pits and obtain very good water in about ten feet. Many of the rebel shells do not burst. We have a large pile of them near my pit. The men have picked them up close by, as most of them light near here. Pratt brings my meals

out to me and I eat them 'sans ceremonie.'

We look anxiously for the troops to relieve us after we have been in the pits two days. Soon after dark they come along and we march back to camp. Our camp is in a hollow near the railroad, and a small stream runs through it. We have dug springs close together and water is abundant and good. These two days are devoted to cleaning up and getting things in order. We have been here now a month and on Saturday I had my quarters improved. I have had a nice arbor built which gives us ample room and is quite comfortable. If it should rain, though, there is only one shelter tent to protect me, but I think that will do it unless it rains very hard. Speaking of rain reminds me that we have not had enough to lay the dust since we came here. Near my quarters is a grave marked "Confederate Unknown." Some one of our regiment has written on the board, "Think not of him as an enemy, but admonish him as a friend."

The regiment re-entered the pits on the night of July 21st, and remained there until 9 o'clock p. m., of the 23rd, when it was again relieved by other troops.

Orders were issued for dress parade on the 24th of July, but rain, which had ceased the night before, again came down in torrents at appointed time for parade, thus preventing it taking place, much to the gratification of the officers and men, who, through excessive duty in the pits, felt more inclined to rest and sleep. However, it was made known that Colonel Gibson was relieved, and Major Anderson assumed command of the regiment, in obedience to the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 22nd, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 245.

Extract.

6th.—By direction of the President of the United States, the leave of absence granted Captain A. A. Gibson, 2nd U. S. Artillery, now



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*** FANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 22nd, 1864.

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CAPT. NICHOLAS BAGGS,

Battery D.

Wounded at Chapin's Farm.

78



Major 3rd U. S. Artillery, to enable him to accept the colonelcy of the 2nd Penna. Heavy Artillery, is hereby revoked, and he will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army under his rank as an officer of the Regular Army for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Ad'gt Gen'l.

Col. Gibson had a good heart for his men, or "boys," as he called them, and was patriotic. He spoke for an hour in his address to them at the reunion of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at Belmont Mansion, September, 1888, and was a proud man that day.

The following is his farewell address to the regiment:

COLONEL GIBSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

HD. QRS. 2nd PENNA. ART'Y., Near Petersburg, Va., July 2137 1804.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 30.

In relinquishing the command of his regiment, the Colonel desires to express to the officers and enlisted men his regret that circumstances

preclude his sharing its fortunes to the end.

His interest for the regiment will never diminish. He will ever be mindful of its reputation. The discipline which it has received; the principles with which it has been instilled, and especially the richness of its personal material, assure that the flags of its State and the Federal Government will never be furled with dishonor. In a few months the service of the regiment will have expired, and during a period when the efforts of the nation will all be historical. The time and the occasion present irresistable inducements for the regiment to carve for itself a name which the State will be proud to cherish. The Colonel, in taking farewell, would impress on his regiments as its motto: "Unanimity and Co-operation."

By command of A. A. GIBSON, U. S. A., Colonel 2nd Penna. Art'y.

FLOR. W. GRUGAN, Lt. and Adit.

The Adjutant also announced that General Martindale had succeeded General Smith in command of the 18th Army Corps, which was evidently regretted by the officers and men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artilley, as they were greatly attached to "Baldy" Smith.

Many of the facts relative to the temporary organization of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the controversy between Governor Curtin, Colonel Gibson and the War Department in reference to officers for the said regiment, have been "mislaid," but the following message of Governor Curtin to the Senate of Pennsylvania, dated August 22, 1864, will suffice to show the bitterness of the controversy created by the desire to appoint officers for the new regiment, and, in a measure will account for the unprecedent ill treatment of that gallant regiment by the uncalled for "ambition of somebody."

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Aug. 22, 1864.
To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen:—I received the following preamble and resolution on the 20th of August:

Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, Aug. 20, 1864.
Whereas, It is alleged that the officers of the 2d Pa. Art. (or Provisional regiment) are without commissions, and the regiment, although in the front, is without surgeons, therefore, in order to ascertain where the neglect is, be it Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence, that he may have had with the President or the War Department in relation thereto.

To which I have the honor to reply, that on the recommendation of an officer of the War Department, on the 18th of June, 1862, I appointed A. A. Gibson, then a captain in the artillery service of the United States, colonel of the 2d regiment, Pennsylvania artillery. It was represented to me that he was very well qualified, and I selected him accordingly for this particular arm of the service. Early in January, 1863, complaints were made to me by the officers of the regiment in reference to the conduct of Col. Gibson, and indeed charges were made of a serious character. I was extremely reluctant to interfere between the War Department and a colonel of the service. But these complaints continued to be repeated, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington city on other business, I was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, gentlemen who were personally known to me to be entirely reliable, and statements were made so serious that I could not disregard them, and I addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, and sent my communication from Willard's Hotel (without having retained a copy), asking that Col. Gibson should be relieved from the command of the regiment and ordered back to his regiment in the army. To this communication no answer was returned, but to my surprise I learned unofficially, that all that was required to secure the removal of Colonel Gibson was my request to that effect. On the 2d of December, 1863, I again addressed the Secretary of War as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, December 2, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir:—I beg leave to request most earnestly that you will issue an order to Col. A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, relieving him from the command and returning him to his post as captain in the 2d regiment of Regular artillery. I am constrained to make this request from the fact that Col. Gibson has not and does not give satisfaction to his regiment—that his officers, some of them the finest in the service, are constantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charges of a serious nature could be preferred, but this would involve delay attending a court martial,

and would create dissensions, all of which can be avoided by his being returned to his regular rank. The most charitable construction placed upon his conduct by his officers is that he is insane, and under such circumstances the mildest means consistent with the good of the service are probably the best.

I respectfully refer to papers already on file in your department with my endorsement, in relation to this subject, and I beg that the order may issue. Very

respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

To which no answer was returned.

The complaints still continuing, and both officers and men constantly appealing to me, I again addressed the Secretary of War on the 19th of January, 1864, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir:—I have upon two occasions before this endeavored to call your attention to the propriety of ordering Col. A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d regiment, Pa. artillery, to join his own regiment of Regulars, and was surprised that no answer had been returned: I learn, however, unofficially, that my letters upon this subject have not reached you. I therefore take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of my last letter on this subject, which fully explains the matter, and in addition to what is there stated it is proper to say, that from information received, I am assured that if Col. Gibson is not removed, very few of that regiment will re-enlist, and that if he is, nearly all of them will. Hence the necessity for early action.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. G. CURTIN.

This letter I sent to Washington city by a member of my staff, who delivered it to the Secretary of War in person, on the 23d of January,

No action having been taken although a court of inquiry had been in session upon charges preferred against Colonel Gibson, and the complaints still continuing, on the 16th June, 1864, I addressed the President of the United States as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, June 16, 1864.

Sir:—In the spring of 1862 you requested me to raise a volunteer regiment of heavy artillery called the "2d regiment heavy artillery" P. V. The call being a special one there seemed to be required to command the regiment an officer of experience in that particular line, and one of the officers of the War Department recommended for the purpose Captain A. A. Gibson of the State of Maine, then a captain in the 2d artillery U. S. A. In the compliance with this recommendation, and without any other knowledge of Captain Gibson, I appointed and commissioned him on the 18th of June, 1862, as colonel of the regiment. His conduct and deportment since have been intolerable. He has violated the faith of the Government, pledged to recruits for regiments in the field by general order No. 88, July 25th, 1862, which provides that they shall be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. In contempt of this order he has forced recruits into batteries other than those which they selected. In at least one instance he has used language to a commissioned officer of his regiment in presence of an enlisted man, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and calculated to subvert all discipline. He has treated the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with contempt by returning to her agent the flag which he supposed to be the flag presented to the regiment by the State under the direction of an act of Assembly, and giving as a reason for so doing that when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States it ceased to have anything to do with the State. He has slandered the whole people of Pennsylvania, and especially her gallant soldiers on the field by saying "Pennsylvania soldiers will not fight—one Southern soldier is worth three of them. The rebel officers make a practice of ascertaining in what part of the battle field the Pennsylvania troops are stationed, and then attack that part of the line," or words to that effect.

In utter defiance and contempt of the

found by a court of inquiry, assembled on January 5th, 1864, of which Brig. Gen. De Russey was president, which also reported that in the opinion of the court no further military proceedings were necessary in the case.

I add that the proceedings of Col. Gibson have been habitually so offensive that I have long since ceased to hold any communication with him.

that I have long since ceased to hold any communication with him. The heavy artillery is known to be a favorite arm. One regiment was raised in Penna., and when that was completed a second was authorized to be raised.—Authority to raise more in this State was refused, although in New York no less than sixteen regiments were authorized. In consequence of this refusal there was a large surplus recruited for the second regiment. This surplus amounts to more than enough to form another regiment, and measures were taken by the War Department to form one accordingly.—The act of Congress of July 20, 1861, provides that the field, staff and company officers of volunteer regiments shall be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States, and the act of Congress of August 6th, 1861, provides that vacancies thereafter and the act of Congress of August 6th, 1861, provides that vacancies thereafter occurring in the volunteer regiments, shall be filled by the Governors of the States respectively in the same manner as original appointments.

In defiance of these provisions, Colonel Gibson undertook to appoint all the commissioned officers of the proposed new regiments, except the Lieutenants, Surgeons and Chaplain, including the Colonel and the persons thus named by him have been put in command. I of course disregarded this unwarrantable interference with the authority conferred on me by act of Congress, and appointed and commissioned persons carefully selected for their fitness to be officers of the new regiment. These officers have not been mustered in; the new regiment has now been sent into the field having only ten company officers for more than fourteen hundred men, a number of them without commissions, at least four companies of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men each, being commanded by Sergeants, and, as I am creditably informed, without the usual supply of Surgeons, surgical instruments or medical supplies.

The conduct of Colonel Gibson produced great exasperation and discontent among the officers and men of the regiment, and their complaints to me were

frequent and urgent.

I repeatedly requested the War Department to return him to his battery, as captain in the regular service, but without success. I annex to this letter copies of the last two letters which I addressed to the War Department on this subject, dated, respectively, 2d December, 1863, and 19th January, 1864.

Under these circumstances, I have arrived at the conclusion that I can no longer permit Col. Gibson to remain in command of the regiment, and by virtue of the power of removal vested in me by the form of appointment conferred on me by the act of Congress, I have determined to revoke, and supercede, and va-

on me by the act of Congress, I have determined to revoke, and supercede, and vacate his commission, and dismiss him from his office.

The most gentle construction to be put on the conduct of Col. Gibson, would be to ascribe to partial insanity. It appears that he admitted before the Court of Inquiry that he had the reputation of being eccentric, but not to the extent charged. To whatever cause, however, his course is to be attributed, my respect for the Commonwealth, whose organ I am, and my regards for the welfare of her citizens recruited for the Second Pennsylvania artillery, and now in the field, require that I should seriously invoke your aid to overcome the obstacles heretofore created by some of your officers and by which the exercise of the just authority conferred on me by the act of Congress, has been thus far in this case prevented. You, sir, are the responsible head of the Government. Your duty and your oath of office require you to see that the laws be faithfully executed. These very acts of Congress were approved and signed by yourself. I will not believe that you will in effect violate them yourself by permitting officers who are under your control to disregard and trample on them. For obvious reasons connected with the public service, it is desirable to avoid, so far as may be possible, any appearance of a collision between us on such a subject.

If you conceive that the law as it now stands is unwise or inconvenient, Congress in still in session, and you can recommend an alteration of it. I pray you to recollect that under that law as it exists, my duty and my responsibiliting to convenient that the property of the p

Longress in still in session, and you can recommend an alteration of it. I pray you to recollect that under that law as it exists, my duty and my responsibility are co-extensive with my authority. I have no other alternative but to exercise it in conformity with my best judgment and discretion.

I therefore do most respectfully but most earnestly request from you the assurance that you will immediately give orders which shall be effective on all your officers to obey the act of Congress above referred to.

18t. By mustering out any field, staff or company officers in the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers whose commission shall have been revoked and superceded by the Governor of this State; and

ceded by the Governor of this State; and

2d. By mustering in, except in cases provided for by act of Congress, any
person who shall have been commissioned as such officers in such regiments

by the Governor of the State, whether as original appointments or to fill va-

cancies

cancies.

Under great discouragements this Commonwealth and her authorities have endeavored in every way to aid the government in its struggles with treason, and I am proud to believe have most promptly, fully and cheerfully discharged their whole duty in this regard, and by the blessing of God will continue to do so. Her citizens have freely shed their blood in defence of their common country. They have volunteered in her service on the faith of solemn assurances by acts of Congress approved by yourself, that the selection of their regimental officers should be confided to the authorities of their own State, who would be comparatively familiar with their wants and with their merits and claims. Sir, I implore you do not teach them that these assurances have been solemn deceptions, and may be violated at the whim of any person holding a position in any of the grades of the military hierarchy, from Commander-in-Chief down to a mustering officer.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

A. G. CURTIN.

A. G. CURTIN.

To this no reply was received. On the receipt of the following letters, addressed to the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, surgeons were at once assigned to the regiment and ordered forward.

H'dq'rs Prov'l 2d Pa. H. Art., Prov'l Brig., 1st Div., 9th Corps, Va., May 29,

Adjutant General U. S. Army.—Sir:—For the reason that no medical attendance has been permanently attached to my regiment by the Department, I tendance has been permanently attached to my regiment by the Department, I appealed to my brigade commander, who assigned temporarily Assistant Surgeon L. Phillips, 14th New York artillery. I most respectfully request that Assistant Surgeon L. Phillips be permanently attached as surgeon of this regiment not only for his energy and ability, but for the marked success with which he alone has managed the 1,200 men now in my command. It is needless for me to set forth the importance of having permanent medical attendance. The two assistant surgeons ordered to report to me by the Medical Department at Washington, are not with the regiment. The one left it after being attached two days without ever reporting the cause therefor—the other one has not yet reported. I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILHELM,

Col. Pro. 2d Penna. Heavy Artillery. Commanding.

Col. Pro. 2d Penna. Heavy Artillery, Commanding.

Surgeon General's Office. June 14, 1864.

(A true copy).

CHAS. C. LEE,

Surgeon General's Office.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1864.

Sir:—I am directed by the acting Surgeon General to call your attention to the fact that the Provisional Pennsylvania 2d Heavy Artillery has been sent to the field without commissioned medical officers, and that urgent complaint is made upon the want of medical attendance, as will be seen by the enclosed letter. Your attention is respectfully called to this subject at your earliest convenience. The two assistant surgeons referred to in Col. Williams' letters, were serving temporarily under contract. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

By order of the Acting Surg. Gen.,

CHAS. C. LEE,

Ass't. Surgeon U. S. A.

Dr. Wm. S. King, Surg. Gen. Pa., Harrisburg, Pa.

Before, however, the surgeons so assigned had joined the regiment, the following letter was received from the Surgeon General of the United States:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1864.

Sir:—On the 14th inst. a letter was written to you calling your attention to the fact that the 2d Provisional Pennsylvania heavy artillery had been sent. to the field without commissioned medical officers.

Since the above letter was mailed, this office has been informed by the War Department that "it (the 2d Pennsylvania artillery regiment) is a provisional regiment organized by this (War) Department, and the Governor of Pennsylvania

cannot commission officers for it, and commissions by the Governor cannot be recognized." I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
By order of the Acting Surg. Gen.

C. H. CRANE, Surg. U. S. A. James King, Surg. Gen. Penna., Harrisburg, Pa.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, I again addressed the President of the United States as follows:

Penna. Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, June 24, 1864. Sir:—Since my communication of the 16th June, instant, the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania has received a letter from the Acting Surgeon General of the United States, a copy of which is herewith furnished, in which you notice that it is assumed that the Governor of Pennsylvania cannot commission officers in the country of the country in what is called the 2d Penna. heavy artillery regiment, and that the surgeons sent forward by my direction cannot be recognized by the War Department. I cannot believe that this assumption of power can meet your approbation, and feel it my duty to ask the question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.
P. S.—That you may have a knowledge of the position of this affair, I enclose copies of the prior correspondence between the Surgeon General United States Army and the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

No reply having been received, then I again addressed the President (by telegraph) as follows:

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Harrisburg, June 30, 1864.

On the 16th and 24th of June last I had the honor to address you letters in reference to the 2d heavy artillery, Pennsylvania volunteers, which I regarded as of importance to the public service, to which no answers have as yet been received.

I beg leave to call your attention to my letters, and ask an answer. My letters from the regiment since it was sent to the front are of such a character that it is my duty to press upon you the relief of the citizens of this State in the regiment from the wrongs under which they suffer.

To the President, Washington.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the 18th of July, 1864, I received a dispatch from the President, dated the day before, inviting me to come to Washington to confer with him on the subject, to which I at once replied, also by telegraph, that I could not leave Harrisburg at that time, and that as I had fully expressed my views in my letters of the 16th and 24th June last, I did not know of anything more that I could suggest in reference to the matter, and that I had directed the military agent of the State, Col. Francis Jordan, to call upon him, and asked him to receive him.

In accordance with this arrangement, Col. Jordan had an interview with the President, and reported to me that the President expressed a willingness to remove Col. Gibson, and I presume that has been done; but as to the question of officering the regiment, I am as yet unadvised; and, indeed, from the lapse of time, am induced to infer that the assumption of power by the War Department, in the order appointing

officers, has not been abandoned.

A. G. CURTIN.

But, the incident in no way affected the competency of Colonel Gibson to command a body of troops, and much less did it detract from him the admiration and love of his regiment

On July 25th, 1864, details from the several Batteries of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were made to construct a bridge across the ravine just to the left of the City Point & Petersburg Railroad bridge, which was afterwards utilized by Federal engineers in constructing the railroad which transported supplies from City Point to the



FRED. BREGLER,
Battery B.

left of General Grant's line, beyond Hatcher's Run.

That same night the regiment again entered the pits, at the point usually occupied by it.

The firing on the enemy on July 26th was mostly confined to the left of the line, in the vicinity of the Second and Ninth Corps, who repulsed two attacks on them with a loss to the enemy of seven guns and over four hundred prisoners.

About this time many deserters from the enemy entered the works occupied by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, after dark, giving much information as to how soldiers were faring in the services of the Confederacy, depicting general dissatisfaction in the Army of Virginia, and boldly asserted that thousands of Confederate soldiers would avail themselves of the first opportunity to desert.

The regiment was again relieved from duty in the pits during a heavy rainstorm on the night of July 27th, and repaired to its camp in the ravine, where dress parade and inspection was held on the afternoon of the following day. The clothing of the men at this inspection inspired the inspecting officers to suggest the propriety of having the men supplied with better raiment, which was, to a limited extent, supplied a few days afterwards.

After inspection, dress parade was had, when a representative of Harper's Weekly made a sketch of the regiment, which was published in that paper and occupied the two inside pages. In its comments, the paper said: "The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery is recognized to be the best drilled and disciplined regiment in the volunteer service, and Col. Gibson is not only proud of his 'boys,' but feels assured the regiment will continue to hold its own in any duty it may be called upon to perform."

On the 29th of July orders were given for the regiment to pack up and get ready to move. Five days' rations were issued to the men, and in the afternoon tents were struck, knapsacks packed, sixty extra rounds of ammunition given each man, and after the regiment was formed in line Chaplain Hunt addressed the men, bid them good-bye, and devoutly implored God's blessing upon them, plainly intimating that there was to be "something doing" soon; after which the arms were inspected by the officers of each Battery respectively, followed by stacking them, then the command "rest!" was given.

Many laid down on the ground and slept, while others conversed and conjectured as to what was to take place, until about 10 o'clock p. m., when "fall in" was sounded, and the regiment, "breaking off" to the left, took up the march to a position some two miles distant. The road

over which it marched was lined with ambulances, stretcher bearers and other "ghastly requisites" of an army. On reaching a clump of woods in the rear of the breastworks occupied by the 9th Corps, the regiment came to a halt, and, after some manoeuvreing, formed line of battle in an open field to the right and rear of the above mentioned Corps, where the men lay on arms and were soon lost in sleep.

In front of the 9th Corps was a fort of the enemy, known as "Fort Hell," which had been undermined by Col. Pleasanton's 48th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The fort, which was about two hundred feet distant from the works of the 9th Corps was located on a hill immediately in front of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the offspring of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which was organized therefrom, at Fort Ethan Allen in April, and which regiment was the first and last body of Federal troops to occupy the "Crater" on July 30, 1864, entering it with a cheer in a charge after the blowing up of the fort, and the major portion of those not killed or wounded leaving it as prisoners of war through the neglect of *some one* in not having properly supported the gallant band of heroes.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was aroused at about 4.45 o'clock on the morning of July 30th, by what seemed an earthquake, and the sight that presented itself was grand to hehold. A column of fire and smoke with cannon, horses, men and earth co-mingled therewith, some 200 or more feet in the air, certainly was a sight never to be forgotten by those who saw it.

The debris caused by the springing of the mine had barely descended to the ground, when a cheer, indicating a charge of Federal troops, was heard, and those in front saw the Third Brigade Hedlie's Division of the 9th Corps, led by the "Provisional boys" enter the "crater."

The enemy soon recovered from their surprise, and in an almost increditable short space of time opened one of the most terrific fires of artillery and musketry of the whole war. Shortly after the fighting began, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was marched forward on a double quick, through the clump of woods in its front to a point about two hundred yards in rear of the 9th Corps reserves, or about five hundred yards from the "crater," where it remained about fifteen minutes, after which it was faced to the rear and marched back into the woods about fifty yards, facing about and coming to a halt again.

Shortly after, General Grant, accompanied by an aide and orderly, rode up within a few feet of where the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery stood, dismounted, turned his blouse inside out, exchanged his hat, with a private of this regiment for a cap, and, all alone, advanced to a position near the "Crater," viewed the field with glasses and returned.

On his return he asked General Hinks, who had approached to where Grant's horse was held, "where is Butler?" He spoke in tones that many troops near by heard him, and, before General Hinks could answer, they shouted, "In a gopher hole." Although apparently vexed at the state of affairs, General Grant, with General Hinks and other field officers near by, could not evade laughing at the spontaneous expression of the troops.

Captain Baggs' description of the occasion is as follows:

"We heard the explosion and realized that it was a complete surprise to the rebels. The firing on both sides was terrific, both with cannon and small arms. But the rebels soon sent in their supports and nearly all our colored troops were shot in the line of the enemy's works that they had captured, but were not able to hold. Gen. Grant was on the ground and went up to view the line for himself. I remember seeing him walking through the woods, entirely alone, and without any arms at all. He was in a fatigue suit and smoking a cigar. He had seen that it was a failure and ordered the disposition of the troops accordingly. We were ordered into the intrenchment at this point. In passing through the woods to our position, I saw several men resting themselves, when a rebel shell fell alongside of one of the men and exploded. It literally tore the man all to pieces, blowing him in the air, probably fifty feet, and as he came down he looked like a rag. We were placed in the entrenchments lately occupied by the regiment that did the mining.

There was no picket firing or sharpshooting at this part of the line, which was a great relief to us. But the weather became rainy and we found the mud a very disagreeable accompaniment of our new posi-

tion. We were not allowed to stay here long, however, but were moved near to our former position and brought under constant firing again."



GROUP OF SURVIVORS.

From a photograph taken at the reunion at l'hiladelphia in 1888.

Adjt. Grugan. Lieut. Porterfield, Lieut. Gramlich. Col. Gibson. Col. Strawbridge, Henry Cornish Geo. W. Ward. Capt. Haig. "Al." Berger.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery remained in its last described position until about 11 o'clock, shot, shell and bullets falling promiscuously and undesirably close around it, making the men feel uneasy, and, as every sol-

dier knows from experience, under such circumstances, anxious to be "in it" rather than be held in suspense, seeing their comrades in front falling in squads when, if permitted, they might at least lend some assistance in their noble effort to hold the ground taken.

Comrade Coursey, of Battery G, in his memoirs, referring to this regiment on the above occasion, says:

"On the night of July 29, you might have looked to the left of the Petersburg & City Point Railroad, and saw a ravine in which a small stream ran. On its banks are our regiment and the troops of the 18th Corps, all with gum blankets and half of a shelter tent strapped on their backs, five days' rations in their haversacks, with twenty rounds of ammunition in addition to the forty rounds in their cartridge boxes.

In passing I might mention that troops in active service seldom carried knapsacks. The first day's march they were generally destroyed or left behind. This would give us one change of clothing and that on our backs. For nearly six months this continued. But don't imagine it was the same old shirt. Oh, no, we often drew from the quartermaster a new one, when the old one became so infested with lively things that we had to part company.

But to go back to the scene in the ravine. We were all waiting to go out to the front line of works—waiting longer than usual. Our anxiety is relieved by the First Sergeant's command, "Fall in!" passes on down the line examining critically the hammers and locks of our muskets and the stock of amunition on hand. He never examined our haversacks. We looked into them ourselves, and often found them, like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, bare.

Something unusual is about to occur. The command is again,

"rest," and lying down many are soon asleep.

Soon, however, the command is again given to "fall in," and we are soon marching away to the left-some two miles. Reaching the main road we overtake a long line of ambulances with their stretchers strapped to their sides, still colored by the blood of those who had previously been borne wounded to the rear. They move to the side of the road to allow us to pass, and our feelings are not improved any by the unusual number of surgeons and attendants with their cases of surgical instruments, and known in the army as "Jewelry peddlers." All this indicating the terrible work on hand for to-morrow.

We arrived at our place in the line in rear of the 9th corps, and were soon in the same condition as we were in the ravine—awakened now and then by the weird and melancholy strains of the colored divi-

sion of the 9th corps, singing in their quaint way-

"We looks like men a-marchin' on, We looks like men er-war."

This is the way we passed the night in front of the crater. At 4.45 o'clock in the morning those who were asleep, and those who were not, were startled by a terrific explosion and discharge of

110 cannon and 50 mortars on the doomed rebel fort. Oh, how we shook! Some said, "If I could only get my morning's coffee I would

not shake from this cold Virginia dew." Still we shook. Our teeth chattered, and this was perceptible at the right of our company. A small fire had been built and at its embers our Capt. Barber was trying to light a cigar. Chauncy Bryant, who had an impediment in his speech, noticed the nervous condition of his young commander, and said: 'C-Captain, w-what w-would you d-o if n-no one w-was l-looking?' The Captain replied, 'I don't know, Chauncy, what would you do?' 'G-Golly, I-I'd r-run!' And but for the honor of our manhood that tied us to the ranks and bound us to the flag, we would all have run.

We were right in the rear of the charging division when the order came to advance. The officers aligned their commands, the colorbearers drew out their flags from their cases, the bugle sounds the advance and the troops go forward in as fine a line of battle as I ever saw. They entered the covered way and soon appear on the hill and charge up into the crater, one of the regiments the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery going beyond and reaching the farthest

point of advance of the morning.

While all this was going on and the Union side adding blunder on blunder, the rebels were recovering from their fright and massing artillery on either flank of the crater, with infantry in the rear. Into this the colored division plunged, and recoiled, torn, shattered and bleeding from the terrible discharges of grape and canister. They retreat to the crater, and many run the gauntlet and pass through our line to the rear.

Now commences the slaughter of the men in the crater. The enemy brings up cohorn mortars and place them in front of the position and rain shell on this mass of mixed up humanity. Three times the white flag is raised, but no attention is paid to it, as the colored men went in with the cry, "Fort Pillow and no quarter!" Gen. Mahone, the commander of the division, told his men as they were ready to advance to re-capture the crater, 'Show them what this cry meant.

On Cemetery Hill General Lee with his aides and other military leaders are looking through their field glasses. He turns to Gen. Mahone and says, 'General, retake that position.' He replied, 'General Beauregard lost it, and it is military etiquette that he retake it.' Said Lee, 'You take that position and we will talk about military etiquette afterwards.' Gen. Mahone then said, 'I don't need my division; I can take it with two brigades.' And he did, and out of the 900 who offered to surrender only 300 found their way to the rebel rear.

The battle was fought on Saturday, and it was Monday forenoon before a flag of truce was recognized and the dead buried.

Sergeant McCurdy, of the 8th Alabama, Confederate regiment, who was in the fight, in an article written by him on "The Fight of the Crater," says:

"Along the lines and in the crater in many places the dead were piled three and four deep, and when they were thrown out the blood remained half shoe deep. The day was the hottest in Virginia for thirty years, and the stench of the powder and blood and the bodies of the slain and wounded men was terrible to endure, many men vomiting as the result."

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ADJT. JEROME A. BUCK.

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At about 11 o'clock the firing in front almost ceased, and then the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery marched about two miles to the left and rear, when it was again formed in line of battle, marched forward to a line of earthworks, the men then occupying them "easing off" to the right and left to permit this regiment to enter them. which it did, and remained in that position until about 5 o'clock p. m., when the regiment was relieved by troops of the Second Corps, and then marched back to its former position in the clump of woods immediately in front of the "Crater," where it was engaged all night in felling the trees and building breastworks and batteries, the enemy keeping up an artillery fire the whole night.

During the days of July 31st and August 1st and 2nd, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery encamped just in rear of the earthworks it threw up the night of July 30th, rain falling all three days, the atmosphere being very cool.

During a heavy musketry fire several men in the regiment were struck with spent bullets, among them being Lieutenant Jerome Buck, Lieutenant W. C. Laughlin and Sergeants Porterfield, Gramlich and Fisher, none of whom, however, were seriously wounded.

About 3 o'clock p. m., of August 2nd, the regiment was relieved by colored troops, and then marched back to its old camping ground in the ravine.

Reaching the camping ground about 5 o'clock p. m., tents were pitched, supper cooked (?) and eaten; roll-call was sounded, and after going through that "performance," arms were stacked, "right-face! break ranks!" was ordered, and the men, knowing full well that with arms stacked, something else was "on the carpet," hastened to the stream of water in front and began to bathe, a *luxury* they seldom enjoyed during the "siege of Petersburg." Not only the men, but officers also took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in a bath, one of whom said "it certainly is a treat."

At this time the regiment was greatly reduced in numbers—the list of killed, wounded, captured and sick being more than one-half of the number that left Fort Ethan Allen on the 27th of May.



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About this time General Ames, who commanded the Second Division of the 18th Army Corps, to which the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached, formed an extra body of men to act as sharpshooters, many of whom were detailed from the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (the writer being one of the number), to assist the regular sharpshooters in keeping up a continuous fire from the pits.

Shortly after 8 o'clock p. m., August 2nd, the regiment again marched to its old position in the pits to the left of the City Point and Petersburg Railroad, where the men were required to remain awake the whole night, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, who were massed directly in front of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and as deserters had stated the enemy had undermined Fort Steadman, it was expected to be the point of attack.

Before daylight the next morning, August 3rd, the regiment moved a short distance to the right, and "closed up," to make room for colored troops who had been held in reserve just to the rear of this regiment during the night.

The advent of these colored men was the incentive for a concentrated fire of artillery and musketry, by the enemy on the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and, of course was promptly responded to. Several men of the regiment were wounded, and one or two killed. The firing was kept up during that and the following day.

The Confederates attempted to blow up Fort Steadman on the 5th of August, but, anticipating such an intention on the part of the enemy, wells were previously sunk around it, and the mine leading to the fort being more than two hundred feet short of reaching it the attempt was a failure. The fort was partly built by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and the regiment lay with its left flank almost in front of the fort when the mine was exploded, consequently the regiment suffered somewhat from the firing subsequent to the explosion.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved from the pits on the night of August 5th and returned to its camp, where it enjoyed a couple of days in comparative rest, and new clothing was furnished many of the men. While leaving the breastworks, Lieutenant Jerome Buck, of Battery L, was struck by a bullet, but his gum blanket prevented a wound.

On the 7th of August the regiment moved to the left, immediately adjoining the 9th Corps in the breastworks, near the Hare House.

On Monday morning, August 8th, while on picket, several men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were wounded and one or two were killed. Among the former was Franklin Divine, of Battery M, who was shot through the mouth. John Tench of the same Battery volunteered to go and bring him in, which he did by crawling flat on his stomach to where Divine lay, placed Divine on his (Tench's) back and returned in the same manner. It was still moonlight and the enemy's pickets not one hundred feet away, making it a daring and heroic act, for had Tench been seen he would have had but one chance in a hundred, so to speak, of not being shot.

However, the above is but one of the many instances of such deeds performed by individual members of the regiment during its time of service.

Another incident, to illustrate the heroism of men that comprised the regiment, is that of Corporal Story, of Battery D, who on the 16th of June, 1864, to ascertain if the batteries near Fort Clifton were occupied, entered a small, flat-bottom boat lying on the banks of the Appomattox river, paddled half-way over, raised his rifle, and fired at the enemy's works, resulting in a hundred or more musket balls flying around him, one or two of which penetrated his He dropped flat in the boat, and with one oar sculled himself back out of rifle range. The battery, evidently, was manned, and Colonel Gibson, becoming conversant with that fact, through Corporal Story's exploit, moved his command to cover therefrom, but none too soon, as immediately thereafter the battery sent shot and shell across the Appomatox river at a lively rate. Had the regiment gone much farther in the open this battery would have had a flank fire on it, and, consequently, by Story's act, escaped without serious results.

During the day of August 8th the paymaster made his appearance at the regiment's camp in the ravine, when at intervals and in squads of eight or ten at a time, the men would run the gauntlef of sharpshooters, mostly going by way of the "covered way" (a ditch dug zig-zag from the pits to some distance in the rear) to get their pay, many of whom, however, got little or no money, Sutler Wood, of course, being present to claim and collect amount due him for goods procured from him "on tick."

For a few days after pay, a great many men indulged in games of chance, the most of whom seemed infatuated with the "sweatboard" way of getting "broke," while, others, of course, had "a social game of poker," etc. It was very amusing, at times, to see the manner in which they would "hoodwink" the officers who would "get onto the game," and in many instances men detailed to leave the pits to see whether a certain man was really in camp would find the sick (?) man "backing the board," and in three cases out of five the "detective" would "take a hand or two" before going back to report—and invariably they would report the man sick.

On August 9th, 1864, an explosion of an ammunition boat at City Point brought the men of the regiment to their feet, they thinking the concussion was caused by "another attempt of the enemy to blow us up." Many, however, who were facing the rear, saw the air filled with cannon, horses, fire, smoke, etc., a few seconds before the shock was felt, and thus guessed what it was.

That evening the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery relieved the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which then repaired to its camp in the ravine, where it rested the following day, and on the day following was inspected by the brigade commander.

That night, August 11th, the regiment again returned to its usual position in the pits, relieving the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery and remained there, the usual firing being kept up until the night of the 13th, when it was relieved, and learned that the Tenth New York had gone to join General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Captain Baggs, then in command of the Third Battalion of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, moved his command to the Ninth Corps' front on the 14th of August, taking position just in rear of the "crater mine," which was almost as hot a position as it formerly held near the City Point Railroad.

On the 15th of August, during a heavy rainstorm, a dam at the breastworks, some distance up the ravine in



J. HENRV PIPPITT.

Battery H.

which the regiment had its camp, gave way, causing a rapid rise in the stream and not only washed away all the camp's equipage, but caused the drowning of some two hundred soldiers who were camped some distance further up the ravine and were caught in the sudden rise of the water, mostly of whom were colored troops. Many were seen floating down the current on logs, but were unable to make shore, and were carried to the railroad bridge, where, strik-

ing the stone abutments, would become entangled in the jam of logs there and be either killed or drowned.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Winger, in a letter, referred to the flood and his experiences as follows:

"A funny, yet sad thing occurred at the time of a big Virginia flood in the ravine in the rear of Fort Steadman, in 1864, where we had our main headquarters. Several sutlers' tents were in this ravine, and their whole stock was flooded down the stream towards the Appomatox. A number of cases of champagne were seen swimming along, and an old sailor jumped in and got a case. An old soldier seeing it, also jumped in, and attempted to capture two cases, but failed, for, although a good swimmer, the swift current of the waters carried him down to the railroad bridge, where, being caught and fastened in the debris, he was drowned.

During our service of three and a half years we did much hard

During our service of three and a half years we did much hard and faithful duty; and yet we had with it some pleasant experiences, all of which we would not surrender for all the other experiences of our lives."

The Batteries of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery that were in the pits were relieved and returned to camp in a drenching rain, about 3 o'clock the morning of August 16th, when, after breakfast and doctor-call, the regiment was inspected, extra rations and ammunition issued to the men, and they told to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

About 6 o'clock that evening the regiment fell in again and marched to the left two miles, to about the position that the Provisional regiment occupied the morning of the "crater fight," where it was put to work repairing damage done to the breastworks by the flood a day or two before, in addition to corduroying and otherwise repairing the roads, all the time being under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, however, with little loss.

On the afternoon of August 18th, 1864, the firing of both sides was something terrific, and very little work, beyond "juking" shells and bullets, was done Soon after dark the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was marched about half a mile to a woods in the rear, and, almost exhausted from fatigue and want of sleep, was permitted to lay down until midnight, at which time it was again called up, and formed in line "to move at a moment's notice."

Shortly afterwards, the "scare," whatever it was, not ma-

terializing, the regiment took up the march to its old camping ground in the ravine, which was reached about 3 o'clock on the morning of August 19th, where it again pitched tents and remained until the night of the 20th, the regiment being drilled and inspected during the day, with dress parade in the evening.

After night set in the regiment was again ordered into the pits, this time occupying them almost from the Appomatox river on its right to nearly opposite Fort Steadman, on its left, this being necessary owing to the absence of troops belonging to the 18th Corps, they having been sent to Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and to fill vacancies caused by troops leaving the pits farther on the left for the same destination.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery remained in the pits until the night of August 24th, when it was again relieved and returned to its camp.

At 10 o'clock a. m., August 25th, 1864, the regimental bugles of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery sounded "Assemble." After falling in line Colonel Fairchild addressed the command and, intimating a movement about to be made more congenial to the men, complimented it for the very patient and faithful manner in which the men so far had served their country and as entertaining implicit confidence that they "would continue to do so in other fields."

After a short "in place, rest," the regiment took up the march, and 5 o'clock p. m. found it at Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox river, where tents were pitched and the regiment went into Camp.

The departure from Petersburg front was marked by rejoicing among the men and officers. Seventy-two days in the seige of the city, under continuous fire of shot and shell at night with that of musketry added in the daytime, the deadly sharpshooters' vigil watch assuring death or wound to any who unthinkingly permitted any part of his person to protrude beyond or above cover, was straining to the nerves in the extreme, and many members of the regiment paid the forfeit. Adding to the above the impure and limited supply of water to be had; the intense heat; the drench-

ing rains; the plague of flies by day and mosquitoes at night, with the "grayback" pestering day and night, without regard to rain or shine, certainly was a state of affairs to incline any class of men to rejoice exceedingly when relieved therefrom.

Endurance of the above by the soldiers of 1861-65 certainly merits the most generous evidence of appreciation from the succeeding generations of that country that their services and sufferings made possible to be enjoyed by posterity as the land of the free and home of the brave.

CHAPTER VI.

BERMUDA HUNDRED FRONT.

On the 26th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery again struck tents and marched to Bermuda Hundred front, thence to a woods at a point near the Appomatox river on the line of earthworks known as "Bermuda Hundred Front."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery here formed the "Provisional Brigade Defences of Bermuda Hundred," under command of General Ferrero.

Here the regiment realized an agreeable surprise, in-asmuch as it had been accustomed to being under continuous fire when behind breastworks, as at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, it anticipated a continuance of the same when ordered behind those at Bermuda Hundred Front. Such was not the case; not even on the picket line, which at this place was over a mile in front of the breastworks at some points, and at certain places along the line the pickets would exchange papers, tobacco and coffee. The camp was near a signal tower about 150 feet high, known as the "Crow's Nest Lookout," from which a view could be had of the surrounding country and also of the movements of the enemy.

The first two or three days at Bermuda Hundred Front the several Batteries of the regiment had inspection, and the Battalions were changed about somewhat.

On the 31st of August the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was permitted to visit other troops along the line, without passes, something heretofore unknown by the men.

Between the 31st of August and the 5th of September the regiment done comparatively nothing except rest, and furnish small details from each Battery daily for picket To quote an officer's expression made some time after the war, in referring to the regiment's services at this point—"It was a picnic compared with Cold Harbor and Petersburg."

RETURN OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

On the 5th day of September, 1864, the regiment was paraded to receive into its ranks again what was left (437 men) of that gallant band of comrades, numbering over 1400, and designated "The Provisional Second Pennsylvanit Heavy Artillery," which was composed of men from the ranks of the "Second Heavy," and with which it parted at Fort Ethan Allen on the 26th of April, 1864.

There never was a day in the history of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, before or after the 5th day of September, 1864, except it be at the time of its final discharge from military service, that more genuine pleasure and happiness was afforded its membership than this, the reuniting of the two regiments—parent and child, as it were.

The re-uniting was not that only of the two regiments, but, in many instances, that also of father and son, brothers as well as schoolmates, "chums," etc.; and to those comrades present on that occasion the event will not be forgotten until that day when they "shall meet again never to part any more forever."

The following is the order re-uniting the two regiments:

> "WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN'L'S OFFICE. Washington, Aug. 26, 1864.

Special Order, No. 282.

Extract.

12. The organization styled the "Provisional 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery" as temporarily organized by Special Orders, No. 153, April 20th, 1864, from this Office, is hereby discontinued, and the enlisted men thereof will be returned to the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artilery, (from the surplus of men of which the Provisional regiment was formed, there to be assigned to companies so as to fill them to the maximum. The excess, if any, will be distributed pro rata among the companies, and borne upon the rolls thereof as "unassigned."

The commissioned officers of the Provisional organization will

fall back upon their respective grades, (as retained for them by Spec-

ial Orders No. 153,) in the original organization.

Those who, prior to their provisional appointments, were enlisted men, will be retained as officers, and the Regimental Commander will report their names to the Governor of the State, with the view of their

being commissioned to vacancies now existing, or which may occur.

The Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac will cause the Provisional regiment, (now in the 9th Corps,) to be sent to the 18th Army Corps, in order that the Commanding General thereof may look to the prompt execution of this Order, through the Corps Commissary of Musters.

The consolidation effected, the Commissary of Musters will make a full return of the force to this Office, reporting therein his action in

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General."

The officers and men of the Provisional regiment were distributed among the Batteries of the old regiment pretty much as they were prior to being transferred therefrom to the Provisional regiment in April, 1864; many of the men, however, were never before with the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, having been enlisted and sent directly to the Provisional regiment after its formation, and the names of whom were carried on the rolls after the consolidation of the two regiments as "unassigned," there being among them several whose term of enlistment was for one year only.

On the 7th of September, 1864, the First Battalion moved to the right of the line, nearly oposite Fort Darling and the Howlet House Battery on the James river, taking the place of the 180th New York Regiment, whose time of

service had expired.

The following day the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery participated in a review of the Brigade in the morning and had regimental inspection in the afternoon.

Nothing except routine duty was required of the regiment until the 14th of the month, when, about 5 o'clock p. m., the enemy fired three or four shots at the "Crow's Nest Lookout Tower," which were "cheerfully responded to" by the "Commodore Perry," a ferry-boat pattern of

gunboat lying in the Appomatox river, at a point opposite a ravine running from said river midway between the two lines and extending about half way from the Appomatox river to the James. The firing, an unusual thing at this front, brought the men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery from all directions to the breastworks, anxiously listening for firing by the pickets, one hour or so, when orders were given to "rest," the firing of the artillery having ceased.

On September 16th the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was reviewed by Colonel Fairchild, of the 89th



BERMUDA FRONTS,

Showing location of "Crow's Nest Lookout," Breastworks, Picket Line, Redoubts McConihe, Dutton and Carpenter.

N. Y., who had been made brevet brigadier general, and the day following Major Anderson had it parade, following which dress parade was had, at which orders were read by Adjutant Florence W. Grugan, announcing the dividing of the regiment again into three Battalions, as many recruits were almost daily added to the regiment, and was then nearly the strength of some brigades.

On September 17th, Sutler Wood, of the regiment, was detected in some "crooked business" (selling fake Jamaica ginger, canned peaches with one peach and balance spirits frumenti) by General Ord, who ordered his goods to be

confiscated, and the "boys" present were not long carrying out the order.

The regiment was split up on September 18, 1864, when, by order of the Division Commander, a Battalion was attached to each brigade of the Division.

On September 19th, the Third Battalion of the regiment was sent on a double quick to intercept, if possible, the party of Confederates who had captured 2,500 head of cattle somewhere below City Point. It failed to do so, but remained on duty until September 28th at a point about three miles below City Point.

The Second Battalion, under command of Captain Mc-Clure, and the brigade to which it was attached, started to march to City Point about 9 o'clock p. m., on the 19th of September, but was ordered back before reaching there, and, accordingly, returned to Bermuda fronts that same night.

The following morning an order came for a detail of I Sergeant, 3 Corporals and 21 Privates from Battery B, and as the men were considerably worn out from the hasty march of the previous night, and not knowing the object of the detail, there was more or less grumbling when Sergeant Gramlich made out the detail, with instructions to report at Point of Rocks Hospital; but, to their agreeable surprise, on reporting at the hospital, they relieved other troops who were performing guard duty, and continued to do so until mustered out, whilst Sergeant Gramlich and the rest of the Battery continued to perform the hazardous duties of the campaign.

A salute was fired from all the guns along the lines on morning of September 21st, 1864, in honor of Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah Valley, and the two Battalions of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at Bermuda Hundred Front participated in a review of the Division.

Another shotted salute for a victory by Sheridan was fired along the line on September 24th, some details from this regiment helping to man the guns in the batteries and redoubts along the line.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, September 28th, 1864, the Third Battalion returned to Bermuda Hundred

Front, arriving about 5 o'clock. It had been on picket and scouting duty at a point about two miles below City Point, where it marched to on the 19th of September.

On the 25th of September, 1864, a detail of forty-three men from the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was sent to Horse Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, and served in that Battery until the late part of October, 1865, when they again rejoined their respective Batteries in the regiment.

During their attachment to Horse Battery B, they were engaged at Chaplin's Farm, September 29th, to October 1st, 1864.

Darbytown, Va., October 7th, 1864, where the Battery lost 13 men, 53 horses, 4 guns and 4 caissons.

Petersburg, April 2nd, 1865, Rice's Station, April 6th,

Farmville, April 7, 1865.

After a forced march of thirty-five miles, the Battery went into action, at a gallop, on the Lynchburg road at Appomatox Court House, April 9th, 1865, where it fired the last gun that was fired at the Confederate Army in Virginia.

The detail was as follows:

Battery A-Max Hauser, John Heinlein, Jacob Miller, Gottfried

Battery G-Sylvanus Beitterman, James B. Carey, Peter Endress, Samuel Groman, Eli Hazen, Jacob Heckman, Samuel M. Koch, Michael

O'Neill, Frederick Wolf.
Battery H—George Dallison, George D. Grieve, Henry Hamber,

Battery L.—John H. Brooks, John Dallas, John Driannan, Robert H. Elliott, George Fanning, Levi Frank, Charles Kahle, Baltis Miller, William C. Steck, William H. Stevens, John K. Taylor, Gaylord Wood, John Wenner.

CHAPTER VII.

CHAPIN'S FARM.

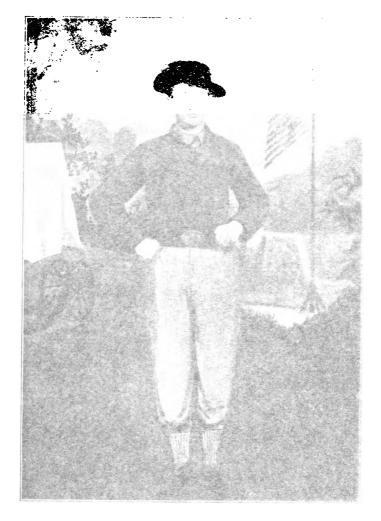
At 12 o'clock on the night of September 28th, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called up, and formed into line, after each man had been served with four hardtack and twenty extra round of cartridge.

The 207th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, a regiment of men who had enlisted for one year—called by veterans "one hundred year soldiers"—took the place of the "Second Heavy" at Bermuda Hundred Front, and at 12.30 o'clock on the morning of September 29th, the last named regiment, in light marching order—without knapsacks, shelter tents, blankets, etc.—marched to Aiken's Landing, on the James river, a distance of about ten miles, where it crossed the river on a "muffled pontoon bridge" before daylight, and, after marching up the bluff, by way of the Varina road, formed line of battle.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, under command of Major James L. Anderson, and the Eighty-ninth New York Regiments comprised the Third Brigade of the Second Division, 18th Army Corps. Colonel Fairchild, of the Eighty-ninth was in command of the Brigade, and General Heckman commanded the Division.

Soon as the line of battle was formed, the Brigade advanced, double quick, into a hastily vacated camp of the enemy, a short distance in front, thence through a woods, in support of troops, under General Burnham, who were making a charge on Battery Harrison, a large work of the enemy located to the left of the Varina road.

Just as Fairchild's Brigade emerged from the woods and was climbing over a fence surrounding a cornfield, Gen-



GEO. W. WARD

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GEO. W. WARD,

Battery D.

From tintype taken after battle at Chapin's Farm.

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eral Burnham's troops were entering Battery Harrison, on the crest of which General Burnham was mortally wounded while leading his men in the charge.

Battery Harrison was located about five miles southeast of Richmond, and about the same distance from Aiken's Landing. Its capture included some sixteen pieces of artillery, half a dozen of which were sixty-four pound guns.

General Ord was wounded in the thigh and carried from the field shortly after Battery Harrison was captured.

The captured battery was that night unmolested, and was transformed into a fort by the Federal troops, and called Fort Burnham, in honor of the general who so successfully led his men in its capture, which was a very great feat of daring, considering the many obstacles, such as ditches, trip wires, abatis, etc., to be passed or destroyed before reaching the battery, and General Burnham was one of the first to enter the works.

A large fort to the right of Battery Harrison, known as Fort Gilmer, was assaulted by two divisions of the Tenth Corps, in succession, in the morning, they being repulsed, with great loss, on each occasion.

The first assault was made by Foster's Division and the second by Birney's, the latter being colored troops.

Stimulated, probably, by General Butler's promises of promotions galore and extra six months' pay to first troops to enter Richmond, Major Anderson requested Colonel Fairchild to permit him to lead his regiment in a charge on Fort Gilmer, remarking that he believed it to be "the key to Richmond, and I believe my command can take the fort." Colonel Fairchild granted the request.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery quickly formed in line, and after explaining to Major Sadler and Captain Jones his "plan of attack," Major Anderson ordered the regiment to move to the assault, Colonel Fairchild, with the 89th New York to follow in supporting distance.

After going some distance, the brigade became divided while crossing a small stream of water, in attempting to reach a knoll, and Capt. Baggs, of Battery D, then acting aide-de-camp to Col. Fairchild, was directed to go with the advance, which was the Second Penna. Heavy Artillery. On reaching the knoll it was seen that a corn field and an open plateau intervened between the fort and the regiment, and, not to expose the men to the fire of the enemy by waiting for the 89th to come up, Major Anderson determined to order the men forward at once.

After sending the colors to the rear, as the men requested, the regiment formed line of battle under cover of the cornfield, then advanced through it to an open field or plateau immediately in front of the fort, the First Battalion, Major Anderson in command, leading, the Second, Major Sadler, on the right and the Third, Capt. Jones, on the left, the two latter Battalions about 100 yards respectively to the rear of the first.

The plateau was commanded by the guns of the fort in front and a battery or redoubt to the right, and also, the guns of the enemy's gunboats in the James river on the left, all of which had good range on the field. Nevertheless, the three Battalions bravely advanced under the concentrated fire of all the above guns, in addition to volleys of musketry from troops defending the works. The regiment had not yet fully entered the plateau when the command "double-quick!" was given, and, with a cheer the First Battalion sprang forward, followed by the other two, under a shower, as it were, of bullets and shells, men dropping, killed or wounded, at every step; yet they press on; and when within three hundred feet of the goal, Major Anderson fell, killed, Captains Baggs and Jones and Lieut Cannon wounded. Major Sadler, seeing this, ordered his and Captain Jones' Battalion to "halt and cover," then sprang forward to the First Battalion, which was beginning to waver under the terrific fire poured upon it, and, on reaching which, flashing his sword, led it forward, as to attempt to fall back then would mean certain death to almost every man, and, though wounded, gallantly led the remains of the shattered Battalion into the redoubt, where it was overpowered and the men made prisoners by the Confederates, who numbered several thousand.

In this assault the regiment lost over 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, the body of Major Anderson being left on the field, in whose pocket was his commission as Colonel of the regiment, which he received the day before, while at Bermuda Hundred Front.

The failure of Colonel Fairchild not properly supporting the regiment with the 89th, in a measure, at least, tended to cause failure of success in the assault.

The two Battalions of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery regiment which were ordered to cover did so by lying down behind stumps, rocks, etc., and in squads, twos and singly, escaped, after nightfall principally, by falling back; many though, kept up a fire on the enemy from their confined positions all the time they were compelled to remain under cover.

The following is the personal experience of S. M. Coursey, of Battery G, in the fight of September 29th.

"Well do I remember the 28th of September, 1864. In the evening we were ordered to break camp and during the night marched over the pontoon bridge across the James river. Directly after crossing, just at day-break, we were deployed in line of battle, the sound of heavy volleys of musketry and artillery coming to us as we advanced. We had occasion to cross a ditch and when Lieut. Duffield attempted to jump it he lost his balance and fell into it. There was something about this man that was very mysterious to me—the greatest mystery being how his skin held so much poor whiskey as it did.

We marched almost to a large woods and were then faced to the right and continued along the road past a battery in full view of the troops that were filing into the works at Fort Harrison. The sight was beautiful but awful. Dead and wounded men were lying over the field without number. Here two of our company showed their cowardice and left the command.

We were then marched to the right of Fort Harrison to where there was a three gun battery. The guns were still there and one rebel was drawing his last breath. We were halted here and reformed and then ordered forward over timber which had been cut down in every conceivable shape. Sometimes our line was straight, but oftener very crooked, but we charged on. I was at the left of the company, then at the centre, and then at the extreme right. Some were shot beside me, some behind and some in front. Major Anderson was killed and most of the line officers were down. A Second Lieutenant of Batt. I rushed to the front, waving his sword, calling the men to follow. Not more than half the men were on their feet at this time. Bullets, grape and canister were flying so fast that it reminded one of a swarm of bees buzzing around. I was excited and saw no danger; I was trying to keep with the line; my head was up and while looking at the fort ahead of us I ran astride of a

stump and fell on my face. When I got to my feet again there were but two men standing—Snyder and Rush of my company—who were going toward the fort. I then realized where I was and saw I was a target for the Johnnies. I was badly scared, in fact the worst scared I ever was in my life, and I don't believe I have entirely gotten over it yet. In writing this a sort of horror comes over me. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, so I got down on the ground, and discovered a stump about ten feet ahead of me. I got behind it, but it proved to be no larger than one of my legs. I was there only a few minutes when Abel, a big fat Dutchman, got down on top of me. He must have been worse scared than I was, for he did not see me. I crawled out from under him and got behind a large oak stump

and lay there.

In a short time I heard a rebel officer giving orders to his men to come out and capture us. At first thought I concluded to let them capture me, but a second thought came of home and liberty and I decided to run for it. I jumped up with my gun at a trail and started. A rebel yelled out, "Halt, you little Yankee ---!" I had agreed to obey all officers who were placed over me when I enlisted, but I did not obey him. I kept on running until I came to a big log where two men belonging to a Rhode Island regiment were sharpshooting. I stopped with them and did some shooting myself. But the rebels were getting too close picking up prisoners, so we gave them a volley and separated. I headed for a piece of woods, at the edge of which I found Captain Strawbridge, walking along with his sword in his right hand striking at chips, as unconcerned as though taking a walk for his health. Further on I came to two men of Batt. K, who were carrying Lieut. Cannon, who was desperately wounded. I offered to help them, but they wished me to give them my blanket, which I did and helped them wrap the Lieutenant in it so they could carry him better. He was suffering great pain, having been wounded in the groin by a piece of shell or grape shot.

I retreated slowly to an old log house on the edge of the timber immediately in front of the battery where we started to make the charge. I went in and found the house deserted, and nothing eatable in sight. However, I found a pair of gold ear rings in a closet, and would have made a thorough search, but the rebels, no doubt thinking the house and woods full of Yankees, threw a two hundred pound shell through the roof, and I concluded to hunt a safer place.

Well, the great charge was over, and only a wreck remained of what was previously as fine a regiment of soldiers as the army could boast of. My impression is that our officers were ordered to only make a reconnoisance in force. If not, it was certainly a serious blunder to send a handful of men, unsupported, to take works manned by at least six times our number. The movements of that memorable day I think lacked generalship. I have been informed there were forty thousand men massed at Chapin's Bluff, and if they had been placed in motion properly Richmond would have been an easy prey.

I found at the battery Lieut. Duffield and a few others of our company and regiment, with some from other regiments, in all about one hundred men. We did the best we could shooting at the rebels in the fort, but the distance was too great to make the fire effective. After a short time a Union battery came and unlimbered and went to shelling the fort, but they were too much exposed to a front fire from

the fort and a diagonal fire from the gunboats on the James river. After losing some of their men and horses the battery was withdrawn.

In the front was a withering fire, in the rear exploding shells—shells that made the ground tremble where we were, the pieces flying all around us. I saw a number of things that are seen on every battle-field. Some were crying, some singing, some playing cards, some eating, some quarreling, some caring for a wounded comrade, some swearing and some stealing from the dead. My scare ended as soon as I got with some Rhode Island men and I really enjoyed being there.

I remained there that night and the next day we rejoined the regi-

ment at the left of Fort Harrison.



SERGEANT JOHN SPENCER,
Battery H.

Capt. Caldwallader told me he thought I was among the killed, as he had seen me fall in front of the fort. I told him I had fallen over a stump and came out of the fight all right, and was ready for duty. I was then put on picket."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was pretty well scattered after being repulsed, and it was not fully reassembled until the next morning, when it was put to work changing the abattis around Fort Burnham, and then to building earthworks to the left and rear of the fort, going in and around the fort at dusk, where it remained under fire of the enemy's batteries until the next morning, October 1.

Among the wounded was Cyrus C. Trump, of Battery

C. He was a member of Company C, in the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and by gallantly fighting his way out managed to escape capture at Mine Run, Cold Harbor and "The Crater Fight," at Petersburg, although being one of the smallest and youngest "men" in the regiment.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Serial 87, p. 135, gives the losses of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery for September 29-30, 1864, as follows:

Killed, 2 officers and 12 men; wounded, 2 officers and 83 men; captured or missing, 5 officers and 133 men. Total, 237.

About 9 o'clock the morning of October 1st, 1864, the enemy was discovered to be forming for an attack upon the fort, and about the same time the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was relieved by some colored troops armed with "sixteen shooters," the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery filing out of the fort into the breastworks that it had thrown up to the left of the fort, in front of which was a field of standing corn, details of men from the several Batteries being sent forward to cut it down for some distance in front of the regiment.

At 10 o'clock the enemy was seen advancing over the brow of a hill in front of the fort, and the fort opened fire upon them, quickly putting them to flight.

A second attempt to retake the fort was made about 12 o'clock, noon, the charging column being three deep; but it fared even worse than at the first assault.

At 3 o'clock the same day, in triple column (six men deep) still another attempt was made to recapture the fort. This time the fort withheld its fire until the enemy was about midway of the fort and the hill behind which the Confederate lines were formed, when, at the firing of a signal gun on the right of the fort, artillery and musketry was poured into the assaulting columns with such an effect that barely a square foot of ground could be seen without a killed or wounded Confederate thereon. The carnage was dreadful, yet many of the attacking men reached the abatis in front of the fort before being placed hors de combat. The enemy's loss in these three assaults was about

five thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss was comparatively very small.

In neither of these assaults was the Second Artillery directly engaged, yet some of its men in the pits nearest the fort, animated by a desire to be in it, went into the fort and assisted in repulsing the enemy, some working at the guns, while others used their Springfield rifles, the loss in the regiment being but one killed and three wounded.

General Robert E. Lee and Ewell were present when the assaults were made, and twelve brigades of Confederates took part therein. The assaulting columns were under the command of General Robert H. Anderson, who was among the seriously wounded.

General Cecil Clay, who then commanded the Fiftyeighth Pennsylvania, gives the following account of the bloody repulse of these desperate assaults:

"The enemy advanced in column and had to charge over a slightly descending ground to reach our fort. The division came on in fine order—officers with their swords drawn, arms glittering and battle flags flying. As soon as it came within range our men began firing, and packed as they were in pits, with the men in the rear loading their pieces and handing them to their comrades in front, kept up a tremendous fire, before which nothing could stand, let alone advance. When the fire opened the men were all shooting low—'an amiable weakness'—and a long line of puffs of dust plainly to be seen, thrown up some distance on the hither side of the advancing column, marked the impact of the balls. Presently the head of the oncoming mass reached the line of fire, and then!——

It seems cruel now, thinking of it in cold blood, that men should have exulted in the slaughter of their fellows, but the necessities of war as carried on—an offensive warfare on our part—had almost invariably made us the attacking party. Now we were on the defensive and had a chance to retaliate, and we did it effectually. Away went organization, down went men, officers and battle flags; no formation could stand that withering fire. Officers sprang to the front, flags waved and the crowd, for such it soon became, struggled to get up to our works; but there was no standing the racket, and the whole mass fell back in confusion.

confusion.

confusion.

A second charge met the same fate, but, animated by the presence of Gen. Lee, the division made still another attempt, but only to break to the rear again, thoroughly used up. Several hundred prisoners were taken and a number of battle flags, while the ground was covered with killed and wounded. We had made a great slaughter, and Fort Harrison was still ours, not to be again endangered. The loss on our side was small, and chiefly attributable to the fire of the Confederate gunboats in the river. Gen. Stannard, our division commander, lost an arm, and there were, perhaps, a hundred other casualties."

Many incidents of this engagement might be written worthy of note, but the following letter of Lieutenant Porterfield, Battery D, gives an idea of its aftermath:

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1904.

COMRADE WARD:

I notice that many of the boys have written to you their recollections of different events coming to their notice during the "War of the Rebellion." I well remember the 1st of October, 1864, when the Rebels tried to recapture Fort Harrison. They formed under cover of the woods in rear of the fort, but which now had become the front. Between them and the fort was an open space; at the foot of this space lay a small ravine, covered with scraggy underbrush, then an incline leading up to the fort. They never crossed the ravine; had they done so very few of them would have lived to tell the story, for the guns from the fort would have swept them into eternity.

After their repulse, for three days they refused to acknowledge a flag of truce for the purpose of burying their dead, who lay in the hot sun and rain; finally, however, they gave way, and I was ordered out to take charge of a detail to assist in the work. Its memories are with me yet; the sight and stench was something awful; they lay in all sorts of positions—sitting, laying and kneeling, piled to-gether and separate. There was the frame of what had been once a barn, where many of them had sought shelter. Scores of them found death there. I remember one poor fellow whom we found still alive. A minnie ball had ploughed across his face, taking both eyes away; his condition was sickening to look at; he was conscious, however, and told me he belonged to an Alabama regiment. He begged pitifully for water. We brought him into our lines, but the doctor said he had but a short time to live. There were very many greater fights, and greater numbers killed, during the war, but never was more courage displayed on any field than those men showed in their effort to recapture Fort Harrison. It was a hopeless charge, but it made defeat glorious and Chaffins Farm immortal.

THOS. PORTERFIELD.

October 3d to 5th the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was engaged in building breastworks and batteries from Fort Burnham to Fort Brady, near the Dutch Gap Canal, and, at night, details were made for picket along the corn field extending from Fort Burnham to Fort Brady.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, from some unexplained cause, received no rations from time of leaving Bermuda Hundred Front on the night of September 28th, until the 6th of October, the men subsisting on the dry and parched corn gathered in the field in front of the breastworks. The men would punch holes, with their bayonets in their tin plates, and grate the corn (which was somewhat like adamant) to make batter cakes. With no salt, it was almost tasteless, yet the men declared it was genuine "Johnny cake."

From the 5th to the 9th of October the regiment was not engaged in anything noteworthy, nothing except picket and guard duty being required of it, but on the 9th it built a large battery in the breastworks to the left of Fort Burnham, about a quarter of a mile distant, in which was placed ten cannon, including two thirty-two pound Parrot guns.

The weather ever since September 29th was alternately showers, heavy rains, sunshine and frosts, and the men, being without tents, blankets, etc., suffered considerable therefrom.

Nothing new presented itself to the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery until the 11th of October, when in



CAPT. JOSEPH W. WINGER,
Battery D.

the early morning of that day a party of Confederates deserted to the pickets of the regiment. All the deserters more or less strongly denounced the Confederacy, and intimated three out of every five Confederate soldiers were anxiously awaiting an opportune moment to desert.

These expressions of discontent in the Confederate ranks tended somewhat to stimulate the men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, believing which inclined them to the hope that the days of the Southern Confederacy were about numbered.

The regiment moved farther to the right, connecting thereon with Fort Burnham, in the early morning of October 12th, and details were made and sent to assist in digging "Butler's Dutch Gap" Canal, an occupation which was not eagerly sought by any of the troops, owing to the immense number of shells daily thrown therein by the enemy.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called up to the breastworks on the following morning, October 13th, in readiness to move forward, but was soon thereafter commanded to "rest." The troops on the extreme right of the line, however, had a brush with the enemy, capturing two small forts, several guns and a few prisoners.

On the 19th of October, 1864, cheering in the Confederate lines was heard, followed by an artillery salute, which, shortly after, their pickets said, was for Jubal Early, who had won a great victory over General Sheridan.

Towards evening of that same day cheering was heard along the Union line, descending from the right, each successive command taking it up in turn, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery participating therein, not knowing for what reason until the guns of the Union troops belched forth with "shotted salute," when along the line came the shout: "'Little Phil' knocked the stuffing out of 'Jubilee' Early!"

The 10th New York Heavy Artillery, which had been with the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery from Port Royal to Cold Harbor, thence to Petersburg, where it left August 13th, was remembered by this regiment as having been sent to Sheridan, and many expressions of commendation were made, only to be informed later that "The Tenth wasn't in it," it being on duty guarding sheep and wagons at the time of the battle of Cedar Creek.

On October 20th, 1864, inspection was held in the morning and in the afternoon some of the men of the late "Provisional Second" were mustered for back pay services in that regiment.

The following day the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery participated in a grand review, and later in the day were called into the earthworks, but soon dismissed again.

The "Provisional boys" of the regiment were paid off on the 22d of October, 1864, and the men of the "Old Regiment" were guests of the former, who spent the balance of the day "treating" the latter at Sutler Wood's, which notable, accompanied by his smiling lieutenant, Al. Berger, never failed to show up when the boys had money.

The usual routine of duty only was required of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, such as picket and guard details, until the afternoon of October 23rd, when inspection was had, and in the evening the men's knapsacks, tents, etc., which were left at Bermuda Front on the 28th of September, were returned to them, and the tents pitched in rear of the breastworks to the left of Fort Burnham. Heavy frosts at night were the rule about this time, so the tents and extra clothing were a Godsend at that time.

The following day, October 24th, a convicted deserter and "bounty jumper" passed through the camp, under guard, with a placard on his breast noting who he was, and on his back was one defining the sentence—in addition to being paraded before the troops—"three years' imprisonment at hard labor."

On Wednesday, the 26th of October, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery moved still further to the right, garrisoning Fort Burnham—other troops moving to the right and left of it; and the picket line was strengthened in the evening, evidently anticipating an attack. Nothing, however, occurred until the following afternoon, when the enemy opened an artillery fire on the fort and to the right of the line, which was responded to by the fort and batteries nearby. Two or three men of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were wounded in the fort.

The cannonading on the right terminated in the enemy advancing on the Tenth Corps troops near New Market road, and succeeding in capturing two or three thousand men of that Corps.

In this fiasco, Battery G had two men wounded.

The most amusing part of the cannonading was the flight of the regiment's sutler, Wood. He had six mules

to his wagon, which had been driven pretty close up to the fort, and was about to open up for business when the enemy began firing shells. The first one had barely exploded before Wood started to "retreat," in good order, but when two and three at a time was sent over he broke, and ran his mule team over the field for all it was worth, the wagon wheels striking stones, stumps, etc., caused the contents of the wagon to fall out, much to the pleasure of the troops, who ran and picked up the cakes, canned goods, cheese, etc. Wood afterwards claimed he made an "orderly retreat," but those who witnessed it said it was a genuine "skeedaddle."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery vacated Fort Burnham on the morning of the 29th of October, other troops taking its place, and, after some manoeuvring, again entered the breastworks just to the left of the fort.

Captain McClure, of Battery F, who had been absent from the regiment on leave since September 25th, returned to the regiment this day, and it was rumored that he had been commissioned Colonel of the regiment by Governor Curtin.

The following day, Sunday, was very quiet, Chaplain Hunt preaching in the morning and afternoon, a large number of the Second Artillery and many from other regiments, attending the services.

The next day, October 31st, the regiment was inspected and mustered for pay, many of the Batteries having squad and company drills toward evening.

After inspection it was announced that Captain William M. McClure, of Battery F, had been promoted to Colonel of the regiment, which gave general satisfaction to every man connected therewith, for Captain McClure was well known and liked throughout the regiment, and was considered a very brave, big-hearted and highly qualified officer, as well as being a gentleman under all circumstances.

Tuesday, November, 1st, 1864, was very quiet, drilling being the only duty performed by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and on the following day three days' rations were served the men towards evening, with orders to "pack up." No move, however, was made until the next



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COL. WILLIAM M. McCLURE.

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day, November 3rd, the regiment in the meantime being held in readiness, when, instead of going to Newbern, as was anticipated by the men, two Battalions, the First and Second, moved farther to the left of the line, occupying two or three batteries in addition to the breastworks between them. Rain descended during the whole night of the 2nd, and, after enduring it some time, with no indications of moving soon, the men unpacked their tents and blankets to use as protection from the rain.

After the two mentioned Battalions went to the left of the line, the Third Battalion again pitched tents where it stood, and nothing worthy of note occurred in the regiment until Tuesday, November 8th, when the regiment held an election (as did other Pennsylvania troops thereabouts) for President, the candidates being President Abraham Lincoln ("old Abe") and General George B. McClellan ("Little Mac.") The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery gave 167 majority for President Lincoln.

The major portion of the votes cast by the regiment were those of young men, who thus enjoyed their first suffrage as an American citizen—voting on age—and who manifested great interest in the matter. The polling was done by the men at headquarters of each Battery respectively, and the majorities in each were all in favor of President Lincoln, "not one precinct for 'Little Mac,'" said Lieutenant Daniels, of Battery D, who electioneered for "Old Abe."

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery continued to occupy the same positions along the line from the 3rd of November until the 18th, and followed the usual routine duty—drilling, inspection, picket details daily, etc., except on the 10th of the month, when details were sent to assist in digging wells around Fort Burnham, in anticipation of the enemy attempting to undermine and blow it up. The weather during this time was very undesirable, varying in rain and frosts principally.

Colonel Fairchild left the Brigade on November 5th, 1864, first turning the command thereof to Colonel McClure.

On the night of Thursday, November 17th, about 12 o'clock, picket firing, followed by booming of cannon and rattle of musketry, was heard in the direction of Bermuda Front, and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called into line at the breastworks on the left of Fort Burnham, where it remained until after I o'clock, at which time the men were given the command "rest!" About 4 o'clock a. m., November 18th, the regiment was again called up, and Batteries D, E, F, G, H, I and M, in light marching order, were marched, double quick, under command of Captain Strawbridge, across the James river, via Varina road and the pontoon bridge at Aiken's Landing, to Bermuda Hundred Front, where it was learned the 105th and 107th P. V. had lost the picket line, with two redoubts—Carpenter and Dutton—being the cause of the firing heard at Chapin's Farm.

About 12 o'clock that day (November 18th), with other troops, the Battalion advanced on the enemy, who after a short, but stubborn, resistance, was driven back, and the lost works were consequently recaptured, the Battalion's loss being very slight.

At sundown the enemy made an attempt to retake the works, but the engagement was not very severe, resulting in a decided defeat of the Confederates.

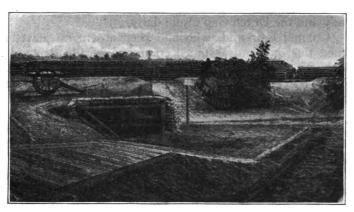
After the fight was over, about dusk, a heavy cold rain storm set in, continuing two days, during which the men suffered severely, the second day the rain freezing as it reached the ground, and the men were required to stand against the breastworks, without any shelter whatever in almost a foot of water, their tents, blankets and knapsacks having been left at Chapin's Farm.

The position of the Battalion was to the right of the line, and it occupied Redoubts Dutton, McConihe and Carpenter, until the 20th, when it was relieved by some U. S. colored troops. Sharpshooting, as experienced at Petersburg by the regiment, was kept up for a few days, ceasing when the colored troops left the front.

Excepting the cold disagreeable rain, which, at intervals, continued until the 23rd, the Battalion enjoyed a comparatively easy time in the works, only the usual routine,

which included picket details daily, being required; but on the date mentioned, the knapsacks, which were left at Chapin's Farm by the Batteries that left there on the 18th were returned to the men, who were very glad to get something to protect them from the weather. The men were relieved from duty in the front works, and retired to a position in rear thereof, near the James river, where they pitched their tents and went into camp.

Thursday, November 24th, 1864, the day set apart by President Lincoln as Thanksgiving Day, found the regiment enjoying clear, but cold weather, with tents to protect them therefrom, a supply of hardtack and an opportunity to



REDOUBT McCONIHE,
Bermuda Front.

procure some decent water to drink, for all of which, as Chaplain Hunt said in addresseing the men, "we are very thankful" Rations of whiskey were served the men at noon and at retreat.

The next day, November 25th, the Battalion was given "a big feed." Turkeys, chickens, ducks, etc., kindly contributed by citizens of Pennsylvania, reached the regiment and were made into "chicken pot-pie," as the men termel it, i. e., stewed, with some broken-up hardtack, corn meal and onions therein. Apples, nuts, oranges, etc., were also liberally distributed throughout the command.

The part of the regiment at Chapin's Farm sent greetings to that at Bermuda Fronts, in these words: "We'uns eat turk, and wish you'ns could jine us." The "Bermuda Renegades," as they were dubbed, replied: "Turkey, chicken and duck tickle our palates and rejoice, with you, in having 'a big feed."

On the following day, November 26th, the Batteries, except Battery M, in camp at Bermuda Front, marched back to Chapin's Farm, and were again assigned positions between Batteries 2 and 3 in the breastworks facing the James river, a location where very little fear of an attack would be made by the enemy. While here, with little to do, the men availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Fort Brady and the Dutch Gap Canal daily.

Colonel Fairchild, who had been absent on leave, returned this day and assumed command of the Brigade to which the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached, relieving Colonel McClure, who again took command of his regiment.

The regiment had inspection of arms in the morning of November 27th, 1864, and dress parade in the evening, followed next day with drilling, artillery as well as infantry, using the guns in Batteries No. 2 and 3.

The day following the men were kept in line behind the breastworks anticipating a move across the James river again, as heavy firing was heard in the direction of Bermuda Front, the heavy guns of Fort Darling and the Howlet House Battery, being almost in a direct line in front of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, could be heard very distinctly. At sundown the men were permitted to leave their positions in the breastworks.

It is well to mention that the breastworks were never wholly vacated, as guards were stationed about every ten or fifteen feet, to give alarm in case the pickets began firing, the men's tents being pitched about twenty feet only to the rear of the breastworks.

This same day, November 28th, Lieutenant William H. Wetherbee and fifty men of Battery M were detached from Brigadier General Graham's headquarters at Bermuda

Front and sent to Redoubt Dutton, where they remained until January 11th, 1865.

General inspection was held in the morning of the 30th of November, 1864, and dress parade in the evening, the weather being very fine and suitable to such purposes, followed next day with drills, in the morning and afternoon, by Batteries.

CHAPTER VIII.

RETURN TO BERMUDA HUNDRED FRONT.

On December 2nd, 1864, heavy cannonading was again heard going on at Bermuda Fronts, in the morning, and at 2 o'clock p. m., the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery again marched over there, where a very brisk picket fire was carried on after dark, the regiment taking position in rear of the breastworks at a point midway of the James and Appomatox rivers, remaining there during the night, laying on arms after the picket firing ceased.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was here attached to the Brigade commanded by General Graham.

At daylight of December 3rd, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery moved to a postion farther to the left, some of the men occupying quarters vacated by other troops and others pitching their tents. In the afternoon a brisk cannonading was carried on for about one hour by the batteries in the immediate locality of the regiment, but no casualties occurring therein.

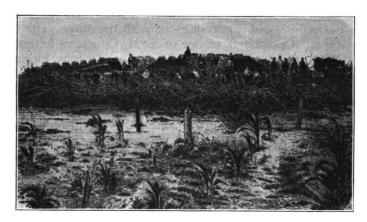
On the 4th of December, 1864, Colonel McClure was assigned to command the Provisional Brigade, composed of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 115th New York and 62d Ohio regiments, and moved it to the extreme left of the Bermuda Front; Captain Strawbridge again commanded the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. A few days later the Brigade was designated "First Brigade, Infantry Division, Army of the James."

Among the Confederate troops in front of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at this time was the 11th Virginia, which regiments faced each other on several occasions at different points along the line, including Petersburg, Chapin's Farm and at Bermuda Front prior to the

Chapin's Farm fight.

On December 4th, pretty much all the colored troops were withdrawn from Bermuda Fronts, and the line of works, from the James to the Appomatox was occupied by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, the latter known by themselves as "Lincoln's Pets," as narrated in Captain Webb's history of that regiment.

It is well enough to here remark that President Lincoln's pets were the whole Union Army, no one organiza-



REDOUBT DUTTON,
Bermuda Front.

tion composing it being more of a pet of his than another, and no one regiment received greater favors from him than he would gladly bestow upon all if possible so to do. The writer, in justice to President Lincoln, and every military organization composing the Union Army, during the Civil War alike, verily believes, and President Lincoln's acts confirm the belief, that he loved one and all, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," and Comrade Webb cannot show wherein President Lincoln showed greater favors to the Tenth New York than were shown the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery while in the Defences of Wash-

ington, or as before remarked, that President Lincoln would not be glad to bestow upon any other body of troops.

The two regiments above mentioned were stationed—the Second Pennsylvania's left resting on the Appomatox river at the "Crows' Nest Lookout" and extending to Redoubts Dutton, McConihe and Carpenter on the right, the Tenth New York's left resting thereon and extending to the James river. The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery occupied the redoubts.

After the departure of the colored troops, picket firing, as well as sharpshooting, at Bermuda Front became a thing of the past, and the men of both sides resumed their former practice of trading—Coffee, sugar, etc., for tobacco—along the picket line, and conversing one with the other. The following is an extract from one of S. M. Coursey's letters to the Watsontown Record and Star, showing how intimate the two lines became in the winter of 1864-65:

"The nights were getting quite cool and one night while on picket I burned my boots so badly they were quite worthless. We remained here until near Christmas, when we were sent back to Bermuda Front to retake the picket line that had been taken by the rebels from the one year regiments.

I may not have the exact time, but I know it was in cold weather. We marched out and took our old line, the rebels vacating. I was on the extreme left of the regiment, where the Sixty-second Ohio joined us. Two of the Ohio boys were with me on the post. We were ordered not to build fires, but we kept a roaring blaze. The officer of the day was one of the one year men, and when he came along he ordered us to put out the fire. One of our boys told him that we had been on picket before and always had fire and never had a picket line captured. At this he rode on and we kept our fire all night.

To my left one of the Johnnies called to one of our men to loan him an axe to cut some wood as they were nearly frozen. The axe was thrown over into the rebel line and was shortly after returned in good order."

About this time the regiment was busily engaged in building winter quarters, or rather improving those built by the one year men—the log huts being enlarged to hold six men, instead of four, fire places were built in one end, with mud and stone for material. The huts were made "three-story," that is, three bunks, one above the other, were con-

structed by the adding of two logs to the heighth of the huts. Shelter tents were used for roofing.

From the 29th of September to about the 1st of December, 1864, the weather would vary almost daily—rain, hot, cold, snow and frost—and a great part of the time the men were exposed to it, without shelter of any kind, so these huts were considered palaces by the men, and though the picket duty required of them was excessive, owing to the few troops stationed between the two rivers, yet, when relieved therefrom for a few hours, they had a "home" to go to, and highly appreciated it.

Every favorable day drills, inspections and dress parades were indulged in by the regiment.

The usual routine of camp and picket duty, without any incident to deserve special mention, continued until the night of December 17th, 1864, when the enemy opened fire on some colored troops who had been placed on picket at the right of the line on the James river, and the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was formed in line behind the breastworks in anticipation of an attack, but the firing having ceased, returned to quarters after about one hour's time.

A skirmish was had by troops on the picket line at the James river on the 23rd of December, cannonading continuing throughout the night, and the following day the Confederate gunboats on the James attempted to descend the river, one of which was blown up by a Union battery, all of which time the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was in line behind the breastworks.

On Christmas Day, December 25th, special rations were cooked and served the regiment, among which were cabbage, ham, potatoes, onions, fresh bread, butter, cheese, beans and pickles.

Many of the men not on duty went to the right of the line at James river, to see the bulkhead of "Butler's Dutch Gap Canal" blown up, which they termed "a fizzle."

The following day a shotted salute was fired along the whole line, in honor of Sherman's victory at Savannah.

From the 25th to the 30th of December, 1864, the routine duty of one day on picket and one in camp was the

order of service by the men; inspection and muster for pay took place on the 31st, rain, with a mixture of snow, descending all day, and, at intervals, continuing throughout the night and the following day.

At 9 o'clock a. m., on January 2nd, 1865, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called out and formed in line, then marched to the right to a point behind the breastworks in rear of Redoubt Dutton, where with other troops of the Division, three sides of a hollow square was formed, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery occupying the extreme left of the line.

At 10 o'clock (the Division being at "parade rest") came Sergeant William G. Johnson and a "bounty-jumper," with Chaplain Hunt marching between them, they being preceded by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery's Band and a platoon of Battery M, and followed by another platoon of the same Battery and a caisson with two coffins thereon. The procession entered the square at the extreme right and marched in front of the troops to the left, the band playing a dead mrch. Then leaving the band and caisson and placing the coffin in front of two open graves, located midway between the right and left flanks of the troops, the convicted men were seated on the coffins and blindfolded by Lieut. Barber, of Battery M, who had command of the executioners, being the two platoons from Battery M mentioned above, the muskets of whom were loaded and stacked by officers at Division headquarters the night before; one-half of the arms had blank and the other half ball cartridges, so none of the firing party knew whether they had the ball or blank cartridge. The orders were read reciting the crime of the accused and the finding of the court martial, together with the approval from higher authority, with a warning to all soldiers of the danger of following such an example. The signal was given to the first platoon to fire and the doomed men were shot and sank down, each on his own coffin. They were buried where they were shot and the troops marched back to their camps.

Johnston, a former Sergeant in Battery D, of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, who was transferred

to the "Invalid Corps" on account of physical disabilities, and who retained his rank therein as sergeant, had command of a squad that guarded deserters in transit to and from Fort Monroe, and at a court martial it was in evidence that he had allowed bounty-jumpers to escape by payment of sums of money. One of these men, who was recaptured "squealed" on Johnston, saying he paid him fifty dollars to permit him to escape. Both were condemned to be shot, after the trial by the court martial. Johnson walked erect until he arrived in front of his own regiment, when, as soon



CORP. JOSEPH H. MARTZ,
Battery D.

as his eyes caught sight of its yellow regimental flag, he dropped his head and did not again raise it until after his eyes were blindfolded and he was seated on his coffin. At the first fire Johnson was killed outright; he was shot through the head and heart, while the bounty-jumper was shot everywhere but in a vital spot, and lingered a short

time. It was, evidently, intended on the part of the executioners.

The regiment, on the fourth day of January, 1865, became a veteran regiment, its first term of enlistment having expired and a sufficient number of its officers and men having re-enlisted for an additional three years, it continued its existence as the "Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery." Many officers and enlisted men, however, severed their connection with the regiment when their terms of enlistment expired, and it became almost a daily occurrence to see men shaking hands and bidding each other good-bye, one of whom was Joseph P. Zebley, of Battery E, whose letter to the writer in answer to one for information as to his last days of service follows:

Philadelphia September 30, 1903.

COMRADE WARD:-

The 7th or 8th of January, 1865, was my last night on picket duty at Bermuda Front. There was a 6-foot reb got inside of our vidette line; he was sent in advance to find our men. I got him, and sent him to the rear. They missed him, and he told me that they were going to flank us on the right and come in on the left, and capture the whole line, but they did not do it, and I was very glad of it, for I was mustered out on the 10th at Gen. Butler's headquarters, but Gen. Ord in command, Butler having been relieved about that time, for some cause. On the 9th it rained very hard, but I crossed the pontoons all right on the 10th and got mustered out and started back for camp. The freshet in the river had sent the pontoons down to City Point, where the gunboats got them and brought them back. I had to wait all day, knee-deep in mud, before I could get back to camp. However I got there, went around among the boys, and had a good time shaking hands, saying good-bye, etc. I certainly did feel bad at leaving them, but I had had enough of the "glories" of war, and was buoyed up with prospects of getting home alive to see the dear ones I had left three years before, which I did. I can't write my feelings, but you can guess them, for you have been there yourself.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

JOSEPH P. ZEBLEY."

Battery A was relieved from picket duty at midnight of January 6th, to accompany Gen. Terry's expedition to Fort Fisher. The men were very elated at the prospect of "cocking cannon" again, and more especially as they were given to understand their services were required "on board vessels, where marching is unknown and good quarters to eat and sleep are provided." However, they did not find it

so, as "the vessel was over-crowded and the only grub enjoyed was the hard-tack and pork supplied at Bermuda Front before starting."

The usual routine of camp life, then continued until the 14th of January, when the regiment joined in dress parade with the Brigade, at which the farewell address of General Butler was read to the command.

A salute was fired, on the 17th of January, 1865, in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher, in which Battery A, of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was detached from the regiment to garrison. Nothing further occurred at Bermuda Front, except drills, dress parades, inspections, picket duty, etc., until the afternoon of the 23rd, when the regiment was called in line on account of picket firing on the right and shelling going on at the James river, which was kept up throughout the night. In the early morning following the enemy's gunboats attemped to descend the river, one of which was blown up by a shell from the large Federal mortar at Battery 3 entering its magazine; the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, however, did not participate further than hold itself in readiness to repel an attack in its front, which was anticipated but did not occur.

A Sergeant of Battery H was injured the following day by a gun carriage breaking his leg. Some 300 men of the regiment were hauling a seige gun to the James river, when, on descending a hill, the prolong parted, the men thereby losing control of the carriage with the foregoing result. Two or three other men were slightly injured.

About this time it was a nightly occurrence for many Confederate deserters to enter the Union lines at Bermuda Fronts, some nights over thirty would be received along the picket line

On the night of February 1, 1865, the enemy advanced on the picket line held by Battery M, but were repulsed with the loss of several men, Battery M's loss being three haversacks, two canteens and one gun.

Battery inspections only were the deviations from picket duty until the night of February 13th, when some picket firing was indulged in, bringing the regiment to the

breastworks, where it remained until after daylight of the 14th.

Another sortie was made on the picket line about I o'clock on the night of February 16th, 1865, the enemy being repulsed with considerable loss, many of those killed and wounded lay in front of the picket line next morning, several of whom were among the abatis, showing a determined effort to break the line. The attack was made by 500 picked men of Mahone's Confederate troops, who formed in the ravine between the two lines, and were not discovered by the videttes of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery until almost within twenty feet of them, when the alarm was given and deadly volleys poured into it by Batteries D and E, in front of whom the attack was made. The gunboat Commodore Perry, on the Appomatox river did good service in firing shot and shell up the ravine, many of the enemy among whom was a major and a captain being killed and wounded thereby. 100 prisoners were taken, and picks and shovels galore were picked up the next day. The intention of the enemy, evidently, was to capture the picket line and Redoubt Dutton, then advance their line between that and the Union breastworks, which would enable them to place a fort or battery in a position to control the Dutch Gap Canal.

The Redoubts McConihe, Carpenter and Dutton about this time were garrisoned alternately by the several Batteries of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, a Battery at each redoubt—each Battery remaining there a week at a time.

Except picket firing by the enemy, caused by Confederates deserting nearly every night, nothing of a noteworthy character transpired until the 28th of the month, when the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery mustered for two months' pay, and dress parade of the Brigade took place in the afternoon, on the plateau in rear of the "Crow's Nest Lookout," and special divine services were held by Chaplain Hunt, immediately after the dress parade on the same ground.

On the fifth of March, 1865, a special inspection of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was made,

and the result was the men were furnished with new clothing a few days later.

During the night of March 5th, sixteen Confederates came into the line occupied by Battery G, bringing seventeen rifles, one being that of the sergeant in charge of the squad, who was left asleep at the picket post from which they deserted.

A sergeant of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, who was taken sick on the picket line, was carried to the Point of Rocks Hospital early in the morning of March 6th, where he was delivered of a "bouncing broth of a boy," as "Jimmy" Halin, of Battery D, termed it, and for the



REDOUBT CARPENTER,
Bermuda Front.

next three or four days the event created as great a question among the two regiments as to its parental relations as did "how old is Ann?" among the people in 1903.

During these days and nights of comparative idleness in the regiment, Chaplain Hunt was ever on the alert to get "my boys" to gether in his large service tent, and either deliver a sermon or give fatherly advice and comfort to his congregations, events which the writer verily believes ever remained in fond remembrance by those who were privileged to enjoy them.

On the 7th of March, 1865, Colonel McClure presented his resignation to General Ord, which was accepted, and the order for his discharge was received next day, when he turned the regiment over to command of Major Benjamin F. Winger.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL McCLURE.

"HD. QRS. PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, DEFENCES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, AL BRIGADE, DATASSE VA.
ARMY OF THE JAMES, VA.
February 28, 1865.

LIEUT. COL. E. W. SMITH, A. A. G. Department of Virginia.

COLONEL:-

I have the honor to submit the following for consideration:

On the 4th of January, 1862, I was mustered into the service of the United States as Captain, Batt. "F," 2d Pa. Art. In September last a leave of absence was granted me for the purpose of arranging regimental affairs (which had for a long time been in much confusion) at Harrisburg, Pa. Having performed that duty and procured a Colonel's commission for Major Anderson, then commanding the regiment, I made arrangements for entering business in civil life when my

term of service should expire.

Unfortunately, Major Anderson was killed on Chaffin's Farm, on the 29th of September, leaving the regiment, then having an A. A. G. officer, to be commanded by a Captain. All the officers entitled to a discharge declared their intention to leave the service before the 10th of February, 1865, making a complete reorganization of the regiment necessary. By unanimous request of the officers present, I accepted the position of Colonel for the purpose of reorganizing the regiment, and was mustered in on the 30th of October, 1864, intending to resign when I could do so without detriment to the service. Since that time 26 officers have been discharged, and 32 mustered in, which, with the recommendations awaiting action, completes the reorganization. Having performed my duty to the service, I now, very respectfully, tender my resignation and, hoping that it will be accepted in order that I may be enabled to fulfil private obligations which I am in honor bound to respect, I am,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. M. McCLURE, Col. 2d Pa. Art."

RESOLUTION OF REGRET AT COLONEL McCLURE'S RES-IGNATION.

HEAD QRS. 2D PENN. VETERAN ARTILLERY,

Near Point of Rocks, Va., March 11, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2d Pa. Vet. Art'y, held at

Regimental Headquarters on the evening of the 10th inst., Major Ben. F. Winger presiding, and First Lieut. Albert P. Barber, secretary, on

motion Captains Wm. S. Bailey, Jos. L. Iredell and First Lieut. Wm. S. Fiss were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings in parting with their late Colonel, William M. McClure.

The following resolutions were then presented and unanimously

idopted :

RESOLVED—That amid the various changes that have occurred in the regiment, there has been none which has occasioned to us so much regret as the return to civil life of Colonel William M. McClure, by which the regiment has lost one of its brightest ornaments, one of its best friends, and the service one of its most devoted patriots and veteran soldiers.

RESOLVED—That Colonel Wm. M. McClure carries with him into his new sphere of life the esteem and gratitude of his late Brothers in Arms, and that it is their earnest wish that the same success attend him in civil as in military life.

him in civil as in military life.

RESOLVED—That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to Wm. M. McClure, late Colonel 2d Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery.

B. F. WINGER, Major 2d Pa. Vet. Art'y.

Albert P. Barber, First Lieut. 2nd Pa. Vet. Art'y. Secretary.

On the night of March 23, 1865, the enemy set fire to the woods between the two opposing lines at Bermuda Front, evidently to better detect their men when attempting to desert, a nightly occurrence of which was carried on in excessive numbers.

The regimental pay-rolls were signed by the officers and the men of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery on the 24th of March, 1865, and on the following day orders were issued to pack up all surplus clothing preparatory to it being sent to Norfolk, indicating another movement to be made by the regiment, the advent of two divisions of Sheridan's Cavalry the next day tending to confirm that belief by the men.

The Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was "in all its glory" the following day, March 27th, when the paymaster arrived and "settled accounts" with the men.

The fact that there was no place to spend money, except at the sutler's wagon, where credit ad. lib. could be had as well as by paying cash, was no bar to the men's want of money, for be it remembered the great majority of the men had someone at home dependent, more or less, upon them, and these occasional payments of sixteen dollars per month for services were anxiously looked forward to by such com-

rades in the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, as well, also, by many other regiments.

The General commanding the brigade inspected the regiment by Batteries on the 28th of March, after which nothing transpired demanding attention, not already specified, until the afternoon of April 1st, when all the guns from the Appomatox to the James river were opened on the enemy, followed by volleys of musketry, and in the "melee" several in the regiment were wounded, mostly those on the picket line, firing being kept up all night.

Throughout the night of the 30th of March, 1865, the Army of the James was marching past the camp of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, toward Petersburg, which gave evidence that something new was to transpire, and the several Battery headquarters were watched by the men in anticipation of being called upon to participate; and when it became known that the Confederates in front of the regiment under Gen. Longstreet, left on the 31st, the men of the "Second Heavy" were positive "we'll move." But not only did they remain spread out and cover ground vacated by those who left, but also were required to be more vigilant and do more duty.

On the morning of April 2nd, 1865, the regiment supported an advance made by two Battalions of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, at the right of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, but soon fell back with the loss of about one hundred men in killed, wounded and missing in the two regiments.

A flag of truce was sent out in the afternoon, to bury the dead, which was accepted, and done, terminating at about 6 p. m., after which the regiment resumed its old position on picket line, lying on arms all night.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of April 3, the Third Battalion of the regiment, in light marching order, with Battery D as skirmishers, advanced, with other troops, and took possession of the enemy's works, meeting with little resistance, as the enemy was about retreating, and whose batteries were occupied with "Quaker guns" at the embrasures.

The enemy was followed to Chester station, where the Richmond and Petersburg railroad was torn up and a train

of eighteen cars loaded with tobacco, and a locomotive, were "ditched." Continuing the pursuit, picking up stragglers, in squads of five, ten and twenty, the command passed the inner line of works, which ran along some woods.

The command pushed on through the woods containing a dense growth of underbrush of small dry cedars and fir, through which it was impossible to see more than ten to fifteen feet, and which compelled the line to become somewhat broken, and most of the men's clothes were almost torn to rags.

It soon emerged from the woods into an open field, then wheeled to the left on a double-quick, charging and capturing nearly all of Mahone's wagon-train, with many prisoners, on the road to Petersburg.

After gathering in the wagons, mules, prisoners, etc., and sending them under guard, to the rear, with a six-gun battery that had become mixed up in the stampede, a halt was called.

Batteries B and part of K during the night were placed on the picket line, under command of Lieutenant Gramlich, with a New York officer as "Division Officer of the Day." The main post was located on a cross-road—Petersburg and Danville R. R. A number of prisoners were captured here, and the next morning, with consent of the Division Officer of the Day, Lieut. Gramlich took one man from each post, as a reconnoitering party, and advanced some distance beyond the lines, capturing more prisoners, confiscating a mule, harness and carriage, which were returned to the owner on taking the oath of allegiance.

Detachments of Batteries K and M were sent on twenty miles further, to some coal pits, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, reaching there about midnight, where they captured some prisoners and locomotives, returning to Chester on the locomotives (run by men of the detachments) with the prisoners taken, about 5 o'clock a. m. April 4th, from whence they marched to Point of Rocks, taking boat to City Point, leaving the prisoners, and about 4 p. m. started to march for Petersburg, where they rejoined the regiment about 11 o'clock p. m.

Shortly after Batteries K and M left for the coal pits, the Battalion returned to Chester Station, thence to Bermuda Front, where it remained over night, and the next morning, the whole regiment was ordered to Petersburg, the march to which point was marked by considerable lagging, the men being burdened with knapsacks, five days' rations, etc., the step being quick, the weather rather warm and the roads muddy.

The Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery at this time was in General Ferrero's Provisional Division, and with which it marched to Petersburg, there relieving the First Division of the Ninth Corps, the regiment going into camp about a mile to the south of the city, in an apple orchard, where arms were stacked and tents pitched after guards were stationed round about.

Batteries M, B and H were detailed for duty in Petersburg on the morning of April 7th.

CHAPTER IX.

RETURN TO PETERSBURG.

On the 9th of April, 1865, with the whole army and navy, and the patriots of the country everywhere the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was made to rejoice that the war was ended by the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General Ulysses S. Grant.

The 10th of April, 1865, was a dreary day, so far as the weather was concerned, rain descending in torrents at times, but the ardor of the Army in general, and the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery in particular, was above par in rejoicing over the termination of the war, in consequence of which the men anticipated an immediate return to their homes and families.

Such, however, was not the fortune of the regiment, so far as an immediate return home was concerned, for it was ordered to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and was about the last volunteer regiment in the service to be dispensed with.

The monotony of camp life by those at regimental headquarters was broken on April 12th, when dress parade was held towards sundown, and balls were held by the Batteries in the night, music for which was furnished by those belonging to the several Batteries, who possessed a fiddle, harmonicon, accordeon, or banjo, one or the other of which instruments could be found in every Battery in the regiment.

Confederate troops, homeward bound, passing through Petersburg, and sight-seeing, in the city and along the lines of the city's defences, encompassed the attention of those of the regiments not on duty for the first two or three days after the surrender, when on April 14th, nearly every available man of the command was put on duty, picketing and guarding all roads, some over five miles from the city, to intercept and capture, if possible, J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, a full description of whom was given every soldier, and who was reported to be on his way to the lower Southern States.

The arrests of persons were very numerous, and included women as well as men, some of the men who made such arrests saying the arrest was made by them "because she looked like a man."

Chaplain Hunt held services at camp of the Second Battalion on the evening of April 16th, to which a large attendance from other Batteries and troops of other regiments were present, the Chaplain dwelling on the crime of Booth.

He held "special services" on the evening of the 19th of April, to which "all soldiers" were invited, and to whom he addressed a strong temperance lecture, which was well received and, evidenced by the subsequent conduct of the men, had a salutary effect. He also delivered a sermon to the men at camp of the First Battalion at noon that day, which was preceded by Colonel Strawbridge inspecting the command.

The following assignments were made by Colonel Strawbridge, each officer being accompanied by one or more Batteries of the regiment, to patrol and do guard duty in the counties mentioned:

Surry Court House—Lieut. Col. Wringer. Brunswick Court House—Major Bailey. Sussex Court House—Major Schooley. Greenville Court House—Capt. Mercer. Prince George Court House—Capt. Norris. Dinwiddie Court House—Capt. Wilson.

The several Batteries of the 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery were moved from place to place, as occasion required, during the summer of 1865, to look after the freedmen and feed them, headquarters for such purposes being established at Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Sussex,

Llewellyn, Prince George, Nottoway and other courthouses, all being under the command of General McKibben, the district being termed "District of the Blackwater," with headquarters in Petersburg, where Batteries M, H and B were located and doing patrol and guard duty.

On the 20th of July, Battery A, which had been on duty at Fort Fisher since its capture in January, returned

to the regiment.

On August 17th, headquarters of the regiment was moved to Poplar Grove, near headquarters of General Lee during the siege of Petersburg, Battery G being detailed for guard duty at the camp.

The Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was mustered for two months' pay on the 30th and 31st of August, 1865, two days being necessary as the command was so

widely scattered, some over 65 miles away.

On the 11th of September, Batteries D, H, I and L, under command of Lieut. Colonel Winger, with Lieut. W. L. Laughlin acting Assistant Adjutant, were sent to Burkesville, where they relieved the 24th U. S. C. T. Headquarters were established in Burk's mansion, the "Sub-District of the Roanoke" being the title of the district.

Battery G was guard of honor on September 17th at the funeral of a Major belonging to the 103d New York Infantry.

The following order was the first genuine indication of an early discharge from service received by the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE NOTTOWAY.

Petersburg, Va., November 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 34.

I. All Officers and men belonging to Companies A, B, D and I, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and not on detached duty by orders from these Headquarters or higher authority, will immediately be

relieved and rejoin their companies at Burksville, Va.

II. The Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau will, without delay, assume the duties of Provost Marshals for their respective counties. They will report to their Sub-District Commander in matters appertaining to the Provost Marshal's department, and to Capt. Stuart Barnes, Assistant Superintendent, 2d District, in those appertaining to the Freedmen's Bureau.

III. All Officers relieved by this order will, without delay, rejoin their respective companies.

By Command of Major-General John Gibbon, W. H. MALE,

Brut. Maj. & A. D. C., Act. A. A. General.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. Buck, Lt. & A. Assistant Adjutant General.

On December 19, 1865, the citizens of Petersburg held a tournament, the handbills for which stated, "No Yankees will be permitted to attend." General Gibbon issued an order that "No Federal soldier or officer shall assist in making the tournament a success, by loaning or contributing horses, equipment, etc., or dignify the occasion by being present," in consequence of which the "tournament" was a "fizzle."

Captain Dunkelberg, of Battery C, was placed under arrest by Major Schooley on December 21st for permitting his men to remove some shanties vacated by Battery H, but nothing further was done in the matter, as Colonel Strawbridge deemed it "inadvisable to create ill feeling on the eve of being mustered out of service."

CHAPTER X.

CITY POINT-MUSTERED OUT.

On December 22, 1865, headquarters of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was moved to City Point and the several Batteries were also ordered to report there as soon as relieved at their respective stations.

The Batteries at Burksville and Petersburg were being paid off on the 31st of December, while those at City Point were being mustered for pay, the latter being paid on January 8, 1866, and in less than twenty-four hours thereafter five two-story buildings used as barracks by the Batteries at City Point were burned down, many of the men losing everything except what was in their pockets and on their backs; weather bad, men suffering from cold.

On the 3d of January, 1866, orders to muster the regiment out of the United States service were received at regimental headquarters, which, being promulgated to the regiment, created inexpressible joy therein, the men shouting and shaking hands in a genuine happy manner.

The order for rendezvousing at City Point was received with great joy, and reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE NOTTOWAY,

Petersburg, Va., January 12, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

The 2d Penna. Vet. Vols. Art'y is relieved from duty in this District, and will at once repair to City Point preparatory to being mustered out.

The garrison of the City will be relieved by the companies of the 12th Infantry. The Commanding Officer of which will designate an Officer to act as A. Q. M., and receipt to Lieut. J. W. Dykens, 2d Penna. Vet. Vol. Art'y, for the public property.

The records of the Sub-Districts will be turned into the Assistant Adjutant General at these Headquarters, by the respective Commanding Officers.

By Command of Major-General John Gibbon,

W. H. MALE, Brvt. Maj. & A. D. C., Act. A. A. General.

Official:

S. D. STRAWBRIDGE, Col. 2d Pa. Vet. Heavy Artillery.

The Batteries (A, B, D, H and I) that had been doing duty in the "Sub-District of the Roanoke," with head-quarters at Burksville, arrived at City Point January 12, 1866, and the following day the balance of the regiment arrived from Petersburg.

Details of officers and men from each Battery were made, on the 14th of the month, to prepare muster-out rolls.

They worked day and night until the 28th of January, 1866, when the rolls were completed and ready for the mustering officers, the roll containing names, records, etc., of over five thousand men, making it nearly, if not quite, the largest roll of officers and men in any volunteer regiment of the Civil, or any other war, in which the United States were engaged.

The regiment went on dress parade at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, January 28, 1866, it being the last of those ceremonies in which the regiment indulged, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Winger being in command, and nearly every officer and man of the regiment then at City Point took part in making it a success.

Captain J. Remington, of the Regular Army, performed the ceremony of mustering the regiment out of the United States service on January 29, 1866, and the next morning the regiment embarked on the steamboats "S. O. Pierce" and "Lady Lang," arriving at Fortress Monroe about 2 o'clock P. M., where the "Adelaide" was taken for Baltimore at 6 o'clock P. M., arriving there about daylight of January 31st, then cars on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were taken for Philadelphia, the regiment arriving at the latter place just before sundown.

After forming in line on Prime Street the regiment marched up Broad Street to Ridge Avenue, thence to Camp Cadwallader, going into camp there about 7 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1866, where it remained until the men were paid off and received their final discharge papers, on February 6, 1866.

At Fortress Monroe Colonel Strawbridge received orders from General Terry to report to him at Richmond, Va., when after bidding the officers and men good-bye, he turned the command of the regiment over to Lieutenant Colonel Winger, who accompanied it to Philadelphia.

Adjutant Jerome Buck, mounted on Chaplain Hunt's horse and accompanied by Color Sergeant H. F. Rutledge and a corporal, carried the flags of the regiment (or rather the staffs and what little of the flags were left) to Girard Street, above Eleventh, Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, 1866, and turned them over to the proper State officer for preservation, taking his receipt therefor and turning it over to Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Winger. The colors are now at the Capitol at Harrisburg, preserved with many others, and can be seen at any time.

During the services of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, many of its officers and men were on detached duty at the headquarters of many other commands, and they all filled their positions with credit to themselves and the regiment. Among them were Lieut. Col. Oberteuffer; Lew. C. Fosnot, of Battery G; Samuel S. Wint, of Battery M; Wm. H. Buck, of Battery L; Samuel E. Haines, of Battery C, and Robert Burns, of Battery D.

The Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery was the largest regiment in the Union Army during the War for the Union, and during its active service in the field, from May 27th, 1864, to April 9th, 1865, its record will compare favorably with any similar organization for bravery, military bearing and discipline that was engaged during the War of 1861-5.

There were 5,104 assigned and 211 unassigned men in the regiment.

Total, 5,315.

The largest Battery was G-493 men; the smallest Battery was C-343 men.

Mathew Loeven, Battery C, son of Captain Joseph Loeven, was but a little over 11 years old, and was bugler. Enlisted July 1st, 1862. Discharged November, 1862.

Edward Eckard, 73 years, enlisted August 26th, 1862.

Discharged November, 1862, on account of age.

The total number of deaths occuring in the regiment during the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery's service of over four years was 748. The last death in the regiment was that of Artificer John Kelley, of Battery D, which occurred at Fortress Monroe while the regiment was on its way home. He was buried, with miltary honors, in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, February 3rd, 1866.

HISTORY

OF THE

Provisional Second Penn'a

Heavy Artillery.

BY

GEORGE W. WARD,

Secretary of the Survivors' Association of the Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1904.



CAPT. JOHN NORRIS, Captured July 30, 1864.



PREFACE.

The history of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, a regiment of men, numbering at the time of its organization over 1,400, officered by men promoted and commissioned from the non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers) was composed of as fine a body of young men as graced the rolls of any regiment during the Civil War, and the following pages will prove their appearance was none the more attractive than their patriotism, valor and effective services proved they were second to none. Though less than five months in existence, the regiment's loss during its service shows it to have marched, fasted, and thirsted, as well as fought, equal to any other regiment, during its existence, while, at the same time, it is questionable whether any other regiment during the Civil War received less favors or attention, bordering, at times, on utter neglect, from "the powers that be."

The regiment was hastily organized and sent to the front without surgeons, chaplain, or medical supplies, and a very incomplete number of Company officers, attributable to a controversy between Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Colonel A. A. Gibson, as to whom was endowed with the right to appoint such officers.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the incompleteness of a proper organization, it is also questionable whether any other regiment did more marching, fighting, and effective service in other capacities, or endured more privations, than did the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery during the less than five months of its existence, while the losses sustained in battle and siege duties attest its valor and patriotism in a high degree, entitling every man who belonged thereto to the highest enconiums of praise and the undying respect of those who now enjoy the benefit of their achievements.

THE AUTHOR.

REVISION.

Owing to the fact that the regimental papers of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were lost in the great battle at Petersburg, Va., on June 17, 1864, and the inability of the writer to procure data from the War Department, the following History is framed, principally, from diaries of deceased members of the regiment and data furnished by survivors. There is no doubt of its accuracy, as testified to by the following living survivors of the regiment, who have read, revised and pronounced it to be historically correct:

Lieutenant SAMUEL W. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
"WILLIAM DAVIS, Scranton, Pa.

"JOHN F. HARVEY, Philadelphia, Pa. Q. M. Serg't WM. H. BERGER, Philadelphia, Pa. Serg't CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, Leavenworth, Kan. Corporal ISAAC B. SMITH, Urbana, Illinois. Comrade CLARENCE WILSON, Los Angeles, Cal. "JOHN P. DAVIS, Barre Forge, Pa.

GEO. W. WARD, Author.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20th, 1904.

HISTORY

OF THE

Provisional Segond Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

In the fall and winter of 1863-4, recruits in very great numbers were added to the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), then doing garrison, guard and picket duty in and around the forts in the "Defences of Washington"; and as the regiment was recruited far beyond the quota allowed by the army regulations, it was decided to form another regiment from the surplus, in consummation of which the War Department, on the 18th day of April, 1864, sanctioned the project, and on the 20th day of the same month issued "Special Orders No. 153," which set forth the composition of the new regiment, designating it the "Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery."

The then Governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, proposed denominating the new organization the "180th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry," or

"Fourth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery," and issued commissions for officers of the regiment under the latter title to officers whom he wished to command the regiment; but Colonel Gibson, then in command of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, considered he should be heard in the selection of the new regiment's officers, and, backed by Edwin M. Stanton, the then Secretary of War, another lot of officers was selected and placed in command of the regiment.

None of the officers commissioned for the "189th" or "4th Artillery" were mustered, and but three or four of the other set of officers were mustered in as such during the existence of the regiment.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was organized and went into a "Camp of Instruction" near Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, on the 23d day of April, 1864, with the following officers:

Colonel—Thomas Wilhelm.
Lieutenant Colonel—B. Griffin Barney.
Major—Matthew H. Marsland.
Adjutant—William B. Phillips.
Quartermaster—Warwick H. Ross.
Quartermaster Sergeant—William H. Berger.
Assistant Hospital Steward—Tracy O. Hollis.

Company A—Captain, John B. Krepps.
First Lieutenant—James F. Anderson.
Second Lieutenant—John F. Harvey.
First Sergeant—David Wolf.

Company B—Captain—John Norris.

First Lieutenant—John Kellow.

Second Lieutenant—John Kelley.

First Sergeant—Theodore Deiderich.

Company C—Captain—Samuel, H. Davis.

First Lieutenant—Thomas C. Sharp.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel, W. Clark.

First Sergeant—Matthew J. O'Leary.

Company D-Captain-John Exton.
First Lieutenant-Henry Ruhl.
Second Lieutenant-Jas. B. Frick.
First Sergeant-Chauncey L. Knapp.

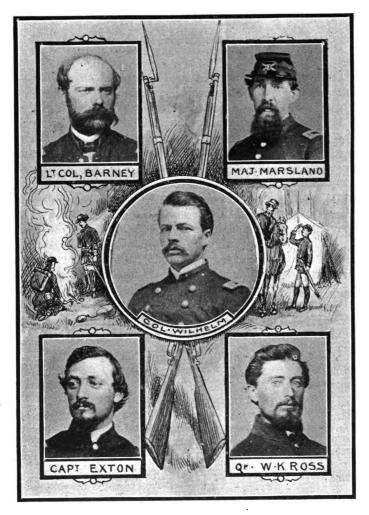
Company E—Captain—Jesper H. Holman.
First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Dymond.
Second Lieutenant—W. H. DeCoursey.

Company F—Captain—Geo. W. Webb.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Emigh.

Second Lieutenant—D. M. Niswander.

Company G—Captain—Christian Seybold.
First Lieutenant—William Davis.
Second Lieutenant—Alfred J. Marsland.



GROUP OF OFFICERS.

Company H—Captain—James W. Haig.
First Lieutenant—David L. Dubbs.
Second Lieutenant—James W. Beller.

Company I-Captain-Reese J. MILLARD. First Lieutenant-CHARLES MOWRER. Second Lieutenant—Stephen S. Begel, First Sergeant—C. N. Houseknecht. Company K—Captain—Benjamin F. Smiley. First Lieutenant-HENRY RIEHL. Second Lieutenant-MATHIAS BITNER. First Sergeant-ABRAHAM P. PRICE.

The regiment remained at "Camp of Instructions," drilling about eight hours each day, and doing picket duty on Bailey's cross-roads, where Moseby's men would occasionally fire upon the pickets, until April 26th, when orders were received to report at Alexandria, Va. were struck at 7 o'clock A. M., rations were issued and the march was commenced at 8 o'clock, the regiment reaching Alexandria about noon, without any incident occurring en route, and went into camp just outside the city, having no surgeons, medical stores, ambulance or chaplain. many instances the men were not acquainted with the officers appointed to lead them, and four companies were in command of First Sergeants, which caused some friction and a want of confidence alike with both. Happily this condition was of short duration, as they left soon thereafter for the front.

The following is a copy of the last order issued by Colonel Gibson pertaining to the new regiment:

> "HD, QRS. IST DIV. DERUSSY'S FORT ETHAN ALLEN, April 29, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 25.

(Extract.)

III. The following named officer of the Provisional 2d Penn'a Art'y is relieved from duty in this command and authorized to proceed at once to Washington, D. C., from whence he will join his regiment at Alexandria, Va., on the morning of the 30th inst.

Corp. John F. Harvey, Bat. "C," 2d Art'y P. V.

By Com'd of Col. A. A. Gibson, U. S. A.

FLOR. W. GRUGAN,

Lt. A. A. A. Gen.

To Lieut. John F. HARVEY, Prov. 2d Penn. Art'y."

CHAPTER II.

ALEXANDRIA.

At Alexandria, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was assigned to General Stevenson's Division of the Ninth Army Corps, General Ambrose E. Burnside commanding.

The first duty performed by the regiment was guarding trains on the railroad to Brandy station, then greatly menaced by "guerillas" and "bushwhackers," requiring a daily detail of about 85 men from each company of the regiment.

Three men of the regiment were killed the first day by guerillas, who shot them from ambush. The names of the men and the companies to which they were attached were lost with the regimental records on the 17th of June, 1864.

On May 1st, a band of 16 musicians was organized from the enlisted men, and the cost of instruments was paid for by the commissioned officers of the new regiment, each contributing thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents therefor.

On the 3d of May the regiment was relieved from guarding the railroad, soon after which orders were received to be prepared to march at a moment's notice.

At four o'clock on the morning of May 4th, tents were struck and the regiment marched to the "Soldiers' Rest" in Alexandria, where refreshments were had; thence, by rail, the regiment went to Brandy Station, reaching that place at two o'clock P. M., where it disembarked and marched about seven miles, in a hot sun, going into camp for the night about five o'clock P. M.

Here the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was assigned to Colonel Marshall's Provisional Brigade of General Stevenson's Division, 9th Army Corps, and was furnished with tents, clothing, etc., the following correspondence between the several officers interested indicating the assignment:

May 4, 1864.

General STEVENSON

Brandy: Colonel Wilhelm, Second Pennsylvania, will report to you for assignment in the Second Brigade.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEALETON, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General Stevenson,

Brandy Station:

Concentrate your command and await further orders from me.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Maibe-Gen Major-General.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,

Brigadier-General Stevenson, Brandy:

Start your command at once for Germanna Ford, leaving the Reserve Artillery with the heavy Artillery and Twenty-fourth New York to guard it.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maior-General, Major-General.

May 4, 1864.

Colonel WILHELM,

nel WILHELM,
Second Pennsylvania, Brandy:
You will report to General Stevenson at Brandy.
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RAPPAHANNOCK, May 4, 1864.

Colonel Marshall,

Commanding Provisional Brigade:

Hold yourself in readiness to march to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock with your entire command. Is the Second Pennsylvania with you now, or was it put off at Brandy Station? Has it any transportation? If not, you must transport the officers' baggage, and stores will be provided for them. Please answer by the bearer of this.

Very truly, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Maior-General.

Major-General.

Two Miles beyond Rappahannock Station, May 4, 1864-2.45 p. m.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corres:

Sir: The Second Pennsylvania Artillery was put off at Brandy and brought back with me to this point. They have four wagons, and can transport only officers' baggage. My brigade commissary has just returned from Brandy, and cannot obtain rations for my command. The Fourteenth New York Artillery New York Cavalry (dismounted) will be on to-morrow night, and the Second Pennsylvania Artillery the next night.

Respectfully. Respectfully,

E. G. MARSHALL,
Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery,
Comdg. Provisional Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

About four o'clock the next morning, May 5th, the bugles sounded "Fall in!" and, after breakfast, fires were discovered in the camps of nearly all regiments in the vicinity of the Provisional, which was explained soon thereafter when orders were given to destroy all surplus clothing, blankets, etc., to make room in the knapsacks for extra rations and ammunition.

To do this in less than forty-eight hours after receiving the clothing was a surprise to the men, but the burning



TRACY O. HOLLIS,
Hospital Steward.

of the contents of the knapsack, to make room for hard tack, was the hardest of all, as they contained the precious mementos from home and loved ones. But the men, as a rule, complied most cheerfully, and before the five days had passed all were convinced that rations come first on the list of a soldier's wants.

CHAPTER II.

On the March.

After being served with forty extra cartridges and five days' rations, three in haversacks and two in knapsacks, the regiment started on the march to Richmond, reaching Mine Run, in the Wilderness, about eight o'clock A. M., where an engagement was going on between the Ninth Corps and the enemy. The "Provisional" was formed in line, unslung knapsacks, and after piling them up, marched a short distance to the right, then the command: "By the left flank, march!" brought the regiment into line of battle, when immediately "trail arms, double-quick" rang out, and the regiment advanced thus about a mile through a field and small clump of woods, on emerging from which the enemy, without any degree of resistance, retreated, and the Provisional returned to where the knapsacks were left.

The fighting continued on the right of the regiment, necessitating its remaining in line until about six o'clock P. M., when it was again called into action a short distance to the right, lasting about one hour, the enemy giving way after slight resistance.

In this movement the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery covered the Germania bridge and the Orange Turnpike, which led from the enemy's left.

Again returning to where the knapsacks were piled up, the men, very tired and almost exhausted, were permitted to rest about one hour, when knapsacks were again slung and the march resumed, continuing throughout the night. The weather was very warm and very few of the men had any rations; many men, uninitiated in the neces-

sity of husbanding their resources, particularly their rations, thoughtlessly threw away their "surplus" to ease their burdens on the march.

The following, written some years after the battle, by one of the participants, is a graphic description of the Wilderness:

"The Wilderness is there to-day as it was in 1864—though even more sombre and gruesome—that strangest of all battlefields of the War for the Union.

When Hooker swung his army around towards Chancellorsville, he was in the edge of that dark, dense, and silent forest which extends from that point to Mine Run and beyond. It is a strip of country from three to seven miles long, which is penetrated here and there by roads, but whose depths furnish safe retreats for the wild-cat, the owl, the serpent, and the fox. It is a lonely ride along even the best travelled highway in time of peace. The hoot of the owl is heard from the dark thickets at noonday, and the deadly moccasin snake leaves his trail in the dust as he crosses the highway to plunge into a denser swamp. There is not a spot on the main highway where one could see the length of a regiment on the march, and he who would hide from the whole world has but to take twenty steps to right or left.

In days gone by the slaves in that part of Virginia had a horror of this wilderness. Runaways sought its cover, and were safe from master and dog; but as they skirted the swamp, the deadly serpent reared its head and struck them with death. Murderers have been driven in there by hot pursuit, never to be heard of again, and men have made clearings here and there, only to be driven out by the sterile, unyielding soil and the strange lonesomeness of the woods. War would have avoided it, but war was dragged there. Every acre of the dark pines, every acre of the tangled thickets, every dismal swamp and barren knoll echoed the shrieks and groans of wounded men and the travail of fierce battle. History may tell you that it is a singular spot for a grapple of enemies thirsting for carnage, but history will not paint the weirdness of even a peaceful ride through that desolate tract.

In the first grapple between Grant and Lee in this dense tangle 20,000 men fought for five hours, and at the going down of the sun 6,000 lay dead and wounded. In the seven miles front occupied by the two armies there were not half a dozen spots where a single battery could be massed to sweep an acre of clear ground. There was not a spot where a brigade commander could stand and overlook his four regiments as they stood in line of battle.

There was at one point on the right a cleared spot of about two acres in extent, and a Federal battery, which was dragged through the forest, was placed in position there about 7 o'clock in the morning of the second day. In ten minutes three of the guns were silenced by the musketry fire, and a charge was made by the Confederates to capture the whole. Here two regiments grappled and fought until 300 men incumbered the ground. Again the battery opened and again it was charged, and when the Confederates retired the dead had to be

corded up to get them out of the way. Again and again fresh artillerists were brought up and a fresh fire opened, and again and again the Confederates charged and added scores and hundreds to that pyramid of dead. Grant had not advanced on his right. Lee had not advanced on his left. Where the dead fell in the gray of morning there was the battle line when night shuddered at the sight it hid from view.

The fighting on the second day was to save that narrow and tortuous highway known as the Brock road to the Federals. It was the path into and out of that great forest. Along it must move every man, horse, gun and wagon. It is a dark and lonely highway as you ride over it to-day, and every foot of it has a story of blood. The burial parties found hundreds who had crawled into the thickets and swamps and died, and years after the Government contractors, who were removing the dead to national cemeteries, found scores of skeletons which had never been buried at all. When night came again the Federals had secured possession of the road, and under the pines were thousands of dead—thousands of maimed and crippled; and as twilight faded into darkness along that front of seven miles, stretching over swamp and thicket, there arose a direful sound. It was a murmur at first. Then it swelled to a steady cry—not one shout or groan or shriek, but thousands of them mingled together and quivering over thicket and rising over the pines like the wail of a gathering tempest. It was the piteous cry of the wounded and helpless as night added to the frightful horrors of that sombre wilderness."

Just before daylight of May 6th, the regiment crossed the Rapid Anne, where is rested for fifteen minutes, then resumed the march until nine o'clock A. M., when it halted and formed line of battle on the left of the Ninth Corps, to support a battery of light artillery, being under fire until after two o'clock, at which time the enemy retired and the Provisional resumed its march towards Chancellorsville, keeping up a continual skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy until about nine o'clock P. M., when a halt was called about three miles from the Courthouse, and the regiment lay on arms until next morning.

Killed-John H. Miller and Henry Williams. Wounded-Hiram Stahl, Wm. Egolf and Henry Trainer.

On the morning of May 7th, the regiment was again called into action for a short time, but the enemy soon gave way and fell back, the Provisional following in line of battle about one mile, when it halted for about ten minutes, then resumed the march, continuing it over ten miles, when, at about seven o'clock P. M., footsore, weary and hungry, without rations, the regiment went into bivouac along the Richmond and Fredericksburg pike.

The weather was intensely hot, and the forced marching, continuous manoeuvring and skirmishing began to show great inroads on the strength of the regiment, nearly one-third of its number leaving Alexandria, having been reported "missing," "straggling," killed or wounded, as shown by "First Sergeant's Reports" on the morning of May 8th.

While at Brandy Station, when five days' rations were issued to the men, the men were enjoined to make them last ten days if possible, as the Quartermaster would experience great difficulty in supplying them with more while on the march. "Marching rations" consisted of cured meats or fish, biscuit (hard tack), coffee, sugar and fresh beef occasionally, when it could be "carried on the hoof." stead of husbanding their supply of rations, many men, to ease their burdens, threw away a considerable portion, and were now clamoring for more, and, as the regiment's quartermaster had none to serve, he was unable to quell the tumultuous epithets hurled at him by the men. However, realizing that something must be done to keep the men from starving, he applied to brigade quartermasters for rations, but without result. In his desperation, Quartermaster Ross "took the bull by the horns," and applied to General Burnside direct, who, after hearing Ross' "tale of woe," gave him an order on "any Quartermaster in my command," with which Quartermaster Ross and Quartermaster Sergeant Berger posted themselves on side of the road, and, showing the "stand and deliver" document to every Ouartermaster passing, soon received enough for three days' supply. All quartermasters were more or less short, but from one Ross would receive two or three boxes of buscuit, from another a barrel or two of pork, from another a bag or two of sugar, and so on. With these the quartermaster and his sergeant were made to feel they would still have a lease on life, and hastily loading it on their wagons, started to find the regiment, which they accomplished about eight. o'clock on the morning of the 8th, as it lay in line of battle along the Fredericksburg pike, a short distance from where it had bivouaced the night before.

To say the "boys" appreciated the quartermaster's appearance with food is a mild way of putting it, for, though under fire, they cheered his presence, and assisted in unloading it from the wagons, permitting the teams to retire with the loss of but one mule and a bullet hole in the quartermaster's cap.

Soon after being supplied with rations, the regiment was deployed on the pike, meeting and dispersing small bodies of the enemy, principally guerillas at Church Hill, about four o'clock P. M., where the enemy attempted to make a stand, but at the first volley from the Provisional the guerillas again "skedaddled," leaving several killed and wounded on the field, the regiment's loss being two men:

Wounded-Josiah Smith and George Holmes.

At daylight on May 9th, skirmishing was resumed, the fire of the enemy becoming more pronounced as the day advanced; the fighting in front of the Ninth Corps, whose left flank the Provisional was protecting, was very severe throughout the day, the regiment continuing to feel its effect by losses therefrom as it moved from one position to another frequently throughout the day, ceasing only when darkness put a stop to the conflict, the regiment laying on arms during the night. Among the losses were:

Killed-Kersey Hower. Wounded-Wm. Kuhn, Wm. Couseland, Oliver Bloss, George Zangenberg. Captured-John Quinn, John Lafferty, Wm. Purcell, George P. Davis.

Before daylight the next morning the regiment pushed on for Spottsylvania, continually skirmishing with the enemy, who stubbornly resisted its advance, the weather being very warm and the men suffering greatly therefrom, as well as for want of water, which was very scarce, depreciating the ranks to a great extent, added to which the killed and wounded, a loss of about thirty per cent. was experienced that day by the command, and those who went into bivouac at nine o'clock that night were more like invalids than otherwise, while stragglers, more so, were very numerous.



CORP. CHRIS: i + 5

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Wounded June 17

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CORP. CHRISTIAN WISE,

Company C.

Wounded June 17 and July 4. 1864.

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May 11th was a continuation of the proceedings of the day previous, the almost total exhaustion of the command at night demonstrating the severe exertions to which it was put during the day, being continually under fire, without food, and suffering greatly for want of water. Among the many taken sick during the day was Captain John Norris, of Company B, who was compelled to retire to the rear at sundown.

After dark the firing ceased somewhat, and the regiment was given a couple of hours' rest, when marching was resumed, and continued throughout the night.

General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Colonel of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and thereabouts, very vividly describes the locality and battles in his history of his regiment under the caption of

"THE BLOODIEST SPOT ON EARTH."

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court House, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Bank's Ford.

Fifty miles south of the capital of our country there is an old Virginia city, quiet, quaint and beautiful—Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock. There is a peculiar charm about the ancient town, and it is replete with historic interest. Mary, the venerable mother of Washington, lived and died at Fredericksburg, and there the Father of his country would often come to visit her. It was before the days of steam and train, and at least a day and a half from Mt. Vernon by coach and four was necessary when Washington made a call of affection on the old lady. It is not at all likely that Mary Washington ever saw her son after he became President, as she died in October, 1789, Washington having been inaugurated in New York on April 30 of the same year, the distance separating son and mother being very great in those days of stage coaches. She had, however, the satisfaction of knowing of the final success of the Revolution and of the great honors paid to her distinguished son.

paid to her distinguished son.

The old homestead of Mary Washington is still standing, and just in the rear, with only the garden separating, is "Kinmore", the house of her son-in-law, Colonel Fielding Lewis, another old-time colonial mansion, and very interesting it is. The Hessians, after the surrender of Cornwallis, were camped for some time on the plantation, and there were artists among them who decorated the interior of "Kinmore" with plastic ornaments of much merit. Colonel Lewis was married to Betty, the sister of Washington, and the mother loved to stroll through the flowers of the back garden and over to "Kinmore" to spend

the evening and take tea with Betty Lewis.

Mary Washington was buried in the field just outside of the town. Her monument stood in full view of the Union and Confederate lines during the battle, and was smashed and shattered by the shells of both armies, the fragments still lying scattered on the ground. After the war the ladies of the South raised a more costly and stately memorial by the grave, and because of their love for the memory of the mother of Washington, we say: "God bless the ladies of the South!"

About twelve miles south from Fredericksburg is Spottsylvania Court-House, and about the same distance west, perhaps a little more, is the Wilderness Tavern. Draw a line from each of these points to the others—from Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania, thence to the Wilderness Tavern, and back to Fredericksburg—and you have a triangle in which were fought several of the greatest battles of the War of the Rebellion. Or, perhaps better still, draw a circle—say, twelve miles, or a little more, in diameter—with Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness Tavern on the outer edge, and inside that circle were fought the battles of the first and second Fredericksburg, Chancellors-ville, Salem Heights, the Wilderness, Po River, Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court-House, Mine Run, and several minor fights and engagements.

Within the circle more men have, perhaps, been killed and wounded than on any ground of equal area on earth. Forty years have made but little change in the appearance of the country. Signs of war are still strongly in evidence, the whole land torn, seamed and crossed in all directions by earthworks and revetements. Here and there are a few scattered farms, where the plowshare oftentimes turns up human bones, and where little children run out to the roadside to offer to the passing stranger relics of war, rusted bayonets, bursted shells and mouldering rifles, on which years of exposure have left their mark.

The Wilderness is as of yore, and but little changed. Woods solemn and lonely; primeval forests, where the wild turkey finds a home, where the piping quail greets the morning and the whooping owl and melancholy whip-poor-will make evening sad; their song, harmonizing with the wind sobbing through the templed trees, sounds an eternal requiem over ground forever consecrated by martyr blood. Intervals there are where the undergowth is rich and luxuriant, but dead trunks of massive trees, charred and blackened by fire, mark spots where flames swept over the fighting line, burning up alike the dead and the wounded.

The same remarkable and appalling percentage of killed and wounded in individual commands in single engagements that has made the world's record for heroism was repeated time and again on every battlefield within the circle of fire and blood. Let us recall some of the organizations that lost 50 per cent., or more, on this ground, keeping in mind that there is no record of any European regiment that ever lost so great a percentage in battle.

lost so great a percentage in battle.

The first Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, was redolent with heroic deeds. The fact that the battle was a mistake and a blunder, and the sacrifice useless, detracts not in the least from the honor that is rendered to the brave men; but when we recognize the fact that the troops marched to death, knowing how hopeless the struggle, we must acknowledge that the fact but adds to their glory.

The Twentieth Massachusetts was a great regiment, and lost at Fredericksburg 68.4 per cent. killed and wounded. It was in Norman Hall's Brigade of the Second Corps. The fire of Barksdale's Brigade of Mississippians was so deadly that it was found impossible to con-

struct the pontoon bridge opposite the city, and the engineers were forced to give up the job. The fire of one hundred and fifty guns was concentrated on the river front, but even that failed to drive back the Confederate riflemen. Their fire was still sufficiently effective to prevent the completion of the bridge. It was then that the brigade of Norman Hall took up the work. The Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Maine, manning the boats, rowed across under the terrific fire, and leaped ashore to attack the enemy. The Twentieth Massachusetts was one of the first regiments to cross, and to it was assigned the task of clearing the streets of the town. In column of companies, led by Captain George N. Macy, the command forced its way literally inch by inch, met by a severe and deadly musketry fire from house tops and windows, but finally succeeded in reaching the main street, the Confederates giving up the struggle and retiring to the heights beyond the city. It was a gallant fight and cost the Twentieth just 68.4 per cent. in killed and wounded and not one missing. The command had fought on the Peninsula, at Antietam, and on every battlefield from the very beginning, and after Fredericksburg there was but little left for it. Four months afterwards it fought at Chancellorsville, and seven months afterwards went into action at Gettysburg with 230 officers and men and lost 124 of them, killed and wounded. Regiment had a remarkable fatality in field and staff officers—the noble Colonel Paul Revere killed at Gettysburg; Lieutenant-Colonel Ferdinand Dreher killed at Frederickburg; Major Henry L. Abbott killed at the Wilderness; Major Henry L. Patton killed at Deep Bottom; Surgeon Edward H. Revere killed at Antietam; and Adjutant Henry M. Bond killed in the Wilderness. This regiment had, all told, eighteen commissioned officers killed in battle. Captain George N. Macy was the senior captain—but a very young man—and, as acting major, commanded the regiment in the battle. When General Howard asked Colonel Hall who was to command the leading regiment and he pointed to Macy, Howard exclaimed, "What, that boy!" Colonel Hall replied, "Yes, that boy is all right and will lead it, and the regiment will follow anywhere you wish". The "boy" afterwards lost an arm at Gettysburg, and at the close of the war was a Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General.

Meade's advance on the left, where, with the Pennsylyvania Reserves, he struck the right of the Confederate line at Hamilton Heights, was a wonderful and brilliant charge. Looking over the plain where the charge was made, and remembering that it was swept by the enemy's artillery, one is astonished to think that the Reserves ever reached the Confederate line, but they did, and drove it in and back through the timber, and, in a hand-to-hand fight, Sergeant Charles C. Upjohn, of the Second Reserves, tore from the hands of the color-bearer the flag of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, the only flag captured in the battle. Had Meade been left to his fate and not promptly supported, the Pennsylyvania Reserve division that he so nobly led would have been annihilated; but General William B. Franklin, seeing the trouble, promptly put in nearly the whole of the Left Grand Division, and the Reserves were saved, but not until after having met with an appalling loss. Gibbons's Division of the First Corps went into action on the right of the Reserves, and two regiments of that command were distinguished, not only because of the great loss, but of the splendid fight they made, the Sixteenth Maine losing 54 per cent. killed and wounded, and the Twenty-sixth New York 56 per cent.

The Sixteenth Maine was not exactly a new regiment, but had never been under fire until the morning of Fredericksburg. On that day it proved itself one of the finest regiments that ever left the Pine Tree State, and Colonel Charles W. Tilden made a name for himself in the half hour that the command was under fire. Seeing that he was losing many of his men while holding a position to which he had been assigned, he led a remarkably successful charge on the works in his front, capturing several hundred prisoners, and in the hand-to-hand fight the bayonet was not only used freely, but relied upon almost entirely. The regiment advanced unsupported and alone, and, after the line of works, pushed into the woods and struck an overwhelming force of the enemy. Colonel Tilden was compelled to order a retreat, but not until he had left just 54 per cent. of his command dead and wounded on the ground. The first one struck was the youngest soldier in the regiment. As the line was moving forword, Benny Worth, a boy of 15, was struck in the head by a piece of shell. For a moment he was stunned and dazed, but, quickly recovering himself and pushing the blood out of his eyes, he laughed and said, "All right; this is what I came for". He was ordered to go to the rear; but no—he quietly picked up his musket and went on, never giving up until the last shot was fired. Charlie and Monroe Lyford were marching side by side. They were brothers, and Charley was one of the brightest and handsomest boys in the regiment. He fell dead, and Monroe, as he saw him fall, became frenzied with anger, and, leaping over the works with the fury of a madman and with lightning speed, began bayoneting right and left, screaming, "You have killed my brother; curse you!"

The horrors of the battle are never so great as to prevent a smile, and a veritable laugh passed through the ranks when a piece of shell struck one of the boys' knapsacks, tore it open and lifted a pack of card high in the air, intact, when they suddenly spread out and

came down like a shower of autumn leaves.

The Twenty-Sixth New York was in the brigade commanded by Colonel Peter Lyle. The regiment went into action commanded by Colonel Gilbert S. Jennings. He fell wounded early in the day, and Major Ezra T. Wetmore commanded. The regiment fought side by side with the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, from this city, and the two commands were placed in position by Colonel Peter Lyle. I regret that I cannot give particulars of the fight of the Twenty-sixth. No history of the regiment has been published and no data are obtainable, but the fact of losing 56 per cent. killed and wounded in one morning's fight is sufficient to embalm the organization in glory.

The charge of Hancock's Division on Marye's Heights, in the rear of the town, was truly a superb exhibition of American heroism. Going into an utterly hopeless struggle, simply to death and slaughter, in silence and without enthusiasm, was a supreme act of self-sacrifice at the call of duty and obedience. It was a tragic blunder, but a splendid effort. "C'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre." Marching on the deserted streets that were raked by fire, the only living thing in sight a solitary pussy cat sitting on a gate post, mewing dolefully; passing out of the town, debouching into the fields and forming a line as perfect as on dress parade; then the advance of 1700 yards under a blizzard of shell and musketry, the men falling every step, singly and in groups, without any chance to strike back or even return the fire, only to march forward to be crushed and hurled back in de-

feat. It took great courage to advance under the circumstances, yet the division line did go forward without break, the colors flying, and the gaps knocked in the ranks closing up as quickly as the rain of iron made them. And then the few minutes' firing at the base of Marye's Heights while the sheet of fire leaped from the stone wall by

the sunken road, the order to fall back, and all was over.

Of the gallant division that Hancock led forward exactly 40.2 per cent. were dead and wounded on the frozen ground. The First Brigade, General Caldwell, had lost 50 per cent. killed and wounded and six of the seventeen regiments that composed the division had each lost 50 per cent. or over. None were missing, and no prisoners were left in the hands of the enemy. The heaviest loss in killed and wounded was in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, 67.4 per cent. The next was in the Fifth New Hampshire, 60 per cent. Then came the Sixty-ninth New York, with 53 per cent.; then the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Seventh New York and Eighty-eighth New York, each with 50 per cent. killed and wounded. The Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment was commanded by Colonel John R. Brooke, now a Major-General of the regular army. Hancock said of him: "Being unhurt, he was enabled to perform the highest service to his country, and added to the laurels he and his gallant regiment had already won on many fields".

The Eighty-first Pennsylvania was commanded in the battle by

The Eighty-first Pennsylvania was commanded in the battle by Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, a noble young officer, who was wounded at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and killed at Cold

Ĥarbor

The Fifth New Hampshire was led into the fight by Colonel Edward E. Cross, who, six months afterward, was killed at Gettysburg. He fell early in the action with five wounds. Major Edward E. Sturtevant then took command, and was almost instantly killed. Captains Perry, Murray and Moore and Lieutenants Ballon, Nettleton and Little fell dead in quick succession. The color sergeant and all the color guards went down almost in a heap. Nineteen officers went in with the regiment, and seventeen of them were killed or wounded.

The Irish and the Germans fought nobly side by side for the land of their adoption, and both nationalities were distinguished. The Sixtyninth New York (Irish) was commanded by Colonel Robert Nugent, who fell badly wounded. Nineteen commissioned officers went into the fight with him and sixteen of them were killed and wounded.

the fight with him, and sixteen of them were killed and wounded.

The Seventh New York (German) was commanded by Colonel George von Schack, and went in with twenty-five officers, of whom eighteen were killed and wounded. Colonel von Schack was a handsome and accomplished officer. He was a captain of cavalry in the army of Prussia. Securing three years' leave of absence, he came out here and commanded the New York regiment. He was as brave as he was handsome. After the close of the war he resigned his commission in the service of the King of Prussia, and settled in New York. Believing that to be an American citizen was better than to be a German officer, he took out his papers and became a full-fledged American, showing that he was as sensible as he was gallant and brave.

It is difficult to say just what regiment went furthest, or what colors were carried nearest to the celebrated stone wall, and it is of little moment, as they all were close, and it is a question of a few yards, but there seems to be but little doubt of the fact that the bodies

found nearest to the mouth of the Confederate guns were those of Major Horgan and Adjutant Young, of the Eighty-eighth New York.

The casualties among the officers were unusually great. The field officers were ordered to dismount and go in on foot, and regimental commanders walked in front of the colors. This would account in a manner for the severe loss, as the colors were conspicuous marks for Many of the regiments had three or four commanders during the day. The Ffth New Hampshire had five commanders, the during the day. The Fifth New Hampshire had nive commanders, the first four being killed or wounded. The Sixty-ninth New York was brought off the field by the fourth commander, the first three being killed or wounded. Colonel Nelson A. Miles commanded his own regiment, Sixty-first New York, and also the Sixty-fourth of that State. The third commander brought the two regiments from the field. Hancock says of Miles: "He was severely wounded, and conducted himself in the most admirable and chivalrous manner, and his command behaved with a steadiness unsurpassed by any other troops". command behaved with a steadiness unsurpassed by any other troops" While Miles was badly wounded, he recovered quickly enough to be present at Chancellorsville, less than five months afterwards, to be terribly wounded once again, distinguish himself still more and gain a Congress Medal of Honor. The Chancellorsville wound was pronounced by the surgeons mortal, the ball passing through the bowels and fracturing the pelvic bone. The doctors said that he had no right to live and declared that he could not, and for the honor of the faculty he should certainly have died, but he still lives. Miles is a hard man to

kill, anyhow.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania had two commanding officers, Colonel H. L. Brown, of Erie, being wounded. The One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania was brought from the field by the fourth commander, the three field officers being wounded. The Second Delaware had three commanding officers, the first two being wounded. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania had four commanding officers, the first three being shot down. The Fifty-seventh New York had three commanders. The Sixty-third New York had three commanders. The Sixty-sixth New York had four. During the battle Colonel James J. Bull and Captain Julius Wehle were killed, and another officer wounded, while in command. The color sergeants and color guards of the different commands suffered equally with the officers, many being killed under the flags, but never did the colors fall but gallant souls rushed forward to raise them. Not a color was lost. The color sergeant and all the color guard of the Sixty-ninth New York were shot down close to the enemy's guns, and when the regiment fell back the colors were missing. Two days after, when the detail went back to bury the dead, the color staff was found; near it lay the color sergeant, cold in death. When they were about to lay the body in the shallow grave the flag was found tucked into his blouse. In his dying agony he

had stripped it from the staff and placed it near his heart.

While the fighting at Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, was severe and the losses in both armies very great, yet there was but one regiment on record that lost in that battle 50 per cent. in killed and wounded. It was the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, recruited in Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne counties, of this State, by Colonel Henry J. Madill. The regiment was heavily engaged during the evening of the 2d, and was on the picket line and under fire during the entire night of that day. On the morning of the 3d it charged the enemy's line and fought with the greatest persistence and courage.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guy H. Watkins was twice wounded, but refused to leave the field, and was finally shot through the breast and taken prisoner by the enemy. He was shortly afterwards exchanged, and was killed in front of Petersburg, June 18th, 1864. Captains Abram J. Swart and James L. Mumford and Lieutenant Logan O. Tyler were killed, and Captain Tyler and Lieutenants Ball, Hurst and Atkinson were wounded. The color sergeant fell, and Captain Swart seized the flag, raised it and fell dead. Twelve of the officers of the regiment were killed and wounded, and, notwithstanding the fearful loss at Chancel-lorsville, this magnificent regiment, just three months afterwards, lost at Gettysburg 63 per cent. of those present, killed and wounded.

At one time during the heaviest firing the men seemed for a moment to waver. Human nature was exhausted, and could stand no more—incessant marching and fighting and want of sleep; the men were becoming dazed, and when half the command was down, dead or wounded, there came a time when it would seem that the brave line would give way. Colonel Henry J. Madill quietly took the flag from the hands of the color-bearer, and, planting the staff in the ground, with

his hand on the bunting, he burst into song with:

"Rally round the flag, boys, Rally round the flag, Shouting the battle cry of freedom."

The men took up the refrain, new life animated the tired souls. Without another word the line braced up, and many a man fell with

the song on his lips.

The fighting at the second battle of Fredericksburg was severe, and heroic actions were numerous, but as no regiment lost 50 per cent. killed and wounded, we shall pass it over. However, a day or two afterwards, at Salem Heights, there were several commands that met with the losses mentioned. The Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania had every second officer and man killed or wounded. This splendid Philadelphia regiment held an advanced position, where the fighting was desperate and severe. The losses among the officers were extremely heavy. All the field and staff were killed or wounded. Colonel Gustavus W. Town, Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha Hall, Adjutant Eugene D. Dunton, Captain D. G. Chapman and Lieutenant David T. Hailer were killed, and Major Thomas J. Town, Captains H. Oscar Roberts and George Weest, and Lieutenants Samuel H. Town, Frank Stewart, Samuel H. Jones, Samuel Topham and William J. Gelson were wounded. The Ninety-fifth ranks with the Twentieth Massachusetts in having the largest number of field and staff officers of any regiment killed in battle, each having six. Of the Ninety-fifth, Colonel John M. Gosline and Major William B. Hubbs were killed at Gaines's Mill, Colonel Town, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Carroll fell in the Wilderness.

The three Town boys were brothers, and the fact of all three falling in the same battle, the Colonel being killed and the Major and Lieutenant badly wounded, was one of those coincidences that go to

show the severity of the fighting.

In the battle of Salem Heights the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York made a great record and a noble fight. The regiment was recruited in Otsego and Herkimer counties, in New York State. The original Colonel was Richard Franchot. He resigned early in the

war to take his seat in Congress, and a young graduate of West Point, Emory Upton, succeeded him. The organization was afterwards called "Upton's Regulars". The regiment made a sweeping charge in this battle, and burst through the lines of Confederates. The loss in killed and wounded was 62 per cent., and the fight did not last more than twenty minutes. Captains Nelson O. Wendell and Thomas S. Arnold and Lieutenants Ford, Upton, Doubleday and Bates were killed, and almost every other officer was wounded. Just one year afterwards Upton led the regiment in a cyclonic charge at Spottsylvania, in which the command again suffered a fearful loss. Captains Butt and Fish and Lieutenants Pierce and Pettengill were killed. The regiment captured four Confederate flags at Rappahannock Station and two at Sailor's Creek. During its term of service it had fifteen officers killed in battle and four died of disease, and twenty-seven officers were wounded, and only two regiments from New York, the Fortieth and Sixty-ninth, had more men killed in battle.

In the Wilderness campaign promotion was rapid. An officer who remained with his command was sure to be quickly advanced or surely killed. The brigade to which the writer was attached began the Wilderness campaign May 5th with ten field officers present for duty. Within six weeks six of the ten were dead, killed in battle, and the other four were in the hospital badly wounded, and the brigade was commanded by a captain. The nine brigades of the Second Corps had thirty-seven commanders during the first six weeks of that campaign. An average of three to each brigade had been killed or wounded.

An average of three to each brigade had been killed or wounded.

The Ninety-third New York Infantry was recruited in Washington county of that State, and on the first day of the Wilderness made the sanguinary record of 60 per cent. killed and wounded. The regiment fought in the forest, in front of the Brock Road, just to the right of the Orange plank road. It was Hays's brigade of the Second Corps, and was placed in position by General Hancock himself. It held the extreme right of the corps, and as the head of the column arrived near the point of attack Hancock ordered Colonel Crocker to form line quickly and move into the woods. Unsupported and alone, the brave regiment advanced through a dense thicket of bushes, briars and brambles, and within five minutes was hotly engaged. The command had met the head of Heth's division of Hill's corps. The regiment made a glorious fight, holding the line with unflinching courage, although outnumbered and outflanked. Half an hour passed, with no supports or assistance coming, and the reason then became apparent. General Hays, the brigade commander, had been killed, and hence confusion. Colonel Croker, finding himself in command of the brigade, hastened to bring up the other regiments, and not a moment too soon. The brave boys of the Ninety-third were still on the line, but 60 per cent. of them were dead and wounded. After the sun went down and darkness fell, the survivors, after sending the wounded to the rear, gathered picks and spades and reverently buried the dead on the line they had held so nobly. "Ah", said one of them, "tenderly and with sad hearts we buried our dead comrades. Parting with them in the dark forest was a sad thing to do. We had long been friends, tried and true friends; we had messed together; shared with them our store of rations; drank from the same canteen; slept under the same blanket in all kinds of weather, whether the stars were shining or the storms were beating upon us. In danger, shoulder to shoulder; in sickness, hands rough but tender soothing the fevered brow; and so at midnight we



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as recruited in Washington



CVRUS C. TRUNP,
Company C.

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had them buried; then, exhausted, we sank to sleep by their new made graves until morning, when the thunder of cannon and rattle of musketry awoke us to another day of strife". Four officers were among the dead and thirteen others were sent to the rear wounded.

The State of New Jersey gave to the Union many noble regiments, but none superior to the Fifteenth Infantry. It fought at Fredericksburg, and at Salem Heights lost heavily. When the Wilderness campaign opened it had been reduced in numbers to fifteen officers and four hundred and twenty-nine muskets, and it crossed the Rapidan with Grant with this number. Of the four hundred and forty-four total, three hundred fell at Spottsylvania, one hundred and sixteen of them being killed. Within two weeks the command was reduced to four officers and one hundred and thirty-six muskets, and the color segent and all the color guard, save one, had been killed and wounded. Corporal Joseph G. Runkle, of the color guard, had seized the flag when the color sergeant fell. A few minutes afterwards he, too, was mortally wounded. He was first shot in the right arm, and it fell paralyzed by his size. He then raised the colors in his left hand, and insisted upon carrying them until the end of the fight, and then he lay down and died. The remnant of the regiment fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and sustained another terrible percentage of loss at Cedar Creek, where Major Lambert Boeman was killed.

Among the regiments with records of having lost 50 per cent. killed and wounded in single engagements, those from our own State hold a distinguished place. The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry was one of the regiments of Hancock's original brigade, and with that command won distinction at Williamsburg, where, by its excellent work, it contributed greatly to victory. The command formed one of the twelve picked regiments that, led by Colonel Emory Upton, made a charge on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania on the evening of May 9th, 1864. The regiment crossed the Rapidan with five hundred and thirty officers and men, and within six days, at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, three hundred and seventeen of them were killed and wounded. In the charge of May oth the loss was 57 per cent. On the evening of that day the regiment, emerging from the woods where it had formed, was met by a sheet of fire from the enemy's rifle pits, but, never faltering for a moment, it rushed on, capturing the works, guns and many prisoners. The enemy rallying in great force, the Forty-ninth was compelled to abandon its captures. The return was more terrible than the advance, the enemy swarming on the flanks, and the whole plain over which the regiment crossed being swept by fire. Colonel Thomas M. Hulings, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Miles, Captain Robert C. Barr and Lieutenant Decatur G. Lytel fell dead, and Captain Stuart and Lieutenants Thompson, Irvin, Russell, Downing and Hylands were wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Miles at the moment of starting, feeling that he was going to be killed, made the Adjutant promise to have his body sent The dead, however, were left in the hands of the enemy, and the spot where Colonel Hulings and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles are buried is unknown. So they sleep where they fell—no better or more honorable sepulchre for a soldier.

Within the circle we are writing about, more than half a million of men fought in the different battles, and nineteen general officers were killed—ten Union and nine Confederate. The Union Major-Generals were John Sedgwick, Hiram G. Berry and Amiel W. Whipple, Brevet Major-Generals James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays, Brigadier-

Generals George D. Bayard, Conrad F. Jackson, Edmund Kirby, James C. Rice and Thomas G. Stevenson. The Confederates were Lieutenant-General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Brigadier-Generals Thomas R. R. Cobb, Junius Daniel, Abner Perrin, Maxey Gregg, E. F. Paxton, J. M. Jones, Leroy A. Stafford and Micah Jenkins.

Sixteen thousand five hundred Union soldiers are buried in the

Sixteen thousand five hundred Union soldiers are buried in the National Cemetery, and many thousands in that dedicated to the Confederates, but this is but a part of the dead. The whole ground is a vast cemetery. Chaplain Haines, of the Fifteenth New Jersey, notes in his diary: "We halted in the evening for a short time. Private Berry died, and we buried him at midnight in an orchard, rolling him up in a shelter tent and covering him with green boughs, and then hurried on". Again he writes: "We tried to bury our dead comrades, and succeeded in laying Captains Shimer and Walker, Lieutenant Justice and eight others into shallow graves, and then we were summoned to follow the regiment, and we had to leave Lieutenant Vanvoy and some forty others of the regiment unburied".

Yes, in the gardens and orchards, in the deep woods and by murmuring streams, everywhere throughout the region, the men of both armies lie singly and in platoons, and where the forest fires swept through the fighting ranks their sacred dust rests among the fallen leaves. Brave men from every state in the Union met and fought here.

The splendid fighting and the supreme heroism displayed by the citizen-soldiers of both North and South on this ground, and on every battlefield of the Civil War, have never been equaled by any army that ever marched on earth, and will never be excelled while time endures.

The morning of May 12th found the enemy in front of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery still intent on contesting its advance, but the regiment continued its onward march, skirmishing all day with the enemy, and reaching Spottsylvania about seven o'clock P. M. Though not directly engaged, the regiment was under fire until eight o'clock P. M., when firing ceased and the enemy retired, after which the regiment pitched tents in the woods on the left of the road and camped there during the night.

Twenty-five men were detailed to go with Captain Rogers' 19th New York Independent Battery, after the battle of Spottsylvania, remaining therewith until the 29th of August, among whom were Christian Martin, Jacob J. Eberhardt and Gottlieb Kull of Battery B.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, on the morning of the 13th, without striking tents, advanced a short distance in the woods, and finding no enemy, returned to camp, remaining there throughout the day and night without incident.

On the 14th of May picket duty only was required of the regiment, a detail of five men from each company being furnished, the balance of the regiment foraging among other regiments encamped nearby for rations, which disclosed the fact that the Provisional was not the only troops suffering from hunger, and whose quartermaster was receiving expressions of dereliction in duties as such, by halffamished men.



SETH·C. BOWER, Company C.

At daylight the following morning, in a downpour of rain, the regiment was quickly formed in line and, on the double-quick, hastened to the relief of a provision train, which was attacked by the enemy, successfully resisting the attack, capturing some prisoners and, best of all, receiving some rations, the first furnished the regiment since the 8th of the month, when three days' supply was furnished by Quartermaster Ross under great difficulties and risk, as the regiment at that time lay on the firing line.

It will be understood, although but three days' rations were issued to the men on the 8th, the appetites of the men, from overexertion and effects of the heat, were not up to the standard, very many being able to spare, and thus assist, in a slight degree, at least, to appease the hunger of other comrades, which they would cheerfully do.

The regiment, after rescuing the wagons and receiving rations, returned to its camp, remaining there throughout the 16th, throwing out pickets only, the rain continuing to descend, at times in torrents.

At daylight on the morning of May 17th, fighting was resumed by the Ninth Corps, and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was called into action to repel an attempt of the enemy to get on the left flank of the brigade, which after about one hour's fighting the regiment repulsed and then returned to its camp, where it remained until about 3 o'clock on the morning of May 19th, when tents were struck and the regiment marched about sixteen miles, halting and throwing up breastworks near a piece of woods at about 10 o'clock A. M.

The enemy made another attack on the wagon train about 12 o'clock, which the Provisional Regiment was sent to repel, doing so with slight loss, and was rewarded with three days' rations being issued to the men; after which the regiment returned to its position behind the breastworks it had thrown up, and on the advent of darkness pickets were thrown out along its front.

On the 20th of May, soon after daylight, the enemy opened a heavy cannonading, and about noon, with increased violence, lasting about one hour, directly in front of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, indicating an advance, but which really terminated in the falling back of the Confederates.

About six o'clock that evening the regiment moved forward about one mile, in line of battle, but, meeting no enemy, marching in column was resumed, continuing, with little rest, until daylight of the morning of the 22d, when, about thirty minutes were given the men to rest and cook coffee, after which the march was resumed, the regiment crossing the Richmond and Potomac railroad near Guiney's

station about noon, and the Po river shortly after, going into camp at Bowling Green late in the night.

Rations were again exhausted, and officers as well as the men plucked growing corn, parched, roasted and ground it, to appease hunger.

Marching was resumed early on the morning of the 23d, continuing until two o'clock A. M. of the following day, the enemy being engaged with, more or less, in a sort of running fight, at intervals. The regiment bivouaced that night in a pasture field.

Shortly after daylight of May 24th the regiment resumed its marching, reaching the North Anna river about two o'clock P. M., where skirmishing with the enemy was again resumed, and continued until about four o'clock, when the regiment forded the stream, almost waist deep, a heavy rainstorm prevailing erstwhile, and the enemy keeping up a continuous fire upon the regiment. Nevertheless, the regiment successfully crossed the stream, put the enemy to flight and, after throwing up breastworks, lay down to rest.

After sundown that night the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was served with three days' rations, and little fires were kindled along the breastworks whereon coffee was made, and "feasting" was enjoyed by the tired and hungry men, stragglers, who were numerous, and mostly all feeling ill, arriving throughout the night.

The regiment remained in the earthworks it had thrown up, a continuous fire of musketry being maintained by the enemy, until about midnight of the 25th, when the whole regiment was placed on the picket line. Meanwhile part of the Ninth Corps recrossed the North Anna, the Provisional Regiment following about two o'clock P. M. of May 26th, destroying after it the corduroy bridge on which it crossed. After marching about a mile along the river bank, the enemy shelling it, a halt was made under cover of a hill, and time was given to cook coffee and enjoy refreshments.

The recrossing of the North Anna by the Provisional Regiment resembled a retreat, every man being urged to do his utmost to get across the river so as to prevent capture by the enemy. Though successfully accomplished, it nevertheless was a close call, the loss to the regiment being considerable, as it was the rear guard of the Corps, and consequently, any straggling meant capture by the enemy or a fight for life.

Gaylord Wood, of Company A, was one of the last to cross the Corduroy Bridge, and while it was being destroyed a "belated picket" made his appearance, but was compelled to ford and swim across "to save mourning at home." After considerable difficulty and near approach to drowning, however, he managed to escape the bullets sent after him.

At about four o'clock P. M. the regiment started on a forced march towards Cold Harbor, stopping about twenty minutes for refreshments near St. Paul's Church, shortly after sundown; then continued the march until midnight, when it went into camp.

At 7 o'clock A. M., May 28th, the regiment resumed its marching, crossing the Pamunky river at three o'clock on the morning of the 29th, where a rest was had until about seven o'clock. At about that time the enemy's cavalry appeared, evidently to impede if not prevent the march, but the regiment, forming line of battle, advanced, forcing the Confederates to fall back, but who stubbornly resisted the advance all that day, and far into the night; however, with little loss to the Provisional Regiment.

After repulsing the enemy, the regiment laid in line until about three o'clock A. M. of May 30th, when marching was resumed; Hanover Court House was passed about two o'clock P. M., soon after which the enemy made a charge on the Ninth Corps, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Provisional Regiment was in support of a battery, but received little damage.

About one o'clock A. M., May 31st, the regiment took position on the left of Crittenden's division, shortly thereafter changing front and taking position on the Mechanicsburg road, all the time under heavy fire, and losing several men.

CHAPTER III.

COLD HARBOR.

The marching was resumed about five o'clock A. M., May 31st, and continued until about midnight, when Cold Harbor was reached. Three companies, B, C and D, were sent out on the picket line, which was formed along the edge of a dense piece of woods, about a mile and a half towards Bethesda Church, where was a well-preserved line of breastworks thrown up by General McClellan's men during the battle of Gaines' Mill.

At daylight on June 1st, it was discovered that the enemy was but a short distance away, and that a road ran through the woods into the enemy's line. During the day Captain Samuel H. Davis, of Company C, while inspecting the picket line, was killed on this road by a sharpshooter, who was posted in a tree near the Confederate line, a position that commanded the roadway.

The body of Captain Davis was buried in a piece of woods about half a mile to the rear of where he fell, the buttons on his coat being taken by the officers of the regiment to serve as mementoes.

About 7 o'clock that morning the Confederates advanced in force, driving in the pickets, under cover of a terrific fire of cannon and mortar, but were repulsed by the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

A second assault was made on the regiment about three o'clock P. M., but with no better success.

The official return of casualties in the regiment from May 22 to June 1, 1864, consisted of 1 officer and 1 man killed; 6 men wounded and 2 captured. Total loss 10. The officer killed was Captain Samuel H. Davis.

On the morning of June 2d, a third assault, in overwhelming numbers, was made on this regiment, which was compelled to fall back, with the loss of about 60 in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Wilhelm was very slightly wounded in the foot, and went to the rear.

Prior to the assault on the regiment, the enemy made two successive attempts to drive Company A and Company F from the picket line, but failed on both occasions. Lieutenant John F. Harvey commanded Company A, and Captain George W. Webb commanded Company F. By stubbornly resisting the attack, the two companies held the enemy in check sufficient to permit the regiment and then the Ninth Corps to form and repulse what was intended as a general assault. Many of the two companies were killed, wounded and captured, among the latter being Captain Webb, Lieutenants Harvey, Neiswander and others. Lieutenant Harvey, while exhorting his men to "stand up to them, boys!" was seen to fall, and was carried on the rolls, as "killed in action," for nearly a year thereafter.

Rallying again soon thereafter, the regiment charged the enemy, regaining lost ground, re-establishing the picket line, receiving its killed and wounded, as well as inflicting severe punishment on the enemy and capturing many prisoners.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery again changed front, about noon, threw out skirmishers and advanced on the enemy, driving him some distance, when, being re-inforced, he succeeded in checking the advance of the regiment, compelling it to throw up earthworks in a very heavy rainstorm, thus holding the ground gained, though with some loss to its ranks.

After the 2d of June, Colonel Wilhelm retired to the hospital, and from there was assigned to Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, in accordance with the following order:

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 232.

38. Col. Thomas Wilhelm, Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Washington for assignment to the command of Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

By order of the Secretary of War

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Lafferty, with a detachment of Battery M, of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was also in the Second Brigade of DeRussy's division in July, 1864, Col. Wilhelm commanding.

At daylight of June 3d, the regiment was relieved by other troops, and retired to the second line of works, when fighting was renewed with vigor, in front of the Ninth Corps, continuing throughout the day. At about sundown the enemy made a charge on troops just to the left of the regiment, but was repulsed with great slaughter, the Provisional being under fire but not directly engaged in the fight.

Leavenworth, Kansas, March 22, 1903.

COMRADE WARD:

Your request for recollections of services in the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery is received.

I was first Sergeant, Company "D," of the above named regiment, and was in the fights with my regiment at The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, Va., in 1864.

At Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, a boy by name of Lessig, of our company, fired the first shot that was fired on that morning. We

were on a vidette picket line.

I captured the first prisoner that was taken there. A captain of 14th N. Y. was Brigade Officer of the day. He was halted by a sentry I had on post, holding a few excess men for orders, after placing our men on vidette the night of June 2. They woke me out of a sound sleep, and the Captain and myself went over the picket of a sound sleep, and the Captain and myselt went over the picket line. This was just before daybreak, June 3. After going over the line covered by our company I went back to the excess men. It then just commenced to get light. A rebel came out over their works, to which we were very close, having established our line under cover of night. He had his gun strap let out and his gun hanging over his left shoulder, and was in the act of reaching for an overcoat. I said: "Lessig, there's a man, bring him in." Lessig said: "No, here is one nearer," and pulled his gun up and blazed away. That was the first shot fired at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864. The man tumbled over the works: we did not know whether he was killed or not. I than "halted" works; we did not know whether he was killed or not. I than "halted" the first man we saw, and ordered him in. He grabbed for his gun, and I ordered him to drop it, which he did, and double-quick in, which also he did. All of this was done much quicker than I can

write it. I turned my man over to Corporal Kent, of our company, and Kent was shot through the arm in taking the prisoner back.

An Orderly then came in to our picket line, and I was sent along the picket line to order it to fall back. I was shot at more than a dozen times while doing so. This was toward the left of the line.

Soon after that came volley after volley of cannon—the beginning of one of the hardest battles of the Civil War, for the time it lasted. It has been stated that 10,000 men were lost there in about an hour.

On the night of June 2 our regiment was ordered to make a charge. The order was countermanded and another brigade made the charge. We supported a battery, in which we lost several men. Jerry Martin, one of our color guard, lost an arm; a boy named Raum was wounded by a piece of shell; Ed. Hess and several others were also hit.

After the fighting was over, my company was detailed for picket, and while on that duty the above incident occurred on the morning

of the 3d. We left Alexandria with 135 men in Company D; after the Wilder-

ness we had 90; after Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor he had 60. After the fight on June 17th at Petersburg we had 41; and after the "Crater" fight, on July 30th, only 17 men reported, with a corporal in command, and some of them were wounded. So you see what we were up against. And what was true of Company "D" was also true of the whole regiment. Captain Exton was hit three times-left arm, shoulder

and cheek, all slight wounds, however,—on June 17th.

I was wounded on the 17th of June. The wound was in the right arm near the shoulder, fracturing the bone and passing downward and back. A Michigan man tore up a shelter tent and made a "sling" to get my arm in; I was fortunate in being able to walk; I was fortunate also in finding the Division Hospital in the woods. Such a place beggars description, no accommodations, only the ground for our bed and the broad canopy of heaven for our cover. On every side nothing but wounded men (boys). Not surgeons enough to care for one-quarter of the men there needing their care, and when one could get the attention of a surgeon, he was treated by them as though he was a brute, in place of a human being. It was probably eight or nine o'clock the next morning before I found a surgeon. He was a man of perhaps 27 or 28, and ranked as a Major. I asked him to dress my wound. He said gruffly: "Where are you wounded?" I said: "In my right arm; the bone is broken," etc. I had cut my blouse and shirt sleeves so that they could be thrown back over my shoulder. My arm was swollen as large as my leg by that time. His first act was to say: "Let me hurt you," beginning to work his little fingers from either side of wound in it, to see how badly the bone was fractured. I said, "You can't do that to me." He wheeled on his heel and very indignantly said, "Get some one else to dress your wound," which I did later on. It has always been with regret that I did not strike him and flatten his nose to his face with my good left arm. I never knew who he was. Later I found Assistant Surgeon Luther Phillips, who belonged to the 14th N. Y. Hy., and was on detached duty with our regiment. This was on the 18th of June, and my wound had no more attention till the 22d, when I got to Washington in Old Harewood Hospital. When I got there the "maggots" dropped out of my wound. We were sent from Division Hospital in the woods to City Point, and took an old army wagon for ambulance, sitting flat



CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP,
First Sergeant Co. D.
Wounded June 17, 1864, necessitating amputation of right arm.

on the bottom, and I held my right wounded arm in my left hand to break what jar I could. I think the driver who took us down there never missed a stone or stump all the way that he did not run over.

We were to take Hospital Boat to Washington, but when we got there the guard would not admit us to it, saying, "None but severely wounded could go on board." He thought my wound was not severe enough as I could walk.

Presently, however, I found Capt. Exton, by good luck; he did not know that I was wounded before, nor did I that he was. He ordered the guard to let me on board, saying to him, "This man is my Orderly Sergeant."

I will go back to the Division Hospital in the woods again.

Morning, 18th.—In trying to find a surgeon I found Lieutenant
Benj. F. Emigh. I think he belonged to Company C of our regiment.
He was shot through the left knee. I said: "Ben, how badly are you hurt?" He pointed to a tag on his lapel, which said, "Amputate." He was also wounded while on a stretcher when being carried off the field. In the woods they fairly butchered that poor boy-they cut his leg off, and such a poor job they made of it that they cut it the second time with the same result as at first, and then they cut the leg off the third time close up to the thigh. This I know to be a fact, as we were "chums" after the war for years until I came west.

Yours in F., C and L.,

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, 1st Sergt. Prov. 2d Pa. H. Art'y, Co. D."...

An advance was made by the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery about seven o'clock on the morning of June 4th, the regiment participating in a charge, driving the enemy from its position, following in a running fight until about three o'clock P. M., when a halt was made in a pine woods, rain descending in torrents. The regiment remained in the woods all that night, rations being served about eight o'clock. Very few men in the regiment had had anything to eat for forty-eight hours, and were nearly exhausted with fatigue as well.

The appearance of the regiment at roll call next morning, as compared with its full ranks at Brandy Station, was a contrast to be long remembered, barely one-half of its original number was in a condition to do any service whatever, the loss in killed, wounded, captured and missing numbering very many men, and the major part of those answering roll-call on this occasion were really more fit for the hospital than for military service in the field.

Nevertheless, the regiment that day moved about two miles to the right, and assisted in repulsing an attack of the enemy, after which it was engaged the balance of the day and all night in building and strengthening breastworks, the next day, June 6th, finding it engaged in the same capacity, added to which large details from each company were made to do picket duty.

On the 7th of June the regiment remained in the breastworks, which were under a heavy fire of shells from



ELIAS P. SHOCKLEY.
Company B.

cohorn mortars and cannon, three men being killed and four wounded.

While on the line of pickets, making his usual rounds, some time after midnight, Lieut. J. F. Anderson, of Company A, was taken prisoner with two others, and two or three others were slightly wounded. Anderson made his escape from prison on the 17th of February, 1865.

Being relieved by other troops on the morning of June 8th, the regiment retired to camp some distance to the rear, and was engaged in drilling and ordinary camp duty only until the night of the 11th, when it again entered the trenches, remaining there, under a continuous fire of the enemy, until about dusk on June 12th, when it left the breastworks, and, with the Ninth Corps, started on the march towards Petersburg, acting as rear guard to the corps.

The march was kept up until three o'clock the next morning, when a halt was made in a valley near the York river, the men taking advantage thereof to make coffee, of which a limited supply was possessed by the men, but much less, if any, possessed any other rations. The atmosphere changed from very warm to almost freezing in this valley, and the sudden change was severely felt by the men.

At daylight marching was again resumed, the regiment passing White House about noon, and at midnight encamped in a corn field, where the men parched corn to appearse their appetites.

Resuming the march at daybreak of the 14th, the Chickahominy river was crossed near Pleasant Grove, and at eleven o'clock the York and Richmond railroad, the regiment going into camp soon after dark, on the edge of a woods. The forced marching made heavy inroads on the strength of the command, stragglers galore being seen in all directions, and that night the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery resembled more a small battalion than a regiment, many men succumbing to fatigue and sunstroke, the effects of which proved even more disastrous to the regiment than did bullet and shell. And this state of affairs did not apply to this regiment alone, but was equally as severe in other regiments. In going into camp not over one in five of the men pitched tents, but just threw themselves down and went to sleep.

CHAPTER IV.

Petersburg.

Marching was resumed at daylight of June 15th. the Provisional crossing the James river on pontoons at West-over landing about nine o'clock A. M., where a halt was made until about two o'clock on the morning of the 16th. At that time the regiment started on a forced march for Petersburg, about thirty-six miles distant, stopping about ten minutes for rest about 9 o'clock A. M., the sun being broiling hot, dust very thick, with no rations and very little water to be had after leaving the James river.

From June 2 to June 15, 1864, the official report of casualties in the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were: 3 men killed, 17 wounded, 4 officers and 81 men captured or missing. Total, 105. In this official report no notice is taken of the wounding of Colonel Wilhelm.

About dusk that night the regiment reached a position in rear of the Second Corps, the men being hungry, footsore and weary, and, laying on arms during the night, with shot and shell dropping around them, were soon asleep withal.

General Meade gave orders to attack the enemy at daylight on the morning of June 17, 1864, and two divisions of the Ninth Corps—Ledlie's and Potter's—were selected to make the attack, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery belonging to the former command.

At daylight of June 17th, the Provisional Regiment formed line of battle and advanced under a heavy fire of shot, shell and musketry, over a field the Eighteenth Corps fought over the two days previous, and on which many dead and wounded still lay.

A comrade, famishing for water, was wounded by a piece of shell, and Gaylor Wood, of Company A, being apprised of it, ran over to the wounded comrade and handed his full canteen to him, taking the empty one, saying, "The Lord will provide."

The firing was so heavy the regiment took cover behind a hill, on which the enemy concentrated his fire, compelling the regiment to remain there until towards evening, when it advanced to a ravine a short distance in front, where arms were stacked.

Shortly after, Major Marsland called "Attention, Second Heavy!" and the adjutant announced that the regiment would be called upon to make a charge on the enemy's lines that evening.

About eight o'clock the regiment advanced, crossing the run and ascending the opposite embankment, on gaining which the command "Double quick!" was given, and the regiment, first crossing an oat field, then an open field containing a wide ditch, all the time under a heavy fire of grape, canister and musketry, charged into the enemy's breastworks, driving the Confederates therefrom and capturing many prisoners. The regiment held the works until about two o'clock the next day, under a continuous heavy fire from the enemy, when troops from the Second Corps came forward and relieved the regiment, permitting it to return to the rear to reorganize its ranks.

In this charge Company C alone lost 39 in killed and wounded.

John D. Wareing, color sergeant, was the first man to fall, having his leg taken off by a grape shot. Minus Devins picked up and carried the flag a short distance, when he too was shot down, and died from the wound. Corporal John F. Decker, of Company K, was severely wounded in the leg immediately after Wareing fell. Lieutenant Thomas C. Sharp was killed next, followed by Lieutenant Samuel W. Clark having a leg shot off. This left Company C without a commissioned officer, and soon the orderly sergeant, O'Leary, fell, leaving the company with but one sergeant and a corporal to guide the men. After the above the men seemed to be falling at every step, and

the regiment was nearly depleted of commissioned officers and first sergeants.

Company A went into the fight without a commissioned officer, as Captain Krepps, who was taken sick at Alexandria was still absent, and Lieutenants Anderson and Harvey were captured at Cold Harbor. First Sergeant David Wolf was in command, but early in the engagement was severely wounded while endeavoring to capture a Confederate flag, and while being assisted to the rear was again shot and killed.

At roll call on the morning of June 18, 1864, less than one-third of the original membership of the regiment answered thereto. The day was spent in burying the dead and recovering the wounded.

The following day the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery lay in camp, no rations and little water fit for drinking purposes was to be had.

ONE DAY WITH THE "PROVISIONAL."

After crossing the James river, June 15, 1864, we were a tired and foot-sore lot of boys, but on the morning of the 16th we took up our forced march for the front, and about 10 o'clock the following day we heard the booming of artillery in our front, when the boys began to cheer and close up, knowing that the terrible march was soon to come to an end. About noon we came to a large opening in the timber, but we soon discovered it was slashing nearly half a mile wide, and the worst we ever had been up against. It had been pine timber from 4 to 8 inches over, and cut so as to fall one way, and those Jack pines hanging on the stump about 3 feet from the ground, the branches all trimmed off, with the sharp points meeting us, and so close together you could not see through them. As soon as we came to them we were immediately ordered into line of battle. Well, we were ragged enough before we struck that, but when we finally got through that slashing our clothes were hanging ir tatters. This place had been commanded by a field fort nearly a mile distant, which had been taken the evening before by the old regiment in the 18th Corps, as the dead were still laying on the ground. It was in the outer defences around Petersburg. A portion of this field was planted in corn. We only advanced a short distance until we came to a ravine, when we were halted in line, and the Johnnies were busy over on the other side running their guns into battery. Our troops had a heavy skirmish line over on their side only a little lower down under the brow of the hill. The officer in command of those troops had better move out of that or you will be cut to pieces," when

we were ordered forward, and had not gone more than a hundred paces down toward the ravine when the battery opened with grape and canister, the shots barely going over our heads, and literally sweeping the ground we had occupied only about two minutes before. On entering the ravine, we laid down to rest. Part of the regiment was then advanced up the other side, on the skirmish line. Here we found a spring of good, clear, cold water, something we had not tasted since we left Spottsylvania. Fighting was now brisk all along the line, but we were allowed to rest until toward evening, when we were ordered to fall in line, and then moved down the ravine to the right, in rear of part of the Second Division, which had been repulsed twice in the afternoon trying to take a masked battery in an angle of a woods on the crest of the hill. We formed in line—14th N. Y. in front, Provisional in second line, supporting, when the order rang out: "Forward! Double quick! Charge!" Both lines started up that hill, but the Johnnies had been watching us long enough to get ready for us, for in less than three minutes it was so dark you could not see ten paces either way, from smoke of guns and bursting shells. They were simply cutting us to pieces, and then, to add to the horror of the situation, part of the 14th N. Y. gave way and fell back on us, and we could not go forward until we moved to the right flank and got around them, when, with a forward dash, we took the rebel works, with two cannon, but with a terrible loss—Company B losing 5 killed and 26 wounded, and I understood the other companies suffered about the same loss. It was then dark, and other troops coming forward we turned in to care for our dead and wounded, and worked nearly all night attending to them. The next morning, the 18th, when we got together it certainly was a scene of sadness to witness. when we got together it certainly was a scene of sadness to witness. When Orderly Sergeant Deiderich called the roll and so few to answer "here," and no response to so many names that sang out "here" on the evening before the charge. Although Sergeant Deiderich was as brave a boy in battle as ever lived, when so many of those boys' voices were silent that were used to answering "here!" he broke down and wept, and I admit most all of us did the same. From that on it was dig and fight every day, and night too, until the battle of the "Crater," July 30, 1864, when we, as a regiment, were about wined out wiped out.

> JOHN P. DAVIS, Company B.

The following are extracts from the Report of General Ledlie, commanding the Division to which the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Near Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor, very respectfully, to transmit a report of the operations of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps on the 17th of June, 1864:

About 5 p. m. on the 16th of June mv division arrived, after a long and tedious march from the James River, and was placed in position at right angles to the Petersburg and Suffolk State Road, covering a wood road running through



JOHN P. DAVIS, Company B. Received eight wounds July 30, 1864.

a piece of timber in front of the main line of the enemy's works. During the hight I constructed breast-works in front of my lines, and at daylight on the morning of the 17th I was ordered to move forward in support of General Potter, who was then advancing on the enemy's works, comprising Battery 14, with its connecting lines of defense. I immediately ordered forward my division, and occupied Battery 15 and Battery 16, with the earth works connecting. With the exception of several slight changes, my division remained in the last-named position until about 4 p. m., when I was ordered to support an attack to be made by the Third Division, under General Willcox, and accordingly moved my command to the ravine in front, and to the right of the Shrands house, The Third Division not having succeeded in its attack, I was ordered about 5.30 p. m., to form my division for a charge upon the enemy's works, which were from 300 to 500 yards west of the ravine. I ordered the First Brigade under Col. J. P. Gould, and the Second Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes, to form in line of battle below the crest of the hill west of the ravine, and placed the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers on the right of the line, the left connecting with the main line of battle, but forming a line at an angle of about 45 degrees to the main line, to cover any flank movement that might be made by the enemy on my right, and the left of the Second Brigade was ordered to be thrown back at about the same angle for the accomplishment of the same object on my left. The Third Brigade under Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney, was formed in two lines about to same angle for the accomplishment of the same object on my left. The Third Brigade under Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney, was formed in two lines about the same angle for the accomplishment of the same object on my line, skilling and wounding 32 men before I advanced. The Serveral hours from the skirmisher were the nemy's batteries—one in front of the extreme left of my line, one still farther to the left

accomplished.

My brigade commanders deserve especial praise for the gallant manner in which they led their troops, and the valuable assistance rendered me in carrying out the orders received from the corps commander. The First Brigade (comprising the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers) was commanded by Col. J. P. Gould; The Second Brigade (composed of the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the One hundredth and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers) was commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes; the Third Brigade (composed of the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, and the Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery) was commanded by Lieut. Col. B. G. Barnev.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General Comdg. First Division, Ninth Army Corps.
Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

About ten o'clock P. M., of the 20th of June, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery again moved to the front line of works, relieving the colored

troops therein, and remained there, under continuous fire of sharpshooters and cohorn mortars, until the 22d, when it was relieved and returned to camp, where two days' rations were served the men.

The regiment returned to the pits on the following evening, and on the 25th rations were again served the men, including whiskey, the first rations of the latter served the regiment since leaving Alexandria. The whiskey was "salted" with quinine, as chills and fever were beginning to make themselves known among the troops, owing principally to the water they were compelled to use.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment remained in the trenches until the night of June 28th, when it was relieved and retired to its camp in the rear, losing in the last five days 30 men, killed and wounded,

by sharpshooters and shells.

The Official Records, from June 15th to the 30th, 1864, places the losses in the regiment as follows: Killed, 1 officer and 39 men; wounded, 6 officers and 187 men; captured and missing, 13 men—a total loss in fifteen days of 246 officers and enlisted men.

Part of the regiment was returned to the pits on the evening of the 29th, Company B being placed on the picket line; and the following evening the balance of the regiment re-entered the earthworks. Company B was relieved from picket duty early on the morning of July I, and returned to the regiment in the pits.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery remained in the earthworks until the night of July 10th, when it was relieved by the 100th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The loss in killed, wounded and missing since June 29th reached twenty-four, officers and men.

On the evening of July 11, 1864, the regiment was again marched into the trenches, and thus alternating with the 100th Pennsylvania until the morning of July 28th, when the Provisional Regiment was relieved and retired to its camp, where it was inspected by the brigade commander, after which rations and forty additional rounds of cartridges were issued to the men.

At two o'clock A. M., July 30, 1864, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery entered the pits again, this time immediately in front of the fort that Col. Pleasants' 48th Pennsylvania Regiment had undermined and charged with powder.

The issuing of ammunition to the Provisional men, and the placing of them in this position admonished them there was something going to be done out of the ordinary daily routine of dodging sharpshooters and "juking" mortanglability.

tar shells.

On re-entering the breastworks about two o'clock on the morning of July 30th, the Provisional men were ordered to remain quiet as possible, but not permit themselves to become asleep, as they would be called upon soon to make an attack on the Confederate line. It was not very long, however, before every man in the regiment knew what to anticipate, as the many officers passing along the line gave indications that the mine underneath the fort in their front was to be sprung, and that the second brigade of Ledlie's division, composed of a few hundred men of the 179th N. Y., the 14th New York and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were to lead the assault, the New York regiments laying on the Provisional's left and in a more direct line with the objective point of attack.

Colonel Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania, ignited the fuse leading to the explosives underneath the fort a few minutes before break of day, but owing to a flaw in the fuse the explosion did not follow, in consequence of which one of the 48th's men crawled into the mine and remedied the defect.

The effects of the suspense was very trying on the nerves of the men, but at 4.45 o'clock the explosion took place, when, after a short elapse of time, the brigade was ordered to charge. Lieutenant Colonel Barney, who was in command of the Provisional Regiment, shouted: "Forward, Second Heavy!" and in an instant every man was scaling the breastworks and pressing forward on the heels of the 14th New York, which regiment faltered as it approached the "crater," seeing which, Barney again cried out, "Forward, Second Heavy!" and, pressing through the

New Yorkers, the Provisional Regiment, with a shout, tore away the abatis in their front and charged directly into the crater. Captain John Norris, who commanded the Second Battalion of the regiment, was the first man to enter the enemy's works, and led his men over one hundred yards beyond, when, seeing he was not supported by the New York regiment, he fell back into the crater with his men, fighting the enemy all the way.

The Confederates then rallied, and poured a deadly hail of shot, shell, canister and musketry into the crater, but the Provisional held its position until about ten o'clock, with the balance of the brigade, which included the 14th

New York Heavy Artillery.

Some time after the Provisional Regiment fell back, the Ninth Corps colored troops were sent forward, and advanced a short distance beyond the "crater," when they halted. A small body of Confederates charged them with a yell, when they broke and came tumbling back over the works, with fixed bayonets, compelling many of the Provisional boys to fall back with them, but many remained, fighting desperately, amid fearful carnage, until they were compelled to surrender, among whom were:

Captain John Norris, David Ruckel, Clarence Wilson, David Faulkner, James Gibson, John L. Bailey, David R. Pringle, Isaac J. Miller, Joseph Albright, Samuel W. Blair, Wm. McCauley, Irving T. Hartman, David Samberger, James Luke, Geo. Davidson, Abraham Cussman, John F. Collom, Wm. B. Wood, John D. Simpson.

The 14th New York claims to have been the first troops to enter the crater. Such is not the case, for the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was not only the first Union troops to do so, but was also the last of such men to leave it, that, too, as prisoners of war, having valiantly defended their position till overpowered and unable to escape.

That the Provisional Regiment stood the brunt of the battle is without a doubt, and General Burnside, in his "Conduct of the War" says: "One regiment, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, advanced some one hundred yards beyond the crater, but, not supported, fell back."

Lieut. Col. Robinson, commanding the Brigade to

which the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached, in page 541, Serial 80, War Reports, made his report as follows:

. HDgrs. Second Brig., First Div., Ninth Army Corps,

Before Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 29th of July, 1864, this brigade moved, under command of Col. E. G. Marshall, from the line occupied by them in rear of the First and Second Brigade headquarters to General Wilcox's front, near the headquarters Twenty-seventh Michigan and was then formed for a charge in the following order: The first line of battle consisted of the Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. B. G. Barney; the second line of battle consisted of Fourteenth New York Artillery, Capt. I. I. Jones, and the third of the Third Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. P. Robinson, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, Maj. John Barton.

At 4.40 a. m. July 30 the mine under the feature of the Second Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Col. B. G. Barney; the second line of battle consisted of Fourteenth New York Artillery, Capt. L. J. Jones, and the third of the Third Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. P. Robinson, and the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, Maj. John Barton. At 4.40 a. m. July 30 the mine under the fort in front of and to the fight of the position where we formed was exploded, and the Second Brigade advanced in the order stated. By keeping a strong right oblique we arrived at the crater formed by the mine, to the right of which the orders for the assault had directed us to form. Through this crater and 150 yards in advance of it the Second Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery charged. The Fourteenth New York, diverging somewhat to the left, came upon two cannon and their magazine buried in the earth, but not destroyed, which they dug out and prepared for service. The Third Maryland and One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers proceeded into the second short covered way on the (our) right, and occupied that position. The First Brigade entered the crater in our rear and occupied the covered way on the (our) right, and Griffin's brigade closely followed them. The Second Provisional Pennsylvania, having been heavily flanked, the sharpshooters of the Third Maryland Pennsylvania, having been heavily flanked, the sharpshooters of the Third Maryland Pennsylvania, having been heavily flanked, the sharpshooters of the works we had gained. By this time the troops in and around the crater were very much mingled together, and the staff of the Second Brigade was directed by Col. Marshall, commanding, to form the brigade in the covered way nearest our work. This was accomplished with some difficulty, the Third Maryland holding the extreme right, and occupying the cross-traverse which enfladed our line. From this the Spencer rifles in that regiment did great execution upon the enemy and demonstrated the advantages of an organized corps of sharpshooters. About this time the Fourth Division (negroes) came into the

Company D, worked with skill and effect the guns captured by his regiment from the enemy. He sleeps on the field of battle. The acting staff of Col. Marshall consisting of Captain Clarke, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Wood, Fourteenth New York, brigade inspector; Second Lieutenants Backus and Smith, of the Fourteenth New York, brigade inspector; Second the state of the s

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade. Capt. C. J. MILLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain James W. Haig, who was assigned to special duty in the rear at the time the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery went into the pits to enter the fight, reported to Lieut. Colonel Barney for duty with his regiment, saying: "I hear you are going into a battle, and I want to be with the boys." Colonel Barney assigned him to command the first battalion. Barney was seriously wounded early in the fight, and carried from the field, seeing which Haig took command, and when all hopes of support to hold the position gained seemed in vain, he urged the men to fall back, many of whom did, while others remained fighting till overpowered and were captured.

An eye witness to the capture of Captain Norris says:

"The fire of the enemy was more than terrific. How any men escaped death in the crater is a mystery to me. Cannon on the right escaped death in the crater is a mystery to me. Cannon on the right and left, and musketry in front, pouring in their deadly hail of iron and lead, seemed to cover every inch of ground therein. I saw Captain Norris with a handful of men, desperately attempting to hold the fort, in hopes that other troops would come to his support, but in vain, as presently a company of Virginians, commanded by Captain John W. Beaton, pounced in upon them from front and rear, stripped the sword from Captain Norris' hand and compelled the gallant little hand to surrender" band to surrender.'

The explosion, din and roar of artillery is said to have equalled Gettysburg on the third day. Eight tons of powder had been placed under the fort and lifted it, with its artillery and garrison of 300 men, two hundred feet in the air, leaving a crater 150 feet long, 60 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Into this cauldron of death the first line charged and after going 150 yards beyond, stopped. Had their division commander been there with the supporting column and led them by the right and left flanks along the rifle pits and cleared them of the enemy, and another brigade charged through the crater and over the Cemetery Hill beyond, Petersburg would have fallen.

John P. Davis, of Company B, Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, says:

"Some time since I read a letter in the National Tribune, from a member of the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and he wanted to claim everything in sight. As a soldier's eyes are supposed to be in front, we will be as charitable with him as possible, but my impressions of the battle are entirely different from his.

We were relieved from the skirmish line the day before and marched to the rear to rest, clean our guns, draw ammunition and prepare for the attack which was to be made early the next morning. That night we moved left in front, under cover, up directly in front of the works to be taken, and laid down, but as there was a continuous fire kept up all night between the two lines, we got but little rest.

Just before daylight we were aroused and ordered in line. After

Just before daylight we were aroused and ordered in line. After doing so we stood for some time, and on looking about I discovered there were several lines of battle masked for the fray and Co. B was in front, close up to our line of works. Just as soon after the explosion as we could recover our equilibrium (for the ground seemed to heave and roll under our feet, making us all stagger about, and a good many actually fell down), we made a dash for the Crater, and as I was in the front line and front rank I had a good chance to see what was in front of us, and Capt. Norris was the first man to leap the ditch and land in the works. Of course the other lines were right on our heels, but B of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery certainly got there first."

After falling back, there was but a sorry-looking remnant of a once fine regiment to be seen—hardly a respectable number being left to form a company.

First Sergeant Theodore Deiderich's report of Company B on the morning of July 31st showed but one corporal and six privates fit for duty, and the record of the company from May 5th to July 31, 1864, is as follows:

May 5-Non-commissioned officers and men	. 139
Killed19	
Wounded65	
Captured	
Sick	
Detached 3	
Deserted 2	132
July 31, left sound	7

The Official Records give the losses in the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery as: Killed, 11 men; wounded, 2 officers and 55 men; captured or missing, 6 officers and 112 men. Total loss, 286.

A writer, in describing the mine and the battle, says:

"The material excavated was 18,000 cubic feet. This had to be concealed in deep hollows and behind bushes and other screens. The enemy were suspicious of mines, for Gen. Grant had used them at Vicksburg, and they probed the ground between the lines and also started counter mines. Two of the counter mines were sunk at Elliott's Salient, but both were so placed that Pleasant's tunnel ran between the state of the state o tween them.

The mine was ready July 23, and was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder, placed in eight chambers of a thousand pounds to each. The main gallery was 511 feet long, beginning some distance inside the Union lines and extending into the Confederate. The chambers were located directly under the Confederate work, which was occupied by infantry and four cannon.

The preparations for the explosion were in the main kept secret in the Union lines. The plan was to form a column of assault near the scene, explode the mine and ones a gap in the enemy's defensive armor and taking advantage of the con-

and open a gap in the enemy's defensive armor, and taking advantage of the confusion of the movement, enter and pass the breach and seize the crest of Cemetery Hill behind the exploded fort. The assault was to be made by Burnside's Ninth corps, consisting of three divisions of white troops commanded by Gens. James H. Ledlie, R. B. Potter and O. B. Wilcox, and one division of colored troops under Gen. Edward Ferrero.

under Gen. Edward Ferrero.

The colored troops were drilled specially to lead the assault, but the white troops were ignorant of what was expected of them, although camp rumor spread the news that a mine was to be exploded and that the corps would charge the lines in front. It was finally decided at Gen. Meade's headquarters that the colored division should not lead the assault, and Gen. Burnside left it to a choice by lot between Gens. Ledlie, Wilcox and Potter as to which division should dash into the crater at the moment of the explosion and seize the Confederate works. The

division should not lead the assault, and Gen. Burnside left it to a choice by lot between Gens. Ledlie, Wilcox and Potter as to which division should dash into the crater at the moment of the explosion and seize the Confederate works. The choice fell upon Ledlie's division, to which the Provisional 2nd Pa. Heavy Artillery was attached. The officers commanding regiments of this division were informed of the enterprise, which was appointed to take place before daylight July 30. Ledlie's division was moved from its position on the lines near the mine to the breastworks immediately in front, and the three brigades of Col. E. G. Marshall and Gens. W. F. Bartlett and S. G. Griffin were formed in the order named to open the battle. The divisions of Potter and Wilcox were formed on the right and left of Ledlie's to move out against the Confederates on each side of the Breach as soon as the advance division had entered the breach. In addition the Eighteenth corps was formed on the right of the Ninth, ready to follow up the attack, and Gen. Hancock's Second corps was brought up to support the movement. Nearly one-half of the Army of the Potomac was in position before the mine to take advantage of any success gained by the first blow.

The mine exploded at twenty minutes of 5, over an hour late.

The men in the Union ranks were standing up were knocked over and those lying down were sent upward at a bound. All eyes were turned toward the front, and the mass of earth and matter carried up by the tremendous force was suspended for a second in the air. The cry rang out to go forward. That was suspended for a second in the air. The cry rang out to go forward. That was suspended for a second in the air. The cry rang out to go forward. That was suspended for a second in the men on whom so much depended as to what was expected.

was expected.

was expected.

About 400 Confederates were buried by the explosion. These were principally from the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina regiments and Pegram's battery. Three guns of Pegram's battery were destroyed and one was overturned. Some of Marshall's men pulled this dismounted gun out of the rubbish, and, hunting up the enemy's magazine, put it into action against a Confederate battery that was raking the crater. The pit made by the explosion was 150 feet long, 60 wide and 25 deep in the deepest part. The earth had been thrown out principally toward the Union lines, and the Confederate breastworks and abattis were covered up, so that the assailants could run over them. Smoke was issuing from the pit, and live men were found half buried and struggling to get free.

In a few minutes after the explosion several hundred men of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery of Ledlie's division were in and around the crater and were firing at the enemy, who were aroused and under arms on all sides. Some of the Confederates were dazed by the surprise and surrendered

without a struggle, but the majority rallied behind another line of breastworks and fired into the breach. It was an hour of general confusion, and the men who had dashed into the opening were at loss what to do. The enemy was in force, right, left and front, and even on the right and left rear, because the assailants had passed the parallel of the Confederate front. These flanks were to have been cleared by the men of Potter's and Wilcox's divisions, leaving Ledlie's men free to move on toward Cemetery Hill, the crest of which was the point to be gained.

The men of Ledlie's division made several brave sallies upon the breastworks with which they were encompassed and where the Confederates were lodged. The enemy's line was double, and only the front parapet had been destroyed. Between the two lines there were log and earth huts which served as cover for sharpshooters, and there were also breastworks running crosswise between the two lines. Marshall Bartlett and Griffin, succeeded in getting the field cleared all around the crater, and as the enemy was seen to be aroused on all sides, the best thing under the circumstances was to hold the breach until the supporting divisions arrived there.

The men of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery who escaped were, more or less, injured in their efforts to hold the fort, or crater, yet rejoiced they were not all taken prisoners; and the foresight and pleadings of Captain Haig only prevented such a calamity.

On the 31st of July the remnant of the regiment was taken to the rear by Captain James W. Haig, "for repairs" and recuperation, laying in camp until the 6th of August, when it again began to do duty in the pits on alternate days until the night of the 17th, whence it was removed to a position on the extreme left of the Ninth Corps, and most of the regiment was placed on the picket line, while the balance was placed to support a battery of light artillery.

Clarence Wilson, in a letter referring to his army experiences during the Civil War, says:

"I enlisted February 29, 1864, in Battery E, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was transferred to Company B of the Provisional regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. I was sixteen years and three months old at time of my enlistment. I was in the fights at Wilderness, Spottssylvania, North Ann, Bethseda Church, Cold Harbor, 17th and 18th of June, and Mine Explosion, July 30th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

On the 4th of May, 1864 we drew rations and ammunition and then started for the Wilderness. We were completely loaded down with every conceivable thing. We crossed the Rapidan about 12 o'clock midnight and went into camp. Started before daylight on the 5th and made a rapid march for the Wilderness. We threw things away galore and literally carpeted the road with good goods. Grant speaks of it in his Memoirs. We marched 38 miles and swung past the old Wilderness Tavern about 4 P. M. We then spied the grand old creek, and filled our stomachs and canteens with the delicious beverage. Lieut.-Colonel Barney was in command. We were ordered to under the spied that the state of the speaks and good to the speaks of the speaks and good to the spied that the state of the spied that the sp sling knapsacks and get in line of battle, which we did, and went into the woods where we had three or four wounded. We lost 15 at Spottsylvania, 50 at North Ann river, and on the 29th of May we got in position between a battery of brass guns and a rebel battery. A duel between the two batteries took place, and our color Sergeant and a guard were wounded. We built breast works by tearing down two small houses and finished them about midnight 31st. The next day, June 1st, the "rebs" threw shells right down our line (breastworks); we were obliged to build traverses, or works crosswise, between each company. One shell bursted in my company, B, killing three men and wounding ten. Then in the afternoon of the 4th of June we met the old regiment. They just got in from Port Royal Landing. They immediately built a splendid line of breastworks in our rear. We lost 120 men at Cold Harbor. At daylight on the 15th of June we crossed the James river and made a fearfully long march to Petersburg, arriving about dark on the 16th of June. The next morning we formed line of battle and marched down the grade, in the face of rebel shells, across an open space and took refuge in the Ravine; in getting across we lost 10 or 12 men.

On the 2d of June, Companies B, C and D were on picket, when a Division of Confederates drove them back at 3 o'clock P. M.; the enemy came swarming through the woods by thousands. We stood our ground long enough to fire two volleys, but soon saw our 200 men were no match for the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. In falling back a shell burst under my feet, wounding me in three places. I lost my gun, cap and haversack, and then fell down. The Confederate charging column passed over me, when I managed to crawl into the timber and escaped capture, rejoining my Company about 11 o'clock that night, and had my wounds dressed, but refused to go to the hospital. My Captain, however, sent me to the company cooks in the rear. I got a gun again and was "in it" on the 17th of June. At the mine explosion I was taken prisoner and "served time" at Libby Prison—ten months. I weighed 00 pounds when exchanged.

ten months. I weighed 90 pounds when exchanged.

On the 17th of June, 1864, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was in the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, with the 14th New York Heavy Artillery and 179th New York Infantry. About five o'clock P. M. we were ordered to make a charge out of a ravine we were in. In making the charge we passed over the 14th New York, which was lying down, and the Provisional captured the rebel works, including a two or three gun battery. It was common camp fire talk for days after how badly the 14th New Yorkers behaved that day. This rebel battery had a beautiful range on us when we made the charge, and killed and wounded a great many of

our regiment.

On the 30th of July we made that fatal charge at the "crater fight." It was fearful, and if the 14th New York had properly supported us, and not monkeyed in the "crater," no doubt the rebs would have been driven out of Petersburg, and instead of us Provisional men going to rebel prisons, Lee would have met his Appomattox then and there.

CLARENCE WILSON.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1889.

COMRADE WARD:

To the best of my recollection the following is a correct account of the action of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery



in the charge at the "crater," or mine explosion, at Petersburg, Va., July 30th, 1864:

On the evening of the 29th day of July, we received marching orders; destination no one knew outside of the commanders of the armies. At about 10 o'clock we commenced moving. Although very dark, we moved cautiously, and after two or three hours of slow marching we came to a halt, and it was not long before we knew what point we were at, and at last word passed along the line that the mine was going to be sprung—time allotted 3.30 in the morning. After watching silently the time arrived, but with no other activity than the hours that had passed, when it was learned that the fuse had gone out, but, to our surprise, just at 4.40 the fort was blown up, and orders came direct from our commander, "Charge right oblique!" and in a few seconds the gallant 2d Penna. Heavy Artillery charged into the crater. The 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery being to the right of our command, entered the long row of entrenchments or breastworks to the extreme right of the fort, then in charge of the Provisional; there were no other troops in advance of our command, therefore none to take the lead of us.

The air was filled with dirt and sand. I do not think it a fair thing to rob the Prov. 2d Pa. of its laurels. Although but a few are left to defend its name, the casualties of our regiment is enough to convince our readers who was there. If my memory is clear, our command mustered when ready for the charge, sixteen line officers, Lieut.-Colonel Barney in command, and 780 men, all told. After the lapse of some hours, the rebels became masters of the field, and I was placed in command of what was left of the Provisional regiment. When my requisition for rations was made I was denied the amount called for, which was 290 rations. Col. G. Clark, of Massachusetts, stated to me that I had not that unmber of men left, so I drew 284 rations, and in the course of a day or two there were two additional stragglers reported to me, making the total number left 286 men. The different companies were placed in command of non-commissioned officers, as all the rank and file was captured, wounded or killed. The gallant Major Holman fell just as he fairly entered the crater; he was struck twice in the side and at the elbow. Lieut.Col. Barney was severely wounded in the early part of the engagement.

The colored troops acted nobly, but they failed to make the charge a success, as there was too much time lost in the early hours of the action. No one seemed to know where the trouble existed, which was to be the crowning victory of the Union arms. After the withdrawal of the troops, I remember well, an order was issued to all commanders of regiments to give a minute detail of what he knew and saw of the conflict, and I sent a foolscap sheet, written on all sides, with just what I saw of the conflict, and it is a well-known fact, if all our superiors had acted in good faith to our departed hero, Richmond would have been ours as Atlanta was to Sherman.

I do not write these facts for the purpose of taking ground against the gallantry of the N. Y. 14th Artillery, but will hold to the Provisional 2d Heavy Artillery as the foremost in the dash to the crater, and I am justified in saying, no other regiment for the length of time in the field, has suffered more than did the gallant 2d Pa. Heavy

Artillery. Bates' History will, in its account, substantiate my sayings. Sir, I remain yours truly,

JAMES W. HAIG, late Capt. Bat. H, Prov. 2d Pa. Heavy Art'y.

The following letters illustrate the experience of many Federal soldiers confined in Confederate prisons during the war, and why they almost preferred death to confinement in Southern prisons:

CAMP OF THE 2D PENNA. VET. ARTILLERY, Near Petersburg, Va., Apr. 28, 1865.

My Dear Sister Mollie:

My Dear Sister Mollie:

I have no doubt you are much grieved at not receiving a letter from me for so long a time, and inded I could not wonder at it. I will acknowledge that I have had plenty of time to write, and it is only from a dread I have of writing letters that you have been thus neglected. Well, now I am at it, shall I give you a little history of my capture and imprisonment and timely deliverance. I hardly know where to begin. You are aware that I was in the defenses of Washington last July; and, at the time of Early's attempt to take it, was in command of one of the most important forts—Fort DeRussy—and aided in repelling the invaders by throwing one-hundred-pound shells at them at a distance of three and a half miles, right into their very midst, (as I learned from prisoners that had been taken a few days before, who were with the rebs while in front of our forts, and whom I afterwards met in prison.)

After that was over I made application to be sent to my regiment. I left Washington on Sunday the 24th of July in a boat for City Point. Arrived there Monday evening, and joined my regiment, which then lay about five or six miles from Where the famous mine was sprung on the rebs a few days after. Our regiment was then in our front line of works, and we lay under almost constant fire of the enemy's muskerty and artillery until the night of the 28th, when we were moved to the rear, supposing we were going to have a few days' rest.

regiment was then in our front line of works, and we lay under almost constant fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery until the night of the 28th, when we were moved to the rear, supposing we were going to have a few days' rest.

I must mention an instance while we were in the front line. About dusk I was sitting out in the door of our cave—this is about as near as I can describe the quarters we then occupied—when an eight-inch shell came whistling over and buried itself in the ground about eight feet from where I was sitting, and immediately exploded, covering me over with dirt, but leaving me unharmed. But I need hardly speak of this for it was nothing. About that time the enemy served us daily with rations of shell for breakfast, dinner and supper, and about nine o'clock a lunch to go to bed on. It was quite interesting to hear them come whizzing and whistling over, and exploding in the murky air, lighting the outer darkness as they burst, particularly if no one was in their death-dealing path. But, to my adventures, certainly the most harrowing and awful of my life.

On the 29th, I went over to visit my old regiment, which then lay about a mile and a half to our right. On my return I learned that there was work for us to do that night and the next day. So I lay down early, with the earth for my bed and the heavens for my covering. About two o'clock on the morning of the 30th, we were formed in line and marched silently through a covered way, a distance of over a mile, to the rear of our works which were facing the enemies' works, or fort, which was to be blown up at daylight. Here we lay in line ready to move on the enemy as the mine should be sprung. At length the awful moment came. A dull sound was heard and a trembling of the earth felt, and the fearful explosion took place. It was the most awful grand sight I ever witnessed; a mighty mound of earth upheaved with an awful convulsion, apparently rising almost mountain-high, the pent-up flames beneath bursting through the crevices. If mighty mound of earth upheaved with an awful convuision, apparently rising almost mountain-high, the pent-up flames beneath bursting through the crevices. It seemed to stand in the air an instant and then fell, leaving a cloud of dust and smoke, burying under the immense boulders and heaps of earth many score of miserable deluded beings who had attempted to undermine and destroy the fair fabric of the best government under the sun.

I was in command of the right wing of our regiment, and my place proper was in the rear of regiment, but at the time of the explosion was in front, conversing with Lieut. Col. Barney, who commanded the regiment, and I remained in

front, ordering and leading the men on. We were the first line of battle, five other lines lying in rear of us—and your humble brother was the first man to cross the works on that eventful morn. As soon as we had passed over our line of works, they opened a deadly fire upon us from our left; but we met no opposition in front, as all who escaped in the fort had fled in terror. We took the fort, or crater as it now was, and advanced far beyond it, and had the troops in our rear followed, we could and would have gone right into Petersburg. But as we were not supported, we had to fall back again to the crater, and were then moved into the right. Fighting soon become terrific, as the enemy soon rallied, and opened upon us from their batteries, to our right and left, with shell, grape and canister; and on our front with musketry. But the position our regiment was in we held until about 10 o'clock, under the most terrible rain of lead and iron hail that ever man lived under.

About this time a brigade of colored troops were thrown in our front and or-

that ever man lived under.

About this time a brigade of colored troops were thrown in our front and ordered to charge across an open field and take a position held by the enemy, but they dilly-dallied for a while, and soon a line of rebs came out of a ravine and charged on them with a yell, and they broke and came tumbling over our breastworks, and their baynots were more dangerous to our men than the enemy's fire. This caused our line to give way, and then there was feaful slaughter. You can have but a slight idea of the terror of that awful day.

I now lost sight of my Colonel and of the regiment. All had fled or been forced back by the rush of negro troops to the rear, and I had but a handful of men left and we endeavored to hold our own for a time, but the time was short, for the enemy came pouring in upon us and soon encompassed us front and rear, and we were borne off prisoners. Oh! Terror of terrors! If agony of years can be compassed in one day, it was there and then crowded into a few hours.

I with others of my compades was hurried to the enemy's rear under a heavy.

and we were borne off prisoners. Oh! Terror of terrors! If agony of years can be compassed in one day, it was there and then crowded into a few hours.

I with others of my comrades was hurried to the enemy's rear, under a heavy fire. My sword was wrenched from me, my belt which carried a fine revolver was stripped off, and even my haversack containing a few biscuit was demanded.

When we had been brought to the rear and I had time to reflect, I thought I had rather died on that terrible battlefield than be in that condition. But the Lord was on my side, and I trusted myself to Him implicitly, and He did not forsake me. Oh! What a comfort it was in the trying hours of my exile, to feel that I had a friend in the Saviour. I felt that he was truly a brother to me, and I was better enabled to bear up under the affliction.

That day! When shall I forget it! The terror of battle was nothing to the agony in the realization of being a prisoner. We were taken to an open field near Petersburg, where we were crowded together as closely as possible and surrounded with guards. There were near one thousand prisoners, negroes and all. There was Brig. Gen. Bartlett, several Colonels, Majors, and so on. Six officers with myself and over sixty men of our regiment were taken.

About dusk that evening I wrote Emma a few lines on a blank leaf in a letter I had a day or two before received from you, and gave it to a rebel officer, requesting him to forward it as early as possible, which he promised to do, and did, as she received it seventeen days afterwards.

She had heard of my being a prisoner, and that I had a leg shot off. In fact, this was the belief by all in the regiment, as it had been positively stated by several who said they saw me. But thank a kind Providence I was not wounded. The next morning, Sunday, we were marched through Petersburg, down on to an island in the Appomattox, where we remained until Monday morning. They did not furnish us with anything to eat for two days, but I managed to get a couple of small biscui

of small biscuit from a colored boy.

On Monday morning we were crowded into freight and cattle cars on the South Side Railroad, and taken to Danville, Va., where we were put into an old cotton warehouse, which was filled with vermin. Remained there two days and were again crowded into the same cars, so thick we scarcely had standing room, and started for Columbia, South Carolina. We were furnished with rations of coarse corn bread and a little meat at Danville. We were two days and nights on the way from Danville to Columbia, having stopped a few hours at Charlotte, N. C. It was a terrible tedious journey, and I was quite sick with diarrnoca. Arrived at Columbia, we were confined in Richland Jail, where there was a number of officers confined who were taken before, among them a brother-in-law of General Grant, and fifteen Naval officers captured at the attack on Fort Wagner, near Charleston, in 1863. Most of them had been there twelve and fourteen months, and some eighteen months. So you see I was very fortunate in getting out in less than five months. than five months.

I had but little money with me; but I got my watch, the one Mr. Jackson gave me, through safely, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and a gold pen with a silver holder. The watch I sold for forty dollars in rebel money, on my way to Columbia. I might have got a hundred for it if I had wanted, but I feared it would be taken from me, but they did not search me, as they have most of the prisoners. While at Columbia I sold my sleeve buttons for twenty-five dollars, and my pen

and pencil for thirty dollars, rebel money, so I was provided with means for a while of purchasing some necessaries aside from the food they furnished. I had on a very good pair of boots when taken. These I traded for a poorer pair and received one hundred dollars to boot. But you will remember that one hundred dollars did not amount to much when they would give twenty-five for one dollar m gold. Yet it was a great help, for I could get a very nice little beefsteak for breakfast for one dollar. We could get nice sweet potatoes fifteen and eighteen dollars per bushel, onions, fifty cents a piece; a loaf of good wheat bread about as large as a good sized rusk for fifty cents.

All these things we were allowed to purchase, and the guards were generally.

large as a good sized rusk for fifty cents.

All these things we were allowed to purchase, and the guards were generally very kind in going out after them for us. I paid five dollars for a very small, coarse towel and two dollars for a small piece of castile soap. They furnished us nothing to cook with, no clothing nor blankets.

I purchased quite a good woolen blanket for two dollars (in greenback), and an old gum blanket for the same. This I sewed up and had it filled with straw, which was much better than lying on the hard floor. I had but one shirt and one pair of drawers, but I had a good thick coat and pants. I would take off my drawers and shirt in the morning to wash them and dry them in the sun. The prisone pair of drawers, but I had a good thick coat and pants. I would take off my drawers and shirt in the morning to wash them and dry them in the sun. The prisoners had bought two good stoves with boilers, pans, etc., and we had a man detailed out of each mess of twenty to go down and do the cooking. We were only furnished with a pint of corn meal, generally ground in the cob, an ounce of rice, and a gill and a half of sorghum molasses per day. No meat.

We usually sold most of the molasses in bulk and bought beans to make soup.

Our meal was made into bread and cakes.

Our meal was made into bread and cakes.

Had two meals a day, breakfast at eight, and dinner about three. I had half a canteen for a plate, a wooden fork (which I now have at home) and a little tin spoon for which I paid two dollars. But I can not dwell on many little incidents which would be of interest, for want of time.

A lady in the city sent in to jail to know if there were any officers there from Philadelphia, as she had a daughter there. I sent my name out, but did not get to see her. She sent me in a number of good books to read, from time to time; and when the weather became cool, sent me in a splendid white woolen blanket, which I returned to her, when I left. She sent them by the surgeon of the jail, and he, I must say, was kind to me. In fact, I received no unkind personal treatment while there from any of them.

The building was filled with vermin, and we had to take great pains to keep them off. We were particularly annoyed by bed bugs at night.

My first letter from home was long and anxiously looked for, and did not

My first letter from home was long and anxiously looked for, and did not reach me for nearly three months. It was from Emma, and bore joyful news to me, as she had succeeded in getting an order issued by the Secretary of War for my special exchange. But the rebel authorities at that time refused to make any more special exchanges, as they were trying to secure a general exchange. Emma had three successive calls made by the War Department for me, and at last it successive the successive that the successive that were explained to the successive that the successi ceeded, at the time they were exchanging the ten thousand sick and wounded. I at the same time received a letter from Sister Carrie. In about two weeks thereafter, the latter part of October, I received several letters Emma had written when after, the latter part of October, I received several letters Emma had written when I was first taken. Even those old letters were read with tears of joy. But I received but few of the letters she had sent. She and Col. Jackson sent me money which I never received. Emma's letter received first, buoyed my spirits up until the end, for I still hoped that my exchange would come. But the tedium of those long, lonely days and sleepless nights cannot be told to be understood. At last the day of my deliverance came. On the evening of December 8th the Sergeant came up stairs and called my name and that of Captain Sherman, and we were wanted down stairs. Did not my heart beat high with hope! Yet I almost feared to think. Arrived down stairs a confederate officer had a parole ready for us to sign, together with several officers who quartered down \$tairs, and told us we were to be sent to Charleston and delivered the next day. Oh, inexpressible happy hour! I cannot but weep for joy at looking back to it. That night of course I slept but little, but my sleeplessness was now caused by far different feelings from former nights.

nights.

The next day we started to the depot about ten o'clock, but waited until about four for the sick to be brought from the camp out of the city about two miles, where about twelve hundred officers were confined. It was a sad and gloomy day for the poor fellows left behind. Among the number was my First Lieutenant Kellow. But they all got through safely and were exchanged in March, and I met many of them at Annapolis. We arrived in Charleston the next morning and were put on the flag-of-truce boat and taken down the bay to meet the United States boat. Our hearts beat high to see the loved old flag, and many of us wept tears of sincere joy and gratitude at the privilege. We lay in the bay on board our boat two days and then started to Annapolis in the steamer United States. We had everything comfortable and plenty to eat. Had a very pleasant trip up.

We passed in easy view of the ruins of old Fort Sumpter.

I was generally in pretty good health during my imprisonment, but had one very severe sickness. We reached Annapolis at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, December 14th, and remained on the boat until next morning. I immediately telegraphed Emma that I had arrived, and expected to be home next day. So she, poor girl, packed up my clothes and started to Annapolis that afternoon to meet me. But I got my leave of absense and started to Washington that afternoon, so that we met and passed each other unconsciously on the way. She hunted high and low for me at Annapolis, but learned that I had gone, and she could not get back until eight o'clock the next morning. Of course it was a great disappointment for me to find her gone on my arrival, and she was no less disappointed. I met her at the depot next morning. The children had gone to bed, and I lay down without waking them, leaving the gas burning dimly. Pretty soon Willie woke, and as I was lying with my back to him he commenced crying a little. I turned over and asked him if he did not know papa, and his face brightened in an instant and his little arms flew up to embrace me. With this Calie woke, and then there was a jovous time. Callie had to tell me of his mamma coming home in a great hurry saying "John's at Annapolis, John's at Annapolis, I'm going to meet him," etc., etc., and how she broke the clothes line down in the kitchen, and let all the clothes on the floor, stove, etc.

Now, Mollie, you may consider yourself favored, for I have never written half

Now, Mollie, you may consider yourself favored, for I have never written half

this to anyone else.

I am getting along nicely here. Am now Captain of my old battery.
I gave father my address. This will have to answer for all this time. With much love,

Your affectionate brother, JOHN NORRIS.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 12, 1904.

COMRADE WARD:

I was taken prisoner of war at Gen. Burnside's famous Mine Explosion battle, in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Burnside blew up this Confederate fort by running a gallery about 200 yards to and under the Confederate fort, and after reaching it made lateral galleries to the right and left, in the shape of an arc, and by magazines, tamped in 8000 lbs. of powder. Immediately after the explosion (a horrible spectacle) my regiment advanced, with other regiments, into the Confederate works and out beyond the Crater on the plane. After eight hours of the most desperate fighting on record, the Confederates recaptured their lost works and about 1000 Union prisoners. I went in this battle with 40 rounds of ammunition, and after they were exhausted I took from wounded and dead soldiers their cartridges, and probably fired about 160 rounds at the Confederates during the eight hours. The Union and Confederate soldiers were in such close proximity that in raising up to fire over the works we would fire point blank into the rebels' faces. Sometimes hand-to-hand fighting occurred. At 2 o'clock P. M. there were only about 800 Union troops left in and around the Crater. The Confederate number kept increasing until about 9,000 or 10,000 were nearly surrounding us. It was almost sure death to a Union soldier to try to run the gauntlet 150 yards to our lines. Men that had attempted it were piled up eight deep just outside the works we were into, dead. Gen. W. F. Bartlett (with his cork leg shot off), Col. Marshall, Capt. Norris, and other officers were in the rebel works with us. These works were full of dead and wounded_men. Blood was spattered everywhere, with some pools of it on the ground, where the life blood of a Union soldier had ebbed away.

During the eight hours, at two different times, the comrade next to me, as he raised up to fire his gun, received a grape shot in his forehead from a rebel gun, and in consequence had his head blown off, the



CLARENCE WILSON,
Companies B-E.
From a tintype taken at Petersburg, May 5, 1864.

brain and blood filling my ear and spattering my clothes. At last, at 2 P. M., our officers said it was a forlorn hope to try to hold these works against so large a force of the enemy—that our number was fast being depleted—and that we would have to surrender. A hand-kerchief was waved over the works on a bayonet, a signal that we had surrendered. We threw down our guns and the Confederates came swarming over the works among us. A few colored troops who were with us were stabbed and killed on the spot by Confederate soldiers, at the same instant the Confederates shouting, "These d—— niggers ain't fit to live!"

A Confederate guard then took us across the open field (about three quarters of a mile) into Petersburg. As we hurried along over the field we were implored piteously by wounded men on the field to help them up.

We were kept over night heavily guarded. The next morning, Sunday, it seemed to me everything alive came out to see those horrible Yankees who played such a mean trick upon them (as they put it) by blowing up their fort. The women especially were quite vehement in their manner towards us. There were quite a number of colored troops taken prisoner also during the battle. Finally all prisoners were formed in column by fours, consisting of alternate files of colored troops (niggers, the rebels called them) and commissioned officers at the head, and as leader of the column Gen. Bartlett, with his empty pants-leg, dangling, (his cork leg having been shot off in Saturday's battle) was placed on an old spavined horse, and the wonderful Sabbath day's journey commenced. The column, I must confess, presented a fantastic and variegated appearance. This was all done to humiliate the Yankee white soldier and satisfy the clamoring Southern people for revenge for blowing up their fort. There must have been about 1000 white and black troops in this motley procession. We were marched through the principle streets of Petersburg. The people were in their holiday attire and jeered us continually. It was a big show for the inhabitants of this besieged town. I noticed this exhibition humiliated some of our "stuck-up", "dandy" officers who were captured with me.

Monday morning, greatly to our relief, we were put in freight cars on the Danville & Richmond P. P. and taken to Danville.

Monday morning, greatly to our relief, we were put in freight cars on the Danville & Richmond R. R. and taken to Danville. At this place most of the prisoners were taken off. After remaining at the Danville prison for a short time, the colored troops and some white troops were taken to Richmond, on account of the crowded condition of the Danville prisons. The negro troops, however, were not confined in rebel prisons, but were treated as some of their run-away slaves and were set to work in various parts of the South.

Up to the war period the South was ever ready to boast of her chivalry, but when a Yankee soldier fell into the hands of the Confederate Government it was quite the reverse.

From the very moment we were captured the Confederates commenced their pilfering acts, snatching a good hat from off our heads, and in return gave us a miserable slouchy, and perchance, "buggy" thing. Next, one of their number would envy some other piece of clothing we possessed and order us to remove it for his benefit. By the time we landed in Richmond we resembled Puck's illustrations of disreputable tramps—rag-tag and bob-shag—misfit in appearance. Then again, when we appeared at the office of Dick Turner, Libby Prison's keeper, we were searched and robbed (under the pretense that they would be returned to us in the future) of everything our clothing con-

tained—things that would have been a comfort to a lonely captive while . sitting despondently on the hard, dirty prison floor, for months and months, with nothing to divert our minds from our miserable surroundings.

Bell Isle and Libby Prison, both located at Richmond, were two of the most notorious Confederate prison pens in the South. In February, 1864, Col. Rose and Major Hamilton dug a tunnel from the basement of Libby Prison building, across 20th St. and on behind a high board fence, and one night 115 officers, confined there, escaped. Up to that time Libby Prison had been kept by the Confederate Government, almost exclusively for Union officers captured. After this break for liberty the officers were removed to other quarters and Libby Prison was taken and kept for private soldiers. All the provileges the officers got were taken away. A rigid rule was enforced that no privates could go within five feet of a window. No more cooking or fires allowed down on the first floor. Our food was all brought to us cooked (so called). The coarse stuff issued to us, alluded to as corn bread, contained no salt, and perhaps weighed about one-half pound ground cobs, hulls of corn were in evidence. We drew the chunk of bread in the morning and unless eaten in a few hours it would sour from lack of salt. Our stomachs were badly deranged, under this régime, and diarrhœa was prevalent.

In managing Hotel Libby, Dick Turner knew how to economize all right, to make it pay. He could come about as near starving "a boarder," and just keep him alive, as the next person. Before I enlisted as a soldier, and while at home, I often noticed my father mixing swill for his pigs (scraps from the table, etc.). While sitting on the floor of Libby Prison in 1864, hungry almost to desperation, my mind would revert to my home in Pennsylvania, and I would think of this swill for the pigs my father mixed; and, don't you know, dear reader, my mouth would actually water for that (I really thought then) delicious swill. Drawing beautiful pictures, in our mind's-eye, of home and loved ones, made us despondent and discouraged of ever reaching there again.

Occasionally we received a small piece of rusty side bacon that contained maggots, unfit for their own soldiers or any human being, for that matter. Cow-pea soup was served about three times per week, cooked with a piece of this spoiled bacon. The maggots, of course, would float to the surface. It might be the cook concluded they were quite nutritious, and answered for one of the ingredients. To read and learn of this fact to-day seems sickening, but in Libby Prison the prisoners were not above skimming off the little fellows and diving into the soup with considerable relish and enthusiasm. Even to a sick man it was the best thing we received, and that is not saying very much.

During the last year of the war the restrictions at Libby were unnecessarily rigid. One rule was, we were not allowed within five feet of a window. Confederate guards were ordered to shoot a Union prisoner if seen within five feet of a window. On one occasion I know of a sick prisoner, half-dazed by starvation, longing to get a sight of Mother Earth, to relieve the killing monotony of prison life, approached within three feet. The guard on the Casey St. sidewalk saw his shadow on the window, and then by edging off the sidewalk and his regular beat, into the street, he could see the Union prisoner, and then up and shot him. It was reported to Dick Turner, but he made light of the affair and acted as though he considered it commendable on the part

of the guard. This taint upon the boasted chivalry of the Southern Confederacy is firmly fixed. The atrocities committed upon prisoners

have been recited throughout the whole world.

History's impartial records concerning this crime will never be reversed. I am aware that there are apologists to-day who are ready to assert that the sufferings of the Union prisoners are exaggerated. My own account of the treatment I received while in the hands of Dick Turner, et al., has been verified by statements of my comrades who spent months in various hell-holes called prison pens, and they invariably tally so closely that all this kind of evidence has met with an endorsement with a large majority of the people in the United States and Europe. These atrocities are on record, but they are not accepted as measures used in civilized warfare, especially after considering the fact that we on both sides were Americans.

that we on both sides were Americans.

In the early Spring of 1864 the United States Government stopped entirely the exchange of prisoners. That fact alone kept us confined there until the end of the war. Others were kept at Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, etc., over twelve months. I presume one cause of the action of our government in stopping the exchange was, that the Confederate prisoners had been returned to them in good physical condition, and immediately they entered the Confederate army again, while the Union prisoners, coming from the hands of the Confederate government, after being confined a few months, returned to our government a physical wreck. It might have been a wise war measure, but pretty tough upon the poor Union prisoners.

The United States Sanitary Commission appointed a Committee in the winter of 1863-4, composed of the following prominent men of the times: Doctors Valentine Mott and Edward Dalefield, and Governor Morris Wikins, of New York; Dr. Wallan, Hon. John R. Clark Hare, and Rev. Treadwell Walden, of Philadelphia, Pa. This Sanitary Committee visited Parole camps, where prisoners were kept, at Annapolis, Md., and elsewhere, took large numbers of depositions in writing and otherwise collected information which justified the following conclu-

sions:

"The testimony given by these prisoners is as clear as the noon-day sun that these barbarities were deliberately practiced upon our men for the double purpose of crippling and reducing our armed force, and of striking terror to the Northern population to prevent enlistments. There does not remain ground for doubt that the rebel government designedly resorted to the slow process of torture and death by starvation and to freezing and starving united, operating minute by minute, hour by hour, day by day, week by week, month by month, at Richmond, Andersonville, and other prisons, until the men became living skeletons and idiots, no longer able to recognize his wife, his children or his friends, no longer of any value either to himself or to his government; and this for the purpose of weakening our military arms and deterring our people from proceeding with the war. It is the same story everywhere; prisoners of war treated worse than convicts, shut up either in suffocating buildings or in out-door enclosures, without even the shelter provided the beasts of the field; unsupported with sufficient food, supplied with food and water injurious and poisonous, compelled to live on floors often covered with human filth, or on ground saturated with it; compelled to breathe an air compressed with an intolerable stench, and in hourly danger of being shot by unrestrained or brutal guards; despondent even to madness, idiocy and suicide; sick

of disease greatly contagious in character, caused by decayed food, by filth, by vermin, by malaria and by cold, to die in wretchedness and despair, not only, among strangers but among enemies too resentful either to have pity or show mercy. These are positive facts. Thousands of helpless men have been and are now being disabled and destroyed by a process as certain as poison, and as cruel as the torture of burning at a stake. This spectacle is daily beheld and allowed by the rebel government. The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that these privations and sufferings have been designedly inflicted by the military and other authority of the rebel government, and not by causes they could not control."

Senator Howard, in May, 1864, took this Sanitary Commission's Report and read it and spoke on it in the Senate and endeavored to induce the Senate to take action upon the order of the government,

stopping the exchange of prisoners.

Stopping the exchange was the means of keeping myself ten months in prison, and many others over one year. Those that survived the strain and are living to-day, have no constitutions left to stand anything. If I was obliged to earn a living for myself and wife I could not do it and have not been able to do so for years.

not do it and have not been able to do so for years.

Libby prison in 1864 grew over-crowded. The commonest comforts were denied. Scurvy was prevalent on account of the utter absence of vegetables, and no salt in Durford. Even one sweet potato per day (and they grew in abundance in the South), would have pre-

vented this malady.

Personal cleanliness was out of the question. No adequate effort made by the authorities to preserve proper sanitary conditions, and the floors of Libby became covered with vermin and filth. When I entered Libby Prison I had on only three pieces of clothing—pants, shirt and a thin blouse. I came out at the end of the war with what was left—ragged, dirty and lousy beyond description. My clothes were never washed nor did I get a bath. My blouse and shirt were worn through to the skin, which turned dark and became callosed from lying on the hard floor. We would lie down at night dovetailed together like sardines in a box, on the bare floor, without anything to cover us. I came out weighing about 90 pounds.

Of all the winters in the State of Virginia, the winter of 1864-65 was considered as the coldest. The windows were all broken out and iron bars added. Richmond is not very far South and cold rains, sleet and snow were quite frequent that bitter cold winter. The food was so bad our stomachs refused to assimilate it, and diarrhoea attacking

us, our bodies were not nourished to any degree of warmth.

During the time I was at Libby, the sanitary conditions were bad enough. There being no water closets, horse-troughs were there on each floor for our use. Those with diarrhea were obliged to stand in line a long while in agony, waiting their turn to get at the troughs. The stench from the congested condition of these troughs was something terrible. Waterspouts were provided at each trough and were supposed to turn on a stream to relieve the troughs, but, notwithstanding this, a negro would have to come in to clean them occasionally.

During the last few months of my experience in Libby rations grew more and more scant. Prisoners would lie down to sleep and dream of home comforts, and awake only to feel that horrible gnawing and crav-

ing for food magnified.

Their weakened minds were the pray of wild fancies. Homesickness deranged the mind, and caused many a poor fellow to pine away and die. Often from eight to ten dead bodies would be found in the morning. The dead wagon would arrive at the prison, a long wooden shoot put up at the window from the wagon, and the dead bodies lifted from the floor and sent down this shoot into the wagon with a dead thud that was sickening, and carried away, and thrown into a trench without even a covering of any sort and then the dirt thrown over them. The names of the dead were never asked for, but simply thrown in trenches and covered with dirt, unhonored and unsung.

It is not a disposition in writing this article to show animosity towards the South of to-day. I am sure all ex-prisoners living have buried the hatchet and extended the olive branch of peace to the South of to-day and all Confederate soldiers. It would be best for all concerned if this whole matter regarding Union prisoners could be allowed to rest and not be referred to again in print. But it would not be just to the heroic thousands who fought bravely in battle and were captured and suffered everything to keep quiet, and never relate our

experience.

Through the month of March, 1865, there was every indication of a total eollapse of the Southern Confederacy. Guards were more communicative, and to our inquiries gave us some hope of being released soon. Four days after Gen. Lee's surrender a Pennsylvania regiment came into Richmond and opened the doors of Libby Prison, and we were once more free men. Remnants of hats went up into the air with feeble cheers from the husky throats of the weak Union prisoners. Language can hardly describe the pathetic scenes that took place as we marched out of prison into the open air and land of the free, surrounded by friends, who had come to liberate us. Prisoners wept with joy, throwing their arms around the neck of a comrade who had become dear to him through the long prison confinement. We were soon on our way to the James River a few miles away, singing "Home, Sweet Home" on our way. As we approached the river and beheld Old Glory, floating out in wavy grandeur from a staff on board a steamer awaiting to transport us north, we again, with feeble effort, threw our tattered hats (many had none to throw) up into the air. Some of our weak and emaciated comrades actually fainted with animation over the delight of once more beholding the dear old flag, as the gentle breeze caught it and straightened it out. After getting aboard the steamer we were given hot coffee, new sweet bread and fresh cooked beef. We acted very greedy, smacking our lips and begging for more. But we were treated like invalids and reminded of the fact that it would not be good for us to eat any more for the present.

After a beautiful ride down the James River, stopping at Fortress Monroe and given more good things to eat, we finally arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. We were soon floundering in a warm bath at the bath-house and given a new suit of Uncle Sam's blue. After a day or two here we were sent home with a pocket full of crisp new greenbacks. Uncle Sam gave us extra money for rations I had not drawn from the government during the ten months. As I now sit and write this account, words and language fail me to adequately describe and express the feelings of joy I then experienced on entering my home again and greeting the dear ones therein; espe-

cially the ecstacy in which my dear mother greeted me with tears and kisses. Fourteen months before I ran away from home and enlisted at Philadelphia, a mere boy, then 16 years of age, going to school, and when I left home did not bid her good-bye for fear of detention. When I was captured at the Petersburg battle I was reported as killed, and my mother never expected to see me again.

reported as killed, and my mother never expected to see me again.

I returned to my regiment laying at Petersburg. During the
Summer of 1865 I was unable to do guard duty, but could not get my

discharge.

CLARENCE WILSON, Co. B., 2d Pa. Prov. H. A.

The Confederate batteries again began to shell the whole line early on the morning of August 18th, which was responded to in equally as aggressive a manner by those of the Union army, and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment was by no means made an exception to its centre of fire, being located directly in front of a six-gun battery of the enemy.

The Fifth Corps moved to the left of the Ninth Corps in the morning, and its right flank rested on the left of the Provisional regiment. One day's rations of coffee, sugar

and beef was served the Provisional Regiment.

One day's rations of pork and hard tack and two loaves of bread were served the men soon after daylight on the 10th, and the men were in the best of spirits.

In the afternoon of that day the regiment moved to the left to assist in supporting the Fifth Corps in an attack at the Weldon railroad, in doing which a skirmish with the enemy was had, in which several of the regiment were killed and wounded.

On August 20th most of the regiment was placed on the picket line along a swampy piece of ground, where it was requisite to corduroy in order to pass in and out to the main line, in doing which three or four of the men were picked off by sharpshooters.

On the following morning the enemy assaulted the picket line in force, compelling the pickets to fall back; but they returned shortly after, and in the early afternoon the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery pickets were relieved by other troops, and they returned to the breastworks, rejoining the regiment, therein, where they remained until the 24th, when the whole regiment was

relieved and returned to its camp in the rear. Bread, hardtack, sugar, coffee and one mackerel each were served the men.

The Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, from August 18th to 21, 1864, lost 2 men killed, 10 wounded, 50 captured or missing.

The following, in reference to the "Weldon Railroad Fight," indicates the opinion of Gen. White (who then commanded the Division to which the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was attached) of the manner in which the men, under very adverse circumstances, went into that battle:

Hd. Qrs. 1st Div., oth A. C. Blick's Station, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.

GEN'L ORDERS No. 43.

"The Gen'l comd'g desires to express to the troops of this Division his great satisfaction with their conduct on the 19th inst.

The spirit and alacrity with which they moved forward to the attack, after a fatiguing march, and the steadiness and gallantry which they displayed under fire, are worthy of the highest commendation.

He regrets that their decimated ranks prevented their accomplishing more, and while hoping that they will shortly be filled, feels confident that this division, whether large or small, will continue to retain its present high reputation.

By command of

Brig. Gen. WHITE.

Brig. Gen. WHITE. C. I. MILLS, Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.

Official T. W. CLARK, Capt. & A. A. A. Gen'l. Official. CHAS. MOWER, 1st Lt. Prov. 2d Pa. Art., A. Adjt.

The 25th of August was spent in drilling in the morning, and in the afternoon tents were struck and arms stacked, preparatory to moving, but did not move until two o'clock next morning, when the regiment was marched a short distance to the left, returning shortly after breakfast, however, without anything special transpiring, and pitched tents again where last encamped.

On the 27th of August the brigade moved to the left and entered the breastworks, the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment relieving some colored troops, but the lines here were so far apart no sharpshooting or cannonading was indulged in, as was the case at all other points along the line. The regiment's tents were pitched in the immediate rear of the works.

Inspection of arms was had on the following day, and rations were served the men, including pickled beets and ready-made coffee, the first of the former received by the men of the regiment since leaving Brandy Station in May.

The regiment worked at the breastworks, strengthening them, all day of August 29th and 30th, and in the evening of the latter day orders were received to report to the mother regiment—the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, then laying at Bermuda Hundred Fronts, between the Appomatox and James rivers, near Point of Rocks.

On the morning of August 31st the regiment was inspected and mustered for pay, for the last time as the "Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery," and in the afternoon it started on a march to rejoin the old regiment, halting and remaining over night at the old grounds in front of the "crater" at Petersburg, where so many of the regiment were killed, wounded and captured on the 30th of July.

Starting early next morning, the regiment reported at headquarters of the 18th Army Corps at Point of Rocks that evening, and went into camp near the old regiment at the Crow's Nest Lookout, Bermuda Fronts, about nine o'clock P. M., remaining there until the afternoon of September 3d, when, after inspection of arms and knapsacks, the regiment was drawn up in line again, and the inspecting officer announced that he had been informed the regiment did not wish to rejoin the old regiment; that it rested with the men to do so or not, and those who were in favor of continuing their present organization to step two paces to the front. William H. Berger was the only man in line that did so, whereupon the inspecting officer, turning to Major Marsland, who was in command of the Provisional Regiment, said: "It looks otherwise." The Major then said: "Maybe the men did not understand you; try them again." The proposition was explained, and the men desiring to continue in the Provisional regiment were again requested to step two paces to the front, when, to the inspecting officer's surprise, Quartermaster Sergeant Berger stepped the two paces, and thus demonstrated that he was the only person in the regiment that preferred not to rejoin the old regiment.

The regiment was then dismissed and returned to its camp, where it remained inactive until the afternoon of September 5th, when it was reunited with the original Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the men being distributed among the several batteries in accordance with Special Order No. 282 of the War Department, dated Washington, August 26, 1864.

Isaac B. Smith, corporal in Company B, Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, is author of the following:

"Brief History of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Of the 147 members of Company C that left Alexandria with the regiment, 67 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Considering the life of the Provisional, only four months, the loss seems to be frightful. It makes me feel proud of its record, but sad to think of the great-learted boys who were cut off so ruthlessly, and how often they were missed by their mess-mates. Many years have passed since then and the elastic steps of the beardless boys who started out with bright anticipations of a fight when we swung into line at Brandy Station, to march to the front, have grown slow and faltering and prematurely gray hairs and beards reminds us of some of the severe service we did while marching, digging, fording streams and fighting to help chase Gen. Lee into Richmond.

After we went to Brandy Station, we marched about two miles and had the pleasure of camping out in "dog tents." Next morning, I think it was May 5, we drew five days' rations, and then it was a comical sight at the bulging haversacks, which, with forty rounds of cartridge and a plethoric knapsack, we were equipped for the campaign, or at least I thought so. When the "fall in" was sounded there was as fine a looking line of soldiers as could be found anywhere in the army; all nice, clean, well-brushed clothes and every man with a "bureau" on his back. After marching back to Brandy Station, while we were stopping there the boys thought they did not need quite so much fancy furniture to keep house down South, so they began to unpack the "bureau" and tore up the contents, which generally consisted of a government blanket, overcoat, dress coat, two or three "dog hair" shirts, the same kind of short hose, the feet of which were the longest part about them; writing material, boots, shoes, playing cards "and other articles too numerous to mention," as the sale bills say. They piled all these things together and applied fire to them, so they would not be fit to grace the person of some wandering "Johnny Reb" who might appear on the scene after our departure.

who might appear on the scene after our departure.

Then came the sound of the bugle, and off we started to hunt Johnnies. After marching until about 11 o'clock that night we came to the Rapidan River. Here the regiment "side-tracked" and the boys were tired, having marched about twenty miles, and being unused to it they felt the effects keenly. About 2 o'clock the next morning we

crossed the river and moved a mile or so and halted until after daylight. Then we started for Mine Run or the Wilderness, and after about an hour we could hear the sharp crash of musketry as we went on. Finally, after marching into a field, we halted, when the boys ran to a fence and got on top of it to see if they could get a glimpse of the battle. While we were looking an orderly rode up with orders of some kind, the bugle sang out "Fall in!" and off we started at a double quick. When the colors went down, after about 3 miles march, I do not think there were 150 men present with them. The march had been too severe for all to keep up with the command. After resting a while the stragglers began to come in. We were then ordered to the front, unslung knapsacks and had roll call. At this time the musketry was terrific. A comrade at my right said he would be killed that evening. He appeared to be very much frightened and I tried to pacify him as best I could, although I think I was scared worse than he was, but did not want to show it. Things did indeed seem scary about that time. We were soon ordered forward and I bid farewell to my knapsack and never saw it afterwards. After going a short distance we stopped and our first attempt was made at building rifle pits. It makes me laugh yet to think of them. The boys suddenly thought that a protection would be desirable just at that particular time, so they began to break off the pine boughs and piled them like a winrow of hay. Of course such a protection would not have been half as effective as hay. Finally the regiment was straightened up, and digging and building rifle pits began in earnest. This was done quickly, as every soldier in the regiment seemed to have a very decided interest in the completion of the works. While occupying these pits, I saw three separate bayonet charges, made by troops on our right, over the same ground each time. Here we had our first experience with shells. While we were lounging about and listening to the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry, as it rose and fell, according to the heat of the fray, we heard the boom of a field gun and the terrifying shriek of a shell as it flew over us. Then followed one of the finest acrobatic displays ever witnessed, possibly not the most graceful, but the promptness and agility of execution excelled that of the noted prairie dogs of the plains. All appeared to have urgent business behind the breastworks. We were lying directly in front of a light battery of brass howitzers, and they replied to the Johnnies promptly. Every shot that was fired seemed to raise me from the earth. Scared? Well, all hands seemed to be particularly nervous and pale about that time. In a short time, however, the firing calmed down, but about 9 o'clock P. M. there opened up on the left of our lines a deafening crash of musketry, which swept along the line until it reached the right of our regiment, where the regimental pioneers lay, and there it died out. One big German discharged his musket and charged my comrade, Geo. Keenan, with shooting. The Dutchman denied having fired even with his own gun smoking at the muzzle.

Some time during the night whispered orders came to us to put our tin cups and canteens into our haversacks and not to speak above a whisper on any account. When we started on the march the same orders were repeated, but we had not gone half a mile until the boys were singing and shouting loud enough to awaken the dead. Here we saw the first signaling with rockets and the boys thought it a strange time for a pyrotechnical display or Fourth of July fireworks, but there

were those in that great army who could interpret the meaning of those rockets, and it doubtless told of us moving to the rescue of some sorely tried and tired troops somewhere along the lines, as we were where we heard the crash of musketry rolling and reverberating over and through the dense pine forests. We kept on the march until we came to the place where I have always thought was the Old Wilderness Tavern. Here we bivouaced for the rest of the night. The next morning we started forward, passed over the old battleground of Chancellorsville and through the town. We passed on for some distance, probably three or four miles, and came to a place which will always remain indelibly fixed in the minds of every member of the regiment, "Camp Starvation," or as it was generally known, Tabernacle Cross Roads, about twelve miles from Spottsylvania Court House. About this time the five days rations drawn at Brandy Station were a thing of the past, and then commenced a battle for existence. Two comrades of Co. C raided a supply train and secured five or six boxes of hard tack. These were brought to camp and issued as regular rations—the foragers drawing the same as the others.

Our brigade being irregular was called the Provisional Brigade (I guess the commander of the 9th Corps thought that name implied that we had an abundance of provisions.) The officers of the brigade seemed not to know where to get supplies, and when Gen. Burnsides or any of his staff appeared upon the scene, up would go that melodious cry of "Hard tack!" "We were told some one would be punished if it was not stopped, but it was not done. Finally Gen. Burnsides issued orders to give us all the fresh beef we wanted.

Then came some of the bluest, toughest beef I ever saw.

While we lay here our regiment was sent up to the front to escort the body of General Sedgwick to the rear. He was killed on the 8th

of May.

From the Cross Roads we took up the line of march, passing through Bowling Green, and a short distance beyond the town, a dozen sheep were found in the pasture. The animals were considered too dangerous to be allowed to run at large, and they were prudently killed by our boys. We marched on to a place called Thornburg, where we began to build a line of entrenchments. Next morning we were ordered to march on, and it soon began to rain, making the roads very slippery, but we pressed forward with flankers and skirmishers thrown out. We were pressing the enemy close at this time, and came upon a limber carriage and ammunition chest on fire. It was only partly burned and we judged we were right on their heels. That night we bivouaced in a dense woods, and I am sure the Colonel could not have told the right frank from the left flank. Although we were in such an inconceivable tangle, not knowing front from rear we had a good rest.

From this time on it was march and dig—march all day and dig all night. We forded the North Anna river one afternoon and built a line of breastworks that night. The next day Company C was placed on picket, and about one or two o'clock at night whispered orders came to move as quietly as possible, and we recrossed the river. The rear guard, commanded by Lieut. Sam. Clark, of C, crossed just at day break. The rebel skirmishers were only about one hundred yards behind them and began to shoot across the river at us as we lay among the bluffs. Being exposed to the fire the Colonel ordered us to

move out of danger. While on the march Elisha Mitchell was shot

through the hand, which was the only casualty here.

From this point me made a forced march of 30 or 35 miles, and crossed the Pamumky river at Hanovertown. This march was through plantations and forests, and we got the name of "Burnsides' Flat-Footed Cavalry," and the boys earned the title. While we were moving towards Richmond we struck the rebels at Bethseda Church, and here Colonel Wilhelm was shot in the foot. A majority thought he shot himself with a small calibre revolver. Capt. Sam Davis was killed here the 1st or 2d of June.

Company C was sent out on picket one afternoon and we had quite a skirmish with the enemy. Our orders were to support the 48th P. V. on their left, and as we marched in the officers of that regiment told our Lieut., Tom Sharpe, that we came up as steady as any men they ever saw under fire. The rebels were pouring the mus-

ketry into us briskly and the air was blue with smoke.

The evening of the 12th of June we were ordered to march, with the strictest kind of an injunction to keep quiet. We marched that night and every day following until the 15th, when we crossed the James River at Fort Powhatan and laid there until the morning of the 16th. We started on the march at 2 or 3 o'clock and with the long swinging step we had acquired with constant practice, we made good time on the road to Petersburg. At about 6 o'clock we came in sight of the church spires of the city, and halted in a little basin or semicircle of low ground, with the whole of the 9th Corps about us. The Johnnies began at once throwing shells among us in a very spiteful manner, but being hungry and tired, the boys prepared their supper, which they ate with a keen relish.

On the morning of the 17th we moved forward over the ground where some troops had captured a Lunette, but at a fearful cost, judging from the dead and wounded. I counted five dead and wounded lying on a space not more than thirty feet square, and it was not an encouraging sight for any one to witness who was expecting to keep right on until the enemy were encountered. After arriving at the top of a sharp ridge, Col. Marshall ordered the brigade to form on the colors. This was just at sunrise, and while we were forming we could see under a fog that hung over a ravine in our front to a large plantation on the other side where the rebel artillery were getting into position as rapidly as their horses could move. About this time Co. Dan. Leasure, of the 100th P. V., told Col. Marshall that his men would fare better if sent forward to the ravine, as the rebs meant to shell us as soon as their artillery was in position. We moved forward and had barely gotten under cover of the brow of the hill when the place we had left was fairly swept with spherical case shot and shrapnell.

We laid in the ravine until about 4 o'clock, when we moved down a short distance and began massing our division for a charge. When the bugle sounded the boys sprang forward, never looking to the right or left, but pressing on and passing over two lines of troops lying down. Who they were or what they were doing I do not know. The bullets were flying fast by this time and comrades falling on every side. Here the casualties were appalling. Our Company, C, lost Lieuts. Sharpe and Clark, Sergeants O'Leary, Katze, Wareing, Black and a host of others. The company lost in all thirty-seven killed, wounded

or missing. One of our Sergeants had a hand-to-hand encounter with a rebel major and captured him. We were beginning to think ourselves veterans by that time, and talked over our exploits many times the next day, but a spirit of sadness would come over us when we thought of the brave boys that went down in that evening of

carnage.

From this time on we had the pleasure of exchanging compliments daily with Gen. Johnson's long-haired gentry until the 30th of July, when we took part in or led that disastrous move to the crater. We mustered about 800 men, including 16 officers, on the 20th of July, and on the 31st the quartermaster General would allow rations for but 280 men, showing a loss of over 500. Out of the 16 officers, Capt. Haig was the only one that was not wounded, killed or captured. On the third day after the battle a truce was granted to bury the dead and remove the wounded. It was stated that three soldiers were still living, after lying in the hot sun for the three days.

The regiment then moved to Fort Davis on the Jerusalem plank road and remained there until the 19th of August, when we went to the Weldon railroad and took part in that fight, driving the Johnnies back and tearing up the railroad. The rebs tried to retake the railroad and attacked the 2d Corps in three lines deep. We lay almost directly in front of the artillery of the 9th Corps, which fired over us, at times, and every gun dealt out death and destruction to the ill-fated Confederates, while the musketry piled up the dead and wounded until

the field in our front was literally carpeted with bodies.

We were mustered for pay on the 31st of August and immediately started on the march to join the old regiment at Bermuda Front, and after consolidation the boys were scattered around among the different Batteries.

ISAAC B. SMITH.

Urbana, Ill., Dec. 18th, 1903.

ROLL OF HONOR.

HE WRITER of these Histories, feeling that a "Roll of Honor," comprising the names, ranks, companies, etc., of the killed, wounded. captured and died, would add to the work a more satisfactory understanding if the same designated to which regiment such men belonged at the time of such occurrences, prompted him to make strenuous efforts to procure a roster of the Provisional regiment, which would have enabled him to separate and give such a roll of men belonging to the two commands respectively. But, owing to the fact that no living survivor of either reigiment has such roster, and the War Department at Washington will not furnish it, it will be impossible to do as was originally intended. To assist in discriminating to which command such officers and men belonged however, it will be well to state that all casualties up to April, 1864, were of men belonging to the original command. After the formation of the Provisional regiment, April 28th, 1864, no casualties, excepting natural deaths from sickness and a few from sunstroke, occurred in the original command until June 16th, when it was before Petersburg. Both commands were hotly engaged on June 17-the Provisional with Burnside's 9th Army Corps and the other regiment with "Baldy" Smith's 18th Army Corps—so, without a roster of either command, it is impossible to separate their respective casualties. The casualties on June 18th were of men belonging to the old regiment. The casualties at the "crater" and the Weldon railroad were wholly in the Provisional regiment. The casualties on other dates were about equally divided until September 5th, 1864. when the Provisional regiment was again merged with the original command, and participated in all its subsequent services.

All the enlistments were made for the original regiment, but there were many men belonging to the Provisional regiment that never done service in the old regiment, as, after enlistment, they were sent directly to the Provisional regiment, where they were killed, wounded, captured or died, and were thus incapacitated for further service.

The following communications will demonstrate why the writer's efforts to procure the desired roster proved unsuccessful:

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1903.

GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH:

Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL:

At the instance of the "Survivors' Association of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery," I am writing up the history of that regiment and its offspring—"Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery"—and desire a roster of the Provisional regiment. That regiment left Fort Ethan Allen in April, 1864, under command of Col. Thomas Wilhelm, joined Burnside's 9th A. Corps, and I would like to have a list of officers and men composing the regiment.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright writes me to apply to you for above, and hoping you will have the same sent to me, or will advise me the probable cost in procuring it, I remain

Very Resp'y Yours,

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary, S. A. 2d Pa. Vet. H. Art'y.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 10, 1903.

Respectfully returned to

MR. GEORGE W. WARD, Secretary

S. A. 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery,

40 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attention invited to the enclosed copy of War Department order of February 23, 1897, still in force, from which it will be seen that the rules of the Department prohibit furnishing information such as that asked for within.

It is understood that a publication containing the names of the officers and men of the regiment referred to has been issued by the State of Pennsylvania. This publication, although containing some errors and deficiencies, is believed to be fairly accurate and complete so far as the membership of the regiment in question is concerned.

membership of the regiment in question is concerned.

It is proper to add that, pursuant to a recently-enacted law, the Department has already entered upon the work of compiling for publication

a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies. When this roster shall have been completed and published, all the information it contains will be readily accessible to all who are interested in it.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

F. C. AINSWORTH, Chief, Record and Pension Office.

The order above referred to, among other specifications, says: "But requests for information relative to individual officers or enlisted men, or for the compilation of statistical or other data relative to particular organizations, to be used for historical or memorial purposes or for publication, cannot be entertained."

On November 12th, 1903, the writer made application direct to the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who referred the application to the Chief of Records, who, in turn, returned it to the writer with the following endorsement: "Respectfully returned to Mr. G. W. Ward, Secretary, Survivors Association 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery, 40 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, inviting attention to the indorsement from this office of the 10th instant."

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, December 9, 1903.

Hon. Henry H. Bingham,

House of Representatives.

My Dear General:

In returning herewith the letter, received by your reference, in which Mr. George W. Ward, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, asks your aid in an effort to obtain for him the "Roster" of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, I beg leave to advise you that the Secretary of War has been compelled to adopt a strict rule that prohibits compliance with all such requests as that made by your correspondent. The present Secretary has invariably declined to make any exception to this rule in favor of anyone, although he has been frequently appealed to to do so by senators, representatives in Congress and other distinguished persons. Herewith is inclosed a copy of War Department orders of February 23, 1897, which sets forth the rule in question.

It is proper to remark that your correspondent has already been advised by this office that, pursuant to a recently enacted law, the War Department is now engaged in the work of compiling a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies, and that when this roster shall have been completed and published all the information it contains will be readily accessible to all who are interested in it.

Regretting my inability to be of more material service to you in this matter, as I should be glad to be if I could, I am

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH, Chief, Record and Pension Office. COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, December 21, 1903.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary

Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Assn., 40 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Replying to yours of December 19th, I have the honor to state that there are no Muster-out Rolls of the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery on file in this office, except probably in a few individual cases where the men were returned to the original command. No Muster-out Rolls of the Companies of the Provisional Regiment have been filed. This information can only be had by application to the War Department.

Very respectfully, THOS. J. STEWART, Adjutant General. ROSTER.



ROSTER.

This Roster is taken from "Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," and with over 300 corrections, additions, etc., secured from diaries and memories of reliable surviving members of the regiments, is considered to be as near complete and correct as it can be made, in view of the fact that the Muster-out Rolls are very inaccurate as to individual records of the men in particular.

The date immediately following the names indicate time of muster into service, and all were for "three years or during the war," except a few who enlisted for one year only and are marked with an asterisk (*).

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS

Colonel Chas. Angeroth, Sr., Feb. 8, '62 Discharged June 21, 1862. "August A. Gibson, June 25, '62 Promoted from Captain 2d reg. U. S. Artillery, June 25, 1862—returned to his reg., Aug. 3, '64. "Wm. M. M'Clure, Jan. 4, '62 Promoted from Capt. battery F, Oct. 30, 1864—resigned March 8, 1865 Died 1893 at Lancaster, Pa. "S. D. Strawbridge, April 16, '65 Mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.— Died 1902 at Hampton, Va.
Lt. Col. J. H. Oberteuffer, Sr., Jan. 4, '62. Discharged Jan. 8, 1865—expiration of term. "Benj. F. Winger, Aug. 23, '62 Promoted from 1st Lt. batt'y D, to Major, Jan. 24, 1865—to Lt. Col., May 18, 1865—mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.
Major Wm. Candidus, Sr., Jan. 6, '62 Resigned August 23, 1862. "Jas. L. Anderson, Dec. 18, '61 Promoted from Capt. batt'y G, March 1, 1862— com. Col., July 23, 1864—not mustered—killed near Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
"David Sadler, Dec. 16, '61 Promoted from Capt. battery D, Sept. 10, 1862— capt'd at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864— disch. April 16, 1865—expiration of term.—
"Thomas Wilhelm, Dec. 19, '61 Promoted from Capt. battery H, Nov. 25, 1862— Col. of 2d Pro. Artillery from April 20 to Sept. 5, 1864—wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2,
"William S. Bailey, Dec. 30, '62 Promoted from Capt. battery F, May 3, 1865—disch. Jan. 15, 1866, to date expiration of term. Died 1802 at Philadelphia.
"David Schooley, Aug. 26, '62 Promoted from Capt. battery M, May 18, 1865— mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.— Captured July, 1864.
Adj't C. G. Zimmerman, Nov. 22, '61 Discharged September 27, 1862. Died 1890 at Camden. N. J.
"Florence W. Grugan, Dec. 17, '61 Promoted from 1st Lt. battery E, Oct. 22, 1862—discharged Dec. 19, 1864—expiration of term. Died 1890 at Philadelphia, Pa.
" Jerome A. Buck, Aug. 31, '62Promoted from 2d Lt. battery I., Jan. 14, 1866—mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.

230 ROSTER.

Q. M. Aaron P. Bilyeu, Nov. 23, '61 Discharged September 27, 1862. Died at Philadelphia.
"Wm. H. Melcher, Nov. 25, '61. Promoted from private Co. D. to O. M. Sot. Feb.
8, 1862—to O. M., Oct. 24, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 29, 1864. " John W. Dykins, Dec. 24, '61
mustered out with reg. Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Surg. Elisha Griswold, Dec. 2, '61
A. Surg. Richard H. Nevill, Nev. 8, '61. Promoted to Brig. Surg. U. S. V., Dec. 26, 1861.
" James D. Linton, Jan. 20, '62 Resigned June 20, 1862.
A. Surg. Richard H. Nevill, Nev. 8, '61. Promoted to Brig. Surg. U. S. V., Dec. 26, 1861. "James D. Linton, Jan. 20, '62 Resigned June 20, 1862. "James A. Lowe, June 21, '62 Discharged June 21, 1865—expiration of term. "S. Rosenberger, Aug. 6, '62 Discharged June 21, 1863. Died 1899 in California.
" Lewis R. Kirk, June 21, '63 Promoted to Surg. 26th reg. P. V., Nov. 3, 1863. " A. T. DeWitt, Nov. 14, '62 Mustered out with regiment. Inc., 20, 1866.
" John Graham, July 8, 65 Mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.
" Lewis R. Kirk, June 21, '63
Sgt. Maj. Thos. A. Shepherd, Oct. 20, '63., Promoted from private battery M, July 1, 1865—
mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866. "Paul L. Higgins, Dec. 13, '61 Promoted from private battery E, Feb. 8, 1862—
to 2d Lt. battery G, April 19, 1862. "Hugo Theinhardt, Oct. 31, '61 Promoted from 1st Sgt. battery B—to 2d Lieut.
battery M, November 28, 1862. "John Exton, Nov. 5, '61 Promoted from 1st Sgt. battery H, Aug. 1, 1862—
to 2d Lt. battery B, Nov. 27, 1862.
" John Ford, Jr., Dec. 16, '61 Promoted from 1st Sgt. battery E, Oct. 1, 1862— to 2d Lt. battery E, Oct. 24, 1863.
to 2d Lt. battery E, Oct. 24, 1863. "Jas. Y. Humphrey, Nov. 5, '61 Promoted from Sgt. battery D, Oct. 24, 1863—to
2d Lt. battery D, Dec. 3, 1864—Vet. "John M. Roper, Aug. 19, '62 Promoted from Sergt. battery M, May 3, 1865—
Q. M. Sr. J. B. Eckerman, Jan. 5, '64 Promoted from private battery E, July 1, 1865— mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866.
mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866. "R. Perry Richards, Aug. 31,'62 Promoted from private battery L, April 25, '64—
discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. "Dennis M. Carroll, Nov. 8, '61 Promoted from private battery G, Nov. 1, 1862—
transferred to hattery G. 1864—Vet.
Com. Sr. Joseph R. Bright, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from Sergt. battery G, May 3, 1865—mustered out with reg Jan. 20, 1866—Vet.
mustered out with reg., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Wm. H. Burgher, Nov. 18, '61 Pr. from priv. attery G, April, '62—transferred to batter G, Feb. 19, 1863.
" Joseph W. Winger, Sept. 20, '62 Pr. from Corporal battery D, July 1, 1863—to 2d
Lieut. battery D, July 11, 1864. " Josiah Bright, Nov. 30, '61 Promoted from Sergeant battery G, Aug. 12,
1864—discharged—expiration of termn. " David E. Wolff, Jan. 5, '64 Promoted from private, Dec. 11, 1864—to 2d Lt.
"David E. Wolff, Jan. 5, '64 Promoted from private, Dec. 11, 1864—to 2d Lt. battery B, May 3, 1865—Vet. Hos. St. Louis M. Taft, Feb. 9, '64 Promoted from private battery G, July 1, 1865—
mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866. "A I Schafhirdt Nov to '61 Promoted private from battery R Nov to '61
discharged by special order. Oct. 18. 1862
"A. F. Fairchilds, Sept. 19, '62 Promoted from private battery E, Nov. 24, '62—discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. Ch. Bug. George W. Rutter, Mar. 22, '64. Mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
Ch. Bug. George W. Rutter, Mar. 22, '64. Mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Thomas R. Firth, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted from Bugler battery F, Jan. 11, 1865—mustered out with regiment, Jan. 29, '66.—Vet.

BATTERY A.

Capt. Charles Auer, Jan. 6, '62 Resigned August 22, 1862.
"Rich'd M. Goundie, Dec. 10, '61 Promoted from 1st Lt. battery G, Aug. 23, '62-
discharged Dec. 12, 1864—expiration of term.
Died 1899 at Bethlehem, Pa.
"Benj. F. Everett, Aug. 19, '62 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery M, Jan. 1, 1865-
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
1st Lt. William Troost, Dec. 16, '61 Resigned February 13, 1862.
" Charles Hauflear, Jan. 7, '62 Resigned April 19, 1862.
"Otto Lutz, Jan. 6, '62 Promoted from 2d Lieut.—resigned Oct. 2, 1862.
" Henry Glahn, Feb. 5, '62 Promoted from Sergt. to 2d Lt., March 1, 1862-
to 1st Lt., Apr. 28, 1862—resigned Sept. 26,
1862.

1st Lt. H. H. Humphries, Oct. 3, '62 Promoted to Ist Lt., Oct. 3, 1862—to Bv. Captain, Aug. 1, 1864—to Bv. Major, March 13, 1865— to Maj. and A. D. C., Apr. 26, 1865—discharged
**Hug. 1, 1804—10 By. March 13, 1805—10 Maj. and A. D. C., Apr. 26, 1865—186ischarged by special order, to date May 1, 1865. **Barba, Dec. 10, '61
189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mustered —wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—discharged Dec. 12, 1864—expiration of term. Died 1891.
" John G. Rick, Jan. 4, '64 Promoted from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Dec. 16, 1864—to 1st Lieut., Jan. 25, 1865—discharged
2d Lt. Wm. Gratznowsky, Nov. 6, '61 Promoted from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieut., April
"Robert S. Wharton, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted from 1st Sergt. battery H, Sept. 26,
"William Mauk, Oct. 7, '62
1st Sgt. George Thayer, Mar. 25, 04 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1804—to Sergeant and 1st Sergeant July 1, 1865—mustered out
with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Q. M. Sr. Hiram P. Boyd, Mar. 25, '64 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 2,4 1865—to Q. M. Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Sergt. Jacob Mummel, Dec. 26, '61 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery Jan 20, 1866—Vet.
Sergt. Jacob Mummel, Dec. 26, '61 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Henry Beerman, Jan. 18, '64 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 15, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Jeremiah Weston, Jan. 2, '64 Pr. to Cor., Mar. 1, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—to Sgt.,
"Jeremiah Weston, Jan. 2, '64 Pr. to Cor., Mar. 1, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, 1866—Vet.
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Jonathan Bruce, Jan. 26, '64 Pr. to Cor., Mar. 1, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Died
1893. " Joseph Shrader, Feb. 10, '64 Pr. to Cor., July 1, 1865—to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Robert M'Laughlin, Mar. 17, '64 Pr. to Cor., July 1, 1865—to Sgt., Nov. 15, 1865—
"Matthew Schrurer, Nov. 19, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 21, '62.
"Joseph Shrader, Feb. 10, '64. "Pr. to Cor., July 1, 1865—to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Robert M'Laughlin, Mar. 17, '64. "Matthew Schrurer, Nov. 19, '61. "Matthew Schrurer, Nov. 19, '61. "Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 21, '62. "Charles Walter, May 1, '62. "Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 16, '62. "Francis Nagle, Nov. 18, '61. "Discharged Nov. 17, 1864—expiration of term. Sergt. Christian Seibold, Sept. 2, '62. "William Fisher, Nov. 12, '61. "Max Bretch, Nov. 8, '61. "John Swartz, Jan. 6, '62. "Discharged Nov. 19, 1864—expiration of term. "John Engle, Aug. 29, '62. "Discharged Jan. 6, 1865—expiration of term. "John Engle, Aug. 29, '62. "Discharged Jan. 6, 1865—expiration of term. "John Engle, Aug. 29, '62. "Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. "William Smith, Aug. 29, '62. "Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. "Charles Breune, Sept. 2, '62. "Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. "Died 1899.
"William Fisher, Nov. 12, '61 Discharged Nov. 19, 1864—expiration of term.
" John Swartz, Jan. 6, '62 Discharged Jan. 6, 1865—expiration of term. " John Engle, Aug. 29, '62 Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown—
captured Sept. 9. "Henry Meyers, Aug. 28, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
"William Smith, Aug. 29, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. "Charles Breune, Sept. 2, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. Died 1899.
" John Elbert, Sept. 15, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. " William Franklin, Aug. 24, '62 Discharged by General Order, May 12, 1865.
cap. Sept. 29. "John Elbert, Sept. 15, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. "William Franklin, Aug. 24, '62 Discharged by General Order, May 13, 1865. "Joseph Bochler, Nov. 12, '62 Discharged Nov. 12, 1865—expiration of term. "Philip Swartz, Nov. 29, '61 Deserted May 20, 1862.
Corp. Daniel Gunnerwein, Dec. 24, '63 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "Peter Grimes, Feb. 10, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. " L. S. M'Laughlin, Jan. 25, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered
Corp. Daniel Gunnerwein, Dec. 24, '63 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "Peter Grimes, Feb. 10, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "L. S. M'Laughlin, Jan. 25, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "John A. Shick, Feb. 23, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Died 1893. "W. S. Dorsheimer, Mar. 2, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Died 1893. "W. S. Dorsheimer, Mar. 2, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered
"Michael Reigle, Dec. 26, '61 Promoted to Corporal. July 1. 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "John N. Mung, Jan. 26, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered
"John N. Mung, Jan. 26, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865.—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "John M'Donnell, Mar. 25, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865.—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

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Corp. George K. Kennedy, Mar. 22, '64... Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Samuel P. Orwig, Mar. 25, '64... Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Henry Whitenight, Jan. 29, '64... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Jacob Geig, Nov. 12, '61... Discharged Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term.
David Mummel, Dec. 20, '61... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

"Jacob Hertfelder, Feb. 19, '62... Discharged Feb. 18, 1865—expiration of term.

"Charles Schilling, Feb. 23, '62... Discharged Feb. 18, 1865—expiration of term.

"Herman Pæhler, Aug. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Wm. Horstman, Aug. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Andrew Geiger, Aug. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Andrew Geiger, Aug. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Andrew Geiger, Aug. 26, '63... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Jas. F. Anderson, Dec. 16, '63... 1st Lt. 2 Pro. Art'y, from April 28, to Sept. 5, 1864—disch. by special order, Mar. 23, 1865—captured June 9.
Lewis Betts, Jan. 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, Frederick Burger, Jan. 18, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 29,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            1866.
                                                John Biederbeck, Jan. 4, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Frederick Burger, Jan. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Wm. Brookings, Feb. 10, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
James H. Bigler, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Levi Berger, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Jessup Brooks, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Lessup Brooks, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Charles Bayles, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Francis Baker, Feb. 6, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Francis Baker, Feb. 6, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Francis Baker, Feb. 6, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Francis Baker, Feb. 6, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Francis Baker, Feb. 6, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 3, '62.
Charles Brey, Jan. 8, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 7, '62.
John Brown, Aug. 30, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Gottfrey Brecht,* Aug. 31, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Peter Briel, Jan. 11, '62. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John Barth, Jan. 9, '62. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John G. Bankert, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 6, 1865.
James I. Bell, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 6, 1865.
James I. Bell, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 6, 1865.
James I. Bell, Feb. 26, '64. Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Gottleib Buchler, Dec. 26, '61. Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John Benz, Jan. 8, '64. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John Benz, Jan. 8, '64. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John Benz, Jan. 8, '64. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
John Benz, Jan. 8, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 6, 1865.
James I. Bell, Feb. 26, '6
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          1866.
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Private William H. Barr. Jan. 4, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Wm. Burnhard, Peb. 24, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Thomas Boores, Pon. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Thomas Boores, Pon. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Thomas Burns, No. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Thomas Burns, No. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Thomas Burns, No. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Theodore Casper, Dec. 12, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62. Robert M. Curry, Mar. 31, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 22, 1865.

"Henry Churchman, Dec. 13, '61. Transferred to battery C—date unknown.

"Lewis Christopher, Feb. 27, '64. Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

"John Conaway, Mar. 24, '64. Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

"John Conaway, Mar. 24, '64. Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

"Orris I. Coars, Nov. 25, '61. Discharged Dec. 2, 1864—expiration of term.

"Samuel Cassiday, Feb. 24, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 12, 1865.

"Henry Conklin, Feb. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 12, 1866.

"Henry Conklin, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Acron Dhaan, Peb. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Acron Dhaan, Peb. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Gustave Darnest, Dec. 31, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62.

"John E. Dingler, Nov. 22, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 21, '62.

"Leonard Dorwarth, Nov. 1, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 21, '62.

"Leonard Dorwarth, Nov. 1, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown. Nov. 19, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1866.

"Henry Bernston, Nov. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Nov. 19, '64. Discharged by Gen
                                                                                       J. S. Finkenbinder, Mar. 26, '64... Died Aug. 27, 1864—buried at Alexandria, Va.—
grave, 2,615.

Tr. to battery G, 2d Provisional Artillery, April
20, 1864—captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.,
July 19, 1864—grave 3,582.

Daniel Fostner, Aug. 23, '62... Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 18, '64—burial
record, April 6, 1865—buried in National Cemetry, section A, division 4, grave, 99.

Got'b Trunenpreiss, Jan. 14. '64... Died at Fort Fisher, N. C., April 14, '65—burial
record, April 24, '65—buried in Nat. Cemetery,
Wilmington—grave, 63.

Herman Frisch, aJn. 10, '62... Deserted May 1, 1863.

Henry Furhman, Jan. 28, '64... Deserted June 7, 1864—returned April 24, 1865—
transferred to battery L, June 27, 1865.

John C. R. Girton, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—pris.
Sept. 29.
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Frederick Higele, Feb. 8, '64.... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Gustav Hertel, Feb. 4, '64.... Died at Fort Fisher, N. C., April 14, 1865.

John Heekeler, Jan. 4, '62... Deserted February 20, 1862.

Randolph Hauptle, May 1, '62... Deserted January 21, 1863.

Joseph Hausler, May 1, '62... Deserted January 21, 1863.

Milton L. Hupert, April 29, '63... Deserted January 21, 1863.

Milton L. Hupert, April 29, '64... Deserted June 7, 1864.

Geo. G. Harkreider, Feb. 11, '64... Deserted June 7, 1864.

Jos. Hickenberger, Jan. 4, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

William Ihrig, Dec. 26, '61... Deserted January 25, 1862.

Henry Jackel, Jr., Oct. 3, '62... Transferred to Vet. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.

William Johnson, Dec. 31, '61... Deserted April 11, 1862.

Michael Keany, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.

Sept. 29.
                                                                            William Johnson, Dec. 31, '61. Deserted April 11, 1862.

Michael Keany, Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29.

Lewis Kies, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Vet. Christian Kock, Dec. 17, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Christian Kock, Dec. 17, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Herman Kramer, Jan. 14, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Jacob Kensley, Dec. 23, '61. Discharged Dec. 22, 1864—expiration of term. Lewis Kessler, Sept. 2, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. Anthony Klafance, Oct. 29, '64. Discharged Oct. 28 1865—expiration of term. George Keis, Aug. 26, '62. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864. Augustus Kochler, Dec. 21, '61. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864. Cornelius Kramer, Mar. 7, '64. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864. Cornelius Kramer, Feb. 26, '64. Died at Point of Rocks, Van., Oct. 20, '64—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Died at Point of Rocks, Van., Oct. 20, '64—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Louis Keiss, Aug. 26, '62. Deserted January 3, 1863. Augustus Kayser, Nov. 12, '62. Deserted January 21, 1863. Charles Koch, Sept. 9, '62. Deserted January 21, 1863. Charles Koch, Sept. 9, '62. Deserted January 21, 1863. Charles Koch, Sept. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. William Lisle, Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Jacob Long, Dec. 21, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62. John F. Lukens, Feb. 6, '64. Promoted to 2d Lieut., 30th reg. U. S. Colored Troops, Jan. 30, '65—mustered out, Dec. 10, '65. John Long, Feb. 17, '64. Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., April 15, 1864.
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Private John Leixweiler, Jan. 4, '64. Died at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Dec. 14, 1864.

Christian Lutz, Jan. 26, '64. Died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 2, 1864.

Gottfrey Leibrandt, Peb. 17, '64. Died at New York, June 23, '65.—buried in Cyp. Handred Leonard, Dec. 21, '61. DHILL Cometery, L. 1, grave, 5045.

Bernhardt Leonard, Dec. 21, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

John Master, Jan. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Captured by Miller, Feb. 25, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 8, '64. Cousin C. Miller, Feb. 25, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 8, '64. Cousin C. Miller, Feb. 25, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 21, 1865.

Martin Mertz, Aug. 30, '62. Discharged by General Order, May 21, 1865.

Martin Mertz, Aug. 30, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, mar. 8, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, mar. 8, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, mar. 8, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 21, 1864.

Frederick Mayer, Nov. 26, '63. Transferred to bettern Rec. Corps, Mar. 2, 1864.

John Moltz, Jan. 6, '64. Transferred to Veteran Rec. Corps, Mar. 2, 1864.

John Moltz, Jan. 6, '64. Captured Sept. 29, -64. Standard, Nov. 19, '61. Deserted April 2, 1864.

George Manfold, Sept. 8, '62. Deserted January 21, 1863.

John Meyers, Mar. 25, '62. Deserted January 21, 1863.

Fred Marteins, Nov. 19, '61. Deserted February 3, 1864.

Peter Myarren, Jan. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Windrad Myarren, Jan. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Martin
                                                                                                       Eph'm Richardson, Feb. 11, '64. Prisoner from June 2, to Nov. 30, 1864—disch. by General Order, June 15, 1865.

Elliend Romig, Feb. 23, '64. Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864—dischards Rein, Nov. 27, '61. Deserted September 2, 1862.

Peter Roberts, Nov. 27, '61. Deserted December 2, 1863.
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Jos. Scheenbachlee, Sept. 13, '62... Captured Sept. 29—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 7, 1864.

Elias P. Shockley..... Transferred to 58th company, 2d batallion—Vet. Res. Corps—disch. on Surg. cert., May 19, 1865.—wd. June 17.

John Shimp, Mar. 10, '64.... Drafted—prisoner from June 2, to Nov. 24, 1864.

An'w Sevindeman, Aug. 27, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.—wd. Sept. 29.

Swamly John Dec. 14. '61... Descrited February 15, 1862.
                                                                  An'w Sevindeman, Aug. 27, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865—wd. Sept. 29.

Swamly, John, Dec. 14, '61... Deserted February 15, 1862.
Schlender, John, Nov. 8, '61... Deserted April 7, 1862.
Schstedt, Barnhardt, Nov. 29, '61. Deserted April 10, 1862.
Schweitzer, Louis, Dec. 31, '61. Deserted April 10, 1862.
Schweitzer, Louis, Dec. 31, '61. Deserted July 17, 1862.
Schweitzer, Louis, Dec. 31, '62. Deserted July 17, 1863.
Schleither, Fred. Aug. 30, '62. Deserted February 7, 1863.
Schleither, Fred. Aug. 30, '62. Deserted May 15, 1863.
Smith, Althons, Sept. 1, '62. Deserted May 15, 1863.
Seitter, George, Aug. 28, '62. Deserted May 15, 1863.
Scheneman, Thos. J., Aug. 31, '62. Deserted May 27, 1864.
Stahl, Jacob, Feb. 24, '64. Died July 5, 1864.
Tracy, David, Feb. 10, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Tracy, John, Feb. 10, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thompson, Geo. W., Mar. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thompson, D. H., Mar. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thompson, Mat., Mar. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thompson, Mat., Mar. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Treble, Christian, Oct. 29, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 3, '62.
Truiter, William, Aug. 26, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Tary, Francis, Aug. 23, '62. Discharged Jan. 10, '65—expiration of term.
Urbach, Gottfrey, Dec. 24, '63. Discharged Jan. 10, '65—expiration of term.
Urbach, Gottfrey, Dec. 24, '63. Discharged Jan. 10, '65—expiration of term.
Urbach, Gottfrey, Dec. 24, '63. Discharged Jan. 10, '65—expiration of term.
Urbach, Gottfrey, Dec. 24, '63. Discharged Jan. 10, '65—expiration of term.
Urbach, Gottfrey, Dec. 24, '63. Discharged Out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Deserted May 20, 1862.

Vansciver, Wm. B., Feb. 17, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private	Volz, Frederick, Feb. 27, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
••	Van Billiard, Jer., Feb. 26, '64 Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64-
	discharged by General Order Inly 28 1862
46	Williams, Charles, Feb. 15, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Williams, Andrew, Jan. 18, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Willing, Frederick, Oct. 29, '61 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"	Williams, Charles, Feb. 15, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Williams, Andrew, Jan. 18, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Williams, Frederick, Oct. 29, '61 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Weil, John, Jan. 4, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
	Wagner, Incodore, Jan. 10, 04 Mustered out with Dattery, Jan. 29, 1800—Vet.
**	Walter, Frederick, Feb. 22, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Walters, Samuel, Feb. 10, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Weiser, Boltes, Mar. 1, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
66	Walters, Samuel. Feb. 10. 64 Mustered out with battery. Ian. 20. 1866—Vet.
46	Weiser, Boltes, Mar. 1. '64 Mustered out with battery, Ian. 20. 1866—Vet.
64	Wolsendorf, Chas., Jan. 20. '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 20. 1866.
44	Wolsendorf, Chas., Jan. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Wades, Anthony, Nov. 19, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, '62. Wolbold, John, July 1, '62 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 13, '64. Walker, Frederick, Nov. 1, '61 Discharged on writ of habeas corpus, Feb. 18, '62. Williams, Hir. G., Aug. 29, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. Werner, Andrew, Oct. 15, '62 Discharged Oct. 14, 1865—expiration of term.
66	Wolbold, John, July 1, 62 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 13, 64.
**	Walker, Frederick, Nov. 1, '61 Discharged on writ of habeas corpus, Feb. 18, '62.
66	Williams, Hir. G., Aug. 20, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
"	Werner, Andrew, Oct. 15, 62 Discharged Oct. 14, 1865—expiration of term.
44	Wilson, John, Jan. 18, '64 Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
"	Warner, William, Feb. 2, '64 Discharged by General Order, Oct. 12, 1865.
**	Weber, Gottleib, Dec. 15, '61 Transferred to battery C—date unknown.
• 66	Wilson, John, Jan. 18, '64 Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown. Warner, William, Feb. 2, '64 Discharged by General Order, Oct. 12, 1865. Weber, Gottleib, Dec. 15, '61 Transferred to battery C—date unknown. Weiler, Chas., Nov. 17, '62 Transferred to battery B—date unknown. Whitenight, B. F., Feb. 19, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864. Withouth Table 18, 1866.
"	Whitenight, B. F., Feb. 19, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
• • •	Whitenight, Joseph, Feb. 29, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
44	Whitenight, Joseph, Feb. 29, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864. Whitenight, Mat., Feb. 19, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864. captured—died at Danville, Va., Jan. 22, 1865.
"	Whitenight, Val., Feb. 20, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
66	Wampol, Jacob, Feb. 29, 64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
44	Wayman, Jacob, Mar. 20, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
"	captured—died at Danville, Va., Jan. 22, 1865. Whitenight, Val., Feb. 29, '64
46	Wooster, Walter O., Mar. 29, '64 Tr. to battery G, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864. Wolfert, George W., Jan. 14, '64 Transferred to battery I., June 27, 1865—Vet.
44	Wolfert, George W., Jan. 14, '64 Transferred to battery L. June 27, 1865—Vet.
66	Waltz, Lewis J., Jan. 18, '64 Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 10, 1864-
	wounded Sept. 29—burial record, Oct. 3, '64, Hampton, Va.
**	Winters, Thomas, Jan. 2, '64 Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 3, 1865—
	disch. by General Order, June 29, '65—Vet.
46	Werner, Ferdinand, Nov. 6, '61. Deserted February 24, 1862.
"	Wendt, Charles, Nov. 4, '61 Deserted May 20, 1862. Wether, John, Nov. 15, '61 Deserted September 15, 1862. Weiner, Henry, Oct. 30, '62 Deserted February 7, 1863.
44	Wether, John. Nov. 15. '61 Deserted September 15, 1862.
46	Weiner, Henry, Oct. 30, '62 Deserted February 7, 1863.
46	Wright, Eugene H., Feb. 29, '64 Not on muster-out roll.
66	Yost, Jacob, Dec. 5, '61 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Wounded Sept. 29.
66	Vegras Braderick Feb 12 '6a Mustered out with bottery Inn an 1866 Vet
44	Young William D. Esh 2 '64 Transferred to hattery C. date unbrown
46	Young, William D., Feb. 24, '64 Transferred to battery G—date unknown. Young, Theodore, Nov. 1, '61 Discharged Nov. 7, 1864—expiration of term. Zeiss, George, Mar. 15, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Zeigler, Christian, Nov. 9, '61 Fransferred to battery C—date unknown. Zweifel, William, Nov. 18, '62 Discharged Nov. 17, 1865—expiration of term.
44	Zeiss, George, Mar. 15. '64 Mustered out with battery. Tanuary on 1266.
**	Zeigler, Christian, Nov. o. '61 Transferred to hattery C—date unknown
44	Zweifel, William, Nov. 18, '62 Discharged Nov. 17, 1865—expiration of term
**	Zierlein, Paul, Dec. 19, 61 Deserted January 21, 1862

BATTERY B.

1st Lt. John Gayetti, Nov. 21, '61 Promoted from Sgt. to 1st Sgt., Dec. 26, 1862—to 2d Lt., July 11, '64—to 1st Lt., May 3, '65—pris. from Sept. 29, 1864, to April 13, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. " Christ. F. Gramlich, Nov. 28, '61 Promoted to Cor., June 1, 1863—to Sgt., Feb. 1, 1864—to 2d Lt., Feb. 12, '65—to 1st Lt., May 3, 1865—resigned July 7, 1865—Vet. " John H. Guiesinger, Feb. 11, '62 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery K, Oct. 5, 1862—com. Capt. battery C, 189th reg. P. V., Apr. 30, 1864—not mus.—com. Capt., Nov. 20, 1864—not mus.—com. Capt. Nov. 20, 2
"Christ. F. Gramlich, Nov. 28, '61 Promoted to Cor., June 1, 1863—to Sgt., Feb. 1, 1864—to 2d Lt., Feb. 12, '65—to 1st Lt., May
mus diet Det es les empiresies et term
ad I A War Hains In to 160 Designed Tune of 1966
2d Lt. Max Heine, Jan. 19, '62
" James P. Wolff, Oct. 24, '62
"David E. Wolff, Jan. 5, '64 Promoted from Com. Sgt., May 3. '65—mustered out with battery. January 20. 1866—Vet.
out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. "Jesper H. Holman, Aug. 11, '62 Pr. fr. Cor. Co. D, 121st reg. P. V., Dec. 12, '62— transferred to battery G, January 23, 1863— wounded July 30, 1864.
yet Set Wm A Van Bossen Ton an '6a Promoted to Car Tune ay '64-to Set Reb To
transferred to battery G, January 23, 1863—wounded July 30, 1864. 1st Sgt. Wm. A. Van Fossen, Jan. 20, '62. Promoted to Cor., June 21, '64—to Sgt., Feb. 12, '65—to 1st Sgt., May 3, '65—com. 2d Lt., June 30, '65—not mustered—mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866—Vet. "Hugo Theinhardt, Oct. 31, '61
" Hugo Theinhards Oct as '6s Promoted from Chief Bugler to Seret Major
Q. M. Sr. Philip Ryan, Jan. 23, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 19, '62—to Q. M. Sgt., June 21, '64—mus, out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
Sergt. Charles F. Basler, Nov. 15, '61 Pr. to Cor., Sept. 1, 1863—to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '66—Vet.
"William Bailey, Dec. 29, '63 Pr. to Cor., Feb. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Oct. 24, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Henry C. Conee, Jan. 2, '64 Pr. to Cor., Aug. 10, 1804—to Sgt., May 1, 1805—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '66—Vet.
Thomas Willetts, Dec. 14, '63 Pr. to Cor., July 11, 1864—to Sgr., Oct. 28, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Lewis Rinker, Sept. 22, '03 Drafted—pr. to Cor., Sept. 1, '04—to Sgt., Nov. 1, '65—mus. out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Anton Trey, Nov. 14, 61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, 62.
Morris Bendle, Nov. 2, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 29, '62.
Charles Goeble, Nov. 9, 61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, 62.
Art'y from April 20 to Sept. 5. 64—discharged
D. M. Niswander, Nov. 7, '62 Pr. to Cor., Feb. 24, '63—to Sgt., Feb. 1, '64—2d Lt. in 2d Pro. Art'v fr. Apr. 28 to Sept. 5. '64—
captured June 2—discharged by special order, March 11, 1865.
"Charles Loetsch, Nov. 26, '61 Pr. to Cor., Feb. 25, 1862—to Sgt., Nov. 1, '63—wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—
" Joseph Young, Oct. 29, '62 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 11, 1863—to Sgt., Oct. 1, 1864—
captured June 2—discharged by special order, March 11, 1865. "Charles Loetsch, Nov. 26, '61. Pr. to Cor., Feb. 25, 1862—to Sgt., Nov. 1, '63— wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864— disch. on Surg. certificate, Oct. 19, 1865—Vet. Pr. to Cor., Nov. 11, 1863—to Sgt., Oct. 1, 1864— discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Edward N. Hine, Sept. 22, '63. Drafted—promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864— to Sergeant, May 3, '65—discharged by special order, Nov. 21, 1865. Paul W. Vanaken, Jan. 20, '63. Promoted from Corporal, Jan. 26, 1863—killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—Vet. Albert Smith, Nov. 6, '62. Pr. to Cor., Dec. 27, 1862—to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1863— captured June 2—discharged by special order, in 1865.
order, Nov. 21, 1865. "Paul W. Vanaken, Jan. 20, '63 Promoted from Corporal, Jan. 26, 1863—killed
"Albert Smith, Nov. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 27, 1862—to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1863—captured at Chanin's Farm Va. Sept. 20, '64.
" Henry Klein, Jan. 26. '62 Deserted January 24. 1864.
" John Smith, Dce. 3, 61 Deserted January 22, 1863.
Corp. Charles S. Newton, Dec. 29, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery. Ian. 20, 1866.
captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64. "Henry Klein, Jan. 26, '62 Deserted January 24, 1863. "John Smith, Dce. 3, '61 Deserted January 22, 1863. Corp. Charles S. Newton, Dec. 29, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "H. C. Zimmerman, Dec. 8, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "William M'Ewen, Feb. 26, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 20, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"William M'Ewen, Feb. 26, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 20, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, 1866.
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "William Smith, Dec. 16, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 13, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Corp.	Iohn F. Souder, Feb. 1, '62 Promoted to Corporal, May 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"	Wm. H. Wilson, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted to Corporal, May 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Thos. H. Holliday, Jan. 1, 64 Promoted to Corporal, May 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Jacob H. Toy, Dec. 29, '63 Promoted to Corporal, May 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	James M'Cammon, April 4, '64 Promoted to Corporal, June 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
44	Theodore Homer, Feb. 15, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 28, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
**	Wm. J. Wentz, Jan. 14, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Philipp D. Beidel, Aug. 8, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
"	John W. Zitsch, Aug. 18, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 24, 1864—discharged by General Order. June 23, 1864—died 1902.
44	James K. Brewer, Jan. 14, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, Nov. 21, 1865.
"	J. George Maier, Dec. 18, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 17, 1862—transferred
"	Alex. Blackburn, Dec. 14, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 10, 1864—to 1st Sgt,
44	J. S. Vanderherschen, Dec. 11, '61. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 10, 1864—killed at
44	David H. Wolff, Jan. 5, '64 Protectsburg, Va., 148, 10, 1004-101. 1804-killed at
46	Christ'r Thomas, Feb. 12, '64, Protected to Corporal, Sept. 1, '64—died at Pe-
	29, '65—buried in Poplar Gove National Cem-
44	James W. Moss, Jan. 18, '64, Pr. to Cor., June 29, 1864—died at Portsmouth,
	tersburg, June 18, 1864.
_ "	Jacob Poth, Dec. 6, '61 Deserted February 10, 1862.
Bugl	er Joseph H. Wooley, Dec. 21, '63., Wounded at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 21, '64—pro- moted to Bugler, March 1, 1865—mustered
"	John F. Souder, Feb. 1, '62
66 66	Bartholomew Maier, Jan. 20, '62 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 5, '62.
"	by special order, Feb. 12, 1863.
"	December 1864—expiration of terms
	Nov. 14, 1865—expiration of term.
	tersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—Vet.
Arti	out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	out with battery, January 29, 1866.
66	Jacob Jared, Jan. 23, '02 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 8, '62.
**	David Tanner, Nov. 11, '62 Promoted to Artificer, 1863—discharged
Priv	ate Allen, Tames, Dec. 21, '62 Mustered out with hattery. Innuary 20, 1866
	Ashcraft, Joseph H., Mar. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.
"	Abbey, David F., Feb. 29, 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
44	Ames, James W., Feb. 29, 64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
44	Allender John Mar. 24. '64 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Time - '65.
**	Augustus. William. Jan. 23. 62 Not on muster-out roll.
"	Baird, Andrew, Feb. 4, '64Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64—mustered out with battery. January 20, 1866
**	Benson, John D., Jan. 13, '64 Absent, sick, at muster out.
"	Bence, Samuel, Jan. 14, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Benecotter, Darius C., Jan. 14, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Bregler, Frederick, Jan. 10, 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Brown, Edward, Jan. 21, '64 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4, '64—mustered out with battery January 29, 1600.
66 66	out with battery, January 29, 1866. Benson, John D., Jan. 13, '64 Absent, sick, at muster out. Bence, Samuel, Jan. 14, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Benecotter, Darius C., Jan. 14, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Bender, David, Jan. 5, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Bregler, Frederick, Jan. 19, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Brown, Edward, Jan. 21, '64 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4, '64—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Brinton, Charles A., Dec. 15, '63 Absent, sick, at muster out. Burgin, William, Jan. 23, '64 Wd. at Petersburg, Va., July 24, 1864—absent at muster out.

240 RUSTER.

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re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864—killed at Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864—buried in National Cemetry, City 11, 1864—buried Cemetry, City 11,
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Private Forsythe, Joseph, Jan. 18, '64..... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864-charged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
                  charged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
Finney, Thomas J., Feb. 24, '64... Disch on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Fedder, Jacob,* Aug. 23, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Frain, Joseph E.,* Aug. 31, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Franks, James H., Jan. 24, '64... Transferred to battery A, August 13, 1865.
Foutz, John A., Jan. 28, '64... Died at Washington, D. C., March 27, 1864—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Frey, William, Jan. 25, '64... Not on Muster-out roll.
Frederick, Edward, Dec. 30, '63. Not on Muster-out roll.
Garrett, Albert, Jan. 14, '64... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—mustered out with believy, Jan. 29, 66—mied
              Gill, Henry C., Dec. 28, '63....... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jun. 29, 65—aed
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                 Klee, Peter, Feb. 10, '62...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Ve Knouse, Wm. H., Feb. 24, '64..... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Kyser, Braynard, Dec. 29, '63.... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864—sent at muster out.
                 King, Charles M., Feb. 20, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Kessler, William, Feb. 29, '64..... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 30, '64.....
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Eklinesmith, Jacob,* Sept. 1, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865. Kent, Samuel R., Feb. 29, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, '65. Wounded June 3, 1864.

Kegereise, J. K. P., Mar. 30, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, '65. Wounded June 3, 1864.

Keighatrick, John, Jan. 20, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 23, '64. Koelble, August, Nov. 25, '61. Discharged Nov. 24, 1864—expiration of term. Kline, George, Dec. 16, '61. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 28, '64. Kayser, William, Jan. 21, '62. Deserted January 25, 1862.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '62. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '62. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '64. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '64. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '64. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '64. Deserted January 24, 1863.

Kean, Jesse, Jr., Nov. 11, '64. Deserted October 6, 1865.

King, Othey, Jan. 27, '64. Not on muster-out roil.

Lefevre, John, Jan. 9, '62. Absent, in hospital, at expiration of term. Lewellin, William, Peb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Landher, William, Dec. 19, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 13, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Uct. 13, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Peb. 24, '62. Lambert, Michael, Jan. 20, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jun. 22, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62. Lehmann, Lewis, Nov. 28, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, '62. Lehma
Private Klinesmith, Jacob,* Sept. 1, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Kent, Samuel R., Feb. 29, '64..... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, '65.

Wounded June 3, 1864.
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                                                   "
                                                     "
                                                       "
                                                     "
                                                                               Mayer, Charles, Nov. 20, 162.

Mayer, Charles, Nov. 20, 162.

Mason, Hobart, Dec. 28, '63.

Deserted January 1, 1864.

Miller, Samuel R., Nov. 21, '61.

Deserted January 27, 1863.

Miller, Frederick, Feb. 24, '64.

Not on muster-out roll.

Martin, James, Feb. 25, '64.

Wounded June 2, 1864—died June, 1864—bur. in Nat. Cemetery, Cold Harbor, Va., section D.

M'Laughlin, Charles, Jan. 2, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

M'Henry, Charles, Feb. 15, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

M'Kendree, Wm., Mar. 27, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

M'Lucas, Solomon, April 13, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

M'Donald, William, Nov. 6, '62.

Discharged Nov. 5, 1865—expiration of term.

M'Elwee, Henry, Nov. 6, '62.

Discharged Nov. 5, 1865—expiration of term.

M'Elwee, Henry, Nov. 6, '64.

Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

Died at Point of Rocks, Va., Mar. 3, 1865—buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section A, division 2, grave 122.
                                                       "
                                                                                      in National Cemetery, City Point, section Advision 2, grave 122.

M'Cans, Jacob, Nov. 11, '62..... Deserted February 1, 1863.
M'Carty, Patrick, Jan. 23, '62.... Deserted February 21, 1862.
M'Caskey, John M., Feb. 25, '64... Not on muster-out roll.
M'Camon, James, Mar. 28, '64.... Not on muster-out roll—wounded June 3, 1864.
M'Cabe, Frank, Dec. 29, '63.... Not on muster-out roll.
M'Gowan, Alex, Jan. 1, '64...... Not on muster-out roll.
Nichols, Samuel C., Feb. 24, '64.... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—di charged on Surgeon's certificate, June 6, '65.
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Privat	e Nash, John, Feb. 20, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.
- "	Nissley, John W., Nov. 6, '62 Deserted December 24, 1862.
"	e Nash, John, Feb. 29, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865. Nissley, John W., Nov. 6, '62 Deserted December 24, 1862. Osborn, James, Feb. 24, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. O'Harra, John, Feb. 27, '64 Wounded in action, Oct. 6, 1864—discharged by General Order, May 11, 1865—died 1880. Osborn, Peter F., Mar. 7, '64 Transferred to battery A, Aug. 13, 1865. Paul, Robert B., Oct. 12, '63 Prisoner from Sept. 29 to Nov. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery. January 20, 1866.
"	O'Harra, John, Feb. 27, '64 Wounded in action, Oct. 6, 1864—discharged by
	General Order, May 11, 1865—died 1880.
	Osborn, Peter F., Mar. 7, 64 Transferred to battery A, Aug. 13, 1865.
••	Paul, Robert B., Oct. 12, 03 Prisoner from Sept. 29 to Nov. 25, 1864—mus-
**	tered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	raul, Robert B., Oct. 12, 03
**	Plat Fucild Fab as '64 Mustered out with battery January 20, 1866
44	Potter. Enos. Reb. 20. '64
"	Pfeiffer, George W., Ian. 18, '64 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864-
	discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.
"	Peterson, Aaron, Feb. 17, '62 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864-
	discharged Feb. 16, 1865—expiration of term.
"	Peterson, Wm. H., Jan. 18, '64 Discharged by special order, Jan. 16, 1865.
"	Peter, Andrew, Dec. 17, '61 Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.
44	Paden, Daniel, Aug. 23, '64 Discharged by General Order, July 12, 1865.
"	Pitcairn, James A., Feb. 3, 62 Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
"	Polen, William, Dec. 29, 63 Died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1864.
"	Peter, John, Dec. 16, 61 Deserted January 12, 1862.
**	Pike, John H., Feb. 11, 04 Deserted August 21, 1805.
"	Price, James H., Feb. 6, 04 Not on muster-out roll.
44	Potter, wm. H., Mar. 28, 04 Not on muster-out roll.
••	Pontzine, Henry, Feb. 20, 04 Died Marcia 29, 1805—buried in U. S. General
66	Page Tobe Top 4 164 Wounded of Chapital From Va Sent as 286
	shound at muchan of the state out
**	Powen Coorse W Esh II '64 Mustared out with bettery Tangary on 1966
66	Rosencranz Isoch Mar 2 '64 Mustered out with battery Isouary 29, 1000.
66	Rine William Feb 11 '64 Mustered out with battery Ian 20 1866 Vet
66	Rine, Henry, Feb. 10. '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 20. 1866—Vet
"	Roney, James, Feb. 16. '64 Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.
**	Reidenour, Daniel, Nov. 4, '62 Discharged Nov. 4, 1865—expiration of term.
66	Roland, David. Sept. 10. '64 Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
46	Repp, John, Jan. 5, '04
	died 1899.
44	Roberts, Samuel, Feb. 25, '64 Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864.
"	Robinson, John, Dec. 8, '63 killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864—Vet.
**	Rein, Leander, Dec. 21, '61 Deserted January 14, 1862.
"	Rhinehart, L. M., Mar. 23, '64 Prisoner—died at Danville, Va., 1864.
	Reese, John, Mar. 28, '64 Not on muster-out roll.
••	Roberts, Samuel, Feb. 27, '64
44	tered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
46	Smith, James, Feb. 29, 04 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1800.
**	Scholly Cideon Ian 16 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1800.
**	Steel Alfred luly 12 '62 Profited mustered out with bottery Ion on '66
44	Stine John L. Feb. 12, 364 Mustered out with battery January 20, 1866
44	Stucky, Wm. A., Ian. 20, '62 Mustered out with battery, Ian. 20, 1866—Vet
66	Schickling, John, Dec. 11, '61, Wd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 20, 1864—mus-
	tered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866—Vet.
**	Stevens, Christ. L., Mar. 31, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Stahl, Henry, Jan. 18, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
44	Smith, William, 2d, Mar. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
46	Schneicker, Conrad, Dec. 18. '61 Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.
"	Schoenleber, Paul, Dec. 9, 61 Discharged Dec. 10, 1864—expiration of term.
"	Singleton, Lewis, Feb. 7, 64 Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.
**	Schuring, Jacob J., Feb. 20, 64 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 4, 65.
	Scheetz, Charles C., Dec. 14, 03 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 64—dis-
"	Steele Jesse July vo '62 Charged by General Order, June 9, 1805.
	dieder, Jesse, July 12, 03
"	Smith, Jacob H., Dec. 20, '62 Discharged by General Order May et ale
44	Schoenleber, Joseph, Nov. 2. 61 Deserted Ian 8 1862—returned Sept r 1862—
	discharged Nov. 28. 1864—expiration of term
"	Saper, Seigmond, Dec. 27, '61 Discharged Dec. 26, 1864—expiration of term
**	Smith, John A., Dec. 3, 61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate. Apr 20 '64
"	Simonds, Robert, Dec. 19, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate. Oct. 27, '62
"	Simpson, Thomas, Dec. 9, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate. July 16. '62.
**	Saroteire, John, Discharged on Surgeon's certificate. Jan. 1. '62.
"	Saier, John, Dec. 20, '61 Discharged Jan. 6, 1865—expiration of term.
44	Schafhirdt, A. J., Nov. 19, '61 Promoted to Hospital Steward, Nov. 19, 1861.
"	Snyder, Manas. H., Dec. 9, '61 Transferred to Signal Corps, Aug. 17, 1863.
"	Smith, Charles F., Mar. 30, '64 Prisoner from Sept. 29, to Nov. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Smith, James, Feb. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Schick, John, Jan. 18, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Scholly, Gideon, Jan. 16, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Steel, Alfred, July 12, '63 Drafted—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '66. Stine, John L., Feb. 12, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Stucky, Wm. A., Jan. 20, '62 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Schickling, John, Dec. 11, '61 Wd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Stabl, Henry, Jan. 18, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Stahl, Henry, Jan. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Schneicker, Conrad, Dec. 18. '61 Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term. Schoenleber, Paul, Dec. 9, '61 Discharged Dec. 10, 1864—expiration of term. Singleton, Lewis, Feb. 7, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Schuring, Jacob J., Feb. 26, '64 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 4, '65. Scheetz, Charles C., Dec. 14, '63 Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64—discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865. Steele, Jesse, July 12, '63 Drafted—pris. from Sept. 29, 1864. to Feb. 20, '65 Schoenleber, Joseph, Nov. 2, '61 Discharged Dec. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Saper, Seigmond, Dec. 27, '61 Discharged Dec. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Smith, John A., Dec. 3, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64. Simpson, Thomas, Dec. 9, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, '62. Saroteire, John, Dec. 20, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, '62. Saroteire, John, Dec. 20, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, '62. Saroteire, John, Dec. 20, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, '62. Saroteire, John, Dec. 20, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, '62. Sarote
••	Stinger, John, Reb. 18, 102 Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Feb. 29, '64.

White, Alexander, Nov. 6, '62... Absent, in hospital, at expiration of term. White, John C., Mar. 23, '64... Mustered out with batt'y, Jan. 29, '66—wd. June 2, 1864.

Williamson, John, Dec. 27, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Weirick, Joseph, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Woolston, Charles, Feb. 29, '64... Wounded in action, Oct. 6, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Weber, Paul, June 9, '62... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—absent, in hospital, at expiration of term. Wittol, Jacob, Oct. 28, '62... Discharged June 20, 1865—expiration of term. Wittol, Jacob, Oct. 28, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 20, 1865.

Weiser, Benj. B., Feb. 27, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 2, '65.

Weish, James, Jan. 1, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, '62.

Welsh, James, Jan. 1, '62... Discharged Nov. 4, 1865—expiration of term. Weir, George, Mar. 8, '64... Tr. to Co. G, 10th reg. V. R. C., March 11, 1865.

Westerfield, John, Nov. 17, '61... Deserted December 28, 1861.

Ward, John, Oct. 31, '62... Deserted February 15, 1863.

Wrigley, William, Nov. 19, '63... Deserted Hoecember 24, 1862.

Weiler, Chas., Nov. 17, '62... Deserted May 4, 1863.

Woodruff, Lewis L., Mar. 29, '64. Deserted August 20, 1865.

Wagenheiser, Jos., Jan. 12, '64. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—deserted June 4, 1865.

Zimmerman, J. F., Dec. 8, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Zeiler, Samuel, Jan. 19, '64. Discharged ot battery A, Aug. 13, 1865.

Zeeller, Samuel, Jan. 19, '64. Discharged on Discharged Nov. 5, 1864—expiration of term. Oct. 7, 1865—buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division A, section B, grave 9.

BATTERY C.

Cant	Joseph Loeven, Feb. 10, '62 Discharged October 3, 1862.	
	John S. Jarden, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted from 1st Lt. battery H, Oct. 3, 1862-	_
	died November 9, 1863.	
"	Paul L. Higgins, Dec. 13, '61 Pr. fr. 2d Lt. battery G to 1st Lt., Sept. 27, '62-	_
	to Capt., July 20, 1864—disch. Dec. 19, 1864-	_
	expir. of term—wd. Oct. 27, 1864.	
"	C. A. Dunkelberg, Dec. 1, '61 Pr. fr. private to Sgt., Dec. 21, '61—to 1st Sgt	_
	com. 1st Lt. battery E, 189th reg. P. V., Ap	
	30, 1864—not mus.—to 1st Lt., Oct. 6, 1864—	to
	Captain, Jan. 26, 1865—mustered out with ba	t٠
	tery, January 29, 1866—Vet.	
ıst	t. Erhardt Feidler, Jan. 16, '62 Transferred to battery B-date unknown.	
"	Charles Zeitz, Feb. 10, '62 Discharged August 22, 1862.	

st Lt.	William Haines, Jan. 24, '62	Pr. fr. Sgt. to 2d Lt., Oct. 6, '64-to 1st Lt.,
44	Orlando Keene, Dec. 10, '61	Pr. fr. Sgt. to 2d Lt., Nov. 24, 64—to 1st Lt.,
44	Ludwig Herman, Oct. 28, '62	Pr. to Cor., May 8, 1863—to Sgt., Mar. 1, '64—to 2d It. Nov. 24 '64—to 18t It. June 17 '65
		—absent, on detach. serv., at muster out.
2d, I	t. Decatur Holbert, Feb. 10, '62 Philip Newkumet, Oct. 24, '62	Discharged August 22, 1862. Com. 1st Lt., Nov. 10, 1863—not mustered—discharged Oct 21, 1864—died 1877.
"	Thomas S. Stewart, Dec. 23, '62	Promoted to 2d Lt., Dec. 23, 1862—transferred to battery G. April 12, 1862
"	Jacob Sheets, Oct. 20, '62	Promoted from Sgt., Jan. 26, 1865—discharged Oct. 21, 1865—expiration of term.
"	John Rupert, Jan. 18, '62	Pr. to Cor., Feb. 25, 104—to to 11, '64 to 1st Sgt., Nov. 25, '64—to 2d Lt., June 17, '65
ıst	Sgt. Jacob M'Elhaney, Sept. 21, '63	—mus. out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 6, '64—to 1st Sgt., June 17, '65—com. 2d Lt., Sept. 16. '65—not mustered—
Q. I Srgt	M. Srgt. Louis Klein, Dec. 26, '61 Casper Schuff, Dec. 26, '61	Pr. fr. Sgt. to 2d Lt., Oct. 6, '64—to 1st Lt., Nov. 26, '64—discharged Aug. 6, 1865. Pr. fr. Sgt. to 2d Lt., Nov. 24, '64—to 1st Lt., Jan. 26, 1865—resigned May 16, 1865—Vet. Pr. to Cor., May 8, 1863—to Sgt., Mar. 1, '64—to 2d Lt., Nov. 24, '64—to 1st Lt., June 17, '65—absent, on detach. serv., at muster out. Discharged August 22, 1862. Com. 1st Lt., Nov. 10, 1863—not mustered—discharged Oct. 21, 1864—died 1877. Promoted to 2d Lt., Dec. 23, 1862—transferred to battery G, April 12, 1863. Promoted from Sgt., Jan. 26, 1865—discharged Oct. 21, 1865—expiration of term. Pr. to Cor., Ped. 25, 1004—10 1, '6' —mus. out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 6, '64—to 1st Sgt., June 17, '65 —com. 2d Lt., Sept. 16, '65—not mustered—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Discharged Dec. 25, 1864—expiration of term. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out Promoted
••	Jacob Pfeiffer, Jan. 19, '62	Promoted to Sgt., Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Wd. June 18, 1864.
"	John Klempp, Dec. 10, 61	Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 14, 1865—mustered out
"	Jonathan F. Hatrick, Dec. 26, '63	with batt., Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Wd. June 18, 1864. Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 14, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Vd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—promoted to Sgt., Jan. 29, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 18, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 18, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Wounded. Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1865—to Sgt., Nov. 16, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Discharged Jan. 28, 1864—expiration of term. Discharged Jan. 13, 1865—expiration of term. Died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 16, 1865—bu. rec., Nov. 23, 1865—buried at Chambersburg, Pa. Deserted Jan. 26, 1863. 1st Lt. in 2d Pro. Art'y fr. April 28 to Aug. 26, 1864—killed June 17, 1864—Vet. Promoted to Cor., May 30, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Cor., Sept. 25, 1864—mustered out with batt. Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29, 1864. Promoted to Cor., Nov. 25, 1864—absent, without leave, at muster out.
"	Frederick Stotte, Jan. 19, '62	Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 25, 1865—mustered out
"	David E. Arner, Jan. 4, '64	Promoted to Sgt., Jan. 18, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866—Wounded.
**	Joseph Bishop, Dec. 14, '61	Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1865—to Sgt., Nov. 16, '65—mustered out with batt. Jan. 20, 1866—Vet.
"	John Ballas, Jan. 29, '62	Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.
"	George Wilhelm, Ian, 14, 62	Discharged Iac. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
"	George W. Nolan, Feb. 26, '64	Died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 16, 1865—bu. rec., Nov. 23, 1865—buried at Chambersburg. Pa.
"	John Schilling, Dec. 26, '61 Wm. H. Dymond, Nov. 27, '61	Deserted Jan. 26, 1863. 1st Lt. in 2d Pro. Art'y fr. April 28 to Aug. 26,
Corp	o. Thomas Hibbert, Sept. 24, '63	Promoted to Cor., May 30, 1865—mustered out
**	Francis H. Brown, Jan. 5, '64	Promoted to Cor., Sept. 25, 1864—mustered out
44	George W. Meyers, Feb. 10, '64	with part. Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29, 1864. Promoted to Cor., Nov. 25, 1864—absent, with-
"	Charles D. Ball, Feb. 29, '64	out leave, at muster out. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 14, 1865—mustered
44	Daniel Marks, Feb. 16, '64	out with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 29, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 29, 1865—mustered
"	Martin B. Hunter, Feb. 24, '64	Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 29, 1865—mustered
"	James Terry, Mar. 29, '64	out with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, June 29, 1865—mustered
"		out with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, June 18, 1865—mustered
"	John Super, Sept. 7, '63	out with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wounded June 28, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered
**	Daniel N. Williams, Jan. 23, '64	28, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered
"		Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered
"	Henry H Renninger Web on '64	out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wounded July 17, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 16, 1865—mustered
44	Take To Transport Transport	out with battery, January 29, 1866.
••	John F. Harvey, Jan. 20, '62	out with battery, January 29, 1866. Mus. as 2d Lt. in batt'y A, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 28, 1864—capt'd June 2, 1864—discharged by General Order June 21, 1865—Vet. Discharged Dec. 30, 1864—expiration of term. Discharged January 28, 1865—expiration of term. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
"	Jabez Hide, Dec. 31, '61	Discharged Dec. 30, 1864—expiration of term.
"	William M'Clardy, Jan. 29, '62 Gottlieb Weber, Dec. 15, '61	Discharged January 28, 1805—expiration of term. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.

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Brink, John, Jan. 24, '62..... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 6, '65-
                     wounded.
                    Crawford, Wm. H., Mar. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—wd. June 17, 1864.

Clark, Robert, Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. June 17, 1864.

Clugston, Thomas, Oct. 30, '62... Discharged Oct. 31, 1865—expiration of term. Corbin, John, Mar. 29, '64... Discharged Oct. 31, 1865—expiration of term. June 17, 1864.

Correll, Cornelius R., Jan. 24, '62... Deserted July 24, 1862.
Cook, Frederick, June 27, '62... Deserted July 15, 1862.
Clowse, John, Oct. 30, '62... Deserted May 10, 1863.
Cleverstone, Henry, Oct. 30, '62... Deserted May 10, 1863.
Cleverstone, Henry, Oct. 30, '62... Deserted May 10, 1863.
Cleverstone, Henry, Oct. 30, '62... Deserted May 10, 1863.
Cleverstone, Henry, Oct. 30, '62... Not on muster-out roll.
Cavanaugh, James,** Oct. 62... Substituted—not on muster-out roll.
Cleary, Thomas J., Feb. 27, '64... Capt'd—died at Danville, Va., Oct. 29, 1864—bu. in Nat. Cem., section A, div. 1, grave 11.

Daihl, Simon P., Jan. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Davenport, Anthony, Jan. 21, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Dunkinson, D. R., Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Dunkinson, D. R., Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Doty, Sanford, Mar. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
June 17, 1864.
                                                                                                                                                                            June 17, 1864.
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Private Ditslear, Frank D., April 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Debelman, Wm., Jan. 14, '62... Discharged Jan. 13, 1865—expiration of term.
"Davis, George B., Feb. 14, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865—captured June 2, 1864—disch. by General Order, June 29, 1865.

"Ditslear, Charles M., April 4, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
"Davis, Samuel, Feb. 12, '64... Discharged by General Order, July 21, 1865—burial record, Oct. 1, 1864—buried in Poplar Grove, National Cemetery, div. D, sec. A, grave 17.

"Dardine, Louis M., Sept. 8, '63... Deserted January 3, 1866.
"Deechman, Irileb'k, Dec. 26, '61... Not on muster-out roll.
"Elder, Walker, Jan. 21, '64... Discharged Nov. 1, 1862—73 years old.
"Etzal, Charles, Nov. 1, '62... Deserted January 19, 1863.
"Eckard, Edward, Aug. 26, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"Foster, Martin, Feb. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.
"Fenimore, George, Feb. 17, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Fuller, Perry H., Feb. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865—captured July 30, 1864.
"Frank, John J., Aug. 27, '63... Discharged by General Order, Aug. 8, 1865.
"Frank, John J., Aug. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Fenimore, Wm. A., Feb. 15, '64... Discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Frank, John J., Aug. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Fenimore, Wm. A., Feb. 15, '64... Transferred to company I, 2d regiment, V. R. C.—disch. by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Fenimore, Wm. A., Feb. 15, '64... Transferred to company I, 2d regiment, V. R. C.—disch. by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Fenimore, Wm. A., Feb. 15, '64... Transferred to company I, 2d regiment, V. R. C.—disch. by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Fenimore, Wm. A., Feb. 15, '64... Discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, 1865.
"Gretline, Bartholomew, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"Gribert, Thomas, Feb. 27, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's cert
                                                                                       Holmes, George, Aug. 27, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. June 17, 1864.

Hill, George W., Aug. 27, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Harrington, Cornelius, Sept, 25, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Harrington, Cornelius, Sept, 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hallen, Joseph F., Mar. 15, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hallers, Samuel E., Aug. 14, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Harvey, Oliver M., Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Holley, Charles, Mar. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Holley, Charles, Mar. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Holley, Charles, Jan. 14, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Howe, Charles, Jan. 14, '62... Discharged Oct. 31, 1865—expiration of term.
Horsh, John C. Oct. 30, '62... Discharged Oct. 31, 1865.—expiration of term.
Henshaw, A. M., Feb. 27, '64... Discharged Nov. 12, 1862.
Heitman, John P., Jan. 24, '62... Deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
Heitman, John P., Jan. 24, '62... Not on muster-out roll.
Holzknecht, George, Jan. 24, '62... Not on muster-out roll.
Horsh, Michael, Oct. 29, '62... Died July 2, '64—bu. in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem.,
Petersburg, V.a., div. E, sec. E, grave, 593.
Hartwick, John, Feb. 27, '64... Not on muster-out roll.
                                                         "
                                                         66
                                                                                         Petersburg, Va., div. E, sec. E, grave, 593.

Hartwick, John, Feb. 27, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Hartwick, Henry, Feb. 27 '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Hull, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1864.

Inch, Edmund, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—wounded—died 1901.

Joice, Peter F., Aug. 16, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.

Johnston, Chas. W., Oct. 8, '63... Died at Petersburg, Va., April 24, 1865—wd.

Johnson, John, Dec. 26, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

Knouse, Andrew J., Jan. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Kuhns, Willoughby, Jan. 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
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Nelson, Ecker R., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—captured and wounded.

Newlin, John, Oct. 29, '62... Discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Nelson, William, Sept. 15, '63... Discharged by General Order, Oct. 25, 1865.

Narricken, Charles, Jan. 14, '62... Not on muster-out roll.

Oestreicher, Wm., Nov. 26, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Orth, William, Feb. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 18, 1865.

Ordnung, George, Feb. 27, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Panormo, Rossini L., Sept. 10, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Parish, Henry J., Jan. 15, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, 1866—Vet. Pugh, John, Feb. 3, '64... Absent at muster-out—wounded. Purcell, William, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865—prisoner, June 2, 1864.

Parish, John, Oct. 15, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865—prisoner, June 2, 1864.

Perris, Anton, Dec. 26, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

Rosenberger, Samuel, Jan. 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '866—Vet. Rehm, William, Sept. 21, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Raw, Henry S., Feb. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Recsee, Edward, Jan. 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reese, Edward, Jan. 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private Rhoads, Samuel C. W., Mar. 3, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Row, Henry J., Mar. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. September 29, 1864.

"Reinning, Philip, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

"Rhodes, Almon, Mar. 5, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 5, 1865.

"Robinson, John," Aug. 15, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.

"Remaley, Charles, Jan. 4, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.

"Remaley, Frederick, Oct. 29, '62. Discharged by General Order, Oct. 19, 1865.

"Reese, Michael, Oct. 30, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.

"Rosshirt, John, Dec. 26, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

"Rosshirt, John, Dec. 26, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

"Roach, John, Feb. 2, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

"Rollison, C. D., Mar. 22, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

"Sigafoos, William, Jan. 20, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

"Schow, Magnus, Appril 15, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Schow, Magnus, Appril 15, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Stackhouse, James, Jan. 21, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out.

"Staubs, John M., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Staubs, John M., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Staubs, John M., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Staubs, John M., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Schow, Mary, George W., Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Shelkey, John, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Schowl, Mary, George W., Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Schilling, Jacob, Dec. 26, '61... Discharged Dec. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
                                                                                          Shumay, George W., Mar. 31, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shelkey, John, Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. July 30, 1864.
Schilling, Jacob, Dec. 26, '61. Discharged Dec. 25, 1864—expiration of term. Samberg, Bartholomew, Dec. 26, '61. Discharged Dec. 25, 1864—expiration of term. Snyder, William, Jan. 14, '62. Discharged Jan. 13, 1865—expiration of term. Small, Robert M., Jan. 18, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1865. Shearer, Walker, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. Senseny, Jeremiah, Oct. 29, '62. Discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Shelkey, Joseph, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. Senseny, Jeremiah, Oct. 29, '62. Discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Shelkey, Joseph, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged By General Order, July 27, 1865—wd. June 17, 1864.
Strochlick, Wm., Dec. 31, '61. Deserted May 26, 1862.
Shores, George W., Nov. 28, '62. Deserted May 29, 1863.
Smith, James, Nov. 28, '62. Deserted May 7, 1863.
Seymour, Henry, Sept. 31, '62. Deserted July 10, 1865.
Short, John, Feb. 29, '64. Deserted July 10, 1865.
Schwartz, Henry, June 20, '62. Died Feb. 22, 1864—bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. Schieh, Nicholas, Dec. 26, '61. Not on muster-out roll.
Srieseen, Matthew, Nov. 26, '61. Not on muster-out roll.
Six, Wilford, Oct. 30, '62. Not on muster-out roll.
Six, Wilford, Oct. 30, '62. Not on muster-out roll.
Stevens, Mark, Feb. 29, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Strone, John, Feb. 13, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Thorne, George C., Feb. 3, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Thornesburg, R., April 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Trump, Cyrus C., Mar. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Trump, Cyrus C., Mar. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Trump, Cyrus C., Mar. 9, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 5, 1865.
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                                                             "
                                                                                                    Williams, James H., Mar. 22, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Willie, Frederick, Dec. 26, '61... Discharged Dec. 25, 1864—expiration of term. Wells, Stephen, Jan. 24, '62... Discharged Jan. 23, 1865—expiration of term. Wenmouth, W. H., Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Whiteman, George, Oct. 30, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Wenmouth, W. H., Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Whiteman, George, Oct. 30, '62... Deserted January 23, 1863.

Willie, John, Nov. 16, '62... Deserted May 8, 1863.

Willie, John, Nov. 16, '62... Deserted June 24, 1863.
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Private	Wurm,	Peter, Jan. 14, '62 Died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 25, 1864.
"	Walter,	Josepph, Feb. 29, '64 Died Aug. 10, '64-bu. in Nat. Cem. Arlington,
		Va.—wd. June 17, 1864.
"	Yeager,	Leonard, Feb. 17, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866-Vet.
**	Yeager.	Joseph, Feb. 13, 64 Died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1865.
"	Yeager.	John, Dec. 31, 61 Not on muster-out roll.
"	Zeigler,	Christian, Nov. 9, '61 Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.

BATTERY D.

Capt. David Sadler, Dec. 16, '61 Promoted to Major, Sept. 10, 1862. "Nicholas Baggs, Jan. 7, '62 Promoted from 1st Lieut., Sept. 10, '62—wd. at
"Nicholas Baggs, Jan. 7, '62 Promoted from 1st Lieut., Sept. 10, '62—wd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—discharged
Ian. o. 1865—expiration of term.
" Joseph W. Winger, Sept. 20, '62 Promoted from Com. Sgt. to 2d Lieut., July 11, 1864—to Capt., Jan. 25, 1865—discharged Sept.
10. 1865—expiration of term.
1st. Lt. Charles H. Beine, Nov. 1, '61 Dis. July 10, 1862. "Edwin Hodder, Nov. 9, '61 Promoted fr. 1st Sgt. to 2d Lieut., June 25, '62—
to 1st L., July 14, 1862—resigned Oct. 3, 1862. Benj. F. Winger, Aug. 23, '63 Com. Capt. battery B, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mustered—pr. to Major, Jan. 24, '65.
" John M. Wilson, Jan. 8, '62 Promoted fr. 2d Lieut., battery F, Oct. 24, 1862—
discharged Feb. 16, 1864. " Jas. Y. Humphreys, Nov. 5, '61 Pr. fr. Sgt. Maj. to 2d Lieut., Dec. 3, '64—to 1st
Lieut., Jan. 28, 1865—com. Capt., Sept. 21, '65
—not mus.—mus. out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
2d Lt. Edwin Longmire, Dec. 16, '61 Discharged June 29, 1862. "Daniel W. Lewry, Oct. 29, '61 Pr. fr. Sgt., July 14, 1862—com. 1st Lieut., Feb.
"Daniel W. Lewry, Oct. 29, '61 Pr. fr. Sgt., July 14, 1862—com. 1st Lieut., Feb.
17, 1864—not mustered—disch. May 15, 1865—
"William H. Verdier, Sept. 16, '62. Promoted from 1st Sgt., Jan. 25, 1865—com. 1st Lieut., June 1, '65—not mustered—discharged
Lieut., June 1, '65—not mustered—discharged
Sept. 15, 1865—expiration of term. "Henry Daniels, Sept. 12, '62 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 18, 1863—to Sgt., Aug. 1, '64—
to 1st Sgt., Oct. 25, 1864—to 2d Lt., May 3, '65
—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
"Thomas S. Stewart, Dec. 23, '62 Discharged March 30, 1864. "Charles E. Duffield, May 8, '63 Promoted to 2d Lieut., May 8, 1863—transferred
to battery G, May 12, 1863.
ist Sgt. Frank Cart. Jan. 4, '64 Promoted to Cor., Feb. 27, 1864—to Sgt. May 3.
1865—to 1st Sgt., Oct. 18, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Thomas Porterfield, Oct. 29, '61Com. 2d Lieut., March 30, '64—not mustered—
with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
disch. Uct. 20. 1804—expiration of term.
"Henry Wolf, Oct. 22, '62 Com. 2d Lieut., June 1, 1865—not mustered—
disch. Oct. 20, 1865—expiration of term.
"James Matthews, Nov. 1, '61 Died at Fort Delaware, Pa., March 16, 1862. Serg't. Thomas Atcheson, April 14, '63 Pr. to Cor., April 1, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 1, '64—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Alonzo T. Stafford, Dec. 7, '61 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 5,1863—to Sgt., Dec. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
James M Cartney, Feb. 16, 64 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 4, 1865—to Sgt., June 27, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William H. Harder, Jan. 13, '64 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 24, 1865—to Sgt., June 27, '65— mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
" Courtney H. Earley, Jan. 4, '64 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 24, 1865—to Sgt., June 24, '65—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George T. Justus, Jan. 13, '64 Pr. to Cor., June 27, 1865—to Sgt., Oct. 21, '65—
" Wm. H. Bittinger, Jan. 1, '64 Pr. to Cor., Feb., 27, 1864—to Sgt., Oct. 31, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
" Alex Cillingham Nov 22 '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Ian 6 '62
"William Newell, Nov. 25, '61 Discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
May 11, 1805—captured Oct. 10, 1802, at
Mercersburg. " George R Gray Sept. 11 '62. Discharged by General Order Tune 2 1861
"George R. Gray, Sept. 11, '63 Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865. "Augustus Bean, Sept. 14, '62 Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865—died at Philadelphia,

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Serg't. James E. Verdier, Sept. 16, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

"Martin L. Angle, Sept. 12, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

"Charles E. Mull, Sept. 14, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

"William Staley, Oct. 29, '62. Discharged Oct. 20, 1865—expiration of term.

"Wm. G. Johnson, Oct. 29, '61. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 24. '63.

"David L. Dubbs, Sept 12, '62. Mus. as 1st Lt. in 2d Prov. Artillery, April 28, 1864—killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"George P. Walburn, Sept. 12, '62. Pr. fr. Cor., Sept. 3, '63—not on muster-out roll. Corp. Charles D. Hall, Mar. 8, '64. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 1, 1864—wd. Sept. 29, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
                     National Cemetery.

Baer, Benjamin F., Mar. 7, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Bailey, John L., Feb. 29, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—cap-
                        Bailey, John L., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—
Bell, Henry F., Nov. 25, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—
Bedford, Jonas, Mar. 22, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Blair, Edwin, Jan. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Blair, Hugh B., April 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Brink, Uriah K., Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Brown, John A., Jan. 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Brown, John, Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Brandon, James, Mar. 22, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Bowman, Jacob, Jan. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Baldwin, Wm. H., Mar. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Brink, John, Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private Black, Henry F., Mar. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Brown, Charles, Nov. 4, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 27, '62.

Beck, John O., Nov. 22, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 29, '62.

Barnes, Nathaniel, Discharged by special order—date unknown.

Baker, William, Feb. 16, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Burns, William H., Sept. 12, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Butns, William H., Sept. 12, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Butler, Jonathan, Sept. 16, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Butler, Jonathan, Sept. 16, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Butler, Jewis, Sept. 12, '62. Died at Foint of Rocks, 'A., Dec. 17, 1864.

Bonner, Robert, Dec. 5, '61. Died at Foint of Rocks, 'A., Dec. 17, 1864.

Broderick, Henry, Nov. 21, '61. Not on muster-out roll.—Vet.

Broderick, Henry, Nov. 21, '61. Not on muster-out roll.—Wet.

Broderick, Henry, Nov. 21, '64. Not on muster-out roll.—Wet.

Broderick, Henry, Nov. 21, '64. Not on muster-out roll.—Vet.

Collins, John H., Dec. 18, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet.

Collins, John H., Dec. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Cornad, Henry D., Mar. 14, '64. Prisoner from Mug. 19, 1864, 190.

Cooper, Samuel, Oct. 22, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865.—

Campbell, Vere E., Feb. 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Corney, Jacob, Dec. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Corney, Jacob, Jan. 30, '64. Deserted May 25, 1864.

Carey, Daniel, Mar. 5, '64. Discharged by General Order, Mug. 3, 1865.

Cooper, Samuel, Oct. 22, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 27, '62.

Carey, Daniel, Mar. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 27, '62.

Carey, Daniel, Mar. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 27, '62.

Carey, Daniel, Mar. 5, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865.—

Cooper, Samuel, Oct. 22, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Ma
                                                                                                                 Duli George, Sept. 12, '62...... Died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Dowling, John, Dec. 5, '61...... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1862.

Downs, James, Nov. 1, '61...... Deserted December 10, 1861.

Duquenne, John S., Jan. 6, '62... Deserted May 21, 1862.

Duvall, John W., Feb. 4, '63.... Deserted December 10, 1863.

Davis, William H., April 10, '63... Not on muster-out roll.

Daniel, William, Dec. 29, '63.... Not on muster-out roll.

Evans, Isaac, Nov. 26, '61..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Ely, Thomas, Feb. 26, '64..... Discharged by General Order, July 11, 1865.

Eley, George W. H., Sept. 12, '62... Not on muster-out roll.

Ferguson, Benj. C., Nov. 27, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.—died 1883.
                                                                                                              died 1883.

Ferguson, David, Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Frazer, Peter L., Jan. 4, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Freeman, Geo. W., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Freeman, Geo. W., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Fry, George W., Nov. 30, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 19, '65—Vet. Foot, Henry, Dec. 12, '61. Discharged by General Order, June 19, '65—Vet. Fillman, Charles, April 4, '63. Discharged by General Order, Jan. 6, 1866.
File, George, Feb. 25, '64. Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865.
Fulkerson, Wm. F., Feb. 27, '64. Transferred to battery H, Aug. 27, 1865.
Finney, Thomas J., Feb. 24, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
Given, George W., Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Groppe, John, April 1, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Groppe, John, April 1, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
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Private Gray, John W., Nov. 29, '61....... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Gormley, James F., Feb. 8, '64...... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps—discharged
                                                        in National Cemetery, City Point, section F, division A, grave, 38.

Hogan, John, Nov. 1, '62...... Deserted November 25, 1862.

Himmelwright, G., Nov. 27, '61..... Not on muster-out roll.

Hearns, Patrick, Dec. 11, '61.... Not on muster-out roll.

Hulings, Benjamin, Dec. 13, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

Hanary, James, Mar. 17, '64... Transferred to company I, 22d reg. V. R. C.—

discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, '65.

Died at Alexandria, Virginia, August 30, 1864—

grave 2, 620.
                                                   discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, '65.

Honnowdel, W. H., Died at Alexandria, Virginia, August 30, 1864—
grave, 2,629.

Houghtelin, John G., Mar. 31, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Hurer, Jacob, Feb. 5, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Hassel, Jacob, Mar. 8, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Hicks, James K. P., Jan. 30, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Jones, Daniel, Dec. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Jones, Thomas, April 13, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Jones, Henry, Dec. 2, '61. Deserted June 4, 1863—returned—discharged
Dec. 21, 1864—expiration of term.

Johnston, James, Feb. 21, '64. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 28, 1864.
Johnston, Yeager, E., Oct. 31, '61. Deserted December 10, 1861.
Jackson, Thomas, April 13, '63. Deserted May 4, 1863.
Kelly, John, Dec. 13, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
Keefer, Robert A., Oct. 22, '62. Deserted May 4, 1863.
Kelly, Gharles C., Dec. 28, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Kemble, Charles C., Dec. 28, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Kemble, Charles C., Dec. 28, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Kier, Joseph, Jan. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Kiker, Joseph, Jan. 16, '64. Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
King, Casper M., Nov. 25, '61. Des.—ret.—disch. Nov. 28, 1865,—exp. of term.
Knepper, Cyrus, Feb. 8, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Kelly, William, Jan. 6, '62. Deserted February 5, 1863.
Kipp, Clark, Mar. 30, '64. Disch. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Vet. Lusk, Robert, Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Vet. Lusk, Robert, Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Vet. Lusk, Robert, Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Vet. Lusk, Robert, Feb. 9, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Levy, Daniel, Sept. 12, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Levalue Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '1866.
Vet. Lusk, Jan. 19, '64. Discharged by General Order, Jun
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Private Lichty, Martin B., Sept. 2, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865.

Lowry, Joseph, Feb. 29, '64. Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865.—Vet.

Lowingston, R. A., Feb. 29, '64. Disch and the Control of the Control
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Private Park, Robert J., Dec. 14, '61.... Discharged Dec. 14, 1864—expiration of term.

"Price, Emory, Feb. 23, '64.... Discharged by General Order, Dec. 13, 1865.

"Patterson, George, Feb. 23, '64.... Transferred to battery H, August 27, 1865.

"Paul, John, Feb. 17, '64.... Captured Sept. 29, '64—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 14, 1865.

"Raugeler, Wm. H., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Rasp, George W., Feb. 5, '64.... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—died 1901.
                                                                                           Raugeler, Wm. H., Feb. 24, '64, Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Rasp, George W., Feb. 5, '64, Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Ross, George W., Feb. 5, '64, Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Ross, John, Mar. 9, '64, Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Ross, John, Mar. 9, '64, Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Ross, John, Mar. 30, '64, Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Rogers, Erra, Mar. 30, '64, Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Rogers, Erra, Mar. 30, '64, Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Rogers, Jeremin F., Mar. 30, '64, Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Rogers, Jeremin F., Mar. 29, '64, Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 27, '62, Robinson, Augusts', Oct. 12, '64, Discharged Oct. 11, 1865—expiration of term, Robinson, Augusts', Oct. 12, '64, Discharged Oct. 11, 1865—expiration of term, Revers, William, Feb. 20, '64, Transferred to battery H, August 27, 1865, Reary, Jeremiah F., Mar. 22, '64, Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 29, '62, Rayson, January, January 29, 1866.
Roman, Anthony, Dec. 13, '61, Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 29, '62, Rayson, January, Janua
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Private Valentine, David, Dec. 1, '61 Deserted July 18, 1862. "Volkert, George, April 2, '63 Not on muster-out roll. "Ward, George W., Jan. 19, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—wounded October 3, 1864. "Warner, Dallas, April 8, '63 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Wert, George O., Feb. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Williams, Geo. W., Feb. 16, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Williams, William, Feb. 22, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Wilkerson, Theo. P., Mar. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Wyant, John P., Feb. 15, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Wood, Henry, Dec. 7, '61 Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866.—Vet. Wood, Henry, Dec. 7, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 3, '62. "Williams, Orlando, Dec. 13, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 4, '62. "Wright, Richard W., Dec. 7, '63 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 5, '64. "Weed, Cornelius E., Mar. 28, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. "Wagner, Wm. F., Feb. 6, '64 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 11, 1865— "Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. "Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—wounded July 24, 1864.		
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"Wright, Richard W., Dec. 7, '63 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 5, '64. "Weed, Cornelius E., Mar. 28, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. "Wagner, Wm. F., Feb. 6, '64 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 11, 1865. "Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. "Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.	**	Williams, Orlando, Dec. 13, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 4, '62.
 Weed, Cornelius E., Mar. 28, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865. Wagner, Wm. F., Feb. 6, '64 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 11, 1865.— discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.— 	"	Wright, Richard W., Dec. 7, '63 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 5, '64.
"Wagner, Wm. F., Feb. 6, '64 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 11, 1865— discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. "Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. "Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	"	Weed, Cornelius E., Mar. 28, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.
discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. "Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. "Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	Wagner, Wm. F., Feb. 6, '64 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 11, 1865—
"Welliver, Hiram D., Feb. 24, '64 Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1864. "Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—		
"Wier, George W., April 7, '64 Mustered out with company, Oct. 9, 1865. "Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	
"Wagman, Solomon, Mar. 29, '64 Captured—died at Danville, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. "Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	Wier George W April 7 '64 Mustered out with company Oct o 1865
"Young, Montgomery, Feb. 25, '64 Transferred to battery I, Aug. 27, 1865. "Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	Warman Solomon Mar so '64 Continued died at Danville Va Febra 1866
"Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, '61 Deserted April 30, 1863. "Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	Vognam, Johnson Hai. 29, 04 Captaleural at Danvine, va., reb. /, 1005.
"Yates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64 Not on muster-out roll. "Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865—	**	Young, Monigonery, Feb. 25, 04 Hanstelled to battery 1, Aug. 27, 1005.
"Zollinger, John, Mar. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865-		Young, Creighton, Nov. 11, 01 Descried April 30, 1003.
		rates, Benjamin, Feb. 23, 64 Not on muster-out roll.
	•• .	

BATTERY E.

Capt. Edward S. Rowand, Jan. 4, '62 Com. Major, July 23, 1864—not mustered—discharged January 4, 1865—expiration of term—died at Philadelphia.
"Bernard Mercer, Dec. 25, '61 Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt., Oct. 1, 1862—to 2d Lt., July 11, 1864—to Capt., Jan. 25, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Died 1902 at Hampton, Va.
1st Lt. J. H. Oberteuffer, Oct. 25, '61 Discharged Jan. 3, 1865—expiration of term.
" Florence W. Grugan, Dec. 17, '61 Promoted to Adjutant, Oct. 22, 1862.
"Florence W. Grugan, Dec. 17, '61 Promoted to Adjutant, Oct. 22, 1862. "Chas. W. Gausline, Oct. 4, '62 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 1, 1862—to Sgt., Mar. 1, 1864—to 1st Lt., Jan. 24,
" John A Percy Mar 28 '62 Pr to Cor Mar 1 '64-yet Set in 2d Pro
" John A. Percy, Mar. 28, '63 Pr. to Cor., Mar. 1, '64—1st Sgt., in 2d Pro. Art'y from April 22 to Aug. 31, '64—pr. to Sgt., Nov. 1, 1864—to 2d Lt., Jan. 25, 1865—to
st Lt., May 3, 1865-mustered out with bat-
tery, January 29, 1866.
2d Lt. Wm. G. Dickson, Jan. 11, '62 Promoted to 1st Lt., battery F., Aug. 23, '65.
" John Norris, Nov. 16, '61 Pr, from 1st Sgt. battery G, to 2d Lt., Sept. 26,
1862—to 1st Lt., battery G, Sept. 14, "62—died. at Washington, D. C.
"John Ford, Jr., Dec. 16, '61 Promoted from Sgt. Maj., Oct. 24, 1863—com. 1st Lt. battery F, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864— wounded_September 29, 1864—not mus.—dis-
charged December 19, 1864—expir. of term.
" John A. Adams, Dec. 13, '61 Promoted from private, Jan. 24, '65—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 27, 1865—Vet.
"Wm. H. M'Curdy, Jan. 1, '62 Promoted to Cor., Jan. 23, 1864—to Sergt., Nov. 11, '64—to 1st Sgt., Jan. 24, '65—to 2d Lt.,
June 16, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Samuel Hill, Dec. 3, '62 Promoted to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., Nov. 9, 1864—to 2d Lt., June 16, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
1st Sergt. Edward O'Neill, Dec. 26, '63 Promoted to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., Jan. 25,
1865—to 1st Sergt., July 1, 1865—wounded September 29, 1864—mustered out with bat-
tery, January 29, 1866.
Q. M. Sgt. Reub. M. Lewis, Dec. 26, '63 Promoted to Corporal, June 24, '65—to Quarter-master Sergeant, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out
with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Sergt. Hugh F. Rutledge, Dec. 25, '61 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 1, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 1, 1862— with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Sergt. Hugh F. Rutledge, Dec. 25, '61 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 1, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 1, 1862—to
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "James Clark, Mar. 29, '64 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 11, '64—to Sgt., Jan. 25, 1865—
mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sergt.	George Lynch, Dec. 26, '63	Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., June 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866
"	And. J. Rutledge, Dec. 25, '61	-wounded September 29, 1864. Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—
**	George S. Seymour, Feb. 10, '64	mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Pr. to Cor., June 24, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865
"	Patrick Garvin, Jan. 5, '64	Pr. to Cor., Jan. 1, 1865—to Sgt., Oct. 7, 1865—
"	William Christie, Nov. 12, '61	mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Discharged Nov. 11, 1864—expiration of term. Prisoner from Sept. 20 to Nov. 25, 1864—disch-
**	John Kelley, Oct. 9, '62	by General Order, June 24, 1865. 2d Lieut. in 2d Provisional Artillery, from April
"	John Kellow, Dec. 24, '61	Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., June 24, 1865 —mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866 —wounded September 29, 1804. Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Pr. to Cor., June 24, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865 —mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Pr. to Cor., Jan. 1, 1865—to Sgt., Oct. 7, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Dr. to Cor., Jan. 1, 1865—to Sgt., Oct. 7, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Discharged Nov. 11, 1864—expiration of term. Prisoner from Sept. 29 to Nov. 25, 1864—dischby General Order, June 24, 1865. 2d Lieut. in 2d Provisional Artillery, from April 28, to Aug. 26, 1864—captured—discharged by Special order, March 12, 1865—Vet. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865—died
"	Richard W. Kellow, Sept. 18, '62	charged by special order, March 12, 1865—Vet. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865—died 1900.
"	Alfred Stevens, Oct. 6, '62	Discharged Oct. 5, 1865—expiration of term.
- "	Thomas Lipsett, Oct. 9, '62	Died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 15, 1864.
Corp.	William C. Heffer, Jan. 26, '62	Co., 2d Battal'n, Veteran Reserve Corps—dis- charged by General Order Nov 21 1865—Vet
"	John M. Greer, Mar. 29, '64	1900. Discharged Oct. 5, 1865—expiration of term. Died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 15, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1864—to. 105th Co., 2d Battal'n, Veteran Reserve Corps—discharged by General Order, Nov. 21, 1865—Vet. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864—pr. to Corporal, Aug. 4, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865—absent, without leave, at muster out.
"	Alexander Peacock, Feb. 13, '64	Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865—absent, with-
**	Charles R. Miles, Feb. 26, '64	Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—pris. fr. July 30, '64, to Mar. 26, '65—mus. out with batt'y. Jan. 20, '66.
44	Frederick Pearson, Mar. 1, '64	Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
"	Edward Barrett, Feb. 19, '64	Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865—absent, without leave, at muster out. Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—pris. fr. July 30, '64, to Mar. 26, '65—mus. out with batt'y, Jan. 29, '64, To Mar. 26, '65—mus. out with batt'y, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
44	Amos Coar, Feb. 23, '64	Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
**	Daniel M. Steere, Feb. 25, '64	Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
"	James Harris, Dec. 4, '61	Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"	Reuben H. Lynch, Jan. 4, '64	out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 3, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Discharged Oct. 2, 1865—expiration of term. Discharged by General Order, Nov. 1, 1865. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, '65. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, '65. Discharged Jan. 10, 1865—expiration of term. Tr. to reg. New York Vols.—date unknown. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Died at Philadelphia, May 6, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.—Vet. Deserted January, 15, 1862. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Bugler, Jan. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Joseph Cressman, Oct. 3, '62	Discharged Oct. 2, 1865—expiration of term.
**	Americus R Devine Oct 21 '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate Ian 5 '62
**	John K. Davis, Feb. 25, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 3, 03.
66	Joseph M'Fadden, Sept. 24. '62	Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865
"	Joseph P. Zebley, Jan. 11, '62	Discharged Jan. 10, 1865—expiration of term.
**	Wes. W. W. Hasley, Nov. 8, '62	Tr. to reg. New York Vols.—date unknown.
	John S. Moore, Jan. 2, '64	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
"	Iames Burke Nov 22 %	received at Petersburg, Va.—Vet.
Bugle	er William Caven, Dec. 11. '61	Mustered out with battery. Jan. 20. 1866-Vet
	Rudolph Bartels, Mar. 12, '64	Promoted to Bugler, Jan. 1, 1865-mustered out
Artif	cer Ira Drver. Nov. 10. '63	with battery, January 29, 1866. Promoted to Artificer, May 1, '64—mustered out
**	William Mortorff Ian e '64	Promoted to Artificer Nov v '64-mustared out
Priva	te Austin. James M., Nov. 14, '61.	with battery, January 29, 1866.
- "	Adams, John Q., Mar. 7, '64	Mustered out with battery. January 20, 1866.
"	Applegate, John, Mar. 23, '64 Albright, Wm. H., Feb. 27, '64	with battery, January 29, 1866. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.—Vet. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—
"	Ashburn, George M., April 6, '64	absent, sick, at muster out. Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.
• •	Anderson, Frank, Jan. 11, '62	Discharged Jan. 16, 1865—expiration of term.
"	Art, James, Dec. 31, '63	Discharged by General Order, July 13, 1865.
**	Adams Samuel Tan 5 '64	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 26, 1865.
44	Applegate, Lafavette Mar 22 '64	Discharged by General Order, Aug. 20, 1805.
"	Adams, Hamilton S., Jan. 2. '62	Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 26. 64.
"	Adams, William A., Feb. 9, '64	Deserted June 5, 1862.
"	Austin, Joseph, Dec. 24, '61	Deserted September 23, 1864.
"	Baker, Charles W., Mar. 7, '64	Not on muster-out roll.
"	Bangs, Daniel H., Dec. 12, '63	absent, sick, at muster out. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Discharged Jan. 16, 1865—expiration of term. Discharged by General Order, July 13, 1865. Discharged by General Order, Aug. 26, 1865. Discharged by General Order, Aug. 26, 1865. Discharged by General Order, Pec. 18, 1865. Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 26, 64. Deserted June 5, 1862. Deserted September 23, 1864. Not on muster-out roll. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

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Private Barrett, Richard, Nov. 21, '61... Mustered out with batt'y Jan. 29, '66—died 1895.

Beighle, Aaron, Feb. 17, '64... Absent, wounded, at muster out—Vet.

Blinnix, William R., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Black, William R., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Boyle, Thomas, Nov. 13, '63... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Bower, Joseph, Feb. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Bush, Nicholas, Mar. 7, '64... Absent, wounded, at muster out.

Burns, Porter C., Feb. 22, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Briggs, George W., 'Aug. 13, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Bryant, James H., Feb. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Brown, Charles, Feb. 23, '62. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, 1863.

Bubser, Andrew, Aug. 2, '62. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, 1863.

Benson, Samuel, Jan. 5, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Burnight, Ransom, Nov. 20, '61. Discharged Septing, Va., June 18, 1864.

Burnight, Ransom, Nov. 20, '61. Dised at Fort Saratoga, D. C. August 21, 1862—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Bair, Robert, June 9, '64. Deserted December 10, 1861.

Burns, Thomas H., Dec. 22, '63. Deserted May 29, 1864.

Burns, Thomas H., Dec. 26, '63. Deserted May 29, 1864.

Burns, Thomas H., Dec. 26, '63. Dishonorably disch, Mar. 5, to date Jan. 29, '166.

Bourk, James, Dec. 26, '63. Not on muster-out roll.

Barron, Jenry, Dec. 36, '63. Not on muster-out roll.

Barron, Jenry, Dec. 36, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Bernes, Napoleon B., Feb. 29, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Berli, James, Jan. 2, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Belley, John, Dec. 16, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Belley, John, Dec. 29, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Belley, John, Dec. 29, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Belley, John, Dec. 36, '63. Not on muster-out roll.

Belley, John, Dec. 36, '63. Not on muster-out roll.

Bell, James, Jan. 2, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Bell, James, Jan.
                                                                                                                                                                    Collom, John F., Mar. 28, '64. Prisoner from July 30, to Nov. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Cooker, James, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Cooker, James, Feb. 13, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Cramer, Charles, Feb. 13, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Coor, Seth, Dec. 18, '61. Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.

Cassiday, Edward, Dec. 24, '61. Discharged Dec. 24, 1864—expiration of term.

Connell, Michael, Sept. 15, '62. Discharged Dec. 24, 1864—expiration of term.

Connell, Michael, Sept. 15, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 21, '65.

Clinger, Milton T., Jan. 4, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1865.

Colvin, Alvah, Mar. 30, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.

Cole, John, Oct. 7, '62. Discharged by General Order, July 19, 1865.

Cole, John, Oct. 7, '62. Discharged to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.

Connelly, Charles, Feb. 25, '64. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, 1863.

Conk, Robert, Feb. 23, '64. Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., April 2, 1864.

Colledge, Stephen, Nov. 29, '61. Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., April 3, 1864.

Clair, Irvin, Dec. 7, '63. Died at Fortess Monroe, Va., July 17, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg-buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.—Vet.

Campbell, William, Mar. 26, '64. Died at Doint of Rocks, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.

Clair, Irvin, Dec. 4, '63. Died at Doint of Rocks, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.

Clair, Irvin, Dec. 7, '64. Died at Doint of Rocks, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.

Clair, Irvin, Dec. 7, '63. Died at Doint of Rocks, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.

Clair, James V., Oct. 7, '64. Died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 21, '64. Died at Potters in Armondon, Va.—Vet.

Campbell, William, Mar. 26, '64. Died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Clouds, Robert, Dec. 4, '63. Died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Carson, Joseph W., Nov. 11, '61. Deserted August 4, 1864—Vet.

Cowperthwaite, E., Dec. 19, '61. Transferred to battery G—date unknown.

Crawford, Robe
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Private Davis, George F., Dec. 21, '63... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Deiderich, Theo., Oct. 2, '62... '1886.

Deiderich, Theo., Oct. 2, '63... '1886.

Deiderich, Theo., Oct. 2, '63... '1886.

Dougherty, Wm., Dec. 14, '63... 'Prisoner from Sept. 29 to Nov. 25, 1864.

Dougherty, Wm., Dec. 14, '63... 'Prisoner from Sept. 29 to Nov. 25, 1864.

Dougherty, John, Sept. 18, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 11, '63... 'Brisoner from July 30, 1864. to March 28, 1865.

Dougherty, John, Sept. 18, '62... Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Dougherty, John, Sept. 18, '62... Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Dougherty, John, Sept. 18, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Doughas, Landa, Sept. 17, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Doughas, August, Sept. 17, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Doughas, August, Sept. 17, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 22, 1865.

Doughas, August, Sept. 17, '62... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps. March 3, '64... Prisoner fr. Sept. 29, 10 Nov. 25, '64... discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Doughas, August, Sept. 24, '63... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps. March 3, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Prisoner fr. Sept. 29, 1864.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Doughe, Charley, Aug. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1866.

Emmet, Emoch, Feb. 7, '64... Discharged with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Enhement, Emoch, Feb. 7, '64... Discharged with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Enhement, Boob, Dec. 10, '65, Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 19, '64... Discharged with battery, January 39, 1866.

Ferguson, Geo. V., Mar. 27, '64... Missing at
                                                                                                                                   Graver, Andrew M., Nov. 27, '63... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Mar. 3. '64—discharged by General Order, Nov. 16, '65.

George, Peter C., Feb. 25, '64.... Transferred to battery D—date unknown.

German, John E., Mar. 25, '64... Transferred to battery B—date unknown.

Goldey, James H., Nov. 13, '63... Killed at Petersburg, Va., July 3, 1864.

Greig, Henry A., Feb. 13, '64... Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Greer, Robert B., Mar. 29, '64... Tr. to batt'y B, 2d Pro. Art'y April 20, '64—wd.

at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864—died at
Fortress Monroe, Va., September 27, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Hampton.
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Private Giblin, Michael, Dec. 11, '61..... Deserted February 25, 1862.

"Goodwin, James, Nov. 22, '01..... Deserted December 7, 1865.

"Goodridge, John H., Dec. 11, '63.... Deserted May 27, 1864.

"Harbison, Robt. H., Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866-
                          July 23, 1864.

Held, Julius W., Jan. 11, '62...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Hess, Edward, Feb. 10, '04...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
                         died Aug. 2, 1864.

Higgins, Paul L., Dec. 13, '61.... Promoted to Sergeant Major, Feb. 8, 1862.

Haycock, Geo. L., Mar. 23, '61.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864—
                          Died 1901.
                         Johnson, John, Aug. 23, '62.... Died Dec. 14, 1862—bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. Jacobs, Jonathan M., Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll. Kletter, Henry, Jan. 15, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Klinefelter, George, Feb. 15, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
              ..
                       Keller, George, Feb. 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.

July 30, 1864.

Kells, Robert H., Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.

Kells, Robert H., Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

King, Nicholas C., Dec. 14, '63. Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Kennedy, Rudolph, Mar. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Kimble, James W., Aug. 21, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Kettering, Michael, Feb. 27, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 16, 1865.

Kettering, Andrew A., Feb. 27, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 16, 1865.

Kettering, Andrew A., Feb. 27, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.

Kettering, Samuel S., Feb. 16, '64. Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Keeley, Samuel S., Feb. 16, '64. Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Keefe, Edmund, Feb. 3, '62. Deserted May 21, 1862.

Kelly, John M., Nov. 21, '61. Deserted May 21, 1862.

Kelly, James, Deserted October 3, 1862.

Kelly, James, Deserted April 30, 1863.

Kerr, John, Oct. 13, '62. Deserted April 30, 1863.

Kerr, John, Dec. 23, '61. Transferred to battery G—date unknown.

Leary, Albert, Jan. 23, '62. Wd. in action—tr. to Co. B, 14th reg. V. R. C.—discharged by General Order, Nov. 14, '65—Vet.

Lambert, Wm. H., Feb. 17, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.

Lewis, Thomas R., Jan. 4, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Linton, James, Mar. 7, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out.

Loveless, John, Dec. 21, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
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Tune 17, 1864.

Luke, James, Feb. 20, '64.

Luke, Jake, Feb. 20, '64.

Luke, James, Feb. 20, '64.

Luke, Jake, Arty, Alley, James, Jake, Luke, James, Jake, Ja
Private Lynch, Charles E., Feb. 29, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866-wd.
                                                                                                        Mack, Abraham S., Dec. 7, '63.... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Mathews, Samuel, Dec. 24, '61.... Discharged January 19, 1865.

Moylaw, David, Dec. 22, '61.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Moore, Zebulon B., Dec. 22, '63... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Mortorff, Emanuel, Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Mortorff, George W., Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Mulhollam, Geo. W., Nov. 25, '63... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Moyer, George, Mar. 26, '64.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 22, 1864—

Morden, Daniel E., Mar. 23, '64... killed Aug. 4, 1864.

Morden, Daniel E., Mar. 23, '64... killed Iluly 30, 1864.
                                                                                                        Minnich, Charles, Mar. 12, '64...... killed Aug. 4, 1864.

Morden, Daniel E., Mar. 23, '64..... killed July 30, 1864.

Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 22, 1864—wd. Martin, George C., Mar. 11, '64.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 22, 1864.

Martin, George C., Mar. 11, '64.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 22, 1864—wd. Morrow, Wm. B., Feb. 29, '64... June 17 and July 30, 1864.

Mills, James H., Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 22, 1864.

Moulder, Lewis, Nov. 23, '63... Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 14, '65, Morris, Levi, Mar. 22, '64... Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, '64—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Mitchell, Osborne, Dec. 10, '61... Deserted January 3, 1862.

Miller, George, Dec. 26, '63... Deserted January 15, 1864.

Middleton, Robert, Dec. 14, '61... Transferred to battery G—date unknown.

Murphy, Samuel N., Dec. 28, '61... Transferred to battery G—date unknown.

Muser, William, Feb. 10, '64... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Nov. 16, 1865.

Martin, Abraham, Feb. 23, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

M'Cally, Robert, Jan. 2, '64... Prisoner from Dec. 14, '64, to Feb. 27, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

M'Guigan, James, Feb. 23, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

M'Cardle, John, Feb. 26, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

M'Clardle, David, Nov. 21, '62... Deserted December 16, 1861.
                                                                                                               M'Kinney, Wm., Feb. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
M'Cardle, John, Feb. 26, '64... Died at Portsmouth, Va., July 3, '64, of wounds received in action.
M'Iwee, David, Nov. 21, '62... Deserted December 16, 1861.
M'Ewen, Matthias, Nov. 30, '61... Deserted December 16, 1861.
M'Gabe, James, Dec. 10, '61... Transferred to Battery G—date unknown.
M'Govern, Lawrence, Dec. 28, '61.. Transferred to battery G—date unknown.
M'Govern, Lawrence, Dec. 28, '61.. Transferred to battery G—date unknown.
M'Govern, William, Dec. 22, '62.. Not on muster-out roll.
M'Clellan, William, Dec. 12, '62.. Not on muster-out roll.
M'Clellan, William, Dec. 12, '62.. Not on muster-out roll.
M'Clellan, William, Dec. 12, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Nelson, Joseph C., Feb. 29, '64.. Absent, wounded, at muster out.
Newman, Wm. H., Dec. 10, '61.. Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.
Newman, Joseph, Feb. 3, '62.. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 24, '62..
Newman, James, Dec. 3, '61.. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64.
Norton, Charles W... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 5, '64.
Nicholson, Albert T., Nov. 14, '63.. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64.
Nugent, William, Sept. 3, '64.. Discharged by General Order, June 24, '865.
Nelmes, Henry, Dec. 16, '61.. Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, '64.
Neeley, Jacob, Feb. 15, '64.. Not on muster-out roll.
Neeley, James G., Feb. 20, '64.. Not on muster-out roll.
O'Leary, John, Dec. 16, '61.. Discharged, Dec. 16, 1864—expiration of term.
Palmer, Niles, Mar. 7, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Peacock, Wm. H., Feb. 25, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Pearong, William, Feb. 8, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Pearong, William, Feb. 8, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Pearong, William, Feb. 8, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Pearong, William, Feb. 8, '64.. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
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Private Pringle, Abraham, Feb. 23, '64.... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Pringle, David R., Feb. 23, '64.... Prisoner from July 30, 1864, to March 25, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Porter, Nath'l W., Dec. 16, '61.... Discharged Dec. 28, 1864—expiration of term.

"Pratt, Samuel, Sept. 28, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

"Pickett, Thomas, Dec. 2, '63.... Discharged by General Order, May 17, 1865.

"Palmiter, David,* Aug. 31, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

"Palmiter, David,* Aug. 31, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

"Plankinton, Jno. H., Feb. 4, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

"Wounds received at Petersburg—buried in Nat.
                                                                                                                             Palmiter, David, Aug. 31, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.
Plankinton, Jno. H., Feb. 4, '64. Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., August 6, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Hampton.

Pope, Harrison W., Nov. 27, '61. Deserted December 20, 1861.
Patterson, William, Dec. 4, '61. Deserted July 25, 1862.
Place, George, Sept. 26, '62. Deserted July 25, 1862.
Place, George, Cot. 7, '62. Deserted July 27, 1863.
Parker, Charles, Dec. 26, '63. Not on muster-out roll.
Quinn, Hugh, Dec. 30, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.
Rogers, James, Dec. 26, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Ruby, James, Feb. 25, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 5, '64.
Ruby, John W., Feb. 15, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, '64.
Redmond, Benj., Feb. 8, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, '64.
Reilley, James, Dec. 9, '63. Dishonorably discharged, May 26, 1864.
Rogers, Michael L., Mar. 23, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865.
Rowe, Henry J., Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 22, 1864.
Robinson, Wm. S., Feb. 10, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 22, 1864.
Robinson, Wm. S., Feb. 10, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.
Rocher, James, Feb. 23, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Schiutz, Villiam, Feb. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Isaac H., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered ou
                                                                                                                     Spaulding, Wm. S., Nov. 16, '63... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Speakman, Ruel S., Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Mostered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Stiles, Josiah, Mar. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Cyrus A.* Aug. 15, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Smith, Cyrus A.* Aug. 15, '64... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
Schoonover, Daniel, Dec. 3, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 5, '63.
Stumm, Charles, Dec. 9, '63... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 5, '63.
Stumm, Charles, Dec. 16, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 5, '63.
Stumm, James, Nov. 21, '61... Discharged Dec. 16, '864—expiration of term.
Straun, James, Nov. 21, '63... Discharged Dec. 16, '864—expiration of term.
Straun, James, Nov. 21, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 14, 1865.
Sink, William,* Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 14, 1865.
Steinbright, Henry,* Aug. 30, '64. Prisoner fr. Sept. 29, to Nov. 25, '64—discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.
Sperling, John L., Jan. 14, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Sperling, John L., Jan. 14, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Sperling, John L., Jan. 14, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 12, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 12, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 12, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 12, 1865.
Slack, Hiram, Nov. 20, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 13, 1865.
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Private	e Turney, Richard L., Oct. 23, '62 Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 10, 1864, of
	wds. rec. in action—bu. in Nat. Cem., Hampton.
	Torrence, William, Dec. 3, '61 Deserted February 1, 1862.
- 44	Tondorff, Morris, Dec. 17, '61 Deserted July 24, 1862.
	Thompson, Nicholas, Deserted October 3, 1862.
"	Vroman, Edward, Mar. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	wait, isaac, jan. 4, 04
	Way, Henry C., Nov. 24, '63 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	Warrington, B. A., Feb. 11, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	Weigard, Ernst, Dec. 7, '63 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	Weaver, John H., Nov. 23, '63 Absent, sick, at muster out
	Weikel, John H., Dec. 26, 63 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. West, Edward, Jan. 4, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	West, Edward, Jan. 4, 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
	Wheeler, Robert, Jan. 19, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Wiley, George, Dec. 4, '61 Absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.
••	wildon, Clarence, Ico. 29, 04 I House Holl July 30, 1004, to March 23, 1003
	wd. June 2, 1864—mustered out with battery,
	Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Winans, Gideon, Mar. 7, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
••	Wood, William B., Feb. 15, '64 Prisoner from July 30, 1864, to Mar. 25, 1865—
	mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
**	Wood, Pliny, Mar. 26, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Weikel, James R., Aug. 30, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.
••	wundernen, win., mar. 29, 04 Discharged by General Older, June 21, 1805—
**	cap. Sept. 29, 1864.
	Ward, Henry, Dec. 16, '61 Discharged Dec. 16, 1864—expiration of term.
"	Williams, Willard, Nov. 30, '61 Deserted April 30, 1862.
44	Williams, Alex., Oct. 16, '62 Deserted April 3, 1863.
44	Whitaker, Charles, Dec. 11, '61 Transferred to battery G-date unknown.
	Welsh, James, Dec. 27, '61 Transferred to battery G-date unknown.
	Wheeler, James F., Feb. 27, 64 Not on muster-out roll.
	Wright, Charles B., Jan. 2, '64 Not on muster-out roll.
	Weed, Nelson, Feb. 28, '64 Died near Bristol, Pa., Sept. 13, 1864.
	Williams, Henry F., Dec. 24, '63 Killed June 17, '64.
••	York, William, Oct. 3, '62 Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.

BATTERY F.

" Wm. S. Bailey, Dec. 30, '62 Pr. from 1st Lt., Nov. 25, '64—to Maj., May 3, '65." "George W. Webb, Dec. 18, '61 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery K, May 6, 1865—discharged by special order, Feb. 6, 1866—captured, June 2, '64.
"George W. Webb, Dec. 18, '61 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery K, May 6, 1865—discharged by special order, Feb. 6, 1866—captured, June 2, '64.
"George W. Webb, Dec. 18, '61 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery K, May 6, 1865—discharged by special order, Feb. 6, 1866—captured, June 2, '64.
discharged by special order, Feb. 6, 1866—captured, June 2, '64.
tured, June 2, '64.
1st Lt. Wm. Candidus, Jr., Dec. 19, '61 Resigned October 11, 1862.
" C. D. Strambridge Ton 9 1/2 . Remoted to Contain better I Dec ve 1966
"S. D. Strawbridge, Jan. 8, '62 Promoted to Captain battery I, Dec. 13, 1862.
" Jas. H. Springer, Jan. 29, '62 Promoted to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1863-to 1st Lt.,
Dec. 5, 1863—transferred to battery K, Oct. 1, '64.
"Wm. G. Dickson, Jan. 11, '62 Pr. from 2d Lieut. battery E, Aug. 23, 1862-to
Maj. 1st reg. Ohio Heavy Art'y July 13, 1863.
" Cambon II Wist Dec of Man Dec of Man and the state of the second
" Stephen H. Witt, Dec. 16, '61 Pr. to Cor., June 5, 1862-to Sgt., Mar. 13, 1863-
com. 1st Lt. battery H, 189th reg. P. V., April
30, 1864—not mustered—to 2d Lt., Oct. 6, 1864
—to 1st Lt., Dec. 17, '64—res. June 24,'65—Vet.
" John S. Kline, Jan. 2, '62 Pr. to Cor., Aug. 7, '62-to Sgt., June 12, 1863-
com. 1st. Lt. battery K, 189th regiment P. V.,
April 30, 1864—not mustered—to 2d Lieut.,
Jan. 15, 1865—to 1st Lieut., May 3, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
2d Lt. John M. Wilson, Jan. 8, '62 Promoted to 1st Lt. battery D, Oct. 24, 1862.
"Congra W 11st Dog at 16.
"George W. Utt, Dec. 24, '61 Pr. from Sgt., May 4, 1863—com. Capt. battery
I, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mus-
tered—discharged Dec. 26, 1864—exp. of term.
" John W. Dykins, Dec. 24, '61 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 15, 1863—to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1864
—to 1st Sgt., Mar. 25, '65—to 2d Lt., May 3,
65—com. 1st Lieut., Aug. 4, 1865—not mus
05—com. 1st Lieut., Aug. 4, 1005—not mus
" I lord T. Promos Library 10 tered—to Quartermaster, Nov. 5, 1865—Vet.
Lioyd 1. Brewer, July 25, 62 Promoted to Corporal, July 4, 63—to Sergeant—
to 2d Lieut., July 1, 1865—mustered out with
battery, January 29, 1866—Died 1902, at Phil
adelphia.

1st Sgt. George S. Trainer, Nov. 16, '61 Promoted from Cor. to Q. M. Sgt., Jan. 1, 1863—to 1st Sgt., July 1, '65—com. 2d Lt., Aug. 4, '65—not mus.—absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.
Q. M. Sr. Rufus D. Ford, Feb. 15, '64 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 12, 1864—to Q. M. Sgt., Oct. 29, 1865—mus. out with batt'y, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"John S. Dykins, Dec. 27, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 23, '62. Serg't Josiah Mench, Jan. 28, '62 Pr. to Cor., Oct. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Serg't Josiah Mench, Jan. 28, '65 Pr. to Cor., Oct. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Serg't Josiah Mench, Jan. 20, 1865 Vet
"John M'Mullen, Nov. 25, '61 Pr. to Cor., Oct. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Feb. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Henry C. Shannon, Jan. 5, '64 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Mar. 25, 1865—vet. "Bustered out with battery Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Bustered out with battery Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Bustered out with battery Jan. 29, 1866—Vet."
"Henry C. Shannon, Jan. 5, '64 Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Mar. 25, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "John Marshall, Jan. 1, '62
"John Hartzell, Jan. 2, '62
"William A. Dennis, Jan. 5, '64 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 1, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 22, 1865—
"John Marshall, Jan. 1, '62
No0 -06ition of Assert
"Franklin P. Kline, Oct. 29, '62 Pr. to Cor., Feb. 1, 1864—to Sgt., May 5, 1865—discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term. "Reese J. Millard, Jan. 2, '62 Capt. in Autrey 1, 2d Pro. Artillery, from April
"Reese J. Millard, Jan. 2, '62 Capt. in battery I, 2d Pro. Artillery, from April 20, to Aug. 26, 1864—paroled pris.—discharged
20, to Aug. 26, 1864—paroled pris.—discharged by special order, March 19, 1865—Died, 1898. " Charles Mowrer, Dec. 4, '61
"William H. Clair, Feb. 27, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 12, 1864—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Thomas D. Huff, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1864—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Samuel W. Barr, Jan. 2, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 29, 1864—mustered
"Norman C. Kline, Jan. 26, '62 Promoted to Corporal, Jan. 7, 1865—mustered
"Hiram Derr, May 13, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Hiram Derr, May 13, '63
John Signature Territory State
"J. P. Zimmerman, Jan. 5, '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "Charles Mattis, Dec. 3, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 29, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Robert Kasey, Feb. 27, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 22, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 29, 1866—vet.
Charles Mattis, Dec. 3, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 29, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, 1866—Vet.
"Robert Kasey, Feb. 27, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 22, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, 1866.
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Matthew Connel, Oct. 19, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 22, 1865—mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
"Thomas H. Bennett, Nov. 29, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—discharged Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term.
"John Derr, Dec. 27, '61 Promoted to Corporal, April 20, '64—discharged Dec. 27, 1864—expiration of term.
"William H. Haas, Dec. 18, '61 Discharged Dec. 19, 1864—expiration of term. John Lanciscus, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 10, 1863—discharged
Dec. 10, 1864—expiration of term. " Calvin A. Michener, Jan. 9, '62 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—discharged
"Matthew Connel, Oct. 19, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 22, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Thomas H. Bennett, Nov. 29, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—discharged Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term. "John Derr, Dec. 27, '61 Promoted to Corporal, April 20, '64—discharged Dec. 27, 1864—expiration of term. "William H. Haas, Dec. 18, '61 Discharged Dec. 19, 1864—expiration of term. "John Lanciscus, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 10, 1863—discharged Dec. 10, 1864—expiration of term. "Calvin A. Michener, Jan. 9, '62 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—discharged Jan. 6, 1865—expiration of term. "Henry J. Porter, Nov. 29, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—discharged Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term. "Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term. "Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term. "Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1863—to 1st Sgt.
Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1863—to 1st Sgt.
attery 1, 20 Fro. Arthery, Apr. 24, 04—Rined at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864—Vet.
to Signal Corps, Jan. 12, 1864. "Levan Russell, Jan. 1 '64 Killed at Chanin's Farm Vo Sant an 'Ke—Vet
"C. N. Houseknecht, Dec. 25, '61 battery I, 2d Pro. Artillery, Apr. 24, '64—killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1863—vo 1st Sgt. "David H. M'Carty, Dec. 11, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 27, 1861—transferred to Signal Corps, Jan. 12, 1864. "Levan Russell, Jan. 5, '64 Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—Vct. "Culver Zimmerman, Jan. 15, '62 Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 13, 1863—died at Washington, D. C., March 18, 1864—buried in Harmony Burial Grounds. "Samuel M. Miller, Feb. 1, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 5, 1855—discharged
"Samuel M. Miller, Feb. 1, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Apr. 5, 1855—discharged March 22, to date January 29, 1866.

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Bugler Harris C. Fleck, Feb. 29, '64. Promoted to Bugler, Sept. 5, 1864—nustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died, 1894.

"Jacob B. Heckman, Jan. 2, '64. Promoted to Bugler, April 8, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Wet. Arthur Green, Aug. 7, '62. Killed and the latery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. William A. Guest, Feb. 9, '64. Promoted to Chief Bugler, Jan. 11, 1852—Vet. Arthur Green, Aug. 7, '62. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. William A. Guest, Feb. 9, '64. Promoted to Artificer, Nov. 22, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Artificer, Nov. 22, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. William A. Guest, Feb. 9, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Albertson, Francis T., Feb. 24, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Albertson, Francis T., Feb. 24, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Albertson, Francis T., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Albertson, Francis T., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Albertson, Jan. 8, '64. Tr. to V. R. C., Dec. 29, '63,—des. Feb. 5, 1865, Anderson, Janes A., Jan. 4, '64. Tr. to company C., 23d reg. Vet. Rea. Cps. May 26, '64—disch. by General Order, Aug. 21, '65. Anthony, Chas. M., Nov. 5, '63. Deserted November 1, 1863. Anthony, Chas. M., Nov. 5, '63. Deserted November 1, 1863. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 39, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 39, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 39, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 39, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 39, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Brodes, Henry C., Oct. 31, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 
                                                                                                                     Curry, Robert, Nov. 16, '61... Died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., Oct. 14, 1862.

Crossley, John A., Dec. 27, '61... Died July 24, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864.

Dougherty, Charles, Dec. 16, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Derr, Joshua, Dec. 16, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Dugan, John E., May 13, '63... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Dailey, Patrick, Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Dougherty, John, Nov. 13, '63... Dishonorably discharged, March 21, 1865.

Deans, Henry W.,* Aug. 21, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Dary, Edwin, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Dec. 16, '64.

Dean, Abner, Mar. 31, '64... Tr. to battery I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

Dean, Abner, Mar. 31, '64... Tr. to battery I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

Disney, Samuel, Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Edwards, E. F. N., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Eaby, Aaron S., Aug. 7, '63... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
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RUSTER.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Eggart, Richard W., Aug. 22, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Edwards, George B., 20, 1864. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Eroyd, Hagrave, Mar. 1, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Eroyd, Hagrave, Mar. 1, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Eroyd, Hagrave, Mar. 1, '64. The Mistered out with battery, Jan. 29, '64—died. Firy, Henry, Jan. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Ferberm, John J., Feb. 23, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feitherm, John J., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feitherm, John J., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feitherm, John J., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feitherm, John J., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feither, Michael M., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feither, Michael M., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feither, Michael M., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feither, Minn, Oct. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Feither, Minn, Oct. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Ferral, John, Dec. 1, '61. Discharged ot Surgeon's certificate, May 19, '62. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '62. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '63. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '63. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '63. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '64. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Aug. 7, '64. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, Dec. 30, '61. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, July 24, '63. Discharged Oct. 88, 1865—expiration of term. Fitzgerald, James, July 24, '
Private Elms, William, Mar. 22, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866-Vet.
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Exert, Simon, Aug. 22, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865—
died 1890.

Kline, George M., Feb. 29, '64... Tr. to batt. I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, '64.—Vet.
Kline, Thomas O., Feb. 29, '64... Tr. to batt. I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, '64.—Vet.
Livine, Thomas O., Feb. 29, '64... Tr. to batt. I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, '64.—died
July I, 1864—bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I.

Kesty, John, Aug. 22, '62... Killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 9, 1864—bu. in
Poplar Gro. Nat. Cem., div. B, sec. B, grave 53.

Died at Bristol, Pa., Oct. 25, 1864.

Lyons, William, Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.

Lee, George S., Nov. 26, '61... Com. 1st Lt. battery F, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mustered—mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.

Livingston, Wm., J., Mar. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.

Lutz, Francis M., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.

Lety, Jan. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 20, 1866.

Lee, Stephen B., Dec. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.

Luce, John, Mar. 7, '64... Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.

Luce, John, Mar. 7, '64... Tr. to batt'y I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1866—Vet.

Miller, George T., Nov. 15, '61... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Morrison, Robert F., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with batte
Private Kent, Simon, Aug. 2s, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865-
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wate Ruckel, Billington, Sept. 7, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died
1900.

"Romer, Charles, Dec. 16, '63. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Raesley, Augustus, Jan 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Roe, Henry, Dec. 24, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Remley, Wm., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Ruckel, David, Feb. 34, '64. Prisoner from July 30, 1864, to April 17, 1865—
mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Rissel, Joshua C., Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Rissel, David H., Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

"Richards, Benj. F., Nov. 29, '61. Discharged Nov. 28, 1864—expiration of term.

"Rich, Israel L., Oct. 29, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

"Roe, Asa F., Feb 29, '64. Transferred to battery I., August 13, 1865.

"Riddle, Wm. F., Mar. 2, '64. Discharged by General Order, Oct. 2, 1865.

"Robinson, Silas, Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, Oct. 2, 1865.

"Roe, Hartley, Oct. 29, '62. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864—burial record, June 1, 1864—burial record, June 1, 1864—burial record, June 1, 1864—burial record, June 1, 1864—burial netwy, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 74.

"Reses, John, Oct. 29, '62. Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 30, of wds. received near Fort Burnham, Oct. 5, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Lampton.
Private Ruckel, Billington, Sept. 7, '63..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died
                                                                                     Ragan, Maurice, July 23, '63.

Ragan, Maurice, July 23, '63.

Robertson, Charles, Dec. 20, '61.

Shaffer, George, Dec. 10, '61.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Shaffer, Aaron, Dec. 25, '61.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Smith, Thomas J., Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Stone, Jannes W., Sept. 2, '63.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stiner, John, Dec. 23, '61.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stone, William, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stone, James W., Sept. 2, '63.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stone, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stone, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stratton, Henry, Leb 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stratton, Henry, Leb 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stratton, Henry, Leb 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stratton, Henry, Leb 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Stratton, Henry, Leb 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

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Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

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Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Sardes, John, Feb. 26, '64.

Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Seely, Harman T., Feb. 29, '64.

Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Dec. 29, '62.

Smith,
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Private	Tongue, William, Jan. 20, '62 Discharged Jan. 19, 1865—expiration of term.
	Trivelpiece, Henry, Jan. 25, '62 Discharged Jan. 24, 1865—expiration of term. Tingley, Mason, Aug. 29, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
••	Tingley, Mason, Aug. 29, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
44	Tannel, Henry J., 1eb. 29, 04 It. to pattery 1, 2d fro. Art y, April 20, 1604.
"	Tubbs, Athert 3., 1 cb. 2/, 04 Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1005.
**	1 ubbs, 1111 am, 1 cb. 27, 04 11. to battery 1, 20 110. Art y, April 20, 1804.
**	Thompson, James, Dec. 13, '62 Deserted January 1, 1863.
**	Utt, William H., Dec. 29, '61 Discharged Dec. 29, 1864—expiration of term.
••	Utt. Elias. Oct. 27. '62 Discharged Oct. 28. 1865—expiration of term.
44	Utt, Jacob, Oct. 29, '62 Discharged Oct. 28, 1865—expiration of term.
44	Vox, Richard, Aug. 5, '62 Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
**	Weidell, Joseph, Dec. 1, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.—wounded September 29, 1864.
**	Wallace, Robert, Jan. 5, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Winterbottom, J., Feb. 27, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
44	Whitemarsh, D'y., Feb. 27, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Whitmarsh, Iac Feb 27 '64 Mustered out with battery Jan 20 1866—Vet
**	Whitmarsh, Jac., Feb. 27, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Waltman, Isaiah, Dec. 27, '61 Discharged Dec. 27, 1864—expiration of term.
44	Wilfong, Henry, Feb. 2, '64 Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
**	Wilhelm, N. B., Feb. 25, '64 Discharged by General Order, Aug. 25, 1865.
44	Westfall, A. T.,* Aug. 26, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1805.
**	Williams, Henry,* Aug. 15, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
44	Welcome, Samuel, Feb. 27, '64 Tr. to battery I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
**	Westcott, Myr. G., Mar. 7, '64 Tr. to battery I, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
"	Wilcox, Alvin, Dec. 29, '61 Deserted September 30, 1863.
	Yarnall, Wm. R., Aug. 3, '63 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 22, 1864.
	Zinn, William, Mar. 15, '64 Transferred to battery L, Aug. 13, 1865.

BATTERY G.

Capt. Jas. L. Anderson, Dec. 10, '61 Promoted to Major, March 1, 1862. "C. N. Cadwalader, Nov. 21, '61 Pr. from 1st Lt., April 18, 1862—Brevet Maj. and Lieut. Colonel, Mar. 13, 1865—discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term. Promoted fr. 2d Lt. battery E to 1st Lt., Sept. 14, 1863—Capt. in battery B, 2d Pro. Art. from April 20, to Aug. 26, 1864—to Capt., April 24, 1865—pris. fr. July 30, 1864, to Mar. 25, 1865— mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866— died 1868.
1st Lt. Rich. M. Goundie, Dec. 10, '61 Promoted to Captain, battery A, Aug. 23, 1862. "Joseph N. Abbey, Jan. 8, '62 Promoted to Captain battery H, Nov. 25, 1862. "William Penrose, Aug. 23, '62 Resigned January 18, 1864. "Jesper H. Holman, Aug. 11, '62 Capt. in battery E, 2d Pro. Art'y, from Apr. 20 to Aug. 26, 1864—wd. at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864—pr, from 2d Lt., Jan. 25, 1865—discharged Dec. 12, 1865—expiration of term. "John M'Gurk, Sept, 23, '62 Pr. to Cor., June 1, 1863—to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1864—com. 1st Lt. battery G, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mus.—to 2d Lt., Dec. 17, 1864—
to 1st Lt., Jan. 24, 1865—discharged Sept. 23, 1865—expiration of term.
2d Lt. Paul L. Higgins, Dec. 13, '61 Promoted from Sergeant Major, April 19, '62—to 1st Lt., battery C, Sept. 27, 1862.
"Thos. S. Stewart, Dec. 23, '62 Transferred to battery D, May 12, 1863. "Chas. E. Duffield, May 8, '63 Discharged December 12, 1864. "Dennis M. Carroll, Nov. 8, '61 Promoted fr. private to 1st Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1864—to 2d Lt., Jan. 25, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.
" John H. Jenkins, April, 3, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 18, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 24, 1864—to 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1865— mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
1st Sgt. Jac. G. Lamall, Nov. 19, '61 Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 6, 1862—to Sergt., Nov. 10, 1864—to 1st Sergeant, Jan. 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Serot Wm Heberoth Nov. 10. '61 Prom. to Cor., Feb. 1. '64-to Sot., Sept. 15. '64-
Sergt. Wm. Usberoth, Nov. 19, '61 Prom. to Cor., Feb. 1, '64—to Sgt., Sept. 15, '64—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "John H. Boyer, Nov. 25, '61 Prom. to Cor., Nov. 10, '64—to Sgt., Dec. 7, '64—
"Pat. M'Monigle, Nov. 19, '61 Promoted to Corp., Sept. 15, 1864—to Sgt., Dec 7, 1864—wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.
29, 1864—mustered out with battery, January 29,
" Cyrus B. Neff, Feb. 9, '64 Prom. to Cor., Sept. 15, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 7, '64
—pris. from Sept. 29, 1864, to Jan. 24, 1865— mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Cyrus B. Neff, Feb. 9, '64 Prom. to Cor., Sept. 15, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 7, '64 —pris. from Sept. 29, 1864, to Jan. 24, 1865— mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William Gibson, Feb. 16, '64 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 7, 1864—to Sgt., May 1, 1865— mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. —died 1899.
—died 1899. William F. Foy, Mar. 14, '64 Wd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—pr. to Cor., June 1, '65—to Sergeant, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet Pr. to Cor., June 1, 1864—to Sgt., Nov. 14, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. E. W. Hyroop, Nov. 12, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 2, '62 Charles Linck, Nov. 29, '61 Pr. to Cor., Apr. 26, 1862—to Sgt., June 1, '62—disch. Nov. 22, 1864—expiration of term. Mos. Davidheiser, Dec. 6, '61 Pr. to Cor., Apr. 26, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1862—To Sgt., Oct. 22, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 27, 1862—to Sgt., Oct. 28, 1862—to Sgt., Oct.
"George Haight, Dec. 19, '63 Pr. to Cor., June 1, 1864—to Sgt., Nov. 14, '65—
"E. W. Hyroop, Nov. 12, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 2, '62 "Cheeles Linck Nov. 20, '61 Pr. to Cor. Apr. 26, 1862—to Sept. June 1, '62
disch. Nov. 22, 1864—expression of term.
Mos. Davidnesser, Dec. 6, 61 Pr. to Cor., Apr. 26, 1802—to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1862—disch. Dec. 5, 1864—expiration of term.
wounded at Chanin's Farm Va Sent an '64
"Henry Manice, Dec. 23, '61 Pr. to Cor., Feb. 17, 1862—to Sgt., Sept. 15, '64
"Henry Manice, Dec. 23, '61
-disch. Dec. 3, 1864—expiration of term.
"James W. Haig, Nov. 22, '61 Promoted from Cor., Sept. 6, '62—Capt. in batt'y H, 2d Pro. Art'y, fr. Apr. 20 to Aug. 26, '64—
discharged Nov. 21, 1864—expiration of term—died 1800, at Philadelphia.
"James Neely, Sept. 15, '62 Promoted to Cor., Sept. 15, 1864—to Sgt., Dec. 1,
" Lewis W. Snyder, Sept. 6, '62 Promoted to Cor., Sept. 15, '64—to Sgt., Feb. 5,
discharged Nov. 21, 1864—expiration of term—died 1890, at Philadelphia. " James Neely, Sept. 15, '62
"Wm. Lafferty, Nov. 13, '61 Promoted to 2d Lieut. battery H, Oct. 1, 1862.
William Barba, Dec. 10, 61 Promoted from Corporal, April 26, 62—to 2d Lieut. battery A, Nov. 29, 1862.
" Josiah Bright, Nov. 30, '61 Promoted to Corporal, April 26, '62—to Sgt., Apr. 3, 1863—to Com. Sgt., Aug. 12, 1864—died 1896.
3, 1863—to Com. Sgt., Aug. 12, 1864—died 1896. "Joseph R. Bright, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted to Cor., Sept. 15, 1864—to Sgt., May 3, 1865—to Com. Sgt., May 3, 1865—Vet. Corp. H. W. Coursey, Jan. 4, '64 Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered
Corp. H. W. Coursey, Jan. 4, '64 Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"Augus C. Jacoby, Jan. 2, '64 Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "Jas. A. Sterling, April 11, '63 Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered
out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Elijah Hoffman, Dec. 30, '63 Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered
out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Andrew Hunter, Jan. 18. '64 Promoted to Corporal, July 15, 1865—mustered
out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Andrew Hunter, Jan. 18, '64
out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Thos. M. Reeves, Aug. 19, '63 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1865—mustered
out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Alfred J. Mohr, Jan. 2, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1865—mustered
walker fromes, nov. 10, 03 From the to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1605—mustered
"William J. Irwin, Feb. 1, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
narrison Spickler, rec. 29, 64 Fromoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1805—mustered
"George W. Wetzel, Mar. 31, '64 Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 20, 1865—mustered
"Geo. W. Stevens, Nov. 22, '64 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 30, '62. "Samuel W. Clark, Sept. 3, '62 Pr. to Cor., June 1, 1863—2d Lt. in batt'y C, 2d Pro. Art'y, fr. Apr. 28 to Aug. 26, 1864—wd., with loss of leg, at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864—disch. on Surg. cert., April 29, 1865.
Pro. Art'y, fr. Apr. 28 to Aug. 26, 1864—wd.,
with loss of leg, at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864—disch. on Surg. cert., April 29, 1865.

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"John Dunlap, Dec. 14, '63...... Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1865—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 14, 1865.

"Charles S. Price, April 1, '63..... Promoted to Corporal, June 1, 1863—transferred to Signal Corps—date unknown.

"Butler Downing, Nov. 19, '61.... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, '64—bur. in National Cemetery, Hampton.

"John Miller, Aug. 27, '62..... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 6, '64—bur. in National Cemetery, Hampton.

"James M'Cabe, Dec. 10, '61.... Deserted May 16, 1863.

Bugler James Clark, Aug. 28, '62.... Absent, sick, at muster out.

"James M'Gowan, Dec. 6, '61... Discharged Dec. 5, 1864—expiration of term.

"Harry Beesley, Jan. 4. '64... Deserted August 17, 1865.

Artificer Rob. Middleton, Dec. 14, '61... Promoted to Artificer, Dec. 23, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"James Barclay, Aug. 28, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"Geo. S. Bessonet, Dec. 2, '61... Discharged Dec. 1, 1865—expiration of term.

"Rob. Crawford, Sr., Dec. 27, '61... Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., April 1, 1864.

Private Ayres, Jos. L., Oct. 14, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Anderson, John, Dec. 31, '63... Deserted July 16—returned Dec. 29, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Alexander, John, Nov. 27, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62.

"Alexander, John, Nov. 27, '61... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died 1890.

"Adams William A. Jan. 26, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
                                                                   Alchin, George L., Sept. 29, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died 1890.

Adams, William. A., Jan. 26, '64... Discharged by General Order, Aug. 16, 1865.

Allen, George, Feb. 16, '63..... Transferred to battery H, March 8, 1863.

Armstrong, Jos. O., Mar. 3, '64.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, Apr. 23, '64—Vet. Allen, Samuel C., Nov. 18, '61.... Drowned near Fort Lincoln, D. C., June 21, '63.

Arney, John W., Feb. 7, '64..... Died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1865—buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., division D, section A, grave 14.
                                                         Arney, John W., Feb. 7, '64... Died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1865—buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., division D, section A, grave 15.

Atkins, Stephen. Mar. 6, '63... Deserted May 2, 1863.
Anderson, Theodore .... Deserted January 2, 1863.
Abel, John A., Feb. 17, '64... Deserted August 18, 1865.
Becker, Aaron, Mar. 17, '64... Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Bailey, Edward H., Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Bell, Benjamin J., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Bond, Joseph, Nov. 30, '61... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Boshart, John, Nov. 30, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62.
Baker, Thop. W., Dec. 7, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62.
Burn, Jacob, R., Nov. 25, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 8, '62.
Burgher, Wm. H., Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Nov. 17, 1864—expiration of term.
Barwis, Samuel, Feb. 23, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 15, '65.
Bratton, Wm. H., Mar. 30, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 15, '65.
Brittain, Thos. L., Sept. 15, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 15, '65.
Bowker, Thos. W., Sept. 15, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Bowker, Thos. W., Sept. 15, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Bowker, Thos. W., Sept. 15, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery F—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery F—date unknown.
Brochey, Samuel, Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery F—date unknown.
Brochey, S
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Private Bannister, Jos. H., Mar. 26, 63. Descried July 28, 1863.

Brown, James M., Jan. 5, 64. Descried February 19, 864.

Brown, James M., Jan. 5, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 25, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 25, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 26, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 26, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 26, 64. Descried August 17, 1865.

Briss, Wilson H., Feb. 26, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, George W., Jan. 4, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, John S., April 13, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, George T., Feb. 4, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, John S., April 13, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, John S., April 13, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, John S., April 13, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, John S., April 13, 64. Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, Jacob, W., Nov. 19, 61. Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Crist, Jacob, W., Nov. 19, 61. Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Clark, Jacob, W., Nov. 19, 61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 19, 62.

Clark, Jacob, W., Nov. 19, 61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 19, 62.

Clark, Jacob, W., Nov. 29, 61. Discharged Dec. 18, 1864—expiration of terms.

Clark, H., Lark, J., Lark, J
                                                                                                                 Edwards, Frank, Sept. 3, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Everly, Ephraim S., Mar. 30, '64... Transferred to 2 Pro. Artillery, April 23, 1864.
East, Elisha D., July 25, '63.... Deserted June 5, 1864.
Endress, Peter, Dec. 2, '63.... With Horse Battery B.
Erskine, Martin, Dec. 2, '63.... Deserted April 8, 1862.
Erwein, Charles W., Jan. 4, '64... Prisoner from Sept. 12, 1864, to March 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, July 3, '65—Vet.
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charged by General Order, July 29, 1865.

Harris, Orlando, Jan. 4, '64....... Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—
Discharged July 1, 1865.

Haveland, William, Mar. 28, '63... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
Hagerty, Patrick, Dec. 27, '61.... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.
Henning, Wm. I., Mar. 26, '64.... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y., April 23, 1864.
Huddell, Joseph L., Feb. 23, '64.... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.
Hannawalt, Wm. H., Feb. 16, '64.... Mis.at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—Vet.
Hardee, John K., Jan. 16, '64.... Died May 20, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Hyde, William, Dec. 18, '61.... Died at Point Rocks, Va., Dec. 14, 1864—bu.
in National Cemetery, City Point, section A,
division 4, 1878—1865.
                                       in National Cemetery, City Point division 4, grave, 68.

Hope, William T., Feb. 23, '64. Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June in National Cemetery, section D.

Hady, William A., Mar. 28, '63. Deserted May 15, 1863.

Harris, Henry, Mar. 24, '63. Deserted June 5, 1863.

Hughes, James, Mar. 24, '63. Deserted June 8, 1863.

Hughes, James, Mar. 24, '63. Deserted March 29, 1864.

Heinicke, Lewis, Aug. 26, '62. Deserted March 29, 1864.

Harvey, George W., June 5, '63. Deserted April 18, 1864.

Henderson H. C., Mar. 17, '63. Deserted August 17, 1865.

Howarth, John, Nov. 21, '63. Deserted January 23, 1863.

Haycock, Aaron, Mar. 31, '63. Deserted May 2, 1863.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            June 7, 1864-bu.
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M'Guire, James, Feb. 29, '64..... Not on muster-out roll.
M'Nerron, Malcom, Nov. 18, '61... Deserted April 19, 1862.
M'Cauley, Joseph, Dec. 9, '61.... Deserted March 9, 1863.
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Private Nohrenhold, H. S., Mar. 7, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 120, 1866—Vet. Vet. 1866—Vet. Norgraves, Chas. E., Dec. 5, '61... Discharged Nov. 19, 1864—expiration of term. Overton, Martin, Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—captured September 29, 1864.

Overton, Samuel C., Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Ott. Charles H., Sept. 3, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 30, 1865.

O'Farrell, John C., Feb. 12, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 30, 1865.

Peterman, John, Feb. 10, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Pressel, Frederick, Nov. 29, '61... Discharged by General Order, Sept. 15, 1866.

Plattenberger, J., Jan. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Plattenberger, J., Jan. 27, '64... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Plattenberger, J., Jan. 27, '64... Discharged August 17, 1865.

Pott, Davenport C., Sept. 2, '62... Died—date unknown.

Palmer, John J., Feb. 6, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 23, 1865.

Parker, James, Nov. 22, '61... Deserted.

Quaste, Charles, Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Quier, Tilghman, Deer, '61... Discharged Dec. 6, 1864—expiration of term.

Royer, Oliver R., Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Ressinger, Samuel, Mar. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Russell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 6, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 10, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 21, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 21, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 21, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 21, 1864—expiration of term.

Buskell, John, Nov. 18, '61... Discharged De
                                                                                                                                 Rueff, Henry, Aug. 25, '62. Died Dec. 23, 1862—bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. Rinker, John, Feb. 24, '64. Discharged by General Order. Sept. 15, 1285. Schill, Robert F., July 27, '63. Absent sick, at muster out. Stobzenbach, Henry, Jan. 13, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Starr, John W., Feb. 4, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 26, 1865. Smith, John, Mar. 26, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Schultz, Fred'k A., Dec. 14, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Schultz, Fred'k A., Dec. 14, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Schultz, Fred'k A., Dec. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Schaefer, John, Dec. 10, '61. Discharged out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Shaefer, John, Dec. 10, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 8, '62. Stewart, George W., Dec. 2, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 26, '63. Smith, William, Nov. 23, '61. Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Shafer, George B., Dec. 7, '61. Discharged Dec. 1, 1864—expiration of term. Stephens, Jacob, Feb. 24, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865. Slawter, Wm. H., Sept. 1, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Smith, Henry, Mar. 26, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Smith, Henry, Mar. 26, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Schuh, Herman, Har. 13, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. Schuh, Herman, Har. 13, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865. Smith, Wm. L., Sept. 17, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 30, 1865. Smith, Wm. C., Dec. 28, '61. Deserted December 31, 1861. Smith, Wm. C., Dec. 28, '61. Deserted December 31, 1861. Smith, Wm. C., Dec. 28, '61. Deserted May 2, 1863. Sargeant, Alfred, Mar. 17, '64. Deserted May 3, 1863. Sargeant, Alfred, Mar. 17, '64. Deserted May 3, 1863. Sargeant, Alfred, Mar. 13, '63. Deserted May 3, 1863. Sheppard, Wm. H., Mar. 4, '63. Deserted May 6, 1863. Stephens, George H., Nov. 22, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 30, '62. —Wd. June 17, 1864. Not 
                                                                                       "
                                                                                                                                     Toomey, Elias, April 14, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Toomey, Levi, April 14, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Taylor, W. H. C., Nov. 16, '61..... Discharged Nov. 15, 1864—expiration of term. Tatem, John C., Dec. 2, '61..... Discharged Dec. 7, 1864—expiration of term. Trueman, F. W.,* Aug. 24, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Thompson, Wm., Jan. 10, '63..... Discharged Jan. 10, 1866—expiration of term. Taft, Louis M., Feb. 9, '64..... Promoted to Hospital Steward, July 1, 1865.

Terwilliger, Jas. E., Mar. 28, '64... Transferred to battery B—date unknown.

Thompson, Joseph, Feb. 6. '63..... Deserted June 6, 1863.
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Private Townsend, Henry, Aug. 23, '62... Deserted April 28, 1863.

"Thompson, George, Feb. 6, '63... Deserted May 23, 1863.

"Unger, James L., Mar. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Vance, Thomas, Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Vansdelle, Alex., Feb. 28, '64... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 23, 1864.

"Vergason, Dan'l D., Mar. 29, '64... Tr. to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 23, 1864.—died July

20, 1864.—bu. in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.

"Vance, James D., Mar. 24, '64... Deserted August 17, 1865.

"Vansant, Wm. H., Nov. 21, '61... Deserted Dec. 6, 1861.

"White, George W., Dec. 26, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Weil, Daniel F., Jan. 5, '64... Absent, without leave, at muster out.

"Weiner, Jacob, Jan. 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Willomet, Harrison, Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Wills, Louis E., Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Wittell, Samuel G., Mar. 7, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Wittell, Samuel G., Mar. 7, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Weiser, Thomas L., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Wilgus, John V., Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Wolf, George, Nov. 30, '61... Discharged Dec. 8, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Weikel, Allen, Dec. 5, '61... Discharged Dec. 8, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Weikel, Allen, Dec. 5, '61... Discharged Dec. 4, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Wittell, David H., Feb. 26, '64... Discharged Dec. 4, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Weikel, Allen, Dec. 5, '61... Discharged Dec. 4, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Weikel, Allen, Dec. 5, '61... Discharged Dec. 4, 1864.—expiration of term.

"Weikel, Allen, Dec. 5, '61... Discharged by special order, Nov. 9, 1864.—dec.

"Wolf, Frederick, Nov. 19, '61... Discharged by special order, Nov. 9, 1864.—dec.

"Williams, Joshus B., Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 23, 1864.
                                                                                                                                             Wolf, Frederick, Nov. 19, '61. Disch on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 18,'65—Vet. Wren, John Y., Sept. 2, '62. Discharged by special order, Nov. 9, 1864—died 1899.

Williams, Joshua B., Feb. 26, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 23, 1864. Wolmer, Henry, Feb. 19, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 23, 1864. Wells, Joseph, Aug. 25, '63. Died Jan. 6, 1864—bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. West, Hugh S., Feb. 24, '64. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1864. Warner, Charles, Mar. 30, '64. Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 21, '64. Wheeler, Wm. H., Mar. 30, '63. Deserted May 25, 1863. Walter, Adolph, Mar. 27, '63. Deserted June 16, 1863. Wilkie, George, Feb. 26' .63. Deserted June 13, 1863. Walters, John, Nov. 19, '61. Deserted July 4, 1863. Walters, William, Mar. 18, '63. Deserted July 28, 1863. Wamboldt, Edward, Nov. 12, '62. Deserted August 15, 1863. Wetherhill, Jeffer'n A., Mar. 19, '64. Deserted May 5, 1865. Whitaker, Charles, Dec. 11, '61. Deserted May 5, 1865. Whitaker, Charles, Dec. 11, '61. Deserted December 12, 1861. Woods, Aaron, Nov. 16, '61. Deserted December 12, 1861. Woods, Aaron, Nov. 16, '61. Deserted May 5, 1863. Waters, James, Feb. 25, '63. Deserted May 6, 1863. Wallace, John, Mar. 19, '63. Discharged May 6, 1863. Wallace, John, Mar. 19, '64. Discharged May 6, 1863. Wallace, John, Mar. 19, '64. Discharged May 6, 1864. —expiration of term. Yeager, William, Mar. 19, '64. Missing at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864. Yerkes, Joseph, Dec. 3, '61. Discharged December 4, 1861. Young, William D., Feb. 24, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 20, 1865. Yeager, Samuel H., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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BATTERY H.

Cap	t. Thoma	s Wilhelm Dec. 19, '61	Promoted to Major, November 25, 1862.
ű			Promoted from 1st Lt. battery G, Nov. 25, 1862
	•	•	-discharged by special order, Nov. 2, 1864.
44	George	C. Wilson, Oct. 1, '62	Com. Capt. battery G, 189th reg. P. V., April 30,
			1864-not mustered-capt'd at Chapin's Farm,
			Va., Sept. 29, 1864—pr. from 2d Lt., April 17,
	•		1865—discharged by special order, June 8, 1865.
			Promoted to Capt. battery C, Oct. 3, 1862.
**	Edward	D. C. Loud, Jan. 8, '62	Discharged by special order, Jan. 7, 1865-cap-
			tured June 29.
**	Milton	Benner, Jan. 28, '62	Discharged February 13, 1864.
46	Alex'r.	Blackburn, Dec. 14, '63	Pr. from Cor. battery B, to 1st Sgt., Dec. 10,'64-
		•	to 2d Lt., Jan. 24, 1865—to 1st Lt., May 3, '65—
			mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
**	Hiram	R. Treher	Pr. to Sgt., Dec. 10, 1864-to 1st Lt., July 7, '65
			-mustered out with battery Ian 20 1866

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### Action of the property of 
                                        George Decker, Dec. 10, '61... Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term.

William Case, Dec. 10, '61... Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term.

Louis H. Pestana, Dec. 21, '61... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Louis Atkinson, Feb. 11, '62... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Louis Atkinson, Feb. 11, '62... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Louis Atkinson, Feb. 11, '62... Discharged Dec. 20, 1864—expiration of term.

Louis Atkinson, Feb. 11, '62... Promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 21, 1864—oischarged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

John Daly, Sept. 4, '62... Promoted to Sergeant, Dec. 21, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

John Bellis, Dec. 3, '61... Discharged Dec. 2, 1864—expiration of term.

Hiram Roth, Nov. 27, '61... Discharged Dec. 26, 1864—expiration of term.

Alfred Knecht, Aug. 2, '62... Promoted from private Mar. 1, '65—discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

Simon Nolan, Jan. 2, '63... Discharged Jan. 1, 1866—expiration of term.

Isaac Cornell, Feb. 25, '64... Deserted November 14, 1865.

George Sackett, Feb. 9, '64... Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 10, 1864—mustered
   from Sept. 29, to Dec. 25, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Samuel Harp, Feb. 19, '64...... Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Sylvester Kitchen, Feb. 11, '64.... Promoted to Corporal, Nov. 24, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. June 17,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1864.
                                      John C. Downing, Dec. 10, '61... Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

John D. Guise, Nov. 27, '61... Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Godfrey Dressel, Dec. 10, '61... Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term. Christian Leeser, Nov. 27, '61... Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term. John H. Rinker, Sept. 4, '62... Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 10, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
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Private Crawford, Porter H., Feb. 19, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864—burial record, Peter Crawford, died July 8, 1864—burial record, Peter Crawford, died July 8, 1864—burial in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I. Transferred to battery D—date unknown. 86.
Chawwin, Louis S., Aug. 23, '62. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, June 28, 1862.
Cole, James H., Nov. 27, '61. Enafetred to Vet. Res. Corps, June 28, 1862.
Cole, James H., Nov. 27, '61. Enafetred to Vet. Res. Corps, June 28, 1862.
Conners, Charles, Dec. 16, '62. Deserted Gotober 10, 1865.
Coonoey, Patrick, Jan. 9, '63. Deserted July 1, 1863.
Deemer, William, Dec. 29, '63. Deserted July 1, 1863.
Deemer, William, Dec. 29, '64. Transferred to Co. A, 9th reg. Vet. Res. Corps—discharged by General Order, Nov. 6, 1869.
Dallison, George, Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Davis, John P., Mar. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Davis, William H., Nov. 27, '61. Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term—battis, Frederick, Feb. 23, '64. Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Davis, Frederick, Feb. 23, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. March 10, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
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Davis, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Transferred to battery G. Cot. 23, 1865.
Davis, Thomas, Thom
                                                                           Force, Henry M., Feb. 17, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Geary, Peter, Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. wounded June 18, 1864.

Gensil, John, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Groover, Wm. B., Mar. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Grant, John, Dec. 6, '61... Discharged Dec. 3, 1864—expiration of term.

Girton, John C. R., Feb. 19, '64. Transferred to battery A, March 5, 1864.

Grissim, John, Feb. 8, '64... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Nov. 14, 1865.

Gillespie, Aaron, Feb. 19, '64... Tr. to battery I, 2d Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864—

died at Annapolis, Md., July 23, 1864.

Greaves, George D., Nov. 4, '62... Killed at Rice's Station, Va., April 6, 1865.

Girton, George M., Feb. 19, '64... Discharged by special order, Sept. 8, 1865—

wounded August 3, 1864.

Gaumer, Matthias, Transferred to Co. I, 22d reg. Vet. Res. Corps—discharged by General Order, July 3, 1865.

Gunter, David, Dec. 11, '61... Deserted August 19, 1862.

Good, William R., Dec. 10, '61... Not on muster-out roll.

Hoffman, Francis H., Jan. 27, '63.. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64—ab-
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                                                                                  Hoffman, Francis H., Jan. 27, '63.. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64-ab-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           sent at muster out.
                                                                             Harkins, Patrick, Jan. 25, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hilbert, George, Feb. 9, '64..... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Harris, George W., Feb. 23, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hickman, Geo. W., Jan. 20, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Henrahen, Peter, Feb. 20, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Huddell, Joseph L., Feb. 23, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private Heller, Edmund H., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Hornbraker, Jno. C., Jan. 30, '64... Absent on furlough, at muster out.

"Humphries, Jno. E., Jan. 8, '62... Discharged on Surg. cer., June 10, '65—Vet.

"Hottenstein, Jno. H., April 20, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1805.

"Hyde, Robert, Sept. 9, '62...... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 24, '62.

"Hillegas, George, Sept. 4, '62... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., July 3, 1865.

"Hower, Kersey, Feb. 19, '64..... Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, Apr. 20, '64... killed at Petersburg.

"Harring Iosiah Esh 16' '64... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, Apr. 20, '64...-died
                                                                          lar Grove Nat. Cem., div. D, sec. A, grave, 24.

Harris, John D., Sept. 15, '62... Deserted April 29, 1863.

Hood, Joseph, Dec. 23, '62... Deserted January 5, 1863.

Hyskill, Wm. D., Jan. 26, '64... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Nov. 15, 1865.

Heybeck, Philip, Feb. 2, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Hall, Robert, Mar. 28, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Hickman, Jas. W., Mar. 30, '64... Diecd Jan. 26, '64—bu. at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Jule, Lourde, Dec. 30, '62... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Johnston, Nathan, Dec. 12, '62... Discharged Dec. 12, 1865—expiration of term.

Johnston, Jacob, Dec. 10, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 18, '62.

Jones, George H., Sept. 10, '62... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Jones, John D., Feb. 12, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 25, 1865.

Kline, Isajah, Feb. 10, '64... Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 20, '64—
                                                                    Johnston, Martin, Mar. 30, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 25, 1865.

Kline, Isaiah, Feb. 19, '64. Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Krout, Reuben, Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kurrans, Joseph, Feb. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kleckner, Benj., Feb. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kleckner, Peter, Feb. 18, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kemmerer, John, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kemmerer, John, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Keen, Whitefield, Mar. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Keen, Whitefield, Mar. 16, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864.

Klempp, John, Dec. 10, '61. Transferred to battery C—date unknown—Vet.

Kennedy, James, Jan. 2, '63. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps. Feb., 1864—

disch. on Surgeon's certificate, June 23, 1865.

Kerr, Robert, Jan. 22, '64. Transferred date unknown.

Kuhn, John, Sept. 4, '62. Died July 13, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va.,

June 22, '64—bu. in Nat. Cem., Hampton.

Kneass, Alfred W., Jan. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, Aug. 1, 1865.

Kramer, Martin S., Sept. 23, '62. Transferred to company H, 18th reg. Vet. Res.

Corps—disch. by General Order, June 24, 1865.

Kleckner, Herman, Jan. 19, '63. Absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.
                                                                 Kleckner, Herman, Jan. 19, '63... Deserted March 10, 1863.

Lully, Thomas, Feb. 5, '64..... Absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.
Lunger, Benj. F., Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.—Vet.
Lees, Malchiah R., Mar. 1, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Long, Henry E., Mar. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Leader, Henry, Feb. 29, '64... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to May 14, '65.—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
Lomas, William, Jan. 16, '63... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 16, '65.
Loor, John R., Dec. 18, '61... Discharged Dec. 17, 1864—expiration of term.
Lantz, Frederick, Nov. 6, '61... Discharged Dec. 8, 1864—expiration of term—wounded June 18, 1864.
Lloyd, Julius, Jan. 7, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 24, '62.
Leteer, Alva W., Feb. 29, '64... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
Lane, Moses, Feb. 4, '64... Died at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 8, '65—bu. in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., div. D, sec. A, grave, 14.
Lane, William, Jan. 23, '63... Deserted July 31, 1863.

Miner, Frank C., Dec. 6, '61... Discharged Dec. 19, 1864—expiration of term.
                                                               Lane, William, Jan. 23, '63..... Deserted July 31, 1863.

Miner, Frank C., Dec. 6, '61..... Discharged Dec. 19, 1864—expiration of term. Mason, Samuel, Dec. 30, '61... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Mason, William C., Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Mason, Jeremiah M., Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Manning, Thos. F., Sept. 8, '62... Absent on detached service, at muster out. Mann, Jonas, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Monkhouse, Wm., Jan. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Moses, John J. L., Feb. 9, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Moses, John J. L., Feb. 9, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Moore, George W., Nov. 21, '61... Discharged out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Mastbrook, H. J., May 26, '62... Discharged May 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Masser, James, Sept. 8, '62... Discharged Dec. 15, 1865—expiration of term.

Magill, Robert B., Nov. 16, '62... Discharged Jan. 15, 1866—expiration of term.

Magill, Andrew, Dec. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, July 14, 1865.
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Private Mortimer, Harry V., Nov. 27, '61. Discharged Nov. 26, 1864—expiration of term.

Miller, Charles, Feb. 29, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 6, '65.

More, Isaac, Dec. 11, '61. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 25, '64.

Martz, Albert, Mar. 9, '64. Transferred to Dattery 1.—date unknown.

Morgan, James, Jan. 25, '64. Transferred to Dattery 1.—date unknown.

Mack, William T., Dec. 9, '61. Died Oct. 28, of wounds received in action, Oct. 7, '64—buried in U.S. General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.—Vet.

Miller, Aaron B., Feb. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 7, 1865.

Myers, Charles, Jan. 3, '63. Deserted July 31, 1868.

Minhine, Parick, Feb. 4, '65. Deserted August 23, 1863.

Manypenny, Geo., Dec. 17, '61. Vet.—wounded at Darbytown, Oct. 7, 1864.

Madison, James, Jan. 16, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Myers, William G., Feb. 8, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Myers, William G., Feb. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

M Cormick, Wm., Feb. 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

M Carty, Samuel, Mar. 3, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1864.

M Gill, Andrew, Dec. 26, '65. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1864.

M Gill, Andrew, Dec. 26, '65. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1865.

M Gynn, James, Aug. 30, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 17, 1865.

M Gynn, James, P., Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Nonamaker, Wm., Mar. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Nelson, John, Dec. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

M Glin, Dec. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Overdorff, Daniel B., Feb. 2, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Nelson, John, Dec. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Overdorff, Daniel B., Feb. 2, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Nelson, Joseph C. P., Aug. 30, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

Palmer, Francis, Dec. 10, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 11, '62. O'Brien, Thom
                                                                                   Pflurger, Edwin, Sept. 4, '62..... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 10, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.—buried in
                                                                                 wounds received at Petersburg, Va.—buri
National Cemetery, Hampton.
Pugh, Michael, Jan. 26, '64..... Discharged by General Order, July 5, 1865.
Falmer, George, Nov. 29, '61..... Deserted August 30, 1862.
Pettit, Joseph H., Sept. 9, '62.... Deserted September 5, 1864.
Phillips, Alfred, Dec. 15, '61.... Deserted April 13, 1862.
                                                                            Phillips, Alfred, Dec. 15, 61... Deserted April 13, 1862.

Reed, Stephen N., Nov. 28, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Ripple, Geo. T., Dec. 19, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rentz, Louis, Feb. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rentz, Louis, Feb. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reading, Edward, Feb. 15, '64... Wd. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—discharged by General Order, May 13, 1865.

Russell, Daniel V., Mar. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reves, William, Feb. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reves, William, Feb. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reves, William, Feb. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reves, Thos. B., Sept. 8, '62... Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term.

Reedy, Charles E., Feb. 29, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64.

Reves, Thos. B., Sept. 8, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.

Renn, John, Mar. 9, '64... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Aug. 23, '65.

Robertson, Charles, Dec. 20, '61... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 20, '64.

Roberts, Edwin F., Aug. 22, '62... Transferred to Signal Corps, Nov. 15, 1864.

Reed, George, Jan. 16, '63... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Ranner, Samuel, Sept. 4, '62... Drowned in Potomac River, Va., Feb. 23, '64—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Robertson, Wm., Dec. 10, '61... Deserted August 11, 1862.

Raymond, Geo., Dec. 10, '61... Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

Strohl, David, Dec. 10, '61... Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64—absent at muster out.

Absent without leave at muster out.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           muster out.
                                                                                   Sutton, Jacob, Dec. 18, '61...... Absent, without leave, at muster out-Vet.
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Private Smithers, Thomas, Nov. 27, '61. Wd. at Petersburg, Va., —, 1864—absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.

Steinbach, William, Jan. 28, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.—world Symbol Symbol Spepard, Joseph, Jan. 39, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Sheppard, Joseph, Jan. 39, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Shatat, Henry M., Dec. 30, '61. Descreted May 7, '65—ret'd June 30, '65—absent, in arrest, at muster out—Vet.

Smith, Jacob J., Feb. 36, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—shift, and the state of the state, Henry M., Dec. 30, '61. Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term. Smith, Joseph, Dec. 10, '61. Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term. Smith, Joseph, Dec. 6, '61. Dr. 10, 1864.

Smith, Joseph, Dec. 6, '61. Dr. 10, '62. Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term. Smith, Joseph, Dec. 6, '61. Dr. 10, 1864.

Stone, Josiah, Jan. 22, '64. Discharged Dec. 9, 1864—expiration of term. Springer, Fedly T., Dec. 16, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Spring, Fredly T., Dec. 16, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865. Spring, Fredly T., Dec. 16, '63. Discharged by general order, June 24, 1865. Spring, Fredly T., Dec. 30, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 27, '63. Suples, Girard M., Jan. 10, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 27, '64. Suples, George, Jan. 27, '65. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 27, '64. Suples, George, Jan. 27, '65. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 27, '64. Suples, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, John, Mar. 30, '64. Transferred to ad Pro. Arty, April 20, 1864. Saines, Jo
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Private	e Wilson, Thomas, Dec. 26, '62 Transferred to 82d reg. P. V.—date unknown. Whitenight, Matt's, Feb. 19, '64 Transferred to battery A, March 9, 1864.
66	Wiggins, Daniel L., Mar. 23, '64 Tr. to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, '64—captured, June 17, '64—died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept.
	5, 1864—grave, 7,869.
••	Wetherel, Asa, Mar. 17, '64 Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, '64—died at Hampton, Va., July 23, 1864.
**	Whitenight, B. F., Feb. 16, '64 Transferred to battery A, March 9, 1864.
"	Williams, John B., Feb. 17, '64 Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864.
**	Woodhead, Charles, Dec. 11, '61 Deserted August 19, 1862.
**	Walker, John, Jan. 2, '63 Deserted April 1, 1863.
44	Walker Ambrose Nov 22 '61 Discharged Nov 26 1864-expiration of term

BATTERY I.

Capt. Gustavus I. Braun, Feb. 10, '62. Resigned December 12, 1862. "S. D. Strawbridge, Jan. 8, '62 Pr. from 1st Lt. batt'y F. Dec. 13, '62—com. Maj. 189th reg. P. V., April 30, '64—not mus.—Bv. Col., March 8, 1865—com. Col., April 16, '65—dich. Jan. 1895.
"S. D. Strawbridge, Jan. 8, '62 Pr. from 1st Lt. batt'y F. Dec. 13, '62—com. Maj.
189th reg. P. V., April 30, 64—not mus.—Bv.
Col., March 8, 1805—com. Col., April 16, 65—
discii. Jan. 11, 05—expiration of term.
"William S. Fiss, Aug. 23, '62Pr. from 2d to 1st Lt., Dec. 28, '63—to Capt., May 3, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 20, '66.
ret I + Ches Angeroth Ir Jan n '62 Resigned Sentember 18 1862
"Arnold S Angeroth Feb 7 '62 Resigned Angust 22 1862
1st Lt. Chas. Angeroth, Jr., Jan. 7, '62 Resigned September 18, 1862. "Arnold S. Angeroth, Feb. 7, '62 Resigned August 22, 1862. "J. Moore Kelsey, Feb. 10, '62 Pr. from 2d Lt., Aug. 23, '62—res. June 23, '63. "John W. Hamilton, Dec. 19, '61 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery H, Oct. 2, 1862—
" John W. Hamilton, Dec. 10, '61 Promoted from 2d Lt. battery H. Oct. 2, 1862-
dis. July 17, 1863.
"Samuel H. Davis, Dec. 4, '61 Promoted from 1st Sgt., Feb. 10, '64—mustered
as Capt. 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, '64-killed
at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
"Wm. L. M'Laughlin, Nov. 27, '61 Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt., Feb. 8, '64-to 2d Lt.,
July 11, 1804—to 1st Lt., May 3, 65—captured
July 11, 1864—to 1st Lt., May 3, '65—captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
" John Guilfoyle, Dec. 2, '61 Promoted from Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant, Oct.
6, 1864—to 1st Lieutenant, May 3, 1865—mus
tered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
2d Lt. Joseph N. Longmire, Dec. 26, '61. Resigned February 10, 1862.
" Coorse C Wilson Oct - '60 Transferred to bettern H Dec as 1960
"Thos. H. Mumford, Oct. 21, '63 Com. 1st Lt., June 4, 1864—not mus,—capt'd at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—discharged
Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—discharged
May 6, 1865.
" Zadd'k H. Morgan, Dec. 9, '61 Pr. from Cor. to Sgt., Dec. 1, 1864-to 1st Sgt.,
May 3, 1865—to 2d Lt., June 16, 1865—died
William H. Lea, Dec. 7, '61 Pr. from Cor. to Sgt., Aug. 1, 1864—to 1st Sgt.,
Oct. 6, 1864—to 2d Lt., May 3, 1865—mustered
out with battery In 20 1866—Vet
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. 1st Sgt. Thomas S. Nixon, Nov. 27, '61 Pr. fr. Cor. to Sgt., June 15, '64—to 1st Sgt., July 1, '65—mus. out with batt'y, Jan. 29, '66—Vet. Serg't. James C. Martin, Dec. 19, '61 Promoted from Corporal April 1, '64—mustered
1. '65—mus. out with batt'y, Jan. 20. '66—Vet.
Serg't. James C. Martin, Dec. 19, '61. Promoted from Corporal April 1, '64-mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Robert M. Crawford, Mar. 31, '64 Promoted to Sergeant Jan. 25, 1865—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Charles J. Williams, June 23, 0311. to Col., Dec. 1, 03—to 5g., Jan. 23, 1003—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Benjamin B. Hope, Feb. 13, '62 Pr. to Cor., Aug. 7, 1864—to Sgt., May 1, '65—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
" Fielding Vanhorn, Feb. 10, '64 Pr. to Cor. April 1, '64-to Sgt. June 1, 1865-
mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
" Daniel M'Gown, Feb. 13, '64 Promoted to Cor. and to Sgt., Aug. 1, '65—mus-
tered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866.
" Joseph F. Archer, Feb. 16, '64 Pr. to Cor., Dec. 1, 1864-to Sgt., Nov. 1, 1865-
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died
at Philadelphia, 1900. "Thomas N. Lea, Feb. 13, '62 Discharged—expiration of term.
" Edward C Roberts Feb. 12 '62 Promoted to Sergeant Aug 1 1864—captured
"Edward C. Roberts, Feb. 13, '62 Promoted to Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1864—captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—dis-
charged July 21, 1865—expiration of term.
" John W. Powell, Sept. 18, '62 Promoted to Sergeant, Jan. 15, '64—discharged
by General Order, June 26, 1865.

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29, 1864.

"Isaac F. Stokes, Sept. 5, '62..... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
Bugler. James Lyshow, Jan. 14, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "Conrad Speer, Dec. 4, '61...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. "William Blair, Jan. 5, '62...... Deserted March 28, 1862.
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Private Brown, Isaac, Feb. 3, '64...... Discharged by General Order, July 14, 1865.

"Barclay, Horace, Jan. 25, '64..... Discharged by General Order, Sept. 26, 1865.

"Black, Newton, Jan. 31, '64..... Discharged by General Order, May 3, 1865—
                                                                       Black, Newton, Jan. 31, '64...... Discharged by General Order, May 3, 1865—wd. September 29, 1864.

Broughton, E. A., Aug. 24, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865. Buckingham, L., Aug. 18, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865. Bennett, Albert R., Feb. 5, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 7, 1865. Bradley, James, Oct. 2, '62.... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 29, 1864. Blackman, Israel D., Sept. 23, '62.. Transferred to battery A—date unknown. Bratt, Charles S., Feb. 19, '64... Transferred to battery E—date unknown. Bowers, Jacob, May 7, '63.... Transferred to battery E—date unknown. Rowers, Jacob, May 7, '63.... Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., August 7, 1864—grave. 4.080.
                                                                           Boltz, Charles S., Feb. 19, '64..... Died at Point of Rocks, Va., March 17, 1864.

Brown, William, Jan. 26, '64..... Died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 29, 1865—buried
In Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division
                                                                           Blair, John, May 18, '63...... Deserted June 3, 1862.
Brown, William H., Mar. 19, '62... Deserted March 22, 1862.
Black, Theodore N., Feb. 29, '64... Deserted November 8, 1865.
Bailey, George, Feb. 11, '64..... Not on muster-out roll.
                                                                  Black, Theodore N., Feb. 29, '64. Deserted November 8, 1865.
Bailey, George, Feb. 11, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Conway, John, Feb. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Caskaden, Arthur, Jan. 2, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Calhoun, John, Feb. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Conroy, John, Jan. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Clark, Eliphlet M., Mar. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Clark, Thomas W., Feb. 13, '62. Absent, in arrest, at muster out.
Clark, John E., Mar. 28, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cary, Daniel, Mar. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cook, Joseph, Mar. 31, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cook, Joseph, Mar. 31, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Carlisle, Joseph, Feb. 13, '62. Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.
Carlisle, Joseph, Feb. 13, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Campbell, John, Sept. 12, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Clem, Hiram, June 23, '63. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Crawford, Wm. H., Mar. 31, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov, 20, 1865.—wounded June 17, 1864.
Clarkson, Richard, June 4, '63. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 29, 1864.
Clarkson, Richard, June 4, '63. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 29, 1864.
Carles, George W., Jan. 14, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.
Campbell, Corneli's, Dec. 7, '61. Dised at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 20, 1864.
Cook, James, Nov. 13, '62. Dised at Chapir's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
Carles, George W., Jan. 14, '64. Deserted June 13, 1863.
Clark, William G., May 18, '63. Deserted June 18, 1863.
Clark, Ohn, Nov. 11, '61. Not on muster-out roll.
Callagher, John, Jan. 13, '62. Deserted June 28, 1865.
Connelly, Thos. H., Mar. 19, '62. Deserted June 28, 1866.
Cloudin, John, Nov. 11, '61. Not on muster-out roll.
Clark, Joseph, Jan. 7, '62. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
                                                                       Conner, Thomas, Mar. 1, 04.

Clark, Joseph, Feb. 11, '64.

Not on muster-out roll.

Dunlap, James E., Dec. 7, '61.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Dagnall, Joseph, Jan. 7, '62.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Deterick, Henry, May 8, '63.

Absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Dubourg, John A., May 15, '63.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Dreher, Jacob, Feb. 22, '64.

Absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Donnelly, Hugh S., Feb. 29, '64.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Davis, Albion, Feb. 29, '64.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Dearman, Abr'm S., Feb. 28, '64.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Drepperd, Henry, Feb. 25, '64.

Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Dugan, Peter, Feb. 13, '62.

Discharged Feb. 24, 1865—expiration of term.

Duncan, John, Nov. 11, '62.

Discharged—expiration of term.

Duncan, John, Nov. 11, '62.

Discharged Nov. 16, 1865—expiration of term.

Drake, Barnet W., Feb. 5, '64.

Discharged Nov. 16, 1865—expiration of term.

Discharged Nov. 16, 1865—expiration of 
                                                                           Dreher, George B., Feb. 13, '62.... Missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Develin, Robert, Sept. 3, '62.... Missing in action, Oct. 6, 1864—wounded—pris.

Duffy, Lawrence, Feb. 13, '62.... Deserted April 9, 1863.

Dunlap, Robert, Feb. 10, '62.... Deserted May 24, 1862.

Donnelly, James, Aug. 29, '62.... Deserted December 14, 1862.
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Piivate Davis, Elisha J.; Jan. 22, '62... Deserted August 18, 1865—Vet.

"Dubbins, Albert, June 3, '63... Deserted July 30, 1863.

"Dixon, Frank, Aug. 3, '63... Deserted April 3, 1864.

"Douglass, James, Jan. 5, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

England, John, Jan. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Evans, David, Sept. 11, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 24, 1865.

"Evans, Henry, Sept. 13, '62... Died July 18, 1864.

"Evans, Carwalader, Feb. 12, '62... Deserted April 30, 1862.

"Fernsler, H. O. N., Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"File, George, Feb. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Fitzgerald, Francis, Aug. 24, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

"Ford, David, May 26, '63... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Feb. 29, '64.

"Fink, Henry, Feb. 13, '64... Captured—died at Satisbury, N. C., Jan. 15, '65.

"Ferry, Michael, Dec. 10, '61... Deserted February 25, 1862.

"Ferguson, Wm. F., Feb. 3, '64... Deserted August 20, 1865.

"Fergus, Eugene F., Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

"Gardner, John H., Jan. 18, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                                                   Fergus, Eugene F., Feb. 29, '64.... Not on muster-out roll.

Gardner, John H., Jan. 18, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Green, John, Jan. 27, '63..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Grieves, Chas. W., Dec. 9, '61.... Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864. to Feb. 28, 1865—

disch. by General Order, June 21, 1865—Vet.

Gillson, Andrew, Feb. 12, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 15, 1865.

Gillis, Elijah, 'Aug. 18, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Groukenberger, June, Feb. 25, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Groukenberger, June, Feb. 13, '62... Discharged by General Order, July 14, 1865.

Gallaway, William, Dec. 13, '61... Deserted January 19, 1862.

Gann, Jacob, Feb. 15, '64... Deserted August 20, 1866.
                                                                   Gallaway, William, Dec. 13, '61.... Deserted January 19, 1002.
Gann, Jacob, Feb. 15, '64..... Deserted August 20, 1865.
Hood, James, Feb. 15, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Heisler, David A., May 13, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hill, Wilbert F., May 14, '63... Absent at muster out.
Hadden, James, June 2, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Henkles, Wm. N., Jan. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Henkles, Wm. N., Jan. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hohesnshilt, Lewis, Feb. 17, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Horton, Byron R, Mar. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hope, James, Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Howell, Ephraim, Feb. 24, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Honn, Robert, Feb. 11, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hoge, Charles O, reo. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hoag, Charles O, reo. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Homshall, Henry Y, Sept. 8, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.
Hamilton, Thomas, May 20, '63... Transferred to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.
Harvey, George, Feb. 23, '64... Captured at Chapit's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64.
Harvey, George, Feb. 23, '64... Captured at Chapit's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '1864.

Tr. to 131st Co., 2d batt., Veteran Res. Corps—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 12, '65.
                                                                     died at Andersonville.

Harrigar, John C., Mar. 31, '64... Tr. to 131st Co., 2d batt., Veteran Res. Corps—
discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 12, '65.

Hetherington, E. H., Feb. 19, '64... Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, '64—bu. rec.,
Sept. 20, 1864—bu. in Cyp. Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Hunt, Jacob, Feb. 13, '62... Deserted October 7, 1863.

Henderson, James, April 1, '63... Deserted December 3, 1863.

Hutchick, Chas. W., Sept. 6, '62... Deserted October 7, 1862.

Hein, Daniel, July 1, '63.... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Sept. 4, 1865.

Henderson, Chas., Jan. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Iman, John, Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.
                                                                       Housvel, William, Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Iman, John, Feb. 29, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Jones, Robert T., Jan. 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Jones, Charles, Mar. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Jackson, Thos. W., Jan. 18, '64... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—discharged by General Order, July 13, 1865—died 1890.

Johnson, Thos. K., Feb. 12, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 13, 1865.

Johnson, Hiram, Mar. 29, '64... Tr. to 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, '64—captured July 30—died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, '64—grave. 5, 205.
                                                                       Jones, Samuel B., Jan. 29, '63.... Deserted April 28, 1863.

Jones, Jackson S., Jan. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Keighley, John W., Feb. 1, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private Klingensmith, P. M., Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Kell, Samuel, Feb. 13, '62..... Discharged—expiration of term.

"King, Henry C., Feb. 13, '62..... Discharged—expiration of term.

"Kinsley, John, Feb. 13, '62..... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 21, '62.

"Keenan, John, Feb. 13, '62..... Discharged Feb. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

"Kingston, Lewis B., Jan. 14, '64... Discharged by General Order, July 31, 1865.

"King, John B., Jan. 4, '64..... Discharged December 27, 1864.

"Kelso, John M., Feb. 24, '64.... Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 3, 1865—discharged by General Order, Aug. 1, 1865.

"Kell. Robert. Feb. 12. '62...... Died at Fort Jefferson. Fla., April 6, 1865.
                                                                               Logan, John, Jan. 31, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 18, '64. Leicy, John H., Jan. 28, '64. Deserted July 20, 1865.
Lyle, William H., July 1, '62. Deserted July 30, 1862.
Moyer, Milton W., April 20, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Merritt, William H., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Merritt, William H., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Merritt, William H., Feb. 24, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Merritt, William H., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Merritt, William H., Feb. 19, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Myers, Lewis, Feb. 13, '62. Discharged—expiration of term.
Martin, Patrick, Feb. 25, '62. Discharged—expiration of term.
Martin, Patrick, Feb. 25, '62. Discharged—expiration of term.
Martin, Patrick, Feb. 25, '62. Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.
Mortland, Newton, Mar. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.
Mortland, Newton, Mar. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.
Mortland, Newton, Mar. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865.
Mortland, Newton, Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date unknown.
Morgan, Robert G., Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date unknown.
Morgan, Robert G., Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date unknown.
Morgan, Robert G., Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date unknown.
Morgan, Robert G., Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date unknown.
Morgan, Robert G., Mar. 10, '64. Transferred to battery K—date, Peb. 24, 1865.
Mordas, Thomas, Dec. 15, '62. Died Affords on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1865.
Mordas, Thomas, Dec. 15, '62. Died Affords on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 24, 1865.
Mortis, Wm. May 27, '63. Deserted June 2, 1864.
Mortis, Wm., May 27, '63. Deserted June 2, 1864.
Mortis, Janes, Mar. 28, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
M'Cruder, James, Jan. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
M'Cruder, James, Jan. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29,
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Private Palmer, Edwin, Dec. 10, '61...... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.

"Pestana, Louis H., Dec. 21, ..... Transferred to battery H—date unknown.

"Ramsey, James, Feb. 11, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Reed, William, Feb. 22, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Reed, Samuel, Jan. 18, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                                                                 Pestans, Louis H., Dec. 21, ... Transferred to battery H—date unknown. Ramsey, Janacs, Feb. 11, '04. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Reed, Samuel, Jan. 18, '04. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Reed, Samuel, Jan. 18, '04. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Proceedings of the control of the cont
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Private	West, William, Jan. 27, '64 Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. Wilson, Archame's, May 13, '63 Captured Sept. 29, 1864—died at Salisbury, N. C.,
	Jan. 5. 1865.
"	Whaling, James, Feb. 13, '62 Deserted April 29, 1863.
"	Westcott, Thos. B., Jan. 28, '62 Deserted February 2, 1862.
**	White, Charles, Feb. 1, '62 Deserted February 8, 1862.
**	Williams, Edward A., May 25, '63 Deserted June 21, 1863.
46	Weisbried, L. E., June 10, '63 Deserted June 28, 1863.
"	Wilson, William, Feb. 29, '64 Deserted August 21, 1865.
44	Wintedmute, Cicero, Dec. 21, 61 Transferred to battery H-date unknown.
**	Wesley, William, Jan. 29, '64 Not on muster-out roll.
46	Yohw, Samuel B., Jan. 20, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
**	Young, Montgom'y, Feb. 25, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Young, William, Feb. 6, 62 Deserted February 25, 1862.
**	Yancy, John, May 4, '63 Deserted June 2, 1862.
**	Young Henry Feb 22 '64 Not on muster-out roll

BATTERY K.

Capt Amei S. Fuller Reb. v. '62. Com. Lt. Col. 180th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864-
not mis —disch Eeb 22 '6c—evo of term
Capt. Amzi S. Fuller, Feb. 11, '62 Com. Lt. Col. 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mus.—disch. Feb. 23, '65—exp. of term. " John B. Krepps, Feb. 11, '62 Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—promoted from 1st Lt., May 3, 1865—mustered
John B. Krepps, rep. 11, 02 Wounded from the It More a vote mustand
promoted from 1st Lt., way 3, 1005—mustered
out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
1st Lt. Presley Cannon, Jan. 29, '62 Com. Major 189th regiment Pa. Vols., April 30,
1864—not mustered—killed at Chapin's Farm,
Virginia, Sept. 29, 1864.
" James H. Springer, Jan. 29, '62 Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.
" Louis Fisher Pr. fr. 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt., Jan. 24, 1865—to 1st Lt.,
May 3, '65—died at Petersburg, Va., Sep. 6, '65.
" Peter Heck, Jan. 29, '62 Pr. from 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt., July 11, 1864-to 1st
Lt., May 3, 1865—discharged July 24, 1865—
wd. Sept. 29, 1864.
2d Lt. John H. Guisinger, Feb. 11, '62 Promoted to 1st Lt. battery B, Oct. 5, 1862.
" Joseph L. Iredell, Dec. 30, '62 Com. Capt. batt. H, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, '64—not mus.—pr. to 1st Lt. batt. L, Oct. 6, '64.
04—not mus.—pt. to 1st
"George W. Webb, Dec. 18, '61 Pr. from priv. batt'y F to 2d Lt., Dec. 9, 1863-
com. Capt. batt'y K, 189th reg. P. V., April 30,
'64—not mus.—pr. to Capt. batt'y F, May 6, '65.
"Charles W. Rush, Jan. 30, '62 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 1, '63-to Sgt., April 10, '64-to
1st Sgt., May 1, 1865—to 2d Lt., May 3, '65—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '66—Vet.
" James S. Darrell, Jan. 30, '62 Pr. to Cor., May 22, '62—to Sgt., April 10, '64—to
ıst Sgt., June 1, '65—to 2d Lieut., July 1, '65—
mustered out with battery. Jan. 20, 1866-Vet.
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. 1st Sgt. Rezin L. De Bolt, Jan. 6, '62 Com. 1st Lt. batt'y C, 189th reg. P. V., April 30,
'64—not mus.—promoted from private, Aug. 1,
'65-mus. out with batttery Jan. 29, '66-Vet.
Serg't. Meshach Hyatt, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., Jan. 26, '62-to Sergt., Jan. 1, 1863-
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, '66—Vet.
" Took C Dunker Est as 26. Promoted from private October v '6r mustered
" Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65-mustered
" Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
" Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. " George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—
" Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. " George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
" Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Thos. W. L. Miller, Feb. 20, '64 Pr. to Cor. Feb. 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Thos. W. L. Miller, Feb. 20, '64 Pr. to Cor. Feb. 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Thos. W. L. Miller, Feb. 20, '64 Pr. to Cor. Feb. 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Samuel Wilson, Feb. 9, '64 Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866." George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Thos. W. L. Miller, Feb. 20, '64 Pr. to Cor. Feb. 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Samuel Wilson, Feb. 9, '64 Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64 Promoted from private, October 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "George N. Provence, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. to Cor., April 10, '64—to Sergt., Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. "William K. Cooper, Mar. 9, '64 Promoted from private, June 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Thos. W. L. Miller, Feb. 20, '64 Pr. to Cor. Feb. 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "Samuel Wilson, Feb. 9, '64 Pr. to Cor., May 1, 1865—to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. "William Harmoney, Jan. 20, '62 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 30, '62.
"Jacob G. Draher, Feb. 29, '64

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Serg't John H. Smith, Nov. 11, '62....... Promoted to Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1865—discharged Nov. 10, 1865—expiration of term.

"William H. Cox, Feb. 16, '64..... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to April 12, 1865—discharged by General Order Aug. 8, 1865.

"Levi B. Pearcell, Jan. 29, '62.... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864—Vet.

"Peter Matson, Jan. 29, '62.... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 24, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Hampton.

Corp. John Rissell, Feb. 16, '64..... Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 1, '64—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Died 1890.

"Harvey Groff, Feb. 26, '64.... Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.

"Robert Agey, Sept. 9, '63.... Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
                                       with battery, January 29, 1866.
John T. Sangston, Jan. 18, '62.... Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, '6
                                      John T. Johnson, Feb. 23, '64..... Promoted to Corporal May 1, '65—mus with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet. Promoted to Corporal May 1, '65—mus with battery. January 20, 1866—with battery
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          -mustered out
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             '65—mustered out
66—Vet.
                                      with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.
Henry B. Wilcox, Feb. 29, '64..... Promoted to Corporal, June 1, '65—mustered out
                                      with battery, January 29, 1866.

William Haney, Dec. 15, '61..... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

William Haney, Dec. 15, '61..... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.

James E. Alton, Jan. 26, '64...... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery.
                                      James E. Alton, Jan. 26, '64...... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—Vet.

J. B. Everingham, Feb. 29, '64..... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

Charles A. Palmer, Jan. 30, '64.... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 1, '65—mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
                                      with battery, January 29, 1866.

Eugene D. Sperry, Feb. 25, '64..... Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 24, '65—mustered out
                                    "
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1865.
    "William Funk, Oct. 2, '62...... Discharged Oct. 2, 1865—expiration of term.

"Benjamin F. Davis, Feb. 11, '62.... Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64.

Bugler Jas. R. A. Altman, Feb. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"David L. Provence, Dec. 18, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Artifi'r Andrew J. Todd, Jan. 7, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"John Wortman, Jan. 15, '62.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Walter Birch, Mar. 10, '64...... Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864—grayer J. 1864.
                                       Samuel Tresler, Jan. 29, '62...... Died at Fortress Monroe,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Va., Sept. 4, '64, of
                                      John Rathbone, Feb. 27, '64..... Transferred to battery F, 2d Provisional Artillery, April 20, 1864—captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.
 lery, April 20, 1864—captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.

Private Arnesburg, Wm., Dec. 21, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Abraham, James B., Dec. 18, '61. Absent, in arrest, at muster out—Vet.

"Alton, William B., Jan. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Andrews, James, Feb. 27, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out.

"Ashbaugh, Joseph, Jan. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Anderson, Benj. P., Feb. 1, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Abraham, Thos. B., Jan. 29, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62.

"Anderson, Robert, Jan. 29, '62. Discharged Nov. 8, 1865—expiration of term.

"Altman, John P., Nov. 6, '62. Discharged Nov. 8, 1865—expiration of term.

"Altright, Jacob Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 24, '64—died at Petersburg, Va., June 24, '64—died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 6, '64—grave, 11,852.

"Albright, Joseph, Feb. 18, '64. Capt'd at Cold Harbor, Va., June 24, '64—died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 6, '64—grave, 11,852.

"Albright, Joseph, Feb. 27, '64. Captured Sept. 29, '64—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 5, '64—burial record, Dec. 21, 1864.

"Anderson, Geo. W., Jan. 28, '62. Deserted March 5, 1862.

"Austin, Robert S., Jan. 29, '64. Deserted March 5, 1862.

"Abraham, Thos. J., Jan. 12, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

"Barber, Ephraim, Dec. 30, '61. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Beddoes, Wm. H., Sept. 29, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Beddoes, Wm. H., Sept. 29, '63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Barney, Martin M., Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Barney, Martin M., Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Barney, Martin M., Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Bowers, Seth C., Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
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Private Brenberger, John E., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burman, James D., Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Brock, William H., Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Barker, William H., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Brown, Jackson, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64.

"Boyd, John, Jan. 25, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Brown, James C., Feb. 27, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Briner, Allen, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Baker, David, Feb. 16, '62... Deserted July 12, 1862—returned March 8, '65—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 6, '64.

"Buffington, Thomas, Nov. 11, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 19, 1865.

"Black, Henry, Nov. 11, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, '64.

"Burnworth, Jesse D., Mar. 16, '64.. Transferred to battery I, Oct. 11, 1865.

"Breckinridge, J. L., Nov. 16, '62... Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, May 20, '64.

"Bayne, Otho, Feb. 19, '64... Transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio—discharged by General Order, Sept. 28, 1865.

"Bridger, George E., Feb. 26, '64... Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.—Vet.

"Brownfield, Zadd'k, Sept. 3, 63... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"Brewer, Henry, Feb. 26, '64... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"Brewer, Henry, Feb. 26, '64... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"Brewer, Henry, Feb. 26, '64... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"Bred. George Feb. 20, '64... Died at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

"Brid. George Feb. 20, '64... Cantured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date un-
                                                                                                                                        Drewer, Henry, Feb. 26, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Bartley, Johnson L., Feb. 11, '64. Died at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Died at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 15, '65—bu. in Poplar Grove Nat. Cemetery, div. B, sec. B, grave, 49.

Bird, George, Feb. 29, '64. Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.

Bradley, James G., Feb. 10, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., June 11, 1864.

Bale, Joseph J., Feb. 22, '64. Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864—grave, 12,039.

Bird, John, Mar. 7, '64. Tr. to Co. A, 22d reg. V. R. C.—des. Apr. 1, '65.

Brock, James P., Feb. 12, '64. Not on muster-out roll.

Crago, Sebastian, Jan. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Caldwell, Joseph L., Jan. 30, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Conner, Henry C., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Cones, Charles W., Feb. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Conway, Patrick, Feb. 22, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Crawford, Andrew W., Jan. 29, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 18, '62.

Cunningham, W. H., Jan. 29, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62.

Cunningham, W. H., Jan. 29, '62. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Cunningham, H. H., Aug. 27, '62. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Cunningham, H. H., Aug. 27, '62. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Cunningham, H. H., Aug. 27, '62. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Cunningham, H. G. 12, '64. Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.

Craft, Isaac N., Dec. 8, '63. Killed at Petersburg, Va. Aug. 28, 1865.

Craft, Isaac N., Dec. 8, '64. Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.

Craft, Isaac N., Dec. 8, '64. Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.

Craft, Isaac N., Dec. 8, '64. Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.

Campbell, John, Nov. 6, '62. Deserted Mov. 15, 1864—returned Jan. 14, 1865—discharged Jan. 12, 1864—expiration of term.

Carter, Josiah, Jan. 29, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 186
                                                                                                                                                                      Petersburg, Va.

Core, Christopher, Jan. 30, '64..... Not on muster-out roll.

*Crusan, Benjamin F., Aug. 12, '64.. Substitute—not on muster-out roll.

Denny, Harmer, Feb. 24, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Drake, Henry, Feb. 24, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Drake, William, Feb. 26, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Drake, David D., Feb. 28, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Dean, John, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Dougherty, Alex. T., Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Dougherty, Thomas, Jan. 25, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 7, '6

Dunn, James B., Feb. 8, '64... Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.

Dunmire, Simon, Feb. 28, '64... Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.
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Private Daniels, Jacob, Mar. 25, '64...... Captured-died at Andersonville, Georgia-date
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      unknown.
                                                     Dean, Jacob M., Nov. 11, '62...... Accidentally killed, Nov. 12, 1863.
Donaldson, Andrew, Mar. 31, '64... Captured—died at Andersonville, Georgia—date
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    unknown.
                                                     Ebbert, David T., Feb. 12, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Engle, Francis J., Feb. 27, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Everett, Wm. H., Feb. 16, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
                                             Engle, Francis J., Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Everett, Wm. H., Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Everett, Thomas, Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Easton, John H., Feb. 10, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Elsworth, Thomas, Jan. 19, '64... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, 1863.
Eckert, William D., Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Elsworth, Thomas, Jan. 19, '64... Transferred to battery M, Aug. 28, 1865.
Fallwood, Israel P., Feb. 6, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Forepaugh, Francis, April 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Forepaugh, Francis, April 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Friend, Frederick, Feb. 4, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.
Farrier, Andrew J., Nov. 6, '62... Discharged Nov. 10, 1865—expiration of term.
Gray, William, Mar. 5, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Gormley, Wm. H., Mar. 2, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Galvin, John, Mar. 10, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Galvin, John, Mar. 10, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Gasnel, Brice, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 22, '62.
Gooley, Alfred M., Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 6, '64.
Griffin, Isaac, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 30, '64.
Groff, Benjamin, Feb. 23, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 20, '65.
Gregory, Alanson, Feb. 23, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 20, '65.
Gregory, Alanson, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, '65.
Gregory, Alanson, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, '65.
Gregory, Alanson, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, '65.
Gregory, Alanson, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 25, '65.
Greff, Benjamin, Feb. 25, '64... Killed a
                                               Hicks, Samuel, Jan. 13, 62. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Hang, Christian, Feb. 22, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hall, John, Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hall, John, Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hall, Jan. 19, 1866. Hall, George R., Sept. 8, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out. Humberston, Geo., Feb. 3, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out. Humberston, Geo., Feb. 3, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out. Humberston, Geo., Feb. 3, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out. Hall, George R., Sept. 8, '63. Deserted Nov. 16, 1863—returned—absent, in arrest, at muster out. Hall, George W., Nov. 10, '62. Discharged Nov. 10, 1865—expiration of term. Hall Samuel A., Aug. 27, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865. Hartzell, Wm. W., Feb. 27, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 19, 1865—wd. June 17, 1864. Deserted—returned—discharged July 5, 1865. Hopkins, Andrew, Jan. 29, '62. Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Hoover, Wm. H., Feb. 8, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 30, '64. Holland, John W., Nov. 11, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 30, '63. Hook, James J., Feb. 8, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 30, '64. Hewitt, Pardon C. Tr. to 38th Co., 2d battalion Vet. Res. Corps. discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '65. Transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio—discharged by General Order, Sept. 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, Apr. 20, 1864—discharged by General Order, July 30, 1864. Hilles, John, Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, Apr. 20
                      "
                                           Hannen, Daniel, Jan. 11, '64..... Tr. to 2d Pro. Art'y, Apr. 20, 20, 1864—captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.
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ROSTER.
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1864—grave, 4,545.
Kline, George, Mar. 29, '64...... Captured—died at Andersonville, Georgia—date
                 unknown.
                  Lawrence, James D., Feb. 16, '64.... Deserted September 4, 1865.
                  Lawrence, James D., Feb. 16, '64... Deserted September 4, 1865.

Muir, George, Jan. 12, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Mahan, Alex. B., Feb. 9, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Malone, Joseph, Feb. 11, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Malone, Thos. W., Feb. 12, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Moon, Jonathan, Mar. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Meekins, John, Jan. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Mitchell, Elisha C., Feb. 22, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Miller, David, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 5, '64.

*Messner, Christopher, Sept. 23, '64.. Discharged by General Order, July 5, 1865.

Marshall, John H., Jan. 24, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Meredith, Stephen, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term.

Melson, William, Jan. 26, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 4, '66—Vet.

Muir, David, Jan. 30, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 4, '66—Vet.

Muir, David, Jan. 30, '64... Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865.
                   Muir, David, Jan. 30, '64....... Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865.
Meese, Belzer, Feb. 22, '64....... Captured—died at Andersonville, Georgia—date
                  Miller, George, Feb. 26, '64...... Died at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
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Private Menden, Henry, Jan. 29, '62...... Deserted February 19, 1862.

"Morris, David G., Aug. 27, '62..... Deserted April 30, 1863.

"Millener, Alex., Sept. 9, '63..... Deserted September 17, 1863.

"Meekins, George N., Jan. 30, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

"Mortland, Newton, Mar. 29, '64... Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64—transferred to battery I—date unknown.

"M'Carrol, Charles, Mar. 14, '64... Absent, in arrest, at muster out.

"M'Daniels, John M., Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"M'Peck, Daniel, Jan. 23, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 2, '64.

"M'Klelvey, Wes'y V., Feb. 23, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 19, 1865.

"M'Kelvey, Wes'y V., Feb. 23, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 22, '64.

"M'Kinney, Wm., Sept. 27, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.

"M'Cann, John, Deefl 9, '62... Discharged Dec. 11, 1865—expiration of term.

"M'Clane, James T., Aug. 20, '62... Discharged Dv. 10, 1865—expiration of term.

"M'Millen, Richard, Sept. 7, '63... Discharged by General Order, January 12, 1866.

"M'Carnes, Charles, Jan. 25, '62... Died at Washington, D. C., October 29, 1862.

"M'Cormick, T. H., Nov. 11, '62... Died at Washington, D. C., October 29, 1863.

"M'Daniels, John, Feb. 20, '64... Died near Washington, D. C., February 19, 1863.

"M'Daniels, Feb. 28, '64... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 8, '64, of wds. rec. at Petersburg—bu in Nat. Cem., Hampton.

"Norigong, Jacob, Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Nichols, Timothy, Jan. 29, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 12, '64.

"Numan, David, Feb. 6, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Nelson, George W., Jan. 27, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Nelson, George W., Jan. 27, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '62.

"Nelson, George W., Jan. 27, '62... Discharged out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Osterly, John M., Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29
                                                                          Porter, David D., Jan. 19, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Richardson, Wm. D., Feb. 9, '64... Cantured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—discharged by General Order, Aug. 7, 1865.

Rodney, Henry, Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rugg, Aaron, Mar. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rankin, Alexander, Mar. 31, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reed, Andrew J., Feb. 9, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Ristine, John, Feb. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Riggin, David, Jan. 20, '62... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Riggin, David, Jan. 20, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, 1862.

Ross, Warwick H., Jan. 29, '62... Q. M. in 2d Pro. Art'y, Jan. 29, 1865.

Rankin, Robert, Sept. 10, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.

Reedinger, Wm., Feb. 16, '64... Transferred to battery M, August 28, 1865.

Rankin, Hanbl'n S., Aug. 27, '62... Died May 23, 1863.

Rathbone, Jacob, Feb. 27, '64... Transferred to battery F, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864—captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.

Reed, William, Nov. 11, '62... Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., May 19, 1864.
                                                   " Reed, William, Nov. 11, '62...... Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., May 19, 1864.
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Showers, Wm. H., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shaffer, Wm. H., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Starner, Wm. H., Feb. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shipley, Elijah L., Mar. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Scannell, Robert, Mar. 17, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Sloam, James R., Feb. 25, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Scott, William H., Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shirer, George, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shirer, George, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shirer, George, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Spotts, William, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Spotts, William, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Shannon, Henry C., Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                1903.
                                                  "
                                                                            Shannon, Henry C., Feb. 10, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Died, 1904.

Shaffer, Westall P., Jan. 30, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Died, 1904.

Scannell, James, Mar. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Scannell, James, Mar. 19, '64... Mustered to 131st company, 2d batt. V. R. C., Jan. 7, '65—disch. on Surg. cert., Mar. 28, '65.

Sidebottom, S. F., April 30, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 14, '65.

Shaffer, Samuel W., April 30, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 8, 1863.

Sampsell, Geo. W., Jan. 29, '62... Discharged Jan. 28, 1865—expiration of term. Strider, Joseph, Mar. 8, '64.... Prisoner from Dec. 14, 1864, to Feb. 15, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.

Scott, James M., Mar. 30, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 27, 1865.

Stroud, William, Aug. 27, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.

Steroud, William, Aug. 27, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.

Suter, James F., Feb. 10, '64... Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 28, 1865.

Stanton, Andrew J., Sept. 10, '64... Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, July 3, 1865.

Showers, John S., Mar. 25, '64... Tr. to Co. I, 22d reg. V. R. C., Dec. 29, 1863—discharged by General Order, July 3, 1865.

Tr. to 110th company, 2d bat. Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.

Smith, James M., Aug. 30, '62... Died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1864.

Smithley, Geo. W., Nov. 11, '62... Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.
                                                "
                                                "
                                                                            Secrist, Robinson, Feb. 11, '64.... Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.

Smithley, Geo. W., Nov. 11, '62... Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 4. '64, of wounds received at Petersburg—buried in National Cemetery Hampton.

Sharpneck, Ellis B., Feb. 26, '64... Deserted October 14, 1863.

Salyards, Erasmus, Mar. 11, '62... Deserted June 6 1863.

Show, Wm. S., Jan. 13, '64.... Not on muster-out roll.

Shipley, Everhardt, Mar. 25, '64... Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64—discharged by General Order, August 1, 1865.

Snyder, Wm., Feb. 29, '64... Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

Shroder, John, Feb. 27, '64... Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

Stewart, Wm. S., Jan. 13, '64... Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

Troup, Oliver, Feb. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery Jan. 20, 1866.
                                                                       Stewart, Wm. S., Jan. 13, '64. Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

Troup, Oliver, Feb. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Till, William, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thomas, Samuel, Feb. 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Topley, George W., Feb. 17, '64. Tr. to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864—killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Tannyhill, Eli, Nov. 11, '62. Killed at Petersburg, Va., August 25, 1864.
Tate, James, Feb. 16, '64. Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown—bu. rec., Nov. 24, 1864, at Danville, Va. Vare, James, Feb. 6, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 19, 1865.
Varndell, John, Jan. 30, '64. Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 16, 1864—grave, 8,948.

Varndell, Richard, Jan. 30, '64. Not on muster-out roll.
Whoolery, Jacob, Feb. 24, '62. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Wier, William, Jan. 18, '62. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Winter, Jacob, Feb. 2, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Woodfall, Wm., Feb. 11, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Wood, Francis, Feb. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
White, Joseph B, Jan. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
White, Joseph B, Jan. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Whiley, F. W., Feb. 8, '62. Dishonorably disch.—to date expiration of term.
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44	e Washabaugh, David, Nov. 11, '62Discharged Nov. 10, 1865—expiration of term. Wiggins, Henry H., Sept. 5, '62Discharged by General Order, July 21, 1865.
44	Wirt, Michael, Feb. 27, '64Discharged by General Order, July 18, 1865. Wright, Israel, Feb. 19, '64Transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio—discharged
	by General Order Sept. 28, 1865. Wilson, John, Sept. 10, '62Tr. to Co. F, 16th reg. V. R. C., March 17, 1865.
**	Wendell, TheodoreKilled at Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864. Wilson, Henry HKilled at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
	Wolf, Alfred, Feb. 20, '64Transferred to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864. killed at Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1864.
	White, David, Mar. 29, '64Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864—grave, 8,360.
"	Walker, Samuel J., Mar. 31, '64Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., Aug. 21, 1865. Worburton, S. A., Feb. 29, '64Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga.—date unknown.
"	Williams, Samuel, Jan. 29, '62 Deserted May 25, 1863.
"	Westley, M. B
**	Wood, James M., Feb. 8, '64Not on muster-out roll.
44	Young, William, Feb. 20, '64Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

BATTERY L.

Capt. Paul T. Jones, Jan. 2, '62 Discharged Nov. 29, 1864, for wds. rec. in action. "Joseph L. Iredell, Dec. 30, '62 Pr. from 2d Lt. batt'y K, to 1st Lt., Oct. 6, '64— to Capt. Dec. 17, 1864—disch. Jan. 27, 1866, to date Dec. 29, 1865—expiration of term— died 1898.
1st I.t. Frank W. Paul, Nov. 12, '61Com. Capt. battery A, 189th reg. P. V., April 30, 1864—not mustered—Bv. Capt., Mar. 13, 1865—discharged Nov. 14, '64—expiration of term.
" Edward S. Colwell, Jan. 6, '62 Pr. from 2d Lt., Nov. 25, '62—died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.
" Josiah S. Pierce, Sept. 1, '62Pr. from Sgt. to 2d. Lt., Oct. 16, 1864—to 1st Lieut., Dec. 3, 1864—discharged Sept. 6, 1865—expiration of term—died 1892,2t Ardmore,Pa.
" Marion Litzenburg, Sept. 1, '62Pr. to Cor., Nov. 1, 1862—to Sgt., June 1, 1863—to 1st Sgt., Nov., 1864—to 2d Lt., Dec. 3, 1864—to 1st Lt., Dec. 17, 1864—absent, on detached service, in Freedman's Bureau, at mus. out.
2d Lt. William Gee, Aug. 25, '62Transferred to battery M—date unknown. "Chas. J. Seymour, Nov. 28, '62Promoted to 2d Lt., Nov. 28, 1862—discharged by special order, April 17, 1863.
" Jeremiah Gillmer, Dec. 30, '61Promoted from 1st Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865—discharged by special order, April 14, 1865—Vet.
" Jerome A. Buck, Aug. 31, '62Pr. fr. priv. to Sgt. Maj., Jan. 1, 1865—to 2d Lt., May 2, 1865—com. 1st Lieut., Oct. 9, 1865 —not mustered—promoted to Adjutant, Jan. 14, '66.
" Samuel Long, Oct. 9, 9, '61Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1, 1864—to Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1865—to 2d Lieut., June 16, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
1st Sgt. Henry D. Webster, Nov. 29, '61. Pr. to Cor., Feb. 1, 1864—to Sgt., July 1, 1864—to 1st Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865—com. 2d Lieut., Oct. 9, 1865—not mustered—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
" Alexander Craig, Oct. 21, '61 Deserted July 31, 1862.
" Wm. H. Thompson, Dec. 26, '61Deserted February 1, 1862. "John Hamilton, Nov. 29, '61Deserted August 31, 1862.
Q. M. Sr. Alexander Phillips, Oct. 9, '61. Pr. to Cor., Apr. 22, 1864—to Sgt. Jan. 1, 1865—wounded—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
Sergt. Geo. F. Rupert, Aug. 17, '63 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. "Jacob R. Kirk, Oct. 10, '61 Pr. to Cor., June 1, 1863—to Sgt., Feb. 1, 1864—absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.—cap. Sept. 20, 1864.
"George M. Green, Dec. 31, '61Pr. to Cor., Oct. 26, 1864—to Sgt., June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

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"Justus Wealkey, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865—died 1901.

"James M'Nally, Dec. 3, '62... Discharged Dec. 3, 1865—expiration of term.

"John Rodgers, Jan. 19, '64... Discharged Feb. 23, to date Jan. 29, 1866.

Corp. Samuel D. Layton, Feb. 24, '64. Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 16, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Wet.

"Thomas Hackney, Feb. 29, '64. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 2, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"James Barker, Jan. 14, '64. Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 2, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Johnson, Jan. 5, '64. Promoted to Corporal, May 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wet.

"Adolphus Layport, Feb. 2, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Denison Wetherell, Feb. 29, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Wade H. Wigton, Feb. 3, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Wade H. Bretz, Jan. 4, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Wolliam H. Bretz, Jan. 4, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '64. Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alexander Finley, Dec. 23, '65. Discharged Sept. 26, 1864—expiration of term. Edwin F. Dowling, Oct. 12, '61. Discharged Sept. 30, 1864—expiration of term. Fred'k W. Beers, Nov. 22, '61. Discharged Dec. 11, 1864—expiration of t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   died 1901.
                           "Fred'k W. Beers, Nov. 22, '61... Pischarged Oct. 11, 1804—expiration of term.

September 26, 1862.

"Harrison G. Higgins, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.—

wounded Sept. 29, 1864.

"William Callen, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.

Augustine Buck, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.

George C. Ristine, Aug. 2, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.

John H. Leamy, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 17, '65.

Thomas Chambers, Dec. 21, '63... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—promoted to Corporal, June 20, '65—discharged by General Order, July 14, 1865.

"Jacob Smith, Oct. 14, '61... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1864—Vet.

Matthew J. O'Leary, Dec. 17, '61... Died at Hampton, Va., June 16, '64—bu. record, June 23, 1864—of wds. rec. at Petersburg—buried in National Cemetery.

Daniel M'Bean, Feb. 7, '64... Died at Perryville, Pa., Dec. 30, 1865.

Bugler Frank Wilmunder, Jan. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Richard Shields, Dec. 31, '61... Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1863.

Artificer Fred'k Nagle, Jr., Dec. 19, '61... Promoted to Artificer, Feb. 1, 1864—mustered
                                Artificer Fred'k Nagle, Jr., Dec. 19, '61... Promoted to Artificer, Feb. 1, 1864—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"James Flounders, Sept. 1, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.
                              " James Flounders, Sept. 1, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.

Private Adams, William, Jan. 15, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.

"Allen, John A., Dec. 26, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 6, '64.

"Brown, John A., Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Bell, James, Oct. 15, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Bretz, Isaac S., Jan. 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Brook, John H., Sept. 28, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burgoon, William, Jan. 7, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Boyer, William, Jan. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Bidwell, George M., Mar. 7, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burleigh, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burleigh, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Bair, Joshua, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burleigh, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Barleigh, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Burleigh, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Briner, John W., John W., John W.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               1866---Vet.
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Private Byers, John N., Jan. 19, '64..... Discharged by General Order, June, 1865.

"Barford, William J., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.

"Buck, William H., Aug. 31, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.

"Berritt, Jacob F., Aug. 21, '62... Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 28, 1864.

"Brooks, George E., Mar. 9, '64.... Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.

"Bidwell, John W., Feb. 26, '64... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

"Burk, James, Oct. 11, '61.... Died at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1864.

"Beachtel, Henry, Dec. 24, '62... Died on steamer "New York," July 12, of wds. received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

"Boyer, Coleman, Jan. 5, '64... Died at Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, '64—bu. rec., Feb. 27, 1864—Vet.

"Boder, Jackson, Feb. 19, '64... Deserted August 16, 1865.

"Bishop, George, Nov. 27, '61... Deserted August 16, 1865.

"Bischall, William, Nov. 29, '61... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1864—Vet.

"Clouser, Jonathan, Jan. 4, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Carpenter, Porter, Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet.

"Callender, Samuel, Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet.

"Carlton, Joseph M., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet.

"Cardwell William Oct. 1. '61... Sixperged on Surgeon's certificate. April 1. '62.
                                                                                                                 Carpenter, Porter, Mar. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Callender, Samuel, Mar. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Carlton, Joseph M., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Wet. June 17, 1864.

Cardwell. William, Oct. 1, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 1, '62. Casey, Joseph, Nov. 29, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 20, '65. — Wounded June 17, 1864.

Corey, Joseph, Nov. 29, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 20, '65. — wounded June 17, 1864.

Corey, Emery, Mar. 26, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Orey, Emery, Mar. 26, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Corey, Emery, Mar. 26, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Compland, Thomas, Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Campbell, Jacob, Feb. 4, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Campbell, Jacob, Feb. 4, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 3, '64. Campbell, Jacob, Feb. 4, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 31, 1865. Cunningham, John, Jan. 19, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865. Crouch, John R., Dec. 14, '61. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 28, 1864. Crall, William, Sept. 23, '64. Tr. to Indepen't bart'y G, Pa. Art'y, Dec. 27, '64. Courtney, James F, Feb. 24, '64. Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864. Conway, Charles J., Feb. 25, '64. Cantured—wounded Sept. 29, 1864—died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 23, 1864—grave, 12141.

Campbell, Ambrose, Feb. 4, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., July, 19, 1865—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlinaton, Va. Clouser, Isaiah, Feb. 4, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., July, 19, 1866—buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlinaton, Va. Conklin, James, Dec. 3, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.

Carlin, James, Jec. 23, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 9, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Dialas, John, Aug. 21, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 9, '64. Discharged 
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Private Fletcher, John B., Jan. 19, '64..... Prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to April 28, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 8, 1865.

"Ford, Bartholomew, Jan. 5, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"Fuhrman, Henry, Jan. 28, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"Ford, Michael, Jan. 16, '64..... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 28, '65—wounded Sept. 29, 1864.
"Forrest, William, Feb. 29, '64.... Tr. to Ind. battery G, Pa. Art'y, Dec. 29, '64... Ford, William, Mar. 3, '64..... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
"Foreman, William, Feb. 29, '64... Captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64—died April 5, 1865—buried in National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., section L, grave, 230.
"Fleming, Samuel, Feb. 2, '64.... Deserted August 21, 1865.
                                                      Fleming, Samuel, Feb. 2, '64.... Deserted August 21, 1865. Fredericks, F. B., Oct. 30, '61.... Deserted August 13, 1863. Farnsworth, John, Jan. 5, '64..... Not on muster-out roll.
                                                      Griffin, Alonzo, Feb. 24, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Goodrich, Joseph C., Mar. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Gunther, Henry, Jan. 5, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.—
                                               Goodrich, Joseph C., Mar. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Gunther, Henry, Jan. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.—
died 1898.

Garrison, Hiram, Feb. 11, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 20, '64.
Gillespie, James W.,* Sept. 23, '64. Tr. to Ind. battery G, Pa. Art'y, Dec. 27, 1864.
Gillespie, Anthony, Oct. 10, '61. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 28, '64.
Gillespie, Micholas, Oct. 31, '61. Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps, Jan. 28, '64.
Gillman, John B., Jan. 14, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
Gilbons, Edwin, Jan. 14, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
Gibbons, Edwin, Jan. 14, '64. Diseated Petersburg, June 16, 1864.
Getty, Samuel, Feb. 10, '64. Deserted December 23, 1861.
Gallagher, Francis U, Aug. 21, '62. Deserted December 23, 1861.
Gallagher, Francis U, Aug. 21, '62. Deserted December 18, 1862.
Hamilton, Thomas, Dec. 13, '61. Absent, sick, at muster out—Vet.—wd.
Harper, Charles D., Feb. 15, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Hare, John D., Feb. 19, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out.—Wd.
Harmer, Fred., Mar. 7, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Harl, Jacob, Jan. 14, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 15, '65.
Hall, Samuel, Feb. 5 '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 15, '65.
Hall, Samuel, Feb. 3, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Hollen, Noah, Feb. 3, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Holland, John B., Sept. 21, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.
Horder, Joseph, Jan. 14, '64. Muster
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           died 1898.
                                                   1864.
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Private Kresge, Conrad, Mar. 2, '64...... Died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 16, 1865—buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division D,
                                                      Lilly, Lucius J., Ren. 10, 04. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Lilly, Lucius J., Mar. 31, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
Aug. 14, 1864.

Luce, John, Mar. 7, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Litzenberg, H. L., Aug. 31, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.
Lackie, Peter, Jan. 7, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Luster, Hugh, Feb. 29, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, '64.
Logue, James, Nov. 9, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, '64.
Logue, James, Nov. 9, '61. Deserted October 25, 1861.
Meade, James, Jan. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Meade, James, Jan. 5, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Morgan, Michael, Jan. 16, '64. Absent, sick, at muster out—wd.
Michael, Allen F., Feb. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Mooney, James, Jan. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Mooney, Lames, Jan. 8, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martin, Christian, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martin, Christian, Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martz, Albert, Mar. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martz, Albert, Mar. 9, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martn, John N., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Martn, John, Dec. 5, '61. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Methvin, James F., Mar. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
Miller, Samuel S., Jan. 5, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Poly 3, '64.
Morrow, Robert, D
                                                 Nelson, Robert, Jan. 19, 164... Killed at Petersburg, 19, 186.. O'Donnel, Thos., Jan. 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. O'Sullivan, Daniel, Jan. 4, '64... Absent, sick, at muster out—wd. Sept. 29, 1864. Peppecorn, Henry, Oct. 11, '61... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. Powell, Joseph S., Jan. 19, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Pyfer, John P., Jan. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Park, Lucius, E., Aug. 4, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Phrainer, John, Nov. 26, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 6, '64. Passmore, Jason, Feb. 24, '64... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 17, '65. Porter, James, Dec. 30, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 11, '62. Parker, Wm., Nov. 14, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 26, '63. Powell, Wm., Feb. 19, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865. Petton, Christ. M., Feb. 18, '64... Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, '64. Park, Samuel L., Feb. 10, '63... Died April 8, 1865.
Peck, Samuel, Dec. 6, '62... Died April 8, 1865.
Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, '64—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
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Private Pollock, James T., Nov. 28, '61.... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1861.
" Page, John W., Mar. 19, '64.... Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., July 31,
                                                                             Page, John W., Mar. 19, '64....Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., Julian Parker, Theo. D., Aug. 21, '62...Deserted December 1, 1862. Quick, James W., Jan. 14, '64....Deserted January 9, 1866. Robertson, David, Nov. 25, '61....Discharged by special order, Dec. 10, 18 Robertson, Wm., Jan. 25, '61....Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Rice, George W., Feb. 8, '64....Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Rice, James N., Mar. 8, '64....Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866-died 1003.
                                                                          Rice, James N., Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.—

died 1903.

Rehder, Henry, Jan. 15, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reidel, Zacharias, Jan. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reynolds, Solomon, Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Reynolds, Solomon, Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Runk, George D., Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rupert, Simon, Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Rajston, Robert, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Robbins, Arthur, Mar. 14, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Richards, R. Perry, Aug. 31, '62... Promoted to Reg'l Q. M. Sg't, April 25, 1864.

Reichert, Michael, Jan. 18, '64... Captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—discharged by General Order, July 19, 1865.

Redmond, A. O., Dec. 16, '61... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 4, '62.

Roberts, Wm. H., Jan. 14, '64... Deserted July 2, 1864.

Shimer, Andrew J., Nov. 25, '61... Absent, sick, at muster out—wd. Sept. 20. 1864.
                                                                             Redmand, John, Dec. 9, '62..... Deserted June 22, 1864.

Shimer, Andrew J., Nov. 25, '61.... Absent, sick, at muster out—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Skinner, Charles B., Oct. 29, '61... Discharged by special order, Dec. 3, 1864.

Steck, Wm. H., Mar. 8, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Stevens, Wm. H., Mar. 8, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Sperrow, Wm., Mar. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Sproul, James, Feb. 20, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Sadler, Jacob, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Smith, John T., Mar. 1, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Stucker, Willis H., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Simpson, Oliver, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Simon, Clemiel R., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Simon, Clemiel R., Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                                                        Stucker, Willis H. Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Simpson, Oliver, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Simpson, Oliver, Feb. 29, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Simon, Clemiel R., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
Simon, Clemiel R., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—wd.
Sept. 29, 1864.
Sept. 29, 1864.
Sept. 29, 1864.
Sept. 29, 1864.
Simon, Clemiel R., Feb. 26, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 19, 1865.
Shimer, Peter, Nov. 9, '61. Discharged Nov. 9, 1864—expiration of term.
Sweeney, Edward, Nov. 26, '61. Discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
Sweeney, Edward, Nov. 26, '61. Discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
Sweeney, Edward, Nov. 26, '61. Discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
Smith, Josiah, Mar. 8, '64. Discharged Nov. 25, 1864—expiration of term.
Smith, Benjamin, Feb. 16, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Smith, James, Mar. 18, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, '65.
Smith, James, Mar. 18, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, '65.
Smith, James, Mar. 18, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, '65.
Scott, Cassidy, Sept. 23, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 28, '65.
Smith, Andrew W., Oct. 14, '61. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.
Smith, Andrew W., Oct. 14, '61. Died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.
Smith, Charles A., Mar. 1, '64. Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, '65.
Singer, Joshua, S., Feb. 29, '64. Captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, '65.
Singer, Joshua, S., Feb. 29, '64. Captured—died at Andersonville, Ga., August 26, 1864—grave, 7,302.

Saylor, William, Nov. 30, '61. Deserted April 3, 1863.
Seerted April 3, 1863.
Seerted April 3, 1864.
Springer, Joseph, Aug. 21, '62. Deserted April 3, 1865.
Seerted April 3, 1864.

Taylor, John K., Jan. 4, '64. Discharged out with battery, January 29, 1866—vet. Wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Trout, Frederick F., Feb. 27, '64. Mustered out with battery, Janu
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Private	eVanhorn, Henry K., Feb. 6, '64 Discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865—wd.
	Sept. 29, 1864.
"	Vandeveer, Wm., Feb. 29, '64 Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.
46	Whitney, Geo. F., Jan. 5, 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Williams, Daniel, Feb. 15, '64 Deserted Dec. 15, 1864—returned May 2, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
"	Winters, Charles, Jan. 19, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866—died 1803.
46	Wheeler, George H., Jan. 19, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
**	Ward, William Feb. 27, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866. Winner, John, Jan. 5, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Winner John Jan s '64 Mustered out with battery January 20 1866
66	Woodbridge, Jos., Feb. 29, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
"	Wolfert, George W., Jan. 14, '64 Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.
44	Walt, Jacob, Oct. 19, '61 Discharged Oct. 18, 1864—expiration of term.
"	Wainright, Robt., Dec. 23, '61 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 31, '62.
**	Wood, Gaylord, Mar. 8, '64 Discharged by special order, January 12, 1866.
**	Winchester M S Mar 22 '64 Discharged by General Order July 12 1865
"	Winchester, M. S., Mar. 23, '64 Discharged by General Order, July 13, 1865. Williams, James J., Jan. 22, '64 Discharged by General Order, Nov. 1, 1865.
"	Wearing, John, Feb. 26, '64 Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 20, '65—
	Wilson, Morti'l. L., Jan. 5, '64 wd. June 17, 1864.
	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, '64.
"	Wise, Chas. W., Feb. 24, '64 Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
**	Worn, Chas. B., Feb. 27, '64 Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
**	Wright, Daniel, Feb. 22, 64 Missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.
"	Wright, Wm. H., Aug. 21, '62 Cap'd—died at Salisbury, N. C.—date unknown.
"	Wagner, John, Oct. 18, '62
**	Wilson, James, Dec. 14, '63 Died at Hampton, Va., June 26, 1864—buried in
"	Wagner, John, Oct. 18, '62Cap'd—died at Salisbury, N. C.—date unknown. Wilson, James, Dec. 14, '63Died at Hampton, Va., June 26, 1864—buried in Weil, Simon, Dec. 21, '61National Cemetery. Deserted December 31, 1862.
**	Wixon, David E., Dec. 31, '61 Died August, 1862.
46	Warren, Silas M., Dec. 21, '63 Not on muster-out roll.
"	waiten, Shas M., Dec. 21, 03Not on muster-out roll.
"	
46	Zimmerman, A., Jan. 2, '64 Dishon. disch., July 17, '68, to date Jan. 29, 1866. Zinn, William, Mar. 15, '64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.
••	Zinn, William, Mar. 15, 64 Mustered out with battery, January 29, 1866.

BATTERY M.

Capt. David Schooley, Aug. 26, '62 Prisoner from July 1, 1864, to April 26, '65—promoted to Major, May 18, 1865.
"Albert P. Barber, Aug. 19, '62 Pr. from 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt., Dec. 17, '62—to Capt., May 18, '65—discharged Dec. 17, 1865—expiration of terms—re-mus. as Capt., Dec. 18, 1865—mustered out with battery, January 29,
1866—died 1888.
1st Lt. Urbane S. Cook, Aug. 26, '62 Died at Fort Delaware, Del., October 17, 1862.
"Wm. K. Lafferty, Nov. 13, '61 Promoted from 2d Lieut. batt'y H, Dec. 17, '62-
commissioned Captain battery D, 189th regi-
ment P. V., April 20, 1864—not mustered—
discharged Nov. 20, 1864—expiration of term.
"William Gee, Aug. 25, '62
charged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died
1902, at Pittston, Pa.
"Edward H. White, Aug. 19, '62 Promoted from Cor. to Sgt., Sept. 18, 1864—to
1st Sgt., Oct., 1864—to 2d Lt., Dec. 3, '64—
to 1st Lt., May 18, 1865—mus. out with batt'y,
Jan. 29, '66.
2d Lt., Hugo Theinhardt, Oct. 31, '61 Promoted from Sgt. Major, Nov. 28, 1862—dis-
charged June 18, 1863.
"Benj. F. Everett, Aug. 19, '62 Promoted from Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Nov. 20, 1862-
com. 1st Lt. batt'y D, 189th reg. P. V., April
30, 1864—not mustered—to 2d Lt., Oct. 6, 1864
—to Capt. battery A. Jan. 1, 1865—died, 1886.
James Duckley, Aug. 13, 02 Fromoted from 1st Sgt., Jan. 1, 1805—discharged
July 30, 1865—expiration of term.
"Wm. H. Wetherbee, Aug. 19, '62 Promoted from Cor. to Sergt., June, 1864-to 1st
Sgt., Jan. 15, '65—to 2d Lt., May 17, '65—com.
1st Lt., Dec. 24, 1865—not mustered—mus-
tared out with battery. Inm an 1866

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1st Sgt. William T. Rundic, Feb. 15, '64.. Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—com. 2d

Lt., Dec. 24, 1865—not mustered—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Louis H. Wint, Aug. 19, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.

Sergt. John W. W. Klace, Feb. 5, '64.... Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"John W. Ormsby, Mar. 19, '64.... Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"John M'Quillian, Feb. 10, '64.... Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                             John M'Quillian, Feb. 10, '64..... Promoted from private, June 20, 1005—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

William K. Young, Feb. 13, '64.... Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

James Park, Feb. 4, '62...... Promoted to Cor., June 20, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered of the promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
                                              And'w J. Anderson, Feb. 29, '64... Promoted from private, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—test.

Wm. H. Strubell, Feb. 12, '64... Promoted to Cor., June 20, 1865—to Sgt., July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

John Eshleman, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

James B. Furness, Aug. 22, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died 1889.

John H. Blies Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
                                              mustered—Captain in 2d Pro. Artillery, from April 20, to August 26, 1864—not mustered—Captain in 2d Pro. Artillery, from April 20, to August 26, 1864—discharged—date unknown.

"Nicholas R. Miller, Aug. 26, '62... Disch. on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown—died 1889.

"Charles S. Page, Aug. 12, '62... Transferred to Signal Corps, March 9, 1864.

"Wm. M. Thompson, Aug. 11, '62... Transferred to Signal Corps, March 9, 1864.

"Promoted from Corporal, Dec. 3, 1864—to Sergt. Major, May 3, 1865, 1865.

"Edward R. Ford, Aug. 19, '62... Died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1864.

"William H. Davis, Aug. 19, '62... Died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1864.

"Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"William Wilkins, Feb. 11, '64... Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Robert E. Wordell, Feb. 27, '64... Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Charles Horn, Feb. 13, '64... Promoted to Corporal, June 20, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Charles H. Dorr, Nov. 18, '63... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Charles H. Dorr, Nov. 18, '63... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Benj. Embleton, Nov. 4, '63... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Benj. Embleton, Nov. 4, '63... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Boavid C. Black, Feb. 29, '64... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"David C. Black, Feb. 29, '64... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"David C. Black, Feb. 29, '64... Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Promoted to Corporal, July 1, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Promoted to Corporal, July
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Corp. John Scurry, Aug. 19, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"John B. Kelly, Aug. 21, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
"Sydney Shaffer, Aug. 19, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
"George Hill, Aug. 21, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

"Joseph Frederick, Aug. 19, '62.... Promoted to Corporal, May 12, 1865.—discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"Henry J. Baker, Aug. 22, '62... Promoted to Corporal May 12, 1865.—discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"Thomas F. Sanders, Aug. 19, '62... Promoted to Corporal, May 18, 1865.—discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"James B. Frick, Aug. 19, '62... 2d Lt. in 2d Pro. Artillery from Apr. 28, to Aug. 26, 1864.—discharged—date unknown—died 1898.

"James D. LaBarr, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Sept. 15, '64.
"Richard Lewis, Aug. 12, '62... Transferred to Signal Corps, Jan. 12, 1864.
"Wm. Richardson, Aug. 22, '62... Deserted April 8, 1863.

Bugler Charles T. Sands, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Artificer William Stroh, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1855—died.
   died.

"Matthias Frantz, Aug. 21, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.

Private Armstrong, Daniel, Jan. 9, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Artman, Andrew, Feb. 29, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Alcott, Charles W., Feb. 16, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Appleman, Amos, Jan. 5, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet.

"Alexander, Jos. M., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.—

"Archer, George W., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.—

Died 1903.

"Armstrong, Wm., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.—

died 1808.
                                                                          Armstrong, Wm., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
died 1898.

Ayers, Mahlon W., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Andress, Louis,* Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Barnum, William, Dec. 19, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Bowen, John H., Dec. 19, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Blackford, Luther, Feb. 22, '64... Died July 15, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Bird, John, April 6, '64... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Bender, Peter, Mar. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Bailey, Frank, Feb. 26, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Bailey, Frank, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Bear, David F., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Blowser, John W., Mar. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Brenberger, Levi, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Brenberger, Levi, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Brens, Samuel T.,* Sept. 5, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 10, 1865.

Barnes, Samuel T.,* Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Brader, John, *Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Branes, John, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Barnes, John, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Beam, John, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Beam, William H., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryant, Chauncey E., Aug. 21, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryant, Chauncey E., Aug. 26, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryant, Chauncey E., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryon, Joshua A., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryon, Joshua A., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Bryon, Joshua A., Aug. 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            died 1898.
                                      "
                                                                       Bryant, Chauncey E., Aug. 21, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died, 1902.

Bynon, Joshua A., Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Barber, Jethro J., Aug. 22, '62. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 1, '65.
Blackwell, Charles M., Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.
Blain, John, Feb. 29, '64. Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
Baity, Edson, Mar. 29, '64. Tr. to 131st Co., 2d batt. Vet. Corps, Jan. 7, 1865—disch. on Surge certificate, Mar. 25, 1865.
Beard, Sampel M., Aug. 6, '62. Died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., March 14, 1863.
Bernatt, John N., Aug. 8, '62. Died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., June 6, 1863.
Bennett, Laban, Oct. 20, '63. Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., May 3, 1864.
Beard, Uriah, Feb. 29, '64. Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., May 3, 1864.
Bearnes, David A., Aug. 11, '62. Deserted January 30, 1863.
Bryon, Edward H., Aug. 21, '62. Deserted December 8, 1863.
Capwell, William E., Feb. 26, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cutler, Benjamin, Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cutler, Benjamin, Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Crawford, Jos. M., Feb. 12, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Clements, Peter, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Clements, Peter, Feb. 16, '64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Cargill, James, Aug. 21, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Crooks, Stanley, Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Crooks, Stanley, Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
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1885.
                                            Griffith, Morgan, Aug. 22, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—died 1903.

German, Solomon, Aug. 19, '62..... Discharged by General Order, May 18, 1865—died, 1899.

Gauchan, Martin, Sept. 5, '63...... Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps. Dec. 29, '63. Gregory, Zalmon L., Feb. 25, '64..... Died at Washington, D. C., May 19, 1864. Gilbert, James, Aug. 11, '62...... Died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., Dec. 31, 1862. Grimes, James, Feb. 27, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hopper, William, Mar. 24, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Harvey, James R., Feb. 26, '64.... Died at Portsmouth Grove, R. L., June 26, 1864. Herdman, William, Feb. 29, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Harman, Henry, Jan. 19, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866. Hadsel, Isaac D., Nov. 11, '63.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died 1886.
                             "
                                            Hadsel, Isaac D., Nov. 11, '63... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—died

1886.

Huther John, Feb. 16, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hardin, Thomas, Feb. 2, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hansacker, Jacob, Feb. 25, '64... Absent, sick at muster-out.

Hart, Joshua A., Feb. 16, '64... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to April 11, 1865—

mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hiles, John, Jan. 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hadsall, Charles, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Hoskins, Charles, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Hughes, Francis G., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Hufford, Jeffrey, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Hall, George W., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Hertz, Jeremiah F.,* Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Heck, John M.,* Sept. 1, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Huntingdon, J. W. N., Feb. 26, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 22, 1865—

wounded June 17, 1864.

Howell, Daniel, Aug. 14, '62... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, '63.
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Private Hatter, Charles S., Aug. 1, '62..... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, '63

—discharged by General Order, June 30, '65
—Died 1866.

"Husted, David, Feb. 29, '64..... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1864.

"Ide, Alexander H., Feb. 29, '64.... Died June 26, 1864, of wounds received in action.

"Jeffries, Milton, Mar. 7, '64..... Died Nov. 3, 1864—buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

"Jennings, Paul B., April 5, '64.... Transferred to battery L.—date unknown.

"Johnston, James M., Feb. 29, '64... Absent, sick, at muster-out.

"Jackson, Joseph L., Feb. 18, '64... Absent, sick, at muster-out.

"Jackson, John, Mar. 17, '64..... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to April 18, 1865—mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Jones, John,* Sept. 23, '64.... Substitute—discharged by General Order., June 20, 1865.
                                                                           mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Substitute—discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—Died 1889.

James, Edward, Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—Died 1889.

Jenkins, Thomas, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Jones, Edward, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Jenkins, Henry W., Oct. 14, '63... Deserted—date unknown.

Kuhnley, Chas. F., Feb. 17, '64... Absent, sick, at muster-out.

Kirk, John, Feb. 22, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Kirk, Samuel, Feb. 19, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

King, Joseph.* Sept. 13, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Kulp, Jacob R., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Kline, Alinas, Mar. 31, '64... Killed at Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864.

Kremmel, John, Feb. 23, '64... Not on muster-out roll.

Lord, James A. D., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Longng, Luther C., Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Longnecker, James, Feb. 25, '64... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Leonard, Wm. S., Mar. 25, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

Lobach, John, Feb. 29, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Langin, George,* Oct. 15, '64... Discharged Oct. 16, 1865—expiration of term.

Logan, John, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Lewellyn, Thos., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Leong, Jacob F., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Long, Jacob F., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Long, Jacob F., Aug. 10, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Long, Jacob F., Aug. 10, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Long, Jacob F., Aug. 10, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
                                                  "
                                                                                  Died 1874.

Long, Jacob F., Aug. 19, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865-
                                                                              Long, Jacob F., Aug. 19, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
Died 1885... Died Aug. 8, '64—bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I. Miller, Daniel, Feb. 28, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Morgan, William D., Mar. 28, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Moyer, Solomon, Feb. 2, '64..... Absent, sisk, at muster-out—Vet.
Mudge, Martin V., Mar. 29, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Maddox, William, Mar. 18, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Mills, James H., Feb. 26, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Morris, John S. T., Feb. 11, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Moyer, Alfred, Feb. 5, '64.... Absent, sick, at muster-out.
Muir, David, Jan. 30, '64.... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to Feb. 26,1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Mowery, Jacob,* Sept. 1, '64.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Marshall, Lucius, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
Died 1888.
Mason, Charles A., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Miller, Harmon H., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
                                                                                    Miller, Harmon H., Aug. 21, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Miller, Samuel, Aug. 19, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—

Died 1898.
                                                                              Montanye, Charles, Aug. 21, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—Died 1898.

Middaugh, H. A., Mar. 11, '64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Morr, Anthony, Jan. 28, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 4, '64
Miller, Ziba, Aug. 6, '62. Trasferred to Vet. Res. Corps. Dec. 29, 1863.

Millett, John, Oct. 14, '63. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps—date unknown.

Maliby, Calvin M., Feb. 23, '64. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Miller, Evan, Feb. 29, '64. Killed at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.

Miller, Evan, Feb. 29, '64. Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Mitton, John J., Mar. 21, '64. Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Mittohll, Franklin, Aug. 8, '61. Died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., March 16, 1864.

Mead, Luther H., Aug. 19, '62. Deserted Aug. 1, 1863—returned April 7, 1865—deserted again, Sept, 30, 1865.

M'Candless, Jos. B. Absent, sick, at muster out.

M'Guire, John, Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

M'Millan, Silas R., Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

M'Millan, Silas R., Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

M'Millan, Silas R., Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

M'Nulty, Anthony, Aug. 19, '62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

M'Nulty, Anthony, Aug. 19, '62. Deserted Jan. 27, 1863—returned—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
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Private Nolf, William, Feb. 29, '62...... Not on muster-out roll.

"O'Brien, Caleb, Mar. 30, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Ort, James, Aug. 19, '62........ Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"Price, Oscar D., Feb. 24, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Palmtag, John, Feb. 2, '64....... Absent, sick, at muster out.

"Perry, Jacob, Feb. 7, '64....... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Phillips, John H., Feb. 28, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet.

"Peeler, William M., Feb. 16, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Peeler, Wellington, Feb. 16, '64...... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

"Peegg, George, Jan. 18, '64....... Absent, sick, at muster out.

"Porter, Albert T., Feb. 24, '64...... Discharged by General Order, June 12, 1865.

"Powell, Watkin W., Aug. 19, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—

Died 1896.

"Phillips, David W., Aug. 22, '62...... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
                                                            pegg. George, Jan. 18, 64. Absent, sick, at muster out. Powterl, Markin W., Aug. 19, 62. Discharged by General Order, June 12, 1865. Powell, Watkin W., Aug. 19, 62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Phillips, David W., Aug. 22, 62. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Phillips, David W., Aug. 22, 62. Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865. Phillips, Wm. B., Aug. 19, 62. Adjutant in 2d Pro. Arty. from April 20, to Aug. 26, 1864.—Gischarged by special order. Aug. 26, 1864.—Gischarged by General Order, Va., Dance 2, 1864.
Quick, Daniel T., Feb. 27, 64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Redkey, Jacob M., Mar. 21, 64. Absent, sick, at muster out.
Ritter, Christopher, Feb. 15, 64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Reed, Andrew J., Feb. 9, 64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Vet. Rodgers, Jacob S., Feb. 24, 64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Rodgers, Jacob S., Feb. 26, 64. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.—Runyon, Sam'l C., Feb. 5, 64. Sheat, sick, at muster out.
Rowland, John S., Sept. 16, 64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865, Rowland, John S., Sept. 16, 64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Resse, Thomas, Mar. 28, 64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Resse, Thomas, Mar. 28, 64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1866.
Smith, Charles R., Dec. 5, 63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Smith, Valentine R., Dec. 5, 63. Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Smith, Valentine R., Dec. 5, 64. Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
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                                              "
                                                                            Died 1894.
Stone, James, Aug. 21, '62......Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
                                                                            Sutton, Philander M., Aug. 21, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Sterling, Daniel S., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865-Died 1880.
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Private Smith, James E., Aug. 19, '62..... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

"Shannon, Samuel H., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
Died 1885.
                                         Schmaltz, Jacob, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Spanenburg, W., Aug. 22, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Stone, John A., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865. Shaver, William H., Aug. 22, '62... Discharged by General Order, May 22, 1865. Stone, George H., Aug. 12, '62... Transferred to Signal Corps, Dec. 29, 1863. Stone, Hiram L., Aug. 11, '62... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 29, 1863. Smith, George, Aug. 5, '62... Tr. to V. R. C.—disch. by G. O., June 27, 1865. Shannon, Robert M., Aug. 19, '62... Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps—disch. by General Order, June 22, 1865.—Died 1885.

Shepherd, Thos. A., Oct. 20, '63... Promoter to Sergeant Major, July 1, 1865. Shultzer, John W., Mar. 28, '64... Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Spence, Joseph, June 18, '63... Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, '64—bu. in Nat. Cem., Fort Harrison, sec. A, grave, 128. Steinour, Solomon, Mar. 28, '64... Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1864, of wds. received in action.
                                          received in action.

Smiley, John W., Fb. 24, '64.....Captured—died at Andersonville, Georgia, July
                                         Smiley, John W., Fb. 24, '64..... Captured—died at Andersonville, Georgia, July 7, 1864—grave, 2,999.

Templin, Cyrus, Mar. 12, '64..... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Thomas, Joseph W., Feb. 25, '64.... Absent, sick, at muster out.
Thomas, Joseph W., Feb. 25, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Titus, Henry P., Aug. 21, '62.... Discharged by General Order, May 15, 1865.
Tench, John F., Aug. 19, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Tompkins, Merritt, Aug. 22, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Tyler, Duane L., Aug. 16, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
Varndell, Richard, Jan. 28, '64... Prisoner from June 2, 1864, to Feb. 17, 1865—
mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.
Vanderburg, Chas., Aug. 21, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—
Died 1901.
                                         Vanderburg, Chas., Aug. 21, '62.... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865—Died 1901.

White, Samuel, Feb. 29, '64.... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866—Vet. Williams, David, Mar. 28, '64.... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Worley, John G., Feb. 27, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Walker, Augustus, Mar. 21, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Worden, Leroy C., April 5, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Wizer, Thomas, Mar. 26, '64... Absent, sick, at muster out.

Webb, Jacob, Feb. 23, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Wunder, Michael R., Feb. 13, '64... Mustered out with battery, Jan. 29, 1866.

Wulliamson, Luther, Feb. 18, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 26, 1865.

Woodsides, Isaac K., Feb. 23, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.

Watson, John W., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Washburn, Horace V., Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.

Williams, John, Aug. 19, '62... Discharged by General Order, June 20, 1865.
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UNASSIGNED MEN.

Priva	ate Abdill, Decatur, Feb. 18, '64 Discharged by General Order, Sept. 20, 1865— wounded June 17, 1864.
	Allison, John M., Mar. 11, '64 Not accounted for.
"	Adams, William, Mar. 23, '64 Not accounted for.
**	Adams, Richard V. R., Feb. 17, '64 Not accounted for.
. "	Abraham, Chas. H., Feb. 8, '64 Transferrd to 2d Pro. Artillery, April 20, 1864-
	pisoner from June 2, to Nov. 27, 1864—disch
	by General Order, Oct. 27, 1865.
44	Allenpacker, Frank, Feb. 24, '64 Not accounted for.
66	Blasser, Peter Discharged by special order, Jan. 25, 1865.
**	Barber, William Discharged by special order, May 4, 1864.
66	Brunson, George Discharged by special order, May 4, 1864.
	Diamon, George

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Private Berkhard, Fred'k, Feb. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, July 20, 1865.

Bailey, Nathan E., Mar. 28, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.

Black, John H., Mar. 31, '64... Discharged by General Order, Aug. 2, 1865.

Blake, Edwin E., Mar. 7, '64... Discharged by General Order, Aug. 2, 1865.

Bratholomew, R., Mar. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, Aug. 1, 1865.

Brown, John, July 14, '63... Not accounted for.

Brader, Joseph M.,* Aug. 31, '64... Not accounted for.

Brader, Joseph M.,* Aug. 31, '64... Not accounted for.

Bratton, Samuel J., Feb. 26, '64... Not accounted for.

Boyles, David K., Feb. 26, '64... Not accounted for.

Boles, George,* Sept. 17, '64... Not accounted for.

Boles, George,* Sept. 17, '64... Not accounted for.

Baxter, John H.,* Sept. 17, '64... Not accounted for.

Baxter, John H.,* Sept. 17, '64... Not accounted for.

Barry, John, Feb. 23, '64... Not accounted for.

Barry, John, Feb. 23, '64... Not accounted for.

Barly, John, Feb. 23, '64... Not accounted for.

Baylman, Aaron, April 15, '64... Not accounted for.

Baylman, Aaron, April 15, '64... Not accounted for.

Bradley, Wm. H.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

Boyer, Samuel, Mar. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

Boyer, Samuel, Mar. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

Campbell, Wm. H... Discharged by special order, May 4, 1864.

Corbin, William, Mar. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

Clayton, Lewis, Mar. 29, '64... Tr. to battery C, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864.

Clayton, Lewis, Mar. 29, '64... Tr. to battery C, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 23, 1865.

Coleman, John, April 6, '64... Not accounted for.

Cunningham, G. F.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

Cunningham, G. F.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

Cunningham, G. F.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

Cunningham, G. F.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

Cunningham, G. F.,* Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.
                                                                                                                                                            Clayton, Lewis, Mar. 29, '64. Tr. to battery C, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 23, 1864—captured July 30, 1864—discharged by Genera Order, May 23, 1865.

Coleman, John, April 6, '64. Not accounted for. Crawford, James, Mar. 31, '64. Not accounted for. Crawford, James, Mar. 31, '64. Not accounted for. Cox, Edward, Mar. 28, '64. Not accounted for. Cox, Edward, Mar. 28, '64. Not accounted for. Cox, Edward, Mar. 28, '64. Not accounted for. Carter, Francis M., Aug. 2, '64. Not accounted for. Carter, Francis M., Aug. 2, '64. Not accounted for. Carter, Francis M., Aug. 2, '64. Not accounted for. Clark, George G., Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Clark, George G., Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Clark, George G., Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Chubbuck, Aaron, Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Camp, Ezra, Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Camp, Ezra, Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Camp, Ezra, Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Campbell, Henry L., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Campbell, Henry L., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Coserove, J. C. F., '8cpt. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Conc., Frank,* Sept. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Conc., Frank,* Sept. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Conc., Frank,* Sept. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Daniels, Thos. S., April 6, '64. Tr. to battery E, 2d Pro. Art'y, April 20, 1864—Daly, John, April 1, '64. Not accounted for. Duggan, Thomas, Mar. 8, '64. Not accounted for. Duggan, Thomas, Mar. 8, '64. Not accounted for. Duscherty, James, Feb. 22, '64. Not accounted for. Dusch, Stephen D., Mar. 26, '64. Not accounted for. Dusch, Stephen D., Mar. 26, '64. Not accounted for. Duncan, John, Mar. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Duncan, John, Mar. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Puller, George T., Mar. 31, '64. Not accounted for. Firming, Daniel, Mar. 30, '64. Not accounted for. Firming, Daniel, Mar. 30, '64. Not accounted for. Forray, John Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Forray, John, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Forray, John, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Forman, John M., April 14, '64. Not accounted for.
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Private Green, Abraham, Feb. 29, '64...... Not accounted for.

"Glass, Matthias, Mar. 28, '64...... Killed July 30, 1864.

"Griswold, L. N., Mar. 23, '64..... Not accounted for—died, 1890.

"Gruver, Martin A., Mar. 23, '64..... Not accounted for.

"Gilbert, Samuel, Mar. 29, '64..... Killed July, 1864.

"Gardner, David R., Sept. 17, '64... Not accounted for.

"Homberger, Geo. G., Feb. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hartman, Irving T., Mar. 31, '64... Not accounted for.

"Huffine, Abraham," Sept. 10, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hearth, Reuben M., Mar. 8, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hearth, Reuben M., Feb. 15, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heck, James C., Feb. 15, '64... Not accounted for.

"Haines, Lewis, Feb. 24, '64... Not accounted for.

"Howe, Elias C., Feb. 24, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hall, Charles D., Mar. 8, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hall, Charles D., Mar. 8, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hall, Charles D., Mar. 8, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hickey, John, April 15, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heller, Peter S., Feb. 27, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heller, Peter S., Feb. 27, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heller, Frederick, Feb. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heller, Frederick, Feb. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

"Heller, Frederick, Feb. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hellerman, James, Jan. 4, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hefferman, James, Jan. 4, '64... Not accounted for.

"Hefferman, James, Jan. 4, '64... Not accounted for.

"Jager, John Dishonorably discharged, July "James. William. Mar. 23.' '64... Not accounted for.
                                                                                                                                  Heller, Peter S., Feb. 27, '64. Not accounted for. Hellener, Frederick, Feb. 19, '64. Not accounted for. Harley, Alexander, Feb. 26, '64. Not accounted for. Harley, Alexander, Feb. 26, '64. Not accounted for. Jager, John Dishonorably discharged, July 15, 1865. James, William, Mar. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Klock, Notal H., Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Klock, Noah H., Feb. 23, '64. Not accounted for. Klock, Noah H., Feb. 23, '64. Not accounted for. King, Alfred, June 25, '63. Not accounted for. King, Alfred, June 25, '63. Not accounted for. Lombard, Harvey S., Jan. 18, '64. Not accounted for. Long, William, Mar. 28, '64. Not accounted for. Lynthurst, Henry, May 5, '63. Not accounted for. Lynthurst, Henry, May 5, '64. Not accounted for. Lynthurst, Henry, May 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, Henry, Mar. 30, '64. Not accounted for. Martin, David, 'Sept. 17, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Dec. 31, '63. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Dec. 31, '63. Not accounted for. Murray, Thomas, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Murray, Thomas, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Murray, Thomas, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, William A., Mar. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Morgan, Thomas, Feb. 29, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 5, '64. Not accounted for. Miller, James G.,' Sept. 6, '64. Not accounted for. Notacounted for. Notacou
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Private Ryne, Matthew, April 22, '64...... Not accounted for.

"Robison, John B.,* Sept. 29, '64.... Not accounted for.

"Rodgers, Michael L., Mar. 23, '64... Not accounted for.

"Richards, Alfred, Feb. 27, '64.... Not accounted for.

"Rinehart, Frederick, Feb. 26, '64... Not accounted for—wd. June 17, 1864.

"Rawson, Henry, April 12, '64.... Not accounted for.

"Raum, Wm. J. A., Mar. 23, '64... Not accounted for—wd. June 2, 1864—disch.

"On account of wounds.

"December Wilson Mar. 22, '64... Not accounted for—wd. June 2, 1864—disch.
                                ..
                      "
                        "
                                      Vananwerp, Nich's,* Aug. 25, '64... Not accounted for. Wilson, Frederick, Mar. 8, '64... Not accounted for. Williams, Thomas, Mar. 23, '64... Not accounted for. Wass, George, Feb. 29, '64... Not accounted for. Wrisler, Levi, Mar. 1, '64... Not accounted for. Winn, Thomas, Mar. 17, '64... Not accounted for.
             Williams, Levi, Mar. 1, '64... Not accounted for.

Wrisler, Levi, Mar. 1, '64... Not accounted for.

Wilson, Edward, Mar. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

Wilson, Edward, Mar. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

Washburn, Wint'p., Mar. 22, '64... Not accounted for.

Woodring, James, Feb. 26, '64... Not accounted for.

Whitenight, P. C., Feb. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

Waver, Charles, Feb. 19, '64... Not accounted for.

Wargh, Peter J., Feb. 18, '64... Not accounted for.

Walker, Thos. P.,* Sept. 26, '64... Not accounted for.

Wilkerson, Allen, Feb. 2, '64... Not accounted for.

Whiting, Henry, Mar. 24, '64... Not accounted for.

Waltman, Warren, Feb. 23, '64... Not accounted for.

Wolf, Wilson, Feb. 2, '64... Not accounted for.

Wolf, George F., Feb. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

Wolf, George F., Feb. 29, '64... Not accounted for.

Weaver, James G., Dec. 11, '63... Not accounted for.

White, James, Feb. 6, '63... Not accounted for.

White, James, Feb. 6, '63... Not accounted for.

Artifi'r Wall, Thomas, Sept. 16, '62... Promoted to Artificer, Feb. 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865—wd. Sept. 29, 1864.
               Private Webster, Louis M., Feb. 29, '64... Discharged by General Order, May 29, 1865.

"Woodward, Edw. B., Mar. 5, '64... Discharged by General Order, June 23, 1865.

"Zeis, John, Mar. 12, '64.... Not accounted for.

"Zeiter, Joseph R., April 9, '64.... Not accounted for.

"Zuschnett, Geo. J., Feb. 20, '64.... Not accounted for.
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