

HISTORY
OF THE
87th Pennsylvania
VOLUNTEERS



HISTORY

OF THE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

PREPARED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, DIARIES,
AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES
OF INFORMATION.

BY

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ILLUSTRATED

WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS
AND PORTRAITS.

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PREFACE.

THE plan of this work is to tell the story of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the time it entered the service, in 1861, to the end of the great conflict for the preservation of the Union. The first chapters describe how the regiment was recruited and organized, and how the soldiers went to war. Then follows a mental picture of the daily life and acts of the men, portraying their sturdy courage and devotion to the country and the flag, their experience in camp, on the march, in battle, in the prison pen, and how the returning soldiers were welcomed home.

To the comrades of the regiment, it is hoped the work will present a stereoscopic view, a panorama of their career in the army, which will take them back in memory to the time of their early manhood, cause their pulses to thrill, and help them to live over again those eventful years of the past. For the non-military reader, the aim has been to make the history interesting, instructive and entertaining, and show how the soldier of the Civil War served and fought and endured to prevent the dismemberment of the Union.

A comprehensive description of all the engagements has not been attempted, but the part taken by the regiment in every skirmish and battle in which it participated, is given in detail, as well as an account of its long marches, during the entire period of its service.

The project to prepare and publish the history of the regiment originated at the reunion of 1897. It culminated in a

reality, in 1900, through the enterprise of Captain W. H. Lanius, of Company I, whose earnest support and intelligent judgment made it possible for the appearance of the work.

During the preparation of the history, Captain John Fahs, of Company A, and Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, were added to the Historical Committee appointed at the reunion, and gave efficient aid and assistance. John C. Hoffman, of Company G, was untiring in his efforts, and rendered faithful service to the author. The regimental papers were loaned by Colonel Schall; Lieutenant Colonel Stahle gave a helping hand in many ways; Major Findlay I. Thomas furnished material of important value, and Edward J. Chalfant spent many hours in aiding the author to collect and arrange the historical data.

Many volumes of government publications were carefully read for official information. The diaries of Lieutenant Charles H. Stallman, Lewis I. Renaut, Captain Solomon Myers, Lewis Frey, Jonathan S. May, Michael Heiman, James Oren, Henry C. Pentz, George Blotcher and Captain George J. Chalfant, and the information furnished by Captain Maish, Lieutenant Strickler, Captain Blasser, Chaplain Eberhart, Corporal William T. Ziegler, Michael Smyser, Charles E. Gotwalt, Howard F. Andrews, Samuel B. Gray, H. L. Neuman, Philip M. Shive, and other comrades, have been of the greatest value in the preparation of the work, which it is hoped will be a valuable souvenir to the members of the regiment and their friends.

YORK, PA., February 1, 1900.

G. R. P.

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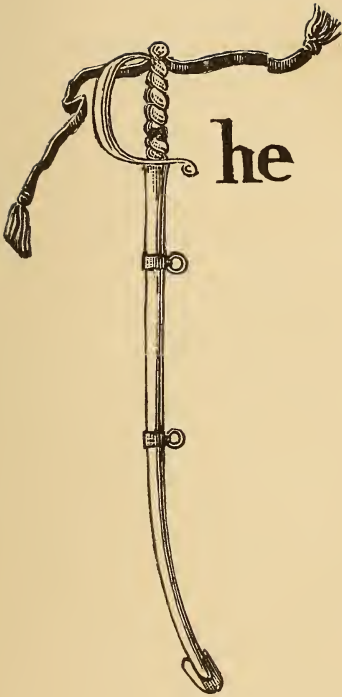


List of 28 Engagements.

NEWTOWN, BUNKER HILL,
WINCHESTER CARTER'S WOODS,
MANASSAS GAP, BEALTON STATION,
KELLEY'S FORD, BRANDY STATION,
LOCUST GROVE, MINE RUN,
 WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA,
 LAUREL HILL, PO RIVER,
NORTH ANNA, TOLOPOTOMY,
COLD HARBOR, WELDON RAILROAD,
PETERSBURG, MONOCACY,
SNICKER'S GAP, CHARLESTOWN,
OPEQUON, FISHER'S HILL,
CEDAR CREEK, KERNSTOWN,
SEIGE OF PETERSBURG, SAILOR'S CREEK.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.



Union forces met with a reverse on the 21st of July, 1861, at Bull Run, where the first hard fighting of the Civil War took place. The people who expected the war to end in three months, and were eager for a great battle, now looked upon the situation with anxiety and alarm. But the distressed ship of state had a firm hand at the helm. President Lincoln, as masterful a man as the world ever knew, was equal to every great occasion during those dark times in our country's history. When he issued his second call for troops to defend and perpetuate the gov-

ernment which our forefathers had brought forth on this Continent, patriotic freemen from all the Northern States responded with alacrity. Failure had not diminished zeal for a good cause; disaster had not abated devotion to country, and five hundred thousand men rushed to arms. It was this condition of affairs and of public sentiment that gave birth to the Eighty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war.

In the month of April, 1861, a few days after Fort Sumter

was fired upon, the York Rifles, commanded by Captain George Hay, and the Worth Infantry, under Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, fully armed and equipped and under excellent drill and discipline, offered their services to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania. They were sent to Cockeyville, Maryland, to guard the Northern Central Railroad, a part of which had been torn up by Confederate sympathizers, in order to prevent the movement of Union troops to the defense of Washington. On the 20th of April, the day after the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore, the York Rifles under Captain George Hay, with John W. Schall as First Lieutenant, entered the three months' service in response to Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers, and became Company K in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. A company, raised by Captain Charles H. Buehler, of Gettysburg, joined the same regiment. The Worth Infantry, York Voltiquers, Hanover Infantry and Marion Rifles of Hanover entered the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas A. Ziegle. When these regiments returned from the three months' service in July, the war for the preservation of the Union had only begun. The early enthusiasm which found its outlet in a short term of enlistment had died away. The reverse at Bull Run showed the country what to expect, and the government at Washington was stirred to renewed activity.

The Union sentiment in York was strong and found vent in public meetings, where resolutions of patriotism and loyalty to country were adopted and afterward published. On the 19th of August Captain George Hay received a commission as Colonel. Lieutenant John W. Schall was chosen Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Charles H. Buehler of Gettysburg, Major. Recruiting was begun at once and Camp Scott on the Public Common became the place of rendezvous and instruction. When fully organized the regiment numbered 38 commissioned officers and 1000 enlisted men.

Of the ten companies composing this regiment eight were from York county and two from Adams.

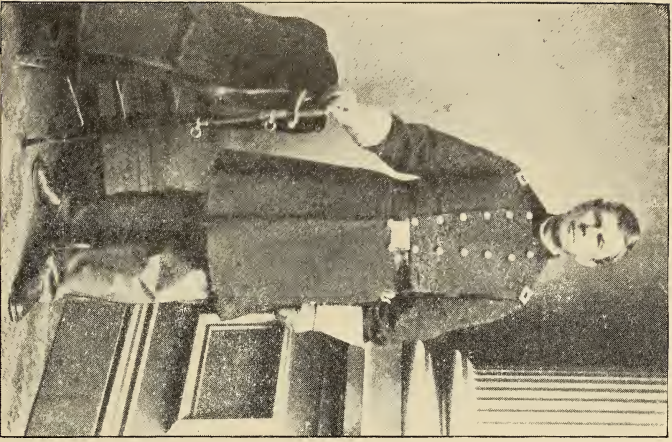
COMPANY A.

This company was originally the "Ellsworth Zouaves," a local military organization named in honor of that brave but ill-fated officer who gave his life to his country at the opening of the Civil War. The company was organized May 10, 1861, and met regularly for practice in the old Vigilant engine house which stood on the site of the Western National Bank, of York. The officers chosen were James A. Stahle, Captain; Dr. Jacob Hay, 1st Lieut.; John F. Spangler, 2d Lieut.; George J. Chalfant, 1st Sergt. The company was composed of young men nearly all of whom were under age. They drilled almost every evening in an up-stairs room of the Vigilant engine house or on the common to the rear of the Motter House. The first uniform was made of blue worsted goods and was close fitting. Captain Stahle made a diligent study of tactics and soon had his company quite proficient in the manual of arms. He made a specialty of the Zouave drill. On July 4, 1861, a number of ladies of York presented the Zouaves with a beautiful flag. Rev. James A. Brown, afterward chaplain of the 87th Regiment, made the presentation speech. The flag was received on the part of the company by Hon. John Gibson. It was made of blue silk, ornamented with heavy straw-colored fringe. It has been kept since the Civil War, by members of the company, and at the time of this writing, is in the possession of Capt. John Fahs. The Freystown band was attached to this company, on July 8. It subsequently became the regimental band until August, 1862. When arrangements had been completed to organize a new regiment, with George Hay as Colonel, the Zouaves immediately offered their services. On August 24, 1861, almost the entire company and a number of recruits were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Tyrrell, of the Regular Army. This ceremony took place on Newberry street in front of the warehouse of Lewis Carl. The Zouaves then became Company A of the 87th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company was commanded by Captain Stahle until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was promoted to Major of the Regiment. Lieut.

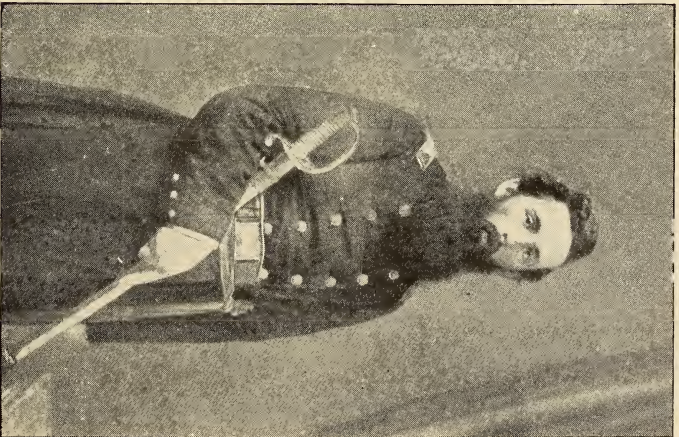
Hay resigned in November, 1861, and was succeeded by John Fahs, who was promoted to Captain Jan. 1, 1863, and commanded Company A in all the engagements in which the regiment participated until June 23, 1864, when he was taken prisoner on the skirmish line before Petersburg, Va. 1st Lieut. John F. Spangler, upon whom the command of the company now devolved, was killed at Monocacy, July 9, 1864. Company A did not now have a commissioned officer and Captain James Adair of Company F was placed in charge of it. George J. Chalfant, who entered the company Aug. 23, 1862, became Captain of the company in the battalion. January 1, 1863, 1st Sergt. William Bierbower was promoted to 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY B.

Company B was recruited by Jacob Detwiler, of Harrisburg, John Crull, of Newberrytown, and Lewis Maish, of York. Nearly half of the original membership was from Harrisburg, and other parts of Dauphin County. The balance was chiefly from Newberry Township and the Borough of York. John Crull had an extended experience as an officer in local military organizations. Twenty years before the war, he had been lieutenant in a cavalry company, which drilled for a long time in his native township. He commanded the Washington Guards, an infantry company, composed of about sixty men, for six years. Captain Crull brought a squad of forty-seven men to York as soon as he heard that arrangements were being made for the organization of a regiment. The men were rendezvoused on the old Fair Grounds and camp life began by Lewis Maish taking charge of the recruits and instructing them in foot movements and squad drill. Some days later Jacob Detwiler reported in camp with nearly fifty men from Dauphin County. On the following day the officers chosen were Jacob Detwiler, Captain; John Crull, 1st Lieutenant; and Lewis Maish, 2d Lieutenant. The company then moved to Camp Scott on the Common, being one of the earliest to complete its organization. On September 14, it was mustered into the service by Lieutenant Baldwin of the Regular



COLONEL GEORGE HAY.



MAJOR CHARLES H. BUEHLER.

Army. Lieutenant Crull resigned July 26, 1863, and was succeeded by George C. Stroman, who was promoted to Adjutant of the Regiment, July 10, 1864. Captain Detwiler was discharged on account of disability July 21, 1863, and during the month of October following, Lewis Maish was promoted to the captaincy of the company. He commanded it in all the engagements of Grant's campaign in 1864, until his capture near Petersburg Va., June 23, of that year. James Tearney became Captain of Company B, in the battalion Oct. 13, 1864, and was promoted to Colonel in the veteran service May 23, 1865.

COMPANY C.

This company was largely recruited from Hopewell, Chanceford, Fawn, Lower Chanceford, Windsor and other townships in the lower end of York County. A few members entered it from York. Andrew J. Fulton, of Stewartstown, and Murray S. Cross, of Windsor, brought to York on August 27, 1861, a squad of men and went into camp. More recruits were added. The company was organized with Andrew J. Fulton, Captain; Murray S. Cross, 1st Lieut.; and William E. Patterson, 2d Lieut. These three officers had been in the three months' service. On September 14, Lieutenant Baldwin of the 5th U. S. Artillery, mustered the company into the service. It then had seventy men. By the latter part of September the full quota of 100 men had been enlisted. They were drilled in squads and by company on the Public Common, at Camp Scott. Captain Fulton remained in command of the company until Dec. 24, 1862, when he became Colonel of the 166th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment in the 9 months' service. Lieutenant Cross was promoted Captain the following day, and commanded the company during the remainder of the three years term of service. Samuel Saylor became 1st Lieutenant. Charles H. Stallman entered Company C as 3d Sergeant, was soon promoted to Sergeant Major. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant Dec. 25, 1862, and upon the resignation of Lieutenant Saylor in January, 1864, was promoted 1st Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner June 22, 1864.

COMPANY D.

During the latter part of August, 1861, Noah G. Ruhl, of Shrewsbury, was requested by Col. Hay to raise a company in that locality. He had previously served a term of five years in the Regular Army as Sergeant Major of the 4th U. S. Infantry in the Mexican War. On the 19th of August, James H. Blasser was the first member to enroll his name as a volunteer in this company. His father, George Blasser, of Shrewsbury, and Henry Seitz, of Glen Rock, began to assist in recruiting the company. Early in September, they were ordered to York, where the company was organized with Noah G. Ruhl, Captain; George Blasser, 1st Lieut.; and Henry Seitz, 2d Lieut.; James H. Blasser, 1st Sergt.; and Edgar M. Ruhl, son of the Captain, 2d Sergt. Sept. 19 the company was mustered into the service by Lieut. Baldwin. A number were added to the company on the 25th. It then had 96 enlisted men, which with the commissioned officers made 99 men. More were soon added making the full complement of 100 men. Peter Ford, who first enlisted with Company D, became quartermaster of the regiment. Company D was uniformed the same day it was mustered into the service. The men were then marched to the Variety Iron Works, owned by Small & Smyser, where each man received a large musket of Harper's Ferry manufacture. They had been changed from the old time flint-lock to a percussion gun. With these muskets, a ball and three buckshot in one cartridge, were used. The cartridge had to be torn open with the teeth. A man having lost his front teeth could not enlist. The other companies were provided with the same kind of gun. A few months later the Austrian rifles, and later the Springfield rifles were supplied the regiment. Henry Seitz resigned, and Sergeant Blasser succeeded him as 2d Lieut. George Blasser resigned October 25, 1862, and his son became First Lieutenant, and Edgar M. Ruhl, 2d Lieut. When Captain Ruhl was promoted to Major of the Regiment May 9, 1863, Lieut. James H. Blasser was promoted to Captain of the company. At the same time E. M. Ruhl was made 1st Lieut., and W. H. H. Welsh, 2d Lieut. On

March 19, 1864, Captain Blasser resigned his commission, and Edgar M. Ruhl was promoted to Captain. He was killed at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864. Lieut. Welsh was captured at Winchester, June 15, 1863, and was a prisoner of war until 1865

COMPANY E.

Solomon Myers had been a member of the Worth Infantry of York for several years before it entered the army at the opening of the war, in the 16th Penna. Regiment, as Company A, of which he was 1st Lieutenant. Soon after expiration of their three months term of service Lieut. Myers began to recruit a company for three years. With the assistance of William F. Frank he had enlisted about 60 men, when Isaac Hull brought a squad to York from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. An organization was then effected, with Solomon Myers, Captain; William F. Frank, 1st Lieut.; and Isaac Hull, 2d Lieut. A few more men were added from York, and when the full quota of 100 was recruited, Lieut. Baldwin on Sept. 13 mustered them into the service on the York Common as Company E of the 87th Regiment. Drill in squads and by company was at once begun. Captain Myers remained in command of his company, except while on recruiting service for three months during the spring of 1864, until the end of the three years term. Lieut. Frank was discharged on account of physical disability, Jan. 17, 1863, and Lieut. Hull early in 1864. Alexander Strickler, who had been a member of the Worth Infantry five years, and went with it into the three months' service, enlisted as 1st Sergeant in company E. In January, 1863, he was promoted 2d Lieut., and early in the spring of 1864, to 1st Lieut. He commanded the company in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and on the famous charge at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Captain Myers returned to the Regiment June 2. Charles J. Fox, who became 2d Lieut. in June, 1864, was wounded and captured before Petersburg Va., June 23, 1864, and afterward was promoted to Captain in the veteran service. 2d Lieut. Peter Nickle was killed near Petersburg, April 2, 1865. This was the color company of the regiment.

COMPANY F.

This company was recruited by Captain Buehler, William J Martin and James Adair at Gettysburg, Pa., during the latter part of August, 1861. Captain Buehler had lately returned from the army, where he commanded Company E in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the three months' service. Many of Captain Buehler's men at once re-enlisted for three years. They resided in Gettysburg and vicinity. All the non-commissioned officers in the new company had been in the three months' service. The balance of the company was recruited in and around Gettysburg. On Sept. 2, with 84 men, Captain Buehler came to York, via Hanover Junction, and in the afternoon marched to the Fair Grounds, where several days were spent and then they moved to Camp Scott, on the Public Common. William J. Martin was chosen 1st Lieut. and James Adair 2d Lieut. On Sept. 14 Captain Buehler was chosen Major of the Regiment, William J. Martin was made Captain, James Adair 1st Lieut. and Theodore Norris 2d Lieut. The company was now armed, equipped and ready for duty. Captain Martin had considerable experience in military matters, and proved to be an excellent drill master, but a wife and several small children then at his Gettysburg home, needed his presence there, and on Sept. 13, 1862, he resigned. Lieut. Adair was promoted Captain and was in command of Company F during the balance of the three years' term of service. Lieut Baker was captured at Monocacy and held for several months a prisoner of war. Corporal Skelley engaged to be married to Jennie Wade, the only woman killed in the battle of Gettysburg, died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., on June 15, 1863; Corporal Sheads was killed at Monocacy. Among the 27 survivors of the company are Captain Adair, now of New York, and Corporal Wm. T. Ziegler, of Gettysburg, ex-member of Pennsylvania Legislature.

COMPANY G.

Company G was recruited at Hanover by Vincent C. S. Eckert, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Henry

Morningstar. The latter had just returned from the three months' service as 1st Lieut. in the Hanover Infantry which belonged to the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas A. Ziegler, of York. Among the recruits of Company G who had served with the Hanover Infantry were, Isaac Wagner, William C. Waldman, Henry Strine, William Neuman, Silas C. Yingling and Lewis I. Renaut. The last mentioned became principal musician of the regiment. When the company was organized. V. C. S. Eckert was chosen Captain, Henry Morningstar 1st Lieut., and Robert A. Daniel, of Ohio, then a teacher in York County, 2nd Lieut. Some members of the company enlisted from York and other sections of the county. They were mustered into the service Sept. 25, 1861. Captain Eckert retired from the service Sept. 1, 1863. Lieut. Morningstar, who was captured at Winchester June 15, 1863, was promoted to Captain, but he was held a prisoner of war until March, 1865. Robert A. Daniel, who became 1st Lieut. Dec. 1, 1863, commanded the company in most of the engagements in which it participated. Private Hoffman, of Company G, became regimental postmaster in July, 1864. Sergt. Daniel L. Welsh was killed at Monocacy July 9, 1864. Lieut. W. C. Waldman became Adjt. in the veteran service; Sergt. Andrew G. Shull became 1st Lieut. Co. D. Samuel W. Keasey, who became 2d Lieut. Co. D, Jan. 21, 1865, was killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865.

COMPANY H.

When the news of the plan to organize a regiment at York had reached the village of Wellsville a company was recruited in Warrington and adjoining townships, and was organized with Ross L. Harman Captain, Wells A. Farrah 1st. Lieut. and John L. Shilito 2nd Lieut. The company was mustered into the service September 19, 1861. Captain Harman resigned Jan. 18, 1863, and Lieut. Shilito Aug. 16, 1862. These vacancies were filled by the promotion of Lieut. Farrah to Captain and Andrew B. Smith 1st Lieut. R. S. Slaymaker was promoted

from Sergt. Major to 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1863. Lieut. Slothower, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, near Winchester, Va., June 13, 1863, was the first officer in the regiment to be killed. Two days later Captain Wells A. Farrah was mortally wounded in the last charge at Carter's woods, and died soon after in the hands of the enemy. For a time the company was commanded by Lieut. Alexander Strickler of Company E. Philip Gentzler was made Captain April 5, 1864. In the hard fought battle at Monocacy, Maryland, Daniel P. Dietrich, who was chosen 1st Lieut. April 5, 1864, was killed. Wm. S. Culp was promoted 1st Lieut. from Sergt. Major Sept. 15, 1864, and quartermaster of the veteran organization Dec. 13, 1864. Isaac Wagner was promoted 2nd Lieut. Sept. 18, 1864. Company H lost three commissioned officers in battle.

COMPANY I.

The nucleus of this company was a military organization at New Oxford, Adams County, Pa., which Thaddeus Stevens Pfeiffer had been drilling in the early months of 1861. His father conducted an academy in New Oxford. The son and some of the boys had been students in this institution, and Dr. Pfeiffer himself assisted the captain in training them in the manual of arms. Every Saturday these boys, dressed in red trousers, blue jackets and red caps, drilled in Centre Square, then marched out of town and back again. The company had fifty members. Anthony M. Martin, was 1st Lieutenant, and James Hersh, 2d Lieutenant.

When Captain Pfeiffer heard of the organization of a Regiment at York, he began to recruit a company for the military service, and on one of the last days of August, 1861, started for York. Their departure from New Oxford was an eventful day for the village. Crowds of people went to the train to see them off. Upon their arrival at York they marched to the old Fair Grounds, and spent the first night in a large building there. A number of recruits from Abbottstown, McSherrystown, Littlestown, Conewago, and other parts of Adams County, and a few

from York County were enrolled. The full number of 100 men had now been enlisted. After a few days of drill in squads and by company, they were mustered into the service for three years by Lieut. Baldwin. Captain Pfeiffer was killed in front of the works at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. W. H. Lanus who had enlisted as a private in Co. A, August 25th, 1861, was transferred to this company as 1st Sergt. about ten days after; was appointed 2d Lieut., March 2, 1863, promoted to 1st Lieut., Dec. 7, 1863, and was commissioned Captain of Company I, June 24, 1864. Captain Lanus served as an aide on the brigade staff from May 9 to July 9, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Monocacy. After his return to the Regiment, he commanded his company during Sheridan's campaign in the Valley of Virginia until the end of the three years' term of service. During the time he was a staff officer, his company was commanded in the field by Lieut. Edward J. Coe. Anthony M. Martin who served as 1st Lieut. from date of organization of this company was promoted to Adjutant of the Regiment November 18, 1863, was killed at the battle of Monocacy July 9, 1864.

Findlay I. Thomas was brevetted Major for gallantry before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

COMPANY K.

John W. Schall, a native of Bucks county and a graduate of the Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, was engaged in the mercantile business in York when the war opened. He entered the army as 1st Lieutenant in the York Rifles, a local military company, which enlisted in the three months' service with George Hay as captain, April 19, 1861, the day of the riot in Baltimore city. This company responded to the first call for troops by President Lincoln.

At the expiration of the term of enlistment Lieut. Schall recruited a company for the three years' service and many of his former command joined it. The company was organized with John W. Schall Captain, Dr. John McIlvain 1st Lieut., and Jacob Emmitt 2nd Lieut. They were mustered into the service at

York by Captain Tyrrell, of the Regular Army, Aug. 24, 1861. Captain Schall was in command of the company until Sept. 14, 1861, when he was tendered the position of colonel of a regiment to be organized in York. Declining this offer in favor of Col. George Hay, he accepted the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment.

John W. Albright, who was active in recruiting men for Capt. Schall's company, was commissioned captain Sept. 14, 1861, and Charles F. Haack at the same time was made 2d Lieut succeeding Jacob Emmitt, who was promoted to adjutant of the regiment. Lieut. McIlvain was promoted to assistant surgeon of the 68th Pennsylvania Regiment, March 23, 1863, and Charles F. Haack succeeded him as 1st Lieutenant of the company. Chas. P. Stroman was chosen 2d Lieut, Captain Albright and Lieut. Stroman were both captured at Winchester, Virginia, June 15, 1863, and remained prisoners of war until March 12, 1865, when with other officers of the regiment, they were discharged by special order. From June 15, 1863, to July 9, 1864, when he was killed at the battle of Monocacy, the command of Company K devolved upon Lieut. Haack. As the company had no commissioned officer present after Monocacy, it was placed in charge of Lieut. Strickler, of Company E, who commanded it until he took sick during the following August. Sergeant Lewis R. Haack, brother of Lieut. Haack, was in charge of the company during part of the Valley campaign under Gen. Sheridan.

CHAPTER II.

GUARDING THE RAILROAD—CAMP M'KIM—CAMP JESSIE.



IN the morning of September 16 1861, Companies A, B, E, I and K being fully armed and equipped, left York in charge of Lieut. Col. Schall to perform guard duty along the Northern Central Railway. They relieved the 20th Indiana Regiment and were distributed along the road from the Pennsylvania line to Baltimore. Each company was assigned the duty of guarding about five miles of track, keeping special watch of the numerous bridges.

They were stationed as follows: Company B, under Captain Detwiler, from New Freedom to Parkton, with headquarters at Bee Tree; Company I, Captain Pfeiffer, from Parkton to Monkton with headquarters at White Hall; Company E, Captain Myers, from Monkton to Cockeysville with headquarters at St. James' Switch; Company K, Captain Albright, from Cockeysville to Relay House with headquarters at the latter place; Company A, Captain Stahle, from Relay House to Woodberry where the line of guard ended, with headquarters at Melvale.

The remaining five companies, C, D, F, G and H, left for Cockeysville, then the regimental headquarters, at 9 a. m. Saturday, September 29. They were commanded, respectively,

by Captains Fulton, Ruhl, Martin, Eckert and Harman. This detachment was accompanied by the regimental band, under the leadership of Captain William Frey. Each regiment during the first year of the war was allowed to have a band whose members were paid by the government. The band was given quarters near those of the field and staff officers at Cockeysville.

Some of the companies remained at regimental headquarters, while others soon relieved companies on guard.

Each company in the regiment was divided into squads, which were usually in charge of a non-commissioned officer. These squads guarded the numerous bridges distributed along the line of the railroad.

The Northern Central was a main line of transportation to the front from the North and the West. It was a safer route to Washington and the army than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was frequently torn up by the enemy at places in Western Virginia, and part of Maryland. There was a constant movement of troops and supplies through Pittsburg, Harrisburg, York and Baltimore to the Army of the Potomac, then near the National Capital. During the exciting and uncertain period of the early part of the war, the guarding of this line of road was a very important and responsible duty. The company commanders were enjoined by Col. Hay to exercise the strictest vigilance in guarding the bridges, as there were many Confederate sympathizers in Baltimore and in other parts of Maryland, who were arming themselves for the war.

The regimental headquarters, and the tents of five companies was called Camp Dix, in honor of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, who had been appointed to the command of the Middle Department with headquarters at Baltimore.

The regiment was especially fortunate in its field staff and line officers, most of whom had been in the three months' service, or had long training and experience in drilling military companies at home. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and some of the captains were good tacticians. The companies were distributed along so many miles of track that it was never

possible to have the entire regiment meet until the following year. The practical applications of the principles in the school of the soldier were thoroughly taught. Guardmount, squad drill and company drill were practiced with precision and regularity. Some men in each company had an acquaintance with military movements, while others who came direct from the farm or the workshop needed special training. The drill in the "facings," often disclosed the fact that many men otherwise intelligent, were not always certain which was the right hand or which the left. When the order "right face" was given, face sometimes met face with inquiring astonishment and quick attempts to obey the order, made still greater confusion. The drill in marching and wheeling often resulted in uncertain lines.

These were ripples upon the surface of the volunteer's life. Beneath was the deep resolve on the part of these men to act well the part assigned them in the great tragedy of the Rebellion. The record of the conduct of the regiment, on many a battlefield, the graves of comrades in the Sunny Southland, the armless sleeves and the folded pantaloons of survivors at the end of that struggle, were evidence of faithful execution of that resolve.

The larger part of the time spent along the railroad was devoted to fitting the men by drill and discipline, for the life that was before them. The days of hard tack had already come. The evil hour of salt pork had arrived, though fresh beef and raised bread were frequently furnished. But the sanitary conditions were watched with zealous care. It is doubtful whether any regiment in the field during the Civil War had officers who looked more faithfully after the comfort and physical welfare of their men than Colonel Hay and his field staff and line.

After the men had been drilled in squads and by companies for about a month, the field officers called together seven companies for battalion drill in a field that sloped toward the railroad. When the order "Forward March" was given, a delightful and inspiring sight was afforded the spectator. The men moved down the slope with steady ringing tread in almost perfect alignment. The big Harper's Ferry muskets, finely polished,

gleamed and shimmered in the sunlight. It was indeed a success, such as marked the exhibition drills given by the regiment on several occasions afterward. They seemed invincible as they marched on, the band playing, the colors flying, a martial spirit in the very air, until some unfortunate boys to the left stepped on a bumble bee's nest, and a moment later on another nest. They were regular black-headed Maryland buzzers and stingers, and soon began a spirited attack. The line was temporarily broken along the left and the amusing antics of some of the men excited the risibilities of the sternest officers. It was a dearly-bought victory for the bumble bees. Camp kettles filled with hot water were hurried to "the front," and the live bumble bees soon disappeared from the face of the earth.

The company cook was a character, invested with all the dignity of his important position. It was his duty to deal out the rations. Coffee came in quart or pint tin cups, bacon, salt pork, or beef, on tin plates, and bread or hard tack with outstretched hands. The boys learned to eat their meals sitting on the grass or around improvised tables with a relish and avidity that told of peaceful complacency and easy digestion. Some of the boys indeed longed, not for the flesh pots of ancient Egypt, but the pepper pots, sweet cream, apple butter and other appetizers of their homes. At noon the sun looked straight down upon the bean soup, salt pork and sometimes roast beef, vegetables and half melted cooks.

The enforcement of discipline and obedience to order; the yielding up of the individuality and personal will soon compacted each company, and eventually the regiment into a whole, to be wielded by one man as a weapon of offence or defence—ready to be hurled against an enemy to overwhelm, or to stand as adamant to oppose the advance of an approaching foe.

In the evenings of the early fall, after the sun had given place to the moon, pranks of course were played without being noticed. Some of the men changed into boys and did whatever mischief their hands found to do. A wag in one squad gathered all the toads he could find near the company headquarters

and tied them in the legs of a comrade's pantaloons. The next morning the owner of the trousers, not at all confounded said with a smile:

"Boys, I didn't think any of you would be guilty of toadying to me in this way."

The story of James Fisher nick-named "tanglefoot" of Company I, when he was mustered into service at York was never forgotten. The company was drawn up in line and each man was ordered to march double quick for some distance, halt and then return the same way. He had marched but a short distance when he gave himself a twist causing a lameness in one foot.

"Pass out," said the mustering officer in a stern voice.

Jimmie straightened himself up, marched a double quick, came back, and then turned a hand spring three times, landing in front of the officer, who said with a smile:

"You'll do; a regular athlete I guess." And the whole company laughed. Playing at cards was one of their chief pastimes in camp. One night a party of boys disobeyed orders and continued a game after 10 p. m. even to an early morning hour. A German in the company who claimed that he was disturbed by the noise they made, reported their disobedience to the captain. Two other boys of the same company went without leave to a corn husking party at a neighboring farm house, and the captain found out their violation of rules. They were all sentenced to the wood pile. The next day the Dutchman looking on remarked. "Das ist die weg, es geht, die boys who zu die barty goes, carries die wood und die boys who cards play, schplitts it." The day for rigid discipline had not yet come. Akinson Powell, a good soldier who afterward was killed in the battle of Winchester, was the first to sound the tocsin of war. He was a member of one of the squads, belonging to Company B, and was on duty at a bridge five hundred yards or more from the company headquarters at Bee Tree. About the hour of midnight, in one of the early days of Octo-

ber, he fired a shot at some "rebels," who would not heed his challenge to "halt."

Captain Detwiler, Lieutenant Maish and the cook were the first to be aroused from their slumbers. Then Musician Barringer and Private Corl gave the alarm and awakened every man in camp. They sounded the long roll with tremendous effect.

"Fall in and let every man be ready for a double quick," shouted the captain with great earnestness. Away they moved toward the sentinel, who had met the enemy.

"Let this be a chance for every man to show his courage," said the lieutenant as the march began. All in line seemed anxious for a fight, and they were soon at the "scene of action."

"Where is the enemy?" asked the captain.

"There are some bridge burners down there in the thicket, and I'm waiting till they move again, to get another whack at them," said the sentinel.

A diligent search was made in the dark, when the company cook, armed with his fifteen pound musket, stumbled over a dead animal, along the edge of the thicket. The company returned to its quarters and the next day Farmer Walker came into camp, mourning the loss of his horse. The sentinel had shot him. On the early morning of Oct. 22, there was an alarm in camp at Cockeysville and Company C marched to Luther-ville, but returned the same day without seeing the enemy.

Two weeks after Company I went on duty at White Hall, a sentinel near Monkton, fired a shot at a supposed bridge burner. The report of his gun awakened the entire squad, and another one nearby. The men moved on a double quick to the assistance of the guard, and found the entire force of rebels to be a cow whose life was saved by the ball from the sentinel's musket missing its mark.

On Saturday evening, September 29, a detachment of 40 men from Company K, under command of Captain Albright and Lieutenant McIlvain, went to Westminster, Maryland, and disarmed a company recruiting for the Confed-

erate service. Upon arriving at the town they found that the secessionists were drilling in the armory. They entered the hall by a rear door with a rush, and soon frightened the Marylanders into surrendering their arms which were taken back to the company headquarters at Relay House.

Having succeeded so well on this expedition, another was planned on October 12. This time the same number of men went in a train to Westminster and then marched 18 miles to a small village in Maryland. After a slight resistance they captured thirty Springfield rifles in Confederate hands. It was Saturday afternoon, but having provided three days' rations they went four miles farther on, to Liberty. The village physician, a loyal man, invited them to remain over night. The following day they went through the manual of arms on the village green, much to the admiration of the citizens. A company of thirty Confederate sympathizers were compelled to surrender their Springfield rifles. In the afternoon Captain Albright and his men marched in a drenching rain to Westminster, and slept in a hall. They returned with their prizes the next morning. Soon after arriving at headquarters at Cockeysville Company F was sent down to guard the line from Timonium, nearly to the Relay House, with company headquarters under command of Captain Martin, at Lutherville, where barracks were erected for winter quarters. Here the company recruited a few members. Spangler Welsh, of York, who joined the company Oct. 22, was number 98 on the company rolls.

Company G early in October was sent to White Hall. A squad under Lieut. Daniel was stationed at Burns' Switch, between White Hall and Parkton. Early in November, Company B was relieved by Company C, and together with Company I, went to regimental headquarters for the winter. Company K went first to Relay House, later moved to Falls Road and put up frame barracks.

Lieutenant Crull taught Company B a new movement. The command was, "Advance from the centre, inward face," while marching on a flank. Then the centre four would advance, the

right and left would face inward, toward the centre, and march together, following the centre four. That would bring the company into fours. It would march in that way until the command "Into line, march," was given, when the men would double quick right and left, and get into company front again. This movement became very popular and attracted considerable attention. Col. Hay took a liking to it. One day, a number of ladies and gentlemen from York visited the regimental headquarters. The Colonel requested Company B to drill according to the new movement. Captain Detwiler determined to show off his command himself.

The drilling place was a large open field, where he put the boys through the various movements of the drill with success, until Major Buehler said "Well done." Then he marched his company in fours to headquarters, where the portico was crowded with visitors, who admired the movement of the troops as they came up the pike. When they moved in front of the visitors, the Captain with a certain lapse of memory shouted "Left into line," which all the boys knew was a mistake. Bent on some fun, they obeyed the command. A minute later the whole company was in confusion.

"Tut, tut, what are you doing," exclaimed the bewildered captain."

"You gave the wrong command," squeaked the smallest boy in the ranks. But they went through the evolutions with admirable effect afterward and then marched back to their quarters.

The big Harper's Ferry muskets, each weighing about fifteen pounds, were too heavy and cumbersome. When they were fired off, they kicked like a small cannon. They were exchanged for the Austrian rifle. This was a much shorter and lighter gun and seemed like a toy in comparison to the old one. They fired a minie ball of small calibre. The following year Enfield rifles were supplied. Later came the famous Springfield muskets very extensively used by the army during the last two years of the war.

The companies were all furnished with ammunition for

target shooting, which was frequently practiced, until a majority of the regiment became fairly good marksmen. Each man was required to stand in front of his company and fire at an object.



GETTING READY FOR INSPECTION.

Squad, platoon and company firing were also practiced. When the Austrian rifle with the elevated rear sight, was furnished the regiment, the men were taught to fire with different elevations of the rear sight. By means of this rear sight, a good aim could hit a target at distances ranging from 100 to 1,000 yards.

Company A remained at Melvale during the whole time the regiment was on guard duty along the railroad. A squad under Sergeant B. F. Frick, was stationed at Woodberry; another squad in charge of Sergeant W. F. Zorger a short distance north of Melvale; still another under Corporal Denues at Mt. Washington. This company being nearest Baltimore, received many visitors from the city. Like the other companies they erected frame barracks, two stories high. The bunks were on the second floor, cooking department down stairs, and the captain's office on the same floor. The men were all brought together for company drill. Captain Stahle continued the Zouave drill, and introduced new movements. Later, a regulation Zouave uniform was purchased, and then the company gave an exhibition drill in Monument Square, Baltimore. It was witnessed by many spectators. Then they were invited to a flag raising in the 12th ward. The regimental band was along and enlivened the occasion with excellent martial music.

The drill of Company A, by the beat of the drum, in the hands of Frank Barnhart, was interesting. The "deaf and dumb" drill by which this company and some of the others went through the various evolutions without any command or signal, received favorable comment wherever witnessed.

In all marches and exhibition drills bow-legged Harry Fink, the trained fifer of Company A, did his best and his music was highly appreciated.

The musical club formed at Melvale was in demand on many occasions. This club was composed of B. F. Frick, W. F. Zorger, Captain Fahs, Jacob S. Upp, R. S. Slaymaker, C. A. Lau-master, Henry C. Pentz, Henry Shultz and Samuel Evans.

Members from other companies joined it afterward and they made the welkin ring around the historic old town of Winchester, Va., during the winter of 1863.

Rev. Dr. James A. Brown, who afterward became president of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, was the first chaplain of the regiment. He conducted religious services regularly at Cockeysville, and at stated times, went to visit the different com-

panies and preach to them. Dr. Brown continued in the service until July 16, 1862, when he resigned, and became chaplain for the U. S. hospital at York.

Major Buehler's wife spent several months of the winter and spring with her husband at Cockeysville. February 17 the regiment received pay for two months and the same day celebrated the surrender of Fort Donelson to Gen. Grant. John Kipp, of Company A went to Baltimore to receive instructions in taking care of the sick and wounded. Feb. 22, seven companies assembled in Baltimore, where Major Gillen, in behalf of Governor Curtin, presented the regiment with a beautiful state flag. The chaplain responded to the eloquent presentation speech.

On the morning of May 30, eight companies of the regiment assembled at Cockeysville, and marched to Towsontown. For two hours the soldiers delighted a large crowd of people, by a military drill. The boys were in fine trim that day, and created a very good impression. There was a "grand Union celebration," in the Court House in the evening. The interior of the building was decorated with numerous flags, wreaths, and spring flowers in rich profusion. The band under leadership of Captain William Frey played patriotic selections, beginning and concluding the exercises with "The Star Spangled banner." The audience joined in singing this national air and great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by J. I. Stewart, of the Towson Bar. Before adjournment, handsome bouquets were presented to Col. Hay, Lieut. Col. Schall, Major Buehler and Adjutant Emmett. A banquet was given to the officers of the regiment and to the band.

The following named soldiers died while the regiment was on duty along the railroad: Company A, Charles Dellinger and Samuel Miles; Company C, Henry Wagner; Company F, Edward Seitz, Forrest Little and Samuel Wysotsky. Benjamin Snyder, of Company K, was killed by train.

The roll of the 87th Band was as follows: William Frey, leader; John Lehr, Henry Blum, H. J. Frey, William Wygant, George Luff, John Frey, Jacob Gilbert, John Blum, William

Rupp, Edward Blausen, John Miller, Emanuel Frey, Calvin Gilbert, Theodore Slentz, John L. Sheffer, George Bush, Christian Bender, John Zimmerman. The band was stationed at regimental headquarters at Cockeysville. It was a noted organization, with an excellent reputation for discoursing fine music. While at Cockeysville, the members occupied a school house for their quarters. Each man was armed with a sword and a revolver. They had to perform guard duty and were required to be on hand at dress parade, and take the lead in all marches. The band was divided into three classes with regard to pay and rank. Four of them ranked as orderly sergeants, four as corporals, the balance as privates. They received their pay from the government, and when pay day came along, by mutual agreement the money was thrown together and divided equally among all members.

Becoming tired of guard duty along the railroad, the regiment asked to be relieved. The request was granted and on May 18, 1862, all the companies rendezvoused at Hampden, three miles from Baltimore. Here, for the first time since entering the service, the entire regiment met and drilled. On May 24, they went into camp on McKim's hill, a short distance east of the present site of Union Station, Baltimore. Three days later the six right companies and a battery, under Col. Hay, were sent to Monocacy Bridge. They arrived there at 6 a. m. of the 29th. The roar of the enemy's guns was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry. After the danger of an invasion of Maryland had subsided, Colonel Hay and his men returned to McKim's hill, on June 9.

The encampment at Baltimore was a centre of interest and attraction. It was the first opportunity the officers had to show how well the men had learned the art of war. Large crowds of people came to witness the exhibition drills and dress parades. The Baltimore "Clipper" of June 17 said: "The 87th Regiment Penn'a Volunteers in camp on McKim's Hill displays excellent training in drill and discipline. The conduct of the men since they have been in our city, has been such as to elicit the most



MAJOR NOAH G. RUHL.



CAPTAIN SOLOMON MYERS, Company E.

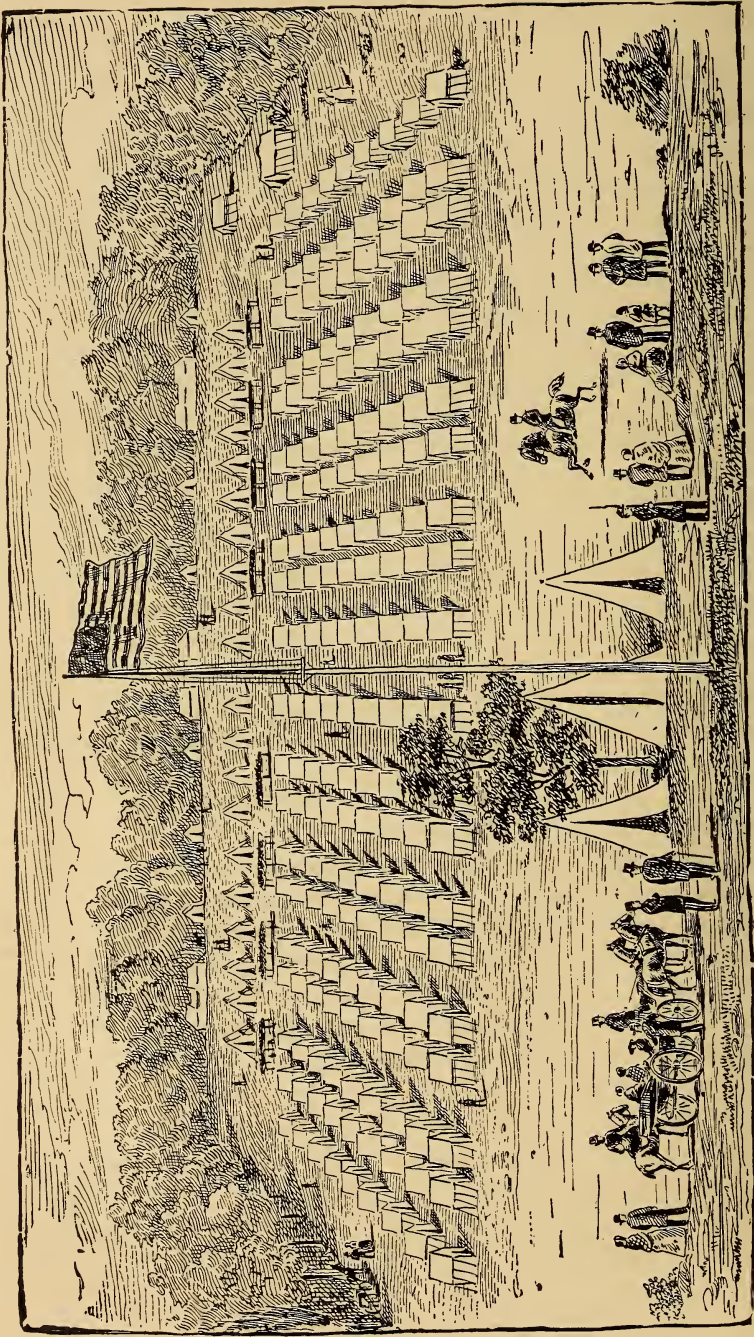
favorable comment. On Sunday afternoon last, the regiment on dress parade showed off to fine effect in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of our city.”

But camp life at Baltimore was soon to end. Virginia was the battle ground for the armies in the East, and to some part of that State the regiment expected soon to go. It was the wish of the officers and men to be transferred to the seat of war. For no one now thought the war would end without a great struggle. Sad reflections filled the mind, but the true hearted and tender are among the bravest of men. When the hail of bullets swept the field, when shells shrieked and made hideous music above and around them, as those missiles of war did at Winchester, Spottsylvania, Cold Habor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon and Fisher’s Hill, these same men marched to the front with faces stern and lips firmly set. They were typical of a class of patriots, from all over the North who volunteered to defend the country and the flag during the dark days of the Rebellion.

On the evening of June 22, orders came to prepare to move the following morning; it was supposed to Harper’s Ferry, but no one knew where. Tents and all camp equipments were to be sent to the Baltimore and Ohio Station, in the early morning. By 8 a. m. the regiment was on its way westward through Maryland. After a short halt at Harper’s Ferry, the train moved on to Martinsburg, and arrived at Hancock at 10 a. m. on the 24th.

After stopping an hour or two at Cumberland, Maryland, the regiment was moved on to New Creek, then a village of half a dozen houses, in West Virginia, between Cumberland and Piedmont. On the site of New Creek has since been built the flourishing town of Keyser. The regiment encamped on low ground between the Potomac river and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The 23rd Illinois, a regiment of good natured sons of Erin, were in camp near the A tents of the 87th. This command was known as the Irish Brigade, composed of 1400 men, including a battery, under command of Colonel Mulligan, a brave and chivalrous soldier, who succeeded Colonel Burnett in charge of the



CAMP JESSIE, NEW CREEK.

post at New Creek, where a considerable supply of quartermaster's stores had been kept.

The camping ground was low and unhealthy. A number of the men took sick and a few died of fever, among whom was Jonathan Barnitz, a descendant of General Michael Doudel. Both regiments then moved to higher ground, near Fort Fuller, which was being enlarged and made stronger. Details of men from both regiments were put to work to complete the fortifications. Lieutenant Hull, of Company E, and Captain Coffey, of the 23d Illinois, while out with a detail of men from their regiments working on the fort, met for the first time since the Mexican War where they had served in the same company.

The 87th made a splendid appearance at battalion drill and dress parade soon after arriving at New Creek. The regimental band played some lively selections. The Irish Brigade observed the drill, and listened to the music with delight and admiration. Colonel Mulligan was called upon for a speech. His curly locks, green vest and splendid physique interested the boys as he stood before them, but his eloquent words of praise won their affections. He closed his address by saying: "After seeing so much that was good, Illinois surrenders to Pennsylvania."

Colonel Mulligan was a native of Utica, New York, and at the opening of the war was a lawyer in Chicago, where he recruited his regiment. His entire command had been captured and paroled at Lexington, Missouri, in 1861. His life story is an inspiring lesson on patriotism. Being fatally wounded in a charge on the Confederate lines near Winchester, Virginia, July 26, 1864, his men attempted to carry him from the field; but seeing that the colors of his brigade were endangered, he said to them:

"Lay me down and save the flag!" repeating the order when they hesitated. They obeyed, but before they returned, he was borne away by the enemy and died in their hands. Such was the fate of one of the bravest men of the Civil War, who at the age of 33 gave his life to save his country.

General Kelly, whose headquarters were at Cumberland, Maryland, reviewed the troops at New Creek. The place was

called Camp Jessie in honor of Jessie Benton, wife of General Fremont. The 8th Army Corps was created July 22, 1862. The troops at New Creek were placed in this corps under command of General John E. Wool, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Blackberries were plentiful along the mountain side near New Creek. Some of the company cooks prepared delicious puddings with them. They proved to be a welcome change from the ordinary camp fire. A ration of flour was dealt out at times and with the flour other delicacies were made with the fruits and berries of the neighborhood.

During the night of July 29, an alarm was sounded by the pickets in the direction of Piedmont. Captain O'Rourke, commanding the battery belonging to Mulligan's Brigade, thundered forth his guns and soon all the forces in Camp Jessie were in martial array. The forming of the line of battle was both exciting and amusing. Some men came into the ranks half dressed, some came without shoes, a few with one shoe, and no blouse. It was soon discovered to be a false alarm, and the pickets who gave it for a little fun, found themselves in the guard house for several days.

Corporal Laumaster, of Company A, was given a detail of men from the 87th and the 23rd Illinois to remove some commissary supplies from one building to another. A jovial Irishman and some of his fellows smelt the odor of whiskey which was in a room they were not expected to enter. They got underneath the building, bored a hole through the floor and the base of the barrel. The ardent spirits flowed down into buckets, canteens and kettles. There was a lively time in Camp Jessie the next few days before the officers knew from what source the liquor was obtained. It was even said that some of the very good boys got into the guard house.

The summer of 1862 was passing by and camp life on the banks of the Potomac River was soon to end. The succeeding chapter tells of the campaign in West Virginia.

CHAPTER III.

CAMPAIGNING IN WEST VIRGINIA—BEVERLY—CLARKSBURG—
ELKWATER—CRAB BOTTOM.



UITE early in the morning of August 20, information came to New Creek that a large band of guerrillas under General Imboden, was marching toward Rowlesburg, a village in the mountain region of Western Virginia. The enemy's desire was to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge over Cheat River at that place.

On the following day Gen. Kelley ordered eight companies of the 87th Regiment, under Col. Hay, and one section of O'Rourke's battery, from New Creek to Rowlesburg, where they arrived at 2:30 p. m. of August 21.

They at once began to march southward in the direction of St. George, the seat of justice of Tucker county, in search of the enemy. A caisson of ammunition slid down an embankment, a distance of seventy-five feet toward Cheat River. This accident caused an hour's delay and the party halted for the night around a small church, eight miles from Rowlesburg. Some of the men slept that night on the ground in a heavy rain. Tents and other camp equipments were left with Companies H and I at New Creek.

Early the next morning the party hastened to St. George, but Imboden, after destroying the court records and robbing the post office, had left before their arrival. After marching five miles and fording Cheat River three times in that short distance they bivouacked in an open field. The line of march was taken up at 8 o'clock the next day. Crossed Cheat River again at Black's Ford and halted until noon at Hollow Meadows.

"Here," says Sergeant Major Stallman in his diary, "we captured a lot of chickens, geese and sheep. There was plenty of



green corn near by and the boys prepared a big feast which all enjoyed.

"At 1 p. m. we recrossed the river and marched to Carrick's Ford, where the Confederate General Garnett was killed in an engagement with General McClellan in 1861.

"We crossed the river again, then went west over the Laurel mountain, arriving at New Interest, a small village in Randolph county, and encamped in a large field. We crossed Cheat River five times to-day. The men grew very tired.

"The sky was clear and the weather warm. The next day when we took up the line of march and soon arrived at Beverly, which

was a pretty town of fifty houses before the war. We found about one-third of the dwelling houses unoccupied, and our boys took possession of them.

“Today we met a battery and detachments of an Ohio and a West Virginia regiment. We are still without tents, using only blankets for shelter at night. A number of guerrillas are reported to be near us. Our camp at Beverly was at the head of Tygart valley, 20 paces from the Tygart Valley river. On the 27th of August we took possession of the county jail for our headquarters. The next day we received fresh bread and beef which pleased all the boys, for we had to eat mess pork and hard tack for several days. In the evening Gen. Kelley reviewed the brigade encamped here. It was composed of the 87th Pennsylvania, two companies of the 10th West Virginia four companies of the 86th Ohio, Ringgold’s Cavalry from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and a battery.

“Col. Hay was placed in command of this post, and Lieut. Martin, of Co. I, was made post adjutant. The following day our regiment went into Beverly and again took possession of all the empty houses. At 2 p. m. three companies of our regiment were ordered to protect a bridge, three miles from Beverly, and Company K was sent with a train of pack mules to Dry Forks, twenty-five miles distant. Both parties were away two days, and returned to Beverly Aug. 31.

“The next day we heard that the enemy under Col. Jenkins took possession of Buckhannon, where they destroyed the court records and robbed the post office. An attack is expected soon and we are making preparations to meet the enemy. Today we received the news that Companies H and I had been on their way to Beverly with our camp equipments, but were obliged to retreat back to Clarksburg on account of Jenkins’ raid on Buckhannon.

“This band of guerrillas the next day made a raid on Weston, and destroyed considerable property in that town. During this movement of the enemy Companies H and I hastened with the wagon trains to join the regiment. They were expected to ar-

rive at Beverly September 5. Early in the morning of that day Company A marched six miles out from Beverly to the top of Rich Mountain, where they met the two companies and Wagon-master Hamme with the regimental teams. They all arrived at Beverly at 3 p. m. and received a hearty welcome."

The boys at once put up tents at the edge of town, near a church which was used as a hospital. In a neat little cottage near the church, a woman of marked intelligence resided. Her name was Mrs. Arnold. She often visited the invalid soldiers in the church, and brought them nourishing food. With tender solicitude for their welfare, she took a few of the sick into her own home. Two members of the regiment, on guard at the church, one day thanked her for the interest she was taking in their sick comrades.

"I am only doing my duty," she said. Then they talked about the second battle of Bull Run, which had been fought a few days before, when many soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded.

"My brother is an officer on the other side, but I hope he is safe. He thinks he is right, but I am in favor of the Union," continued Mrs. Arnold.

"Who is your brother?" asked the guard.

"General Jackson; he is called Stonewall Jackson now," and she moved into the hospital to give comfort and encouragement to the sick soldiers there. Mrs. Arnold visited the camp of the regiment when at Webster in May, 1863. This was soon after the death of her brother who was killed at Chancellorsville.

Colonel Hay was given charge of the post at Beverly. On Sept. 6, Lieutenant Colonel Schall was ordered by General Kelley "to proceed with the 87th Regiment and one section of Maulsby's Battery to Elk Water and occupy the fortifications at that place." Elk Water is 20 miles south of Beverly. They started at 7 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 7, and marched nine miles to a little church on the banks of a small stream. Here they rested till 3 p. m. and then proceeded through the site of Huttonville which had been destroyed by Federal troops some time before. They

arrived at Elk Water at 8 p. m. The boys found plenty of good apples on the march. Elk Water fortifications were situated in a picturesque region, surrounded on all sides by high mountains. Tygart river, the boys found to be well supplied with mountain trout, and other fish. Company C was sent on a scout six miles up a narrow valley. They returned to camp at 4 p. m., having seen no rebels but caught 100 fine trout. Col. Jenkins and his men had left Elk Water two days before. On the 9th Companies A and B were sent out as a scouting party, and the following day Company D made a circuit of sixteen miles and returned in the evening.

September 12 Colonel Schall received the following dispatch from Kelley. "Our troops have been defeated on the Kanawha and are retreating down that river. You will therefore fall back to Beverly without delay. Destroy your tents." On the same day Col. Hay at Beverly was ordered "to get all troops at Cheat Mountain, Elk Water, Beverly and Dry Forks, and march by road to Webster without delay." Col. Schall had sent Company E on a scout. They did not return until later in the evening. After burning all the tents, they had with them, the regiment formed in line, at 11:30 p. m. and marched all that very dark night in a heavy rain, arriving at Beverly at 8 a. m. Some of the boys had eaten too many fish at Elk Water. They took sick and were sent back under the care of Assistant Surgeon McKinney.

At 4 p. m. on the 13th a forced march from Beverly to Webster began. Col. Hay was in command of the troops in this movement. After going 8 miles they bivouacked for the night at the foot of Laurel Mountains. Broke camp at 6 a. m., crossed the mountain, marched 22 miles and reached Phillippi, the county seat of Barbour county, at 7 p. m. Here General Kelley had been wounded in one of the earliest engagements of the war. At 1 p. m. the 87th arrived at Webster, where they heard that Harper's Ferry had been captured by the enemy and the great battle of Antietam was going on. Gen. Kelley went to New Creek. In the forenoon of the 16th, he telegraphed to Col.

Hay to proceed at once to Clarksburg with his own command, the Ringgold cavalry, and Maulsby's battery, and report to Col. Wilkinson in command of that post.

They quartered at Clarksburg in tents lately left by the Irish Brigade which command had returned to New Creek. The regiment remained thirty days in this camp, during which time pay for two months was received. The people of Clarksburg were loyal to the Union and showed many acts of kindness toward all Federal troops. Lieutenant Martin, of Company I, was acting adjutant during the absence of Adjutant Emmitt, at York, on recruiting service. Colonel Hay drilled some of the West Virginia regiments.

A recruit was received by Company D from the mountain region of West Virginia. After a few days drill the orderly sergeant selected him with a detail of men to go on picket duty.

"What," said the mountaineer, "I can't go. Its dangerous to be near those guerrillas, and there are lots of them in the woods. They think nothing of shooting a fellow. No, sir, you won't get me near 'em on picket duty. I want to go with a big army."

"Captain," said the sergeant, "here's a man won't go on picket duty."

"Are you sick?" asked the captain in his kindest tone.

"No, sir," answered the recruit, as he gave the military salute.

"Then why don't you go,"

"Well, captain, the truth is I am afraid to stand out alone. My father is brave, and so is my brother. Both are in the army. But I would like to go home."

"Guess that's the place for you," said Capt. Ruhl, who secured his dismissal from the service.

October 3 Adjutant Emmitt arrived in camp with forty-five recruits from York, Dallastown and vicinity. Among them was George Chalfant who joined the mess of Sergeants Shultz, Zorger, Frick, Upp and Wagonmaster Hamme.

On Sunday, October 19 General R. H. Milroy reviewed the troops at Clarksburg which were then placed in his command and designated the Cheat Mountain division of the 8th Army

Corps. He delivered an address to the 87th Regiment and was enthusiastically applauded. He told them they would have more hard marching very soon. Two days later he gave orders to move to Buckhannon, thirty miles from Clarksburg. They marched 14 miles in the crisp, cool air and bivouacked for the night in an open field, where some of the boys engaged in athletic sports.

“While passing through the village of “Bull Skin” a man, bowed down with the infirmities of age, with wonder and astonishment gazed upon the flag carried by the color bearer. It was the first time he had seen the Stars and Stripes. But he knew nothing about the war or the cause of troops marching by his home.

Fifteen miles was the next day’s march, through a beautiful and romantic valley near the centre of which nestled the interesting little town of Buckhannon, the seat of justice of Upshur county. Jenkins and his guerrillas had made a raid into this quiet and peaceful community, some weeks before. They had destroyed valuable property and then “skedaddled” into the mountains, which afforded excellent lurking places to avoid open collision with the Union forces. This mountain region had been traversed by McClellan and Rosecrans, the year before. The former had defeated the enemy’s forces under Garnett, and captured 1,000 prisoners, at Carrick’s Ford. He then telegraphed to Washington that “Secession is killed in Western Virginia.” But Jenkins and Imboden still roamed over this country in the fall of 1862, and General Milroy determined to drive them out.

The affluents of the Monongahela and the Kanawha rivers divided this region into many narrow valleys. The country was Alpine in its character. The roads were few and narrow, and almost impassable. The dense growth of underbrush in many places made it difficult even for skirmishers, and it was not possible for troops and trains to move elsewhere than in the narrow roads. Large cannon could not be utilized in some localities. Mountain howitzers of light weight were used. They were

sometimes tied on the backs of mules and in that way taken across the steepest ridges and mountains.

The little village of Buckhannon, which in its best days did not have more than 400 inhabitants, now became a place of rendezvous for a large part of Milroy's Division. When the 87th arrived, on Tuesday, October 20, there were only four companies of the 12th West Virginia Regiment encamped there. The 2d West Virginia came two days later, and on that day Col. Hay was given command of the post. The 9th and the 3d West Virginia Regiments came Oct. 23, and at 4 p. m. of the same day General Milroy and his staff rode into camp. He was given three hearty cheers. Next came the 123d and the 116th Ohio Regiments and two West Virginia batteries. The 2d and the 9th West Virginia Regiments departed for Beverly on the 28th.

The First Brigade of Milroy's Division was composed of the 123d Ohio, commanded by Col. Keiffer (who afterward became Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington), the 12th West Virginia, the 87th Pennsylvania and a battery. Col. Hay was made brigade commander. Oct. 31 the boys were paid for two months, and the next day the 12th West Virginia went to Beverly.

The 87th received brand new Sibley tents and the following day started on a march to Beverly, expecting soon to meet the enemy somewhere in the mountains of West Virginia. They had good roads for 12 miles, and then halted for the night at Middle Forks. Each company had its wagon on this march. The one belonging to Company I broke down and did not arrive in camp until 3 a. m. of the next morning.

The sun rose behind dense clouds on that Sunday, but at 6:30 o'clock the line was formed, and the regiment marched in steady columns to the top of Rich Mountain. The drum corps under Musician Kraus did its best to spur up the boys on the march.

It was on the top of Rich Mountain (where the regiment was now resting after eating a dinner of beef, beans and hard tack) that General McClellan had fought one of the first battles of the war. The boys looked around over the battle field and saw

where the Union dead were buried in a garden, and the Confederates in a level place near by. The sun came out from behind the clouds and lit up the hills and valleys beneath. It was an interesting sight to the soldier boys, who from this elevated position could see through the clear atmosphere into the dim distance. The view was magnificent, for the scenery was both romantic and picturesque. In the evening the boys pitched their new Sibley tents on the old camping ground by the village of Beverly.

On November 4 a difficulty arose between the camp guards belonging to a West Virginia regiment, and a squad of the 87th Regiment who wanted to go into town. One of the excited Virginians who had been hit with a brick, fired a shot which mortally wounded Abraham Fox, of Co. E, and Albert T. Barnes, of Co. H. The ball passing through one and lodging in the other. They both died within two days. It was an unfortunate affair and caused a bad feeling for a time between the two regiments. The influence of the officers over their men prevented a bloody encounter between the troops.

The long tedious marches were more than Col. Hay could endure. He became disabled at Beverly and returned to York Nov. 6, remaining one month for rest and recuperation. On the same day orders were given by General Milroy to prepare for a vigorous campaign in pursuit of the enemy, who had been raiding through the country to the southeast of Beverly, toward the Shenandoah Valley.

The 87th Pennsylvania, the 9th and 12th West Virginia, two companies of cavalry and a battery were to form an expedition under command of Col. Latham, of the 12th West Virginia, as acting brigadier general. This force was to go in three directions, and eventually to meet at the head of Crab Bottom, a narrow little valley in Highland county, 40 miles from Beverly.

Three companies of the 12th West Virginia and one company of cavalry were to go by way of Elk Water; the 9th West Virginia and one company of cavalry by way of Franklin; seven

companies of the 12th West Virginia, the 87th Pennsylvania and a battery were to go directly southeast over the Staunton pike.

Col. Latham accompanied the last mentioned party. At 10 a. m., Nov. 6, they started and the 87th halted for the night after a march of 14 miles, at the foot of Cheat Mountain. Col. Schall and Sergeant Major Stallman bunked together in a haunted house which had been deserted. Col. Latham and his staff occupied an adjoining room. They slept well and none of them saw ghosts or heard spooks.

At 7 a. m. next day they began to climb the steep ascent of the mountain over a narrow road. It had snowed all forenoon, and still the white flakes were coming down. Four inches had fallen, and now covered the mountain from base to summit. It was a romantic sight for the vanguard to behold the columns of boys in blue, moving around the winding road on their way to the mountain top. And now they halted to prepare their dinners of beef, coffee and hard tack on the site where some of General Rosecrans' men had wintered the year before. Their log cabins were still there, as well as other traces of the encampment.

It was easier for the wagons, as well as the soldiers, to come down Cheat Mountain than to ascend it. A march of eight miles brought them to the base of the eastern slope. They were passing through the county of Pocahontas, an historic name, and after crossing Greenbrier river stopped on the banks of the stream. The weather was very cold. Two diarists record that water froze in the canteen while crossing the mountain. It had ceased snowing for a time, but began again towards evening. After supper was eaten the soldiers looked over to the east and beheld the Alleghenies, still higher mountains to be crossed the next day. Company I, which had been in the lead, captured a rebel lying by a fire fast asleep. He claimed to be a deserter.

Greenbrier Valley was almost deserted by its inhabitants. Some of the officers of the regiment found a house near the camp in which they slept. Most of the men sat around the campfire till daylight. A few wrapped themselves up in their blankets, and slept underneath tents made of spruce bushes,

which protected them from the falling snow. At 6 a. m. the bugler and the fifers found their instruments frozen up. The drummers aroused the camp. The march began at day-break. It was twenty-one miles to Crab Bottom, the place of destination. The snow was still coming down and the Allegheny mountains had to be crossed that day.

At 11 a. m. the moving columns reached the summit of the mountains and the men cooked their dinners around some fortifications. The enemy had their winter quarters here one year before. Their log cabins were still standing. A torch was applied



SITTING AROUND THE CAMP FIRES.

to some of them, and the men warmed themselves around the roaring fires. The weather was intensely cold. They did not want to leave the comfortable place, but in time of war orders must be obeyed. The mountain was crossed, and Col. Latham, with his two regiments, one battery, and ten wagons, arrived at Hightown, better known throughout the surrounding country as "Crab Bottom," at 5 p. m. of that eventful Saturday, Novem-

ber 8, 1862, after completing one of the hardest and most romantic day's marches experienced by the regiment during the three years of its service.

The storm king came down upon them with unrelenting fury all day. It had snowed incessantly for two days and one night. It is doubtful whether the veterans at Valley Forge under Washington during the Revolution, endured the rigors of winter, more heroically than did the hardy sons of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in this memorable campaign through the Alpine region of the Old Dominion. They took up their quarters in comfortable cabins, built by the Confederates under Col. Johnson, a year before.

Crab Bottom is at the head of a pretty little valley of the same name. The inhabitants, before the war, were a happy and contented people, who prospered fairly well in raising cattle and in cultivating their fields and gardens. Early in 1861, the doctrine of secession had been preached all through this region by emissaries from Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley. Most of the men in Crab Bottom had cast their lot with the Confederacy, and had become the worst bushwhackers of the Civil War. Some of them had gone so far as to destroy the homes and firesides of their neighbors who were Union sympathizers. Many had fled from the valley when the 87th reached there on November 8.

Col. Schall was requested to ask for forty volunteers from his regiment, who were to accompany a noted Union scout, by the name of Slaton and do whatever he demanded of them. The object of sending this party was to make a careful search throughout the valley, capture all bushwhackers they might come across and lay waste their homes. Slaton and his men started early in the morning of November 10. While standing on a porch talking to a farmer and his wife, "bang" went a rifle in the hands of a bushwhacker a few hundred yards away. The ball passed through the crowd and imbedded itself in the weather-boarding of the house. Then they started in pursuit of the man who fired the shot but he escaped.

They divided themselves into two squads, scoured the coun-



CAPTAIN LEWIS MAISH, Company B.



ADUTANT JACOB EMMITT.

try and burned the houses of two of the worst guerrillas, known to Slaton who had been a resident of the valley. They found a depot of supplies belonging to the enemy, containing some hams, about 1200 pounds of butter and some honey, and they captured one rebel scout.

One of the last places that they stopped was at the house of the leader of a noted band of guerrillas. He was not at home, but his wife, a comely woman of fair intelligence and pleasant manners met the men at the front door step.

"Where is your husband?" inquired Slaton in stern tones.

"He is not at home," she responded.

"Your husband is the head of a gang of bushwhackers," replied the leader of the scouting party, "and we must punish him for what he is doing."

"What you say may be true, but why should I suffer for his conduct?" And then with all the fervor of her womanly nature, she plead with them not to apply the torch. The stern heart of Slaton was touched. Turning to his associates, he said:

"Come along boys. Let the house stand. I am ready to obey orders to capture the cowardly bushwhackers, but we will not punish innocent women." They returned to camp as the shades of evening were falling over the encampment at Crab Bottom, and reported to headquarters.

Col. Latham in command of the brigade at Crab Bottom ordered Major Buehler, of the 87th, with Company A, Capt. Stahle; Company B, Capt. Detwiler; and Company C, Captain Fulton, to proceed to Franklin, with four days rations for themselves and supplies for the 9th West Virginia Regiment whose men were reported to be without rations for two days. That region had no Union sympathizers and much of the country had been laid waste.

They left on Sunday morning, November 9, went ten miles through what was termed in those days "a regular secesh country," and found quarters for the first night in barracks built by Imboden's men. They captured a lot of fine turkeys, chickens and geese and at once began to dress the fowls for supper. Others were engaged in killing sheep and calves for the same pur-

pose, while still others came into camp with butter by the firkin and honey by the box. An enthusiastic forager was coming with a hive of bees. The weather had become warm that day, and the busy little bees wanted to know what kind of an excursion they were going on; so they found their way out of the hive and began to sting their captor in real earnest. He dropped the



A BIG ROOSTER FOR MAJOR BUEHLER.

hive, and hastened into camp with a hundred bees following to pay their respects to him and his comrades.

Major Buehler looked up and said:

“The boy didn’t seem to know his gun was loaded. Wonder if he could run that fast if the Rebels were after him.”

“Soon the savory smell of roast lamb, fried veal in butter, tender chicken, and delicious young turkey, filled every nook and corner of the camp.

"We'll call this "Camp Good," said the funny man of Company C," "for even the old goose that I cooked is tender," he continued.

The Major looked a little serious, but thought to himself:

"This is the first opportunity for a long while that the boys have had to prepare such a meal. This is a time of war and we are not influenced much by sentiment these days. The people from whom these fowls were taken are our enemies." But he looked a little more puzzled than usual.

After a sound refreshing sleep, bow-legged Harry Fink, "the pied piper," of Company A, was sent around the camp to wake up the men for the march. At 10 a. m. they met the Virginia regiment, and supplied the men with rations, including some of the turkeys, chickens, mutton and veal captured on the way. Glad indeed, they were to get the provisions, and they made the welkin ring with hearty cheers upon the arrival of Major Buehler and his men.

Captain Stahle with Company A went in search of "some personal property useful in time of war." He returned to camp in the evening with 112 head of cattle and twenty-five horses as trophies of the day's work.

The three companies and the 9th West Virginia arrived at Crab Bottom on the evening of the 12th. General Milroy and his staff had arrived on the 11th.

On Wednesday, November 12, Colonel Schall with 300 men including Company D, Captain Ruhl; Company E, Captain



HE DIDN'T KNOW IT
WAS LOADED.

Meyers; Company F, Captain Adair; Company G, Lieutenant Morningstar; Company I, Captain Pfeiffer; and Company K, Captain Albright, received orders to go south to Franklin, a distance of 28 miles. Col. Latham with 250 men of the 12th West Virginia Regiment, went over another road the following day. Col. Schall and his men were only 40 miles from Staunton and from the hilltops on their march, could look down into the historic valley of Virginia, the region of exciting scenes for the boys the following summer. The next day they marched down the east fork of the Potomac, then went over to the West Branch of that stream, and crossed the North Fork Mountains, going a distance of 18 miles, and rested for the night in an open field.

Friday, November 14, was a warm day. The snow had melted and the roads were muddy. The movement down the river was begun at early dawn. When they arrived at Seneca Branch Col. Schall directed the wagons to go northward toward Webster by way of St. George, through one of the narrow valleys between the mountains. After the men filled their haversacks with three days rations, and rolled up their blankets on their backs, they were ready for the march across the mountain ridges.

They were moving in a northwesterly direction toward Beverly, where the tents and baggage had been left November 6, when they went to Crab Bottom.

At Dry Forks they met the 12th West Virginia Regiment which had just arrived from Franklin. After finding a place to bivouac for the night three fat steers were slaughtered in preparation for a big feast for the 600 men under Colonels Latham and Schall now resting here. But the wagons were gone and so were the company cooks. Neither skillet, pan, nor pot to cook the savory meat, was accessible in this wild mountain region. So the men prepared fine fillets of beef, stuck sharp pointed sticks into them and held them over the blazing fires made of hickory wood. The Virginia boys furnished the salt, and a fine supper of beef, crackers and coffee, was relished by the hungry men. There was enough to satisfy the most ravenous appetites.

The next day's march began at 6 a. m. It was twenty-five miles to Beverly across the Cheat and the Allegheny mountains. As there were no guerrillas in this region, the men turned their attention to the romantic scenery. Sergeant Major Stallman asserts in his diary that he saw a huge rock 850 feet high and 250 broad, standing upright along the mountain side. It was an imposing sight and excited the wonder and astonishment of all the soldiers. Now came dense thickets and only narrow paths over which the men could march, often in single file.

The saddest and most unfortunate accident of these long marches in Virginia occurred on November 15. They were crossing the mountain by a narrow path, often moving in single file, sometimes through a thick undergrowth of trees and bushes. John Q. Colehouse, of Company F, whose home was at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., was killed by accident. The hammer of a comrade's Springfield rifle caught in the bushes. He turned around to disentangle it when the gun went off. The ball passed through the rolled up blanket on the soldier's back and lodged in his brain. He died instantly. His comrades dug a grave with their bayonets, wrapped his body in his blanket—a soldier's winding sheet, and buried his remains on the mountain top. The drummer boy beat the dead soldier's last tattoo, the fifers of Companies F and I, played a solemn dirge and the column moved onward. A few comrades remained behind and placed a stone at the head of his grave.

When Col. Schall and his men were within five miles of Beverly, a courier came from General Milroy with orders for them to bivouac for the night four miles east of the town, which was then full of soldiers, preparing for a forced march to Webster. Early the next morning, they took up the line of march, met the other three companies at Beverly, obtained their tents, and proceeded toward Phillippi.

Companies A, B, C and H had remained at Crab Bottom two days after the departure of the other companies for Franklin. Sixty men of this detachment were detailed to accompany Slaton, the scout, up the Black Creek Valley to capture some guerrillas,

who were lurking in that region. If they could not find the men, they were to seize all cattle seen on the way. They captured 26 head of cattle on the farm of Captain Garman, of the Confederate Army, who happened to be home. Upon the approach of Slaton and his men, the Captain mounted a horse, and soon disappeared from sight. There was a lively chase after him by Slaton and two mounted men, but the Captain had the fleetest horse and escaped.

When the regiment arrived at Crab Bottom on the evening of November 9, they took Captain Evans and his squad of men prisoners. These men together with other prisoners captured by scouting parties, 54 in all, were put in charge of Lieutenant John Fahs, of Company A, who was appointed acting provost marshal by General Milroy. They were marched with the regiment to Webster.

During the few days that the regiment remained at Crab Bottom, scouting parties captured 52 horses and 300 cattle. The four companies left for Beverly, and arrived there at noon of the 15th. Here they expected to rest for a while but the following morning joined the regiment in the forced march toward Webster. The roads were very muddy, but they marched 26 miles by sunset and then pitched their tents five miles south of Philippi.

“But,” says Sergeant Lewis Frey, in his diary, “we had nothing to eat; our wagons were far back, trudging along in the mud. In fact we were all mud up to our knees ourselves. Finally one of our teams came with crackers. We had nothing but hard tack for supper. Had no kettles to cook coffee, and we slept without blankets that night. They were back on our wagons, some of which were fast in the mud. It rained the next day. We reached Webster at 2 p. m. where we found many soldiers in camp. Our teams did not reach Webster till noon of the 18th. Many of us slept the night before in empty houses, or wherever we could find shelter. At 3 p. m. we left over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for New Creek and arrived there at 2 a. m., and pitched our tents further up the hill than we were when we left

in August. The 106th New York Regiment had taken possession of our old camping ground."

The act of Congress allowing, under pay of the government, only one band to a brigade, went into effect Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment was then at Clarksburg. The 87th band was ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, where the members were discharged. They returned to York September 12.

Soon after the regiment came back to New Creek Captain Fulton, of Company C, was appointed Colonel of the 166th Regiment, and Major Buehler Colonel of the 165th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia.

"On the evening of November 19," says George Chalfant, of Company A, "the Irish Brigade marched through our company streets in honor of our return to camp. Their excellent drum corps headed the procession. Such loud and enthusiastic cheering I never heard before. The following evening, our boys returned the compliment. We carried transparencies with interesting mottoes on them. Our drum corps did its best. Then Colonel Mulligan mounted a stand and delivered an address, full of patriotic sentiment, and warm-hearted Irish fervor. Our boys gave him and his regiment three times three hearty cheers and marched back to our quarters. The force of nearly 12,000 troops in Camp Jessie were reviewed by Generals Milroy, Cluseret and Kelley on November 22. To us it was an imposing sight. Our regiment had to stand in a plowed field. It was a cold day. We all wore overcoats and gloves.

There are in camp here 12 regiments of infantry, three full batteries and six companies of cavalry. There are five West Virginia, one Pennsylvania, one New York, one Illinois and four Ohio regiments here. We are formed into three brigades, commanded respectively by Gen. Cluseret, Col. Washburn and Col. Mulligan. Our regiment wanted to go in Mulligan's command, but Gen. Milroy, who commanded the division, would not consent. We are now in the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Cluseret. Col. Hay returned to the regiment December 6th.

When Gen. Cluseret, who was a Frenchman by birth and ed-

ucation, took command of his brigade he prepared an address in his native language. It was translated into English and read to each regiment of the brigade, by the adjutant. The document, a part of which is given below, shows a spirit of lofty patriotism, somewhat marred by the egotism of the author, who wanted to pose as a modern Lafayette.

“Soldiers,” said he in this address, “By the confidence of the Government, I have been called to command you. In me you will find the old soldier of Africa, of the Crimean war and the war in Italy. Twenty-two years of service and fourteen years of war have taught me to be daunted at nothing, and to fear nothing.

“As soldiers we must learn how to suffer and how to fight. Danger, privations, marches; these are my promises to you. But I also promise you victory, and a speedy return to your hearths and your homes with the blessings of your families, and the plaudits of the nation.”

“Soldiers,” he continued, “place your confidence in our brave Gen. Milroy, and in me; rely upon yourselves, but do not forget that there is a God of battles, who alone bestows victory to the defenders of country and liberty.

“Let the old war cry of France ‘en avant’ be our rallying cry in America.”

Authentic records show that Cluseret had acquired a good military education. He had commanded a company of grenadiers in Algiers, and fought under Garibaldi in Italy, being promoted in 1860 for gallantry at the siege of Capua, where he was wounded. Before coming to New Creek, he had served on the staff of both McClellan and Fremont, with the rank of Colonel, and had taken part under the latter at the battle of Cross Keys.



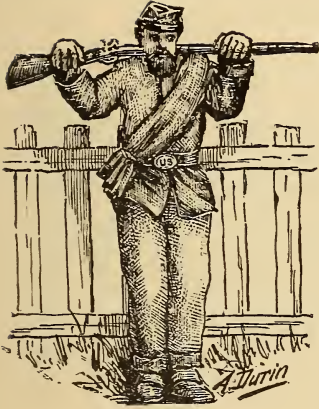
CAPTAIN ANDREW J. FULTON, Company C.



CAPTAIN JAMES H. BLASSER, Company D.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM NEW CREEK TO WINCHESTER.



THE brigade of Milroy's division, under command of Gen. Cluseret, in the afternoon of December 5, received orders to move the next day toward Petersburg, Moorefield and Winchester. In the evening the 106th New York Regiment, headed by their military band, marched through the company streets of the 87th to show their high appreciation of the Pennsylvania boys. In the memorable campaign of 1864 these two regiments met again,

served in the same brigade of the 6th Corps, and fought side by side in a dozen battles.

When reveille was beat, before daylight of the 6th, three inches of snow covered the ground, and the white flakes were still coming down. The march began at 8 a. m., and as the line moved up the incline of the narrow valley, Captain O'Rourke's men fired a parting salute with the new siege guns on Fort Fuller.

The brigade, composed of nearly 4000 men, moved in the following order: A squadron of cavalry, the 9th, 10th and 12th West Virginia regiments, section of battery, wagon train, 87th Pennsylvania and 122d Ohio regiments. The soldiers in blue were soon covered with a mantle of white, and the high wind blew the large flakes into the faces of the moving column. Pass-

ing through Ridgeville and Burlington, after a march of thirteen miles, the brigade bivouacked for the night in an open field, and called the place "Camp Snow." Through some mistake the 87th Pennsylvania Regiment was not provided with sugar and coffee, two articles necessary to make a soldier comfortable and contented. Just as the shades of evening were falling a four horse team came up the road through six inches of snow. The driver brought with him the following letter, characteristic of the chivalrous soldier who wrote it:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
NEW CREEK, DEC. 6, 1862.

Dear Col. Schall:—

Accompanying this find our blessing, our best wishes and two days rations of sugar and coffee for your gallant regiment. We learned too late of your deficiency, or would have supplied you upon starting. Our officers and men send you this offering, with instructions to send us word whenever you need either rations or bayonets, and you shall have them with our hearts and our arms, double quick.

Wishing yourself and your splendid 87th victory and God's blessing.

I am faithfully,

JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

The brigade struck tents before day, marched seventeen miles and encamped within eleven miles of Petersburg. Reports came into camp that the enemy, 3000 strong, under Imboden, had just left that town.

December 8 was clear and cold. The large force in line tramped down the snow, and the marching for all, except for the vanguard, was fairly good. After crossing the South Branch of the Potomac on the ice the expedition reached Petersburg at noon. Company A, under Captain Stahle, was sent out on picket. The men in camp built fires and sat around them during the night, for the weather was bitter cold.

Petersburg was the most forlorn looking town the boys had yet seen in West Virginia. Everything was in a dilapidated

condition. All able-bodied men were in the Confederate army. The women, boys and old men gazed reproachfully at the "Yanks" as they marched through town to the music of the Union.

General Cluseret and his men had now gone 42 miles from New Creek in a southwesterly direction. They remained in camp at Petersburg for several days. Scouting parties were sent out in search of the enemy. Foraging was supposed to be prohibited but officers did not prevent it. A captain saw one of his



OFTEN THE CASE.

men come into camp with a ham on his back and one under his arm. Some brought in fine chickens and turkeys. The officers each got a share and everybody was happy. A member of Company K captured some small pigs and roasted them whole. Two boys of Company I brought in a full grown pig and slaughtered it in camp.

Gen. Milroy and staff arrived from New Creek on the 11th. Before leaving that camp he ordered Col. Hay to remain at New Creek, until further orders with general supervision of matters at that post.

On the 12th Cluseret sent the 87th as a scouting party on the Franklin Road. They went 12 miles, finding no enemy, faced about and returned to Petersburg.

On the night of the 14th a cavalryman came into camp with the unwelcome news that Burnside had been defeated at Fredericksburg and lost 12,000 men in killed, wounded and missing the day before.

On the 16th the brigade marched to Moorefield, arriving there in a heavy snow storm. It was the prettiest town the boys



MAKING BEDS FOR THE NIGHT.

had yet seen in West Virginia, and the surrounding country was fertile. While the cavalry were foraging for hay for their horses they found a large quantity of whiskey in a barn.

While at Moorefield General Cluseret heard that a force of Confederates were in camp at Lost River. On December 8 he asked for volunteers to go with him and rout them. They were to be supplied with five days rations, but were to leave

their tents at Moorefield. The 87th Regiment volunteered to go. The other part of the expedition was composed of a squadron of cavalry, two mountain howitzers and one wagon. The distance was seventeen miles, across the south branch of the Shenandoah mountains. They had to move by a road never before used as a wagon route. It was narrow, and at places very steep and full of bowlders. The artillery and wagon had great difficulty in moving. They arrived at Lost River village, composed of four dwelling houses and a stable, at 8 p. m. The enemy had disappeared. Concealed in a stable, underneath some hay, a comrade found twenty boxes of chewing tobacco, which was distributed among the men. The Lynchburg plugs, a foot long, were highly prized. But deeper down in the hay something else was found, which enlivened the visit to this benighted region of Lost River. It was two barrels of apple jack, known across the Delaware as "Jersey Lightning." The tobacco worked all right, and was soothing the men to sleep, but the officers had some difficulty to preserve order, an hour after the men found the ardent spirits.

Fence rails were used to start fires. The bright light revealed a stack of hay near by. This the boys soon used to make beds for the night. In the morning "Squaw," the champion forager of Company I, was found to be missing. His comrades hunted in vain for him, but found no "Squaw." After breakfast some of the boys of another company saw a mound of earth, a distance from the camp. It looked like a newly made grave. Here they found the lost soldier in the hole wrapped up in his blanket in an open box, with hay all around him. He was still fast asleep, and unconscious of the joke.

Quartermaster Hersh had captured half a dozen cattle. Two fat ones were slaughtered and the rest were taken along. The march began early and during the day they joined the brigade now on the way toward Winchester. On Dec. 20 a fight was expected near Wardensville, a dozen miles ahead. The whole brigade marched in column form with the 87th Regiment in the lead. Company A was deployed as skirmishers. The brigade

moved ten miles and halted for dinner. While the men were eating orders came to move rapidly forward. The 87th went on double quick and quick time, alternately, for two and one half miles, but no enemy appeared in sight.

The brigade halted for the night at Capon Springs, the noted summer resort at the foot of the Shenandoah mountains. Here the men slept in the beds of the large hotels. The buildings were deserted during the day. The furniture and bedding were all there. They expected to enjoy a long sound sleep in comfortable quarters during this cold wintry night. But at 2 a. m. reveille was heard and every soldier jumped out of bed, wondering what was up.

After drinking a cup of coffee (never mind the cream) and eating some hard tack, the column moved onward toward Strasburg, in the crisp frosty air of mid-winter. They marched seven miles before sunrise, then halted and built fires to warm their shivering bodies. They crossed the last ridge of the mountains, and at 2 p. m. arrived at Strasburg.

Gen. Cluseret had followed closely on the heels of the enemy. The cavalry captured twenty prisoners, and an engagement was expected, but the Confederates moved a short distance beyond the town. The 87th halted for two hours in the streets and then bivouacked for the night in a woods near town.

The boys gathered around the camp fires, for it was the coldest day they had ever marched. The ice on the streams, now four inches, was still getting thicker. Cluseret sent part of the regiment out to forage. They found some corn, flour and a few sacks of salt.

Early the next day, Dec. 22, the entire command marched down the valley to Middletown, and bivouacked. That night Company A was on picket. During the day George Koch and George Knodel were captured at a farm house, where they had gone to get something to eat. They were the first men of the regiment to be taken prisoners, but were soon paroled.

Some sheds in which Company I was quartered caught fire and nearly all their overcoats and blankets were burned.

At 9 a. m. of the 24th the brigade began the march down the valley through Newtown, and Kernstown. They halted at some mills for flour, then passed over the battle field where Shields had defeated Stonewall Jackson some months before, and entered Winchester at 3 p. m., marching through the Main street to the fortification. Their new Sibley tents were left with the wagon train at Moorefield. The encampment was on the plantation of ex-Senator Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Commissioner of the Confederate Government to England.

Cluseret's brigade was on historic ground. Winchester, in the heart of the far-famed valley of Virginia, had frequently changed hands, and was destined to be captured and recaptured fifty-eight times before the war ended. In yonder cemeteries, near each other, 1000 Union and 1300 Confederate dead were buried.

It was Christmas eve, and the men expected to spend some time around the camp fires. But just as supper was cooking Confederate cavalry drove the Union pickets into town. The 87th Regiment formed in line of battle along the hillside, and moved on a double quick through the streets to the southern edge of town, where they halted in full view of a brisk skirmish between the Ringgold cavalry and Col. White's Confederate horsemen. Being inferior in numbers, the Union troopers fell back toward the infantry, and the enemy retreated up the valley. While this affair was going on some Union cavalry engaged a considerable body of cavalry up the Strasburg road. Night put an end to the fighting and the regiment retired to the camping ground near the fort.

Soon after the arrival of the 87th at Winchester there was a number of promotions in the regiment which will be found in the muster rolls at the end of this volume.

January 1 was clear and cold. Milroy with part of his division arrived at Winchester the next day. The wagon train bringing the tents and camp equipments, came at the same time. The Sibley tents were put up at once. The regiment

had been without them for sixteen days. Michael Smyser, the commissary sergeant, brought along several fine turkeys, and banquetted some of his comrades. Most of the regiment went to church on January 4th. About 100 men were sent out every day on picket duty. The regimental mail arrived on the 7th. Boxes, containing many good things from home, came a few days later.

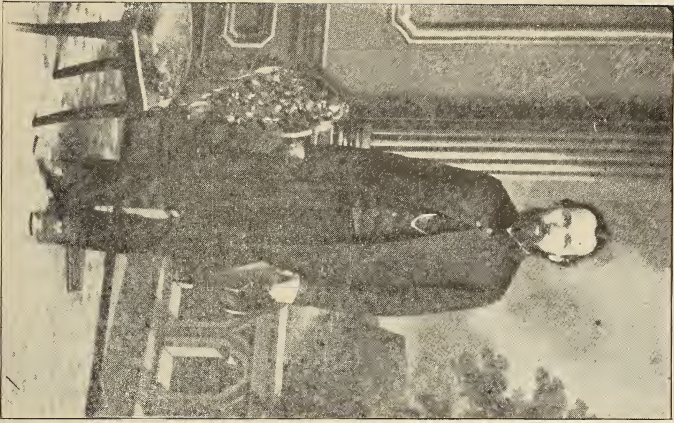
Colonel Hay arrived from New Creek on January 9. A week later he succeeded Cluseret in command of the 1st Brigade of Milroy's division, in the 8th Army Corps. Cluseret had a difference with Milroy. He resigned, went to New York and started a newspaper, favoring Fremont for President of the United States. In 1867, he went to his native country. During the Franco-Prussian war, he raised the flag of the Red Republicans in Lyons. He was minister of war while the Commune reigned in Paris. When it was overthrown he took refuge in England for a time, but soon returned to France. In 1898 he posed in the Paris "Figaro" in an interview on the American soldier in the Spanish war.

General Cluseret died in Toulon, France, August 23, 1900, after having served twelve years as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the lower House of Congress in his native country.

In January the regiment organized a military band. The following named enlisted men were detailed from different companies to play the instruments: James McGuire, Benjamin Tyson, Philip M. Shive, Joshua Happold, William Howe, George Yingling, John Hunter, Henry C. Pentz, N. Z. Seitz, Frank Barnhart, William Everhart, Silas C. Yingling, John Dunn, Gibson Johns and John Shaffer.

The first leader was John Diener, who trained the band to play a number of selections. He took sick and returned to his home at Hanover, Pa., where he died in March 1863.

Captain George Ellinger, a musician of fine talent from Lancaster, Pa., was chosen leader. He was paid by voluntary contributions from the commissioned officers of the regiment, who also raised most of the money to buy the instruments. The



CHAPLAIN D. C. EBERHART.



CAPTAIN JOHN ALBRIGHT, Company K.

band became an efficient organization. The excellent music it furnished was one of the interesting features of the winter and spring encampment at Winchester, and it cheered up the boys on many long and tiresome marches during the remainder of the regiment's term of service.

January 23 Sergeant B. F. Frick, of Company A, was sent with a detail of twenty men to guard a signal station for several weeks on Little North mountain beyond the Union lines. All was quiet and peaceful till one night the sentinel aroused the sergeant, and notified him that mysterious lights could be seen in the woods a distance away. "Mysterion lights, what are they?" whispered Joe Cook, one of the men whose education had been received among the basketmakers of East York. He trembled like an aspen leaf, as he started with the rest, in search of the "mysterion lights." They had not gone far till soldier Joe, no longer in fear of the enemy, shouted "It is only Jack O' Lantern, Sergeant; I seen it often in the woods and swamps around York," and then they all returned to their quarters.

Some time later another phenomenon attracted the attention of this squad, and excited their wonder and astonishment. The sun was going down behind the western hills, when one of the men noticed the images of what seemed to be giants along the eastern horizon. It was a real phantasmagora, such as is rarely seen, except in the mountains of Spain, or the highlands of Scotland, where the conditions of the atmosphere produce such scenic effects.

"A worse sign than the mysterion lights," said Joe Cook. "If the rebels down here are that big we can never whip 'em," he continued. Then one of the men raised his arm, another did likewise. The discovered giants in the sky were but huge shadows of themselves pictured on the clouds to the east.

Jan. 13 Jacob S. Upp and Albert C. Ford went to Martinsburg to get some boxes which were sent to the boys from home. On January 17 Companies A, I and K went seven miles toward the mountains on a scout. They returned in the evening. January 19, after returning from church, six companies with two

days rations, accompanied by a squadron of the 1st New York cavalry and one company each of the 9th and 12th West Virginia regiments, started at 11 a. m. toward Front Royal. They marched 30 miles, returning to camp at 3 a. m. of the next day.

The York Gazette of Feb. 10, contains the following letter sent from Winchester:

“To our friends at home, we all say, send us papers, write us letters, and finally let me tell you don't neglect to send us some of the good things of life. Our communications with home are almost direct. The Adams Express Company together with our own 'Fast Ambulance Express,' under the supervision of Wagonmaster Henry L. Hamme, has already brought us some boxes. Let more of them come with a rush. Fritch and crackers are below par with us.” Charles A. Morris and other patriotic citizens of York answered this communication by sending a number of boxes.

March 12 Milroy was promoted to Major General. The 87th band went down to his headquarters in Winchester and serenaded him. Col. Hay was still in command of a brigade, and had his headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Maloy, granddaughter of Peter Dinkle, of York.

The 67th Pennsylvania, 6th Maryland, the 116th and 123d Ohio regiments arrived at Winchester about the middle of March, and the 12th and 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments a short time before that date.

When Chaplain D. C. Eberhart came to the regiment at Winchester, Gen. Milroy and Col. Hay gave him permission to occupy, for religious services, one of the vacant churches of the town. He obtained consent of the trustees of the Episcopal church, and held services in their church building for two months. The colored janitor rang the bell. A choir of twenty voices, from the different companies, furnished the music. One of them, a trained musician, played the organ.

Chaplain McCabe, of the 122d Ohio Regiment, afterward a bishop of the M. E. church, frequently preached in the same church.

After the regiment returned from the trip to Webster, in May, and camped southeast of town, religious worship was conducted near a mill in an orchard. Here the regimental glee club and the military band furnished the music. The chaplain visited Companies G and H at Bunker Hill twice during this period and held services in a church, which the men afterward used as a fortification, when Jenkins' cavalry attacked them on June 13.

While the regiment was in camp at Winchester, their tents were beside those of the 12th West Va. The Sibley tents were conical in shape, and large enough for thirteen men. In the centre of each tent was a small sheet iron stove, with a thin pipe extending along the centre pole to a circular opening at the top. The men slept in a circle with their feet toward the stove. The officers' quarters were more pretentious.

The routine of camp life was about as follows:

First in the morning came the inevitable and startling sunrise gun, and thereupon the instantaneous clatter of drum and fife beating and playing the reveille; then the ringing of the orderly's cry, "Fall in for roll call," followed by the roll call itself; then breakfast relished with keen appetite. Next came the always interesting exercise of guard mounting, followed by two hours company drill, which with a little rest, filled up the time till dinner.

Appetites whetted by exercise and outdoor life, would find little to complain of in the government rations, even with the beef and coffee sometimes questionable in quality.

Then came reading, smoking, writing letters, discussing the progress of the war, playing at games, cleaning muskets, equipments, or quarters and leaving camp upon passes. Target practice or skirmish drill follows and in the afternoon, the daily inspection of the quarters by the officer of the day, conducted with great formality, while the military band under Captain Ellinger plays its best tunes. Then come battalion drill and dress parade. Gymnastic sports follow the parade. The boys in blue visit each other's quarters until the sunset gun tells the evening has come, when the tent fires brighten up, the moon sails serene-

ly into the heavens, and looks down upon this interesting camp of young men, gathered from several states of the Union. For an hour or two, these manly youths sing patriotic songs, then talk over events of an era in which every moment is an hour, every day a month, and every month a life time. The beautiful valley which this camp overlooked, had been the scene of several engagements. On the site of yonder fortifications George Washington as an officer under the colonial government superintended the erection of Fort Loudon, to protect the Virginia settlers against the incursions of hostile Indians.

On the morning of April 25, General Elliott, with detachments from five infantry and two cavalry regiments, including the ten companies of the 87th and Battery L, 5th U. S. Artillery, went on a scouting expedition northwest of Winchester toward the mountains. They were supplied with four days' rations and went without tents or blankets. It was intended to be a bold and vigorous raid, into the enemy's country. They marched 28 miles, arriving at Wardensville at 8 p. m.. The commanding officer did not give the men time to prepare dinner or supper. They lived on hard tack, bivouacked for the night in a woods, and at daylight of the 26th marched on, reaching the top of Sand Ridge Mountain at 10 a. m. There rested for a while then passed down the mountain to Lost River, which was too high to ford. They returned to Wardensville and halted for the night. Company C, under Capt. Cross, was sent out on picket. During the day the cavalry captured one lieutenant and five privates.

On the 27th they took up the line of march again and on reaching Lost River the wagons were driven into the stream, in line, and planks laid on top of them. A temporary bridge was thus formed, and the infantry in that way slowly crossed the river. The party moved toward Moorefield, but returned in the evening to the former camping grounds. Company G, under Captain Eckert, and Company F, under Captain Adair, went out on picket.

On May 28 the expedition started on a forced march toward

Strasburg; the 87th, under Colonel Schall, led the infantry. The cavalry was in the advance, arriving at Strasburg at 3 p. m., after a march of 24 miles. An hour later the Confederate cavalry and infantry attacked Elliott's forces, but were driven back by our cavalry. They soon advanced on another charge, when our infantry was ordered forward, and the enemy were driven from the field with a loss of six killed and several wounded. There were some casualties on the Union side. The 87th was actively engaged but had no losses. At 5 p. m. the regiment was ordered to bring in the dead, and take care of the wounded. Later in the evening, when another attack was expected, Company I, under Captain Pfeiffer, Company K, under Captain Albright were deployed to the left of the road and Company G, under Captain Eckert, and Company H, under Captain Farrah, were deployed to the right. The other six companies remained back as a reserve. But the entire regiment soon moved forward to Fisher's Hill, when a charge on the skirmish line was ordered. Companies E, D and F went straight up the hill, and companies A, B and C moved by the right flank, and the other companies by the left flank. When they all met at the top of the hill, the enemy had fallen back. The expedition returned to Winchester the following day.

On the evening of May 8, news came to Winchester that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been torn up near Webster, West Virginia, by a force under Jones. Early in the morning of the 9th, the 87th Regiment and other commands were ordered there. They marched to Martinsburg, and taking the cars at midnight, passed through Cumberland and New Creek, arriving at Webster at 10 p. m. of the following night. The enemy had disappeared, and the railroad was soon repaired.

The regiment remained at Webster a week, during which time Colonel Hay received notification that his resignation had been accepted. He was discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate. A meeting of the regiment officers was held, presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Schall, when resolutions were adopted regretting that his physical condition ne-

cessitated the retirement of Colonel Hay from the service, and commending him for his courage and patriotism, for his courtesy and kindness, for his skill and ability, and for his paternal interest in the comfort and welfare of his officers and men.

Lieutenant Colonel Schall was promoted to Colonel of the regiment, Major Stahle to Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Ruhl, of Company D, to Major, and Lieutenant Blasser to Captain of Company D.

Colonel Hay presented his sorrel horse to Colonel Schall. Before he returned home, an elegant gold watch was procured, and neatly inscribed inside of the case are the words. "Presented to Colonel George Hay as a token of respect, by the officers of his late command.

The names on the case are those of Colonel Schall, Lieutenant Colonel Stahle, Major Ruhl, Adjutant Emmitt, Quartermaster Hersh, Chaplain Eberhart, Surgeon McKinney, Captains Fahs, Blasser, Myers, Adair, Cross, Farrah, Pfeiffer and Albright, 1st Lieutenants Spangler, Saylor, Ruhl, Hull, Morningstar, Norris, Martin, Slaymaker, Haack; 2d Lieutenants Lanius, Bierbrower, Maish, Stallman, Strickler, Welsh, Baker, Daniel, Slot-hower and Stroman.

This watch has been kept by the descendants of Colonel Hay as an interesting souvenir of the war.

The regiment returned to Martinsburg by rail May 18, and marched to Bunker Hill the next day, arriving at Winchester on the 20th. Companies G and H, were stationed at Bunker Hill to guard the crossing of the Opequon Creek at that point. When the 87th returned to Winchester their camp was changed to Hollingsworth's Mills, a short distance south of town.

CHAPTER V.

CAMPAIGN AROUND WINCHESTER—THE FIGHT AT NEWTOWN—ENGAGEMENT AT BUNKER HILL—BATTLE OF CARTER'S WOODS.



AN exciting campaign around Winchester opened in June. General Milroy, in command of the 2d Division of the 8th Army Corps, had held that post since December 24, 1862. Two days before his arrival there, General Schenk, with headquarters at Baltimore, had succeeded the veteran soldier General Wool as corps commander. Milroy was born in Indiana in 1816 and was graduated from a military school at Norwich, Vermont. He had served as a captain in

the Mexican War; afterward studied law, and filled one term as Judge of the 8th District in his native State.

When the war opened Milroy became Colonel of the 9th Indiana Volunteers. He won distinction in Western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans in 1861, and the following year, in the same region, under Fremont and Sigel. On March 10, 1863 he was made a Major-General of volunteers.

When he came to Winchester to take charge of that post the Valley of the Shenandoah from Staunton to Strasburg was occupied by a force of 5000 men, mostly cavalry, under General

Samuel Jones, a West Point graduate, who had become a Major General in the Confederate service.

General Imboden occupied the Cacapon Valley to the northwest of Winchester with a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, estimated at 1500 men. These were the only forces of the ene-



GENERAL R. H. MILROY.

my Milroy was in danger of being assailed by for several months of 1863.

The object of holding Winchester was to observe and keep in check the Confederates in the Valley, and to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad against depredations.

In March Milroy stationed the 3rd Brigade of his division,

composed of the 6th Maryland, the 67th Pennsylvania, 1st New York Cavalry and a battery, at Berryville, under command of Col. McReynolds, who was given instructions to watch the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the fords across the Shenandoah River and to keep open communications with Harper's Ferry.

Some months before this, the chief command of the Union armies had been given to General Halleck, an officer who had commanded all the forces in the West, and had thus caught some reflected glory from the achievements of Grant and Pope. He gave orders to Milroy to undertake no offensive operations in force, but to occupy Winchester as a lookout, and to retain McReynolds at Berryville. Milroy had held almost undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, from the Potomac to Strasburg, until June 1. The enemy after that date became bolder and small detachments of their cavalry were met as far down the Valley as Middletown. In order to ascertain whether there was an accumulation of Confederate forces in his front, Milroy determined to send out two reconnoitering parties, one toward Front Royal, southeast of Winchester, and the other under Col. Schall, up the Valley pike toward Strasburg. Captain W. H. Lanier, who accompanied the latter and participated with it in the engagement at Newtown, wrote the following account of it about four years after the close of the war:

"On the 12th of June Colonel Schall, with four hundred men of the 87th Regiment, about two hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry and one section of Battery L, 5th U. S. Artillery, started from Winchester on a reconnoissance in the direction of Strasburg.

"After proceeding about nine miles the advance cavalry reported the rebels ahead. Col. Schall immediately halted his command and posted it for action in the following manner: Five companies of infantry were sent ahead, about two hundred yards, to the brow of a hill to the right of, and facing the pike, in a position screened from the view of the rebel cavalry as it would advance; the section of artillery was planted in a position to the left of the pike, with guns ranged to sweep the brow of the

hill over which the enemy would come, with an enfilading fire; the remaining three companies of infantry were posted in support of the artillery; the cavalry, with the exception of the advance guard, was massed on the pike, a little distance in rear of the point opposite to which the artillery was posted.

“The order was given by Col. Schall to reserve fire until the enemy had crossed the hill in our front, when the artillery was to sweep them with an enfilading fire from the left of the road; the infantry on the right to give them a broadside, when the cavalry were to charge and rout them.

“This disposition of our force had hardly been made when the advance guard of cavalry made its appearance on the hill, coming in on the run, closely pursued by the enemy, who were howling like demons. After the head of the rebel column had crossed the hill, our forces opened fire, raking them with artillery and pouring a destructive broadside fire of musketry into them from the right of the pike, creating great confusion in their ranks, when our cavalry made a charge and sent them whirling in the direction of Strasburg, and picked up a number of prisoners. This engagement with a force on our side not exceeding seven hundred men, resulted in a loss to the enemy of fifty killed and wounded and thirty-seven prisoners, together with small arms and horses. There were no casualties on our side.”

The Confederates who took part in this engagement were the 14th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry and a battalion of Maryland cavalry. An exciting and dramatic episode of this fight was the appearance of some women at a window in the gable end of a house to the left of Col. Schall's five companies of infantry on the right of the pike. As the Confederate cavalry came dashing over the hill in pursuit of our cavalry, these ladies beckoned them with motions of their hands and the waving of handkerchiefs not to come any farther. But the soldiers did not understand their signs. Some of the Confederate wounded were taken care of at this house by Federal surgeons.

General Milroy in his official report says: “Colonel Schall remained at the scene of the engagement for an hour, during which

time his cavalry scoured the country in different directions, but could find no evidence of the enemy concentrating in large force up the Valley. He reported to me at 7 p. m. on the same day at Winchester. The result of this reconnoissance was entirely satisfactory to me, and it was conducted with great energy."

The reconnoissance on Front Royal road was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Moss of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 400 men. He returned to Winchester at 3 p. m. of Friday and reported that he had encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery, near Cedarville, 12 miles southeast of Winchester. This report was discredited by some of his officers.

An engagement took place at Bunker Hill in the afternoon of June 13. When General Milroy signalled Mc Reynolds' brigade at Berryville to fall back to Winchester he directed that the wagon train proceed towards Martinsburg as rapidly as possible.

This train stopped to feed at Bunker Hill, midway between Winchester and Martinsburg, where Companies G and H of the 87th Regiment and two companies of the 116th Ohio, in all about 300 men, were stationed to keep a look out for the enemy and to protect the crossing of the Opequon creek near that place.

The train had been parked and the wagoners were feeding their horses when a scout came up in great haste and reported that Colonel Jenkins, with 1500 cavalry, was approaching. The wagon master, in charge of the train, hurried his men to hitch up, and taking a position at the road, where the teams should enter, in order to prevent a stampede, he called out:

"No teamster shall start until I give orders."

Through his good management the entire train crossed the Opequon bridge and escaped towards Martinsburg, and finally reached Carlisle, Pa.

Private John C. Hoffman, of Company G, was on guard at the bridge when the wagon train was crossing. He had been given strict orders to allow no one to pass over but army teamsters.

Early in the race to get across came a Jew sutler on foot. He was halted by the guard. In a fit of desperation he exclaimed:

“Och, mine Got in Himmel! lass mir ga, lass mir ga! All mine goots in das train.”

He was compelled to wait till the last wagon had crossed over. Still he murmured as if in the deepest agony:

“De Rebels git all my tings; all mine goots.”

Down the first hill, and over the next, went the wagon train raising clouds of dust. It disappeared before the enemy came in sight, and the sutler got across the bridge.

Jenkins and his men came in on the Berryville road, and were met by the Federal troops about five hundred yards from the Martinsburg turnpike.

The Confederates dismounted and advanced as skirmishers. Our men were also deployed as skirmishers, the line extending obliquely from Berryville road in the direction of the Martinsburg pike, and shots were exchanged here for twenty minutes, during which time Private Hoffman made his way from the bridge across a clover field to his company, which was on a skirmish line, lying down along the farther edge of the field. Being the only man in sight in the field Hoffman was a fair target for the enemy, whose bullets whistled past his ears or cut the clover at his feet.

Shortly afterward, the Confederates advanced on a mounted charge. The order was now given for our troops to fall back to some churches. On the retreat Lieutenant Morningstar, of Company G, narrowly escaped capture. While in the act of jumping over a fence, the scabbard of his “Sword of Bunker Hill” got entangled in some bushes. The accident retarded his movements until the “Johnnies” almost captured him. Joseph F. Welsh, of the same company, was wounded and captured.

A short distance away Company H was more unfortunate. Lieutenant Slothower was killed and Corporal Joseph Henry mortally wounded. He died two days later, while the battle at Carter’s Woods was raging. Josiah Landon, of the same company, was wounded and captured, and George Prowell was captured. Benjamin S. Kauffman was wounded in both thighs,

fell into the hands of the enemy, and was a prisoner with the rest of the captured, for nine weeks at Belle Isle.

The Union forces now entered the churches and fired at the enemy through port holes that had already been made. About this time John Lemon, a citizen of Bunker Hill, was sent to them by a Confederate officer with a flag of truce, asking them to surrender. But they kept up the fight without further loss till late in the evening, when the enemy withdrew. Then, the Union troops fell back to Winchester and took position with Milroy's forces in and around the big fort.

In 1899, Mr. J. A. Sibbett, of Company H, visited Bunker Hill, and was entertained by John Lemon, who was still a resident of the village.

The entire force, under General Milroy, in and near Winchester, at this time, according to official accounts, was 6,900 effective men. Brigadier General Elliott commanded the First Brigade, composed as follows: 110th Ohio, Col. Keifer; 116th Ohio, Col. Washburn; 122d Ohio, Col. Ball; 123d Ohio, Col. Wilson; 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Gallagher; 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lt. Col. Moss; Battery L, 5th U. S. Artillery, Lt. Randolph.

The 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Ely of the 18th Connecticut, was composed of the 87th Pennsylvania, Colonel Schall; 12th West Virginia, Col. Klunk; 18th Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas; 5th Maryland, Captain Holton; Battery D, 1st West Virginia Artillery, Captain Carlin; Company K, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant Dawson; Companies D and E, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Captain White.

The heavy guns of the principal fort were four 20 pound Parrotts and two 24 pound howitzers. They were manned by a company of the 14th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, commanded by Captain Martin.

It was not evident to General Milroy on the evening of June 12th, that a large part of Lee's forces had broken away from the army of the Potomac, then under Hooker, and had already come into the Shenandoah Valley through the various passes of the

Blue Ridge Mountains. He had received no definite information of Lee's movement from the military authorities at Washington. He had signalled McReynolds' Brigade at Berryville to return to Winchester, doubled his line of pickets around the town, and sent forward on the Front Royal and Strasburg roads, strong cavalry patrols. Lively skirmishing began in various places.

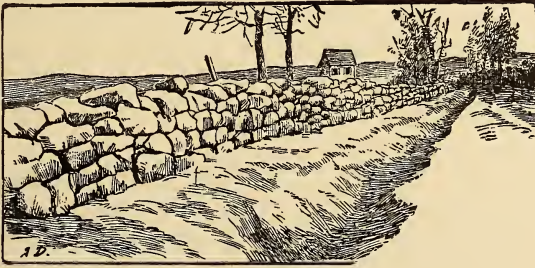
Milroy was in constant communication with his department commander, Gen. Schenck, at Baltimore, who advised him to retreat to Harper's Ferry, but gave him no definite orders to that effect. He concentrated his forces in and around the fortifications, and decided to wait till the Confederate leaders had massed their forces in his front, and then after a sharp engagement order a retreat toward Harper's Ferry under cover of night. Milroy's lofty patriotism and his heroic courage had inspired his officers and men with his own bravery and determination. They had confidence in his ability and generalship, and observed his manner in time of danger with great admiration. But nearly 30,000 veterans under Ewell and Longstreet, who had lately won important victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, were now approaching Winchester. The contest was to be an unequal one. Though not informed as to the vast number of the enemy with whom he had to contend, Milroy knew he was greatly outnumbered, but decided to meet them in battle array.

At 6 p. m., on the 13th, a Confederate prisoner captured that day, told the general that he belonged to Hay's Louisiana Brigade, of Ewell's Corps, which together with Longstreet's Corps was in the vicinity of Winchester. This was the first definite information he had received of this important fact. His telegraphic communication with Washington by way of Harper's Ferry had already been cut.

All the details of the fighting by Milroy's division during June 13th and 14th cannot be given here. The reader's attention is now directed to the part taken by the 87th Regiment. This command had just been assigned to the 2nd Brigade on Saturday morning, June 13, the day after the Newtown fight. Colonel

Schall reported to Colonel Ely, the brigade commander, early that day. At 9 a. m. the 87th was ordered to move forward from camp and take position behind a stone wall on the south side of the Front Royal road, and near a section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which was engaged in shelling the enemy in a woods. The regiment remained in that position only a short time, when the Confederates opened fire with canister upon it from a battery posted about four hundred yards away.

Colonel Ely, commanding the 2nd Brigade, now directed the 87th to fall back to Winchester, and support Battery L, which had removed to an elevation on the south side of the town, between the Front Royal and the Strasburg roads. The regiment remained in that position until 6 p. m., when, says Colonel Schall, in an official report:



“I was ordered to report with my command to General Milroy on Apple Pie Ridge. He directed me to proceed out the Strasburg road, and drive away some sharpshooters who were in possession of a mill. We encountered a body of infantry, which after some skirmishing, fled in confusion closely pursued by my regiment. We kept up a brisk skirmish with the enemy, till the darkness of night hid them from our view. I then received orders to return to my original position in support of Battery L.

“At 2 a. m. of June 14 I was instructed to fall back to the fortifications overlooking the town and take position in the rifle pits. About 9 a. m. my regiment marched down to Winchester,

half a mile away, to drive out the enemy's skirmishers, who had entered the town on the south side.

"We had some brisk encounters with the enemy on Market, Main and Braddock streets, and succeeded in driving them out of town. We relieved the 67th Pennsylvania about 4 o'clock in the evening, but soon returned to the large fort. An hour later I received an order to move my regiment to the Star fort, but while on our way there I was directed to support the 116th Ohio Infantry, which was stationed in the direction of the battery, and a little to the right of it.

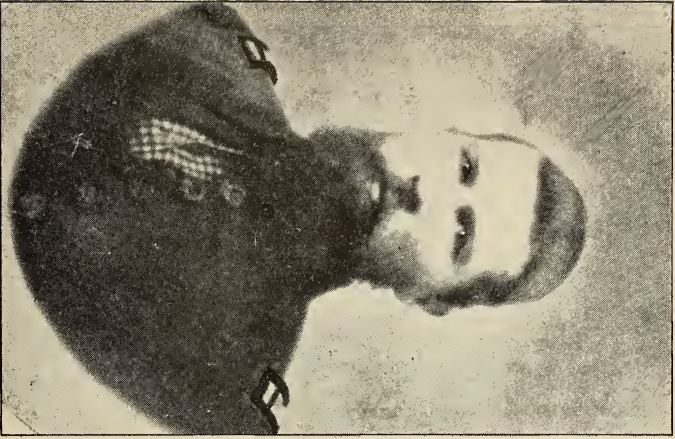
"Soon afterward I received orders from Milroy to move directly forward in support of Battery L, which was now opened upon by a terrific fire from the Confederate artillery. The battery was captured and its support, the 110th Ohio, was falling back. I was then directed to take my regiment into the Main fort, where it was placed in position in the surrounding rifle pits."

During the engagement of June 13 and 14 the regiment lost one killed and eighteen wounded. Daniel H. Karns, the drummer boy of Company I, lost his life in the skirmish on June 13. He was the first soldier of the regiment who was killed in battle,

In the afternoon of Sunday, June 14, Milroy had concentrated nearly his entire command in and around the fortifications, just outside of Winchester. At 4 p. m. four Confederate batteries, some of their guns being of long range, opened upon the forts. Under cover of this fire Early's division of Ewell's Corps, a column of 10,000 men advanced upon the outer works, then commanded by Colonel Keifer of the 110th Ohio Regiment. The enemy carried these outer works in the charge.

The Federal guns in the Main and the Star forts were brought to bear upon Early's forces, driving them from the position they had taken. This afforded a protection to Colonel Keifer's command, which fell back to the Main fort.

All the guns in this fort, the Baltimore battery at the Star fort and Carlin's battery immediately south of the Main fort, engaged the enemy's guns, which responded with great energy.



CAPTAIN WELLS A. FARRAH, Company H.
Killed at Carter's Woods.



CORPORAL JOHNSTON SKELLY, Company F.
Killed at Carter's Woods.

A terrible artillery duel now took place, lasting till 8 o'clock in the evening.

During this contest General Milroy ascended to the top of the lookout, and with remarkable coolness and bravery, exposed to the greatest danger, took observation of the enemy, concentrating in front of him while solid shot were whizzing by him, and large shells bursting in all directions around him. He then massed all his troops in the two forts, which were near each other, and in the rifle pits in front of them.

At 9 p. m. he convened a council of war, composed of himself and his three brigade commanders. His troops had only one day's rations left, and his artillery ammunition was nearly all expended. Information had been received that on the following morning the enemy could bring nearly one hundred guns to bear upon his small command of less than 7000 men.

"We decided at this council," says General Milroy, "that we owed it to the honor of the Federal arms to make an effort to force our way through the lines of the beleaguering foe; that our guns should be spiked, and wagons abandoned; that all our horses should be taken with us, and that the brigades should march, in the order of their numbers, at 1 o'clock in the morning, carrying with them their arms and the usual supply of ammunition,"

Such was the condition of affairs at midnight, when the commander of this little army sent out his aides to the subordinate officers, giving them instructions how to move.

Among the regimental commanders, who had already heard of the decision of the council, was Colonel Schall, who immediately began to notify his company commanders. While he was on this mission, Captain Baird, of Milroy's staff, communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Stahle the order for the march.

In his official report Captain Baird says: "It was part of my duty to notify the commanders of the 87th Pennsylvania, and the 12th West Virginia. When I approached these regiments I found many of the men asleep in their tents, or in the rifle pits. It was a dark night, and the company officers began at once to

wake up their men. Every soldier was given instructions that the evacuation was to be conducted silently, so as not to attract the attention of the enemy, whose sentinels were not more than two hundred yards from the forts.”

In his official report of the evacuation of Winchester and the battle of Carter’s Woods, General Milroy says:

“The column proceeded from the forts at 1 a. m. through a ravine to the Martinsburg pike, and then passed down the pike about four and one-half miles from Winchester. Here I received a message from General Elliott, stating that our front was attacked by the enemy’s skirmishers. I was then riding forward and heard the firing.

“The enemy was on elevated ground in Carter’s Woods, and in a field east of the woods. The first attack was made between three and four o’clock in the morning. General Elliott filed the 123d, 110th and the 122d Ohio regiments to the left, and formed them in line of battle west of and in front of the woods in which the enemy were posted. He then advanced the 110th Ohio, Colonel Keifer commanding, to feel the enemy. This regiment soon became actively engaged, and was supported by the 122d Ohio, which took its position on the right of the 110th.

“We found the enemy present in force, with two batteries. The Ohio regiments maintained the contest for an hour, or more, occasionally falling back, but in the main, driving the enemy. They captured a caisson and silenced two guns. They kept up an incessant fire of musketry which caused the enemy’s right flank to fall into disorder and recoil.

“About the time the contest began on my left I ordered the 87th Pennsylvania against the enemy’s left, but it was driven back. I now supported this regiment with the 18th Connecticut and these two regiments again advanced into the woods, but were driven back. I sent to the support of these regiments the 123d Ohio, and again advanced the line, but it was repulsed with a very small loss. The range of the enemy’s guns was so elevated as to render their fire ineffectual.

“At this time a signal gun fired at Winchester announced the

approach of the enemy in my rear. Colonel Ely's brigade was again rallied. It formed in line of battle west of the Martinsburg pike and that command was again directed to engage the enemy. The 110th and 122d Ohio regiments were still maintaining their fire on our left with energy. I gave instructions that my forces unengaged and wagon trains should retreat under cover of the contest, taking the Martinsburg pike a short distance and then turn to the right. These forces went forward but took a road which leads to the left through Bath, in Morgan county. They were followed after the engagement by detachments from the 18th Connecticut, 87th Pennsylvania and some of the Ohio regiments. They reached Hancock, Maryland. I arrived at Harper's Ferry in the afternoon of June 15th."

Colonel Schall in August, 1863, furnished the following account:

"About dark on June 14 my regiment was stationed in the rifle pits on the east side of the main fort. I held these pits until 1 a. m. of the next day, when I received orders to prepare to evacuate. While I was giving notice of this order to my company commanders, and during my absence with them my lieutenant colonel received a verbal order from General Milroy to begin the march. The 87th was placed on the right of the brigade. We proceeded down the Martinsburg pike about four and one half miles, when we heard skirmishing ahead. I was directed to form my regiment in line of battle, deploying Company A under Captain Fahs, as skirmishers. General Milroy was then close to me. He rode up to me, and ordered me to change my front to the right. While I was completing this movement I noticed several regiments to my left. Soon as I had changed my front my regiment advanced and the one to my left moved forward at the same time. We both moved toward Carter's Woods, and had gone only a few steps when skirmishing began. It was still dark, and we could see but a short distance. We continued nearly to the woods, when the enemy opened upon us with artillery, posted about one hundred yards in our front. While we were thus engaged with the enemy the 18th Con-

necticut was stationed in our rear. They opened fire almost through us. This brought confusion into the ranks of my regiment and I ordered it to fall back. General Milroy appeared in front of the 18th Connecticut and ordered them to cease firing. It was still dark when this occurred. I reformed my regiment and advanced with other regiments to the woods, but soon fell back under a heavy fire to a ravine, about one hundred and fifty yards from the woods. After reforming my lines again I was ordered to advance into the woods with the 18th Connecticut and the 123d Ohio to my right. My regiment went about forty yards into the woods on this charge. During this charge my horse was killed.

“The regiment halted and kept up a skirmishing fire for thirty minutes, the men all lying down. I now saw that I was being flanked by the enemy on my left, and I gave orders to fall back which was done amidst some confusion. The enemy in large numbers followed closely upon us to the edge of the woods. My command during the retreat became scattered, some going to the right and some to the left.

“I received no further orders and could give no further instructions to my officers, as to our course. I learned afterward that Colonel Ely, commanding our brigade, had orders and had received special instructions to communicate them to the regimental commanders that our destination was Harper’s Ferry. With about 140 of my men I reached that place on the afternoon of the day of the battle at Carter’s Woods. My lieutenant colonel and major moved to the left and reached Hancock. They had 210 of my men. My regiment is still divided. About 200 were captured and more than 100 missing.”

Colonel Adams, of the First New York Cavalry, who brought up the rear, reported:

“At 2 a. m., June 15, the main body of Milroy’s division had reached the Martinsburg turnpike. My command marched with a strong rear guard in inverse order. We expected to be attacked in the rear by the Confederate cavalry. We never for one moment expected any trouble in front. The wily enemy, how-

ever, by a rapid flank movement, succeeded in throwing a heavy force of artillery and infantry in our front at Carter's Woods. Here they opened a terrific fire upon our retreating forces. Being in the rear of our column, I was half a mile from the scene of action, but the shells passed over and beyond us. I heard the rattle of the musketry, and the quick and rapid firing of the artillery. I then moved up my regiment quickly to the front where a sanguinary conflict was raging between the contending forces. The 87th Pennsylvania, the 18th Connecticut and the 110th Ohio were at this moment charging upon a rebel battery strongly supported by infantry, and right gallantly did they accomplish the work. General Milroy was present, accompanied by two members of his staff. My regiment then entered the fight."

Further on in his report he says: "In obedience to the order of Gen. Milroy, I fell back to guard the rear of several regiments or what was left of them after their desperate charge upon the enemy's artillery and infantry in the woods."

General Edward Johnson who commanded the rebel forces at Carter's Woods sent an extended report of this engagement to the Confederate War Department, from which source the following was obtained: "Early in the morning of June 15, I was sent by General Ewell to the east of the Martinsburg pike, to intercept the progress of the Federal troops under Milroy if they attempted to retreat toward Harper's Ferry. I was riding at the head of my column with some skirmishers between 3 and 4 o'clock a. m., when we distinctly heard the neighing of horses, and the noise caused by the marching enemy on the retreat. They soon saw us, and opened fire. I made a disposition of my troops for an attack. Along the edge of the railroad cut next to the pike ran a stone fence, behind which I deployed the 10th Virginia and the 1st and 3d North Carolina Regiments of Stuart's Brigade, on the right, and three regiments of Nicoll's Brigade on my left. One piece of battery was placed on a bridge, another a little to the left and rear, and the remaining pieces, with sections of two other batteries, all under

Colonel Andrews, in rear of the position, occupied by my infantry. The enemy loudly cheering, charged with a large force against the front of my position, driving in my skirmishers, and delivering heavy volleys into us. My infantry repulsed them with considerable loss. At longer range they maintained a heavy fire upon us, then detached heavy flanking parties of cavalry and infantry on my right and on my left. They still kept up a vigorous attack in front.

“My infantry had expended all but one round of ammunition, and my ordnance wagons were seven miles to the rear. The situation was exceedingly critical to me. I needed re-enforcements. Fortunately, the Stonewall Brigade, under General Walker, appeared upon the scene of action, just in time to meet the flanking party to my right. He pressed them hotly through the woods beyond the turnpike and into the woods, half a mile to the right of the Carter House, where most of that body of the Federal troops surrendered.

“The flanking party of cavalry [First New York] and infantry [87th Pennsylvania and 18th Connecticut] to my left was met by two regiments of Nicoll’s Brigade, the 2d and 10th Louisiana regiments. Raine’s Battery was faced to the left and played upon the Federals with fine effect. Two sections were hurried down the road to intercept their retreat. My two Louisiana regiments moved parallel with the enemy’s line—a ridge intervening—until they reached a level space, where we opened a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a considerable number, and with the aid of the artillery, scattering them in every direction. Many of them were captured by these two regiments. Milroy riding on a fine white horse, with most of his cavalry, escaped after a vigorous pursuit.

“We captured at this engagement 2,300 men, about 175 horses, a supply of arms and equipments, and eleven stands of colors. The enemy fought with earnestness. They made four successive attempts to carry the bridge. Two sets of my cannoneers (13 out of 16) were killed, or disabled. Colonel Andrews, in command of my artillery, fell at this bridge.”

The official report of the casualties in the 87th Regiment around Winchester from June 13 to the 15th, including the battle of Carter's Woods, was as follows: 2 officers and 12 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 24 enlisted men wounded; 9 officers and 190 men taken prisoners, making a total loss of 239 officers and men.

The casualties in the 67th Pennsylvania were 769 officers and men; 18th Connecticut, 598; 123d Ohio, 549; 122d Ohio, 413; 5th Maryland, 320; 12th West Virginia, 233. These are regiments which had the heaviest losses in prisoners. Some of them surrendered in a body.

The total loss in 1st Brigade under General Elliott was reported to be 1949; the 2d Brigade, under Colonel Ely, 1430; the 3d Brigade, under Colonel McReynolds, 1054, making a total loss to the division under Milroy of 4433 in killed, wounded and captured.

There was considerable public comment in relation to the evacuation of Winchester. During the month of August, 1863, a court of inquiry was convened at Washington, presided over by the great jurist, Judge Holt, then Judge Advocate General of the Army. The object of this court was "to inquire into and report the facts and circumstances in regard to the evacuation of Winchester by command of General Milroy."

Judge Holt, after reviewing the subject in all its details, concluded his report to the Secretary of War as follows: "General Milroy in holding his post at Winchester, and continuing to resist the attack of the enemy, until June 15, when it was evident that a large force of the enemy was confronting him, may have acted wisely. He thus forced the enemy to mass their troops, as he declares, at some point in his front, after which he could retreat more intelligently and more safely.

"The three days' delay of the Confederate Army in its Northern invasion caused by the stand Milroy made, at Winchester, may have been fully worth, to the country, the sacrifice it cost. The evacuation of Winchester was as well ordered as could have been expected, under all the circumstances, and the loss of most

of the government property, which was abandoned there, was inevitable. It is true that during the retreat, the troops of General Milroy were not kept well in hand, being very much dispersed, but that was, in a great part owing to the sudden attack upon them in the darkness of the night. Another cause of confusion was that his troops on the the retreat, were obliged to force their way through a body of the enemy's troops, superior in numbers."

On October 27, President Lincoln wrote his endorsement to Judge Holt's report, from which the following is taken: "A division of troops under General Milroy was substantially lost at Winchester, Virginia, in June. Upon inquiry, it has been discovered, that General Schenck, the Department commander, only advised the withdrawal of Milroy's Division from Winchester, but never positively ordered Milroy to withdraw. He believed the services of the forces at Winchester worthy of the hazard, and so did not positively order their withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order reaching Milroy. I find that Milroy disobeyed no order upon the subject. No court martial is deemed necessary, or proper in this case."

The following officers in the regiment were among the prisoners: Chaplain D. C. Eberhart, Surgeon William H. McCurdy, Quartermaster James Hersh, Captain John Albright, of Company K; First Lieutenants Henry Morningstar, of Company G; Isaac Hull, of Company E; Andrew B. Smith, of Company H; Second Lieutenants William Bierbrower, of Company A; W. H. H. Welsh, of Company D; Charles P. Stroman, of Company K, and Sergeant Major Frank Geise. No official list of the non-commissioned officers and privates captured around Winchester and Carter's Woods, has been found. The number was officially reported at 190, but is stated since to have been 250. They were sent to Belle Isle, at Richmond, where they were imprisoned for a few weeks, and then paroled and exchanged. Not more than 650 officers and men of the regiment were present for duty on June 12. After the hasty retreat from the fight

at Carter's Woods 221 officers and men of the 87th Regiment escaped to Bloody Run, Pennsylvania, 154 to Harper's Ferry and 50 to York. Those who arrived at York encamped there for a few days and after the battle of Gettysburg returned to the regiment.

Having been a student of medicine Chaplain Eberhart was given special privileges, when he returned to Winchester a prisoner. He obtained permission from General Early to assist in taking care of the wounded at the Taylor House, then used as a hospital, where some of the wounded of the 87th were taken. Early also authorized him to look after the comfort and welfare of the fifteen laundry women who were prisoners in the main fort. Chaplains Eberhart, of the 87th, and McCabe, of the 122d Ohio, were given charge of seventeen women, the wives and daughters of Union officers, who had spent the winter and spring months in Winchester, and fell into the hands of the enemy at the time of the evacuation. Among these was the wife of Captain Maish, a daughter of S. F. Guenslen, a strong Union man of Winchester. On account of her persistent and determined efforts to supply food to members of the 87th Regiment, who were captured at her house, she was ordered under arrest, by the Confederate authorities, and sent with other loyal ladies to Castle Thunder in Richmond, where she was kept ten days, and then sent under a flag of truce to Washington City. Mrs. Maish has since felt herself to be as much a part of the regiment as her husband.

The detachment of the regiment that moved toward Hancock, crossed the Potomac and passed on with detachments of other regiments to Bloody Run, near Bedford, Pa. General Milroy went from Harper's Ferry to visit his troops in that region, and on June 26, issued a public address to them at Bloody Run, in which he said:

"I am ordered to leave you, and report to General Schenck, at Baltimore. With anguish, I bid you farewell. If we do not meet again, I shall watch your course and your actions with the deepest solicitude. I always expect to point with pride to you

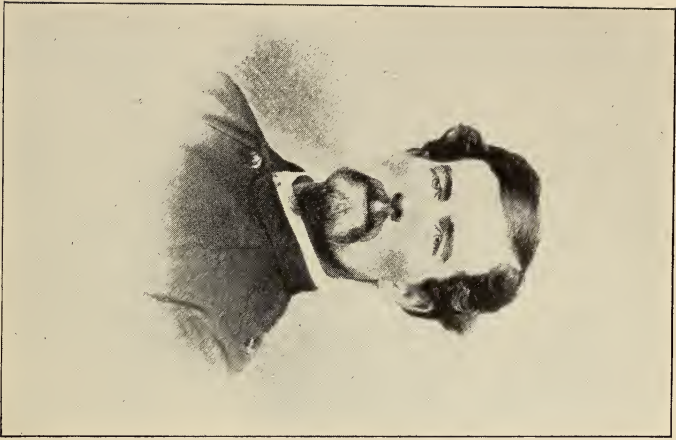
as brave soldiers, whom I have had the honor to command. Our cause is clouded with adversity now, but will be ultimately successful. Hope on, fight on, and may God protect you until we see our cause triumph, and peace restored.”

In his official report, prepared June 30, at Bloody Run, Major Ruhl says: “After the battles around Winchester, June 12 to 15, we moved northward, and arrived at Bloody Run June 20, when I received orders to assume command of the detachment of 210 men of the 87th Regiment.” In his second report, made out at Martinsburg, West Virginia, on August 31, the following commissioned officers were mentioned as being present: Captain Murray S. Cross, and Lieutenants Stallman, Maish, Saylor, Norris Daniel, Slaymaker, Martin, Haack, and E. M. Ruhl. His detachment was then composed of 11 officers and 274 enlisted men on duty and 23 men absent; making a total membership of 318. Lieutenant Maish was acting quartermaster, and Lieutenant Daniel acting adjutant.

Several of the officers of the regiment who fell into the hands of the enemy, were held in Libby, and other Southern prisons until the end of the war.

After falling back from the last charge at Carter’s Woods, Colonel Schall was given a horse that belonged to Colonel Ely, the brigade commander. With 155 of his officers and men, he retreated to Harper’s Ferry with other troops. The officers with Colonel Schall were: Surgeon McKinney, Adjutant Emmett, Captains Fahs, Myers, Eckert, Adair and Pfeiffer, and Lieutenants Lanius, Spangler, Strickler and Baker. They halted for the night on Bolivar Heights. The next morning, they moved across the Potomac and joined the forces on Maryland Heights. Lieutenant Colonel Stahle went with the detachment to Hancock and to Bloody Run, but soon afterward returned to the regiment.

Thomas Paley, of Company K, thus recalls some of the stirring scenes and incidents of the Confederate attack on the forts at Winchester, and the battle of Carter’s Woods: “I had been detailed to the engineer corps, and helped to rebuild and



SURGEON D. F. MCKINNEY.



W. H. LANITS, Company I.
Sergeant in 1861, Captain in 1864.

strengthen the forts. I remember well the terrible artillery duel on Sunday evening, June 14, and the heroic stand General Milroy made in fighting a large army of rebels. I recall with distinctness, and it seems as though I can now hear the loud, clear tones of Colonel Schall in giving the command, 'Forward Eighty Seventh,' at Carter's Woods. Then he rode ahead of the charging column until his fine sorrel horse was shot. With the utmost coolness and courage, he quietly dismounted, and gallantly led us on almost to the cannon's mouth. As we approached the enemy, I saw Lieutenant Lanius, of Company I, then quite a young man, leading his part of the line, and as he turned around to face us, with his sword waving in the air he exclaimed, 'Come on, boys, we'll give them hell!' On this charge a number of our brave comrades fell, and as the enemy greatly outnumbered us, we were compelled to retreat. I was one of those who reached Harper's Ferry."

A record of the killed and wounded not heretofore mentioned, is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Captain Wells A. Farrah, of Company H, was struck by a minie ball and instantly killed, just as the regiment began the retreat after the last charge. His body fell into the hands of the enemy, and is supposed to lie among the unknown dead in the cemetery at Winchester. In August, 1861, he had left his family and his home, at Wellsville, Pa., where he had been a prosperous merchant to accept the position of First Lieutenant of the company, and was promoted to Captain in January, 1863. He was an efficient officer and a brave soldier, displaying gallantry both in the engagement at Bunker Hill, two days before, and in the different charges at Carter's Woods. He was 37 years old. Sergeant John M. Griffith, of Company H, was wounded at Bunker Hill, while standing in the yard, surrounding the home of a Confederate soldier whose family took care of him for several days. After the enemy left the Valley, he went to a hospital in Philadelphia, until he recovered. Edward Wise, Jacob Hoffer and John Hoffman, all of Company H, received slight wounds in the battle June 15.

Peter Bott, of Company A, was wounded in the leg on the evening of June 13, when the regiment was skirmishing on the Strasburg pike, just outside of Winchester. After taking part in several battles, he was captured June 23, 1864, in front of Petersburg. He spent several months at Andersonville, a prisoner of war, and after being removed to the prison at Blackshear, Georgia, died there the following winter. William Shriver was wounded near Winchester.

Sergeant Robert D. Greer, of Company B, was instantly killed in one of the charges at Carter's Woods. His body fell into the hands of the enemy, and was buried in the cemetery at Winchester. Levi Tyson, of Company C, was killed on June 15.

Zachariah Reichard, of Company C, died on June 16, of wounds received near Winchester. Jesse Beck, of the same company, died June 26, of wounds received on the 15th. Enoch C. Hartman was wounded at Carter's Woods.

Milton Spickert, of Company E, was mortally wounded by a shell, June 13, near the Front Royal road, just outside of Winchester. He died in the hands of the enemy, June 22. Edward Owens, of the same company, was wounded, on June 13, by the fragment of a shell. He was taken to the hospital at Winchester, fell into the hands of the enemy, and was taken to Belle Isle, where the piece of shell was removed by his comrade, Charles Shultz, who was afterward killed at Monocacy.

William Ilgenfritz, of Company E, was wounded June 15, in right arm. The same arm was shattered by a ball at Cedar Creek in 1864, and was afterwards amputated at the shoulder. There were several other members of Company E slightly wounded at Carter's Woods. John Lutz, of this company, was instantly killed in the last charge.

Corporal Skelley, of Company F, was a good fellow and a brave soldier who fell mortally wounded at Winchester June 14. He was engaged to be married to Jennie Wade, who was killed a few days later at the battle of Gettysburg while baking bread for Union soldiers. Neither of them heard of the other's fate. Miss Wade had his picture in her pocket when she was killed.

Skelley Post, at Gettysburg, was named by its founders, in honor of their fallen comrade. George T. Little and Joseph Simpson, of Company F, were wounded by the explosion of a shell on June 13, and Forrest McElroy was hit by a minie ball during the fighting around Winchester on June 14.

Henry Shultz, of Company G, was among the wounded at Carter's Woods. He fell into the hands of the enemy and was afterward taken to Richmond by way of Culpepper.

Adolph Weisheit, of Company I, was wounded June 13, requiring the amputation of his arm near the shoulder. George Adams, of the same company, received a flesh wound in the side.

"On Sunday, the 14th," says Corporal Ziegler, of Company F, "while on the skirmish line, I found a wounded soldier from an Ohio regiment, in danger of bleeding to death. I tied up his wound, and stopped the flow of blood. Then I went back to Winchester, secured a stretcher, and with a detail of four men, took him to the hospital, thus saving his life." Corporal Ziegler was afterward stunned by the explosion of a shell in the battle on the 15th. He became conscious before the retreat. David Hoffman, of Company K, was wounded June 13, losing the index finger of his right hand. He was taken prisoner on the 15th while in the hospital. He was killed at Mine Run in the following November.

William Emenheiser, of Company K, was hit twice at Carter's Woods. The first ball struck the U. S. plate on his belt, and glanced off; the other passed through his blanket, rolled up on his shoulders, piercing it with fourteen holes, then grazed his back between the shoulders without causing serious wound. He was also taken prisoner.

On the first charge into Carter's Woods, when the 18th Connecticut fired into the 87th by mistake, Peter Free, of Company E, was mortally wounded. Together with Sylvester Golding, L. J. Klinedinst and John C. Hoffman, he had gone nearly up to the enemy's guns, not knowing, on account of the darkness his regiment had fallen back. Finding themselves between

two fires, the other three boys lay down, still firing on the gunners, close in front of them, until the regiment came up on the second charge. They had seized a caisson belonging to the rebel battery and brought it back to the edge of the woods. Fearing an explosion they took it no farther. Golding was killed at the battle of Opequon, and Klinedinst died in a southern prison, the next year. William Newman and John C. Hoffman, on the retreat, got into a ravine, and had laid down to get a drink of water from a small stream. They had taken but one sup, when a whole line of "Johnnies," on a hillside shouted, "Surrender you blankety blank little Yanks." But they preferred to run through the ravine and across a field with the zip of minie balls around them, eventually reaching Harper's Ferry in the afternoon.

After the regiment had succeeded in driving the enemy out of Winchester, on Saturday, June 13, Charles E. Zimmerman, B. F. Frick, Lewis Frey and Alfred Jamison, of Company A, were ordered to search a house on one of the main streets, for a sharpshooter supposed to be in it. They entered the basement, and passed up to the landing of the second stairs, when a volley from the enemy, a distance away, came in the windows. One of the balls grazed the left temple of Zimmerman, making a scar several inches in length, and cut off two-thirds of his hat rim. Another ball pierced the arm of Jamison, causing a painful flesh wound.

Early in the afternoon, while Company A was moving down the main street of Winchester, a ball fired by a rebel cavalryman, struck the U. S. plate on the belt of Henry C. Ginter, passed through the belt and clothing, and lodged in his cartridge box. At Carter's Woods, Private Ginter was wounded in the right hip. He concealed himself in the bushes, and after the battle was over, escaped on a cavalry horse. He overtook the boys of the 87th on their way to Hancock, Maryland, where the ball was extracted from his hip by the village physician, Dr. Wilson.

Lieutenant Morningstar, of Company G, escaped to the east-

ern slopes of the mountains toward Hancock, with a small squad of his men, including Daniel Stine and Alfred Wilt. They sat down to take a rest supposing they were out of danger of being captured, when a body of McNeil's Virginia Rangers of mounted infantry came along and marched them off to Martinsburg, and the next day to Winchester, where they met their comrades who had been taken prisoners.

Quartermaster Hersh and Wagonmaster Hamme had made their way to the right and were hastening toward Harper's Ferry, when they were overtaken by some cavalry. After an exciting experience Hersh was captured and taken back to Winchester and later to Richmond. Hamme escaped to Harper's Ferry on a fleet horse with the bullets whizzing around him. The next day he presented Colonel Schall his horse which had been captured in West Virginia some months before.

Frank T. Metzgar, of Company A, now proprietor of the National Hotel at York, Pa., had a hand to hand encounter with a dismounted cavalryman at the Newtown fight on June 12. After the engagement was over he bound up the wounds of his antagonist. Metzgar received a painful wound in the hand in the last charge at Carter's Woods. He escaped from the battle field and eluded capture by passing behind a stone fence leading toward the Charlestown road. After having gone several miles he and some comrades were overtaken by General Milroy and his staff. As the enemy had no longer kept up the pursuit, Milroy overcome with exhaustion, fell asleep, and while riding along the road, was held on his white horse by his aides. The General and his staff arrived at Harper's Ferry late in the afternoon.

George W. Welsh, of Company K, who was afterward wounded at Mine Run in November 1863, says: "With seven others, I escaped as far as Bunker Hill, where we were all captured by the cavalry. We were sent back to Winchester and had scarcely anything to eat for three days."

Samuel W. Keasey, of Company G, later promoted to 2d lieutenant of Company D, and the last man in the regiment to

be killed, April 2, 1865, received a slight wound in the face just before the retreat. Musician Renaut was somewhat delayed in binding up the wounds of his comrade. When he noticed the ranks breaking, he ran four miles with all possible speed, but was captured on the "Johnny Cake" road by some lively rebels whose language upon approaching him was noted more for its sulphur than its rhetoric.

Samuel B. Gray, the youngest member of Company E, while the regiment was falling back, concealed himself in a gully about half a mile from Carter's Woods. Very soon the 5th Virginia came marching toward him, and in a state of trepidation, he fired a shot into the regiment. He then ran amidst a shower of bullets, and escaped half a mile to the north, when he saw a squad of Confederate cavalry in front of him. A tree concealed him from their sight, but the 5th Virginia came in on his rear. Not knowing that he was the boy who tried to fight a whole regiment, one of them, in a playful mood, called out, "Don't run any further, we 'uns have Martinsburg now."

Then Colonel Baxter came riding up and said, "That's the Yank I want to send home for a pet," and Private Gray soon started, with other prisoners, on an excursion to Richmond,

"Tiney" Grove, the innocent man of Company G, thought it unwise that so many overcoats should be left on the field. After falling out of ranks on one of the charges, he threw over his back a dozen coats and began to retreat alone. But he was halted by an officious "Johnny" who caught him by the arm, saying, "Yank, I want you and your coats." "Tiney" obeyed the command, and marched back with his coats.

"Surrender!" said the leader of a band of rebels, as they approached Samuel McGinley, the funny man of Company H. "Our company never drilled that," "Sammy" innocently replied, but he gave himself and his gun to the enemy without resistance. Greenberry Robinson, Colonel Schall's servant, fell into the hands of the enemy, but his color was to his advantage this time. As he was being marched through Winchester

with other prisoners, Greenberry stepped aside and escaped into a yard. He then threw off his military coat and looked over the fence at the moving troops, unnoticed and unknown among a lot of other colored boys.

The wife of Private Dittenhafer, of Company C, had been a washer-woman for the regiment at Winchester for several months. When the evacuation of the fort was ordered, she mounted a fleet horse, and endeavored to escape with the train men. After the battle at Carter's Woods, when being pursued by the enemy's cavalry, she rode away in gallant style, but was captured and taken back to Winchester and later to Richmond.

Among the prisoners taken at Winchester was the wife of J. F. W. Shultz, of Company E. She was a faithful and popular laundress, who spent several months in the encampment at Winchester. She was called by the boys, "the Mother of the Regiment."

Captain L. H. Grenewald, of York, was chief of the Jessie Scouts in West Virginia, and of the Grey Eagle Scouts in the valley under Milroy, who intrusted him with important and responsible duties. In July 1863, while leading a band of his men he succeeded, at Falling Waters, Virginia, in destroying a pontoon bridge, and capturing part of the wagon train belonging to Lee's Army on the retreat from Gettysburg. This was considered to be a bold and daring feat, successfully accomplished. Later in the war Captain Grenewald commanded a company in Cole's Maryland Cavalry.

Among the prisoners was Corporal Philip M. Shive, of Company E and a member of the band. As he entered the fort at Winchester, one of the guards called out, "Hello, Philip! what are you doing here?" Upon looking up, he recognized the soldier who accosted him, as an old friend, formerly from York, who was now in the Confederate service. Corporal Shive, after a short imprisonment at Belle Isle, was paroled and exchanged. He returned to York, and with another comrade, took to the regiment a full outfit of fine silver instruments for

the band, to take the place of the brass ones which were scattered to the four points of the compass.

During the excitement in the fort, on the night of the 14th, a sutler's wagon upset, and its contents were dumped on the ground. James A. Fellers, of Company I, crept out in the darkness, toward the upset wagon, and bayoneted a large cake of cheese. On the march toward Carter's Woods, he shared part of it with some of his comrades. When he entered the battle, he lost part of what was left and chucked the balance into his haversack. It was still there when the hasty retreat began, then he dealt out his cheese in smaller pieces. Some of the boys gladly paid for the shares they received. Private Fellers lost a leg at the battle of Opequon, September 19, 1861.

On April 20 the regiment received four months' pay amounting to nearly \$80,000. The next day about \$65,000 of this amount were sent home to relatives and friends.



CHAPTER VI.

JOINING THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—MANASSES GAP—BEALTON STATION—KELLY'S FORD—MINE RUN CAMPAIGN.

This chapter opens with the dark days of the Union, darker than any since the gloomy winter when Washington's little army lay at Valley Forge. A northern invasion, skillfully planned by the Southern leaders, had been consummated, and the far-famed Potomac ceased, for a short time, to be the border line which controlled the strife. The legions under Lee had put that historic river behind them, and were marching through Maryland into Pennsylvania. The harvest time was coming on, but the farmers of these border States, fled with their horses, and many of them with their cattle, across the Susquehanna. The State archives at Harrisburg were gathered for removal, and formidable barricades guarded the approaches to Philadelphia. Ewell had reached Carlisle. Early's Division had taken possession of York, and Lee and his hosts were breaking through the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Every loyal citizen of the North now looked longingly for the coming of the Army of the Potomac. Heedless of exhaustion, regardless of fatigue, keeping pace with the movement of their adversaries, that gallant army was bowling along at a thundering gait, soon to force an issue with the enemy on free soil. Although confident and reliant, yet Northern people stood aghast, in awful pause, anxiously awaiting the impending conflict. The command of the Potomac army on June 28, had been given to General Meade, who met and defeated the invading foe, in his native State, on the plains around Gettysburg. This victory lifted the gloom and relieved the depression, that at one time, almost seemed to defy the efforts of a loyal people.

While the battle of Gettysburg was going on, Vicksburg fell, 30,000 Southern troops surrendering to General Grant. Lee, after losing about the same number of men, was in flight toward Virginia and Meade was pursuing him. Such were the tidings of Sunday, July 5, 1863, and all the church bells of the North pealed with thanksgiving, and all the bells of the South tolled with lamentation.

Colonel Schall and his men remained on Maryland Heights until July 1, with the command under General French who held the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. Meantime the men were engaged, almost daily, in working on the fortifications. The day the battle of Gettysburg opened, the troops blew up the magazine, then loaded 80 canal boats with munitions of war and supplies, and left on Chesapeake and Ohio canal for Washington, a distance of 60 miles. The 87th boys went on the *Ambition*, a boat on which 175 men were crowded. They stopped on the way, to repair the canal locks which had been damaged by Stuart's Confederate Cavalry, and arrived at Washington, July 4. Two days later they went by rail to Frederick, Maryland, and on the 7th joined the Army of the Potomac on the return from Gettysburg. The regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Army Corps. This corps had been under General Sickles who lost a leg at Gettysburg. It was now under command of General French. The 3d Brigade, composed of the 126th Ohio, 67th Pennsylvania, 106th New York, and 87th Pennsylvania, was placed under command of General B. F. Smith.

Lieutenant Lanus was made acting adjutant of the regiment and Captain Blasser, who joined the regiment here, was given command of Companies I and K consolidated.

From July 8 to July 14, the corps was manoeuvring in the direction of the enemy, until Lee had crossed the Potomac into Virginia. It was in line of battle at Boonsboro, but there was no engagement; then passed over the Antietam battlefield to Sharpsburg, and reached the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Weaverton. On the 17th, the corps crossed the Potomac on

pontoon bridges near Harper's Ferry, and after three days marching in pursuit of Lee, arrived at Upperville, Virginia, near Ashby's Gap.

On July 23, the 3d Corps was sent in haste from Ashby's Gap to the support of Buford's Cavalry who had found the enemy in force at Manasses Gap. The 1st Division pushed through the Gap, and the Excelsior Brigade from New York, under General Spinola, made three heroic charges up so many steep and difficult ridges, dislodging and driving the enemy with considerable loss on both sides. Spinola was twice wounded. During this fight, the 87th Regiment was on Wapping Heights, in full view of battle and part of the time was engaged in skirmishing. During the night, a dense fog covered the valleys from the Alleghanies to the Blue Ridge. When the hot rays of the sun caused it to disappear the Federal soldiers looked down and found the enemy had marched away.

Meade had intended to have a general engagement with Lee's forces at Manasses Gap, but the next day it was discovered that the Excelsior Brigade had been fighting a brigade of Ewell's men, holding the Gap, while Rodes' Division, forming the rear-guard of Lee's army, marched up the valley under cover of the dense fog. No enemy remained to engage in battle. Meade had lost two days in getting French's Corps into and out of the Gap, and Lee meantime, moved rapidly southward, passing around Meade's right flank and appeared in his front when our army looked across the Rappahannock.

After the failure to flank Lee at Manasses Gap, the 3d Corps moved southward, and went into camp near Warrenton, where it remained for a month. On account of the intense heat neither army was in a condition to take the offensive. Many of the men had fallen out of the ranks on the long march on account of the oppressive weather. The 87th Regiment, like some of the other commands, had nothing but shelter tents to shield them from the hot rays of the sun. The men made arbors over their tents, covered with pine boughs as a protection. The country had been foraged to death. But there was one kind of

fruit that gladdened the hearts of the boys in blue, both on the march toward Warrenton and during the encampment there. Blackberries, large, luscious and very palatable were found in great abundance. They were gathered and eaten with evident relish, and proved to be good diet.

August 1, the 3d Corps moved toward the Rappahannock, and encamped two miles from that stream. Colonel Schall went to Washington to attend the court of inquiry in reference to Milroy's evacuation of Winchester. During his absence, the regiment was in command of Lieutenant Colonel Stahle. For a short time, Colonel Schall commanded the 3d Brigade. On September 7, the corps was reviewed by General Meade. On September 12 Colonel Stahle furnished the following report of the strength of the regiment: 15 officers and 205 men present for duty in camp near the Rappahannock, and 12 officers and 295 men with the detachment at Martinsburg, making the total strength of the regiment 527 officers and men. Some of the men captured at Winchester had been paroled, but were not exchanged, and hence had not returned to the regiment.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the 13th, and two days later the brigade moved to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, crossed the river there, and marched twelve miles farther on, halting for the night near Culpepper. On the following day, they moved four miles west of Culpepper, and went into camp. On the September 25, the detachment under Major Ruhl arrived in camp. They were heartily welcomed by their comrades.

The movements of Major Ruhl's command are reported by him as follows: "June 30 we marched 8 miles to Bedford, and on July 3 returned to Bloody Run. July 4 we marched 20 miles, and the next day we moved to Loudon, via McConnellsburg, 14 miles, and in the evening went to Mercersburg. While there we received orders from the commanding general to take to Loudon, 400 prisoners, 400 horses and mules and 90 wagons, captured from the enemy returning from Gettysburg, by detachments of the 1st New York and the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry

regiments. July 13 we marched to Greencastle, Pa., via Mercersburg, a distance of 18 miles. The next day we moved to Hagerstown, Md., and the following day, passed over the Antietam battlefield to Sharpsburg. On August 1, we went to Martinsburg via Harper's Ferry marching thirty miles in one day."

Major Ruhl remained at Martinsburg until September 24, when he received orders "to proceed with detachments of the 87th Pennsylvania, 110th Ohio, and the 6th Maryland regiments to the Army of the Potomac by way of Washington City, and report to General Meade." He was directed to take with him all property of said detachments, including shelter and hospital tents. They left Martinsburg at 8 a. m., September 24. Upon arriving at Washington, General Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, issued the following: "Pass Major Noah G. Ruhl, commanding 598 men, within the lines of the United States forces at Culpepper, Virginia." The following day Major Ruhl and his men joined the regiment in camp near Culpepper.

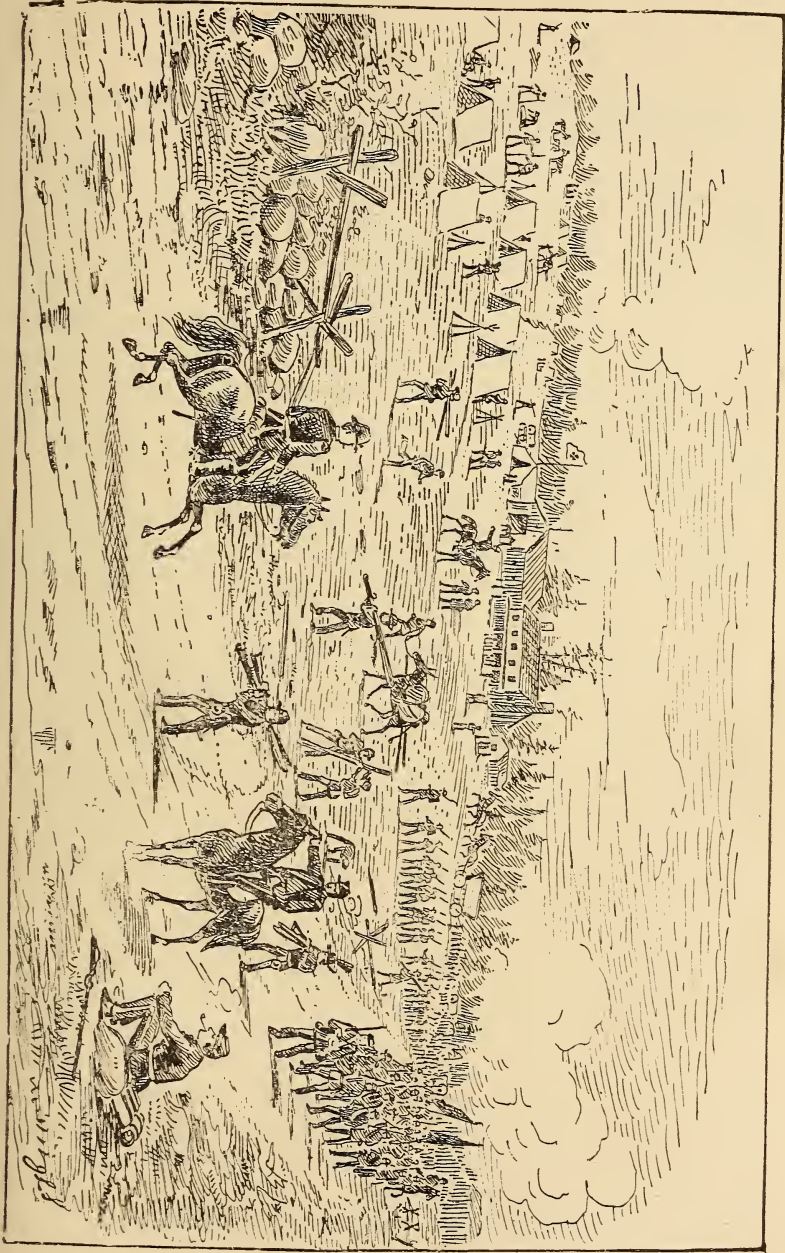
Twelve hundred officers and men of the 3d Brigade including the 87th Regiment, on October 7, were detailed for picket duty for three days. They went on the 8th. Two days later the remainder of the brigade, with the division, marched from camp and at 3 p. m. formed in line of battle, in an open plain, about two miles west of Culpepper Court House. They remained in that position until 8 a. m. of the following day. This was the beginning of what is known as the Bristoe campaign. Late in the afternoon of the 11th, that part of the brigade, not on picket, and the 2d Brigade were placed in charge of the corps wagon train, which also included ammunition wagons, pontoon wagons and ambulances. The train crossed the Rapahannock going east on the night of the 11th.

On the morning of October 11, after the departure of the corps from the camp near Culpepper, the pickets referred to above from the 3d Brigade, were attacked by the enemy while endeavoring to join their command. The 106th New York

lost in this engagement 3 men killed, 7 wounded and 18 captured. These casualties occurred when this regiment got between the enemy's skirmishers and their cavalry reserve. By skillful manoeuvring the 87th escaped with one man missing, Conrad Nickel, of Company G. The pickets then withdrew toward Culpepper, closely followed by the Federal cavalry who were hard pressed by the enemy. Upon reaching Brandy Station, the pickets had an opportunity of witnessing a grand cavalry charge, while they were supporting a battery. The Federal Cavalry had formed in three lines, with drawn sabres and charged across the plain below, meeting the Confederate cavalry at the edge of a grove, and a hand-to-hand encounter took place. Meantime Custer's Brigade of cavalry which had been cut off fought their way through the enemy's lines and rejoined their division. The brigade pickets then crossed the Rappahannock and joined the balance of the brigade at Freeman's Ford. At 4 a. m. of the 13th, the entire 3d Division under General Carr marched to Three Mile Station, remaining there two hours, then moved to Greenwich. The next day the division guarded the corps train, took it across Bull Run where they lay in line of battle all night. At 8 a. m., the division moved to Union Mills. On this day the 87th was ordered on picket, and had a slight skirmish with the enemy without any loss. On the 16th, three regiments of the 3d Brigade and one regiment from the 1st Brigade were sent to Wolf Run Shoals to support Buford's Cavalry. After seeing the cavalry safely across Bull Run, they rejoined the division the same day.

Lee, foiled in his attempt to interpose between Meade's army and the city of Washington, returned to Manassas Plains, and the following day moved to Buckland Mills, by way of Greenwich and bivouacked at sunset.

October 21, the 3d Corps marched to Catlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where it remained four days. While in camp here, most of the men of the 87th, who had been captured at Winchester, returned to the regiment, thus materially increasing its strength. The 3d Brigade on the 25th, marched to



GOING INTO CAMP.

Bealton Station to support Colonel Devens' Brigade of cavalry, taking position under cover of a woods. In this engagement the regiment and entire brigade were under a heavy artillery fire for several hours with shells bursting among them and all around them. The cavalry while skirmishing tried to draw the Confederates into musketry range, but without success. The enemy in this movement attempted to carry off the railroad iron of the torn-up track, between Rappahannock and Bealton Stations. On the 28th, the 2d Brigade relieved the 3d, which returned to its former camp at Catlett Station. The camp was moved October 30 to a position near Warrenton, where the regiment mustered for pay the next morning, and remained in this camp until November 7.

The movement of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Corps to cross the Rappahannock, began early in the morning. Smith's Brigade left camp at 6 a. m., and arrived with the corps at Kelly's Ford. At 1:30 p. m. of the 7th it formed in line to sustain the 1st Division of the corps, while it was engaged in driving the Confederates from musketry range of the ford. When this work was accomplished Carr's Division crossed the river, and soon after sunset, went into bivouac. They were now only a few hundred yards from the battle line. An engagement was expected the next morning, but when daylight came, it was found the Confederates had retreated.

At 8 a. m. of the 8th, the entire corps advanced to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, two miles from Brandy Station. The 2d Brigade at once began to skirmish with the Confederates who soon fell back. In the movement of this day, the 87th and another regiment of the 3d Brigade marched in echelon, the other two regiments moved in column form, closed in mass in the rear. The 87th passed through this engagement without any loss, and at night bivouacked in a woods, half a mile from Brandy Station. November 10, they marched to camp near Brandy Station. The weather grew very cold. Here they remained for two weeks.

Lee was now south of the Rapidan, strongly intrenched along

Mine Run. Meade determined to draw him into action before he was secure in the occupancy of his position. With this in view, the Union Army was divided into three columns, the first or right column was composed of the 3d Corps under General French, and the 6th Corps under General Sedgwick, the former leading, was to cross the Rapidan at Jacobs' Mills; the second or centre column composed of the 2d Corps, under General Warren, was to cross at Germanna Ford; and the third or left column, composed of the 1st Corps under General Newton, and the 5th Corps under General Sykes, at Culpepper Mine Ford.

The expedition started on the morning of the 26th. The 2d Corps was at the point of rendezvous at the appointed time, but French who was leading the two right corps, stumbled on the wrong road, which caused a delay.

The 87th Regiment under Colonel Stahle, was part of the 3d Brigade commanded by Gen. B. F. Smith. General Carr was the division commander. The march from camp near Brandy Station, began in the forenoon and after moving 12 miles, crossed the Rapidan on pontoons over Ely's Ford at Jacobs' Mills, and bivouacked in a field. The roads were very muddy, on the way to the Rapidan. Rain had been falling, then freezing and thawing weather followed. General French could not take his artillery across the river at Ely's Ford, but had to send it by Germanna Ford. He had no trustworthy guide and confusion followed. Prince's Division, then in the lead, lost its way, and it had to retrograde on the evening of the 26th. At 7 a. m. of November 27, the march was begun over the road leading to Robertson's Tavern. The 3d Division closely following the 2d, with strong flanking parties on the right. The 1st Division brought up the rear.

The column moved slowly forward on account of the uncertainty of the road. At 9 a. m., a few musketry shots were heard in front. At 11:25 Smith's Brigade halted on the edge of a field on the left of the road about three miles from Jacobs' Mills. At 12:30, firing in front of 2d Division became very brisk. At 2:30 p. m., Carr's Division had been ordered to take

L. of C.

position to the left of 2d Division. Johnson's and Rodes' Divisions of Ewell's Corps were drawn up in line of battle at Locust Grove, five miles from Jacobs' Mills.

In reference to this engagement at Locust Grove General Smith, commanding 3d Brigade, reported as follows: "Nov. 27 the brigade marched with the corps soon after sunrise, over the same road the greater part of the distance traveled day before. The 2d Division of the corps being in the advance, came upon the enemy about noon. My brigade being in rear of its division, moved slowly along, closed up, with flankers well thrown out. At 4 p. m., the rapidity of the firing and the number of the wounded brought to the rear, indicated the enemy was in force. I received verbal orders to move forward with the brigade, and was directed by General Carr, to move quickly and take position in line, my right joining the left of General Morris' Brigade. In moving through the thick woods, I sent two staff officers in different directions, to find the brigade of General Morris, as I had no time to reconnoiter the ground, over which I was passing. Finding the 2d Brigade, taking the position indicated for mine, I was then ordered to join my right on 2d Brigade, and connect with 2d Corps on my left.

"In marching to my position, I came to a clearing of low ground, through which ran a miry creek, on the opposite of which was a matted thicket, which was covered by the enemy's fire. In order to protect my men, until I could place them in the position indicated, I filed the left in front of the line under cover of some small hills. When this was done, I directed the left to move back to the line proper, the right having joined with the left of the 2d Brigade. In doing this, the most of my brigade was thrown in the tangled timber around which on the left flank, the enemy was moving in heavy columns. The brigade was under a severe fire without being able to see or accomplish anything. The left being in some confusion on account of the character of the country, I found it necessary to reform the brigade in a clearing, a short distance in the rear. It then

moved along the crest of a hill, a little farther to the left and rear, a good position.

“After consulting with General Howe, of the 6th Corps, who was of opinion that the hill should be held at all hazards, I remained there, thus holding the extreme left. A brigade of the 6th Corps closed the gap on my right.

“By this movement I prevented the enemy from turning our flank. The 2d Corps, with which I was ordered to connect, must have been some miles on our left, as I could not find or communicate with it. During these movements the sun went down and the battle ceased.”

Colonel Thomas Eagan, of the 40th New York, in his report of this engagement says: “The 3d Michigan and the 40th New York, formed a second line in rear of the 87th and the 138th Pennsylvania.”

When the brigade was ordered to fall back, as mentioned in General Smith’s report, about 80 men of the 87th Regiment, lined up with the 40th New York, and fought bravely with that regiment until dark. It was during this time that most of the casualties in the 87th occurred.

After the brigade had fallen back, it became difficult for the officers to reform their lines. The brigade and entire division were still under fire from the enemy. During this exciting experience, Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, and Lieutenant Lanius, who commanded Company I in this engagement, met at the brow of a hill. While carrying on an animated conversation about the arrangement of their companies, a piece of shell severed the strap of Lieutenant Lanius’ haversack, which dropped to the ground. The Major of an Ohio Regiment standing near, jokingly said: “Lieutenant you had better retreat at once, your base of supplies is cut off.” The regiment was soon reformed and held its position till the battle ended.

During the night the enemy fell back to their intrenched position behind Mine Run, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

In the engagement of this day, November 27, George Hitzel,

of Company F, was shot through the head and instantly killed.

The wounded men were as follows:

Company B.—William Eicholtz, finger; William McCoy, right knee; William Zorger left forearm.

Company C.—Levi C. Frey, left shoulder.

Company D.—James Muntis, leg; George Armor, leg.

Company E.—William Quickel, left arm, amputated. Corporal Valentine Roush, hip; William Strater, ankle; Casper Cleffman, hip.

Company G.—Charles Booth, finger.

The following is taken from Lieutenant Colonel Stahle's official report of the Mine Run expedition:

"At 7 a. m. of November 27 we marched with 3d Brigade on the right of the brigade left in front, about 3 miles, and rested in the woods till 3 p. m. marched forward, met the enemy and after a very sharp fight, losing one man killed and eleven men wounded, we marched with the brigade to a new position; lay on arms during the night.

"November 28th 3 a. m. marched with the brigade on the right centre of brigade left in front, bivouacked in a field. November 29th brigade formed line at 3 p. m. my command on the right centre, for the purpose of storming enemy's fortifications. We remained in line till night, then bivouacked. November 30 marched at 3 a. m. on right of 3d Brigade left in front; took position in line of battle by brigade right in front. I deployed Company K in advance of regiment as skirmishers. The company advanced about 500 yards into a very thick pine woods, when they were fired upon by the enemy lying in ambush, losing three men killed and 4 men wounded. The company returned the fire, and held their position. I sent Company A forward to support the skirmishers. The two companies remained in their respective positions till relieved by details from the 2d Corps; then rejoined the regiment, which had moved to the ground where it had marched in the morning; we bivouacked in the woods.

"December 1 we marched at 1 p. m. on the right centre of bri-

gade right in front; bivouacked in the woods. Dec. 2 marched at 6 a. m. on the right of the brigade right in front, crossing the Rapidan River on pontoon bridge at Culpepper Mine Ford. We took position in line of battle on a hill in the woods close by the river, to guard the ford. We remained in position till 3 p. m., then marched on the right of the brigade right in front and bivouacked in the woods. Dec. 3 marched at 1 a. m. on the left of brigade, right in front, arriving at Brandy Station at 8 a. m.; went into camp in the woods near the station."

Carr's Division, on the morning of the 28th, moved forward in rear of 6th Corps wagon train, halting at 8 a. m. along a large field where part of the 6th Corps was massed. Heavy rains had fallen, which were followed by intensely cold weather. The soldiers built fires of green pine wood. These fires filled the air with a black pungent smoke, which affected the eyes, and became very annoying. At 4 a. m. the division moved on, and halted at sunset, on the left of the 1st Division, threw out pickets and bivouacked on the east side of Mine Run.

Early in the morning of November 29, General French ordered General Carr to hold his command in readiness to join in the general assault on the enemy's works beyond Mine Run. The day passed without the assault being made.

At 12:30 a. m. of November 30 Carr received orders from Meade to move at 2 a. m. and report to General Warren commanding 2d Corps. He moved to a position on the right of the 2d Division of the 3d Corps, on the west side of Mine Run. Warren told Carr that the attack about to be made, should begin by his (Carr's) Division, pushing through the thick woods in his front, and his arrival on the other side of the woods, was to be the signal for the advance of the rest of the line, over the comparatively clear ground on the left. General Carr deployed a number of skirmishers, and made every preparation for the intended attack. About this time the 2d Corps' pickets were withdrawn from Carr's front, and he advanced his skirmishers to take the position just vacated. A sharp skirmish ensued resulting in a loss of 3 men killed and 4 wounded. These cas-

ualties were in Company K, of the 87th Regiment, as stated above in Colonel Stahle's report.

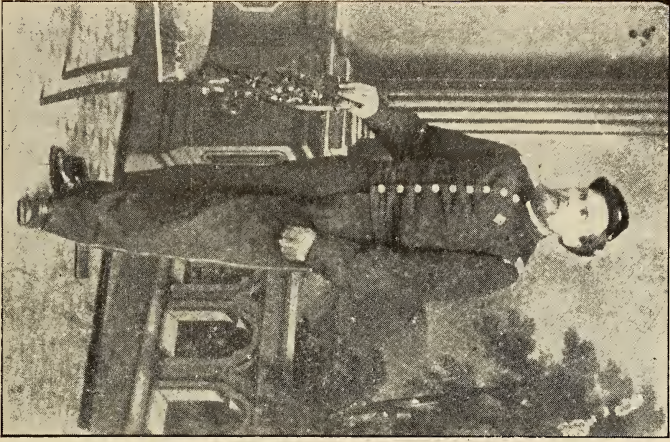
General Carr held his command in position until 12:30 p. m., when he was ordered by Warren to report back to French, joining the 3d Corps at 3 p. m.

In this engagement Jacob Foos and his brother Matthew and David Hoffman were instantly killed.

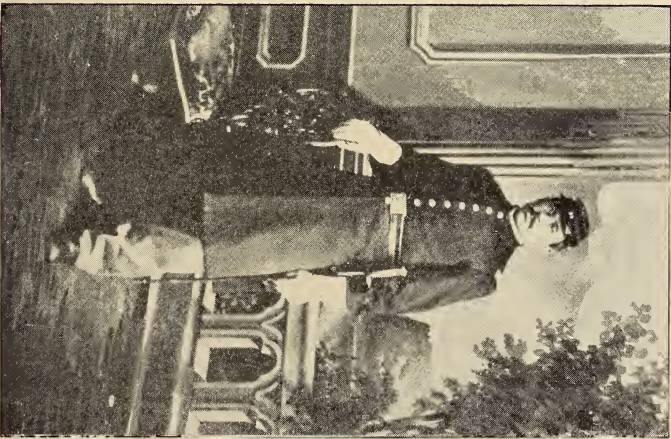
Sergeant George W. Welsh was wounded in both thighs, Henry Kisner in the left knee, J. Valentine Beck in the foot, and in the right forearm which was amputated.

General Warren in whose command the 87th Regiment with its division was temporarily transferred on the morning of the 30th, made the following statements of his operations on that day: "At daylight all was prepared, and as the sun shone upon the enemy's line I examined the whole front. I found that the line had been re-enforced with all the troops and artillery that could be put in position; the breastworks, epaulements, and abatis perfected, and that a run of eight minutes was the least time our line could have, to close the space between us, during which we would be exposed to every species of fire. I decided not to attack, and so informed General Meade. The operations of the day were suspended."

General Sedgwick who on the morning of the 30th was commanding two corps says: "At 2 a. m. of the morning, having been placed in command of the 5th and 6th Corps, I moved about two miles to the right. It was the intention of the general commanding to make a sudden and determined attack upon the enemy's left under a concentrated fire from our batteries. The movement of our troops had been carefully concealed from the enemy and at the appointed time 8 a. m. I opened fire from six batteries, and prepared to move promptly upon the enemy's position at 9 a. m., the hour fixed for the assault. The enemy replied promptly from several batteries. At 8:15 I received the order of the commanding general to suspend my attack until further orders. The batteries ceased firing upon both sides,



LIEUTENANT ROBERT A. DANIEL,
Company G.



LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER STRICKLER,
Company E.

and the enemy prepared to make alterations. During the day I was ordered back.”

General Lee's forces were beyond Mine Run, on the crest of a hill, the slopes of which had lately been covered with a pine forest. This had been cut down and formed into an almost impassable abatis. His position was a very strong natural fortification, and sufficient time had elapsed for him to make his line almost impregnable. A ravine lay between the opposing armies. Through this ravine Mine Run flowed. It was a narrow stream, now deep and on account of the intense cold was partly frozen over. The run had precipitous banks with boggy approaches, throughout the entire length of the ravine.

Sometime during the morning of the 30th General Sedgwick took a gun, and in the dress of a private soldier walked out to the Federal pickets. He made a careful observation of the Confederate lines and fortifications. Upon his return made a very unfavorable report of the situation. Meade held a conference with his corps commanders, and soon thereafter, decided not to make the assault.

Major Ruhl was in command of the skirmishers in front of the regiment on the 30th. Early in the morning, he ordered the man in charge of his two horses, to bring up "Billy," a fine looking animal. The hostler wanted him to take the other horse, "for Billy," said he, "will be killed to-day, Major, if you take him." "But bring him up, John," said the Major. "I guess the horse and rider will both be dead before night." Then he handed his watch and other valuables to the chaplain, with the request that they be sent home. He never expected to return from the important duty of that day. But the assault was not ordered, and horse and rider returned to the regiment.

During the suspense, while the army was awaiting the order to make the assault, General Carr rode along the lines. He halted in front of General Smith's headquarters, where a number of regimental and company commanders were standing, and said: "The officer whose command gets inside of the enemy's works first, will be recommended for promotion."

"When the time comes, General, every man in the 3rd Brigade will do his duty," was the quick response of General Smith.

While the regiment was in the front of battle awaiting the signal for the 3d Division to begin the assault, nearly every man pinned his name to his clothing, or wrote it carefully in his diary, in order that his body might be identified if he fell among the slain. Had the charge been made on that eventful Monday of November 30, 1863, few members of the 87th Regiment would have answered to the roll call on the following morning. The suspense of the long wait for the order to lead in the charge across the ravine, and scale the fortified position of the enemy, was probably the most trying experience the regiment had during its term of service.

After the volley was fired by the enemy into Company K when on the skirmish line, it fell back a short distance. Being then supported by Company A, the position was held until these skirmishers were relieved from the 2nd Corps. The bodies of the three men, who were killed, fell into the hands of the enemy. Sometime afterward, an effort was made, by relatives, to find out where they were buried, but without success.

"The 3rd Brigade moved back at noon of December 1," says General Smith, "in accordance with orders, to the junction of the Orange and Fredericksburg pike, and the plank road to Germanna Ford, to support the cavalry and cover the flank, while the infantry moved to the rear. December 2, the brigade moved with Taylor's Cavalry and one battery, and covered the rear of the troops crossing at Culpepper Ford. A few of the enemy's cavalry followed and skirmished with the rear cavalry regiments. After seeing all the troops and trains across Culpepper Mine Ford, I crossed and placed the brigade in position until the pontoon bridge was taken up and taken away, when I received orders from General Gregg to rejoin my corps, which I did near the ford about 2 p. m. and marched with it until sunset, when the division bivouacked in the woods. We reached Brandy Station at sunrise on December 3, and re-occupied the old camp left just one week before."

Early in November, Colonel Schall had been ordered to Washington for medical treatment. He was seriously ill for several weeks, and was compelled to remain at the hospital. He never fully recovered until April, 1864, about a month before the opening of the wilderness campaign.

Lieutenant E. M. Ruhl, of Company D, was an aide on the staff of General French during the fall of 1863, and while the Army of the Potomac was in winter quarters until its reorganization in March, 1864.

Captain Cross was on special duty at Washington at the time of the Mine Run campaign. During his absence, Company C was in command of Lieutenant Stallman. Captain Pfeiffer was appointed inspector general on brigade staff early in November, and remained in that position for some time after the regiment went into winter quarters. During that period, Lieutenant Lanius commanded Company I.

Dr. McKinney, who was acting surgeon of the regiment since June, 1863, was promoted to surgeon, soon after the Mine Run campaign. Theodore Helwig was appointed assistant surgeon, succeeding Harris C. Steadman. During part of the fall of 1863, Captain Blasser, who had been a student of medicine before he entered the military service, acted as assistant surgeon. Lieutenant Stallman was placed on special duty to construct corduroy roads, after the engagement at Locust Grove. During his absence, for a short time, Company C was in command of Lieutenant Saylor. Lieutenant Strickler, of Company E, for three months of the following winter, commanded Company H. Amos Ness, who afterward was detailed as a sharpshooter, was captured near Warrenton, early in November, but made his escape three hours after he fell into the hands of the enemy.

CHAPTER VII.

WINTER ENCAMPMENT AT BRANDY STATION.

On December 4 the regiment, with the entire corps, changed camp to a position nearer to Brandy Station, and occupied log cabins which had been built by the Confederate soldiers only a short time before. Here they went into winter quarters. There were not enough of cabins for the entire regiment. Some of the boys put up snug little cabins for themselves. The paymaster came along early in December. For a time, green-backs were plentiful all around Brandy Station.

Colonel Hay and Major Buehler came on December 11, to visit the regiment. The balance of the year was spent in picket duty, company, battalion and regimental drills, dress parades, and fixing up the quarters for the winter.

December 20 George J. Chalfant, of Company A, wrote: "The men who were captured at Winchester, returned to the regiment before the Mine Run campaign. They have all been supplied with Springfield rifles; in fact we have but few Enfield rifles in the regiment now. The men returned to us in good spirits. The chaplain entertained us with an amusing account of his prison experience."

Soon after the regiment was settled in winterquarters a large number of boxes arrived from home. They contained an abundant supply of good things to eat which were the most acceptable Christmas gifts that could have been received.

Christmas was ushered in by all the bands in camp playing lively tunes at daylight. January 31 Lieutenant Colonel Stahle obtained a leave of absence to go home. While in camp at Brandy Station, the picket line of the army occupied about the same ground as before the retrograde movement to Centerville,

being about ten miles distant from the camp of the 87th Regiment.

On December 31 the regiment had 14 officers and 567 men present for duty, 32 on extra duty, 27 sick, 2 in the guard-house, 115 absent on detailed duty and 14 missing in action. The total strength of the regiment was 803. On the first day of January the sum of \$204 was raised and sent to the Christian Commission at Baltimore. This money was used to purchase supplies to be sent to the officers of the regiment who were held as prisoners in Richmond.

The eventful year of 1864 opened with an extremely cold day. The regiment was sent out on picket duty, and returned to camp the following day. After brigade inspection on the 11th, the drum corps went out to quarry stones to pave the streets of the camp. Dr. Jamison, the division surgeon, recommended a system of drainage, for the standing water in camp had caused much sickness.

There was considerable interest taken in an order for a public execution of two deserters, at 2d Division headquarters. Many of the boys went to witness it. On the day the execution was to take place, the men were pardoned. A member of Company G, who deserted, and had been brought back, was sentenced to have his head shaved and forfeit his pay. He was drummed out of the service, through all the camps of the brigades. A board was placed on his back, with the words, "Utterly worthless," written on it. He was then marched to the train, and sent away from camp, never to return.

Soon after the army went into camp, some of the officers' wives and families, came to spend part of the winter at Brandy Station. A comrade in writing home says: "To see ladies here does us all good. The hard every-day life of the army is hostile to the cultivation of refinement of manners. Their presence softens the nature of the soldier, who has been separated so long from home and all its endearments."

The January ball was the society event of the winter encampment. It was given in a large tent, sent down from Washing-

ton, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of note, from that city were present. Officers and their wives, and invited guests were dressed in elegant style. The women wore large hoops, according to the fashion of that day. The band of the New Jersey Brigade furnished the patriotic music, and a fine orchestra, composed of soldiers, played for the dancers. It was an interesting occasion, and like at Belgium's capital before Waterloo, there was,

A sound of revelry by night at Brandy Station,

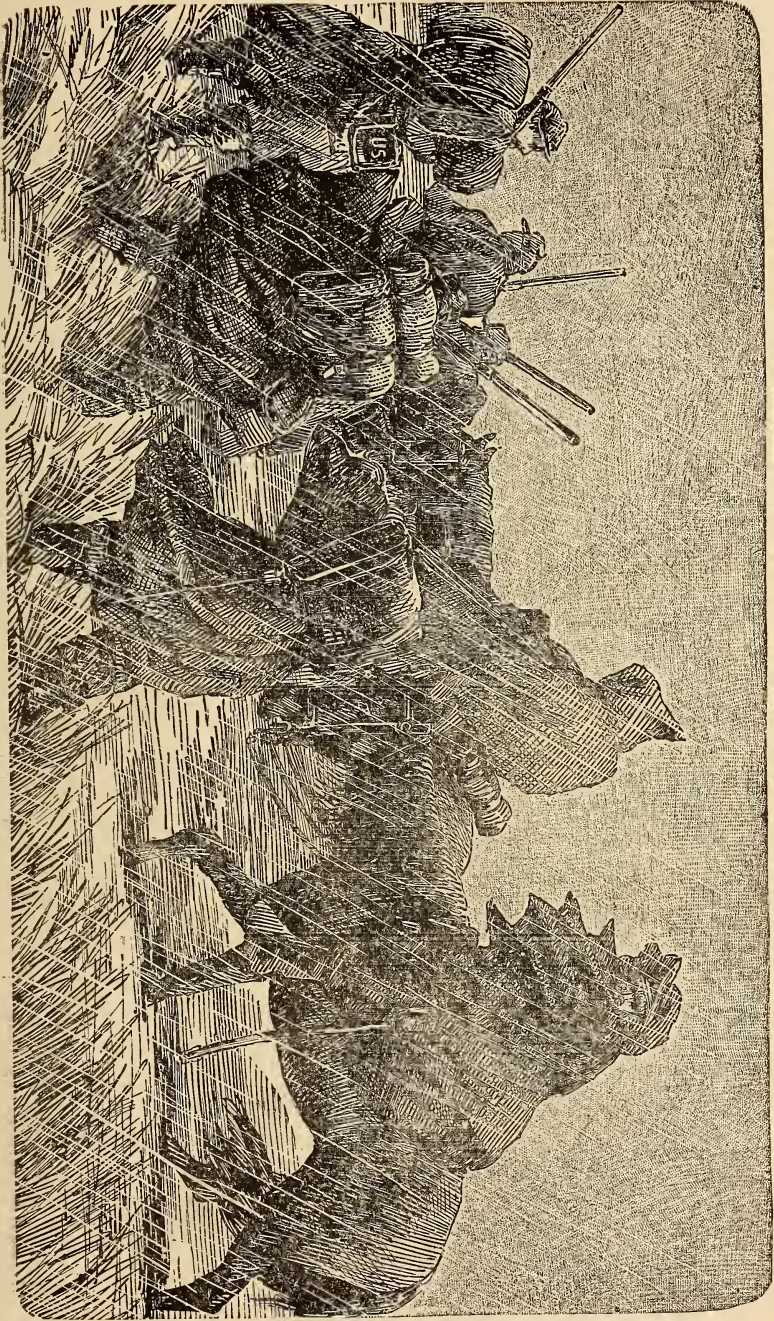
And soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again.

But there was no distant roar of cannon to break up the entertainment, like that heard by Wellington's men at Brussels. It came the next day and caused a commotion in camp until it was discovered that it was caused by a Federal battery testing some new guns down by the Rapidan.

Captain Myers and Lieutenant Stallman received orders on February 17 to report at Carlisle, Pa., for recruiting service. Frequent details of 100 to 200 men of the regiment were sent out on picket duty, for three or four days at a time. Heavy firing was heard in camp on February 6. The regiment marched at 5 p. m. and arrived at Pony Mountain, 8 miles from camp at 9 p. m. It rained all night, and the men lay down on the ground to sleep without tents. They returned to camp the next day in mud, at places knee deep. At dress parade on Feb. 13, the regiment wore new suits, making a splendid appearance. February 17 was the coldest night of the winter. "The boys remained in their cabins all day. The next day the Rappahannock was a sheet of ice, but there were no skates within sixty miles of camp."

The re-enlistment fever that broke out early in January, still continued until 180 of the regiment entered the veteran service, receiving a government bounty of \$400, and also a local bounty from the district to which they were accredited.

General French reviewed his corps on March 16, on the farm of Hon. John Minor Botts, a noted Virginian who was loyal to the Union and opposed the secession of his State.



THE MUD MARCH.

On March 27, Colonel Stahle who during the temporary absence of General B. F. Smith, had been appointed to command the 3d Brigade held a review. Major Ruhl was then in command of the regiment, which received pay for two months on the 22d, and the next day the deepest snow of the winter fell. An equinoctial storm blew it into drifts. Soon the warm rays of the sun melted it and mud was plentiful and cheap. First Sergeant James B. Beck was in command of Company D for several months, while the regiment was in winter quarters at Brandy Station.

On March 3, Congress passed an act reviving the rank of Lieutenant General. President Lincoln bestowed this high honor upon General Grant. His brilliant record as a commander in the West, caused public opinion as well as military judgment to point him out as the one person fitted for the position. At a cabinet meeting in the White House, Lincoln and Grant met for the first time. It was then that the President addressed the distinguished soldier as follows:

"The Nation's appreciation of what you have already done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done, in the great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States. As the country trusts you, so under God, it will sustain you. With what I here speak for the Nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

To which General Grant responded: "I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many battlefields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me; and I know that if they are properly met it will be due to those armies; and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

This ceremony took place March 9. On the following day Grant visited the Army of the Potomac in winter quarters stretching from the Rappahannock toward the Rapidan, a dis-

tance of several miles. He went back to Washington; but soon afterward returned and conducted a grand review of the army. The weather was bad. Rain had fallen for several days by the flood measurement. There was mud by the square mile, not only at Brandy Station, but all over the winter cantonment of nearly one hundred thousand Federal troops.

There was no pomp or display connected with this review. Some members of the staff posed more pretentiously than their chief, whose name had become a household word all over the country. He was to command men who had fought gallantly under McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, the successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac.

In the meantime Grant and Meade made preparations for a reorganization of the Army of the Potomac by consolidating the five corps into three. The order was issued March 23d, and the work was accomplished during the following two days. The 1st and 3rd corps were discontinued. The wearers of the diamond badge,—the emblem of the 3rd corps,—gloried in the record they made. They were displeased with the order. All this counted for naught at the War Department. The orders were enforced. The 1st and 2nd Division of the 3d Corps with Birney and Mott in command were transferred to the 2nd Corps. The 3d Division of the 3d Corps, in which the 87th Regiment had served since July, 1863, became the 3d Division of the 6th Corps. This division was now placed in command of Gen. James B. Ricketts, a graduate of West Point, who had served in the Mexican War and had won distinction in the Army of the Potomac.

The 3d Division, after the consolidation, exchanged camps with the 1st Division of the 3rd Corps. The 87th Regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade under Gen. William H. Morris, composed of the 14th New Jersey, 10th Vermont, 106th and 151st New York and 87th Pennsylvania. General Morris was a son of the famous journalist and poet, Geo. P. Morris. He invented a repeating carbine and published a work on "Tactics for Infantry."

Two days after Ricketts' division was fixed in its new quarters, the brigades were formed in line for review by General Sedgwick the corps commander. The other two divisions of the corps were formed in the rear of the 3rd Division. After the review was ended Morris formed his brigade in front of his headquarters and required the men to parade in heavy marching orders with overcoats rolled up on top of knapsacks.

The regimental bands were in line and played lively music. Each regiment presented arms in succession as the brigade and division commander approached the centre. The march was begun with arms at right shoulder shift. Each regimental commander, when arriving within fifty paces of General Morris, ordered his regiment to shoulder arms. After passing that officer, they were brought to right shoulder shift. Each colonel then took position to the right of the brigade commander, while the regiment passed in review. Then the ranks of the 106th New York and the 87th Pennsylvania were opened for inspection.

The 6th Corps, after the consolidation of the army, contained 40 regiments of infantry, and an artillery brigade, composed of 8 batteries of light artillery. The entire membership of the corps on May 1st was 24,163 "present for duty." The history of the corps is replete with interest. Its record is surpassingly good, and is filled with the romance and the brilliancy of the war. The 87th belonged to this corps during the remainder of its term of service.

In the succeeding pages of this book will be described the hand-to-hand fighting of the corps at Spottsylvania, the fierce contest at Cold Harbor, the desperate fighting of Ricketts' Division at Monocacy, when his gallant men saved the capital of the nation from the hands of the invaders; the victories in the Valley of Virginia under Sheridan; and the crowning success of the corps at the storming of Petersburg. The Greek cross waved proudly on the banners of the corps whose veteran legions wrought deeds which had linked that badge and their record with undying glory and renown.

The heavy rains in March were followed by boisterous winds, and then mild weather. The grass started to grow around the encampment, the buds began to swell, and the birds commenced to sing their sweetest songs. "March 26th," writes Lieutenant Spangler, "was one of the most beautiful days we ever experienced. But in the evening of that day, the entire army was put under orders. A cavalry attack, from the enemy, was



FIRE! FIRE! TOTAL LOSS—NO INSURANCE.

expected. All along the company streets our arms were stacked. For two nights the men slept with one eye open and one leg out of bed. We were expecting an attack; but it never took place."

After March 23, no passes were granted officers to leave camp. The wives of some of them had spent the winter at Brandy Station. They now returned to their homes. General Ricketts issued an order to be read to every company on dress parade,

giving instructions, when entering battle, "to allow the enemy to approach near enough for a fair mark, then aim low, and take care of ammunition."

Colonel Schall returned to his regiment April 7, after his recovery from sickness, that had disabled him for 3 months. On April 30, just before the campaign opened, he reported 20 commissioned officers present for duty and 2 on extra duty. There were 400 enlisted men present for duty, 77 on extra duty and 15 sick. The total strength of the regiment present was 523. Lieutenant Norris, of Company F, was acting assistant provost marshal, and Lieutenant Baker, of the same company, acting quartermaster. Captain Myers, of Company E, and Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, were on recruiting service. Captains Albright and Morningstar, and Lieutenants Bierbrower, Stroman and Welsh were in Libby prison since June 15, 1863. Quartermaster Hersh and Lieutenant Hull, of Company E, were paroled prisoners awaiting exchange; 7 enlisted men were on detached service. and 180 men, who had reenlisted "for three years or during the war," went home April 1, on thirty-five days furlough; there were 57 men in hospitals away from camp, or at their homes on sick-leaves; 8 men were in hospitals as the result of wounds; making 258 men absent from the regiment. The roll of the regiment present and absent, numbered 33 officers and 776 enlisted men, making an aggregate strength of 809.

Brigade drills and inspections took place frequently now. On these occasions the different bands stood on a knoll and played in turn. April 18, Generals Grant and Meade spent nearly the whole day reviewing the 6th Corps. The following day Colonel Schall had the regiment at target practice for two hours.

The large octagon building erected for theatrical entertainments and debating societies, at the division headquarters, became a popular resort for pleasure seekers. The interior was in the form of an amphitheatre with a stage extending along one side of the building, which was constructed of logs, about 30 feet in length. Later in the season, some of the chaplains

conducted a religious revival in this building. They drew large audiences.

When Chaplain Eberhart returned to the regiment, after a sick leave, he procured a chapel tent, and had it erected near the regimental headquarters. The boys reorganized the choir, and services were held regularly in the tent, until the opening of the Wilderness campaign in May. This tent was taken with the regiment until August, 1864. The brigade chapel was about 500 yards to the north.

There is a pathetic vein in the following description from a letter of Adjutant Martin, who gave his life to his country a few weeks later:

“Our camp is quiet to-night; but the army is preparing for a campaign. Great battles are expected to be fought soon. We hope this campaign will be the death blow to the Confederate cause. If Congressmen at Washington or the Rebel Congress at Richmond, were required to endure the hardships of a soldier’s life during one campaign the war would then end.”

“The birds entertain us in the morning and the croaking of the frogs is heard at night; but instead of these, we are soon to hear the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon.”

The Army of the Potomac was now composed of three corps. The 2d Corps was commanded by General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, an ideal soldier who had just celebrated his fortieth birthday. The 5th Corps was under the scholarly and intrepid Warren, of Massachusetts, who was but thirty years of age. Sedgwick, of Connecticut, the honored commander of the 6th Corps, was scarcely more beloved by his own command than throughout the entire army. He was fifty-one. Meade another Pennsylvanian, was forty-nine; Grant was forty-two. Sheridan who commanded the cavalry was thirty-three.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE WILDERNESS.

OLONEL SCHALL and his field, staff and line officers spent the month of April, 1864, in preparation for the summer campaign. Guard mount, company drill, battalion drill, target shooting and skirmish drill were practiced with regularity and precision. There was a daily inspection

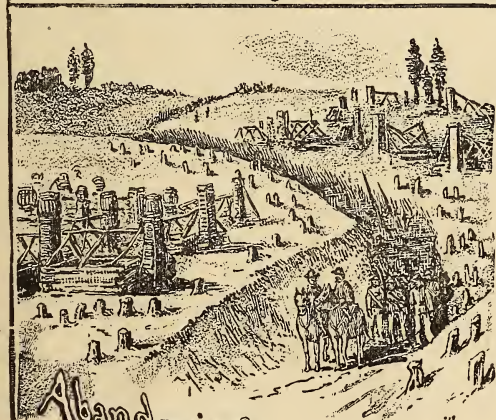
of the quarters and the sanitary conditions were looked after with zealous care. The regiment was in excellent trim when the general order was issued for the army to begin to move toward the enemy at midnight of May 3. Clark's mountain, the bold promontory on the south side of the Rapidan, the silent sentinel that had kept its ever-wakeful watch on the Potomac army at Brandy Station, through all the months that it lay at rest in its winter home, had not been over-vigilant on the first day of May. It was then that the Fifth Corps began to move from the banks of the Rappahannock toward Brandy Station. The smoke that filled the air from the abandoned camps failed to arouse the vigilance of the Confederate signal officer on the mountain top. Lee seemed to know nothing of the majestic sweep prepared for him until daylight of the 4th revealed the heads of all the columns at the very Rapidan itself. Shortly before midnight, the offensive movement began, which in march, siege, skirmish or battle continued incessantly until Appomattox terminated it within three weeks of one year from the time of its commencement.

Hancock's Corps preceded by Gregg's cavalry, crossed the river at Ely's Ford. Warren's Corps, with Wilson's cavalry in the advance, crossed on pontoons six miles farther up the stream at Germanna Ford, closely followed by the Sixth Corps, under Sedgwick.

The 1st Brigade of Ricketts division, of which the 87th Regiment formed a part, brought up the rear. Reveille was beat at 3 a. m., roll called, breakfast finished, and blankets rolled up.



Winter Camp



Abandoning
the
Winter Camp

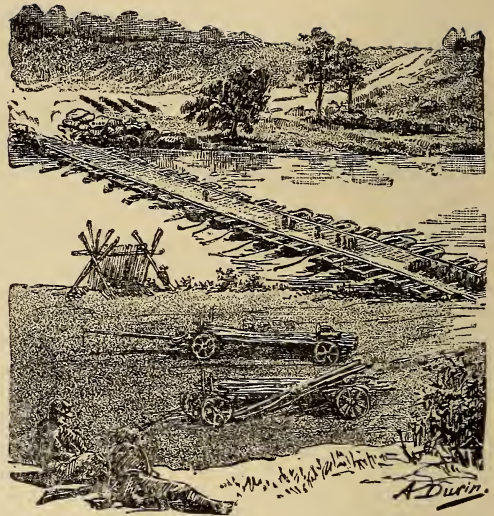
SMITH BROS.
PHOTO ENGR.

The march began at 4:30 a. m. The day was hot and the roads dusty. Some of the boys cast aside their blankets on the weary march.

The distance from the camp to the Rapidan was fifteen miles. The regiment crossed a pontoon bridge at 5 p. m. and bivouacked for the night about one half

mile beyond the ford around some earthwork that had been thrown up by the enemy.

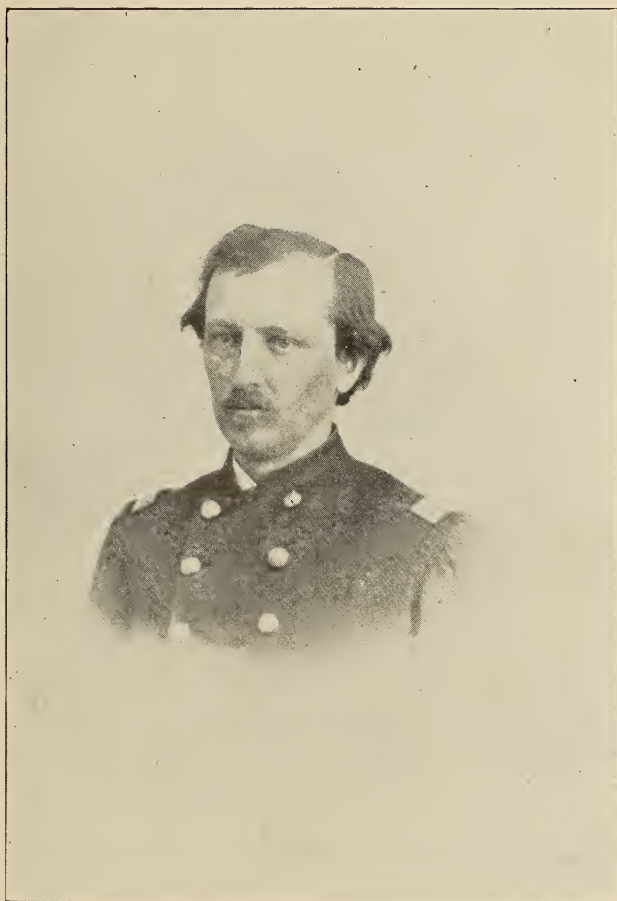
The successful passage of the army across the Rapidan, without resistance, was a source of congratulation to Grant and Meade. Not only the army, but the immense train of 4,000 wagons, was now on the south side of the stream. "This," says Grant, "I regarded as a great success, and it removed from my mind the most serious apprehension I had entertained, that of crossing the river in the face of an active, well-appointed, and ably commanded army."



PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE
RAPIDAN RIVER.

The army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, lying south of the Rapidan, was divided into three corps, commanded by Hill, Ewell and Longstreet, with Stuart commanding the Cavalry. It was behind entrenchments, extending a distance of eighteen miles. According to official reports of the Confederate War Department, Lee's army numbered 61,953 officers and men—foot horse, and artillery present for duty on May 1. Grant had 99,438 men, and 274 guns. The 9th Corps, under Burnside, joined the army on May 5. This increased the moving column under Grant to 120,000 men. In point of numbers in fighting an offensive battle on open field, Grant would have great advantage. But one under cover of the wilderness, was equal to three attacking.

The country beyond the Rapidan was a wild wierd region; a dense forest. Within this region and beyond it a wary foe was concentrating for a mighty struggle. Here two great warring



COLONEL JOHN W. SCHALL.

hosts were soon to make battle record, for slaughter, unparalleled in American history to be read and re-read with intense interest, as long as the English language shall be spoken.

Lee's headquarters was a distance beyond the river at Orange Court House; Grant's in his saddle. As commander-in-chief of all the armies, he now penned his famous telegram to Sherman to begin his march from Chattanooga toward Atlanta and the sea to destroy the Confederate work shops in Georgia, and cut the Confederacy in twain. Then he issued orders to the army around him with the expectation of a general engagement with the enemy on the following day, May 5.

After crossing Germanna Ford on the evening of May 4, and camping for the night, Gen. Morris directed the 87th Regiment to throw out videttes. During the evening low camp fires of the different commands were plainly visible in every direction. The brigade began to move at 7 a. m. of May 5. An aide from Ricketts brought to Gen. Morris orders to pass the Second Brigade (which had just been placed under command of Gen. Seymour) and move forward to the position held the night before by Wright's division. One section of the First Massachusetts Artillery accompanied the brigade. Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps on the morning of May 5 opened the battle of the Wilderness, which will be ever memorable as the commencement of the greatest campaign of the civil war. The other divisions of this corps had also moved forward over the Germanna plank road toward Parker's store, sometimes going to the right or to the left of this road through the dense undergrowth. Two main highways, the Orange plank road and the Fredericksburg pike, extended east and west across the entire Wilderness. The Brock road begins on the pike and runs southwest to Spottsylvania Court House. The Germanna plank road, after crossing the turnpike from the north, terminates on the Orange road, about three miles northeast of Parker's store. The advance of the Union army was being made with zealous resolution in that direction. The snapping of boughs and branches, the tramp over the cracking underbrush indicated that a considerable force was

in motion. Soon a wild, wicked roar of musketry is heard to the left of Ricketts' division. It reverberated through the forests with a deep and hollow sound. This was the opening of the appalling carnage of the Wilderness. The enemy at first broke under the withering fire, retreated across a clearing, and upon reaching the other side, made a stand. In an instant the timber blazed with the fire of musketry. Our men paused for an instant and then with ringing cheers charged across the clearing and drove the enemy from their position. Many a brave fellow bit the dust as this charge was made. While it was going on Wright's division of the 6th Corps moved forward with difficulty through the scrubby pines and tangled underbrush to cover the right flank of the 5th Corps.

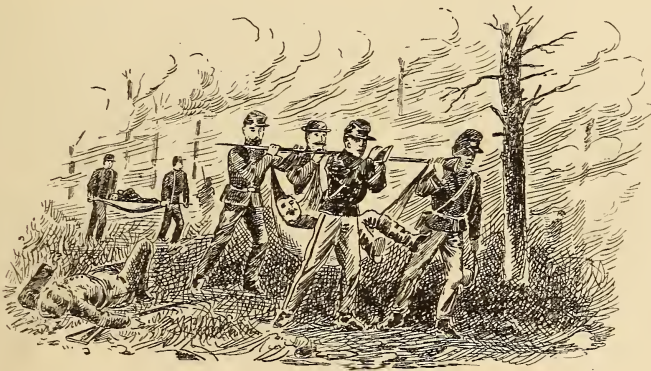
Hearing the heavy musketry fire to the left, where Griffin's division had engaged the enemy, Morris formed his brigade in line at 7:30 a. m., placing the 87th Regiment in the rear and threw out skirmishers. He then moved out the Germanna plank road, a short distance, and placed part of his command in position on one of the narrow plantation roads, near a small clearing. The 87th was now supporting the artillery, which was actively engaged. The 9th Corps having crossed the Rapidan, now came up and joined the army. Gen. Burnside had an interview with Ricketts in front of the 87th Regiment. Part of the 9th Corps then relieved Ricketts' division, which moved forward at 12:45 p. m. to the Wilderness Tavern, a distance of six miles from the place it encamped the previous night. The 2d Brigade held the right of the 6th Corps. Burnside was now on the extreme right of the army; the 6th Corps was next; the 5th Corps next, and the 2d Corps occupied the extreme left. Generals Grant and Meade had taken up their headquarters to the rear of the centre at the Lacy house.

Ricketts' division in its forward movement passed the general hospital, where a large number of the wounded had been brought. The road was crowded with men bringing other wounded soldiers in ambulances and on stretchers to the hospital. They next passed the place, where details of men were erecting strong forti-

fications, to be used in case the advance was compelled to fall back.

The 1st Brigade marched to the right a distance of a mile, and then to the left, penetrating slowly but cautiously; the densest undergrowth, always on the alert for a charge from the enemy or a break in the Union lines in front.

At 4 p. m. the 87th fell back a short distance and stacked arms to prepare for a luncheon. The boys had just begun to eat their hard tack and pork when the order came to "fall in." They marched to the plank road on the left, and then moved on toward the front. Having gone but a short distance, the brigade was massed near the plank road, about one mile from the Wilderness Tavern. Here the enemy had placed a section of artillery



on the road and at once opened fire upon our men, the shells falling within the ranks of the 87th. At 5 p. m. the 1st Brigade under Morris entered the fight which lasted till dark. The casualties in the regiment on this day were the following: John McGuigan, John E. Edie and Frank McGuigan, of Company C, wounded; and Alexander Nauss, of Company B, captured.

The regiment was now in the front line of battle. The men rested on their arms during the night. A distant musketry fire was heard even to the midnight hour. The 2d Brigade of Rick-

etts' Division which occupied a position immediately to the right lost heavily. in the evening while attempting to turn the enemy's flank.

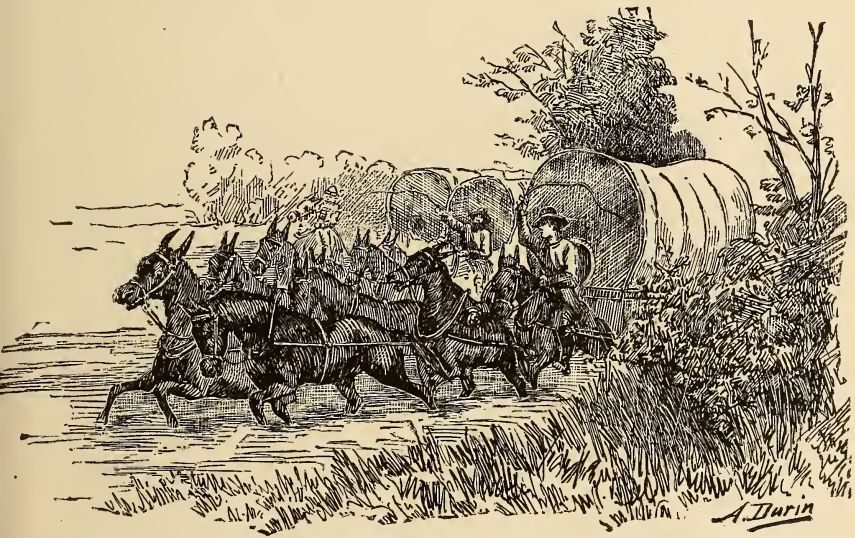
On May 6th says General Morris, "I was given orders to attack the enemy at 4:30 a. m. General Ricketts directed me to the left of General Upton who commanded the 2d Brigade of Wright's Division. Upton informed me that his line would swing around his left flank as a pivot. When the troops on his right advanced I took position a little to the rear of his left, so as to be on his left after he had swung around. At this juncture, we received notice that the attack was postponed till 5 p. m. The position we had determined to hold was one of serious importance, owing to a swamp which gave us little room. My brigade was placed in line of battle. About 10 a. m. the enemy commenced shelling us with an exact range upon my brigade, and continued to do so at intervals, throughout the day. The loss from this cause was 3 killed and 19 wounded in my brigade."

Over to the left a real wicked roar of battle rolled up in tremendous proportions in the forenoon. Here Hancock had throttled Longstreet and drove him with relentless fury through a mile of swamp and forest. Then the undergrowth and timber that had so impeded Hancock and his men concealed the movements of Longstreet until it was his turn to throttle Hancock. All the ground so valiantly won in the morning, was lost again by noon. In this contest, Hancock received a slight wound, and Longstreet, a serious one, which disabled him for months. About the same time, the noble-minded, Wadsworth fell mortally wounded, at the head of his division. He was then the oldest officer in the army, who at the opening of the war, left his princely domain in Central New York to defend the cause of his country on the field of battle.

The shades of evening were soon to fall, but the battle raged, and the day's work was not yet finished. There was a lull in the struggle on the left with Hancock's and Warren's Corps, but it rose again with vigor between Sedgwick and Ewell on the

right. The latter struck the 6th Corps' right and dealt a terrible blow. The intrepid Sedgwick fell back, but soon afterward, sent this laconic message to the commanding general: "I have re-established my lines," thus adding lustre to his name, and an historic phrase to the literature of war.

In this contest General Seymour and a large part of his brigade and part of Shaler's Brigade, in all 4000 men, were captured.



WAGON TRAIN FOR CHANCELLORSVILLE.

During the day Col. Schall drew for the regiment 15,000 rounds of elongated ball cartridges, calibre 58.

"About 6 p. m.," says Morris, "General Sedgwick sent for three regiments of my brigade, to reinforce troops on his right who were driven back by the enemy. I moved out at a double-quick, the 10th Vermont, the 14th New Jersey and the 106th New York, and then turned my attention to affairs in front of me. Finding that our troops were retreating in such numbers

that it was impossible to stop them, I changed front, so as to face the right in order to injure the enemy as much as possible, with my fire as they advanced. General Sedgwick in person now came to my line. The shells of the enemy were then severe upon us."

Later in the evening I was instructed to move the 87th Pennsylvania and the 151st New York, back to the breastworks, and to recall my other three regiments. After consultation with Generals Sedgwick and Wright, I posted my entire brigade. It was then that the entire 6th Corps fell back a short distance to the entrenchments."

About this time Burnside's corps was moved over to the left, and thrown in between Warren and Hancock. It was just before dark that Sedgwick had re-established his lines. At 9 p. m. the enemy again charged the 5th Corps and were repulsed. The hospitals were removed in the afternoon to Chancellorsville.

The casualties in the 87th for this day were the following. wounded men: Henry C. Ginter, Company A; Daniel Spotts Company C; Elias H. Redding and James H. Moody, Company D; Sergeant John H. Sheads, Company F; Corporals Augustus Weigert and W. D. Homback, Company I; George Gibbons, George Brant and Ephraim Shanebrook, Company K.

The Potomac Army rested nearly in the same position it held when the contest began two days before. Daylight had disappeared and the Wilderness was shrouded in darkness, lit up here and there by low camp fires. The weather was hot and dry. The loss on both sides had been very heavy during the day. The Vermont Brigade which formed the right of the 6th Corps in the afternoon, lost 1223 out of 2,800 men engaged.

Neither army showed much disposition to take the offensive, when the dawn of May 7 began to light up the dark hollows of the Wilderness. The terrible conflict of the past two days, had left both combatants bleeding and exhausted. The chief event of this day was the indecisive cavalry engagement at Todd's Tavern. The Confederate infantry lay behind their intrenchments. Lee had not driven Grant across the Rapidan

as he had expected, and Grant had not yet crushed Lee. It was a drawn battle. Grant now determined to plant himself between Lee's army and Richmond by moving to Spottsylvania Court House, fifteen miles southeast of the battlefield of the Wilderness.

The train of 4,000 wagons moved in haste to Chancellorsville in the evening of the 7th; the infantry began the march toward Spottsylvania at midnight. The 2d and 5th Corps moved over the Brock Road; the 6th and 9th Corps by way of Chancellorsville where Sedgwick's forces were to keep guard over the wagon train.

Early in the morning of the 7th Generals Morris and Griffin were ordered to examine the position of the enemy. About 5 a. m. a Confederate line charged through a woods in front of their brigades. Our artillery opened upon them and drove them back in confusion. An hour later, Morris sent the 87th Regiment and 100 men of the 151st New York all under Colonel Schall, on picket duty. They charged the enemy's skirmish line, and drove it back nearly through a dense woods. All the sharp fighting of large commands in the Wilderness had ceased the night before, but the 87th, as skirmishers were actively engaged all day. The zip, zip of the minie balls above and around them, kept up a fitting tenor to the deep-toned roar of artillery in the direction of Fredericksburg. In this skirmish line, the regiment was so near the enemy's skirmishers that they could hear their conversation, although they could not see them, on account of the dense smoke which enveloped the woods where the Rebels lurked.

"Hello Yank, how are you?" was frequently heard from the thickets.

It was quickly answered by "All right Johnnie, look out or you'll get hurt."

It was only a part of the regiment that got in such close quarters with the Southerners. A detachment had been deployed to the right. Shortly after midnight, Colonel Schall gave directions for his men to fall back quietly so as not to be heard by

the Rebels. Then he formed the regiment in line and marched away toward Spottsylvania to join the brigade. The casualties reported for May 7 were the following wounded men: Alexander Brown, Company A; Sergeant William Walters, Corporal Joseph M. Funk, and James Kendrick, Company B; Jeremiah Sterner, Company F; George L. Litz, Company H.

David E. Myers and William Fullerton, of Company F, were captured. The wounded were removed to Fredericksburg.

At 9:30 p. m. of the 7th, the 1st Brigade began the march over the Orange turnpike, to the Orange plank road through Chancellorsville. From there the 6th Corps guarded its own wagon train, and that of the 2d and 5th Corps in the movement to Spottsylvania. The men were tired and exhausted. Many of them fell asleep by the roadside at every stop. The march was slow and tedious. It took fifteen hours to move a distance of fourteen miles, halting within two miles of Spottsylvania Court House, where the brigade was massed on the left of the road.

"About 1 p. m.," says General Morris, "Colonel Schall joined the brigade with his withdrawn pickets; only two of his men having straggled. At 2:10 p. m. I marched to report to Warren and reached him at 3.10 in front of the enemy at Spottsylvania."

It was the advance of Warren's Corps that reached the point of destination first. Such was the plan of the commander-in-chief; but Longstreet's Corps, now commanded by Anderson, had planted their guns on a ridge, and took position behind the intrenchments near Spottsylvania an hour earlier. First with Robinson's and then with Griffin's Division, Warren opened the fight late in the afternoon of the 8th. Owing to the disparity of numbers, he was at a disadvantage. During this contest, General Robinson was severely wounded. Crawford's Division soon came up, followed by part of the 6th Corps, including the 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division.

"When my brigade arrived," says General Morris, "about 15,000 men were drawn up in a column of attack, composed of several lines. My brigade was placed in one of these lines.

General Ricketts had not yet arrived. Major Biddle, of Meade's staff brought me orders, directing me to move to the left, about 50 paces beyond the main road, in the rear of General Warren. Later General Warren ordered me to swing my brigade around to the right of the left regiment in order to face directly the enemy. Next Warren made me swing forward my left to the forks of the main roads."

Sedgwick now appeared with the balance of the 6th Corps, and took command of the field. In the meantime Hill and Ewell with their Confederate forces, had taken post behind the intrenchments. Late in the evening Sedgwick decided to assault the enemy's works with all the force available, but there was considerable delay in determining the dispositions for the attack. Hancock and Burnside had not yet reached the scene of action. A partial attack was made by the New Jersey brigade belonging to Neill's Division of the 6th Corps, and part of Ricketts' Division, including the 87th Regiment. Crawford's division of the 5th Corps, then joined in the attack. This engagement took place late on Sunday evening, May 8.

The following men of the 87th were wounded: Ephraim Strayer, Company C; Eli Bear, Company E; William H. Lefever, Company G; William G. Small, Company H; Rudolph Patterson, and John Glosser, Company K.

The weather had been very hot and dry. The great battle of the Wilderness having been fought almost entirely with muskets, there was little of the roar of cannon, which is usually followed by rain. On the toilsome march of the day the Virginia dust had changed the blue coats of the Union soldiers to the yellow brown of the foxes' fur. The military finery of the classic Warren, the neat fitting suit of the superb Hancock, and the plain dress of "Uncle John" Sedgwick looked not unlike the garb of the Confederates who were to direct the legions of the South the following days around Spottsylvania.

Late in the evening of the 8th, Commissary Sergeant Smyser, of the 87th, arrived from Chancellorsville with the wagon train. Taking two of his four regimental teams he started to distribute

three days' rations among the boys. He halted his teams in an open field and then went forward into a dense pine forest, in search of his regiment. Supposing he was in hearing distance of them, he called out:

"Where is the 87th Pennsylvania?"

A "Johnnie," a short distance away in a thicket, answered "here." He moved in the direction of the enemy, and had gone outside of the second line of Union pickets when a comrade called out:

"Hello, Sergeant, where are you going?"

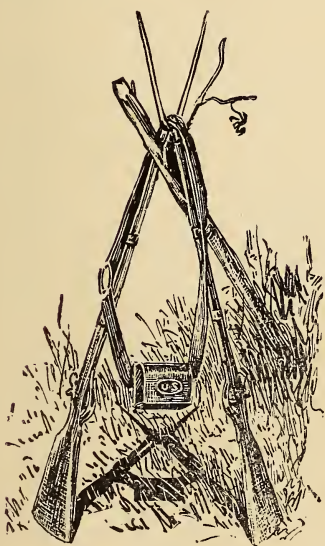
"To my regiment," he responded.

"You are nearly in the Rebel lines." Not desiring another experience in Libby and Belle Isle the obedient sergeant beat a hasty retreat. He soon drove his teams into a ravine and made each of his comrades happy with an abundant supply of meat, coffee, sugar, beans, salt and hard tack.



CHAPTER IX.

SPOTTSYLVANIA—SEDGWICK KILLED—MORRIS WOUNDED—COL.
SCHALL IN COMMAND OF FIRST BRIGADE.



ROUND Spottsylvania the country was interspersed with open fields, ridges and knolls. Where the timber was left untouched, it was nearly of the same growth as that in the Wilderness. In front of all their intrenchments in the woods, the Confederates had cut down the timber and in the open constructed abatis.

The operations of May 8 left the enemy in the possession of Spottsylvania Court House. The two great armies were concentrating for another great struggle for mastery. Lee had posted his three army corps upon Spottsylvania Ridge, a bulwark of defence, and held the Army of the Potomac at bay for twelve days. These were days of great anxiety and suspense to President Lincoln and the entire country.

On Monday, May 9, all the corps of the Union army were in position in a curved line in front of Spottsylvania. Hancock was on the right, Burnside next, Warren next and Sedgwick on the extreme left. The 5th and 6th Corps began to press the enemy before dawn, developing their position and seeking points of attack.

Gen. Sedgwick ordered Ricketts' division to Laurel Hill and as early as 3 a. m. sent him the following instructions, which is the last order on record, the great soldier issued:

"You will rectify your lines as soon as it is light enough, and strengthen your position by intrenchments. Send to my headquarters for tools, and they will be forwarded at once. It is intended to remain in position to-day to give the men rest. Please send in this morning a field return of your command and make a report of the casualties in your division. Send at once for the tools."

Gen. Morris commanding 1st Brigade of Ricketts' division arranged his regiments in a straight line with the 87th Pennsylvania on the right. At 7 a. m. it was decided to construct lines of intrenchments in the form of an angle. Half an hour later



GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK.

Morris transferred the 14th New Jersey from the left to the right of the 87th, arranging a company of each regiment near the point where the angle diverged. At this point Captain McCartney, of the Massachusetts First Light Battery, placed his guns. The artillery aimed to dislodge some sharpshooters who were behind a clump of trees, a distance ahead, and to shell a battery beyond a ridge.

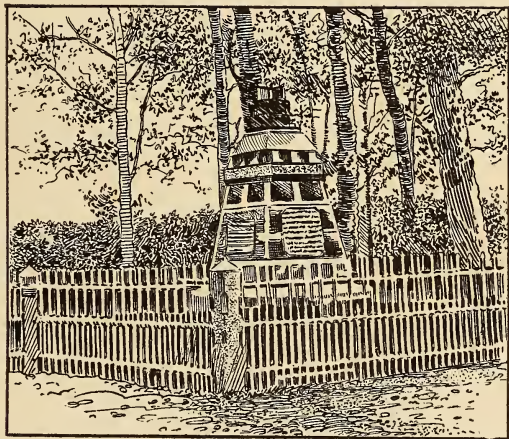
In front of the 87th was a strip of woods, and to the left of it a dense forest of pine, into which the regiment moved after leaving the breastworks. A Union picket line had been thrown out in the form of a semi-circle, a distance of 300 yards beyond the battery. The Confederate skirmish line was farther out on rolling ground.

The regiment had been engaged in throwing up breastworks from early in the morning. Sharpshooters still kept firing occasional shots. A ball passed through the gum blanket which

Howard F. Andrews, of Company A, had rolled up on his shoulders.

At 9:45 a. m. Gen. Sedgwick came walking up the line, speaking to officers and men as he passed them. He wore a soldier's blouse and seemed to be in an amiable mood and in excellent spirits. As he approached the head of the 87th Regiment he told Captain Fahs to hasten the completion of the breastworks at that point, as the enemy might make a charge during the day. Then he moved on toward the battery to give directions about its arrangement. At this instant a soldier near him dodged upon hearing a bullet whizzing overhead. The general was then cautioned that he was in danger.

"Ah, they can't hit an elephant that far away," responded Gen. Sedgwick.



A moment later a minie ball from a sharp-shooter's rifle struck him near the eye, penetrating his brain and he died instantly. Thus fell one of the greatest soldiers of the civil war. The spot has since been marked by a beautiful monument shown in the engraving above.

His body was carried to the rear. In the language of Gen. Meade "the death of the beloved commander of the 6th Corps, was deeply mourned by officers and men."

The remains were placed on an ambulance belonging to Morris' brigade, and taken to Belle Plain, Virginia accompanied by a detail of three men from the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been the general's escort since May 5, when the army crossed the Rapidan. From Belle Plain, in charge of his staff officers, Captains Beaumont and Halstead, the remains were taken to his native State of Connecticut for interment.

Gen. Sedgwick won distinction in the Peninsula campaign, at Fredericksburg and at Antietam. After one of the most remarkable forced marches on record, he arrived at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2. The 6th Corps under his command since February, 1863, was the best in discipline and morale in the army. He declined the command of the Army of the Potomac just before it was given to Meade.

About the time Gen. Sedgwick moved forward toward the battery Gen. Morris walked to Col. Schall, in command of the 87th. These two officers engaged in a conversation, and then moved back toward the quarters of Gen. Morris, a short distance to the rear. While walking near each other, Gen. Morris was wounded in the leg by a sharp-shooter's ball coming from the same direction as the one that killed his corps commander.

Major Ruhl, of the 87th, came immediately to the assistance of Col. Schall, and they escorted the wounded officer to his headquarters.

"While helping Gen. Morris back," says Col. Schall, "my attention was called to the death of Gen. Sedgwick, who fell about 100 yards from where Gen. Morris was shot."

Morris being completely disabled by his wound, was soon taken to the division hospital. The following day he wrote out his report in which he says:

"During the five days of incessant marching and fighting I had every reason to be proud of the regiments composing my brigade. The coolness, judgment and gallantry of Col. Schall of the 87th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Hall of the 14th New Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel Townsend of the 106th New York,

Lieutenant Colonel Fay of the 151st New York, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry, of the 10th Vermont, were worthy of the highest commendation. The field and line officers also distinguished themselves."

The next day Gen. Morris was sent to Washington for treatment. On the 9th, immediately after he was wounded, Col. Schall, senior officer, took command of the brigade.

Lieutenant Lanius, of Company I, the same day was detailed as an aide on the brigade staff where he remained until he was wounded at the battle of Monocacy July 9 of the same year.

Captain McCartney's small guns on Laurel Hill at the angle, where Sedgwick fell, were assisted by large howitzers of the 5th U. S. Artillery. These guns now engaged in a duel with the enemy's battery beyond the ridge. During the day Peter Witman, Charles Spahr, and another comrade of Company A, were detailed to carry shells from the caisson to the battery. At 6 p. m. Col. Schall ordered his skirmishers to advance, when they drove the Confederate skirmishers from their position.

At 6:30 p. m. there was a furious cannonading opened on both sides. The wounded in the 87th Regiment on this day were Samuel Zartman, John Myers and Abraham Roat, of Company B; Henry Snyder and William B. Ramsay, of Company H, and Thomas Taylor, of Company K.

General Horatio G. Wright, of the 1st division, succeeded Gen. Sedgwick in command of the 6th Corps, which position he held with honor and distinction till the end of the war. During the year 1862 he had been a department commander in Kentucky. He came to the Army of the Potomac in April, 1863, and participated in the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run campaigns. His military record had been good.

May 10 Hancock and Warren made two attacks upon the enemy's position in front of the 5th Corps, but without successful results. The Union loss in these attacks was 5,000 men. A portion of the 6th Corps now made an attack, which resulted in carrying the enemy's first line of intrenchments, and capturing nearly 1000 prisoners and a number of guns. Owing to a lack

of support, it was impossible to take advantage of the results thus gained, and at night the line withdrew leaving behind the guns that had been captured.

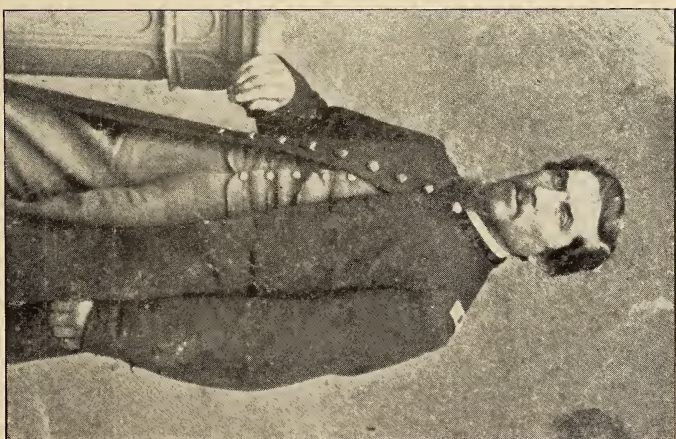
The 1st Brigade during the evening made a charge, and captured a line of rifle pits. It was under a severe artillery fire, but most of the heavy missiles of war passed overhead. During the day C. Edward Zimmerman, of Company A, was wounded.

Rain began to fall on the 11th, and continued during the following day when some of the hardest fighting was done. The 6th Corps moved to the left, and marched a part of the night. Finding the enemy's left so well guarded, it was decided to attack the centre at a salient point. For this purpose General Wright "was directed to extend his left, concentrating," says General Meade, "on that wing." At daylight of the 12th, Hancock's Corps assaulted and carried the salient, capturing twenty guns and 3,000 prisoners, including General Edward Johnson, who had commanded the forces at the battle of Carter's Woods. Hancock then advanced to the second line when the enemy, reinforced by heavy masses, began an impetuous assault to retake the lost line, and their guns, at what became historically known as the "Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania." At 6 a. m. the 6th Corps came up. The service it now rendered was of the highest importance. It relieved the 2d Corps on the right of the salient, and Hancock formed on the left of the angle.

At 8 a. m. the 5th and 9th Corps were ordered to make a general attack, and relieve Hancock and Wright. It resulted in a heavy loss. Lee seemed determined to recapture the line, wrested from him, and throughout the day, made five heavy assaults, each one of which was repulsed. Of all the struggles of the war to regain a strategic position, this was the fiercest and most deadly. At times so close was the contest that rival standards were planted on opposite sides of the same breastworks. With a heavy force the enemy still made a determined effort to retake the famous salient, which became in truth an angle of death. It presented a spectacle, ghastly and terrible. After twenty hours of combat, Lee finally drew back his bleed-



CAPTAIN JOHN FAHS, Company A.



CAPTAIN JAMES ADAIR, Company F.

ing lines at midnight. The loss on the Union side that day was nearly 8,000, in killed, wounded and missing. The loss on the Confederate side, was never definitely made known but it was very heavy.

The greatest number of casualties on this eventful day to the Union army was in the 2d Corps, and in the 1st Division of the 6th Corps, now under command of General Russell.

The 1st Brigade under Colonel Schall, although it was continually engaged in fighting, skirmishing and throwing up breastworks, in face of the enemy, had comparatively few casualties in the Spottsylvania campaign. From May 8 to May 21 the brigade lost 149 men in killed, wounded and missing. During the attack on the enemy's works on May 12, Henry Ensinger, of Company A, while lying on the ground in the battle line, was killed by the explosion of a conical shell. Christian Householder, of Company C, Charles Howle, of Company I, William Denues, of Company A, were wounded.

It had rained all day of May 12, while musketry rattled and cannon roared around Spottsylvania. A woeful night followed. Hundreds, even thousands of men, lay dead or wounded on the ground where they had fallen during the day, and the battle raged even to the midnight hour. Heavy clouds still hung overhead, and the whole region was wrapped in Egyptian darkness, save where a few low campfires sent forth a feeble light. The wounded were not all taken to the field hospitals, and their groans could be heard through the pine forests. A part of the Union army moved after the struggle ended, the balance rested on their guns. The 87th Regiment spent a part of the night, throwing up earthworks, and at early dawn began to help bury the dead. Devoted surgeons and their attendants ministered to the wants of the wounded as best they could. No unfortunate ones were neglected, if it was within the bounds of possibility to comfort or sustain them. Some of the tired and worn out veterans fell asleep in the trenches and slept in the rain until morning.

After two years of service the soldiers of 1861-5, learned that

it was the business of war to kill and maim. The sooner this was accepted as a bitter necessity the better the soldier. Men inured to the hardships of army life become hardened. Such was the condition of the soldiers who had fought so valiantly in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania. As one after another of their comrades fell, it was not easy to suppress the thought that, "the next turn may be mine, and if it is, what of it?" This is a brief mental picture of numerous scenes and incidents that took place on many fields of battle during the dark days of Rebellion, when thousands of men yielded up their lives that this nation might live."

It was at Spottsylvania that Grant sent this famous dispatch to the War Department: "We have ended the sixth day of hard fighting. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

"In the afternoon of May 13, the brigade was ordered," says Colonel Schall, "to advance and relieve the troops in our front. The enemy had been driven from their position. At 3 p. m. we fell back a short distance. On the morning of the 14th we moved in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House, crossed the Po River, and bivouacked for the night." In the evening of this day Col. Truex, of the 14th New Jersey, reported for duty. Being the senior officer, he assumed command of the brigade, relieving Col. Schall, who again took command of his regiment.

The sun appeared for the first time in three days just as it was going down on the evening of the 14th. Rain had fallen almost continuously during all that time. While on the movement across the Po River, the 87th did some active skirmishing. On this day, Thornton Hendrickson, of Company A, Washington Meisenhelter and William F. Spayd, of Company B, and Samuel W. Parks, of Company G, were wounded. Lazarus Klinedinst, of Company G, was captured. On May 15th the regiment was intrenched on Gayle's Hill, and remained quiet all day. Amos Moore, of Company H, was wounded on the skirmish line in the evening.

In the afternoon of the 16th the band played at brigade headquarters, and in the evening at division headquarters. On the following day, the band entertained the regiment for an hour or two with fine music. At 8.45 p. m. the brigade moved to the position it had held on the 13th, reaching there at 4:30 a. m. of the next day.

"On May 18, we moved back," says Colonel Truex, "to our former position on Laurel Hill, and upon advancing over the works had some severe skirmishing." In this engagement, Paris A. Minnich and George Riddle, of Company C, were wounded.

"In the afternoon the brigade returned to Gayle's Hill," says Truex, "with orders to move at daylight. At 5 a. m. the next day we moved about two miles to the right, and formed a line of battle on the extreme left of the 6th Corps, where we threw up earthworks. In the afternoon we were attacked in the rear by Early's Division of Ewell's Corps. We received re-enforcements and drove the enemy back."

The members of the 87th Regiment wounded were: Corporal Frederick Hubley and Private George Knodle, Company A; Elijah B. Gibson and Andrew J. Wetzel, Company C; Henry Spicer, Company G.

Major Thomas, of Harrisburg, then sergeant in Company I, gives the following interesting account of the return of one hundred and forty veterans to the regiment, after the expiration of their 35 days furlough:

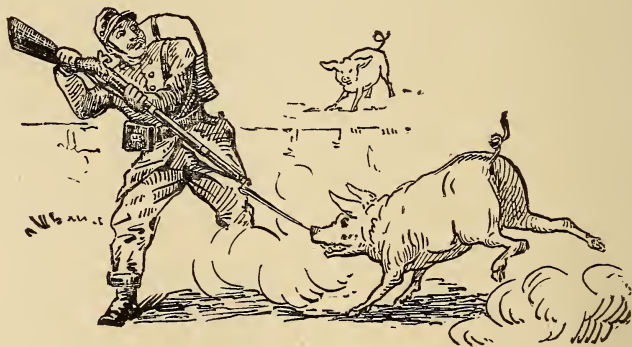
"We assembled at Camp Distribution, Alexandria, Va., May 10, where we took a steamer for Belle Plains, which is ten miles from Fredericksburg. Upon arriving there we were put in a provisional battalion, with the First Maryland Veterans, under Colonel Dushane. During the night of the 12th we were assigned to guard duty on the Fredericksburg road. We were attacked by a portion of Ewell's Corps attempting to get to the rear of the Potomac Army to capture the wagon trains. The enemy was repulsed. Lieutenant James Tearney, of Company B, was in command of the 87th boys.

On the 13th, we were again attacked. It was a brisk skir-

mish, but we held our position. The next four days we continued to guard the road. On the 18th, we moved two miles toward the Army of the Potomac. The next day we started to join the regiment, and were again attacked by Ewell's forces. At 4 p. m. Colonel Dushane changed front, and charged into a woods, but was driven back. A second charge was made, and we were again repulsed. At this instant, General Tyler, with his heavy artillery division, came rapidly up to the scene of action. He asked the 87th boys to form a new line to the rear of the artillery. At 11 p. m. we were relieved.

“In this sharp engagement, the battalion lost one man killed and 8 wounded.

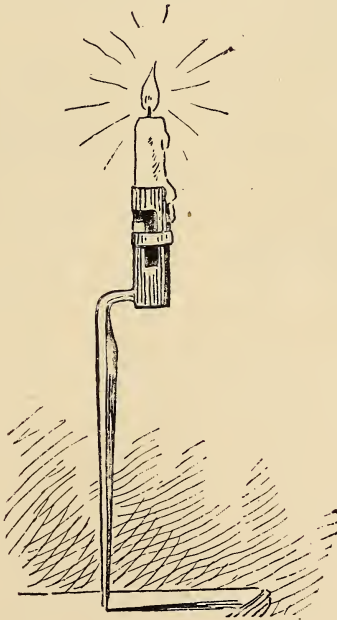
Among the wounded were Jacob H. Grove, Samuel Fisher and Jacob Rice, of Company F, and Frederick Witmyer, of Company E, veterans of the regiment.



“During the fight, on the 18th, a stray Indian from the 9th Corps which had some red men in certain regiments, got within our lines. When one of our men was ordered to take three prisoners to the rear, the Indian said, ‘I will take them.’ He had gone back but a short distance, when three shots were heard in quick succession from his Spencer repeating rifle. Presently the Indian returned, and when asked what had become of his

prisoners he answered, 'I kill them.' He was afterward punished for his treachery."

Samuel B. Gray, of Company E, had a lively experience in capturing a hog on the way from Belle Plains to Fredericksburg. He saw a dozen porkers along a stream, and when he got close enough, he bayoneted one of them. His hogship resisted the attack, made a vigorous defense, and came nearly conquering his antagonist. His loud squealing brought another veteran and a new recruit to the scene of action. The animal was captured and soon the camp was filled with the odor of fresh pork being cooked for supper.



CHAPTER X.

MOVEMENT TO NORTH ANNA AND COLD HARBOR.



It is a fact of history worthy of record here, that within a radius of ten miles from Spottsylvania Court House, and within the limits of Spottsylvania County, more great battles have been fought with more men engaged and greater losses of life, than in any other equal area in the world. Within the territory indicated, were fought the great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, as well as the smaller engagements at Hamilton's Crossing, Salem Church.

Laurel Grove, Todd's Tavern, and at the Po and the Ny rivers. Troops aggregating 500,000 men from every state in the Union, were here engaged in battle.

The conflict at Spottsylvania had ended on the night of May 12, with indecisive results. The following seven days General Grant spent, as he says in his report, "in manoeuvring, and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Washington. Deeming it impractical to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spottsylvania, I issued orders on the 18th, with a view to a movement to the North Anna river to begin at 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th. But in the afternoon of the

19th, Ewell's Corps came out of its works, and made an attack which was repulsed. This delayed our movement till the 21st of May."

Early in the morning of that day the entire army began to move. The 6th Corps brought up the rear, and guarded the wagon train. The 9th Corps passed it before crossing the Po River. In the afternoon of the 21st, Hill's Corps in force, attacked the rear of the 6th Corps, but was repulsed by Russell's Division, including the 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division. In this affair Eli Farrar and Daniel March, of Company H, were taken prisoners.

The march now continued, the balance of the day and all night.



At noon on the 22d the 6th Corps halted four hours at Guinea Station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, a distance of 12 miles from the place of starting. At 4 p. m. the Corps took up the line of march, went five miles farther on, and bivouacked for the night on a large plantation. At 7 a. m. the march was begun over the turnpike leading to Hanover Court House. The day was very hot. After a movement of ten miles the corps halted, and went into bivouac about two miles from the North Anna.

The Army of the Potomac on this movement southward passed through a fair and fertile region under the highest state of cultivation. Broad fields of large plantations rolled off in all

directions. The homes were mansions, pillared and porticoed, after the fashion of that day among the aristocratic folk of old Virginia. The occupants in ante-bellum days, dispensed a lavish hospitality. Some had twenty, others as many as fifty, and a few of the rich planters owned as many as five hundred slaves. These servants occupied cabins surrounding the large dwellings of their masters whose mandates they strictly obeyed. Colonel Pollock, of North Carolina, the largest slave owner in the South, had 3,500 slaves when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln.

The last days of May had now come, and the early fruits were ripening in luscious profusion. Fragrant clover, waving grain and growing corn covered the wide fields.. Stately elms, relics of those other days of war, when our forefathers rebelled under the yoke of English tyranny, spread their long branches in every direction. As the army passed through this country of Confederate adherents, the blinds of the windows in the houses were usually closed, and scarcely a person was to be seen. But behind those blinds, scornful and revengeful eyes watched the "Yanks" as they marched to the music of the Union.

War's despoiling hand in this region rested with greater severity upon this prosperous people than in the sparsely settled and unproductive country lately the scene of so much hard fighting. But Virginia's cup was not yet full. Her fair fields already trodden and laid waste were but typical of the devastation yet to follow in the Old Dominion.

General Grant in his "Memoirs" relates an amusing incident of the movement through this country. General Meade and himself went into the yard, surrounding one of these country homes, and were invited, by the occupants, to seats on the veranda, while his troops were marching by. The owner of the plantation and several ladies took seats near them, and engaged in conversation. Presently General Burnside came in, and upon being invited to take a seat thanked them for the courtesy. He then turned around and said, "Ladies, I suppose you have never seen so many Yankee soldiers before."

“Oh yes,” quickly responded one of them with a disdainful air. “I have just come from Richmond, and we have about that many in prison down there.”

Lee having a shorter route than Grant reached North Anna first. The advance column of the 6th Corps arrived there in the afternoon of May 23, following the 5th Corps which had crossed the river, had been violently attacked, and had repulsed the enemy. The 2d and 9th Corps arrived in the afternoon.

On the morning of the 24th, the 6th Corps crossed the North Anna River at Jericho Ford, and “at 5:45 p. m.,” says Adjutant Martin, of the 87th, “our brigade, under Colonel Truex, moved forward about a mile in line of battle, and rested on our arms for the night. May 25th we moved at 8 a. m., and half an hour later, crossed the Virginia Central Railroad at Noel’s Station. Two miles farther on, we halted, and commenced to destroy the railway, burning the cross ties and bending the rails.” Lewis H. Diehl, of Company I, was injured while tearing up the railroad.

The 5th Corps was actively engaged in the afternoon. The 87th was under fire for a short time. During the engagement a violent thunder storm passed overhead, and the roar of the cannon and the reverberation of the thunder sounded in unison. All of the wagon trains re-crossed the North Anna River during the night.

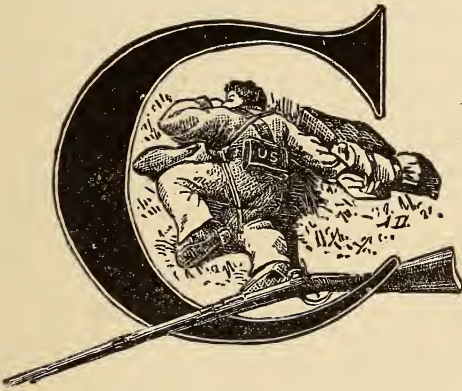
When Grant found that Lee’s position at North Anna was invulnerable, he decided upon a flank movement to Cold Harbor. Sheridan, who had just returned from his raid toward Richmond, was sent ahead with two divisions of cavalry. The 6th Corps was detached from the extreme right of the army to follow Sheridan. The 87th Regiment recrossed the North Anna with the 1st Brigade, and reached Chesterfield Station at 2 a. m. of May 26, after a forced march, the most fatiguing of the campaign. Here they stopped for rest. The men lay down on the ground, using their cartridge boxes for pillows, as the damp air required blankets for a covering. Two hours only of refreshing sleep when the bugle sounds, followed by the loud clear

tones of Colonel Schall's "fall in," announced to the still tired men that the line of march must be taken up. The enemy is not far away. Longstreet with a large force, is moving by a nearer route toward Cold Harbor, the point of destination of the 6th Corps. In a few minutes the tread of many feet is heard at early dawn, for the entire corps of twenty-two thousand men with hastening step, is now moving toward King William Valley along the Pamunkey River, arriving there at dark.. At 11:30 of the 28th, the regiment crossed the Pamunkey, on a pontoon, near the Nelson House; marched two miles farther on, and began to throw up earthworks in front of the Pollard mansion. A line of battle was formed on a hillside in front of the Hundley house. There was no general engagement, and they soon bivouacked for the night.

About noon of May 31, the entire corps moved across the Tolopotomy Creek, drove the enemy from position and occupied their works. Colonel Schall, with his regiment reconnoitered a position, at the foot of a hill, then advanced to its summit, where he met a charging column. The enemy were driven back with a loss of some prisoners. In this engagement Robert J. Rhinehart, of Company D, was wounded.

CHAPTER X.

COLD HARBOR.



OLD Harbor was a point of divergence of all roads leading both toward Richmond, nine miles away, and to White House Landing, the depot of supplies for the Potomac army. It was a strategic point of the first importance. After a brisk action Sheridan, with

two divisions of cavalry, had secured the coveted position on the morning of May 31. In the evening of that day he reported to Meade that he was pressed. He was directed "to maintain his position at all hazards till Gen. Wright came up with the 6th Corps, and Gen. W. F. Smith with 15,000 troops from the Army of the James."

At midnight of the 31st of May Ricketts' division began to march from the banks of the Tolopotomy creek. The weather was very warm and the roads dusty. The 2d Brigade, under Col. Keifer, was in the advance, and reached Cold Harbor at 10:30 a. m. The 1st Brigade, under Col. Truex, arrived half an hour later, having never marched better. They immediately began to throw up breast works. The entire 6th Corps was soon in position in front of the enemy, having relieved the cavalry. Gen. "Baldy" Smith's command, now designated the 18th Corps, came

up later in the day. A large force of Confederates, under Longstreet, had reached Cold Harbor at 9:30 a. m., and had taken a position behind strong entrenchments which had been constructed some time before.

In the afternoon Wright drew up his corps in four lines of battle. Getty's division, now under command of Gen. Neill, was placed on the left; Russell's division in the centre, and Ricketts' division on the right, along the Cold Harbor road. The different commands stood in line for two hours or more. In the meantime Gen. Ricketts, while making a survey of his position, found that a swamp lay between him and the enemy, who were about four hundred yards away. The Confederate earth-works extended along the entire line of the 6th Corps, and also of the 18th Corps, which had taken position on the right.

At 5 p. m. the different commands received orders to be ready at any minute to make a concerted charge on the Confederate works, and thus open in earnest the now famous battle of Cold Harbor, one of the fiercest in American history. Col. Schall was corps officer of the day, until Truex was wounded in the charge, when he assumed command of the brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Stahle was commanding the regiment.

In preparing for the charge of the 1st Brigade, Colonel Truex sent Lieutenant Lanius, an aide on his staff, with orders to the regimental commanders. The 14th New Jersey was directed to take position in the front line with instructions to fall down upon reaching the works, so that the second line might pass over them. The 87th Pennsylvania and the 151st New York formed the second line. The 10th Vermont formed the third, and the 106th New York, the fourth line, with orders to bring up stragglers and take charge of the prisoners.

When the signal to start was given, about 6:30 p. m., the 87th moved steadily forward over an open field, then across a swampy tract, difficult of passage, to the edge of a woods near the works. The first line dropped after considerable loss. The 87th and the 151st New York, on the charge, were under a heavy fire.

As these two regiments approached the Confederate breast-works, all along the line of the 6th Corps came the command, "Double quick, march." With a tremendous yell, thousands of men of the corps, now dashed forward. The 87th Regiment was among the first to bound over the earth-works where in a few minutes they captured and sent to the rear a large part of Hoke's brigade of North Carolina troops.

In this movement the second line of the 1st Brigade went forward and took an advanced position. While holding this position, after this charge so gallantly and successfully executed, there was no stubborn resistance in front of them. But the musketry fire and the cannonading on the left was still terrific, causing a continuous rumble and roar. There was a deadly contest going on along the whole battle line in that direction. Charges and counter charges were being made and hundreds of men were falling. Night was coming on, but the battle did not end till Ricketts' division had captured and held the first line of the Confederate works—a brilliant achievement which called forth commendation from General Meade.

At 7:45 p. m. Ricketts sent the following to his corps commander: "I have the honor to announce the complete success of my advance this evening. I have driven the enemy from their works and now occupy them. Have now 500 prisoners, and have sent others to Gen. W. F. Smith's headquarters. My men behaved nobly. Although we have lost heavily, the men are in the best of spirits.

During the night the 87th Regiment built temporary defences and lay down on the ground behind them. Some of the men fell asleep. Firing had nearly ceased. Occasionally the zip, zip of a minie ball was heard overhead. The night was very dark. About 2 a. m. Major Ruhl was sent back to find the positions of the other regiments of the brigade. He soon returned and notified Col. Stahle that the regiment had lost its support on the right and on the left. The enemy had moved forward, and the regiment was in great danger of being surrounded. The order to "face about" was passed along the line

in a whisper. The regiment fell back quietly and took position behind the first line of earth works.



THE SKIRMISH LINE.

Gen. Ricketts received the following congratulatory order through the commander of the 6th Corps:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 1, 1864,

MAJOR GENERAL WRIGHT:—Please give my thanks to Brigadier General Ricketts and his gallant command, for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves in the assault on the enemy's works. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

In sending this order by an aide, Gen. Wright said, "I transmit this to Gen. Ricketts with the greatest pleasure."

During the forenoon of June 2 Col. Schall ordered the captured works strengthened for defensive operations.

Soon after the arrival of Ricketts' division at Cold Harbor on June 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley, of the 110th Ohio, was made division officer of the day. In the afternoon he was placed in charge of the picket line. There were detailed for that purpose 250 men from his own regiment and 150 men from the 87th. Captain Fahs, of Company A; Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, and Sergeant Fox, of Company E, served on this detail. This line of pickets relieved the cavalry pickets, who had driven the enemy back the day before.

Toward evening Col. Binkley was given orders to advance his line until they would find the enemy. They were then deployed as skirmishers. In the movement to the right of Ricketts' division in an open field that part of the skirmish line, under Lieutenant Stallman was fired upon with canister, when the men immediately dropped to the ground and moved on their hands and feet over the brow of a hill where they joined the other skirmishers. The left of the line then came in contact with the enemy's skirmish line, when a sharp fight began.

Col. Binkley now swung his right around, until the entire line became engaged. He held his position admirably, while Ricketts' division was charging to the left and thus prevented the enemy from making a flank movement. In the meantime the 18th Corps formed in three lines of battle in the rear and advanced toward the skirmish line. This corps opened fire upon the enemy, who at once replied. The skirmishers lay on their arms all night behind breast-works. About noon on the 2nd they were relieved from picket duty and rejoined their command with a loss of two men wounded. They were Amos Burke and William McGonigal, of Company F, 87th Regiment.

In the charge on the Confederate works the regiment had seven men wounded, viz: Company E, Frank Steininger, face; Company G, Lewis J. Hamm, struck by a minie ball, and William H. Lefever, shoulder; Company H, John H. Kesser, knee; Company J, Bernard Altrogge, arm, and Corporal Pius D. Miller, leg amputated; Company K, John A. Wilson, knee, and Andrew Wiley, leg amputated.

Captain Solomon Myers, of Company E, who had been on recruiting service at Carlisle, Pa., since February, returned to the regiment June 2. During his absence his company was in command of Lieutenant Alexander Strickler, a brave and efficient officer. Regimental Postmaster Herr, who had been captured at Winchester, returned with Capt. Myers. There also arrived on the same day 34 of the re-enlisted men after a furlough of thirty-five days. Among these was Lewis I. Renaut, the principal musician of the regiment. He makes the following entry in his diary:

“On June 1 we marched 17 miles and camped for the night, one and a half miles from the battle line, at Cold Harbor. In the morning we went to the regiment, which had been hotly engaged last evening, and lost seven men. Today we are strengthening our position. This afternoon it rained and hailed very hard, during a heavy thunder storm. The casualties since the beginning of the campaign in our regiment number 6 killed and 74 wounded, and about 20 missing, making a loss of 100 men.”

During the 2d of June Hancock, with the 2d Corps, came up and took position to the left of the 6th Corps, Smith was on the right, and Warren, with the 5th Corps, on the extreme right of the army. Getty's division of the 6th Corps took position on the right of Ricketts' Division, relieving part of the 18th Corps.

At 4 a. m., June 3, the 6th Corps, in concert with the 2d and 18th, began a vigorous assault on the enemy's works. The 1st Brigade of Ricketts' division, now under Col. Schall, advanced in this assault nearly a fourth of a mile, where the enemy was met in force, but could not be dislodged. The brigade received orders to throw up breastworks, which was done under a severe artillery and musketry fire. About 10 o'clock a. m., Col. Schall, while leading on his men, with the same undaunted courage he had displayed at Carter's woods, in the Wilderness; and at Spottsylvania, received a ball in his left arm. It caused a painful wound but he remained in command of the brigade until afternoon when he was compelled to withdraw and place himself in the surgeon's charge at the division hospital.



CAPTAIN THEODORE S. PEIFFER, Co. I.
Killed at Cold Harbor.



MAJOR FINDLAY I. THOMAS.

The command of the brigade now devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the 14th New Jersey Regiment. Many valiant officers of the 6th Corps were killed or wounded in the contest of this day.

Captain Pfeiffer, of Company I, who went on picket duty with a detail of fifty men, was mortally wounded and died during the day at the field hospital.

In his report of the day's operations Gen. Grant said, "We again assaulted the enemy's works with the hope of driving them from the position. In this attempt our loss was heavy, while that of the enemy, I have reason to believe, was light. It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. The greatest number of casualties was in the 2d Corps."

The military band of the 87th and the drum corps were ordered back to the division hospital, early in the day, where, says Musician Renaut, "500 wounded men were brought from June 1 to the evening of June 3, twenty of whom died. We helped to load some wounded men who were sent to White House Landing. In the morning of June 4 we buried Captain Pfeiffer under a tree and marked his grave. His remains were afterwards removed to New Oxford. Corporal Bailey, of Company D, died and was buried about the same time."

The casualties in the regiment for the day were as follows:

Killed or Mortally Wounded:—Captain Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer, Company D, Corporal H. N. Bailey; Company F, Corporal Isaac Sheads.

Wounded—Company A, William Denues; Company B, Henry Eppley; Company F, James Murray, John Shultz; Company H, Sergeant Henry Z. Bowman, Christian C. Coble; Company I, John Hale; Company K, Corporal Peter Baum.

Captain James Adair, of Company F, received a slight wound in the foot, and Amos Keefer, of his company, was shot in the arm, which was afterward amputated.

During the night of June 3, Captain Myers, of Company E,

with a detail of 50 men, moved forward to make a new line of intrenchments for the regiment. They had not gone far with their work when the enemy, 150 yards distant, fired a volley at them. The men lay down behind the works they were throwing up and none were hurt. They returned to the regiment in the morning.

The following members of the regiment were detailed June 3 as sharpshooters under charge of Lieutenant George C. Stroman of Company B:—Urias Nichols, Emanuel C. Coleman, Daniel Dice, Amos Ness, Charles Shultz, Henry A. Zercher, Jacob H. Miller, Jeremiah Spahr, William Emenheiser, and Sergeant George Dosch. Corporal Charles W. Moore, of Company G, had been detailed as a brigade sharpshooter some time later. He had a number of miraculous escapes during the campaign of 1864. When he was mustered out of the service he received special mention for not having lost an hour off duty during the three years of his enlistment.

One of the most touching and pathetic incidents of army life occurred on the eventful night of June 3. A tired and wornout soldier, like many of his comrades, had fallen into a sound sleep, soon after the firing had ceased. About the hour of midnight, a troublesome dream aroused him from his slumbers. Unconscious of his surroundings, he raised himself up above the breastworks, when a minie ball struck him, and he fell on his gun, exclaiming, "Boys, I'm shot." The noise awakened some of his comrades, who came to give assistance, but they could find no traces of a wound.

"You are dreaming," said one of them.

"I was dreaming," said the soldier, "but am I not hurt? What means this stinging pain in my breast?" And then he lay down as though he were again falling asleep. The night was very dark. His comrades did not know that a ball had passed through his body. The next morning they found it had penetrated his heart. He was dead.

On June 4, a member of Company I said to his comrades: "I am going to jump over the trenches and get behind that tree yonder. Think I can pick off some Johnny sharpshooters."

"Don't go, Jack," said two of his comrades at the same time.

"Do you hear the bullets singing overhead?" said another.

"But I'm going," he replied, and bounded over the breastworks, escaping in safety to the tree. He fired one shot, which was followed by a score of Confederate bullets embedding themselves in the tree, or scraping its bark. He stood erect for an hour or more, without moving to the right or the left, for a dead line was on both sides if he exposed himself to the sharpshooters. He put his cap on the end of his ramrod and moved it out a short distance, when it was pierced by a half dozen bullets. The tree saved his life, but he remained behind it till the darkness of the night partially shielded him from danger and then made his way back to the intrenchments on hands and feet.

Col. Schall remained at the division hospital till June 8, when he was granted a leave of absence for 30 days on surgeon's certificate. He returned to York until he recovered. Before leaving the field hospital he recommended for promotion the following officers under his command: Edgar M. Ruhl, from First Lieutenant to Captain of Company D; Alexander Strickler, Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant of Company E; Charles J. Fox, First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of same company; William H. Lanius, who was also an aid on brigade staff, from First Lieutenant to Captain of Company I; Edward F. Coe, First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of same company.

In the afternoon of June 4 Gen. Wright sent the following to Gen. Ricketts: "In pursuance of the orders already given, you will advance to-night your position as much as possible toward the enemy by approaches, and I suggest that you open, if practicable, the line now held by your skirmishers, making a continuous line of intrenchments to be occupied before daylight by your first line of battle. This line should be connected with the rear by zig-zags."

Following these instructions gradual approaches toward the enemy were made from the 3d to the 10th of June. The lines had to be relieved in the night to avoid being seen by the enemy. Every man that passed to the rear during the day, either for water

or for any other purpose did so at the peril of his life. In daylight the men lay in position firing at every head that appeared above the enemy's works and being fired at in turn. The cooking was done in "cellars" as the troops called them, being exca-

vations in the ground immediately to the rear of the intrenchments. These were some times dug with bayonets, tin plates, or halves of canteens.



The 87th Regiment on June 5 was placed in the front line of breastworks. They made approaches toward the enemy by moving every night forward to the earth work constructed under the cover of darkness.

"The right companies," records Sergeant Blotcher of Company E in his diary, "are now along a wood, which extends towards the enemy less than one hundred yards from us. About twenty yards to the

rear of our regiment is another line of battle, which moves up as we move. We are behind a line of works thrown up by a detail of our men on June 3. When a comrade goes to the rear for water he takes 20 or 30 canteens and is fortunate if a volley is not fired at him."

June 7, while Aaron Stahl, of Company E, was cooking his dinner, a short distance back of the intrenchments, a minie ball struck the ground near him and threw some dirt over his meat.

"Hello, the Johnnies are peppering my dinner," said he to his comrades.

"Get down behind the works or they will pepper you," added the orderly sergeant.

"They can't hit me," but he had scarcely finished the words, when a rifle ball caused a painful flesh wound in his thigh. He dropped to the ground, accidentally kicking over the skillet. As he rolled around he shouted at the top of his voice, "Save my meat! save my meat!"

There had been numerous casualties all along the corps line since June 1 for continuous skirmishing, and at times furious cannonading had been the programme for each day. On the 7th the regiment lost several men. Daniel C. Fulton, of Company C, while sitting behind the breastworks with his elbow resting on his knapsack, was struck in the head by a sharpshooter's ball, and died instantly. Among the wounded were Michael Waltemyer, Company C; Aaron Stahl, Company E, and Leonard Watson, Company G. James A. Thompson, of Company C, was killed early in the morning of the 6th while levelling off the top of the intrenchments.

The continuous fighting for several days at close range had given little opportunity for burying the dead and taking care of the wounded. A cessation of hostilities was agreed upon between Grant and Lee on the evening of the 7th. As soon as its announcement was made by a signal gun, all along the lines of both armies, soldiers jumped upon the breastworks, sat there and began to exchange compliments. The scenes that followed were unparalleled in the history of the war. Communications between men of the opposing forces were supposed to be prohibited, but the familiar call:

"Hello, Yank, got any coffee?" was quickly answered by "Yes, Johnny, I'll trade you coffee for tobacco if you meet me half way,"

Then the soldier in blue and the soldier in grey met between the lines, shook hands, exchanged different articles and engaged in conversation. Philadelphia and New York papers were traded for the Richmond "Enquirer," or some other Southern newspaper. One of the last scenes in front of the regiment was an officer of the 87th drinking to the health of Abraham Lincoln, when a South Carolina captain beside him drank to the health of Jefferson Davis.

When the gun sounded to end the armistice the expression:



CHICKAHOMINY SWAMP.

“Get into your holes,” was heard everywhere and the contest opened again.

The order issued by Gen. Meade reads as follows. "All corps commanders are notified that a flag of truce exists to-day, June 7, from 6 to 8 p. m., when they will immediately send out, under a white flag, medical officers with stretcher-bearers to bring in the dead and wounded. No intercourse of any kind will be held with the enemy. The medical officers and attendants will be enjoined not to converse upon any subjects connected with military operations likely to give any information to the enemy."

On the following day not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. Rain had fallen during the night. The weather was cool and pleasant. Sharp skirmishing took place in the afternoon, when Corporal Eaton, of Hopewell township, a member of Company G, was mortally wounded, while preparing coffee in the "Company Kitchen." He was sent to the hospital at Washington, where he died June 13.

At some places the two armies lying behind breastworks, were not more than fifty yards apart on the 10th. No man could show his head above the breastworks. The regiment was still in the front rifle pits. James Mundorf, of Company E, and Jeremiah Starner, of Company F, were wounded.

Now came the evidences of a change of base. Ricketts' division, which had held its position so well behind the rifle pits, and had moved forward to within speaking distance of the enemy, was relieved on the evening of June 10, and moved to the rear to await orders. Early in the morning of the 11th the 1st Brigade, now under Col. Truex, was placed to the rear of the 2d Corps. The whole division soon followed.

Grant became convinced that he could not take Richmond from the north. He had lost during the past month thousands of men in killed, wounded and missing. He determined to cross the James river and move upon the Confederate Capital from the south, also to cut off the railroads, which brought supplies from the Southern States to Lee's army and to Richmond.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CHANGE OF BASE—MARCH TO THE JAMES RIVER—BEFORE
PETERSBURG—WELDON RAILROAD.



HILE General Grant was preparing for the coming flank movement toward Petersburg, the different corps comprising the Army of the Potomac rested quietly for two days, near the scene of the contest at Cold Harbor. The plans were carefully made, and the flank marches were conducted with great skill, and the movement of the columns, with a constantly shifting base,

present a study highly interesting and instructive to those who concern themselves with the larger questions of the war. This chapter, however, does not take up the movements and operations of the army, but describes the part taken by the regiment with the 3rd Division of the 6th Corps, until July 6, when the division was detached from the Army of the Potomac and was sent to meet Early in Maryland.

The army began to move toward the James River June 12. The 5th and 9th Corps led in the march. The weather was very

warm, and the roads dusty. Chaplain Eberhart conducted religious service in the forenoon before the 87th took up the line of march. The division brought up the rear of the corps, moving all day a distance of 25 miles in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Chickahominy River after dark. Here the wagon train joined the division, which bivouacked for the night on the south side of the river. They started early the next morning, and passed through a country noted for bogs and swamps. After crossing these the 87th rested in a beautiful pine forest; then entered a fertile and productive country.

After passing Charles City Court House, the division moved to the right and arrived within two miles of the James River at one o'clock on the 14th. The army was now short of rations and the 87th Regiment, together with other commands, subsisted on hard corn and beef for two days. The division was in line of battle, expecting the enemy might make an attack on the wagon train. It was the first time the rebels had put in an appearance since the 6th Corps had retired from behind the intrenchments at Cold Harbor. The regiment with the brigade moved half a mile to the right at 10 a. m. They returned to the former position at 5 p. m., and formed in line to protect the wagon trains. Part of the corps began to cross the James River on transports. The regiment was now in full view of the large gunboats lying on the James.

"On the evening of the 15th, the wagon train having arrived we drew three days rations, which were thankfully received by all the troops. We then formed by brigade in an open field, where we remained for the night," says Sergeant Blotcher.

At 7 a. m. of the 16th, heavy cannonading was heard up the river where part of General Butler's forces had engaged the enemy. Ricketts' Division changed its position at 8 a. m., moved nearer to the James, and threw up earthworks to guard the wagon train while it was crossing the river. General Benham in charge of the bridge train, laid a bridge 2,000 feet long across the James in one day. The channel boats were anchored on water seventy-eight feet deep. Part of the 2d Corps crossed

over it, the balance on ferry boats. This corps was ordered to move toward Petersburg. This city, twenty-two miles south from Richmond, is situated at the head of sloop navigation of the Appomattox River. It was the focus of all the railroads except the Danville, which connected Richmond with the South and the Southwest. If this city were taken and firmly held, our guns would soon be thundering at the Southern approaches of the Confederate capital.

The moment it was decided that Meade's army must cross the James, below Richmond, and threaten that city from the South, Grant went to the headquarters of the Army of the James to direct Butler to be ready to move toward Petersburg with his entire force as soon as he could be supported by Meade.

Butler asked to be reinforced by part of the 6th Corps. Grant complied with his request, and for three days, from 17th to the 20th of June, Ricketts' men were in Butler's command. His division on the morning of June 16, was on the north side of the James. Early in the morning he moved nearer to the river.

The main body of the Potomac army, densely packed on transports was now crossing the stream. The boys of the 87th watched the movement of the troops to the boats with much admiration.

At 5 p. m. Ricketts received orders to march to Wilcox Landing, which is twenty-five miles southeast of Richmond. Here the different regiments embarked on steamers for Bermuda Hundred eighteen miles distant, to reinforce Butler. The 87th Regiment and the 14th New Jersey marched aboard the John Brooks, at 8 p. m. The steamer was packed to its fullest capacity. There was hardly standing room for all the troops. The weather was very hot, and the trip an unpleasant one. All the night the distant roar of cannon was heard. Our gunboats were firing upon Fort Darling, an almost impregnable fortress, which defended the approach to Richmond by water.

At City Point, where the Appomattox unites with the James, the boat anchored half an hour, and then steamed up the Appomattox, arriving at Bermuda Hundred at 11 p. m. After disem-

barking, they marched to Butler's command, then lying behind fortifications five miles distant. Heavy musketry and artillery firing was heard on the march. Butler had been fighting for several days. The division is now in Green Valley, seven miles from Fort Darling on Drury's Bluff, and eight miles from Petersburg. In front of Butler the enemy had a line of fortifications, twelve miles in length, extending from the James to the Appomattox.

General Ricketts was ordered to draw up his division in line at midnight as a general assault on the enemy's works was to be made. The 87th Regiment was formed in the shape of the letter V, with the colors at the angle. When the skirmishers moved forward it was found that the enemy had abandoned the temporary line, giving up their original system of entrenchments, and had fallen back to higher and more commanding ground, closer around Petersburg. The assault was deferred. The division then returned to the fortifications. At 3 p. m. of the 18th, a battery opened upon the 1st Brigade, when a number of the 106th New York were killed and wounded. Henry Dellinger, of Company E, and Corporal Watson, of Company G, of the 87th Regiment, were wounded. One large shell struck the bomb proof occupied by the 87th. It caused some confusion, no one was hurt. The 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, belonging to Ricketts' Division, opened on the enemy for a short time. There was tremendous cannonading in the direction of Petersburg. The 87th boys received their mail in the evening. Many of them got letters from home. One of the letters brought the news of the death of Corporal Eaton, who had been wounded at Cold Harbor.

In the evening of June 19th the division was relieved by the 18th Corps, and ordered to march from behind Butler's fortifications to join the balance of the 6th Corps. They marched five miles, crossing three small streams, on pontoons, and camped for the night, two miles from the battle line of the Potomac Army in front of Petersburg. It was during the night of the 18th that a desperate battle took place in front of Peters-

burg, where the division of colored troops, in storming the heights of that city, distinguished themselves for courage and bravery.

An interesting event to the 87th, in the forenoon of the 19th of June, was that of Generals Grant and Butler riding by the division headquarters. They halted, and Grant took special delight in exhibiting a fine looking horse he had recently procured. He dismounted and his noble looking animal was much admired by a number of officers.

Every man in the regiment, brigade and division was now expecting to soon take part in a hard fought battle. Preparations were being made for it. The drum corps and band of the regiment went half a mile to the rear to erect a brigade hospital. At 7 a. m. a rebel fort opened upon the division. Shot and shell flew thick and fast. The brigade was massed in a large woods. They soon moved out of range of the guns. There were no casualties.

The skirmish line of Meade's Army was now within half a mile of Petersburg, then one of the best fortified cities in the country. On the morning of the 21st, the 6th Corps moved to to the left of the 2d. It was now on the extreme left of the army. The 87th moved along the heights of Petersburg, four and a half miles away, but in full view of the beleaguered city, which sooner or later must surrender to the Federal troops, gathering in vast numbers around it.

The regiment sent out a detail of 125 skirmishers in the afternoon to relieve the cavalry. They approached within three miles of Petersburg, and returned to camp that night.

During the evening a number of the 87th boys engaged in a discussion about Richmond. One year before 200 of the regiment were prisoners of war in Libby and on Belle Isle, having been taken there from Winchester after their capture at Carter's Woods, June 15, 1863.

In the afternoon they moved near the Williams' House, when the brigade immediately began to throw up earthworks, with bayonets and tin cups. It was tedious business, but each

regiment succeeded in making a good line of defensive works. The soil was loose and sandy.

About 11 a. m. the division was drawn up in line of battle, and moved forward about a mile through thick underbrush.

In the evening of June 21, Colonel Stahle sent out a detail of skirmishers under Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, and Lieutenant Spangler, of Company A, with Captain Myers as officer of the day. They advanced about a mile beyond the battle line. These skirmishers moved into a woods containing a dense growth of underbrush. As night came on, it grew so dark, that the men could see but a short distance ahead. Christian List, of Company K, who had gone only a few yards in front of the line, unexpectedly found himself in the hands of the enemy, who said: "Hello! Yank, come with us," and he was marched away as a prisoner. This part of the line fell back a short distance to await the approach of day.

During the night the enemy fell back. Early in the morning of June 22 our skirmishers began advancing slowly through woods, thickets and open fields, feeling their way as they moved along. The enemy's line was not in sight. Occasionally a single man could be seen on a tree-top, a distance ahead, keeping a watch of the movements of the skirmishers. When our men crossed a swamp, the line swung around to the right, with heavy timber in front and left.

At this juncture, the order "Forward," was passed from man to man in a whisper. At the same instant, the enemy rose up from a place of concealment, and charged our skirmishers, driving them back. That part of the line on the left, in charge of Lieutenant Stallman, was cut off, and himself and twelve men taken prisoners. The skirmish line fell back through the swamp, and remained there over night. About 7 p. m. Ricketts' Division charged forward, and drove the enemy back precipitately, sweeping part of our skirmish line along with it. After advancing two miles they halted and began to intrench themselves.

During this day Thomas Neely, of Company E, received a fatal shot, and died in the evening.

The wounded were as follows: Company A, Charles Hyde; Company F, Sergeant John Sheads; Company K, Alexander Gleason, Dennis Crimmins.

The following were taken prisoners on the skirmish line: Company A, Michael Marra; Company B, William Carroll; Company C, Lieutenant Stallman, Jeremiah Flinn, (died in Andersonville); Levi C. Frey, Anthony Grim, Conrad Henk, Artemas Hildebrand, Enoch C. Hartman; Company D, John Henn; Company F, Henry F. Coón.

The losses during the day in the division were heavy. In the evening the 87th band and the drum corps were ordered to the field hospital to help take care of the wounded. About 11 p. m. 2d Corps assaulted the Confederate works. The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon were terrific. The scene on that eventful June night to our men lying behind the entrenchments were awe-inspiring, yet magnificent. The lurid glare of bursting shells disclosed to their view the movement of the troops toward the fortifications, indicating that our flag would soon be planted upon the ramparts around Petersburg.

The following day, June 23, the sun rose in a clear sky. The weather was very hot, the atmosphere oppressive. Orders had been received by General Ricketts for part of his division to take the front line with Gen. Wheaton's Brigade of the 2d Division of the 6th Corps. The Confederates had driven back our cavalry, after the latter had torn up the Welden Railroad in places. They tried to flank our left when part of the 2d Division was moved to the left of Ricketts, who held the extreme left of the army. The right of the 87th was then unprotected. The regiment had formed back of a woods with a swamp as a protection on the left. During the engagement the 62d New York Regiment, of Wheaton's brigade, fell back precipitately. This exposed the right of the 87th, when Wright's Brigade of Mahone's Division, came rushing in on the right flank, capturing 75 men of the regiment, including Captain Fahs, of Company A;

Captain Maish, of Company B, and Lieutenant Fox, of Company E. The regiment then fell back, and formed a skirmish line. It soon became engaged with a part of Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps. The regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing on June 23, ninety men.

The killed were as follows: Company C, Corporal Isaiah Hoff; Company D, Jacob N. March; Company E, Sergeant Michael Riter.

The following men were wounded: Company A, Elijah Francis, Henry L. Neuman, Alexander Kipp, Samuel Baumgardner; Company B, Corporal Lucas Shurer, Privates Daniel W. Keiter, Cyrus W. Kippel; Company C, Sergeant Adam F. Stifler, Corporals Samuel B. Ruhl, John C. Broom, Privates Samuel D. Louck, John Poet, David Saylor, Franklin Seip (died in prison), Michael Waltemeyer; Company D, John Dettinger, Joseph A. Glatfelter, Peter Miller and John A. Orwig; Company E; Lieutenant Charles J. Fox, Private George A. Welsh; Company F, William D. Holtzworth and Samuel S. George; Company G, Patrick McCabe, Frederick Schoffstall, Jacob Ruth, Joseph F. Welsh; Company I, John V. Martz.

The following were among the missing in action: Company A, Captain John Fahs, Sergeant Henry Shultz, Samuel Andrews, Howard F. Andrews, Peter Bott, Charles E. Gotwalt, Charles Metzgar, William H. Shuman, William Shriver.

Company B, Captain Levi Maish, Sergeant Edward Rudy (died in Andersonville), Frank Drabenstadt, Mathias Hull, Michael Heiman, Joseph Hummel (died in Andersonville), Martin Hull, Thomas Malone, James Oren, Richard Quinn, George W. Rouch, William Ramsay (died in Andersonville), Henry Shatzler, George Toomey, George Zorger, Augustus Weingardner, Henry C. Welker (died in Andersonville.)

Company C, Henry E. Blaney, William Brenneman, William H. Poet, Michael Poet, Thomas Bull.

Company D, Corporals Newton Krow, Squire Bamford, William S. Stewart (died in prison), Privates George Bollinger, Levi W. Dubbs, George W. Eaton, John Henn, Alexander

Klinedinst, Lewis Klinedinst, William H. Metcalf. William S. Stewart was six feet four inches tall. He was never heard of after arriving at Andersonville.

Company E, Lieutenant Charles J. Fox, Privates John Crone, John Everhart, Samuel B. Gray, Jacob Horlebein, Augustus Keiser, Samuel R. Miller, Charles March, Henry Myers, J. F. W. Shultz, Henry Smith, Jacob Witmer, James H. Moorhead.

Company F, William T. Ziegler,

Company G, Charles Booth.

Company H, Ernst G. Henkle.

Company K, Christian List.

These prisoners were marched to Petersburg and from thence to Richmond. From the latter place they were sent to Southern prisons. An account of their prison experience will be found elsewhere in this book. There were some more men not indicated above who died in prison. Their record will be found in the muster rolls.

It was a common experience for men to get within the lines of the opposing forces, by mistake, in the Wilderness Campaign and at Cold Harbor. The most amusing one, however, that was brought to the attention of the 87th, occurred in front of Petersburg. A Confederate soldier had gone out from his regiment at dusk, with a load of cedar canteens to fill them with water for himself and some of his comrades. When he was returning to his regiment, he lost his way, and was approaching the 87th, lying behind their intrenchments. As he came near, the boys saw the name and number of his regiment on his hat.

“What regiment is that?” he called out.

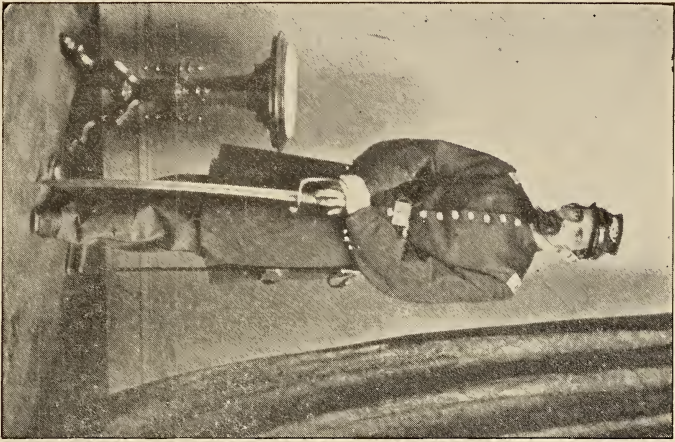
“The 8th Georgia,” replied one of the boys.

“All right, thought yo 'uns were Yanks,” and he climbed over the earthworks.

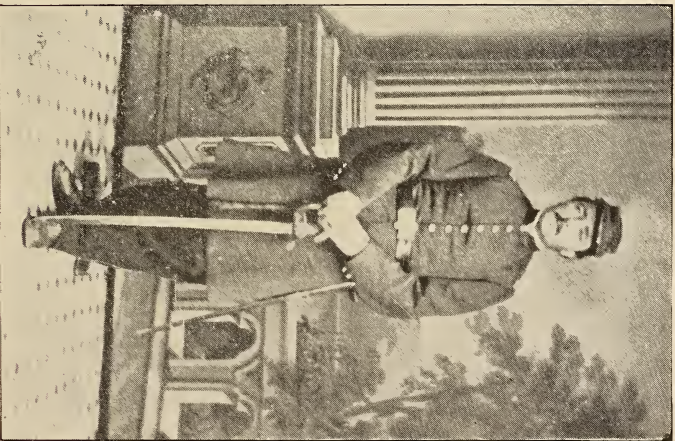
“We want you and your canteens, Johnnie,” said one of the boys.

“And you are Yanks, be gad,” said the tall Georgian, who became a prisoner.

On June 24 the regiment was on the skirmish line with



CAPTAIN MURRAY S. CROSS,
Company C.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. STALLMAN,
Company C.

the 2d Division, of the 6th Corps, supporting the cavalry. The drum corps and band were busy carrying the dead and wounded from the field. When the regiment returned from picket duty in the evening, news came, that the division would lie in camp to rest for several days. It was the fifty-fifth day since the campaign opened, after the army had crossed the Rapidan May 4. During all that time the regiment was either engaged, or within hearing distance of musketry fire, or cannonading, every day except three. "In the evening," records Lewis I. Renaut, "we drew a ration of pickled onion, sauerkraut and pickles, a present from the Sanitary Commission. June 26 we had review, the first time since the campaign opened. Cannon continued to roar in the direction of Petersburg, five miles away. Our cavalry advanced up the Weldon railroad, nearer to the city, and destroyed the track for several miles. Everything is quiet in our front. We drew a ration of whiskey to-day. The weather is awful hot. Heavy cannonading is followed by successive volleys of musketry. We plainly see the flash of the artillery in front of Petersburg. Water is very scarce. What we use is gotten by digging holes in the sandy soil and water settles in these holes on the sub-soil. This must supply our wants during the long and hot hours of the day. We had a fine shower to-day. The first rainfall for a long time here. On June 28 we moved our camp to a hill, which is beautifully shaded by a pine forest. The siege of Petersburg has begun. Our guns are continually playing on the rebel works. A large number of contraband negroes came into our lines. They are bound for the North. This is the first time we pitched our tents since we crossed the Rapidan.

"June 29 our corps was reviewed by General Wright. We then broke camp, and by a very circuitous route of eight miles marched to Ream's Station, on Weldon Railroad. It was bad marching and we had no water fit to drink. June 30, our regiment and the 14th New Jersey tore up the railroad for three miles. We burned the ties and bent the rails. The cavalry set fire to the Station house, then went farther up and destroyed



TEARING UP THE WELDON RAILROAD.

several bridges. We fell back to the Jerusalem Plank Road at 5 p. m., when the men, tired and weary, fell asleep under the trees. We beat reveille at 5 a. m., and 100 men went on picket. The corps moved to our former position, behind the rifle pits, five miles from Petersburg. July 3 is as dusty as before the shower. The weather is awful hot. A detail of 100 men went out on picket. The 9th Corps on our right is engaged.”

July 4 was ushered in with terrific booming of cannon and rattle of musketry. At the dawn of day all the bands belonging to the 6th Corps were placed in line in full view of the different brigades. They played in turn the different National airs. The music was a fitting accompaniment to the deep-toned reverberations of nearly a hundred guns, engaged in a fierce artillery duel with the enemy's heavy guns behind the defenses of Petersburg. A ration of whiskey, with quinine, was received by every man of the regiment and the entire corps on July 5. The water was bad and the weather oppressive. The Sanitary Commission sent another supply of pickled onions and sour pickles.

In the operations before Petersburg, Truex's Brigade lost 132 men in killed, wounded and missing. Of this number 104 were from the 87th Regiment. The career of the 6th Corps in the Army of the Potomac for the year 1864 was soon to end. At 2 a. m. of July 6, the 3d Division received orders from General Grant to prepare to move at sunrise, toward City Point. They were to hasten by water to Baltimore, and thence by rail to Monocacy, Maryland, to meet Early on his raid toward Washington City.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY.



MONOCACY River is a small stream which drains part of Southern Pennsylvania, including the battlefield of Gettysburg, and flows into the Potomac, a short distance south of Frederick, Maryland. Upon its

banks, the 87th Regiment, with the 3d Division of the 6th Corps, fought with heroic gallantry on July 9, 1864, and assisted a small force under General Lew Wallace, in retarding the progress of Early's invaders, and in saving the National Capital from the hands of the enemy. General Lee, having been hard pressed by the Army of the Potomac around Petersburg, determined, early in July, to make a diversion in favor of his own army by a menace against Washington City. He did this in order to compel Grant to detach so much of the Army of the Potomac that offensive operations against Petersburg should cease. Lee's plans were facilitated by the fact that the Union army, lying south of the James River, completely uncovered the National Capital. The direct line of march by the Shenandoah Valley had been left open to the advance of a hostile force, by the defeat of General Hunter before Lynchburg. Hunter then took up an eccentric line of retreat by way of Western Virginia. The frontier of the loyal States to the North was then left almost unprotected.

For the purpose of carrying into execution this Northern invasion, Lee detached from his own army, a large force under General Early, who entered the Shenandoah Valley, and moved rapidly toward Martinsburg. General Sigel, who held that post with a small body of troops, hastily retreated, and took position with another small force under General Weber on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Owing to the low condition of the Potomac, and the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in several places, Hunter could not rapidly transport his troops toward Martinsburg, and he did not check the movement of Early into Maryland. General Lew Wallace, in command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, had the only force now at hand, and that a small one, to dispute Early's advance.

On July 4 General Grant, at his headquarters at City Point, on the James River, received the first news of Early's design. On that day he sent the following dispatch to the authorities at Washington: "A deserter from Lee's army came into camp, and gave me the information that Ewell's Corps is off in the Shenandoah Valley with the intention of going into Maryland and Washington. I think it advisable to hold all the force you can, about Washnigton, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, ready to concentrate against the advance of the enemy. If Hunter is in striking distance, there ought to be veteran force enough to meet anything the enemy has."

On the same day General Wallace telegraphed to Washington as follows: "I have just been informed that 2,000 Confederate Cavalry have crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland. They are now approaching Hagerstown. A large force of infantry and artillery, under General Early, is following closely upon the heels of the cavalry. I am doing all I can to concentrate my command."

Hunter was still marching over the mountains of West Virginia, and Sigel was bottled up on Maryland Heights. The way was open; Early swept into Maryland, through Hagerstown, over the Antietam battlefield and was soon ascending the South

Mountains. He had destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for a considerable distance, levied a contribution of \$20,000 on Hagerstown, burned some buildings at Williamsport, and raided into Pennsylvania for horses, provisions, cattle and money. The excitement in York, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg, almost equalled that aroused by the approach of Lee toward Gettysburg one year before.

It was soon discovered that General Early's plan in this march toward Washington was to go through Frederick, Maryland. This city was considered by him to be, as he once told the writer, "a central point, from which I could threaten both Baltimore and Washington." General Wallace decided to confront the invaders at Monocacy Bridge, nearly three miles south of Frederick. This place afforded a fairly good defensive position. But the Union troops in the East had nearly all been sent to the army under Grant and Meade, operating against Richmond.

General Wallace left Baltimore on the evening of July 6 and established headquarters on the east bank of the Monocacy River near the railroad bridge. The Union forces at his command were about 2,500 men.

Such was the condition of affairs when General Grant decided to send the 6th Army Corps, then lying five miles south of Petersburg, to the assistance of General Wallace, and to the defense of the National Capital. This corps, now under command of General Wright, had seen almost continuous fighting for sixty days. It fell to the lot of Ricketts' Division to move first. Although the ranks were much depleted, his men were in excellent condition ready and eager to meet in battle array the invading foe then moving toward the city of Frederick in Western Maryland.

Early in the morning of July 6, just as the sun was rising, this division, with two days' rations, began the march. The roads were dusty, the sun was hot, and before they had reached City Point, a distance of twelve miles, the blue uniforms of the soldiers were thickly covered with the dust of old Virginia. At



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES A. STAHL.

City Point they embarked for Baltimore. The 14th New Jersey, and part of the 87th Pennsylvania, with Colonel Truex and his staff, boarded the steamer Columbia at noon, and sailing down the James River they reached Fortress Monroe at 9 p. m. While passing through Hampton Roads, where the Monitor defeated the Merrimac two years before, the Columbia anchored half an hour. The ride up the Chesapeake was delightful, for the weather was cool and bracing, and the air invigorating. The military band of the 87th played its best selections, including "Maryland, my Maryland," and the men of both regiments applauded. Some of the men fell into a deep, sound sleep early in the evening, while others sat on deck and watched the soft rays of the moon shed a liquid light over the placid waters of the bay. Adjutant Martin completed his list of casualties since the regiment had left its headquarters at Brandy Station just two months before. There were 204 in all, killed, wounded and captured. Two days later he gave his own life to his country on the plains of the Monocacy. The Columbia anchored at Locust Point at 12 o'clock noon, July 7, after a trip of 250 miles down the James River and up the Chesapeake to Baltimore. Orders were given to remain on the boat till the transports came up, bringing the balance of the division. One of them arrived at 6 p. m., and three hours later General Wallace sent word that all the troops that had arrived at Baltimore should disembark at once and start for Frederick. They marched to the railroad station, boarded a train, and rode all night in a rain storm. The train moved slowly and cautiously, stopping often on the way to make sure that the track was safe. The men passed a sleepless night on the crowded cars. They arrived at Frederick at 8 a. m. of July 8. Being short of rations, the troops at Frederick generously shared with Truex's veterans some of their own commissary supplies. Loyal citizens of Frederick gave them some bread, meat and coffee.

The wagon trains and the artillery were left behind. The Star, one of the later transports to leave City Point, arrived at Fortress Monroe at midnight of July 6, remaining there till

early dawn of the next day, and reached Baltimore at 1 a. m. of the 8th. Part of the 87th Regiment was on board of this boat, on which Captain Myers, of Company E, was officer of the day. This detachment, together with four regiments of the division, left Baltimore at 8:30 a. m. and reached Frederick at 3 p. m. of the 8th. They found the regiment, as it was drawn up in line of battle, about one and one-half miles out on the Middletown road.

The 1st Brigade of Ricketts' Division, commanded by Colonel W. S. Truex, was composed of the 151st New York Regiment, Colonel Emerson; the 106th New York, Colonel Paine; the 14th New Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel Hall; the 10th Vermont, Colonel Henry; and the 87th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Stahle. This brigade had 1750 effective men.

The 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel McClennan, was composed of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel W. H. Seward, Jr.; the 110th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Binkley; the 122d Ohio (detachment), Lieutenant Gibson; the 126th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Ebright; the 138th Pennsylvania, Major May.

These two brigades, together with the troops under General Tyler at Frederick, already mentioned, was the entire force General Wallace had at his command, to meet an approaching army of nearly 30,000 men under General Early.

The enemy's advance had been met on the Catoctin Mountain and in the Middletown valley, by small detachments of our cavalry and mounted infantry, and by three guns of Alexander's Battery. A skirmish had also taken place near Frederick on July 8. On the same day Secretary Stanton telegraphed to General Wallace, "Sigel is still at Maryland Heights. You are doubtless aware of the great importance of the railroad bridge over the Monocacy River near Frederick. If it be damaged or destroyed, great delay will result in getting reinforcements to Sigel. Protect fully this most important structure." Wallace immediately responded, "I will hold the bridge at all hazards; send me troops as rapidly as possible. My forces are already engaging the enemy."

Early was now pushing the remainder of his forces through the passes of the Catoctin Mountain, thinking that none but militia lay between him and the Nation's Capital, only 40 miles away. His troops were veterans, picked for the work they were expected to do. They were largely composed of the same commands of Ewell's Corps that General Ricketts and his valiant men had been fighting from the Rapidan to Petersburg, before they had taken up their silent and stealthy march for the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland. But they were soon to meet the old flag in the hands of men who were themselves veterans, and who had never seen that flag dishonored.

Early in the afternoon Captain Leonard, assistant adjutant general on brigade staff, went to the farmhouse of Colonel Smith, a prominent citizen, residing a short distance out from Frederick, where he engaged a supper of waffles and chicken for Colonel Truex and his staff: This was the first time in the campaign of 1864, that they were in a country where provisions were plentiful. As they had nothing to eat since leaving Baltimore, the night before, every officer was very hungry and soon expected to eat a hearty supper. It was being prepared by Colonel Smith's colored servant, who was noted for her excellence in the art of cooking.

While they were moving toward the supper table an aide came riding up, and after saluting the officers said:

"Colonel Truex"—

"General Wallace presents his compliments, and desires that you fall back through Frederick in the direction of Monocacy, immediately."

The opportunity was gone, and the hungry officers were compelled to leave without enjoying the evening repast.

In accordance with his plans already formulated Wallace determined to withdraw all his troops from Frederick on the evening of July 8, and concentrate them on the Monocacy, where a part of the 2d Brigade of Ricketts' Division was already stationed. During the afternoon of the 8th the 1st Brigade was lying a short distance west of Frederick. The sun was still shining

brightly, when a happy thought occurred to Colonel Truex. He decided that it would be a good thing to show the enemy that a part of the Army of the Potomac was on hand. General Early had established his signal corps on one of the highest points of the Catoctin range of mountains, to take observations of what was going on in the Valley of the Monocacy. Colonel Truex ordered up all his mounted men available and rode on his old gray war horse at the head of the column over a hill-top. Riding next to him was an orderly holding high in the air the brigade flag, a white-painted banner with the Greek cross, the badge of the 6th Corps, in the center. This movement, however, was not observed by the rebels.

In order to make double show of strength, Truex had his entire brigade march four times through an opening between two pieces of woods, and then began to move toward Monocacy. He made a detail of pickets, and placed it in charge of Major Patterson of the 14th New Jersey, who posted his men in the front, the left resting on the Jeffersonville road, the right opposite the city reservoir. The line was about three miles long.

It seemed almost foolhardy for Wallace to place his force, of not more than 5,800 men, as an obstacle in the way of the heretofore victorious march of Early with at least four times that number. Only 3,350 of Wallace's men were veterans, nearly all the rest were raw troops who had never met the enemy in battle. Wallace scarcely expected to defeat the invaders but as he says, "I hoped to gain time, compel the enemy to show their strength, and hold them in check, until the balance of the 6th Corps would arrive at Washington from the Army of the Potomac and get behind the intrenchments around that city."

The 1st Brigade moved southward during the night, and took position by the headquarters of General Wallace near the bridge over the Monocacy. Part of the 2d Brigade in all 1,650 men had just arrived there from Baltimore.

Late in the evening Colonel Stahle received orders from General Tyler that the 87th Pennsylvania and Alexander's battery should bring up the rear. They were furnished with an ignor-

ant guide who took them by a circuitous route over a narrow road washed out by the recent heavy rains. Lieutenant Strickler, of Company E, with a detail of men guarded the rear of the regiment in this movement. The bark of the farmers' dogs to the West indicated that the enemy were not far away. At one time the talking of the invaders, and the neighing of their horses could be plainly heard. A caisson rolled over an embankment on the march. As ammunition for the artillery was scarce, it had to be recovered, and this delayed the movement. The regiment and battery marched all night, joining the brigade at 4 a. m. of July 9. The pickets, under Major Patterson, were also misled by a guide and did not arrive till sunrise, tired, foot-sore and hungry.

Soon after the rear of the Union troops left Frederick, the rebel cavalry under McCausland entered the town. Bradley Johnson, who before the war, had been a member of the Frederick bar, commanded a brigade of this cavalry, and led the advance into his native town. McCausland and he, by authority of Early, made a levy for \$200,000, which was immediately paid, to prevent the city from being laid in ashes, as most of Chambersburg was a few days later by Confederate raiders under McCausland.

Saturday, July 9, dawned bright and clear, but very warm, over the beautiful little valley of the Monocacy, where General Wallace the now famous author of "Ben Hur" and the "Prince of India," was making his dispositions for the coming battle. There was no time for "a chariot race" that day. He took up his headquarters in a small frame house on the south side of the railroad, and on the east bank of the river. This house was owned by Captain Lieth of the 1st Maryland Regiment in the Confederate service. Most of the troops were on the south side of the railroad in the direction of the Kieffer Thomas house, and the farmhouse of James H. Gambrill.

The advance of the Confederate forces followed closely upon the Union rear during the night, and early in the morning picket firing was heard within a mile of General Wallace's head-

quarters. In the disposition of his troops, Wallace placed his right, forming an extended line from the railroad in command of General Tyler who posted a force at the Stone bridge on the Baltimore pike. Upon the holding of that bridge depended the security of the right flank, and the line of retreat to Baltimore. A reserve was also kept at Crum's ford and at the railroad.

As the left was likely to be the main point of attack, Wallace ordered Ricketts to form his command into two lines across the Washington road, so as to hold the rising ground south of it, and the wooden bridge across the river. Still farther to the left, Clendenin's Cavalry took post to watch that flank, and guard the lower fords of the river. The battery was divided. Ricketts and Tyler each receiving three guns and a 24 pound brass howitzer.

About 7:30 o'clock a train arrived from Baltimore with supplies for Ricketts' men. The 87th Regiment was then stationed about one-fourth of a mile from the railroad bridge in a yard in front of the farmhouse of James H. Gambrill and around his grist mill. The commissary department at 8 o'clock was dealing out rations, when a Confederate shell from a rifle cannon posted on a hill about a mile to the West, fell in the ranks of the 151st New York, mortally wounding two men. A few seconds later, a shell from the same battery passed over the tent-fly of Colonel Hall, commanding the 14th New Jersey, and cut off the limb of a locust tree a short distance east of the New York regiment.

Next a shell, sailing through the air with a rythmical swish, fell and exploded near the Gambrill house, wounding three men of the 87th Regiment.

"I then learned," says General Wallace, "that the enemy marched from Frederick by the pike, and threw out skirmishers behind whom they put their guns in position. The enemy's column followed their advance a little after 9 o'clock. They passed through the fields just out of range of my guns, without attempting to drive in our skirmishers. They moved rapidly around to the left, and forced a passage of the river at a ford about one mile below Ricketts."

Soon after the explosion of the shells within the ranks of the 1st Brigade, the commissary train steamed away toward Baltimore, and Colonel Truex changed the position of the 151st New York. He placed it in support of the artillery on the hill west of the Washington road to the left of the Federal line. A heavy skirmish line of the enemy's cavalry and infantry appearing on the left and front, the other regiments of the brigade were moved into position on the left of the 151st New York extending in the direction of the Thomas House and the Buckeystown road, the 10th Vermont being held in reserve. "The 14th New Jersey," says Colonel Stahle, "was on our right and the balance of our forces still farther in that direction."

"From 9 o'clock to 10:30," reports General Wallace, "the action was little more than a warm skirmish and experimental cannonading, in which, however, the enemy's superiority in number and the calibre of their guns was fully shown. Against my six 3-inch guns and one brass howitzer, they opposed sixteen Napoleons. The enemy's first line of battle made its appearance about 10.30 o'clock, and moved against Ricketts, who meantime had changed front to the left, so that his right rested upon the river bank near the wooden carriage bridge. This change unavoidably subjected his regiments to an unintermitted enfilading fire from the batteries across the stream on the Best farm.

"So great was the enemy's front, also, that I was compelled to order the whole division into one line, thus leaving it without reserves. Still the enemy's front was greatest. Two more guns were sent from Tyler to Ricketts. Finally by burning the wooden bridge, and the block house at its further end, thus releasing the force left to defend them, I put into the engagement every available man except Tyler's reserves.

The enemy's first line was badly defeated. The second line then advanced, and was repulsed, but after a fierce and continuous struggle. In the time thus occupied I could probably have retired without much trouble, as the enemy was badly punished. The main objects of the battle, however, were not accomplished. The rebel strength was not yet developed."

When McCausland's cavalry, dismounted as skirmishers, advanced upon the left they expected to meet raw troops, but were driven back in great confusion by the veterans of the 6th Corps. The next attack was made at the Y formed by the railroad. This was met and held in check by the 10th Vermont who were at the same time annoyed by sharpshooters firing upon them from Best's farm. Alexander's Battery opened upon the barn, set it on fire, and dislodged the enemy. The Union skirmishers were withdrawn to the east side of the river, just before the bridge was burned. After the enemy had been driven back from the railroad, about noon, there came that ominous lull often spoken of before a storm.

At 2 p. m. General Gordon with a large body of troops arrived at the scene of action from Frederick. He came by way of Buckeystown, and crossed the Monocacy at an abandoned ford under the protection of a woods and a hill, to the rear of John T. Worthington's farmhouse. He formed a line of battle with the prospect of turning Ricketts' flank.

"While this movement was being executed," says Colonel Stahle, "Captain W. H. Lanisus, who was an aide on the staff of Colonel Truex commanding our brigade, came riding along the line in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, carrying orders from General Wallace directing the 87th Pennsylvania and the 14th New Jersey to charge across the fields and take position, with the right resting at the Kiefer Thomas house, which was then held by the enemy's sharpshooters."

The two regiments dashed heroically forward. "The 87th Pennsylvania," reports Colonel Truex, "executed this charge in gallant style, driving the enemy before them, and then occupied the Thomas house, and established their lines in accordance with instructions." Clendenin's Illinois Cavalry now guarded the flank.

Colonel Stahle displayed great courage in leading his men in this charge, which was most successfully executed.

So much space had to be covered by the 1st Brigade that no point of the left was protected with more than a thin skirmish

line. Captain Solomon Myers, with Company E of the 87th, was sent through a cornfield to protect a weak point: Company K, commanded by Lieut. Haack, was directed to hold the position on the extreme left, at all hazards. The lines were now formed to meet the advancing column of Southern veterans. Out of the woods and through an oat field, they came in double line. They moved with great precision down the slope of the hill, while the boys of the 87th, and the other veterans under Truex, eagerly watched their movement. They were ordered not to fire until the enemy had reached an oak tree, about one hundred yards distant, when several volleys were poured into them causing heavy losses. They fell back in broken ranks to the woods by the Worthington house, whose owner soon afterward, told Major Goldsborough, of Tyler's staff, that the officers had to drive the men up with their swords when they began to reform the lines for another charge. It was at this time in the contest, that Gordon's men learned they were fighting veterans of the 6th Corps. When the front line had been formed a second time in the woods, it came marching down the slope. As it reached the oak tree, the vigorous fire from the Federal line repulsed the enemy again, but only after a fiercer and more protracted struggle than when they came on the first charge.

At this point Wallace might have retreated with honor, for he had achieved the main purpose of his heroic stand, that of halting their onward march and of developing the strength of the enemy, and checking Early's movements toward Washington. But he was expecting the arrival of the three regiments of the 3rd Division lying at Monrovia, only a short distance away. Telegraph communications had been cut to Baltimore, and it was not definitely known to him, where these regiments were. In the meantime, Gordon again reformed his lines for a final struggle for supremacy. Early had sent re-enforcements to Gordon, who now out-numbered Ricketts three to one, even though Wallace had given the latter every available man he had.

At 3:30 p. m. the Confederates emerged again from the woods,

a strong skirmish line appearing first. Then two battle lines followed, both of which overlapped the Federal line on the right and left flanks. They came charging down the hill, giving the "rebel yell." Ricketts' men stood their ground with determination, repulsing the skirmish line, and holding the third charge in check, until their ammunition had nearly given out. The enemy now came in on their flanks, and captured some prisoners.

At this juncture, about 4 p. m., General Wallace gave the order to fall back. It was during the afternoon that the 87th Regiment had most of its casualties, losing in killed, wounded and captured, 74 men.

General Wallace, in his report, says: "I ordered General Ricketts to withdraw his command by a county road, up the Monocacy, to the Baltimore turnpike. This was done with extraordinary steadiness under a fire of musketry and artillery. These men of the 6th Corps retreated reluctantly under my orders. They bore the brunt of the battle with a coolness and firmness, which, I venture to say, has never been exceeded in any battle in the war.

"It would be difficult for me to say too much in praise of these veterans who made this fight. Although the appearance of the enemy's fourth line of battle made their ultimate defeat certain, they were not whipped. On the contrary, they were fighting steadily in an unbroken front, when I ordered their retirement. The fact speaks for itself, 'Monocacy' on their battle flags is a word of honor. If we had had trenching tools in time, no doubt the losses among the veterans would have been greatly lessened. Too much credit can not be given General Ricketts for his skill and courage. In this battle, we did not lose a flag or a gun. In the face of an overwhelming force of the enemy my entire command was brought from the field." //

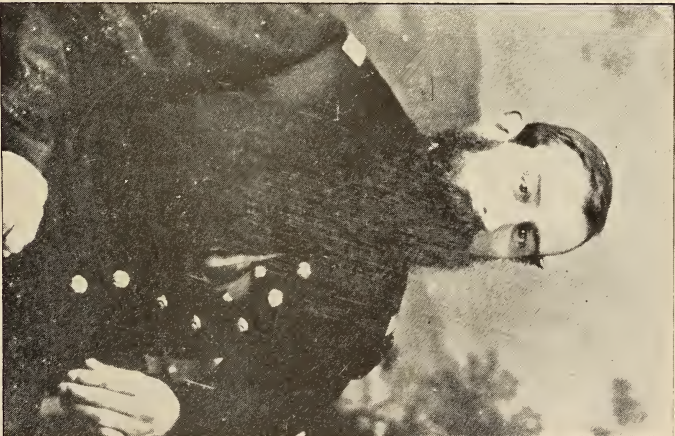
LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following officers and men of the regiment were killed, or died of wounds received in this battle:

Adjutant Anthony M. Martin.



LIEUTENANT JOHN F SPANGLER, Co. A.
Killed at Monocacy.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. HAACK, Co. K.
Killed at Monocacy.



Company A—First Lieutenant John F. Spangler, Private John Bittinger.

Company C—Sergeant H. F. Waltemeyer. Privates Daniel Dice, Van Buren Danner, Thomas W. Crowl.

Company F—Sergeant Elias Sheads.

Company G—Sergeant Daniel L. Welsh.

Company H—First Lieutenant Daniel P. Dietrich; Private John A. Cooley.

Company K—First Lieutenant Charles F. Haack.

The following officers and men were wounded:

Captain W. H. Lanius, an aide on brigade staff.

Company A—Sergeant Wm. F. Zorger.

Company B—Sergeant William H. Parker; Privates Henry Wilhelm, William Dittenhafer.

Company C—Henry H. Bortner, Henry Burnstine.

Company D—Sergeant Emanuel Ludwig, Corporal John T. Allison, Private Solomon Innerst.

Company E—William Long, John E. Snyder.

Company F—William Sheads.

Company G—Sergeant William F. Eckert; Corporals Jacob Shultz, Henry Stine; Privates John Lichtenberger, William Wolf, Samuel Lau.

Company H—Corporal David Pentz; Privates John L. Ritter, Anthony Wolf, Henry Noel.

Company I—Ephraim Bankert, Thomas McLaine, John Noel, John Snyder, William Perlitz.

Company K—Sergeant Charles Busey; Privates Lewis Rasch, Nathaniel Thompson, Daniel Keasey, William Emenheiser.

The following were missing in action:

Company A—Corporal Charles A. Laumaster; Privates Hugh Quinn, Oliver Fissel, Henry Poleman.

Company C—Beniah Anstine, Francis A. Hersey, Eli Farar, N. J. Klinedinst, Thomas W. Crowl.

Company D—Peter G. Reever.

Company E—Corporals William N. Aughenbaugh, John H. Baughman; Privates Charles Coover, Jefferson Brunner.

Company F—Second Lieutenant William F. Baker, Private Spangler Welsh, David Bowers.

Company G—Lewis Miller, George Matson, Samuel Berkeheimer, William H. Lefever.

Company I—Charles Howell, Peter McIntyre, Joseph Stone-sifer, Daniel Heltzel, Frederick Green.

Company K—Jacob Dobbler, Henry Billmeyer, Joseph A. Helker.

Joseph G. Stonesifer, of Company I, was reported to have been the first man to reach the Thomas house when the regiment charged upon it in the afternoon. While Spangler Welsh, of Company F, and some comrades were shooting out of a window of this house, a Confederate shell crashed through the dining room, struck some knives, forks and spoons on a table, and scattered them in every direction. These men thought it prudent to move out of the house, but while going toward the barn were taken prisoners.

In the forenoon a ball passed through the cap box and glanced from the U. S. plate of Charles Spahr, of Company A. Another struck his bayonet, nearly knocking the gun out of his hands. Jacob G. Shultz and John Lichtenberger, of Company G, were wounded in the forenoon by the same minie ball. Corporal Shultz was taken on an ambulance toward Baltimore and Corporal Stine on the cars to the same city. Jacob Reed, of Company G, was taken prisoner. While on the march toward Washington in the dark, one of the Confederate guards allowed him to escape because he could not see to walk.

Chaplain Eberhart had charge of some of the brigade horses during the battle, and on the retreat succeeded in saving them from capture. When there was a lull in the firing along the railroad, he hurried the men with the horses toward the Baltimore pike, in the lead of the retreating columns. While riding across the field north of the railroad, he met two men carrying Adjutant Martin, mortally wounded, on a stretcher. He could not get an ambulance, and ordered the men to carry the Adjutant to a neighboring farm house, where he died soon after-

ward. While still conscious, he gave the chaplain his sword and haversack and asked him to send them to his relatives at New Oxford, Pa. Harrison Spangler, of Company K, helped to carry him from the battlefield.

Lieutenant Haack, who had commanded Company K since June 15, 1863, was struck by a shell about 4 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to fall back to the pike. He was carried hastily to the rear by his men and placed on an ambulance which was driven toward Baltimore. His wound proved to be a fatal one, and he died near Ellicotts' mills, where his remains were temporarily buried in the Methodist church yard. They were afterward removed to York and buried with military honors in Prospect Hill cemetery. He was 30 years of age.

Lieutenant John F. Spangler, who had commanded Company A since June 23, was mortally wounded when the enemy made their last charge, and were coming in on the flank. The ball penetrated his breast, and taking a downward course, lodged in his stomach. In a weak condition, supposed to be dying, he was left on the battle field when the retreat was ordered. Late in the evening he was taken to a house and tenderly cared for by Mrs. Doffler, of Frederick, who afterward became the second wife of his father, Jacob Spangler, of Water street, York. Lieutenant Spangler died July 15. His father brought home his remains, which were buried in the Union cemetery, North Penn street, York, Pa. Lieutenant Dietrich was mortally wounded when the enemy made the last charge. When last seen by his comrades he was still living. On the retreat he fell into the hands of the enemy, and died on the day of the battle. His body was recovered the next day and buried at Frederick by Union soldiers. Sergeant Daniel L. Welsh, of Company G, was pierced by a ball that passed through his body near the heart just as the regiment began its retreat. Lieutenant Daniel, who commanded the company, reported that the last words he uttered were these: "Tell my friends at home that I died on the field of battle." Then pointing to the colors in front of him, he continued, "and tell them I died while defend-

ing my country and that dear old flag." His comrades were then compelled to leave him on the field. His remains were buried the next day by Union cavalry. After the retreat down the Baltimore pike began, the 87th, together with the other regiments of the brigade, marched all night, arriving at Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, and forty miles from the battle field, at 7 a. m. the next day. They were at first pursued by the enemy, and some of the men had very exciting experiences and miraculous escapes from capture.

The 2d Brigade, under cover of the cavalry, brought up the rear, and halted for the night at New Market, twelve miles from Monocacy. Here the 67th Pennsylvania, 6th Maryland and 122d Ohio, which regiments did not reach Monocacy, joined the 2d Brigade, and served a good purpose in covering the retreat. Many of the wounded during the battle were taken to Monrovia, a short distance from the battle field, and from there conveyed in cars to Baltimore.

The 87th Regiment, having lost 104 men in front of Petersburg, and 74 men in the battle of Monocacy, was greatly reduced in numbers. Some had fallen behind on the long and weary march, after the day's hard fighting. Not quite 200 men answered to the roll call at Ellicott's Mills, at noon of July 10. Lieutenant Daniel, of Company G, had remained behind with some of his wounded men.

Colonel Stahle appointed Lieutenant Stroman, of Company B, adjutant. The regiment was almost without rations, but patriotic women of Ellicott's Mills and vicinity, brought an abundant supply of the best provisions the country round about could furnish. In the afternoon of the 10th the brigade commissary came up from Baltimore, and furnished the boys with rations for two days.

Sadness and gloom pervaded the town of York when the news of the casualties in the 87th Regiment reached there. For two days flags were at half mast. A number of citizens went to Frederick and Baltimore to look after the welfare of the wounded. They brought home those who could be removed. A few

days later a flag pole was erected in honor of the regiment, on South Water street, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Baum, of York, and by Lieutenant Colonel Maish, of the 130th Pennsylvania Regiment, who had been wounded at the battle of Antietam. "The Union Forever," was neatly worked on the flag which was unfurled from the top of the pole. This work was done by Miss Annie Zimmerman and other ladies of York, through whose efforts the flag was procured.

General Wallace had intended to move on to Baltimore, but had received orders to halt at Ellicotts' Mills, and rally his forces to meet Early, if he moved toward Baltimore. Hearing that the main body of the enemy had gone toward Washington, he began to send his troops to Baltimore, to be taken by rail to Washington.

General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," makes this interesting reference to Monocacy. "The force under General Wallace was small in numbers to move against Early. The situation in Washington was precarious. Wallace moved with commendable promptitude, and met the enemy at Monocacy. He could hardly have expected to gain a victory, but hoped to cripple and delay the enemy until Washington could be put in a state of preparation to meet Early. With Ricketts' Division at Monocacy on time, Wallace succeeded in stopping Early for the day on which the battle took place.

"The next morning Early started on his march to the Capital of the Nation, arriving before it on the 11th. Learning of the gravity of the situation I had ordered Meade to send the other two divisions of the 6th Corps to Washington for the relief of the city. The latter reached there the very day that Early arrived before it. The 19th Corps, under General Emory, arrived in Washington from Fortress Monroe about the same time.

"Early made his reconnoissance with a view of attacking the city on the 12th; but the next morning he found our intrenchments fully manned. He commenced to retreat, with the 6th

Corps following. There is no telling how much this result was contributed to, by General Lew Wallace's leading at Monocacy, what might well have been considered almost a forlorn hope. If Early had been but one day sooner, he might have entered the Capital, before the arrival of the forces I had sent there.

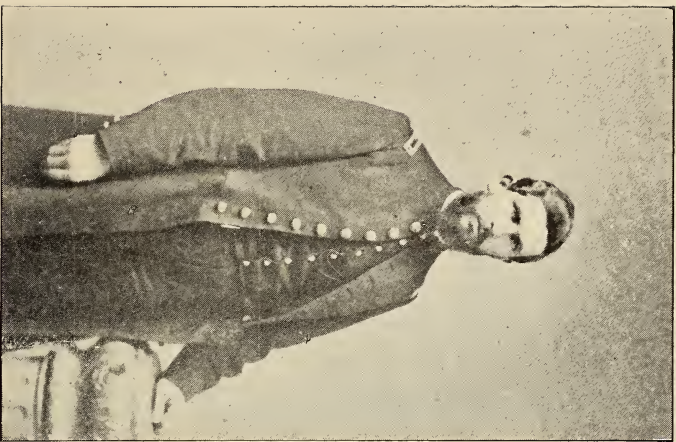
"Whether the delay caused by the battle amounted to a day or not, General Wallace contributed on this occasion, a greater benefit to the cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of an equal force to render by means of victory."

Colonel Schall was at York at the time of Early's raid. Although he had not fully recovered from the wound he received one month before at Cold Harbor, he organized the five companies of Home Guards at York, and a part of the hospital corps into a provisional regiment and went with it to Cockeysville. He arrived there soon after Johnson's raiders had left. When Early retreated to Virginia, Colonel Schall and his men returned to York. He soon afterward joined his regiment in the field. Corporal C. Z. Denues commanded the "Menges Guards," one of the companies that went to Cockeysville.

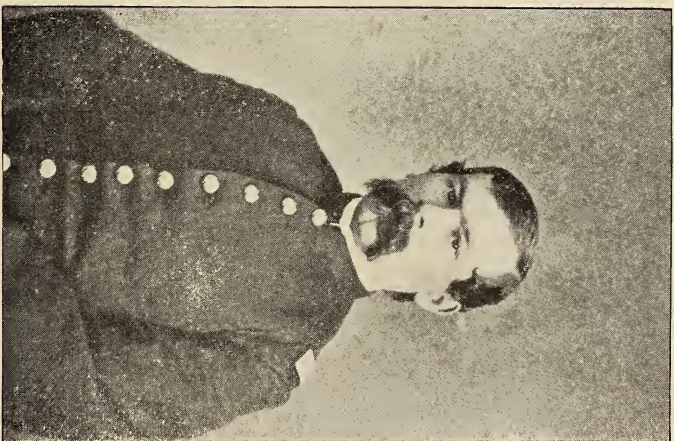
The official reports of the battle of Monocacy show the following losses in the 1st Brigade, under Colonel Truex: 7 officers and 74 men killed; 16 officers and 240 men wounded; 1 officer and 137 men captured or missing; total 503 officers and men.

The losses in the 2nd Brigade were 2 officers and 25 men killed; 15 officers and 248 men wounded; 3 officers and 274 men captured or missing; total 567 officers and men.

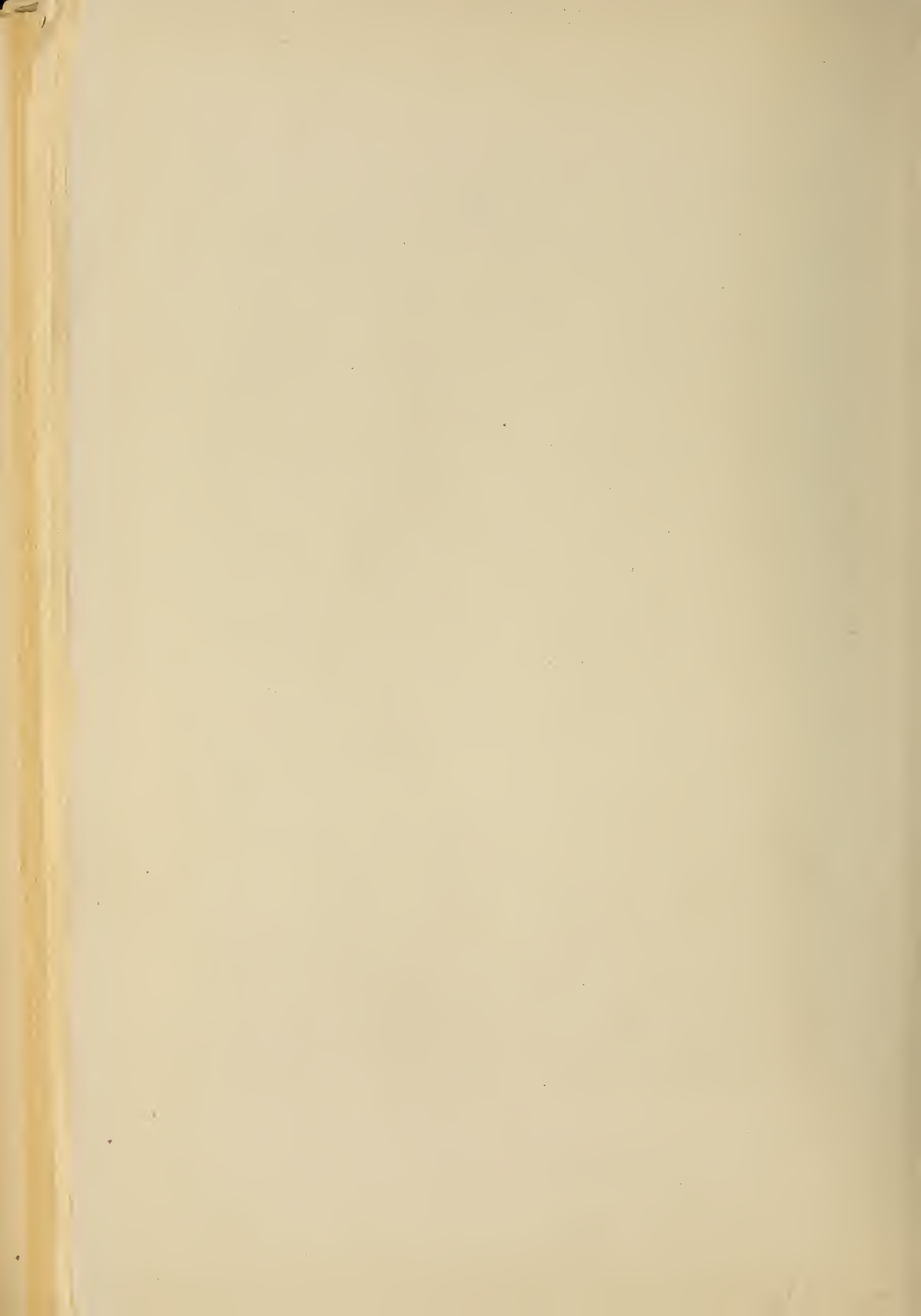
The losses in the different detachments of the 8th Army Corps under General Tyler were as follows: 1 officer and 14 men killed; 4 officers and 79 men wounded; 7 officers and 116 men captured or missing; total 221 officers and men. Many of the wounded were taken care of in the hospital at Frederick.



ADJUTANT ANTHONY M. MARTIN.
Killed at Monocacy.



ADJUTANT GEORGE C. STROMAN.



CHAPTER XIV.

CAMPAIGN UNDER SHERIDAN—CHARLESTOWN—OPEQUON—

FISHER'S HILL.

The 87th Regiment moved by rail from Ellicott's Mills to Baltimore, on the evening of July 11, and encamped near the station. The city was in a state of alarm. Great excitement prevailed on account of the destruction of the railroad bridges in the vicinity by the Confederate cavalry. While the battle of Monocacy was going on, Early had sent a brigade of cavalry under General Bradley Johnson, on a raid from Frederick toward Baltimore. Taking the Liberty Road, he succeeded in reaching Cockeysville and destroyed the Northern Central Railroad bridges in that vicinity. In the meantime Johnson detached the Maryland Battalion, under Major Harry Gilmore who passed along the eastern boundaries of Baltimore and destroyed bridges, two miles in length, over the Gunpowder River, belonging to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. He also halted and robbed two passenger trains on their way to Philadelphia. General Franklin, a native of York, was a passenger on one of these trains. He was taken prisoner, but a few days later, escaped from the guard at Reisterstown, Maryland.

On the morning of July 12 the 87th moved to Druid Hill Park, where it remained in camp with the division. At 10 a. m. of the 14th, the regiment with the other troops, took the cars for Washington. They ate supper at the Soldiers' Rest in that city, and halted for the night near the railroad station. Lieutenant Daniel, of Company G, and a number of men arrived from Monocacy the next morning.



FORDING THE POTOMAC.

July 15 was a warm day. After taking breakfast the division marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, passing the United States Treasury which their valor at Monocacy had saved from the Confederate raiders. Moving around the curve of the avenue the White House came in full view. Standing by a window, President Lincoln watched the moving column of veterans who marched on through Georgetown and Tenallytown, to Poolesville, Maryland, where they encamped for the night.

The 19th Corps and the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 6th Corps were at Poolesville. Their arrival at Washington in time to meet Early at the northern approaches of the city, had caused the latter to retreat across the Potomac, and move toward the Shenandoah Valley.

Ricketts' Division moved at 5 a. m. along the banks of the Potomac to Edwards' Ferry, where they forded the stream. It was waist deep. The weather was intensely hot, and the men enjoyed going into the water. The march was continued on through Leesburg, Virginia. At 4 p. m. of the following day, the division joined the other two divisions of the corps and the 19th Corps.

General Wright was now put in command of the department for the defense of Washington. General Ricketts was placed in charge of the 6th Corps, and Colonel Emerson of the 151st New York, succeeded Truex in command of the 1st Brigade. The two corps moved on to Snicker's Gap, where part of Hunter's forces joined them. Early was on the opposite side of the Shenandoah River. A sharp fight took place at the gap on July 18, after which the enemy fell back.

On July 20 the 87th passed through the gap, crossed over the river and was placed on the picket line.

General Early was reported to be moving rapidly up the Valley. Wright, in pursuance of his orders, finding that Early was beyond Hunter's forces and apparently about to go back to Lee at Petersburg, returned with the 6th and 19th Corps to Washington, expecting to take transports and join Grant at Petersburg. They moved back over the same route travelled

before. It was now discovered that Early was still in the Shenandoah Valley, and the 6th Corps rested for two days at Tenallytown.

Chaplain Eberhart had the chapel tent erected, and conducted religious services in it on Sunday, July 24. The paymaster arrived on the same day. Greenbacks were plentiful in camp the next day. There were many applications for passes to go into the city, but few were granted. Some of the boys were permitted to go and view the fortifications around Washington.

Colonel Schall returned to the regiment on July 25. Captain Ellinger, who had been leader of the regimental band for fifteen months, resigned, and was succeeded by Mathias Selak, of York.

Early, learning of the withdrawal of Wright's forces, turned suddenly on Hunter and defeated him at Kernstown, July 21, when Colonel Mulligan, commander of the Irish Brigade, was killed.

Early on July 26 reveille was sounded. The Heavy Artillery Regiment remained behind the fortifications, at Washington. The 6th Corps under Ricketts, moved to Rockville, Maryland. The next day they marched to Monocacy, where the entire force halted a few hours. After dinner the boys walked over the battlefield where they had struggled so hard on July 9. Some of them went to the cemetery, where their fallen comrades had been buried.

“On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round,
This bivouac of the dead.”

In the afternoon the march was continued through Frederick to Jefferson, where they went into bivouac at 11 p. m. The next day they crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and reached Halltown, West Virginia, after a march of 18 miles.

During the night couriers brought the news into camp that McCausland, with nearly 3000 Confederate cavalry, had crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, reached Chambersburg and

burned two-thirds of that town. The 6th Corps began a hasty movement toward Frederick City. The 87th Regiment with the 1st Brigade, brought up the rear and guarded the wagon trains till they crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and then proceeded to Jefferson, joining the corps two miles west of Frederick where they bivouacked.

The weather was intensely hot and dry. On the march many of the men succumbed to the heat. Lieutenant Strickler, of Company E, was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Frederick. July 31 Colonel Schall reported 17 commissioned officers and 337 men of the regiment present for duty. Of this number 79 men were on extra duty. There were 12 officers on the sick list and recovering from wounds, and 10 prisoners of war. There were 230 men sick and wounded in hospitals, and 112 in Southern prisons. A few days later about 100 men returned to the regiment from hospitals.

August 1 Chaplain Eberhart reported that he had held four services in July, during which month the regiment had moved 400 miles by water and on the railroad and had marched 300 miles. August 3, the regiment moved six miles eastward near to Buckeystown, and remained there two days. A number of friends from York and Gettysburg visited the boys at this place including Major Buehler.

A number of changes were now to be made in the army. General Grant left his headquarters at City Point, near Petersburg, Virginia, and came to Monocacy, where he held a conference with General Hunter, then commanding the Middle Department. He decided to combine the Department of Washington, West Virginia and the Susquehanna with the Middle Division, and place General Sheridan in command of it. Hunter approved of the plan and Grant telegraphed Sheridan to come to Monocacy, waiting there till he arrived.

On August 7, Sheridan took command at Harper's Ferry. Grant returned to City Point by way of Washington City. Two divisions of cavalry, under Wilson and Torbert, joined Sheridan's forces August 11. With these and the 6th and parts of

the 8th and the 19th Corps, in all about 30,000 men, Sheridan began his brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

General Wright again assumed command of the 6th Corps, and Ricketts of the 3d Division.

A few days later, Colonel Schall, owing to the removal of Colonel Truex, was assigned to command the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Stahle succeeded in command of the regiment.

The 87th with the 6th Corps, left Frederick by rail for Harper's Ferry. While passing Monocacy Junction the boys saw Generals Grant, Sheridan and Hunter in conference. They gave three tremendous cheers, in response to which General Grant quietly lifted his hat and bowed, while Sheridan waived his hat. The regiment in the evening went into bivouac near Halltown, and remained there till the morning of August 10. On that day Ricketts' Division led the march of the infantry through Charlestown to Berryville.

A general movement up the Valley was planned by Sheridan. On the 11th they marched 15 miles to Front Royal, and on the 12th moved through Winchester to Middletown. During the night they lay in line of battle, facing the enemy.

The following morning the march was continued to Strasburg. The troops halted in a woods. Early was lying behind intrenchments at Fisher's Hill.

General Grant having heard that Lee in front of Petersburg had sent two large divisions of infantry, some cavalry and 20 pieces of artillery to re-enforce Early, dispatched this information to Washington. A courier was sent in haste from that city to Sheridan, reaching him just about the time he was preparing for a general attack on the enemy.

Orders were now issued for all the Federal troops to fall back. They returned through Middletown, being closely followed by the Confederates, and frequently engaged them in some sharp skirmishing.

The 87th Regiment encamped in a woods two miles from Charlestown on the night of August 18. The entire army and

the wagon trains arrived at this place on the 19th. The regiment remained in camp. The men were very tired, after the continuous march of two days and one night, through mud and rain, without rations. Twenty boys of the regiment had taken a wagon and had gone out foraging. They got a fine supply of green corn, which they roasted and supplied the ears to their comrades on the march down the Valley.

Colonel Schall was corps officer of the day on the 19th. The next day Colonel Emerson arrived and succeeded him in command of the brigade.

Major Ruhl, who had been taken sick in Washington July 26, arrived in camp for duty.

August 21, after brigade inspection, the enemy made an unexpected attack upon our forces at 10 a. m. The 6th and 19th Corps were drawn up in line of battle with the 3d Division on the left. The musketry fire became very lively, by noon, and continued at intervals all day. The heaviest losses, in this engagement, were in the 19th Corps and the 2d Division of the 6th Corps.

The 87th Regiment, early in the fight, was sent out on the skirmish line along the Smithfield Road and did some very effective work, continuing in the fight until dark.

Private James C. Waltemeyer of Company C was killed; Sergeant Henry Eppley of Company B was wounded in the neck, and Amos Innerst of Company D in the left arm. A few others received slight wounds.

The regiment remained in line until 3 a. m. of the 22d, and then fell back to Halltown 5 miles from the battle ground. The enemy now made a dash forward to capture the wagon train belonging to the Federal cavalry. A sharp fight ensued, and the Confederates were driven back.

Expecting a general attack a Federal battle line, extending across the entire valley, was formed. At dusk all went into bivouac.

At 1 a. m. of the 23d orders came to pack up and be ready to march at any minute. The 8th and the 19th Corps to the

left were engaged in a sharp skirmish, continuing till noon. It was followed by heavy artillery firing.

The 87th at 2 p. m. was again in line of battle, but two hours later began to put up their shelter tents and throw up breastworks.

A large number of convalescents came to the regiment on this day from the hospitals. Some of them were men who had been wounded in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and at Cold Harbor and the Weldon Railroad. Some recruits also arrived.

Reveille was beat at 3 a. m. on the 24th, and all troops were aroused to prepare for an attack, but it proved to be only a skirmish, which continued a short time. Early's entire army was in the immediate front.

At 4 p. m. Captain Day inspected the 1st Brigade. General Averill held the fords of the Potomac. There were no Confederates in Maryland.

Regimental and brigade teamsters arrived on this day from Petersburg.

August 25, one hundred men of the regiment were sent forward to throw up breastworks. Reveille was again beat early in the morning. An engagement was expected every day and preparations were continually being made for it. There was skirmishing all day on picket lines. The cavalry started at 4 a. m. on a reconnoissance and returned at 5 p. m. They went toward Martinsburg, where they came in contact with a large force of the enemy.

During the day the entire regiment was detailed to intrench and worked nearly all the succeeding night, part of the time in a heavy thunder storm.

The following day was quiet and peaceful, with no indications of a battle.

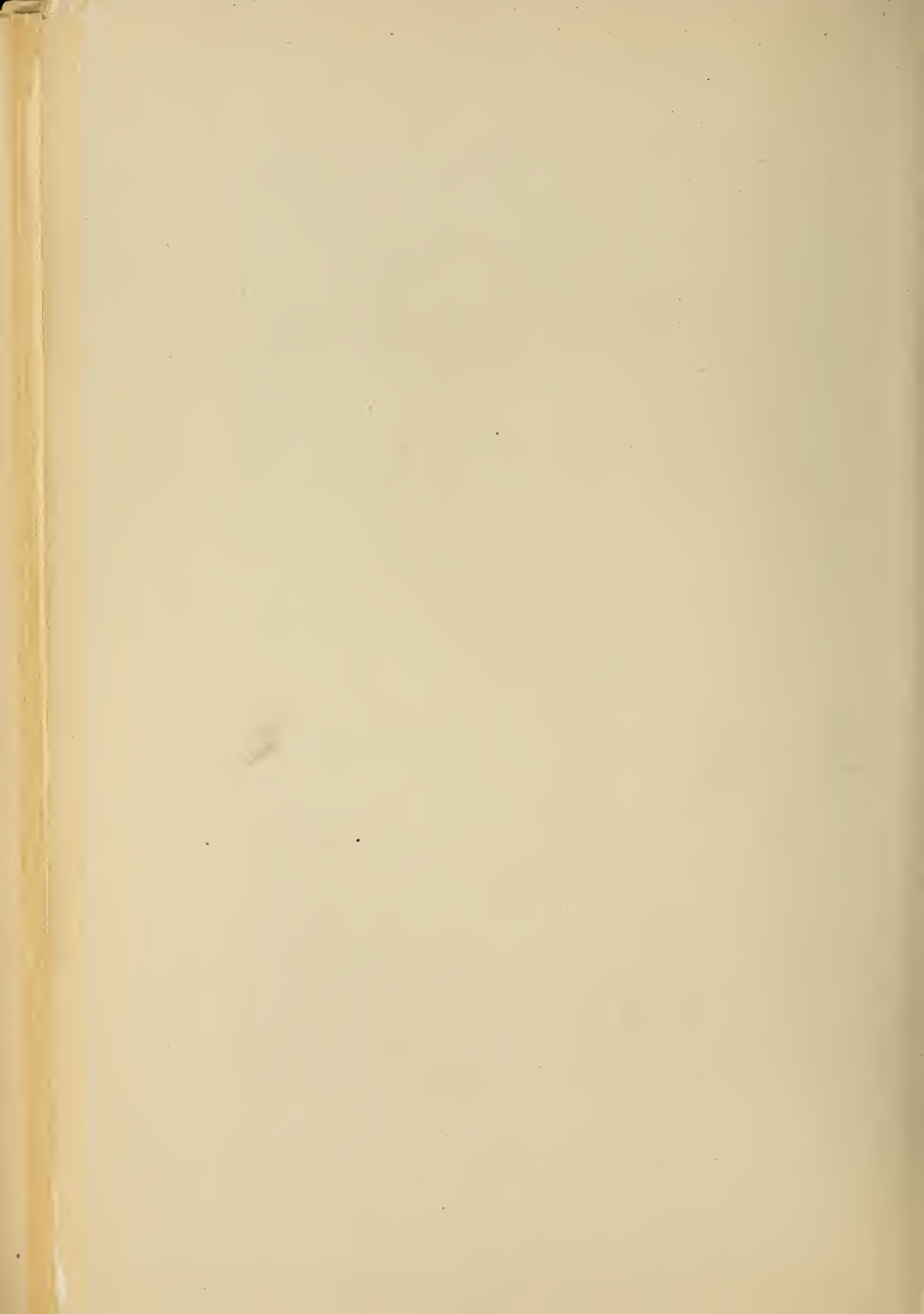
On August 28, the division moved two miles forward to support the cavalry and halted in a large woods. The enemy had fallen back, and were pursued by our cavalry. The division then returned to its old position near Charlestown, still in the front of the army.



SERGEANT DANIEL L. WELSH, Company G.
Killed at Monocacy.



CAPTAIN GEORGE J. CHALFANT, Company A.



The next day it moved forward again to support the cavalry which had met the enemy near Winchester and was driven back to within three miles of the Union camp. At 4 p. m. the division was again in line of battle. The 87th moved forward as skirmishers, and assisted the cavalry in driving the Confederates back three miles. Firing ceased at sunset. Troops fell back, but lay in line of battle all night.

August 30 our cavalry again dashed up the Valley toward Winchester, which was now Early's headquarters. Ricketts' Division was three miles in advance of the balance of the infantry, belonging to Sheridan's forces. On the last day of August the regiment was paid for two months. Major Ruhl, who had become disabled on account of sickness received his discharge on surgeon's certificate and returned home. Captain Lanius, having recovered from a wound received at Monocacy, returned to the regiment and took command of Company I.

The nights were beginning to get cool, and the men began to lay around the camp fires. September 2 Ricketts moved back to the camp, situated near Charlestown, and took position to the right of the line in a dense woods. There was plenty of shade at this place, but water was scarce. On this day 160 recruits came to the regiment. The news of the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, by Sherman's army, caused great rejoicing in camp.

At 7 a. m. Saturday, September 3, the entire army around Charlestown moved seven miles toward Berryville. Ricketts' Division halted for dinner, near Clifton Heights, and at 1 p. m. went forward one mile, and formed in line of battle. The cavalry advanced and engaged the enemy near Winchester, capturing some prisoners. The next day the infantry remained in position. A detail of 150 men from the 87th went out on picket and the rest put up defensive works. At midnight the 2nd Division of 6th Corps came to the support of Ricketts. At 3 a. m. all troops were ordered behind intrenchments. A general attack was expected. The 87th boys worked all night at earthworks. The enemy did not come. They left the Union front

and took position up the Valley, beyond Opequon Creek, where Early decided to dispute Sheridan's advance.

The news that a train of 40 of our ambulance wagons had



THE "TRUSTY" SOLDIER FILLING HIS OWN CANTEEN.

been captured near Martinsburg, caused a movement of the 8th Corps in that direction, after Mosby's men.

At 8 p. m. a number of signal rockets were fired. They went high up in the heavens, sending forth lights of many colors. It

was the most brilliant display yet seen in this department of the army.

On September 9, after a detail of the regiment had gone on picket duty the camp was moved to a woods nearby, where tents were put up. A new recruit of Company I was drummed through the entire division encampment to the tune of "The Rogue's March." He had been found guilty of stealing.

Ardent spirits flowed more freely on this day, than any time since the regiment was in the service. The boys had attacked the sutler's tent, and captured some beer and whiskey. Rain had been falling in heavy showers for several days. The men had only shelter tents. Some of these were used by the men to cover themselves. The nights were cool, and as heavy blankets had not yet been supplied, some of the soldiers complained of a lack of interest and attention on the part of the authorities.

At a regimental drill the bayonet exercise was performed by the 87th, in a way that attracted much attention in camp, and astonished the recruits who had lately arrived. On the 11th our cavalry routed the Confederate horsemen at Bunker Hill, and captured part of their wagon train.

Early now began to intrench himself along the Opequon Creek, seven miles to the front. Rain continued to fall, making camp life very uncomfortable. The recruits began to desert.

On September 12 the 3d Division drew three days' rations.

On the 13th, the 2d Division went forward to support the cavalry. Another dreary day of rain followed. One heavy shower after another fell. The water came through the shelter tents. The men were compelled to sleep in the wet. In the midst of all this inclement weather the cavalry and the 2d Division had a sharp skirmish with the enemy near the Opequon Creek. September 16 dawned bright and clear. The rainy season had ended. At 9 a. m. the 87th marched to an elevation, a sort of Mount Ararat, and went through the regimental drills. Many of the men had received new suits. The regiment went through the bayonet exercise and the Zouave drill with fine effect. General Ricketts, Colonel Emerson, and other officers were specta-

tors. There were a number of promotions made in the regiment about this time. The record of them will be found in the muster roll at the end of this volume.

Sheridan had been in command of the Middle Military Divi-



A WET DAY ON PICKET.

sion nearly six weeks, and during that time was successful in all his manoeuvring with the enemy. His forces were well trained and well equipped, and they were under good discipline. He had arranged plans for a vigorous attack on Early and thus pre-

vent any more Confederate invasions into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

General Grant left his headquarters near Petersburg, arriving on September 16 at Charlestown, West Virginia, where he met Sheridan. He had in his pocket, prepared in writing, a plan of operations in the Valley. This he says in his official report, "I never withdrew from my pocket, for, after a conference with General Sheridan, I found that only two words of instruction were necessary. They were 'Go in.'" This order was given and Sheridan went in. He had his entire army provided with three days' rations on the 18th, and ordered a thorough inspection of all the different commands.

At daylight of September 19, he put his entire army in motion in the direction of the enemy. The Confederates were in position as follows: Ramseur's Division lay across the Berryville pike, two miles east of Winchester. Wharton's Division, under Breckenridge, was at Stevenson's Station. Rodes' Division was near there, and Gordon's was at Bunker Hill. The cavalry of Lomax, Jackson and Johnson was on the right of Ramseur, while to the left and rear of the enemy's general line, Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry covered the space from Stevenson's Station to Apple-pie Ridge.

Sheridan's plan of attack was for Torbert to advance with Merritt's Division of cavalry from Summit Point, carry the crossings of the Opequon Creek, at Steven's and Lock's fords, and form a junction, near Stevenson's Station, with Averill, who was to move south from Darksville, by the Valley pike. Meanwhile, Wilson, with his cavalry, was to move up the Berryville pike, carry the crossing of the Opequon, charge through a ravine, and occupy the open ground at the head of this defile.

Wilson's attack was to be supported by the 6th and 19th corps, and as the cavalry gained the open ground beyond the ravine, the infantry corps just mentioned, were expected to press on through the ravine, and occupy Wilson's ground, who was then to cover the left. Crook's two divisions of the 8th corps were to follow the 6th and 19th corps to the Opequon Creek.

The position Early held was naturally strong, and had been thoroughly fortified. Sheridan's forces had to approach their antagonists, through the above mentioned ravine three miles in length, shut in by steep, thickly wooded hills, and then form in line in an undulating valley in front of the enemy. At sunrise, the cavalry began to drive the Confederates back to their works. The 6th Corps began to emerge from the ravine at 10 a. m., Ricketts' Division was in the lead. The 87th Regiment was formed in the second line. But it was 11:30 a. m. before a large part of the troops had passed through the ravine and were ready to advance.

"The troops were then arranged," says General Sheridan, "in the following order: Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, to the left of the Berryville pike. Ricketts' Division to the right of the pike, and Russell's Division to the rear of the other two. Grover's Division of the 19th Corps came next, on the right of Ricketts, with Dwight's Division to its rear in reserve, while Crook with his division of the 8th Corps was massing near the Opequon crossing.

"Just before noon the line of Getty, Ricketts and Grover moved forward. The Confederates opening fire along their whole front and the battle raged with the greatest fury. The advance was pressed in a resolute manner, and the resistance by the enemy being equally determined, and both sides, fighting without cover, the casualties were very great. Getty and Ricketts, in connection with Wilson's cavalry forced Ramseur's and Rode's Divisions steadily toward Winchester, while Grover broke up Evan's Brigade of Gordon's Division. But his pursuit of Evans increased an interval that had already been made by the deflection of Ricketts to the left, in obedience to instructions, that had been given him to guide his division on the Berryville pike. As the line pressed forward Ricketts observed this widening interval, and endeavored to fill it with the small brigade of Colonel Keifer. At this time, the Confederate artillery opened with canister at short range, doing fearful execution. This was followed by the divisions of Gordon and Rodes

THE 87TH WITH RICKETT'S DIVISION AT OPEQUON.



making a charge upon the weak spot, where the right of the 6th Corps and the left of the 19th should have been in conjunction. This resulted in checking the advance by driving back, part of Ricketts' Division and the most of Grover's."

Sheridan now ordered Russell's Division, which had been in reserve, to be put into action. Upton's Brigade, of this division, led in person by both Russel and Upton, charged forward so vigorously as to drive the Confederates back to their original position. This charge of Russell was most opportune, but it cost many men in killed and wounded. Among the latter was the courageous Russell himself, who was killed by a piece of shell that passed through his heart. The 6th Corps lost an able soldier.

A lull in the battle now followed. Sheridan improved this time in re-establishing the right of his line, some distance in advance of the position from which he had started in the forenoon. Behind Russell's Division, now commanded by Upton the broken regiments of Ricketts' Division rallied. Dwight's Division was taken up on the right and Grover's command formed behind it.

The commanding general now determined to put still greater force and vigor into the contest. His preponderance of cavalry enabled him to extend far beyond, and overlap the Confederate left. After more fighting between the infantry, a general advance was made at 4 p. m. by the whole Union line. Torbert's cavalry made an impetuous charge, and carried the fortified heights on the Confederate left. The enemy, being pressed by the infantry and by Wilson's cavalry on their right, broke in confusion. Early tried to stem the tide, but his troops retreated through Winchester with part of the Union forces in hot pursuit. General Sheridan had carried the entire position from the Opequon Creek to Winchester, capturing 2500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and nine battle flags. It was the most brilliant victory ever gained in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 4000. They were left behind and fell into the hands of the Union troops.

Among the killed was Major General Rodes, one of the ablest soldiers in the Southern army. General Fitz Hugh Lee, who commanded the Confederate cavalry, was wounded.

The Union loss in this battle was heavy, numbering 658 in killed and 3759 wounded. The casualties in the 6th Corps aggregated 211 killed and 1424 wounded. The town of Winchester became one vast hospital for the wounded of both armies.

In this battle, one of the hardest in which the 87th Regiment participated, it lost 50 men in killed and wounded. During the fight Jonathan J. Keesey, the color sergeant, was wounded. When the flag fell it was picked up by Captain Cross of Company C, who asked for a volunteer to carry it. Daniel P. Reigle of Company E stepped forward as if on dress parade, grasped the banner, and bore it, not only during the remainder of this engagement, but was color sergeant until the end of the war.

There is no official record of the casualties in this engagement. The names of the killed as far as they could be ascertained are as follows:

Company B.—Corporal Daniel W. Keiter, Privates Joseph C. Hann and Jacob Karstellar.

Company C.—James H. Weakley.

Company D.—Private William H. Douglass.

Company G.—Privates John L. Kunkle, Sylvester Golding, William Wagner, Owen Bishop.

Among the wounded were Lieutenant James Tearnly and Private John Oxenrider, of Company B. Privates William and Henry Miller, of Company E. There were several wounded in Company G. Sergeant Isaac Wagner was struck by a shell in the right arm, Privates Benedict Myers in the leg, George Swetzer in the ankle, Calvin Stahl in the side, John Snyder, the right arm. Joseph Fox, of this company, a resident of Cedarville, Illinois, since the war had the one side of his blouse torn off by a piece of shell which after passing him severed the right arm of his Comrade John Snyder, standing near him. Another piece of shell tore away part of his shoe sole. Corp. Fox was stunned by a minie ball in the fight along the Weldon railroad

June 23, 1864. William Hampton was stunned and rendered unconscious, for a short time, by the bursting of a shell. He had been hit in the leg by a minie ball at Cold Harbor. Jonathan S. May, of Company D, received a slight wound at Opequon, and at Locust Grove in November, 1863.

Corporal Eli Ream, of Company C, and Jacob Ruth, of Company G, were among the wounded.

The 6th Corps after the battle moved to the pike south of Winchester, but as it had been a hard and long day of march and fighting, the infantry made no further attempt to pursue the fleeing enemy. The cavalry followed them up the pike to Kernstown.

When General Sheridan, with his corps commanders, Generals Wright, Emory and Crook, rode in front of the Union lines around Winchester in the evening after the battle, the troops became overjoyed with the success of the day, and the enthusiasm became unbounded.

Elated with his victory, Sheridan went to the school room of Miss Wright, in Winchester, and wrote this dispatch to General Grant and to the authorities at Washington: "We have just sent the enemy whirling through Winchester, and we are after them tomorrow. This army behaved splendidly."

Congratulations from all sides poured in upon the commander-in-chief of this army. President Lincoln wrote the following: "Have just heard of your great victory. God bless you all, officers and men."

In his "Personal Memoirs" General Grant says, "Sheridan won a most decisive victory which electrified the whole country. I congratulated him, and had a salute of 100 guns fired in honor of it, the guns being aimed at the enemy's forts around Petersburg. I notified the other commands who also fired a salute in honor of this victory."

The battle of the Opequon was accepted as a vindication of Sheridan's views and policy. The confidence with which he that day inspired his troops proved invaluable in the subsequent stages of the campaign.



SERGEANT DANIEL P. REIGLE, Company F.



CORPORAL WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER.



The army began to move at daylight of September 20. The 6th Corps was on the left. The 87th moved with the 1st Brigade, except a detachment of the regiment which remained in Winchester one day longer for provost duty. During the afternoon of the 20th, Wright and Emory with their corps arrived at Cedar Creek, and crossing it went into position on the heights fronting Strasburg.

The 6th Corps was now on the right, the 19th on the left and the 8th Corps, when it came up, was halted on the left bank of Cedar Creek. By evening the Union pickets occupied the northern part of Strasburg, and the Confederate pickets the southern.

At daylight of September 21, Sheridan with his staff rode from one end of the Union picket line to the other, noting the ground and the enemy's position. Then with General Wright he reconnoitered the right flank. General Wright then sent two regiments from Ricketts' Division and one from Getty's to seize a high point confronting the enemy's main position. But Early, knowing the value of this point, sent forward a considerable force which repulsed the Union lines. More troops of Warner's Brigade of the 2d Division were added, and the position was gallantly carried.

From that time till sundown, the axes of the pioneers opened the way for planting the artillery on the elevation already secured. Early, all this time, was strengthening his fortified position. Sheridan now resolved to repeat the tactics which he displayed at Opequon, by again turning the Confederate left flank with the 8th Corps under Crook and prepared to move Torbert's cavalry past Early's right flank. During the night that followed the 6th Corps continued to hold the valuable line already gained and which confronted the enemy. At day-break of September 22, the 19th Corps was moved to the right and in front of its first position, occupying the ground held the day before by the 6th Corps, connecting its right with that corps. Sheridan found the enemy's right was impregnable, and he planned to turn their left flank by moving the two corps well

to the right, but still preparing to connect with the 8th Corps when it should re-appear on the scene.

About 1:30 p. m. Ricketts' Division on the right took a desirable position, moving still farther to the front and with the aid of three rifle batteries, drove the Confederate skirmish line back in confusion. Averill then came up on the right of Ricketts. The 2d Division of the 6th Corps was moved to the right and front, connecting with Ricketts. The 1st Division connected with the 2d Division.

Early's forces, behind the trenches on Fisher's Hill, were now but half a mile from the ridge on which these Union troops were posted.

"When I saw the divisions of Ricketts and Averill advance," says General Early, "I gave orders for my troops to retire after dark, as I knew my force was not strong enough to resist a determined assault."

Meantime, Crook with the 8th Corps had moved with remarkable secrecy under the cover of woods till he had gained the enemy's left flank and rear. He then rushed across the intervening space and at sunset surprised the Confederates by entering their intrenchments.

Says a Confederate officer, "If the heavens had been opened and men were seen descending from the clouds, no greater consternation would have been created." Crook's men swept along the Confederate left flank and drove, before them, the dismounted cavalry. A few minutes later, Ricketts joined his right to Crook's left. The remainder of the troops of Wright and Emory, now took up the charge. The 87th Regiment with the 6th Corps descended into the ravine with a headlong rush, over fields, walls, rocks and fallen trees. They crossed Tumbling Run and soon scrambled up the heights, while Sheridan and his staff rode along the line shouting, "Forward! Forward everything!" The entire Confederate line broke from the trenches. "My whole force retired in confusion," says Early.

Nathaniel Vooman, of Company B was killed, and Valentine Myers captured.

David N. Thomas, of Company I, was the first man of the regiment to reach the enemy's breastworks in the charge at Fisher's Hill.

Between sundown and dark, every portion of the strong position at Fisher's Hill was carried. The movement was so rapid that Early had not time to get his guns out of position upon the pike. Sixteen of them were captured by the Union forces, eight of them by Ricketts' Division. Early fled in great disorder, under cover of the night, through Woodstock nearly to Edenburg. Sheridan's cavalry pushed after him to the lower passes of the Blue Ridge.

The battle of Fisher's Hill was the last engagement in which the 87th Regiment participated. The three years' term of enlistment had expired. The following day, September 23, about 250 men of the regiment prepared to return home. Before their departure General Ricketts, commanding the 3d Division, in which the 87th had served since March, 1864, presented Colonel Schall with a letter of commendation complimenting himself and his men for their valor and their achievements, and regretting their departure from his command. He also had the regiment drawn up in line and delivered an address to the officers and men before they left for home.



CHAPTER XV.

THE BATTALION—BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK—SENT TO ARMY OF THE
POTOMAC—SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—END OF THE WAR.



CAPTAIN EDGAR M. RUHL.

After the departure of the regiment for home, on September 23, 1864, at the expiration of their three years' term of service, Captain Edgar M. Ruhl, the senior officer, was assigned to command the veterans, those who had enlisted after the organization of the regiment and the recruits, in all about 200 men. They were then with Ricketts' Division of the 6th Corps at Woodstock, Virginia. The other commissioned officers present were: Lieu-

tenants Robert K. Slagle, George J. Chalfant, Ramsey Hannegan and William E. Culp. The last named was acting quartermaster. Some of the companies were commanded by a commissioned officer while others were commanded by a sergeant.

Captain Ruhl and his men marched up the Valley with the corps and halted on the evening of the 23d at Edensburg.

At sunrise, the next day, Sheridan's army moved in six columns to New Market, capturing a number of prisoners and wagons. They moved the following day to Harrisonburg. Early's forces having marched all night, had gotten some distance ahead. The 6th Corps remained at Harrisonburg until September 29, when the march was continued to Mount Craw-

ford. Foraging parties were sent out and obtained chickens, sweet potatoes, apple butter and fresh pork. The corps fell back to Harrisonburg and went into camp. The cavalry had gone up the Valley as far as Staunton.

In obedience to orders Sheridan now began to destroy the barns and stacks between Harrisonburg and Staunton. The sky was lit up for several nights with these devastating fires. This fertile valley had been an important source of supply for the Southern army ever since the war had opened. By the order of the commander-in-chief of the armies, it was now to be laid waste by Sheridan's troops. So complete was the devastation of crops and barns, that "a crow could not fly over the valley without taking his rations with him," said Sheridan.

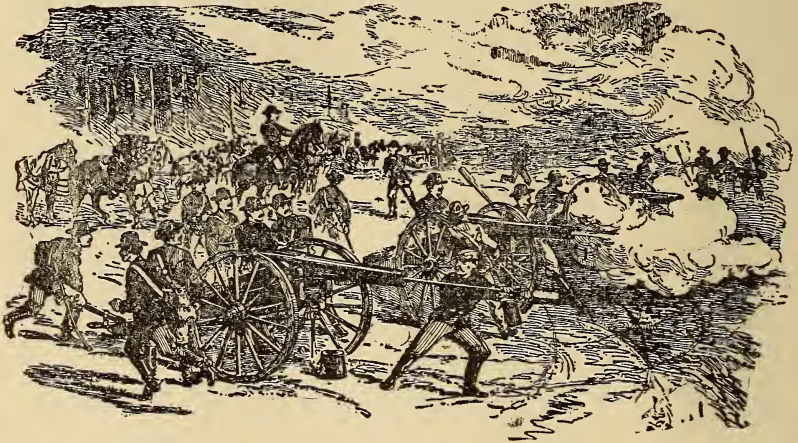
October 6, the march was renewed southward through New Market, Sparta and Woodstock, reaching Strasburg on the 8th. The cavalry was then engaging the enemy at Fisher's Hill. October 10, the 6th Corps fell back and went into camp near Front Royal, remaining two days. At Millwood Captain Ruhl's boys captured seven boxes of plug tobacco. They became noted as tobacco foragers. On the 14th they moved with the corps to Cedar Creek, formed in line of battle and went into camp on the right of the 8th Corps.

"Little did we think," says Sergeant Major Thomas, "that before day of October 19 we would be surprised by the enemy and engaged in a pitched battle with them. When the sudden attack was first made on the 8th Corps we were at once thrown in the front line on a knoll, and awaited the charge of the enemy. To our right was a battery of light artillery which began to belch forth grape and canister into the advancing foe. We had only a few minutes to wait until we discovered them coming in double line of battle with fixed bayonets. From the streaks of light coming through the eastern skies, aided by the flashes of the cannon, we were enabled to see and open fire upon the first line, coming up the hill. We poured heavy volleys into their unbroken line, which was temporarily checked. When their second line pushed forward, it was impossible for our single

line to hold them longer in check. We stubbornly held our position for a time, but were eventually forced back by the overpowering numbers of the enemy.

“It was at this point that our brave leader, Captain Edgar M. Ruhl, fell mortally wounded, Lieutenant Robert K. Slagle severely wounded in the hip, and Lieutenant Ramsey Hannegan in the arm. Lieutenant George J. Chalfant was struck by a spent ball.

“Although we had lost our commissioned officers, we rallied



and, with other troops, charged forward to recapture the battery to our left. But we were compelled to fall back, leaving our dead and wounded on the field.” Sergeant Major Thomas being the highest non-commissioned officer present assumed command and reformed his men into line.

The 6th Corps fell back a considerable distance toward Newtown. General Sheridan had gone to Washington a few days before, and had just returned to Winchester a few hours before the battle of Cedar Creek opened. General Wright was in command of all the forces in the valley during the temporary absence of the commander-in-chief. It was after the repulse at

Cedar Creek and the sudden retreat that occurred the famous incident of "Sheridan's Ride." It can be said in justice to the 6th Corps, in reference to this battle, that General Wright had already given Early a successful check, and had made the dispositions of his troops for a counter advance, and was about to move forward when Sheridan came galloping up from Winchester and assumed command.

The battalion participated in the advance of the entire army, after the arrival of Sheridan, and assisted in driving the enemy from a stone wall in their front and with the other forces "Tented on the Old Camp Ground" at Cedar Creek that night. The Confederates under General Early were completely routed and his army demoralized. The body of Captain Ruhl was recovered and given a temporary burial, but was afterward removed to Shrewsbury, Pa. The wounded were now tenderly cared for. The battalion lost in the battle of Cedar Creek, in killed and wounded and missing nearly fifteen per cent of its number. The following is the list of casualties:

The killed were Captain Ruhl, Private Abraham Rhodes of Company A, Corporal Jacob H. Grove, of Company F, and Private Augustus Kauffman of Company G.

The wounded were Lieutenants Robert K. Slagle and Ramsay Hannegan.

Company A.—David Hoke, Joseph McClintock, George Noel, Simon Richey, Jacob F. Ziegler.

Company B.—George Fletcher, Adam Renninger, George Hann, Samuel Payler.

Company E.—William Ilgenfritz, Robert Waters.

Company G.—Jerome Herr, Jacob H. Miller, John W. Ettinger, Allen McGee.

Company H.—Jefferson Martin, Henry Noel, Henry Comfort, Henry Shaffer.

Company K.—Michael Kessler, Joseph Hare, William Morgan, Jackson Hunter.

For a short time Captain Saulsbury of the 10th Vermont Regiment, was in command of the battalion. October 22, 1864,

Colonel J. W. Keifer, who succeeded temporarily in command of the 3d Division after General Ricketts was wounded at Cedar Creek, issued a circular which he ordered to be read at dress parade. This circular contained the following: "I take pleasure in announcing that Corporal Daniel P. Reigle of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers has been ordered by General Sheridan to report at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of having presented to him by the President of the United States, a medal



of honor for marked bravery displayed on the battlefield on the evening of October 19, at Cedar Creek, near Middletown, Virginia, and for gallantly rushing forward through a terrific fire and capturing a Confederate flag at the stone fence where the enemy's last stand was made. Corporal Reigle will also be given for these exhibitions of noble daring a furlough of thirty-five days to enable him to visit his home."

Corporal Henry Shultz, who belonged to the color guard, carried the flag while Sergeant Reigle was home on a furlough.

Soon after the battle of Cedar Creek Lieutenant James Tearney, who had been wounded at Opequon, returned. About the same time Lieutenants William C. Waldman, Z. E. Hersh and Peter Nickle came back from sick leave. During the latter part of October Lieutenant Tearney, assisted by Surgeon Theodore Helwig and the other officers consolidated the re-enlisted men and recruits into a battalion of five companies. Lieutenant Tearney, being the senior officer, assumed command. In this re-organization the men of Company K were transferred to A, Company I to B, Company H to C, Company G to D, Company F to E.

On November 1, Major N. G. Ruhl arrived in camp and obtained the remains of his son, which were removed to Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, and buried there with military honors.

The election for President was held in the tent of Sergeant Major Thomas on November 8. The polls were kept open five hours. The judges were Joseph F. Welsh, B. J. Flick and William McGonigal, Lieutenant Chalfant and Corporal Streater acted as clerks. The election resulted in 74 votes for Lincoln and 11 for McClellan. The next day the battalion moved with the corps toward Winchester. On November 11, after a slight skirmish with the enemy, the battalion assisted in throwing up earthworks and in erecting a fort, which was named in honor of their division commander, General Ricketts, who had been seriously wounded at Cedar Creek.

November 1, the battalion, with the 1st Brigade, was reviewed by General Truman Seymour who had succeeded Ricketts in command of the 3d Division. On the 16th, Colonel Emerson, commanding 1st Brigade, reviewed the battalion. On the 21st, General Sheridan reviewed the 6th Corps in the rain. On November 23, the boys received, from friends at home, twenty-six fine turkeys for Thanksgiving. Soon after the bountiful dinner of turkey was eaten, a detail of 85 men was sent out to engage in hard physical exercise, in throwing up breastworks. December 3rd, Seymour's Division received orders that the 6th Corps was to be transferred to the Army of the Potomac, then

lying behind intrenchments in front of Petersburg. The 3d Division arrived in Washington city the following day and embarked on the transport Utica for City Point. On December 6, they went by cars to Meade's Station, and marched to the camp of the 5th Corps, relieving its 2d Division the following day. On the 10th, Seymour took position on the left of the 2d Corps.

December 13, Lieutenant Tearney, commanding the battalion, was commissioned captain, and on that day went with Lieutenant Chalfant to visit the camp of the 200th Pennsylvania Regiment which had many soldiers from York county. December 16, the boys witnessed the shooting of three deserters at the headquarters of the 2d Corps. Quartermaster Culp with baggage and tents arrived from the Shenandoah Valley on the 28th, and the battalion went into winter quarters near Petersburg. On the last day of the year a Confederate force charged the Union picket line, but was repulsed.

The month of January, 1865, opened with a cold day. The wood for fuel, to the rear of the Union Army, became scarce. The men were compelled to get wood from timber lands lying between the opposing armies. To accomplish this a truce was ordered, and squads of men of both armies marched toward each other, with axes to cut down the timber. When the "Yanks" and "Johnnies" met they shook hands, exchanged articles and questioned one another about the war. Then they all went to work cutting up the trees. After dividing the wood they carried it back to their respective lines. These soldiers were friends for a few hours, but enemies as soon as the truce had ended and they got behind their trenches. During the month of January frequent details of 100 men or more were sent out from the battalion on picket duty, fatigue duty and to strengthen the fortifications. February 10, 3 officers and 120 men were on picket duty with 2d Corps' line. They were only 200 yards from the enemy, with whom they carried on a lively conversation.

On the 13th, the coldest day of the winter, 130 men of the

battalion were on fatigue duty on the fortifications. The boys received four months' pay on March 1, and then "squared off" with the sutler, and settled "outstanding debts with one another."

During the early part of March five companies were added to the battalion, bringing its membership up to the full strength of a regiment, but no regimental organization was effected. Two of the new companies were from Pittsburg, one from Washington county, Pennsylvania, one from Chambersburg, and one from Lebanon. These soldiers were cordially welcomed by the 87th.

The new command was now ready for active duty. Another campaign was soon to open. Brigade dress parade was held on March 20, and 280 men sent out on picket. The Union picket line was again within speaking distance of the Confederates.

During the last day of March great preparations were being made for a general attack on the Confederate works along the line from Petersburg on the right, to Hatcher's Run on the left. On the 28th, ammunition in large quantities was issued to all the troops. The next day Lieutenants Chalfant, Nickel and Kelley were sent out with a detail of 120 men for picket duty. Captain F. I. Thomas of Company C was in command of the brigade picket line. They remained out during the following night. They were not allowed to build fires. Owing to the darkness of the night the Union and Confederate lines got so close that the men could hear each other in an ordinary conversation. During the night a noise was heard by one of Captain Thomas' men in front of his post. He moved slightly forward when the tall form of a Confederate soldier was seen coming toward him.

"Don't shoot, Yank," said he, in a low tone. "I'm coming into your lines."

"Come in Johnnie, you're perfectly safe," answered the sentinel. Then the man in blue and the man in his tattered gray, engaged in a quiet conversation.

"I'm tired fighting for nothing in this cruel war, but thank

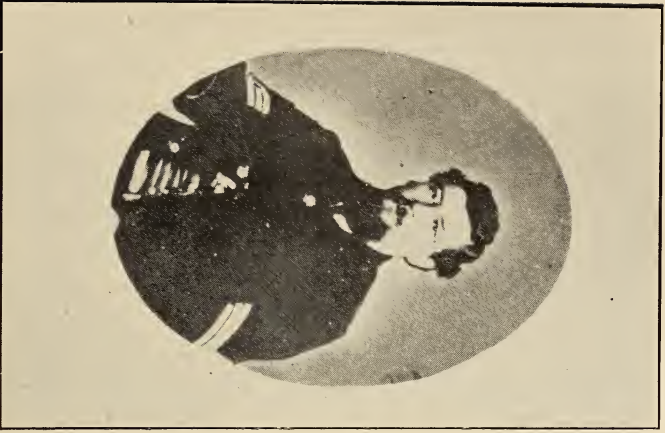
God it will soon be over, for our men can't hold out much longer," continued the Confederate soldier.

"We will all be glad when the war is ended," said the sentinel.

The next day it rained hard for several hours, and mud became abundant everywhere. It ceased toward evening, but at midnight rain again began to fall in torrents. During these dismal hours a large number of the enemy came into the Union lines under the protection of the darkness and gave important information about the Confederate position. The pickets were relieved in the morning and went into line of battle on a hill. At 4 p. m. of the 31st, the battalion, with the 1st Brigade, moved along the line of works to the left of Fort Gregg. There had been heavy firing on the Union left for several hours. The weather on April 1 was cold, and the mud was freezing. The brigade moved behind the skirmish line under the cover of darkness. In this movement the men were ordered not to speak loud and to put their tin cups in the haversacks. After being in line for a considerable time, with orders to remain quiet, the men got chilled through and through. Some of them began to kick their feet together.

This was taken up along the whole line and soon the noise it created drew a fire from the Confederate pickets, when several men of the battalion were wounded. An order was given to lie down, but the men resting on the frozen ground, began again to kick their feet together. This drew another fire from the enemy, when a private of Company C had an ear shot off. He gave such a loud yell that it excited great merriment among his comrades. Another man was struck in the heel. With this incident the kicking ended.

As early as the evening of March 30, General Wright was instructed to be prepared to assault the enemy's works in his front. On the evening of April 1, he was directed to make the attack at 4 a. m. the next day. The point selected in front of Union Forts Fisher and Welch, was decided upon after the most careful consideration. There was not light enough to see



LIEUTENANT W. KEASEY, Company G.



PRIVATE JOHN C. HOFFMAN, Company G.

until 4:40 a. m. When the signal gun was fired from Fort Fisher at that hour the columns moved promptly, broke over the enemy's picket line and charged in masses over the main defenses.

The battalion on this assault ran against a strong line of abatis. While breaking through this and in crossing a wide ditch, it was exposed to an enfilading fire from the left, losing two officers and several men. Captain Tearney then led his men with the brigade, toward a fort in front, but was temporarily checked. Orders were given to move against another fort a short distance away, but being unable to take that point, the brigade fell back. After reforming it assaulted a fort between the other two mentioned and captured it with the point of the bayonet. After mounting the works the battalion was swung to the left when the men could see the guns of this fort turned by our artillerymen upon the fleeing enemy.

In the assault Lieutenant Peter Nickle of Company E, Lieutenant Samuel W. Keasey of Company G, and five men were killed. Captains Z. E. Hersh of Company B, Captain Findlay I. Thomas of Company C, Lieutenant N. O. Barnhart of Company G and twenty-three men were wounded. Captains Thomas and Hersh were brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the assault on the Confederate works. It was claimed that the banner carried by Daniel P. Reigle, the color sergeant, was the first flag of the brigade to be planted on the Confederate works, but Colonel Truex, then the brigade commander, reported the flag of his old regiment, the 14th New Jersey, to be the first.

Corporal Henry Shultz, of Company G, had just returned from home on a short furlough, and brought with him to the front, a new uniform and a sword for his former schoolmate and comrade, Lieutenant Keasey, the gallant soldier who was the last man of the regiment to be killed in battle, seven days before Lee's surrender.

The 6th Corps followed the enemy after the assault, then turned back and took position in front of Petersburg. The

battalion participated in the engagement at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, losing one man wounded. After the final charge across the creek in this fight some of the men stuck in the mud and were helped out of their dilemma through the assistance of their comrades.

The great struggle, between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, was soon to end. Lee retreated toward Appomattox Court House to the west of Petersburg, and surrendered his army to General Grant on April 9, 1865.

After the surrender the battalion moved with the 6th Corps back to Burkeville Station not far from Appomattox, where they staked out camps. While remaining there General Lee and other officers rode by on their way to Richmond.

General Ricketts, having recovered from the wound he received at Cedar Creek, visited his old command, and received a royal welcome.

When the information of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, it cast a gloom over the entire army. During the night that followed few soldiers slept. They sat around the camp fires for hours discussing the sad news. On April 19 twenty-one minute guns were fired in the forenoon and religious services were conducted in the afternoon by all the army chaplains. In the evening the news of the fall of Mobile and the capture of several thousand prisoners, caused great rejoicing in camp.

April 23, the 6th Corps with four days' rations in haversacks and a supply for eight days in wagons, started on a march toward Danville, arriving there on the 27th and encamped a short distance south of the town. In this march of five days the corps moved about 90 miles.

On April 30 General Wright issued an order that the command should thereafter be called the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, instead of the Battalion of the 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

General Joseph E. Johnston, having surrendered to General Sherman in North Carolina the 6th Corps was moved by rail on

May 16 to Manchester and went into camp along the James River, opposite Richmond where the men had a fine view of Libby prison, Belle Isle and the entire city. A few days later some of them went to Richmond and passed through its streets, visiting the historic places. Lieutenant Chalfant went into the State Capitol, where the Confederate Congress had held its sessions. He sat down at one of the desks and made several entries in his diary.

Lieutenant Charles J. Fox of Company E, who had recently returned to the regiment, after eleven months' imprisonment, went with some of his men to Libby, where he mounted a stand and made a little speech.

On May 22, 1865, Captain James Tearney, who had commanded the battalion since December 3, 1864, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment. The organization was completed by the election of Captain Samuel S. Bulford of Company G, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain F. I. Thomas of Company C Major.

Johnston's army had surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina; the Confederate Congress had dispersed; Jefferson Davis was fleeing through the state of Georgia; the war was ended. The regiment with the 6th Corps began the march toward Washington city on May 24. They went through Richmond, crossed the Pamunkey River, passed near by Cold Harbor and Spottsylvania, went through Fredericksburg, halted at Bailey's Station, five miles from Washington, June 2, and staked off a camp. They did not arrive in time for the grand review of the army in Washington. On June 8 these troops were reviewed by President Johnson and Secretary of War Stanton in the Capital City. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Virginia, June 29, 1865.

The flag which Color Sergeant Daniel P. Reigle carried in the veteran service, was presented to him by his comrades after the regiment was mustered out. It had been procured by Lieutenant Jonathan J. Keesey, and paid for by contribution from the re-enlisted men early in the year 1864.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOUTHERN PRISONS—THE MARCH TO STAUNTON IN 1863—LIBBY AND BELLE ISLE—PRISON LIFE AND ESCAPE OF LIEUTENANT WELSH—ONE HUNDRED 87TH BOYS ON THE WAY TO DANVILLE—THEIR PRISON EXPERIENCES AT ANDERSONVILLE, MILLEN, BLACKSHEAR, FLORENCE, SALISBURY.

At the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Virginia, June 15, 1863, about 200 officers and men of the 87th Regiment were captured. A number fell into the hands of the enemy on the retreat from the battlefield, increasing the list to nearly 250. The regiment was then serving in Milroy's Division of the 8th Army Corps. Milroy was surprised and defeated before daylight by the overpowering numbers of Ewell's Corps leading the advance of Lee's army on its march toward Gettysburg. He lost 4000 men in captured out of 7000 effective men composing his division. Several regiments surrendered in a body. A large part of the 87th escaped. Those who became prisoners were marched back to Winchester where they were held for two or three days, in the county jailyard and in the fortifications near town, which the Confederates named Fort Jackson after Stonewall Jackson who had been recently killed at Chancellorsville.

There is no official record of the men of the regiment who were captured on June 15. The list published below is nearly correct. The members of the field and staff who became prisoners were the following:

Chaplain David C. Eberhart, Surgeon W. H. McCurdy, Quartermaster James Hersh, Assistant Quartermaster Albert Ford, Sergeant Major Frank Geise, and Commissary Sergeant Michael Smyser.

COMPANY A.—Second Lieutenant William Bierbower, Sergeant B. F. Frick, D. B. Bouge, A. Jameson, Jacob Fritz, William Felty, Abraham Frick, Lewis Frey, Charles Z. Denues, John Schall, J. Hawkins, George Miller, Michael Mara, Charles Spahr, Martin Zeigler, William Denues, Elijah Francis, Geo. Platts, Henry Fink, Emanuel Smith, Samuel Stoner, William Shuman, Geo. Feathers, Charles E. Gotwalt, Harrison Heidler, T. R. Hendrickson, Charles Hyde, James Keller, John Kipp, Geo. Koch, Peter Bott, Jacob S. Upp, Hamilton Fahs, William F. Zorger, Alex. Brown, Henry Ensinger, Lewis M. Smith, Geo. Knodel, Franklin Barnhart.

COMPANY B.—Henry Wilhelm, Levi Gastrock, Augustus Wise, William Miller, Samuel F. Keller, William Drabenstadt, John Gallagher, John Meyers, B. C. Epler, Peter F. Zorger, Bernard Smith, Geo. Zorger, Isaac U. Zorger, Adam Bluste, George Toomey, William Ramsey, James S. Grimes, William Parker, Geo. W. Rouch, William F. Spayd, Thomas Updegrove, John Voglesong, Washington Meisenhelter, William H. Zorger, John C. Simmons, Michael Heiman, William Eicholtz, Joseph M. Funk, Alex. Nauss, Frederick Glazier, Jacob Lewis, Silas Mattis, William Connelly.

COMPANY C.—Ephraim Strayer, Peter Ream, John E. Edie, Jeremiah Flinn, Andrew Isenbaugh, Henry Krider, F. Pfaffenbaugh, Greenberry Lovell, Isaiah Hoff, Isaac Wagner, Norris McGirk, George Duttonheaffer, John Weaver, Jacob Sheets, Michael Wasbes, Rufus Grim, John A. Crowl, John Meltzheimer, Elizabeth B. Gibson, Flinn Richmond, Enoch C. Hartman, Franklin Sipe.

COMPANY D.—Second Lieutenant W. H. H. Welsh, John Smith, Conrad Eckert, John McConnell, John T. Allison, Joseph Ahley, Wm. H. Douglass, Albert J. Kelley, George Snyder, Francis Fallentine, George W. Eaton, John Leopold, John G. Weaver, Isaac Krout, Nathaniel Z. Seitz, Levi W. Dubs, Squire Bamford, Ephraim Bailey, Alex'r Klinedinst, James B. Beck, James H. Moody, James Grove, L. W. Waltemyer, Isaac Hedrick, Francis Midwig, George W. Brenise, Israel Baublitz, Peter Hedrick, Elias H. Redding.

COMPANY E.—Wm. M. Wolf, Augustus Keiser, Samuel R. Miller, Henry Myers, Benjamin D. Dull, Daniel N. Boose, Thomas Neely, Philip M. Shive, Valentine Roush, Henry Smith, Eli Bear, Christian Wagner, Peter Weaver, John Quickel, Edward Gipp, Samuel B. Gray, Edward Owens, Augustus Rodewig, James E. Mundorf, Casper H. Kleffman. Alexander Crouch, Jefferson Brunner, Samuel Cramer, Paul Mosebaugh, Isaac Plank, Wm. Strator, Peter Slyder.

COMPANY F.—Henry H. Smith, Jacob Rice, Arnold F. Dustman, Joseph A. Simpson, Wm. Fullerton, Wm. McGonigal, Wm. D. ^{*}Holtzworth, Wm. Grumbine, Zephaniah Rodgers, Jefferson Cassatt, Samuel Fisher, David Culp, Daniel P. Reigle, Charles E. Skelly, James Steinour, Duncan Little, George Musser, Jacob Eckert, George Ford, Walter Cassatt, James Murray.

COMPANY G.—Lieutenant Morningstar, Daniel Stine Charles F. Ropp, Charles Booth, John Ferdinand, Benedict P. Myers, Lewis J. Renaut, Lazarus J. Klinedinst, Joseph Fox, John Bupp, Lewis J. Humm, George E. Yingling, Daniel M. Keesey, John A. Wilt, George Stine, Valentine Grove, Henry Shultz, Joseph F. Welsh.

COMPANY H.—Frederick Brecht, David Pentz, Frederick Dietrich, Henry Noel, Samuel D. McGinley, George C. Carroll, Ephraim Coble, Ephraim Stouffer, George Prowell, George B. Lighty, Daniel S. Mickey, Anthony Wolf, Martin Rinehart, John A. Cooley, John K. Shive, Wm. B. Ramsey, John Aker, George S. Anderson, Tempest L. Forrer, Wm. Anderson, Jacob Huntzberger, Daniel Arnsberger, Eli Forrer, John Hoffman, Benjamin S. Kauffman, Josiah Landen, Valentine Myers, Andrew B. Smith would have been commissioned First Lieutenant in a few days if he had not been captured.

COMPANY I.—David N. Thomas, Frederick Green, Ephraim Bankard, Lewis H. Diehl, Edward R. Herr, Charles Martin, Albert D. Grove, Joshua Lane, Levi Markle, Solomon McMasters, Robert O'Donnell, Frank M. Peters, Peter McIntyre, Adolph Weisheit.

COMPANY K.—Captain John Albright, Second Lieutenant

Charles P. Stroman, George W. Welsh, George W. Sechrist, phraim Shanebrook, Chas. J. Barnitz, John Holder, Eli Brown, Henry C. Spangler, Wm. Emenheiser, Michael S. Deringer, Wm. Marckley, Dennis Crimmins, Peter S. Baum, Harrison Spangler, W. F. Smith, David Hoffman, Wm. H. Schriver, Isaac Sweeney, Josiah Diehl, W. H. Ilgenfritz, Thomas Z. Burse.

On the day set for these prisoners to leave Winchester, the boys of the 87th, with about 1500 other troops, were formed into line and placed in charge of the 58th Virginia, a Confederate regiment of about 300 men under Lieutenant Colonel Bort. Some of the men of this command had served a short time in Northern prisons, where they said, they had been treated with consideration. For this reason, they felt kindly disposed toward their prisoners whom they were now to march up the Valley to Staunton. The daily allowance of rations for the prisoners, on the march, however, was only a pint of flour to each man, who mixed the flour into a paste and baked it on flat stones. If the stones were heated too much they would burst, and throw the "dough cakes" on the ground, peppering them with dirt.

"Where are your musicians," said an officer of the guard, after the march had continued about half way to Staunton. Harry Fink, the pied piper of Company A, and Lewis I. Renaut, of Company G, afterward the principal musician of the regiment, stepped forward.

"Take the front line," said the Confederate officer, and these musicians moved forward to the head of the column with two drummer boys following, fifes and drums, belonging to the guards, being handed them.

"What shall we play?" asked Harry Fink.

"Anything," said Colonel Bort.

They led off with "Yankee Doodle," and were applauded. Then they played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and "The Girl I Left Behind."

"Very good, give us another tune," said the commanding officer.

After making big eyes toward the Colonel, riding near him, and holding his fife up to his mouth with one hand, Musician Fink struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Some of the boys joined in the chorus, others cheered. To their astonishment the Confederates applauded and the Colonel laughed, for they all enjoyed the fun. The musical instruments were then returned to their owners, and the men trod along till they reached Staunton, tired and footsore.

As they entered that town, one of the guards asked Harry Fink, why he didn't play something. He stepped out of the ranks, plucked a leaf from a tree, placed it between the palms of his hands and played "Yankee Doodle," causing great merriment among the soldiers in the ranks and the gaping crowds along the sidewalks.

"I thought the Yanks were wild men, but they are just like the rest of us," said an old man who for the first time had seen a Union soldier.

When the 1500 prisoners arrived at the railroad station at Staunton, the officers were separated from the privates, and sent by cars to Libby prison, at Richmond.

The privates and non-commissioned officers were turned over by the 58th Virginia to the Richmond City Guards, a company of young men who were impudent and saucy.

"Get into de coach, you damned Yanks," they shouted, as seventy-five or more men were driven like cattle into a box car without seats. It was a long weary ride to Richmond. Upon arriving there, some were placed in tobacco sheds, others in Libby prison, where one squad after another of them was formed into line, stripped of most of their clothing and carefully examined. Everything of value that could be found was taken from them.

While standing in line, waiting his turn, Sergeant Michael Smyser cut open a piece of bread and put his gold watch inside of it, and thus "passed the examination" without losing his time piece.

Sergeant Ford stuffed a ten dollar bill, into his mouth. The

guard took his knife, diary, and watch from him, and then said, "Got anything else?"

"No," answered the prisoner. But the money had swelled his right cheek.

"Open your mouth, you son of a Yank," growled the "inspector" who then thrust his finger inside and fished out the bill.

"I want all you have," said the guard on the other side, to Sergeant Frick. "Got nothing but a little note book and a knife," answered the Sergeant, in a state of great trepidation for he had mysteriously concealed a gold watch on his person.

"Give me the book and knife and pass on." The Sergeant obeyed, and got through Libby and out of Belle Isle, a few weeks later, with his time piece. A few of the men sewed some money within the seams of their clothing, and it was not found by the "prison inspector."

"Soon after the examination was completed, all except the commissioned officers who were held in Libby, were sent to Belle Isle, in the James River, within the limits of Richmond. They wert not there many days till the prison guard asked for the "Yanks" who came from York, Pennsylvania.

"Here," answered a dozen boys at the same instant.

"Well," he said, "our army has been to your town. There was a drawn battle at Gettysburg, but our troops are now marching toward Philadelphia and New York which will soon be in our possession and the war will be over."

"I'll bet it's a lie," said Sergeant Albert Ford in bold and defiant tones, "for all their drawn battles are victories for us." The guard levelled his gun to fire at the Sergeant, but as there were no other guards near by, he did not shoot.

The food supplied to the 7,000 or more prisoners in the small enclosure on Belle Isle was poor, but the term of imprisonment for the boys of the 87th did not last long. Some were sent by rail within the Union lines at City Point and from there conveyed by boat to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Maryland, within six weeks after arriving in Richmond. A few remained a little longer. After being exchanged, they returned to the regiment,

then on the movement toward Brandy Station, Virginia. The commissioned officers captured at Winchester in June, 1863, were held in different southern prisons until the end of the war in 1865.

Lieutenant W. H. H. Welsh, of Company D, had a remarkable prison experience, and the story of his escape is full of ro-



LIEUTENANT WELSH.

matic interest. In the early morning of June 15, 1863, in the engagement at Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., he was struck by a piece of shell. When the retreat was ordered he escaped with two privates to the mountains and five days later was captured at Cherry Run, near Hancock, Maryland, toward which place a large detachment of Milroy's forces had gone.

Having removed the insignia of his rank he was marched with 400 other prisoners, from Martinsburg to Staunton, and from thence was conveyed in cars to Richmond. After spending one day in Libby he was moved to Belle Isle. Here he met other members of the regiment, who had been captured at Winchester.

When the prison guards found out that he was a commissioned officer, Lieutenant Welsh was taken back to Libby, and placed in a dungeon, where for six weeks, he was kept in solitary confinement, because he had tried to pass himself off as a private soldier. He was given one small piece of bread each day, just enough to sustain life. A bucket of water was supplied him weekly. The water became foul and unfit to drink before another bucket came. His clothes had to be removed on account of the mould collecting upon them.

One Sunday morning, the guard entered the dungeon, and took him up stairs, where he met Captains Morningstar and Albright, and Lieutenants Bierbower and Stroman of his regiment, and Captain Schroeder of the 5th Maryland, who had been taken prisoners near Winchester. His comrades bathed him in a tub and shared with him some of their clothing. The lieutenant being naturally of a cheerful disposition soon became one of the jolliest of the Libby prisoners. In order to while away the monotony of prison life, he assisted Captain E. A. Mass, of the 88th Pennsylvania Regiment in organizing a troupe which they called the "Libby Prison Minstrels." For the amusement of 1800 other officers then in this noted prison pen, they gave two entertainments weekly. This was kept up until Christmas, 1863. They were in Libby eleven months, during which time each officer of the 87th Regiment there, received from home two boxes of supplies, which were allowed to go through the Confederate lines.

In May, 1864, most of the Libby prisoners were taken to Danville, Virginia, and from that place were sent to Macon, Georgia, where a large number of Union officers were imprisoned. At this place they were confined in a stockade called

Camp Oglethorpe. This prison was sixty miles from Andersonville where the largest prison in the South for non-commissioned officers and privates was situated. While the Lieutenant and his comrades were here, the officers of the 87th captured in front of Petersburg in June, 1864, arrived.

About this time with other comrades Lieutenant Welsh started a tunnel which was to come to the surface underneath a round house about 300 yards from the stockade. The digging was done at night with knives and a broken canteen. The loose earth was carried in small sacks, and placed underneath the hospital buildings in the center of the prison. After digging the tunnel about fifty yards, the work was discovered by the guard and it was stopped.

The Lieutenant soon afterward was sent with others to Charleston, S. C., where they were placed under the fire of the Federal guns at Morris Island.,

The yellow fever broke out in Charleston, when 1800 officers were sent to Columbia, S. C., where they were placed in Camp Sorghum in a pine forest two miles from the city.

On November 9, 1864, Lieutenant Welsh and eight other prisoners arranged to bribe the guard by agreeing to give him \$1800 in Confederate money. They rolled \$400 around a thick wad of brown paper, and handed it to a guard at 3 a. m. as they passed through the guard line. Then they skipped away in the dark as rapidly as possible. The trick was discovered, however, when they were about 100 yards away when the whole guard line fired a volley after them. They all dropped, as if shot, but a few minutes later disappeared in the darkness. The following day they covered one another with leaves in the woods. The last man had to cover himself as best he could. They remained in the woods, thus concealed, until evening came again; then travelled all night.

They kept up this manner of escape for a month, until they reached the mountain region of North Carolina. In the meantime they lived on fruit, raw pumpkins and grains of corn, oc-

asionally obtaining food from negroes, whom they could always trust.

While still in South Carolina, they were discovered one night by a squad of Confederates when all were captured except Lieutenant Welsh, Captains Wilson and Skelton, of Ohio, and Captain Dusenberry, of Newark, New Jersey.

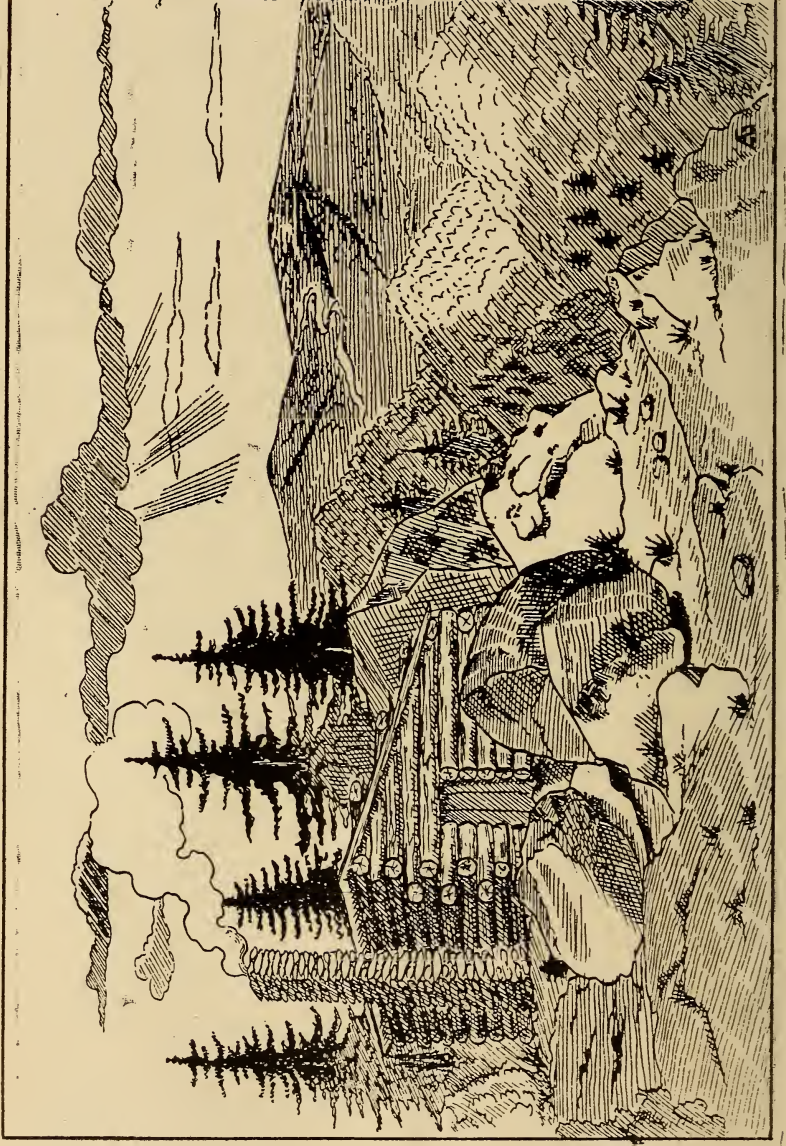
After getting into the mountain district, they travelled during the day, and slept at night. Upon reaching Table Rock Mountain, one of the ridges of the Alleghenies, John Masters, a Union man, furnished them the best of corn bread and pork and concealed them about his home four days. After leaving him, on going down the mountain side in Transylvania county, North Carolina, two white men, and a colored man came along, behind them. The leader of the party was John Aiken who said:

“I am sorry to tell you, boys, but you are in danger of being captured. There is a squad of men after you. Go with me and I will conceal you till the chase is over.”

He took them to his own log cabin and kept them seven days. He then directed them to a secluded spot in the mountain, called Little Bear Wallow, where they built a small log cabin, and remained in it three weeks.

While here, they made the acquaintance of nineteen deserters from the Confederate army. The party of twenty-one persons started on a tramp for Ducktown in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee. After three nights of marching they were attacked by a company of cavalry, when all were killed or taken prisoners, except Captain Dusenberry, of New Jersey, Lieutenant Welsh, and Samuel Tinsley, a Confederate deserter from South Carolina. Three days later they were also captured by a lieutenant and twelve men, near Knottly River. They were taken back twelve miles to an old farm house, where during the night Tinsley escaped. The following evening, Captain Dusenbury and Lieutenant Welsh got away also.

They were now free again, and started together for Cleveland, Tennessee, where they arrived after many exciting experiences and long marches, on Jan. 25, 1865. Then they went to Chat-



LOG CABIN BUILT BY LIEUTENANT WELSH AND HIS COMPANIONS.

tanooga, Tennessee, and got an order from General Thomas, in command at that place, to report at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Welsh was mustered out Feb. 10, 1865, three years and six months from the time of his enlistment. He brought his friend Tinsley to York with him. The latter remained in the North several months, and then returned to his plantation in South Carolina.

Lieutenant Welsh named his only son "Tinsley" in tender recollection of his Southern friend, with whom he had so many exciting experiences. Captain Dusenbury, his other companion, resides at Newark, New Jersey.

The officers and men of the regiment captured June 23, 1864, in the engagement along the Weldon Railroad, an account of which will be found on page 167 in this book, were marched to the rear and halted at the "Yellow House," then the headquarters of Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding a corps in the Confederate army. It was near this house that Samuel Baumgardner, of Company A, had been seriously wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was found by Samuel and Howard Andrews who were among the prisoners, and was led by them to the house where they dressed his wounds. Among the other men then in Confederate hands, near the "Yellow House," were Sergeant Elijah Francis and Henry L. Neuman, of Company A. When the Union forces moved forward the next day, these three wounded men were taken to the hospital by their comrades, and tenderly cared for by the surgeons.

The prisoners from the regiment were marched toward Petersburg, and lay in an open field to the rear of the Confederate fortifications. The next morning, all who had knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and rubber blankets, were required to give them up. They were then formed in line and marched through the streets of Petersburg and placed with many other prisoners on an island in the Appomattox River at the suburbs of the city. Here they met their comrades of the regiment who had been captured June 22.

Two or three days later, with a number of prisoners from the

2d Army Corps, they were conveyed in cars to Richmond, a distance of 27 miles, and marched to Libby prison, and other tobacco warehouses where they were held three days, receiving a small amount of corn bread and stale bacon. In the meantime, they were divided into squads, marched into a room and, after being stripped of nearly all their clothing, were carefully searched.

“If any of you Yanks have money or other valuables, hand them over at once. They will be marked to your credit and returned again,” said one of the inspectors. A substitute, who had just entered the service, handed over \$500, but he never saw the money again. He was no “bounty jumper.”

Sergeant Fox, of Company E, stuffed a \$50 bill into a large pipe, and covered it over with tobacco. He expected to “pass the examination,” but the guards found the money and took it. A few of the men got through with some valuables.

About 4 o'clock one afternoon, these prisoners, numbering about 2500 officers and men, were put on a train, about 80 to a car, and taken to Lynchburg. The cars had no seats. One of the doors of each car was kept open, and guards placed at it. There were three or four guards on the top of each car. They rode all that hot night and arrived at Lynchburg the next morning.

The railroad between Lynchburg and Danville had been torn up by Sheridan's Cavalry. This compelled them to march to Danville, a distance of 85 miles. Each man was given sixteen crackers and a very small piece of bacon, to last four days. but some of the hungry men ate everything they had the first day. While passing a church, the audience dismissed to see the prisoners march by.

At one place an old woman came out with a basket of cherries for the Confederate guards. James Oren, of Company B, called out, “Grandmother, will you give me a few cherries?”

“No, I won't, you Northern people have no business roaming over our country,” she responded.

“We are not much interested in this kind of roaming, are we

Jim," remarked his chum, Michael Heiman, as he mopped the sweat from his brow.

"Besser we schtayed along de railroad," chimed in a German who had been eager to go "into active service," when at Cocksylville in 1861.

"The prisoners trod along in the hot July sun, and arrived at Danville in time to celebrate the Fourth in large tobacco houses. At this place, the hungry men were well fed.

After remaining a short time at Danville, Captain Fahs, of Company A, Captain Maish, of Company B, and Lieutenant Stallman, of Company C, together with all other commissioned officers among the prisoners, were sent by rail to Macon, Georgia. The other prisoners were loaded on cars at 4 p. m. The trains stopped at Charlotte, N. C., where some loyal women brought food for the men, but the guards drove the women away. The next stop was at Augusta, Georgia. Here they were taken out of the cars, and rested for the night on an open lot in the rain, without shelter. Toward evening of the next day, the entire party of 2500 men, including nearly 100 from the 87th Regiment, started for Andersonville, Georgia, the largest prison in the South. They arrived there July 9, 1864. The subjoined description of the prison, taken from the report of Colonel Chandler, an inspector of Southern prisons made August 1, 1864, tells the condition of affairs at this prison when the boys arrived.

"This prison when completed in February, 1864, contained an area of 17 acres. It was afterward enlarged to embrace 24 acres. The stockade is 15 feet high and is made of roughly hewn pine logs, about 8 inches in diameter. They are inserted 5 feet in the ground. A railing around the inside of the stockade, and about 20 feet from it, constitutes the 'dead line,' beyond which the prisoners are not allowed to pass. The stockade is surrounded by two other rows of logs. The middle one 16 feet, the outer one 12 feet high. There are now 30,000 prisoners in this enclosure, giving somewhat less than six square feet to each man.

“A small stream passes through the enclosure from West to East. This furnishes the water for washing purposes. The water in the stream is rendered unfit for drinking before it reaches the enclosure, by refuse matter from the bakery and cook house. Under pressure of necessity, the prisoners have dug numerous wells with spoons and cups from which they obtain water to drink. The space along the stream, used as a sink, is in a shocking condition, and cannot fail to breed pestilence. This marshy ground should be filled up. The ground of the enclosure is entirely bare of trees. There is no material for the prisoners to erect places of protection from inclement weather. Each man has been permitted to protect himself as best he can by stretching his blanket, if he has one, over him on such sticks as he can procure. Some of the men have dug holes in the ground, to seclude themselves during hot days.

“The whole number of prisoners is divided into messes of 270 and sub-divisions of 90 men, each under a sergeant from their own number. To Captain Wirz, of the Confederate army, is assigned the supervision and control of the prison. There are no established rules for police consideration, and for the health comfort and sanitary condition of those within the enclosure. There is no regularity in the prison grounds. In evidence of this, by permission of General Winder, commander of the post, a court was organized among the prisoners who tried for murder, proved guilty and hanged six of their number.

“There is no medical attendance furnished within the stockade. Small quantities of medicine are placed in the hands of certain prisoners, of each squad or division, and the sick are directed to be brought by the sergeants of the squads to the ‘sick call,’ to the medical officers who attend at the gate. The crowd, at such times, is so great that only the strongest can get access to the doctor. Twenty or more dead bodies are carted out each day. The hospital arrangements are imperfect. The death rate is increasing, being now twice as high as it was a month ago. The dead are buried without coffins. The sanitary condition of the prison is wretched. The principal

causes of death are scurvy and chronic diarrhoea. No effort is being made to stop this condition of affairs by supplying proper food.

"The daily ration is one-third pound of bacon, one-fourth pound of unbolted cornmeal, with fresh beef at very rare intervals, and occasionally rice. Molasses once in a long time, is substituted for meat. There are hardly any facilities for cooking. Some of the men dig in the ground for roots to build fires. No clothing has been furnished.

"The guard force for this prison, aggregates 3,000 men, mostly Georgia troops. They are thoroughly demoralized, mutinous, and entirely without discipline. They should at once be removed. Some of these men recently took the Colonel of the 55th Georgia Regiment from his tent, placed him on a stump and compelled him to go through the manual of arms with a pole."

The above statements, condensed from an extended report, were intended to bring about an improvement in the management of the prison, but it never accomplished any good results. Captain Wirz furnished a counter statement, declaring that "Colonel Chandler when he left me, after a sympathizing look toward the Yankee prisoners from whom he obtained much of the information he gives, said 'This beats anything I ever saw or heard of: it is indeed a hell on earth.' But I saw all the time he was visiting the prison that he was made the plaything of cute Yankees."

Colonel Chandler, after the war, lived an honored citizen of his native State. Captain Wirz was captured, tried "as a murderer, for causing the death of prisoners of war, contrary to the laws of the Nation." The court was presided over by Judge Advocate General Holt. Among the members of the court were General Lew Wallace and General Geary. He was found guilty and hanged at Washington, D. C., November 3, 1865.

The Andersonville prison was used from February, 1864, to April, 1865, during which time 13,714 of the 40,000 Union soldiers held there during that time, died. The death rate was

highest in August and October, 1864. "There were 220 loyal hearts answered the last roll call on August 2," says an official account. In all 1,811 Union soldiers from Pennsylvania were placed among the dead in the cemetery, a short distance north of the prison. The Stars and Stripes now float over this cemetery, from sunrise to sunset every day. Marble headstones have been placed over all graves that are marked.

The following inscription, taken from the Book of Revelations, was placed on one of these stones by a sister of the dead soldier: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more. For the Lamb which is in the midst of them shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of water."

Most of the land where the prison was situated is now owned by George Washington Kennedy, a colored man, who cultivates what is arable.

Soon after the boys of the 87th arrived there they witnessed the execution of the six prisoners mentioned in Colonel Chandler's report. One day a large number of the prisoners who recently arrived were called up before Captain Wirz who said, 'Now Yanks, if there are any among you who can read and write, such men can take charge of the squads of 90 men.'

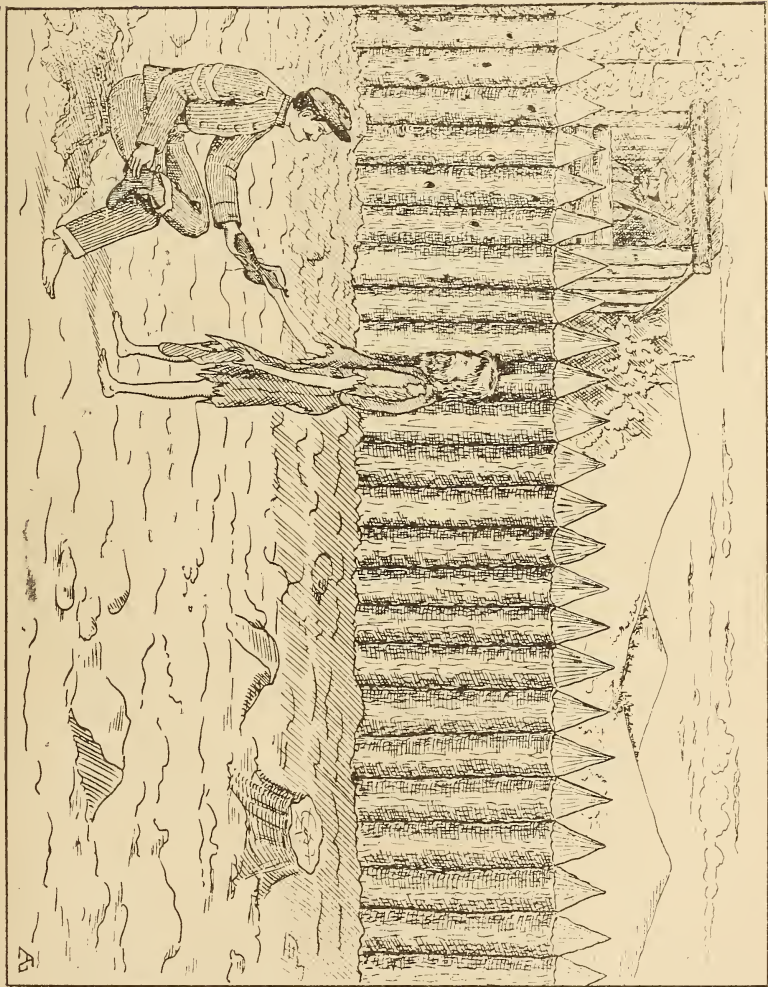
"We come from a free country, where there are free schools. Every one of us can read and write," quickly answered one of them.

Michael Heiman, of Company B, was one of the few prisoners who managed to get to Andersonville with money. He was able to buy things to eat with it from the guards until it was all gone.

Corporal William T. Ziegler, of Company F on the day of his arrival at Andersonville, met David G. Myers, of his company, who had been in prison since his capture at the battle of the Wilderness, May 7, 1864. He found Myers sick and emaciated, with no shoes and his clothes were all tattered and torn. The Corporal sat down on the ground, pulled off his own shoes and stockings and gave them to his sick comrade who cheered up for awhile after the arrival of his former compan-

ion in arms, but died at Andersonville, two months later. Cor-

“I GAVE HIM MINE.”



poral Ziegler was barefooted until he arrived within the Union lines on April 9, 1865, nine months after he entered the prison.

“Providence Spring” was a boon to the thirty thousand prisoners in Andersonville. Shortly after heavy rains had fallen, a stream of pure cold water, gushed from the ground near the northern border of the prison, during the hot days of August 12th and 13th. The men were at first required to form in line, and march in order with their tin cups to this fountain of life. No “flankers” were permitted to move up on the right or the left. It was soon found, however, that the flow of water was permanent and the supply sufficient for all the prisoners. This spring has ever since continued to flow, and has been surrounded by a wall by the owner of the grounds.

After the capture of Atlanta by Sherman’s army, a large number of the prisoners were moved to Florence, South Carolina. Most of the men of the 87th Regiment were kept at Andersonville until October, when with 9,000 others, they were taken in cars to Millen, Georgia. At this place they were put in a new stockade and formed in divisions of 100 men with a sergeant in charge of each division.

“While at Millen,” says Charles E. Gotwalt, of Company A, “a group of us had gathered around a fire one evening engaged in a conversation for an hour or more. At 9 p. m. we decided to go to bed. To our surprise we then found that Samuel Zortman, of Company B, one of our group had died without our knowledge. He had been very weak for several days.”

“In November, 1864,” writes Private Gotwalt, “the 9,000 Union prisoners at Millen were requested by the prison authorities, to vote for President on the same day that the election was held in the North. It resulted in a majority of 2,500 votes in favor of Lincoln for re-election.

The weather was cold while the boys were in prison at Millen. About twice a week, a squad of them was sent out under guard to gather wood for fuel. One day a major came in to prison and asked for recruits for the Confederate army. Quite a number went with him. Most of them were foreigners.

During the latter part of November, when Sherman was on his March to the Sea, this prison pen was broken up. Charles

E. Gotwalt, owing to his physical condition, was paroled and exchanged. When he left for home, the following men of the 87th were removed with 8,000 other Union soldiers to different prison pens:

Company A.—Henry Shultz, Samuel Andrews, Howard R. Andrews, William Shuman, Charles Metzgar, Samuel Baumgardner, Peter Bott.

Company B.—Michael Heiman, James Oren, George Rouch, George Zorger, Henry Welker and Henry C. Shatzler.

Company C.—Michael Poet, Henry Poet, William H. Breneman, Thomas Bull, Henry E. Blaney and Lewis C. Frey. Artemus Wilhelm, of this company, escaped from the cars on the way to Millen.

Company D.—Squire Bamford, William H. Metcalf, Levi W. Dubs, Newton Krow, John Henn, Alexander Klinedinst, Lewis C. Klinedinst.

Company E.—Samuel R. Miller, James Morehead, Eli Bear, Augustus Keiser, Samuel B. Gray, Charles March, John Everhart, John F. W. Shultz and Sergeant Charles J. Fox.

Company F.—Harrison Koon and Corporal William T. Ziegler.

Company G.—Lazarus Klinedinst.

Company H.—Sergeant Hinkle.

Company K.—Christian List.

Most of these men were sent toward Savannah with the expectation of being paroled, but General Sherman's forces were approaching that city, and they were taken to Blackshear, Georgia, and put in a woods. On the way to Savannah, W. H. Metcalf escaped from the cars. He was taken care of by some negroes who hid him on an island in a swamp, where they furnished him food. In turn he mended their shoes. He remained there for a long time. On May 6, 1865, he arrived in Jacksonville, Florida, with six negroes who had piloted him there. He then entered the Union lines.

One carload of prisoners was moved from Blackshear to Florence, South Carolina, including George Zorger and George

Rouch, of Company B, both of whom died there. About 4000 were sent over the Gulf Railroad from Blackshear to Thomasville, Georgia, a distance of 100 miles. This prison camp was surrounded by intrenchments on which the guards were placed. The dead line was twenty feet from the intrenchments. Augustus Winegardner and Mathias Hull, of Company B, escaped one night from the Thomasville prison. Both were captured. They were found in a barn. In jumping from the barn attempting to escape, Hull injured himself and was taken to the hospital. He was afterward paroled and returned home. Winegardner was sent to Andersonville.

While on the march from Thomasville, Georgia, on the way back to Andersonville, the entire party of prisoners, then numbering about 3,000, halted at Blue Spring, about four miles from Albany. They were camped in a woods, and were guarded by old men and boys. The night was very dark. Early in the morning when they were being formed into squads of one hundred men, in order to be counted, James Oren and Michael Heiman, of Company B, escaped into a cornfield, where they concealed themselves.

Before daylight they found a good road leading from Albany; following it they saw a light in a slave cabin where they got something to eat, then travelled on till daylight and hid in a woods. In the evening they heard a dog bark, a distance ahead. Going in that direction they were invited into the home of some old people who treated them kindly, and fed them on cornbread and kidneys. When the boys left, they told these friends that they were on their way to Albany, but went another direction, and after going a long distance, came to a cabin in a secluded spot. This building was empty. They went inside of it, laid down on the floor, and fell asleep.

"Do you hear that noise Mike? This house must be haunted," said Oren to his companion, as he grabbed up some of his turnips that he had found during the day.

"I am sleeping. Don't bother me about spooks and ghosts," murmured Heiman, and they both took another snooze. An

hour later two big rats were pulling off the blanket which they used to cover themselves.

"Hello Jim," said Heiman, "wake up; the rats are after your turnips. Let's get out of this place." "All right," replied Oren, and they went on till daylight.

The next evening they arrived at the cabin of some negro slaves who fed them on sweet potatoes, cornbread, and pork. They also baked a "Christmas cake" of corn meal for them to take along.

The boys left the cabin before midnight. An old darkey went along a short distance to show them the way toward Savannah which they knew had been captured by Sherman's army. Pointing reverently toward the sky, the old darkey said, as he left them: "Look up to de heaven. Do you see de seven stars. Follow dem and da leads you on to Savannah. May de good Lord bress you, and keep you safe."

They moved toward the town of Isabella. On the way they heard a negro singing, who directed them to a plantation where there were a large number of slaves, who gave them plenty to eat. When the boys left this place, the negroes gave them some lint, a horn and a flint stone and taught them how to make a fire. After going several miles they entered an old cabin where nobody lived. James Oren cooked his turnips in an old tin dish.

Just then a man came in and said, "Guess you'uns are Yanks."

"We are hunting work," answered Oren. Some women came to see them. Then a negro came to invite them to dinner at a house nearby. But the boys decided to go with the negro to a place of hiding. Soon afterwards they moved on toward Savannah. They waded two streams and travelled on over a thinly settled country. The next town was Irwinsville. On the way there, they stopped at the cabin of a negro who was preparing a meal for them when a man armed with a gun entered and asked them to surrender. Two more armed men followed with two blood hounds, and another dog.

"Well, we are escaped Union prisoners," said both Oren and

Heiman, but we want work so we don't have to go back to Andersonville prison."

"All right, come along and we'll take care of you," said one of the men. The boys slept that night in the cabin, on the plantation of Lawyer Bohannon, who afterward became Judge of Irwin County. The next day, January 2, 1865, they were captured. Michael Heiman was placed in charge of the captain of police of Irwin County. He worked at shoemaking for a little while, and then was sent back to Andersonville prison, where he remained until the spring of 1865. He escaped again from the guards with his comrade, Henry Shatzler, and got within the Union lines at Macon, Georgia. Michael Poet and Henry E. Blaney, of Company C, also escaped and afterwards accidentally met Heiman near the Flint River.

When James Oren was re-captured near Irwinsville, he was put to splitting rails for Squire Fenn who gave him some good clothing. He went to the home of Willis J. Bone, the leader of a party of Union men and got a gun. On January 5, he escaped again, and through the assistance of his friend Bone, concealed himself on an island in the Great Alapahaw Swamp where he remained two months. At times he left his hiding place, and worked on the plantation of Mr. Bone. He was known by the slaves and some friends as "Yankee Jim."

On April 7, accompanied by a Confederate deserter named Peasant McDannel he started for Savannah arriving within the Union line at that city, April 19, 1865. From Savannah he was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he met Captain Frank Geise.

The prisoners of the 87th recorded as having died at Andersonville were the following: Sergeant Henry Shultz, of Company A; Sergeant Edward Rudy, Privates Joseph Hummel, William Ramsay and Henry C. Welker, of Company B; Jeremiah Flinn and Franklin Seip, of Company C; William S. Stewart (date unknown) and George Bollinger, of Company D; John Everhart, of Company E; David G. Myers, of Company F; Eli Farrar and Frederick Brecht, of Company H.

Those who died at Danville were Thomas O. Crowl, of Company C; Peter G. Reeve, of Company D; John H. Baughman, of Company E. Samuel Burkheimer and George Matson, of Company G.

Those who died at Salisbury, N. C., were John H. Brown of Company A; Sergeant Hinkle, of Company H.

The prisoners were kept at Thomasville about two weeks. When Sherman began to move northward into South Carolina, they were sent back to Andersonville where they remained until the end of the war. Among the last to leave this prison were some of the boys of the 87th Regiment. They were taken in the cars to Baldwin, Florida, and released. From there these barefooted men, weak, wan and emaciated from the cruelties of the prison pen, marched to Jacksonville, Florida. A regiment of Union troops came out to meet them. When these returning soldiers, in their tattered garments, saw the American flag again, the scenes that took place were both thrilling and pathetic. Stalwart men who had endured all the hardships of war and prison life, wept for joy. The colored soldiers at Jacksonville "welcomed them home."

The thirty-one men of the regiment captured at Monocacy, July 9, 1864, mentioned on page 186 in this book, were marched under Confederate guards, after the battle, toward Washington. During the engagement of Early's troops with part of the 6th Corps at the northern suburbs of the city, they were placed with other prisoners in an orchard while the shells from the Union guns passed over their heads. When Early retreated across the Potomac, they were taken to Winchester, and from there marched up the Valley to Staunton where they were kept several days. On the march, a small quantity of flour, obtained from grist mills, was given each man for a day's ration. This was made into a paste, and baked on flat stones. From Staunton they were marched overland to Charlottesville, Virginia, and placed for a short time in a stockade.

A few days later they were sent by rail to Lynchburg where they were drawn up in line and carefully searched. Every-

thing of value that could be found was taken from them. They were then moved to Danville, Virginia, and put in a large tobacco warehouse, nearly full of prisoners. A number of them took sick. The medical attendance was poor and a number died of a fever.

One day the doctor came in, mounted a stand and said:

“If there is a man in this gang who is a good cook, I will get a position for him, if he gives me ten dollars in greenbacks.”

Spangler Welsh, of Company F, held up his hand. After getting the money which he had sewed up in his clothes for safe keeping, and giving it to the doctor, he was made chief cook in the hospital for Union prisoners. It was a pleasant relief from the confinement within the bleak walls of the prison pen, but he witnessed many sad sights in the hospitals. The sick who could be removed were paroled.

One day the manager of a foundry came in and asked for machinists. Corporal Charles A. Laumaster and a few others held up their hands and soon were busy workmen in the shops at Danville where they got fairly good rations, but received no pay. The rest of the prisoners were soon sent to other prisons until the war ended.

On September 24, 1864, while slightly in advance of the regiment, on the homeward march after the term of three years had expired, the following men were captured by Mosby's troops at Middletown, Virginia: Henry C. Ginter, William Denues and Henry C. Pentz, of Company A; Levi Mansberger, of Company B; William M. Wolf, of Company E; and Henry C. Spangler, of Company K.

They were marched under guard through Snickers Gap to Culpepper, thence by Orange Court House to Richmond, and placed in prison on Belle Isle. From this place they were sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, remaining there until February, 1865, when they were sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis. They were discharged in April, 1865.

While at Richmond, these men received a piece of bacon, one inch thick and three inches square and a small “corn

dodger," as a ration one day. Occasionally what was called "bean soup," was furnished them at Salisbury. This prison was in an open three-acre field, surrounded by a stockade. When the 87th boys arrived, 9,500 Union soldiers were kept within this small enclosure. The prisoners were given a small piece of meat once a week. A pint of bean soup without salt, containing about twenty beans, was often a day's ration for one man. On several occasions, the prisoners were without rations for three days. One of the prison keepers would amuse himself at times by throwing small pieces of tripe into the prison, and then watch the men scramble for them. A small slice of bread made from chopped corn with the cobs and often the husks mixed in, was one of the staples.

On Dec. 18, 1864, a desperate effort was made to escape. The prisoners overpowered the guard of 20 armed men, then compelled the relief guard of the same number to surrender their arms. Forty muskets were at their command. Many of the prisoners had gotten outside. They were halted by a regiment of South Carolina troops, which had left the town by rail for the front, but were still lying on a railroad switch near Salisbury. These troops at once fired upon the escaped prisoners, killing 30 and wounding 65. The prisoners fought hard with their 40 muskets until ammunition gave out. They killed the Confederate Colonel and 15 of his men, also wounded quite a number, but were compelled to return within the stockade until paroled.

The prison experience of some of the officers of the regiment is given in a succeeding chapter on biography.

George H. Maish, of York, received the following letter on September 12, 1864, from his brother, Captain Lewis Maish:

Officers' Prison of War,
Savannah, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864.

Dear Brother:—We have been notified by the prison authorities here, that letters from us will be sent North. I take advantage of this opportunity to let you hear from me. I have enjoy-

ed pretty good health since a prisoner, and am getting along fairly well. We have enough to eat in this camp and have shelter tents. Captains Fahs and Albright, and Lieutenants Bierbower, Stallman, Morningstar and Stroman are here and are well. We are allowed to write only one page which is carefully examined before sent.

Affectionately your brother,

LEWIS MAISH.



CHAPTER XVII.

RETURN OF THE REGIMENT—RECEPTION AT YORK—MUSTERED OUT
OF THE SERVICE—COMMITTEES OF RECEPTION AND ENTERTAIN-
MENT—REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION AND REUNIONS.

The regiment encamped on Bolivar Heights overlooking the town of Harper's Ferry on the night of Sept. 25, 1864. They arrived there at 11 p. m. from Winchester, having marched a distance of 32 miles, bringing with them 59 Confederate officers who had been captured at the battle of Fisher's Hill.

Just as the tents were pitched on the heights, the moon came out from behind the clouds, and sent forth a flood of mellow light over the camp of the returning soldiers and the hills and vales surrounding. It was an interesting scene. The night was calm and beautiful; the air cool and invigorating. It was a splendid time for a long sleep, after the toilsome march of the day, but the boys were in a reminiscent mood. Many sat by their tents in the gentle moonlight until morning dawned. They talked of the war, and its results; the army, and their experience in it; the return home and the welcome awaiting them.

The historic town below them, where John Brown had sounded the tocsin of war in 1859 was never again to fall into the hands of the enemy. The gallant Sheridan with his triumphant army, was driving armed forces of secession, for the last time from the far-famed Valley of Virginia, and Grant was pressing hard upon the army under Lee in front of the Confederate capital.

The place where the 87th spent the night, was familiar to them. Some had been there in 1863, under less favorable circumstances, and the entire regiment had marched through the town several times during their term of service.

At 2 p. m. of the 26th, they boarded a train for home, and soon were passing over hallowed ground, along the placid Monocacy. Here two months before, with chivalrous courage that had called forth the highest praise from the commanding general, they had assisted, as part of Ricketts' Division of the 6th Corps, in halting the invading foe, and saving the city of Washington from Confederate hands. There was no time for reflection here, for the train sped onward, and reached Baltimore at midnight.

At 9:30 a. m. of the 27th they left over the Northern Central Railroad, for York.

The news of their coming had reached the city by telegraph at 11 a. m. announcing their expected arrival at 1 o'clock. A public meeting of citizens was called in the Court House to make arrangements for their reception. There was not time enough to prepare a banquet for the returning soldiers. That part of the ceremony was postponed till the day the regiment was to be mustered out of the service. It was decided however, to give them a reception in Centre Square. At 1:30 p. m. the whistle of the locomotive announced the approach of the train. At that instant the stores and offices were closed, and a large crowd of people assembled at the railroad station. When the train entered the town, all the bells pealed forth a joyous welcome, and cheer after cheer from a thousand throats made the welkin ring.

Then came the waving of handkerchiefs, the warm handshaking, and the heartfelt greetings of friends and relatives. A company of the 201st Pennsylvania Regiment, a squad of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the U. S. Hospital band and a committee of citizens, formed in line and began the march to Centre Square. Following these came the military band of the regiment, playing martial music with inspiring effect, as it often had done on the march and in camp at the front. The battle flag of the regiment, now among the archives at Harrisburg, was but a remnant of what it was in 1861. A patriotic friend had painted on an ensign, the name of the leading battles in which the regi-

ment had taken part. Prominent were the words: Carter's Woods, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railway, Monocacy, Opequon and Fisher's Hill. The procession passed through the streets, amid the huzzas of the multitude, on the sidewalks, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in doorways and at the windows: Flags were displayed all along the line of march, and the applause was kept up until the arrival at Centre Square.

They were now on historic ground. In the old court house, which had stood on this spot, Continental Congress eighty-seven years before almost to the day, had passed the Articles of Confederation, embodying the principles for the government of a nation, which the statesmen and soldiers of the Revolution were then struggling to establish on this continent. It was the honor, and the integrity of that nation, that the 87th Regiment had gone forth to defend and to perpetuate.

Henry L. Fisher, of the York Bar, had been selected, in behalf of the citizens of the town and the county, to deliver the address of welcome. "For your three years of service," he said, "you deserve the commendations and gratitude of all loyal men. You have shown your patriotism and your devotion to your country in the most practical way possible. We are proud of the laurels you have won, and your heroism is a credit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We watched your career in the army, and sympathized with those whose friends have fallen in battle. Although we have not yet seen the end of the Rebellion, you have nobly performed your duty, and your services will be recorded on the bright pages of history which shall chronicle the martial deeds of this era."

Col. John W. Schall commander of the regiment since May, 1863, responded to the address of welcome in behalf of his comrades. He said he wished to testify to the gallantry of the officers and men, who had served under him. They had performed their duty like true soldiers in camp, on the march and on the field of battle. When he finished, three rousing cheers were given. The regiment then marched to the Fair Grounds which

was used as a headquarters until October 13 when it was mustered out.

When the regiment was organized at York in 1861, it numbered 1000 enlisted men, and thirty-eight commissioned officers. Forty-five recruits arrived while on the march through West Virginia, and about the same number came to the regiment in the spring of 1864. When in camp at Berryville, Virginia, in September of the same year, 175 recruits were received. These together with the 180 re-enlisted men were consolidated into a battalion of five companies under command of Captain Edgar M. Ruhl, who was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek. The number that returned home with the regiment, at expiration of their three years' term of service, was about 250.

Forty-five men of the regiment were in the United States Hospital at York, under treatment for sickness or from wounds received in battle. One hundred and twenty men, and ten commissioned officers were still held in the South as prisoners of war. Some of them were not paroled till the summer of 1865.

Ten commissioned officers and ninety enlisted men of the regiment and battalion were killed or had died of wounds received in battle. One hundred and twelve men died of disease, accidents and in Southern prisons. The total list of deaths was two hundred and twelve.

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock, the regiment formed in line, on Market street between George and Beaver streets, and under an escort of a committee of arrangements, marched to a large chapel erected for the United States Hospital on the Public Common (now Penn Park). Here a committee of the ladies of York had prepared for them a splendid banquet.

As the soldiers entered the building, the hospital chaplain delivered an address of welcome full of patriotic sentiment. Then the veterans were escorted to the two tables, each 170 feet long, extending through the entire length of the chapel. Upon the tables was spread a bountiful supply of the best food the town and surrounding country afforded. The men partook of it, with

great relish and evident pleasure. It was an eventful occasion to the town of York. The committee of ladies who so successfully prepared the feast received unbounded praise from the men who were so highly honored. At the conclusion of the banquet, toasts were responded to by Horace Bonham, John Gibson and James W. Latimer, of the York Bar, and by Lieutenant Colonel Stahle and Colonel Schall. At 5 p. m. of the same day the regiment was mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of the committees for the reception and entertainment of the 87th Regiment:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. George A. Heckert.	Mrs. H. A. Hantz.
Mrs. D. A. Rupp.	Mrs. C. Underwood.
Mrs. David Rupp.	Mrs. Jacob Quickel.
Miss Louisa Durkee.	Mrs. J. C. Deininger.
Miss Amelia Kurtz.	Miss Annie Zimmerman.
Mrs. Krout,	Mrs. George Upp.
Mrs. Samuel Weiser	Miss Sally Small.
Miss Ann Funk.	Mrs. Jane King
Miss Ellen Funk.	Mrs. George Eisenhart.
Mrs. M. B. Spahr.	Miss Sue Spangler.
Mrs. Wm Keller.	Mrs. Henry Lanius.
Miss Amanda Fahs.	Mrs. Dr. Shaeffer.
Miss Sue Chalfant.	Mrs. D. S. Wagner.
Miss Eliza Smyser.	Miss Annie Lanius.
Miss Carrie Hay.	Miss Annie Kauffelt.
Miss Jennie Templeman.	Mrs. Henry Small.
Mrs. John A. Weiser.	Mrs. Charles Billmeyer.
Mrs. Elea'a Baumgardner.	Mrs. H. H. Adams (Frvs'n).
Mrs. Israel Laucks.	Mrs. A. Leitner.
Mrs. George L. Jacoby.	Miss Ellen Myers.
Mrs. S. Myers, (Frys'wn).	Miss Mary Prince.
Mrs. D. Gosman.	Mrs. D. O. Prince.
Miss Jane Fulton.	Miss Kate Garrison.
Mrs. Jane Smyser.	Mrs. Alex. Underwood.
Mrs. D. E. Small.	Mrs. George Wogan.
Mrs. Fulton.	Miss Maria Underwood.
Mrs. M. Hiestand, (Fry'n).	Miss Annie King.
Mrs. E. H. Weiser.	Miss Ellen Moore
Miss Jane Latimer.	Miss Helen Weiser.
Miss Sarah Fahs.	Miss Martha Johnson.
Mrs. Mary Weigel.	Miss Rebecca Brickley.
Mrs. Michael Kraber.	Miss Annie Hantz.

Miss Sally Weiser.	Hon. Peter McIntyre.
Miss Annie Wogan.	Samuel Small, Sr.
Miss Fanny Upp.	Jacob Spangler, (Cooper).
Miss Annie Ilgenritz.	Lewis Carl.
Miss Sophy Gressly.	S. R. Slaymaker.
Miss Ellie Fahs.	Alexander Underwood.
Miss Lizzie Barnitz.	John Gibson.
Miss Fanny Tyler.	A. J. Frey.
Miss Martha Kerr.	E. H. Weiser.
Miss Emma Baumgardner.	William A. Stahle.
Miss Mary Beitzel.	William Hay.
Miss Ellen Smyser of E. G.	J. C. E. Moore.
Miss Julia Baugher.	Ed. Wantz, (Frystown).
Miss Ellen Smyser of Jos.	Horace Bonham.
Miss Kate Wanbaugh.	Dr. C. H. Bressler.
Miss Lydia Kraber.	William H. Jordan.
Miss Emma Stough.	John M. Brown.
Miss Mary Frick.	Dr. Jacob Hay.
George A. Heckert.	George H. Maish.
D. E. Small.	Wm. B. Dritt.
W. H. Griffith.	George Smyser.
E. G. Smyser.	C. A. Klinefelter.
David Laumaster.	

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. George A. Heckert.	George A. Heckert.
Mrs. D. Rupert.	Samuel Small.
Mrs. Samuel Weiser.	D. E. Small.
Mrs. George Eisenhart.	E. G. Smyser.
Mrs. Mary Weigle.	E. H. Weiser.
Mrs. Sarah Myers.	J. C. E. Moore.
Mrs. Daniel A. Rupp.	Jacob Spangler, (Cooper).
Miss Amelia Kurtz.	Hon. Peter McIntyre.
Mrs. D. E. Small.	A. J. Frey.

COLLECTING COMMITTEE FOR FREYSTOWN.

Mrs. Sarah Myers.	Miss Sarah Flory.
Mrs. Fulton.	Miss Rebecca Wilhelm.
Mrs. D. Gosman.	Hyman H. Adams.
Mrs. Mary Hiestand.	Edward Wantz.
Mrs. H. H. Adams.	

COLLECTING COMMITTEE FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miss Clara Gross.	John Drayer.
Miss Cal. Spahr.	Henry Myers.
Miss Sophia Shuman.	Jacob Ramer

COLLECTING COMMITTEES FOR THE BOROUGH.

FIRST WARD.

Miss Helen Weiser.
Miss Martha Johnson.
Miss Annie Hantz.
Miss Rebecca Brickley.
Miss Rebecca Patton.

SECOND WARD.

Miss Annie Lanius.
Miss Annie Kauffelt.
Miss Annie Wogan.
Miss Fanny Upp.

THIRD WARD.

Miss Annie Ilgenfritz.
Miss Sophy Gressly.

Miss Ellen Fahs.
Miss Eliza Barnitz.

FOURTH WARD.

Miss Fanny Tyler.
Miss Martha Kerr.
Miss Mary Beitzel.
Miss Ellen Moore.
Miss Ellen Smyser of E. G.

FIFTH WARD.

Miss Ellie Smyser.
Miss Kate Wanbaugh.
Miss Lydia Kraber.
Miss Mary Frick.
Miss Emma Stough.

COMMITTEE ON TOASTS, MUSIC, ETC.

William Hay.
E. H. Weiser.
Horace Bonham.

James Latimer.
John Gibson.
W. H. Griffith.

COMMITTEE ON ICE CREAM.

Miss Annie Funk.
Mrs. Jane Smyser.
Miss Amanda C. Fahs.
Mrs. A. Underwood.
Mrs. C. Garretson.
Miss Eliza Smyser.

Miss Annie Kauffelt.
Mrs. E. C. Epley.
Miss Fanny Upp.
David E. Small.
George Wantz.
E. G. Smyser.

COMMITTEE ON TABLE LINEN.

Miss Louisa Durkee.
Miss Jane Fulton.
Mrs. Dr. Shaeffer.

Mrs. M. B. Spahr.
Miss Jane Templeton.
Mrs. John A. Weiser.

COMMITTEE ON COFFEE.

Mrs. Fulton.
Mrs. Samuel Weiser.
Mrs. Kraut.
Mrs. Sarah Myers.

Mrs. Quickel.
Mrs. George Wogan.
Mrs. H. A. Hantz.
Mrs. H. Lanius.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TABLES.

David Laumaster.
Alex. Underwood.
W. B. Drit.

John M. Brown.
William A. Stahle.
Alexander J. Frey.

COMMITTEE ON CARVING.

S. R. Slaymaker.	William Smith.
D. A. Rupp.	Dr. John Hay.
C. A. Klinefelter.	J. C. E. Moore.
W. H. Griffith.	Alexander J. Frey.
William L. Small.	Hiram Young.
Hon. Peter M'Intyre.	George W. Wantz.
Dr. C. H. Bressler.	John Frick.
E. H. Weiser.	George Eisenhart.
Lewis Carl.	B. H. Weiser.
Jacob Spangler.(Cooper).	James Kell.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

B. H. Weiser, Chairman.	Miss Sarah Fahs.
Miss Ellen Funk.	Miss Martha Kerr.
Miss Amanda C. Fahs.	Miss Ellen Mvers.
Miss Julia Baugher.	Miss Mary Tyler.
Miss Sue Chalfant.	Miss L. A. Durkee.
Miss Annie Lanius.	Wm. Jordan.
Miss Mary Evans.	Daniel Rudy.
Miss Sue Thornbury.	Daniel A. Stillinger.
Miss Dora Brown.	John Gibson.
Miss Maria Underwood.	William Hay.
Miss Belle Connelle.	J. C. E. Moore.
Miss Ellen Smyser, of EG	W. H. Griffith.
Miss Kitty Fisher.	William Gilberthorp.
Miss Ellen Moore.	Horace Bonham.
Miss Eliza Smyser.	George Smyser.
Miss Fanny Tyler.	C. A. Hantz.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. D. A. Rupp.	Mrs. A. Lightner.
Miss Annie King.	Mrs. J. Hiestand.
Miss Sue Chalfant.	Mrs. I. Loucks.
Mrs. G. L. Jacoby.	Mrs. E. Baumgardner.
Miss Louisa Durkee.	Mrs. J. C. Deininger.
Mrs. B. H. Weiser.	Mrs. W. Smith.
Mrs. Dr. Blair.	Mrs. D. O. Prince.
Mrs. S. Oswald.	Miss Annie King.
Mrs. C. Billmeyer.	

COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

Miss A. C. Fahs.	Miss Julia Demuth.
Miss Sue Small.	Miss Eliza Smyser.
Miss Jane Latimer.	Miss Amelia Kurtz, M. st.
Miss Betty Lauman.	

COMMITTEE ON DISHES.

Mrs. David Small.	Miss Sue Spangler.
Mrs. D. A. Rupp.	Miss Sallie Small.
Mrs. Martin Weigle.	Mrs. George Eisenhart.
Mrs. D. S. Wagner.	

COMMITTEE ON KNIVES AND FORKS.

Mrs. G. L. Jacoby.	Miss Jane King.
Miss Mary Prince.	Miss Annie Zimmerman.

COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE TABLE.

Mrs. Daniel Rupert.	Mrs. D. Gosman.
Mrs. George Upp.	Mrs. E. H. Weber.
Miss Amelia Kurtz.	Mrs. William Keller.
Mrs. M. Kraber.	Miss Jane Latimer.

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION AND REUNIONS.

A meeting was held June 2, 1887, at the office of Captain W. H. Lanius, for the purpose of forming a survivors' association of the members of the 87th Regiment.

Col. James A. Stahle was elected chairman of this meeting and Michael Smyser, secretary. A committee of three, Lieutenant B. F. Frick, Captain James H. Blasser and Owen Davis, was appointed to nominate officers for the organization. They reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected:

President, Col. J. W. Schall; Vice President, Cols. C. H. Buehler, James A. Stahle and Captain W. H. Lanius; Secretary, Michael Smyser; Treasurer, C. H. Stallman. On motion, the President then appointed an Executive Committee composed of Captains J. H. Blasser and John Albright, and H. C. Ginter, B. F. Frick and Michael Smyser.

A letter was read from Col. Buehler, requesting that a reunion of the survivors of the regiment be held at Gettysburg, July 12, 1887. Captain Lanius was appointed to communicate with Col. Buehler in relation to the proposed reunion. It was held in Gettysburg on the day mentioned.

At this meeting, the following officers were elected for the permanent organization: President, Col. John W. Schall; Vice

Presidents, Cols. James A. Stahle, James Tearney, C. H. Buehler, and Captains John Fahs and John Albright; Secretary, Major F. I. Thomas.

The members of the Executive Committee for the year were: Company A, Charles Z. Denues, Howard F. Andrews; Company B, Michael Heiman, Albert Roat; Company C, Captains Cross and Saylor; Company D, James Beck, Jacob H. Henschke; Company E, B. J. King and S. B. Gray; Company F, Charles E. Armor, W. D. Holzworth; Company G, Daniel Stine and Jacob Shultz; Company H, Alexander Sibbet, Jacob H. Hoffer. September 24, 1888, was decided upon as the time for the next meeting of the association.

The second reunion was a great success, and the day was one of the most eventful in the history of York. The autumn weather was ideal, and the occasion was of so much interest as to attract a large number of people to the city to witness the parade of the veteran soldiers and attend the exercises of the association. At 1 p. m. the regimental band marched to the headquarters at the office of Captain Lanius, playing a tune familiar to all the soldiers. It was the signal for loud cheering which aroused great enthusiasm, and called for still other selections.

The veterans then assembled in the hall of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., where Colonel Schall presided at a business meeting. Chaplain Eberhart offered a prayer, Major Thomas read the minutes of the previous meeting. The officers were re-elected. Captain Cross, of the committee on arrangements, reported that he and his associates had done everything they possibly could to make their comrades happy while in the city. They received a vote of thanks for their efforts.

Captain Lanius made a motion which was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to communicate with the different commands of the First Brigade of the 3d Division of the 6th Army Corps, with a view of erecting a brigade monument on the battlefield of Monocacy. Captain Maish, of Minneapolis,

Minnesota, presented the association with a portrait of Colonel Hay.

Lieutenant C. H. Stallman was chosen treasurer, and Captain Blasser was made corresponding secretary of the committee of arrangements.

The order was given at 2 p. m. to "fall in," and the parade that followed was an interesting feature of the reunion. A quarter of a century had passed since these veteran soldiers had marched together on the plains of Virginia. Colonels Schall, Tearney, Stahle, and Major Ruhl, were on horseback. The band and drum corps followed them. Captain Fahs was in command of Company A; Captain Maish of Company B; Captain Cross of Company C; Captain Blasser of Company D; Lieutenant Strickler of Company E. Captain Morningstar of Company G; Sergeant Sheads of Company F; Captain Lanius of Company I. and Captain Albright of Company K.

The dress parade took place in Centre Square. The regimental flag, a souvenir of the war, attracted much attention. This historic banner had been carried to the front in battle by color-bearers William Brubaker, J. H. Moorehead, Pius D. Miller, J. J. Keesey and Daniel P. Reigle. The last named was color-sergeant at this parade. He had won distinction for his bravery at the battle of Cedar Creek.

In the evening the Court House was filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen, eager to listen to the exercises. Mayor Noell, of York, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, which breathed forth a spirit of lofty patriotism.

Captain W. H. Lanius responded to the Mayor's address. In the course of his speech he said: "If there was one honor more that could be added to the achievements of the 87th Regiment, it would be to have 'Gettysburg' inscribed upon our battle flag. But without the battle near Winchester June 15, 1863, and the stubborn resistance of Milroy's band of 7,000 men, in fighting the moving columns of Lee's invading army, the battle between Meade and Lee might have taken place elsewhere with different results." This statement brought forth enthusiastic applause.

The large audience joined the soldiers in singing patriotic songs. They were sung with so much spirit, that the wave sounds in passing through the open windows of the old Court House, were heard all over York.

A letter to Colonel Stahle from Colonel Ball, of the 122d Ohio Regiment, was then read, in which he said: "I should be glad to attend your meeting and grasp the hands of the boys of your regiment, who served with us in the campaign around Winchester in 1863. I remember your splendid charge at Carter's Woods, when my boys returned from a retreat to support your regiment. I remember with real affection, my old friend Colonel Hay, also Colonel Schall, yourself and the other officers of the 87th Pennsylvania. The toils and dangers of the Civil War bound the Union soldiers together with a tie strong as steel and lasting as life."

A long letter from General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, contained the following: "Though your regiment was not in my command, I saw much of it during the campaigns of 1863 and 1864, and I know its history well. No more chivalrous regiment served in the war, and this is saying much, because almost universally, the Union troops were gallant men. Our hopeless struggle around Winchester in June, 1863, held back Ewell's Corps, of Lee's Army, three days which enabled Meade, to select the historic battlefield of Gettysburg and win a victory. For your valor and your conduct in battle, you deserve the highest praise. I cannot enlarge this letter into a history of your regiment, which, if fully written, will make an interesting volume. Give the comrades of the 87th my hearty thanks for their kind invitation to attend the reunion."

Colonel Stahle read a well-prepared historical sketch of the regiment. This was followed by short speeches from Colonels Schall and Tearney, Captain Lewis Maish and Sergeant Gardner. The last named came 4000 miles to attend the reunion.

General R. H. Milroy, in answer to a telegram, wrote to Colonel Schall from his home at Olympia, Washington State, a long letter, in which he said:

“Over one-fourth of a century has passed since you participated with me in the war to save the Union’s life. Among the regiments in my command, I can truthfully say, none was better drilled and disciplined, or was more reliable in battle, than the 87th Pennsylvania. This was owing to the intelligence and ability of its officers, and good material of its composition.

“You say in your telegraphic greeting, that you trust ‘the day is near at hand, when history shall record my true position in the train of circumstances which lost us Winchester, but secured Gettysburg.’ Truth often rises too late for justice, but this fact is now conceded, that our three days’ fighting around Winchester, helped General Meade to select his position at Gettysburg, and win the battle, which was the turning point of the war. This is cheering consolation to me in the sunset of my life. Remember me kindly to the brave comrades of the 87th Regiment.” General Milroy died at Olympia in 1890, aged 74 years.

At the reunion held in 1889, a banquet was served to all the comrades in attendance at the Park Opera House. Colonel Levi Maish was master of ceremonies, and Lieutenant B. F. Frick led the music, at the camp fire, which followed the banquet. The old 87th Band, under the leadership of Captain William Frey, discoursed some excellent music. After a short speech by Colonel Maish, he introduced Major General Hartmanft, who was an invited guest. Short speeches were also made by Captains Geise, Lanus, Reisinger, Major McNair, W. H. Griffith, E. W. Spangler, Dr. B. F. Spangler and Dr. M. J. McKinnon.

“The reunion of 1890, at Highland Park,” says the York Gazette, “filled the breast of every visitor with patriotic emotions. The day was beautiful and the attendance very large. The early trains brought the veterans to town. At nine o’clock a. m. they formed in line, marched through town and then took the cars for the Park. At 12.30 p. m. Colonel Thomas J. Stewart and Colonel Schall arrived. The dinner served by W. H. H. Welsh & Brother was a bountiful repast.”

At the meeting, Captain Geise delivered the address of welcome; Chaplain Eberhart followed with a touching speech on



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, PENN PARK, YORK, PA.

the deceased members of the regiment, among whom were

Major Ruhl, who had lately died; Miss Sadie S. Stahle, daughter of the Colonel, read "Sheridan's Ride," and was enthusiastically applauded. Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, of the 138th Pennsylvania Regiment, spoke eloquently of the fallen heroes of the war.

The reunion of 1897, held in York, was an interesting event. The reception committee was composed of Captains Lanius and Fahs, Lieutenant Stallman, James B. Beck, Michael Smyser, Frederick Breidling, John C. Hoffman, Charles Z. Denues and Reuben Stouch. One hundred and sixty members of the regiment enrolled at the headquarters in the Hartley Building. Twelve members of the old 87th band played the familiar tunes of war times while the comrades shook hands and exchanged congratulations. About 1 p. m. the soldiers formed in line and marched out West Market to Hartley street where they took the trolley cars for Highland Park. The officers who commanded the regiment were present. Colonel Schall, one of the heroes of Cold Harbor, Colonel Stahle who gallantly led his men at Monocacy, and Colonel Tearney who commanded the battalion in the assault on the works at Petersburg, rode at the head of the column. They were followed in order by Chaplain Eberhart, Mother Schultz and the color guard. The companies were all represented. Some were commanded by an old officer; others by a sergeant, or a corporal. When Colonel Schall gave the command, "Forward, march," the band struck up "John Brown's Body." Color Sergeant Daniel P. Reigle proudly carried the veteran banner which had been presented to him by his comrades at the end of the war.

At 2 p. m. a business meeting was held in the Auditorium at the park. The officers chosen were the following: President, Colonel Schall; Vice Presidents, Captains Adair, Fahs, Lanius and Cross, and Colonels Stahle and Tearney; Recording Secretary, Major Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Captain Blasler; Treasurer, Lieutenant Stallman. The president appointed the following members as the executive committee. Captains

Lanius and Blasser, Lieutenant Frick, Calvin Gilbert, John McLaughlin, Charles Z. Denues and A. J. Rudolph.

At the business meeting Lieutenant B. F. Frick made a motion which was unanimously agreed to that Major F. I. Thomas, Captain Lanius, Colonel Stahle, Captain Blasser and J. C. Hoffman be appointed a committee to have prepared and published a complete History of the 87th Regiment.

A dress parade in charge of Colonel Tearney was held at 5 p. m. After the parade the soldiers were all invited to the banquet hall. At the camp fire which followed, there were a number of short addresses and the 87th quintette, composed of Messrs. Frick, Lanius, Fahs, Lutz and Zorger entertained their comrades with some fine music.

At this reunion John C. Hoffman, of Company G, supervising principal of the Garfield school, of York, Pa., read an original poem of 140 stanzas, entitled, "The Gallant Eighty-seventh," written in the measure and rhythm of Longfellow's "Excelsior." It takes up the leading incidents and events in the history of the regiment and is full of happy hits, quaint humor and touching pathos. The poem has real merit and is a valuable souvenir.

A poem written by Miss Emma E. Allen, a teacher in the public schools of York was recited by Miss Flora I. Crider at the exercises in the afternoon. It was full of patriotic sentiment and was highly appreciated.

The project to prepare a history of the regiment was not taken up until January, 1900, when Captain W. H. Lanius gave it thoughtful consideration. He procured official documents and the regimental papers from Colonel Schall, and invited the author of the work to look carefully through them for material for the proposed history. Circulars were then printed and sent, by him as chairman of the committee, to all surviving comrades, whose addresses could be obtained, inviting them to furnish such information as they had at command. Members of the regiment were also invited to a room in the office of the York Trust Company, of which he is President, to consult with the writer, and give whatever assistance they could. To Captain



CAPTAIN W. H. LANIUS.

Lanius is largely due the credit of furnishing the conditions by which the "History of the 87th Regiment" has appeared in its present form.

Captain John Fahs, of Company A, and Lieutenant Charles H. Stallman, of Company C, were added to the committee mentioned above and rendered efficient aid and assistance in the preparation of the work.

The entire committee deserve the highest praise for the commendable zeal displayed and for the effort put forth to make the book worthy the name of a history.

In the Spring of 1900, a reunion of 150 members of the 87th was held in York. Major Goldsborough, of Frederick, Maryland, delivered a lecture on "The Battle of Monocacy." After this feature, the veterans were invited, by Captain Lanius, to a splendid banquet in the Knights of St. Paul's Hall. It was an interesting and enjoyable meeting.

The handsome monument shown on a preceding page stands on an elevated spot in Penn Park at York. It was dedicated on June 15, 1898, to the patriotism, valor and achievements of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War from York County. On this site the different companies of the 87th Regiment first went into camp in the summer of 1861.

This monument, designed by J. A. Dempwolf and his brother Rhinehart Dempwolf, is built of Vermont granite. It is sixty-five feet high, and is surmounted by a statue of Victory, with a sword and a wreath in her uplifted right hand, while her left hand is resting on a shield. E. W. Spangler, of the York bar presided at the dedicatory ceremonies and Rev. E. T. Jeffers of the York Collegiate Institute, delivered the oration. Under act of the State Legislature, the monument was paid for by the County Commissioners.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

COLONEL GEORGE HAY was born in York, August 1, 1809, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestors, who came to this country with the early settlers of York county. After obtaining his education in the schools of his native town, he engaged in the business of a cabinetmaker and undertaker, which he followed with success for many years. He became interested in military affairs in his boyhood, and had a large experience in drilling companies in the militia service. When the war opened he was captain of the York Rifles, an organization which was noted for its fine appearance and good training. On April 19, 1861, seven days after Fort Sumter was fired upon and in response to the first call for troops, Captain Hay and his company were sworn into the three months' service, as Company K in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served under General Robert Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley. At the expiration of this term of service, July 27, 1861, they returned to York, and were welcomed home by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, public speeches and a banquet. On August 19, he began to recruit a regiment for the three years' service, and on September 25, 1861, was commissioned its Colonel. This command was originally called the Thomas A. Scott Regiment, but the name was changed after a few months of service, to the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. While performing guard duty along the Northern Central Railroad Colonel Hay instituted regulations which soon made his regiment quite proficient in drill and discipline. He looked with zealous interest after the health and comfort of his men,

and carefully watched the sanitary condition of the camp and winter quarters. During the fall and winter of 1862, he commanded his regiment in the hard marches across the hills and mountains of West Virginia in pursuit of Imboden's guerrillas. This duty over-taxed his physical energy, and he was compelled to rest for a time at Beverly, when he was put in command of that post. He was temporarily in command of a brigade of Milroy's Division while the regiment was in camp at Clarksburg, West Virginia. After spending nearly a month in rest and recuperation, at his home in York, Colonel Hay returned to his regiment, December 6, 1862. During the encampment at Winchester, Virginia, in the spring of 1863, he succeeded General Cluseret in command of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and held that position for nearly two months. In May 1863, when the regiment was sent on an expedition with other troops to Webster, West Virginia, owing to impaired health Colonel Hay tendered his resignation which was accepted and he was discharged on surgeon's certificate, and returned to his home at York. An account of what took place when he resigned his command will be found on page 61 in this book. During the remainder of its term of service, he took a deep interest in the regiment, and on three occasions visited it in the field. Colonel Hay was married in 1830 to Susan Demuth. Two of their five children survived him when he died May 24, 1879—Mrs. Amanda Leber and Mrs. Clara Kain, (since deceased). His grand children are: George Hay Leber, Edward Leber, Helen Demuth Leber, Susan Crull Leber and George Hay Kain.

COLONEL JOHN W. SCHALL (now a Brigadier General of the National Guard), son of Hon. David and Catherine (Audy) Schall, was born June 22, 1834, in Berks County, Pa. The Schalls are descendants of a prominent French Huguenot family that was driven from France by the religious persecution following the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Members of this family came to America in 1748, and settled in Pennsylva-

nia. Colonel Schall grew to manhood in his native county, and obtained his preliminary education in private schools at Trappe and Norristown, Pa. He then pursued an extended course of advanced studies in the military academy at Norwich, Vermont. After graduation, he was connected, for several years, with an engineer corps under John C. Trautwine. Later he embarked in the dry goods business at York, Pa., where he became a member and First Lieutenant of the York Rifles commanded by Captain George Hay. This Company enlisted in a body at the opening of the Civil War, and was one of the first companies to enter the service fully armed and equipped. For this prompt action they were afterward awarded medals by the State of Pennsylvania, having been mustered into the service to date April 19, 1861. At the expiration of their term of enlistment for three months, Lieutenant Schall returned to York, and organized a company for the three years' service. About this time, authority was given, by the Secretary of War, to Dr. Alexander Small, to organize a regiment at York and at the same time appointing John W. Schall, Colonel, which position he declined recommending the appointment of George Hay as Colonel and accepting the Lieutenant Colonelcy. He commanded the regiment in part of the campaign in West Virginia in the winter of 1862, and on May 9, 1863, was commissioned Colonel, upon the resignation of Colonel Hay. He was in command of all the troops in the engagement at Newtown, June 12, 1863, and while bravely riding at the head of his regiment in a charge on the enemy at Carter's Woods, June 15, had a horse shot under him. He participated with his command, then serving in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, in the engagements at Manassas Gap, Bealton Station, Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station. For several months of the winter of 1863-4, Colonel Schall was at a hospital in Washington for medical treatment returning to his regiment April 7, 1864, shortly after the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, when the 87th Regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. He was

in charge of his regiment in the battle of the Wilderness. On May 9, 1864, when General Morris, standing beside him, was wounded at Spottsylvania, Colonel Schall succeeded that officer in command of the Third Brigade, holding that position for several days during the engagements around Spottsylvania, until Colonel Truex, a senior officer arrived. When the general assault of the army was made on the Confederate works at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, Colonel Schall was corps officer of the day, but after Colonel Truex was wounded in that charge, Colonel Schall again succeeded to the command of the First Brigade. In the forenoon of June 3, being the third day of the battle of Cold Harbor, he was wounded in the arm, but remained at his post of duty till in the afternoon. His wound disabled him for active service until the middle of July when he returned to his regiment just before it joined the army under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and commanded it in the engagement at Charlestown, and in the great battles of Opequon and Fisher's Hill. The term of three years having expired, Colonel Schall returned with the regiment to York and was mustered out Oct. 13, 1864. Before leaving the army General James B. Ricketts, commanding the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, wrote him the following commendation:

"Your term of service having expired, with that of your gallant regiment, I cannot part with you without some expression of my high appreciation of your faithful services. Always zealous and reliable, you have shown the best qualities of a soldier which would bring certain promotion had you determined to remain in the Corps, which you have ornamented by your distinguished conduct throughout the arduous campaigns since crossing the Rapidan on May 1.

"I particularly recall your gallantry at Cold Harbor, when commanding a brigade, and wounded, you nobly refused to leave the field, and in the Valley when you shared in our glorious victories at Opequon and Fisher's Hill. I part with regret from so good a soldier, and wish you every success in your future life."

After the war Colonel Schall engaged in the iron business at Norristown, Pa., where he has since resided. He served as Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war with Spain, and was in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps for five months.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES A. STAHLER was born in West Manchester township, York county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1830, and obtained his education in the public schools and the York County Academy. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a time, and then conducted a merchant tailoring establishment. From 1858 to 1861 he was the agent for Adams Express Company at York. Early in life he became interested in military affairs, and made a diligent study of tactics. During the Spring months of 1861, he organized the Ellsworth Zouaves. Under his drill and training it became a noted military organization which on August 24, 1861, was mustered into the service as Company A of the 87th Regiment. On January 1, 1863, Captain Stahle was promoted to Major of this regiment, and on May 9, 1863, upon the retirement of Colonel Hay, he succeeded John W. Schall as Lieutenant Colonel. He participated with his command in the marches across the West Virginia Mountains, and in the campaign around Winchester in 1862 and 1863. During Colonel Schall's absence at the hospital, he commanded the regiment in the Mine Run campaign, and part of the time when the army was in winter quarters at Brandy Station, Va. While General B. F. Smith was absent in the winter of 1863-4, Colonel Stahle was temporarily in command of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Army Corps. He participated with his regiment in the Wilderness Campaign, and on June 1, 1864, when Colonel Truex was wounded and Colonel Schall had succeeded that officer as brigade commander, he led the 87th in the general charge of the army on the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor, when it captured many prisoners, and advanced and held a position beyond the first line of the enemy's works. During the night that followed, he was at the

head of the regiment lying on the ground with Corporal Ziegler of Company F when he received the information that his command should fall back at once, as it had lost its support on the right and left. He had charge of the 87th in the engagements along the Weldon Railroad, in front of Petersburg and displayed marked courage and ability as its commander in the battle of Monocacy. Soon after the return of the regiment at the end of its three years' term of service, Colonel Stahle was appointed deputy collector of revenue at York, and held that position under Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican to represent the 19th District of Pennsylvania whose normal Democratic majority is 5000 votes. He has devoted much time to agriculture and horticulture, and spends the years of his retirement from public life near Emigsville, a few miles north of York.

MAJOR CHARLES H. BUEHLER was born Feb. 9, 1825, at Gettysburg, Pa., where his father, Samuel H. Buehler, had been a druggist, and was also treasurer of Pennsylvania College, and one of the founders of the Theological Seminary in that town. In April, 1861, he responded to the first call for troops by raising a company for the three months' service. His company was assigned to the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Soon after the expiration of this term of service, Captain Buehler was chosen major of the 87th Regiment, receiving his commission September 14, 1861. He served with the regiment during the encampment along the Northern Central Railroad, and accompanied it on the marches through the mountain regions of West Virginia in pursuit of Imboden's guerrillas. On Christmas day, 1862, he was discharged from service in the 87th Regiment, to accept promotion as Colonel of the 165th Pennsylvania, a nine months' regiment whose members were largely composed of citizens of his native county.

Colonel Buehler was a fine looking soldier, and was well

posted in military affairs. He was an excellent disciplinarian and was popular with his men. In 1860 he married Miss Anna Fahnestock, of Gettysburg, who accompanied her husband during much of the time he served as major of the 87th. After the close of the war Colonel Buehler engaged in the coal and lumber business in Gettysburg, and was also agent for Adams Express Company for twenty-five years. He died March 23, 1896.

MAJOR NOAH G. RUHL had served five years in the Regular Army, early in life, and first performed active duty with his regiment against the Seminole Indians. When the war with Mexico opened in 1846, he enlisted at Pittsburg, Pa., as a non-commissioned officer in Company D, 4th U. S. Infantry, and served with his regiment in the campaign under General Zachary Taylor. Meantime, he was promoted to Sergeant Major and was discharged with his regiment soon after the battle of Palo Alto. When plans were being formulated to organize the 87th Regiment he was engaged in the mercantile business in Shrewsbury, where he recruited Company D, was made its captain and commanded it until May 9, 1863, when he was promoted to major. He possessed a firm and resolute nature, was a rigid disciplinarian and was always cool and calm in battle. He commanded the skirmish line, in front of the regiment, when his division was expected to lead the charge on the enemy's works at Mine Run, November 30, 1863, when his regiment escaped almost certain annihilation by General Meade changing his plans and deciding not to make the assault. Major Ruhl was with the 87th in most of its engagements, until August 30, 1864, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate and returned home. On March 17, 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, but was not mustered. He had gone as far as Baltimore on his way to his old command, just after the fall of Petersburg, Virginia. Hearing that Captain Bulford was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the re-organized 87th Regiment, Major Ruhl in order to avoid con-

troversy returned to York where he resided until the time of his death in 1890.

ADJUTANT JACOB EMMETT was born at York, Dec. 15, 1830, son of Jacob and Juliana (Eichelberger) Emmett. He obtained his education in the public schools and York County Academy, and entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company K. On Sept. 25, 1861, he was appointed adjutant of the regiment. During part of the year 1862 he was on recruiting service at York, returning to the regiment at Clarksburg, West Virginia, with forty-five recruits. He remained with the regiment until Oct. 14, 1863, when he resigned and returned to York. In 1864, he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the dry goods business. He died in that city Nov. 1, 1881.

ADJUTANT ANTHONY M. MARTIN was born at New Oxford, Pa. He had been a diligent student in Dr. Pfeiffer's Collegiate Institute where he acquired a good education. When Company I was organized, he was chosen First Lieutenant, and served with his company until he was promoted to Adjutant, Nov. 18, 1863, a few days before the regiment started with the Army of the Potomac on the Mine Run campaign. His previous training, and his systematic methods, admirably fitted him for the position to which he had been chosen. His affable manner, and exemplary character won for him a high degree of popularity among the officers and men of the regiment, and he performed his duties with ability and good judgment. Adjutant Martin was cool and calm in time of battle, and was fearless of danger. About the time the regiment, with Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Corps, was ordered to retreat from the field of battle at Monocacy, July 9, 1864, he was mortally wounded, and died at Frederick soon afterwards. The incidents connected with his removal from the battle field, are related in the chapter on "The Battle of Monocacy," in this work. His remains were buried in the cemetery surrounding the Church of the Sacred Heart, near McSherrystown, Pa.

ADJUTANT GEORGE C. STROMAN enlisted as a Sergeant in Company B, Sept. 11, 1861. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant May 26, 1863, and to First Lieutenant Oct. 28, 1863. On the evening of July 9, 1864, just after the battle of Monocacy, Colonel Stahle appointed him Adjutant of the Regiment to succeed Anthony M. Martin who had been killed that day. He served as adjutant until the regiment was mustered out Oct. 13, 1864.

SURGEON DAVID F. MCKINNEY was born in Clinton county, Pa., in 1836, of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in his native State. He obtained his education in the public schools, the West Branch High School at Jersey Shore and at Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa. He then matriculated at Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1859. When the war for the preservation of the Union opened he offered his services to the authorities at Harrisburg. The offer was accepted and he was assigned to the 87th Regiment, then in the field at Cockeysville, Maryland. He was mustered in as assistant surgeon Oct. 15, 1861, and served in that position with credit and ability until April 14, 1864, when he was promoted to full surgeon with the rank of major. Surgeon McKinney was with the regiment during all the time it was in active service in the field. He was present at all the engagements in which the regiment participated, and did very effective work in the arduous campaign of 1864 in the Army of the Potomac under Grant and in the Valley of Virginia under Sheridan. He was mustered out with the regiment Oct. 13, 1864. He resides at Limekiln, Frederick county, Maryland.

CHAPLAIN JAMES ALLEN BROWN was born in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pa., Feb. 19, 1821, and was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1841. He studied theology, and held pastorates in Baltimore, York and Reading.

In 1859 he was elected professor of theology in a college at Newberry, S. C. When the war opened, he returned to York, and on Sept. 25, 1861, was commissioned chaplain of the 87th Regiment. He was with the regiment while it was performing guard duty along the railroad. While in camp at New Creek, West Virginia, he resigned July 16, 1862, and returned to York. The following two years he was post chaplain at the U. S. Army Hospital at York, Pa. From 1864 to 1880 he was President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. During the latter year he resigned and removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he died. He was a fine scholar and an able theologian. Wooster University in Ohio gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

CHAPLAIN DAVID C. EBERHART was born in Mercer county, Pa., Nov. 19, 1826, a descendant of Paulus Eberhart who came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1744, and settled in Baltimore county, Maryland. After obtaining his preliminary education he became a student of dental surgery and medicine. In 1850 he removed to Baltimore, where he began the practice of dentistry and also studied theology. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was assigned to the Shrewsbury circuit. While at Shrewsbury he abandoned the itinerant ministry, preaching only occasionally and resumed the practice of dentistry. He joined the 87th Regiment when it was in camp at Winchester, Va., receiving his commission as chaplain February 29, 1863. He at once organized a regimental church, distributed religious books among the men and became an influential officer in the regiment. As mentioned elsewhere in this book, he was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, while assisting in taking wounded men to the hospital. At his own request he was permitted to remain at Winchester about ten days taking care of the sick and wounded. At the solicitation of some of the Union officers' wives, who fell into the hands of the enemy when Winchester was evacuated, and who were to be sent

through the lines, by way of Richmond, he accompanied them to that city, where they were all put in Castle Thunder prison. The women soon afterward were sent North. At the end of one week Chaplain Eberhart was transferred to Libby prison, where he found several other officers of the regiment who had been captured at Winchester.. He was now surprised to learn that several surgeons and eight other chaplains taken at Winchester were to be held as prisoners of war, among whom was Chaplain McCabe, afterward a bishop in the Methodist church. Chaplain Eberhart was held at Libby until October 7, 1863, when he was released, and after a month's leave of absence, returned to the regiment at Bristoe Station, Va., in November. While the army was in winter quarters at Brandy Station, he took pneumonia, and was sent home until he recovered in April, 1864. He was with the regiment, on active duty, all through the campaign, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, at Monocacy and in the Valley campaign, conducting religious services and in time of battle helping to bring in and take care of the wounded. Chaplain Eberhart was discharged with the regiment October 13, 1864, and has since resided at Shrewsbury, Pa., where he has been engaged in the practice of dentistry. He has always been an active worker in the church and Sunday school.

CAPTAIN JOHN FAHS, of Company A, was born in York, and obtained his education in the York County Academy, under Prof. George W. Ruby. When the war opened he was a member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, commanded by Captain James A. Stahle, and was mustered into the service August 24, 1861, as a corporal when that organization became Company A, of the 87th Regiment. On December 1, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was with his company and regiment while performing guard duty along the railroad, and on the mountain campaigns through West Virginia. With a detail of men, he escorted fifty-five of Imboden's guerrillas, on the long march from Crab Bottom to Webster, in November, 1862, being the

first prisoners the regiment captured. He acted as Adjutant of the regiment on the movement under General Cluseret, from New Creek to Petersburg, in December, and on January 1, 1863, soon after the arrival of the regiment at Winchester, was promoted to Captain of Company A, succeeding James A. Stahle, who had been chosen Major. Captain Fahs commanded his company in the affair at Newtown, June 12, 1863, in the engagements around Winchester the following two days, and on the early morning of June 15, advanced with his men on the skirmish line when the regiment entered the battle at Carter's Woods. After the defeat of Milroy in this hard fought contest, he retreated with the part of the regiment that reached Harper's Ferry in the evening of the battle. On the movement through Virginia with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps in the Army of the Potomac, Captain Fahs took part with his command in the engagements at Manasses Gap, Bealton Station, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station and Locust Grove. On November 30, 1863, when the general assault of Meade's Army was ordered to be made on Lee's forces behind their intrenchments at Mine Run, but afterward countermanded, Captain Fahs, with his company, was on the advance skirmish line. While in winter quarters at Brandy Station and during the whole time he commanded Company A, he continued the excellent drill and discipline, for which the company was noted. It became quite proficient in the bayonet exercise and the Zouave drill. He commanded his company in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and in the engagements in front of Petersburg while the regiment was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps. General Sedgwick, the Corps commander, was killed while walking along the line of Company A at Spottsylvania moving toward a battery. Capt. Fahs was brave and efficient as an officer and was always ready when any important duty was to be performed. While re-establishing his line in the engagement along the Weldon Railroad, June 23, 1864, he was captured together with several other officers and about ninety men of the

regiment. He was then taken to Richmond. After remaining in Libby prison five days, with a large body of officers and men he was taken to Lynchburg, and from thence to Danville, Virginia, and placed in a tobacco warehouse. From this place, the officers were sent to Macon, Georgia, the largest prison for officers in the South.

Here they met Captains Albright and Morningstar, Lieutenants Welsh, Bierbower and Stroman, of the 87th, who had been in prison at Libby and elsewhere since June 15, 1863. Captain Fahs remained there one month, then with about 600 other officers, was transferred to Savannah, Georgia, and placed in the yard surrounding the marine hospital for about six weeks, then moved to Charleston, S. C., and put in the jail yard, exposed to the fire of the Union guns from the neighboring islands. This was done by the enemy in order to check the bombardment of the city by General Gilmore. Owing to the movement of Sherman's Army the prisoners were sent to Columbia, S. C., where they were held several months, and during that time some of the officers received from home some clothing and provisions which were allowed to pass through the Confederate lines. The rations received at this prison were not as good or abundant as at Charleston and Savannah. A pint of corn meal was given each prisoner daily. Sherman's approach caused their removal to Charlotte, N. C., but they were kept there only a few days. From that city Captain Fahs, together with about 2000 other officers, was sent to Raleigh. Sherman was then passing Northward, approaching the State of North Carolina, and the Confederate authorities arranged to parole these prisoners. This ceremony took place about eight miles from Wilmington, on the banks of the Cape Fear River. The scenes and incidents that occurred when the men saw the American flag upon passing into the Union lines, were intensely dramatic and deeply affecting. Two days later Captain Fahs and others took the boat for Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland. He received his discharge March 12, 1865.

After his return home Captain Fahs engaged in the coal,

grain, flour and feed business, as a member of the firm of Fahs, Smith & Co., later of Fahs, Smyser & Co. In the meantime he devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Borough Council eight years, and of the Board of School Control the same length of time. Since the date of its organization, in 1875, he has been a director in the Western National Bank of York. He has also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the York Trust Company since its organization in 1890, and in the York Street Railway Company since 1886. He has been a director and president of the Farmers' Market Company of York for a number of years.

CAPTAIN JACOB DETWILER of Company B, was a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and when the war opened, was engaged in business in Harrisburg. He recruited a number of men in that city and vicinity, brought them to York, and when Company B was organized, he was appointed its Captain. He served with his company and regiment while on guard duty along the railroad, on the marches and campaigns in West Virginia, and during the early months of 1863, while the regiment served under Milroy around Winchester. Becoming disabled, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN LEWIS MAISH, of Company B, was born July 2, 1840, within a few miles of York, a lineal descendant of John George Maish, who in 1751, came from Germany, and settled first in Chester county, Pa., and then migrated west of the Susquehanna to Fairview township, York county, where he located in a Quaker settlement. After leaving school Lewis Maish became an apprentice in the Variety Iron Works, of York. He assisted in recruiting Company B, and was made Second Lieutenant when it was organized. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 26, 1863, and to Captain Oct. 25, 1863. He was in command of his company in the engagements around Winchester, in the Mine Run campaign, and in the campaign under Grant from the Rapidan to the approaches of Petersburg. In

the afternoon of June 23, 1864, while the Union lines were being established for action along the Weldon railroad in front of Petersburg, Captain Maish and thirteen of his men were taken prisoners. He now had before him several long and weary months of experience in Southern prisons, after having gallantly led his men in a dozen battles.

He was first taken to Libby prison in Richmond, and soon thereafter, with 3,000 other captives sent to the State of Georgia. About 250 of the number were officers. These were left for one month at Macon, then the leading prison for commissioned officers in the South. As Sherman's army was moving in that direction, Captain Maish and his fellow prisoners were transferred to Savannah for two months, and then taken to Charleston, S. C. They were in that doomed city while it was besieged by the Union forces under Gilmore, from the neighboring islands. As Sherman's triumphant army was moving from "Atlanta to the Sea," Captain Maish and his associates were sent to Columbia, S. C., where they were kept four months, and then moved to Charlotte, N. C. While stopping for a short time at that city together with Captain H. C. Smyser, of the 5th Maryland Regiment, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Artillery, he made his escape into the Union lines. Captain Maish was mustered out of the service March 24, 1865, having served his country three and one-half years. He resided one year at York, and the following year in Tennessee and Arkansas. In 1867 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he continued to be engaged in the manufacture of machinery until 1900, when he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota. Mrs. Maish was the daughter of a loyal citizen of Winchester. She and the Captain were married in 1863 during the time the regiment was in winter camp at Winchester.

CAPTAIN ANDREW J. FULTON, of Company C, was a native of Hopewell township, York County, Pa. Before the war he was a successful teacher and civil engineer. In April 1861 he enlisted as a Corporal in Company H, 16th Pennsylvania Volun-

teers in the three months service. Soon after his return to his home at Stewartstown, he began to recruit Company C for the 87th Regiment and on September 14, 1861, was mustered into the service as its Captain. He remained in command of the company until Dec. 24, 1862, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the 166th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment in the nine months service. Soon after the close of the war, Colonel Fulton was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector at York by President Johnson. His appointment was not confirmed by the United States Senate, and Henry Welsh of York was appointed. Colonel Fulton was chief clerk in the office during Mr. Welsh's term. In November 1872, Colonel Fulton was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting near his home at Stewartstown.

CAPTAIN MURRAY S. CROSS, of Company C, was born in Windsor township, York county, Pa., March 12, 1835, of Scotch Irish ancestry. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, then went to Baltimore, where he was employed at the carpenter's trade. He returned to York county in 1858, and followed his occupation till April 1861, when he enlisted for three months in Company A, 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Soon after returning home he assisted in recruiting Company C, of which he was chosen first lieutenant. On Christmas day, 1862, he was promoted to captain and commanded his company the remainder of its three years' term of service. He was one of the officers who helped to carry the body of General Sedgwick to the rear when he was killed by a sharpshooter at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864. Captain Cross was kind hearted and generous by nature; always took a deep interest in the comfort and welfare of his men and bravely led them into action. At the battle of Opequon, when Color Sergeant Jefferson Keesey was wounded and the flag dropped to the ground, Captain Cross quickly grasped the banner, unfurled it to the breeze and bravely held it until Corporal Daniel P. Reigle, of Company F, stepped up and volunteered to act as color bearer. Captain

Cross returned home with the regiment in September, 1864, at the expiration of the term of service. He engaged in business in York the remainder of his life. He died in 1897.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. BLASSER, of Company D, born at Shrewsbury, Pa., August 9, 1831, was educated in the public schools, and under the private instruction of Rev. A. Berg. He attended the medical department of the University of Maryland, but preferring the profession of teaching to that of medicine, he taught in the public schools of York, Wrightsville, Glen Rock and Shrewsbury until 1861. On August 19th of that year he was the first man to enroll his name in Company D, of which he became first sergeant at the time of its organization, and was promoted to second lieutenant May 10, 1862; to first lieutenant October 25, 1862, and to captain May 12, 1863. He was with his regiment in all its campaigns to March 9, 1864, when he resigned. His company having lost thirty-seven men captured at the battle of Carter's Woods, but few of its members came out with those who arrived at Harper's Ferry, and they were temporarily placed in Company E. Captain Blasser was put in command of Companies I and K consolidated until the following September, when he again took command of Company D. On several occasions, when battle seemed imminent, he was detailed as assistant surgeon to Dr. McKinney. Captain 1846. He attended the public schools for a short time, and in Blasser, since the war, has been employed as a civil engineer, deputy prothonotary, court crier, interpreter of German in the county courts, bookkeeper for the Standard Oil Company at York, and bookkeeper for the A. B. Farquhar Company of York, until his retirement in 1900.

CAPTAIN SOLOMON MYERS, of Company E, was born in Lattimore township, Adams county, Pa., March 14, 1829. He first engaged in teaching in his native county, then moved to York, where he was following that profession, and was also justice of the peace when he entered the three months' service April

26, 1861, as First Lieutenant of the Worth Infantry, which became Company A, in the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment. Soon after the expiration of this term he began to recruit Company E for the 87th Regiment, and was chosen its captain. He was the only officer of the regiment who held the position of captain during the entire term of three years, and took part in all the marches and campaigns in which the regiment participated during the years 1862 and 1863, displaying marked coolness and bravery in the engagements at Carter's Woods and at Locust Grove. For three months of the Spring of 1864 Captain Myers was on special duty as a recruiting officer at Carlisle, Pa., returning to his regiment June 2, while the battle of Cold Harbor was in progress. He was immediately put in charge of the skirmish line and bravely held a perilous position on two of the succeeding days of that battle. He commanded the skirmishers in front of the regiment on June 22, 1864, at the engagement along the Weldon Railroad in front of Petersburg, when the regiment suffered a heavy loss. Captain Myers led his men in several important charges at Monocacy and remained in command of his company in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley until the expiration of the term of service in September, 1864. After the close of the war he was a justice of the peace in York for fifteen years. He also conducted a music store, and was engaged in the real estate business, and served as a bank director and as secretary of building associations. He died in York September 14, 1880.

CAPTAIN JAMES ADAIR, of Company F, was born in Scotland, and came to this country early in life, settling in Philadelphia, where he learned the stone-cutting business. When the citizen's cemetery was laid out at Gettysburg, some time before the Civil War, he removed to that town, and carried on a large business in putting up memorial stones. In 1861 he responded to the first call for troops, enlisting as a sergeant in Captain Buehler's Company, in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the three months' service. After returning home, he

assisted in recruiting Company F, of which he became first lieutenant. Upon the resignation of Captain Martin, he was promoted to captain, and led his company in all the engagements in which the regiment participated to the end of the three years' term of service. Captain Adair was a good drillmaster and kept his company under excellent discipline. He was always ready and willing to perform any duty assigned him, and was brave and fearless in time of danger. He had the highest respect and unbounded confidence of all his men. During its three years' service there were six men of Company F killed in battle, two accidentally killed, eighteen wounded, six died of disease, and one, David G. Myers, died in prison. Captain Adair received a slight wound at the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. Most of the time since the war Captain Adair has resided in New York City, where he has been deputy collector of revenue.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORNINGSTAR, of Company G, was born in Hanover, Pa., in 1830, and served as First Lieutenant of the Hanover Infantry, which became Company G, of the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment in the three months' service. In August, 1861, he assisted in recruiting Company G of the 87th Regiment, and was chosen First Lieutenant. He was captured by McNeil's Virginia Rangers, while on the retreat from the battle of Carter's Woods, June 15, 1863, and with the other officers of the regiment, who became prisoners, was held in Libby prison for eleven months, and then taken with them to Macon, Georgia. He was afterward removed to Savannah, to Charleston, and to Columbia. Together with 2,000 other officers, he was sent, in March, 1865, to Raleigh, N. C., and was paroled with them along the banks of the Cape Fear River. While he was held a prisoner of war, he was promoted to Captain but never had the opportunity of returning to his company. He did not have a change of clothing during the twenty-one months he was a prisoner. Since the war he has resided at Hanover.

CAPTAIN WELLS A. FARRAH, of Company H, was born September 20, 1826, and early in life engaged in the mercantile

business in the village of Wellsville, York county, Pa. He was following that occupation when he began to recruit a company for the three years' service and became its First Lieutenant. Upon the resignation of Captain Harman he was chosen to command the company, January 18, 1863, while the regiment was in winter quarters at Winchester, Virginia. Captain Farrah had acquired a good education and was a man of pleasant address. He was deservedly popular with his company, which during the winter and spring of 1863 he carefully drilled. He was with his command in the action at Bunker Hill, Va., when Lieutenant Slothower, of his company, was killed. After participating in the hard fought battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., in the early morning of June 15, 1863, he was struck by a mine ball and instantly killed. This occurred just as the Union forces began the retreat down the Shenandoah Valley, and the body of Captain Farrah fell into the hands of the enemy. His remains are supposed to rest in the National Cemetery at Winchester, among the unknown dead. In 1852 Captain Farrah was married to Miss Jane E. McMullin, of Wellsville.

CAPTAIN THADDEUS S. PFEIFFER, of Company I, was born in 1841 at New Oxford, Pa., where his father Dr. Pfeiffer conducted a flourishing Collegiate Insutute for a number of years. He obtained a good education under his father's instructions. Early in 1861, he organized and drilled a military company, in New Oxford, and in September, 1861, after being enlarged by new recruits, it joined the 87th Regiment as Company I which he commanded in all the marches and engagements in which the regiment took part up to November, 1863. During the last two months of that year and in January, 1864, he served as acting Assistant Inspector General on brigade staff. He commanded his company in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and during the first two days of the battle at Cold Harbor. On the morning of June 3, he was mortally wounded while in charge of detail of skirmishers between the battle lines of the contend-

ing forces. He was taken to the field hospital where he soon died, and was buried under a tree. His remains were afterward brought to New Oxford for interment. The Grand Army Post in his native town was named in honor of him.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. LANIUS, of Company I, was born at Flushing, Long Island, Nov. 26, 1843, son of Henry and Angelina (Miller) Lanian. His father was of German, and his mother of English and French Huguenot descent. His ancestors on his father's side, for several generations, resided in York and vicinity, where they were prominent and influential in the Moravian church and in the affairs of the city and county. His mother's ancestors lived on Long Island. Henry Lanian, his father, was a successful lumber merchant, and filled the office of Chief Burgess of York, as a Republican, during the first years of the Civil War. Captain Lanian obtained his education in private schools, and in the York County Academy where he excelled as a student. After leaving school, he was a clerk in his father's office, until he enlisted as a private in Company A, 87th Regiment, August 25, 1861. Two weeks later, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of Company I, and performed the duties of that office while the regiment went on the mountain campaign in West Virginia. On March 2, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, being then the youngest commissioned officer in the regiment. With his company and regiment he participated in the affair at Newtown, June 12, 1863, the engagements around Winchester the two succeeding days, and the battle of Carter's Woods on June 15, where he led his part of the line up to the enemy's works. When the Union troops, being overpowered in numbers by the enemy, began the sudden retreat, he escaped with that part of the regiment under Colonel Schall, to Harper's Ferry, and for several weeks, thereafter, was acting adjutant. He was with his regiment in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 3rd Army Corps, in the engagements at Monasses Gap, July 23; Bealton Station, October 26; Kelly's Ford, November 7, and Brandy Station, November 8. During the

absence of Captain Pfeiffer on brigade staff, Lieutenant Lanius commanded Company I in the engagement at Locust Grove on November 27. He was also in command of his company when the 3d Division was to lead the assault on the Confederate works at Mine Run, November 30, but owing to the impregnable position of the enemy, the assault was not made. On December 7, while in winter quarters at Brandy Station, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, succeeding Anthony M. Martin who had been made adjutant. When General Morris was wounded, on May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and Colonel Schall succeeded to the command of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, in which the 87th was then serving, Lieutenant Lanius was placed on the brigade staff as an aide. When Colonel Truex, the senior officer, assumed command of the 1st Brigade, he was continued on the latter's staff, and was with the regiment and brigade in all the engagements of Grant's campaign of 1864, in the movement of the army from the Rapidan to Petersburg, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Po River, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and Weldon Railroad.

After Captain Pfeiffer was killed at Cold Harbor, he was commissioned Captain of Company I on June 25, still retaining his position as an aide on brigade staff. "In the battle of Monocacy July 9, 1864," says Colonel Stahle in a description of that engagement, "Captain Lanius displayed both courage and daring. In the afternoon of that day when the Confederates were reforming their line in a woods in our front, with the intention of turning our left, he came riding gallantly along our lines, bringing an order from General Wallace for the 87th Pennsylvania and the 14th New Jersey to charge across a field, and take position by the Thomas House." This charge was successfully executed, but soon afterward Captain Lanius while passing through a shower of balls, was wounded in the arm, which disabled him for about two months, when he returned to the regiment, then under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and took command of Company I, participating with it in the battles of

Opequon and Fisher's Hill. At the expiration of the three years' term of service in September, 1864, he returned, with the regiment, to York where he engaged in the lumber business which he conducted with energy and success for a number of years. In 1884, he organized the West End Improvement Company, a land company that opened up and developed the western part of York. He organized the York Street Railway Company in 1886, and has been its president since that time.

Captain Lanius has been president of the York Trust Company since it was organized through his efforts in 1890. This institution has since done a large and prosperous business. He is also president of the Eastern Extension of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railway, was the first president of the Board of Trade of York in 1886, and is a trustee of the York County Academy, and the York County Historical Society. In 1867 he was one of the charter members, and became the first Commander of Sedgwick Grand Army Post, No. 37, at York, and was its representative several times at State and National Encampments. For eight years he served in the borough and city councils of York. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1884, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for President of the United States. In all his business enterprises, he has displayed good judgment, fertility of resources, and rare executive and administrative abilities. For twenty-five years, Captain Lanius has been one of the most active, energetic and public spirited citizens of York, always supporting every movement intended to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the city.

CAPTAIN JOHN ALBRIGHT, of Company K, was born in Baltimore, in 1826, and moved to York with his parents when he was ten years old. At the age of eighteen, he engaged in the cigar trade which he afterward followed as his occupation. In April, 1861, he enlisted with the York Rifles in the three months' ser-

vice, and became First Sergeant of the Company. After his return to York in July, he assisted in recruiting men for Company K, of which he was chosen Captain when John W. Schall was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded the Company in the West Virginia campaign, and until June 15, 1863, when he was captured at Winchester, Va. He was then sent with other officers to Richmond where he was held in Libby for eleven months, and then was transferred to Macon, Georgia. His prison experience afterward at Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, and until he was paroled, was the same as that of other officers mentioned in this chapter. He was mustered out March 12, 1865, and returned to York where he was engaged in the tobacco business until the time of his death, May 5, 1896.

LIEUTENANT JACOB HAY was born in York, in 1833, son of Dr. Jacob and Sarah (Beard) Hay. His father had been a prominent physician of York for fifty-five years, and also served as president of the York Bank. The ancestors of both his parents were among the first settlers in and around York. Lieut. Hay obtained his preliminary education in the York County Academy; read medicine with his father, and was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1854. He was in the active practice of his profession when he enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, in Company A, of which he was made First Lieutenant. He served with his company until Nov. 28, 1861, when he resigned and returned to York where he was one of the foremost physicians of the city and county for thirty years or more. Dr. Hay was an active member of the County, State and National Medical Societies, and for fifteen years was a member of the York School Board, serving three terms as its president. He was married to Catherine, daughter of Joseph Smyser, of York.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BIERBOWER, of Company A, was born on Shelley's Island, Dauphin County, Pa., Jan. 14, 1840, and was engaged in the tinning and stove business in York when he enlisted in Company A as Orderly Sergeant, September 11,

1861. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1863, and was captured at Carter's Woods, June 15, 1863. For twenty-one months he was held a prisoner of war with other officers of the regiment who were captured near Winchester, Va. While he was in prison he received promotion to First Lieutenant, but never got back to his regiment. He was paroled near Wilmington, N. C., and discharged March 12, 1865. He died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Feb. 13, 1899.

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. SPANGLER entered the service, Sept. 11th, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of Company A. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1863, and was in command of his company from June 24, 1864, until he was mortally wounded at Monocacy, July 9, 1864. He was a native of York, and a son of Jacob and Sarah S. Spangler. He was born in 1830. When his father heard that he was wounded, he went to Frederick, and found his son in the Union Hospital, where he died, July 15. His remains were brought to York, and buried with military honors in Union Cemetery, July 18. The funeral took place from the residence of his father-in-law, David Jameson. It was attended by a company from the U. S. Hospital, the York Home Guards, the Vigilant Fire Company and many citizens of York. Chaplain J. A. Brown, D. D., officiated. During the ceremony, the flags of the town were hung at half mast. Lieutenant Spangler left a widow and two children, one of whom is living with her mother in Chicago.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CRULL was engaged in the mercantile business in Newberrytown when plans were formulating for the organization of a regiment at York. He had a large experience before the war in drilling military companies in the upper end of York County. In August, 1861, he recruited about forty men, brought them to York where they joined Company B, of which he became First Lieutenant. He was an excellent drillmaster and was well trained in military tactics. He remained with the regiment until May, 1863, when he resigned.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. STALLMAN, of Company C, was born in Prussia, October 20, 1840, and came to York, Pa., in 1852. became clerk in the hardware store of Rosenmiller & Co., in York, where he remained until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted as a private for three months, in the Worth Infantry, which served in the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment. He entered Company C as Third Sergeant, and was promoted to Sergeant Major while the regiment was on guard duty along the railroad. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, Dec. 25, 1862, and participated in the engagements around Winchester. After the battle of Carter's Woods, he retreated with the detachment that reached Bedford, Pa. Lieutenant Stallman was in command of his company in the engagement at Locust Grove, November 27, 1863. When the regiment moved on toward Mine Run, he commanded a detail of men to assist in building corduroy roads for the rapid movement of the troops. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, January 31, 1864. For three months he was on special duty at Carlisle, Pa., as a recruiting officer, returning to his regiment when it was at North Anna, Va., in May. On June 1, when the battle of Cold Harbor opened, he was in charge of a detail of men on the skirmish line, and advanced them through a woods. As they moved into a clearing, a Confederate battery opened upon them. The Lieutenant and his men dropped to the ground, and moved on their hands and feet across the brow of a hill, out of the range of the guns, and did some effective work as skirmishers during the battle. Lieutenant Stallman was captured on the skirmish line near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. After remaining a few days on a small island, at Petersburg, with many other prisoners, he was taken to Richmond, and placed in Libby prison. From there they were sent by rail to Lynchburg, and from that city, marched to Danville, Va., where they arrived July 4. They were put in a tobacco warehouse and fed on corn bread and pork which tasted very good. They were taken next to Macon, Ga., and from that place to Savannah, where they received kind treatment and had plenty to eat. From Savannah they were

transferred to Charleston, and placed in the jail yard, a hot and dirty place, where a number died. They were then removed to Columbia, S. C. The quarters there were good, but the rations furnished, poor. When Sherman started from Atlanta, on his march to the sea, 2,000 officers were sent to Raleigh, N. C. From this place they were moved to the point of exchange, about eight miles from Wilmington, N. C., on the Cape Fear River. There they saw the old flag for the first time since their capture. A guard of honor was waiting to receive them. On the march to the steamboat landing colored troops formed in line on both sides of the way. They had erected an arch over the road with the words, "Welcome Home," in its center. The circumstances and the surroundings touched the hearts of the sternest men, and brought forth feelings and emotions experienced only on such an occasion. The same day, March 1, 1865, Lieutenant Stallman and some of his comrades took the boat at Wilmington for Annapolis, Md., where he arrived on the 5th, without shoes and with very little clothing. He was mustered out of the service by special order of the Secretary of War, March 12, 1865. He then came to York, and after spending a short time with his old comrades, talking over the events of the war, and finding all enjoyment possible, he accepted a position as salesman in the large store of P. A. & S. Small in York, where he remained until 1874. In that year, he went into the wholesale tobacco business in York, with R. L. Shetter, under the firm name of Stallman & Shetter. In 1897 he purchased Mr. Shetter's interests and has since conducted the business himself. He has been President of the City Bank of York since 1895; has been 10 years a member of the School Board, and two years its president; and is a director in the York Wall Paper Company. Lieutenant Stallman had a good record as a soldier and bravely led his men in all the battles in which he participated.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BLASSER, of Company D, born at Shrewsbury, in 1809, was a merchant, farmer and undertaker,

when the war opened. He had served as Second Lieutenant of the Jackson Greys, a noted military organization, which was ordered to Philadelphia, during the riots of 1844. He served with Company D, of the 87th Regiment, from the time of its organization to Oct. 25, 1862, when he resigned. He died at Shrewsbury, Dec. 23, 1875.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER STRICKLER, of Company E, was born in York county in 1838. When he was quite young, his parents moved to York where he learned the trade of a moulder, and was following that occupation when he entered the three months' service with the Worth Infantry, April 19, 1861, in response to the first call for troops. Soon after his return home in July, 1861, he assisted in recruiting Company E, of which he became First Sergeant. On Jan. 19, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He took part with the regiment in the battles around Winchester in 1863, and led Company E in two of the charges at Carter's Woods. During the absence of the commanding officer of Company C, on special duty, he was placed in temporary command of that company November 30, 1863. On December 8, while in temporary command of Company E, he was also assigned to command Company H, and had charge of the latter company part of the winter of 1863-4. During the absence of Captain Myers on recruiting service, Lieutenant Strickler commanded Company E, in the battle of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and led it in the charge on the Confederate works at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, June 25, 1864. After Lieutenant Haack was killed at Monocacy, July 9, he was in command of Company K until August 1 when he was taken sick, and was sent to the Union Hospital, at Frederick, Md. Lieutenant Strickler was mustered out of the service with the regiment Oct. 13, 1864. Since the war he has followed his chosen occupation of an iron moulder at York.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT A. DANIEL, of Co. G, was a native of Ohio where he had acquired a good English education. When

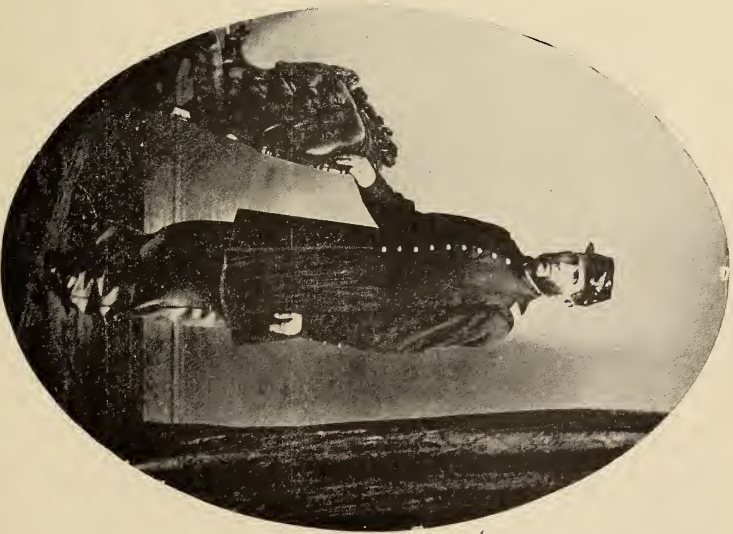
the 87th Regiment was being recruited at York in 1861, he was teaching school in Spring Garden Township. He induced some of his pupils and other young men in the neighborhood to enlist, and brought them to York where he obtained other recruits. Upon the organization of Company G he was made Second Lieutenant. On November 1, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. As Captain Morningstar was a prisoner during the remainder of the war, Lieutenant Daniel commanded Company G, in all engagements in which the regiment took part to the end of the three years. He was a brave and competent officer.

LIEUTENANT M. S. SLOTHOWER was a farmer's son in the northern part of York county when he enlisted Sept. 19, 1861, as a Sergeant in Company H. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 13, 1863, and as an officer, was popular with his men. In the afternoon of June 13, 1863, when the Union force, guarding the crossing of the Opequon Creek at Bunker Hill, near Winchester, Virginia, was suddenly attacked by Jenkins' Cavalry, Lieutenant Slothower was instantly killed. His remains were buried by the Confederates, at Bunker Hill, but were afterward removed to the National Cemetery at Winchester, and buried in lot No. 26. He was the first officer of the regiment to be killed.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL P. DIETRICH, of Company H, who was mortally wounded in the afternoon of July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, and died the same day on the field of battle, was a native of Warrington Township, York County, Pa. He was a young man of good character and had a fine record as a soldier. When the war opened he enlisted for three months in Captain Donaldson's company. In August, 1861, he enrolled at Wellsville with Company H, then being recruited for the 87th Regiment. He was soon promoted to Sergeant, then to First Sergeant, and to First Lieutenant April 9, 1864. He commanded his Company in part of the Wilderness campaign.



LIEUTENANT B. F. FRICK, Company A.



LIEUTENANT JOHN CRULL, Company B.

Lieutenant Dietrich was pierced by a minie ball, just after the regiment made the last charge at Monocacy. When his comrades last saw him, he was still living. During the retreat he fell into the hands of the enemy and it is supposed, died soon thereafter. His body was recovered the following day after the Confederates had left the field, and was buried by Union soldiers. George F. Felty was one of the last men who spoke to him.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. HAACK, who commanded Company K, from June 15, 1863, until he was killed at Monocacy, July 9, 1864, was born in York in January, 1834, and followed the occupation of a bricklayer, until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted with the York Rifles in the three months' service. He assisted in recruiting men for Company K, and upon its organization, was chosen Second Lieutenant. He was promoted to First Lieutenant March 4, 1863, and led his men in the engagement at Carter's Woods, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad and Monocacy. The incidents connected with his fatal wound and death will be found in the chapter on the battle of Monocacy. His remains were brought to York and buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many citizens, the Veteran Reserve Corps stationed at York, the Hospital Band, three companies of Home Guards, the Laurel Fire Company and Captain Philby's Cornet Band, of York. During the funeral the business houses of York were closed, and all flags hung at half mast. Lieutenant Haack had two brothers in the 87th Regiment: Sergeant Lewis R. Haack, now of Havanna, Mason County, Illinois, who commanded Company K during the last month of its service, and William A. Haack, of York, who served with credit as a member of Company C, for three years.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN F. FRICK, son of John P. and Hannah (Hershey) Frick, was born in York County June 9, 1841, and obtained his education in the public schools and the York

County Academy. He was one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves, and enlisted as a Sergeant when that organization became Company A of the 87th Regiment. He was with his company and regiment on the long marches of 1862, and in the engagements around Winchester up to June 15, 1863, when he was captured, and with many other prisoners, was taken to Belle Isle, on the James River, at Richmond. After being paroled, he returned to the regiment and took part with it in the Mine Run campaign in November, 1863. Together with Sergeant Major Geise, and others, he passed a successful examination at Washington for promotion to command colored troops, and in March, 1864, was assigned to the 39th Regiment United States Colored Troops with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company H, and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant. For a short time, he was Assistant Adjutant General to Colonel Bowman. During part of the year 1864, he had command of Birney barracks at Baltimore, the principal recruiting station for colored troops for Maryland and Delaware. He returned to his regiment in North Carolina, and was present at the surrender of Johnson's army to Sherman in that State. After the war ended, he had charge of Fort Fisher until December, 1865, when he was mustered out of service with his regiment. Lieutenant Frick then returned to York where he has since been engaged in business. In 1893, he was elected Prothonotary of York County, being the first Republican elected to a county office in a straight political contest.

CORPORAL JOHNSTON H. SKELLY, of Company F, was born Aug. 14, 1841, at Gettysburg, where he learned the tailor's trade with his father, and also granite cutting. He was working at the latter business when he enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months. In August, 1861, he joined Company F in the 87th Regiment, and served with it until he was mortally wounded at the battle of Winchester, June 14, 1863, and died at Winchester, July 12, 1863. Corporal Skelly was engaged to be married to Miss Jen-

nie Wade who was killed at Gettysburg during the battle, while baking bread for the Union soldiers on the skirmish line in front of her house. After her death a picture of Corporal Skelly was found in her pocket. This picture is in the possession of Daniel A. Skelly, a brother residing in Gettysburg. Post 9 in his native town is named in honor of this gallant soldier. He had a brother in the same company with him, and his father was a member of Company K in the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment.

CORPORAL WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER, of Company F, was born at Gettysburg, Oct. 3, 1840. He served five and one-half years at hat making and three years at carriage painting; having just completed his apprenticeship of the later trade when he enlisted as a private in Company F, in August, 1861. He received a slight wound at the battle of Carter's Wood in June, 1863. After the Mine Run expedition he was promoted to Corporal, and served with the regiment in all its engagements of 1864, up to June 23, 1864. On that day Corporal Ziegler with a number of men of the regiment was captured, and sent to Andersonville prison. It was then that the incident took place described on page 240 in this book. After ten months of imprisonment at Andersonville and other places, he was released at Baldwin Junction, Florida, April 28, 1865, and discharged at Harrisburg June 12, 1865. While in prison he was unanimously chosen Captain of his division. His duties were to receive the rations for one hundred men, and distribute them. Since the war Corporal Ziegler has resided at Gettysburg, and was chosen a member of the State Legislature from Adams County. He has been actively interested in several business enterprises of his native town, and is Vice President of the Peoples' Bank of Gettysburg.

SERGEANT DANIEL L. WELSH, of Company G, who was killed at Monocacy, July 9, 1864, was born at York in 1832, son of Charles and Eliza (Laumaster) Welsh. After leaving school,

he followed the trade of a carpenter in his native town. Before the war, he was a member of the Worth Infantry, and went with it into the three months' service, in April, 1861. He enlisted with Company G, Sept. 25, 1861, and served with it in all the engagements in which it took part, until he was killed at Monocacy. Lieutenant Daniel, who commanded Company G, wrote to the father of the Sergeant the following on July 12: "Sergeant Welsh received a mortal wound at Monocacy, being struck by a minie ball, a few minutes before we were compelled to fall back. The ball passed through his body near the heart. He was in all the charges of that fateful day. Being hard pressed by the enemy, we were unable to carry him off the field. The last words he spoke to us were these: 'Tell my friends at home that I died on the field of battle.' Then pointing to our colors in front of him, he continued, and tell them I died defending my country and that dear old flag.' Then we were compelled to leave him, and he died in the hands of the enemy. The day after his death, his remains were buried by some of our own cavalry. He was a brave soldier, and was highly esteemed by all of his associates." Sergeant Welsh would have been mustered in as Second Lieutenant a few days later, if he had lived.

JOHN C. HOPFMAN, of Company G, enrolled his name September 25, 1865, but on account of his age and youthful appearance, was not mustered in until Oct. 31, after receiving the consent to enlist from his father, Lewis Hoffman, who had been the oldest member of the York Rifles in the three months' service. Private Hoffman was in all the engagements in which the regiment participated, in the campaign under Milroy, in the Valley of Virginia, and in the campaign under Grant in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Weldon Railroad. In July, 1864, he was appointed regimental postmaster. Just before the battle of Monocacy, Colonel Stahle requested him to take judicious care of some regimental mail that could not be posted at Frederick. On the day of the battle July 9, 1864,

he went from Monocacy to Chestnut Ridge where he climbed a tree and from this elevated position for the first time, viewed the progress of a battle in which he did not participate. He performed his duties with credit as postman, and was mustered out with his regiment Oct. 13, 1864. His brother, David N. Hoffman, of Company K, was killed at Mine Run Nov. 30, 1863. His brother Charles, having lived in the South when the war opened, became a Sergeant in Johnston's Confederate battery and was killed at Gettysburg when his uncle, V. J. Clutere, was in command of the battery. After the war Private Hoffman attended Union Academy and the York County Normal School, and since 1870 has taught school with success in Michigan, Indiana and in Pennsylvania. For several years he has been teaching in York, Pa.

In 1867 he enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department at Hart's Island, in New York Harbor, whence he was transferred to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, during the Fenian War, and was promoted Corporal of Company F, 42d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. On May 2, 1868, Corporal Hoffman was married to Miss Mary A. Ansell of Elmira, N. Y. He was transferred to Fort Ontario at Oswego, as quartermaster and commissary sergeant. Being a good clerk he was sent in April 1869, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory whence he was transferred to Company K, 6th U. S. Regular Infantry at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he was discharged in August 1869. Howard R. Andrews of the 87th Regiment also served during the Fenian War, as a corporal in the 42d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps which was commanded by General Daniel E. Sickles.

SERGEANT MAJOR FRANK GEISE was born in Paradise township, York county, Pa., May 22, 1837, and enlisted as corporal in Company D, September 19, 1861. He was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment in March, 1863, and served in that position in all the engagements in which the regiment took part during the year. In the Spring of 1864 he passed the examina-

tion before the Casey board at Washington, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the 32d Regiment, United States Colored Troops, and was sent with his regiment to Hilton Head, South Carolina. In September, 1864, he was detached from his regiment, and was appointed assistant provost marshal for the Department of the South. A few months later he was made assistant military tax collector at Charleston, S. C. In April, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the 54th New York Veteran Regiment. During part of the following year, until his retirement from the army in September, 1866, he served under General Gilmore as provost marshal of Charleston, a position of important trust and responsibility.

Lieutenant Geise attended the Columbia Law School at Washington, and upon his return to York engaged in the practice of law with success for several years alone and then in partnership with E. D. Ziegler and Joseph R. Strawbridge. He served one term as prothonotary for York County, and at the time of his death, May 1, 1900, was mayor of the City of York.

CAPTAIN EDGAR M. RUHL, of Company D, was born at Shrewsbury, Pa., June 14, 1841, and was a son of Major N. G. Ruhl. He entered Company D as Second Sergeant in September, 1861, was promoted to First Sergeant May 11, 1862, to Second Lieutenant Oct. 25, 1862, to First Lieutenant May 10, 1863, and to Captain April 20, 1864. During the fall of 1863 and the early months of 1864, he served as an aide on the staff of General French, commanding the Third Corps. Captain Ruhl was in command of Company D during the campaign of 1864, and was a brave and fearless officer. When the regiment returned home at the expiration of its term of service, he remained with the re-enlisted men and the new recruits who were formed into a battalion, and he was made its commander. Early in the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, while firing a revolver, brandishing his sword and urging on his men to aid the other forces in resisting a sudden attack of the enemy at Cedar Creek, Virginia, Captain Ruhl was struck by a minie ball, which passed

through his body, severing a large artery. He threw up his hands and said, "Boys, its all up with me." He died a few minutes later. Some of his men carried his body to the rear and secured his sword and some valuables which he had in his pockets and sent them home. When the Union forces retreated from the field, Captain Ruhl's body fell into the hands of the enemy. But when the army, upon the arrival of Sheridan, moved forward in the afternoon his comrades recovered the body and gave it a temporary burial. It was afterward removed to Shrewsbury, Pa., and buried there with military honors. The loss of Captain Ruhl was deeply felt. He was held in high favor among all his men. Captain Edgar M. Ruhl Camp Sons of Veterans at York, Pa., is named in honor of him. A lifesize portrait of Captain Ruhl adorns one of the walls of the camp room. The cavalry saber carried by him when he was killed, was presented to the Camp by Chaplain Eberhart, who had picked it up from a battle field and loaned it to Captain Ruhl while the latter's sword was being repaired in Baltimore.

SERGEANT DANIEL P. REIGLE enlisted as a private in Company F, September 16, 1861, was promoted to corporal, July 9, 1864, and to sergeant, August 25, 1864. When color bearer J. J. Keesey was wounded in the battle of Opequon, and the flag fell to the ground, Sergeant Reigle grasped the banner and carried it with the regiment into the thickest of the contest. When Captain Ruhl was mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Sergeant Reigle stuck the flag into ground and helped to carry his fallen commander to the rear. In the meantime the Union line fell back, but he rushed forward and obtained the flag within ten yards of the advancing enemy. When the Union forces moved forward on a charge, Sergeant Reigle, with the battalion, helped to capture and re-capture a battery four times, finally pulling the cannon to the rear with their hands, as all the horses had been killed. When the enemy made the last charge in this battle, Sergeant Reigle captured a Confederate flag. For his bravery in this battle, General Sheridan sent him with

the captured flag as a trophy of victory to Washington to present it to the War Department, and received a medal of honor. He was also granted a furlough for thirty-five days. On April 2, 1865, when the 87th, with the Sixth Corps, assaulted and captured the Confederate works in front of Petersburg, Sergeant Reigle was among the first to plant the Stars and Stripes upon the enemy's ramparts. When the regiment was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, his comrades presented to him the veteran flag which he has since kept in his possession at his home near Taneytown, Maryland.

COLONEL JAMES TEARNEY enlisted in Company B, Sept. 14, 1861, as a Sergeant, and was promoted to First Sergeant Oct. 1, 1863. In the winter of 1863-4, he re-enlisted for three years and served with his company as a gallant soldier. In the meantime he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He received a slight wound at the battle of Opequon September 19, 1864. In November of that year, when the re-enlisted men were organized into a battalion, he was chosen its commander. Lieutenant Tearney was promoted to Captain December 13, 1864. He led his command in the charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and was brevetted Major for bravery in action. On May 23, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel. He was mustered out with his regiment June 29, 1865. Colonel Tearney died at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1900.

CAPTAIN FINDLAY I. THOMAS, brevetted major, was born at Cashtown, Adams county, Pa., August 20, 1842. He moved to New Oxford in 1860, and was attending Dr. Pfeiffer's Collegiate Institute when he enlisted as a corporal in Company I. He was promoted to sergeant in September, 1862. In the winter of 1863-4, he re-enlisted for three years, returned home on a furlough and rejoined his regiment, with other veterans, near Spottsylvania, Va., and took part with his command in all the remainder of the engagements of Grant's campaign till July 6, 1864, when the division was sent to Monocacy to meet Early.

He was with the regiment in the campaign under Sheridan. On Sept. 16, 1864, he was promoted sergeant major, and on November 16 to captain of Company C. He took part with the Battalion in the battles at Cedar Creek, Kearntown, Hatcher's Run, Fort Fisher and Petersburg. He received a slight wound in the engagement along the Weldon Railroad June 23, 1864. He was also wounded April 2, 1865, in the engagement before Petersburg, Va., and for gallant and meritorious services on that day, was brevetted major of U. S. volunteers. On May 23, 1865, he was promoted to major of the veteran regiment, and was mustered out of the service June 29, 1865, at Alexandria, Virginia. After returning home Major Thomas spent one year as a student in Dickinson Seminary; since then he has had a successful experience in the profession of teaching. He taught two years in ungraded public schools, three years in the Uniontown Soldiers' Orphan School, and fourteen years in the city schools of Harrisburg. From 1886 to 1889, he was principal of the White Hall Soldier's Orphan School and the succeeding year was superintendent of that school. In 1890 he again moved to Harrisburg, where he has since been engaged in the public school work. He has been a member of Post 58, G. A. R., since 1871, and has belonged to the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion since 1887. Major Thomas was married in 1872 to Agnes E. Kirk, whose father was the first county superintendent of schools for York county. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

CAPTAIN GEORGE J. CHALFANT, son of James and Mary Ann Jessop Chalfant, members of the Society of Friends, was born in York, Nov. 14, 1839, and obtained his education in the public and private schools of his native town. Early in life he became a machinist. He was chosen a Sergeant in the Ellsworth Zouaves, and joined Company A of the 87th Regiment at Clarksburg, Virginia, in Oct., 1862, having enlisted on Aug. 23, for three years. He served with the regiment in all its active campaigns. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his

Company Sept. 25, 1864. As he entered the service one year after the regiment was mustered in, he did not return with it at the expiration of its term, but remained with the Battalion of which he was one of the few commissioned officers, when it was formed. With his command, he took part in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, the charge upon the Confederate works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and the battle of Sailor's Creek on April 6. He was promoted to First Lieutenant Dec. 13, 1864, to Captain of Company A, May 23, 1865, and was mustered out of the service with his company June 29, 1865.

It is worthy of notice here that the battle of Brandywine during the Revolution was fought in part on his great grandfather Chalfant's farm, and the battle of Guilford Court House in North Carolina on the farm of his great grandfather Jessop.

After returning from the war Captain Chalfant resumed his occupation of a machinist. He was married to Miss Jennie E. Myers, of York. He died April 12, 1878, leaving one son, James E. Chalfant.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL W. KEASEY, the last man of the regiment to be killed, was born in York county in 1841. He resided on a farm in Spring Garden Township, when Robert A. Daniel, who was teaching school in the neighborhood, began to recruit for the 87th Regiment. With some of the school boys, he enrolled his name with Daniel's squad, came to York and became a Corporal in Company G of which Robert A. Daniel was chosen Second Lieutenant. He re-enlisted in March, 1864, and, for bravery in action at the battle of Cedar Creek, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company D, Jan. 21, 1865. While leading on his men in the charge upon the Confederate works, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he was instantly killed, seven days before Lee surrendered at Appomattox. His remains were brought home and buried in the cemetery adjoining Mount Zion church in Spring Garden Township.

ROSTER

OF

87TH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term yrs.	Remarks.
George Hay	Colonel	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg's Certificate, May 9, '63.
John W. Schall	"	Aug. 24, '61	3	Pro. from Capt. Co. K to Lt. Col. Sep. 14, '61 Col. May 9, '63. Wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
James Tearney	"	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. from Capt. Co. A May 23, '65. Mustered out with Regiment June 29, '65. Veteran.
James A. Stahle	Lt. Col.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. from Capt. Co. A to Major Jan. 1, '63; to Lt. Col. May 9, '63. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of term.
Chas. H. Buehler	Major.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Col. 165th P. M. Dec. 25, '62.
Noah G. Ruhl	"	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. from Capt. Co. D May 9, '63. Com. Lt. Col. Not mustered. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Aug. 30, '64.
Jacob Emmett, Jr.	Adj'tnt.	Aug. 24, '61	3	Pro. from 2nd Lt. Co. K Sep 25, '61. Disch'd. Oct. 14, '63.
A. M. Martin	"	Sep. 12, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Lt. Co. I Nov. 18, '63. Killed at Monocacy July 9, '64.
Geo. C. Stroman	"	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Lt. Co. B July 9, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wm. C. Waldman	"	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from 2nd Lt. Co. D Dec. 13, '64. Disch'd June 13, '65. Veteran.
Peter Ford	Q. M.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Lt. Co. D Sept. 21, '65. Disch'd February 22, '63.
James Hersh	"	Sep. 12, '61	3	Pro. from 2nd Lt. Co. I Mar. 1, '63. Captured June 15, '63. Disch'd. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. term.
William E. Culp	"	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Lt. Co. C Dec. 13, '64. Mustered out with Regt. June 9, 1864.
Wm. H. McCurdy	Surg'n	Oct. 15, '61	3	Discharged February 24, 1864.
Dav. F. McKinney	"	Oct. 15, '61	3	Pro. from Ass't Surg. Apr. 10, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Theo. A. Helwig	"	Apr. 20, '64		Pro. from Ass't Surg. Feb. 6, '65. Absent on furlough at muster out.
H. C. Steadman	Ast. Sur	Aug. 1, '62	3	Discharged January 27, 1854.
B. J. Campbell	"	Mar. 27, '65	3	Mustered out with Regiment June 29, 1865.
Nichl's M. Hoover	"	Apr. 10, '65	3	Mustered out with Regiment June 29, 1865.
James A. Brown	Chap'n	Sep. 21, '61	3	Resigned July 16, 1862.
James F. Baird	"	Aug. —, '62	3	Discharged December 4, 1862.
David C. Eberhart	"	Feb. 13, '63	3	Captured June 15, '63. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. t.
Chas H. Stallman	Sg. Maj	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from Sergt. Co. C. Pro. to 2nd Lt. Co. C Dec. 25, 1862. (See Co. C.)
Robt S. Slaymaker	"	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. to 1st Lt. Co. H Jan. 18, '64. (See Co. H.)
Frank Geise	"	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. from Corp. Co. D. Disch'd Mar. 1, '64, for promotion to U. S. Colored Troops. Veteran.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Chas. P. Stroman	Sg. Maj	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. to 2nd Lt. Co. K Aug. 7, '63. (See Co. K.)
Findlay I. Thomas	"	Sep. 12, '61	3	Pro. from Sergt. Co. I to Sergt. Major. Pro. to Capt. Co. C. Jan. 26, '65. Breveted Maj. Apr. 2, '65. Veteran. (See Cos. C and I.)
Joseph H. Welsh	"	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from Corp. Co. D. Jan. 26, '65. Com. 1st Lt. Not mustered. (See Co. G.)
Albert Ford	Q. M. S.	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. from Corp. Co. E Sept. 21, '61 Discharged October 13, 1864. Expiration of term.
Daniel Bonge. 1st	"	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. from Corp. Co. A Sept. 25, '64. Mustered out with Regiment June 9, 1865. Veteran.
Michael Smyser	Com. Sg	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from Private Co. F May 1, '62. Captured June 15, '63 Disch. Oct. 13, '65. Exp. of term.
Wm. McGonigal	"	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from Corp. Co. E. Sept. 25, '64. Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
John A. Weakley	Hos. St.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. fr. Corp. Co. K Dis. Oct. 13, '64 Ex. term.
Sample P. Gable	"	Mar. 16, '65	1	Pro. from Private Co. A May 10, '65 Mustered out with Regiment June 9, 1865.
Lewis I. Renaut	Pl. Mus	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro from Musician Co. G Oct. 20, '63. Transf. to Co. D Nov. 1, '65. Mus. out with Co. D. Vet.
George Kraus	"	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. from Private Co. E May —, 1862. Died at Annapolis, Md., May 11, 1863.
John Deiner	"	3	Died at Hanover, Pa., March 12, 1863.
Joshua Happoldt	"	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro from Mus'n Co. E Nov. 2, '64. Mustered out with Company June 29, 1865. Veteran.
James C. McGuire	"	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. from Private Co. C May 1, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.

COMPANY A.

James A. Stahle	Capt'n.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Promoted to Major January 1, 1865.
John Fahs	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. to 1st Lt. Dec. 7, '61; to Capt. Jan. 1, '63. Captured June 23, '64. Disch'd Mar. 12, 1865.
George J. Chalfant	do	Aug. 23, '61	3	Pro. to 2nd Lt. Sep. 25, '64; to 1st Lt. Dec. 13, '64; to Cap. Mar. 23, '65. Mustered out with Co. June 29, 1865.
Jacob Hay, Jr.	1st Lt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Resigned November 28, 1861.
John F. Spangler	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro from 2nd Lt. Jan. 1, '63. Died July 15, of wounds rec'd at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. Buried in Union Cemetery at York, Pa.
Wm. Bierbrower	2nd Lt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. to 2nd Lt. Jan. 1, '65. Commis'ned 1st Lt. July 10, '64. Not mustered. Captured June 15, 1863. Discharged March 12, 1865.
Alexander Kipp	1st Sgt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Pro from Sergt. May 29, '65. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Vet.
Frederick Hubley	Sergt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded in '64. Mustered out with Company June 29, 1865. Veteran.
Elijah Francis	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Mustered out with Co. June 29, 1865. Veteran.
Jos. Berkheimer	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. from Corporal May 29, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, 1865. Veteran.
Wm. F. Zorger	1st Sgt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, 1864. Expiration of term.
Henry Shultz	Sergt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga., April 5, '65. No. of grave, 12,824.
George Tawser	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
John J. Schall	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lewis Frey	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Benj. F. Frick	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged by Special Order March 1, '64. to accept promotion in U. S. Colored Troops.
Edwd. Monaghan	do	Aug. 1, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '64.
Joseph Hare	Corp'l.	July 16, '64	3	Substitute. Pro. to Corp. Sep. 25, '64. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Absent at muster out.
Jere. Carbaugh	do	July 5, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Reynolds Pilgrim	do	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Charles Metzger	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisnr. fr. Jun. 23, '64 to Ap. 20, '65. Pro to Cor. May 29, '65. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '95. Vet.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wm Brubaker	Corp'l.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Chas A. Laumaster	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from July 9, '64, to Feb. 21, '65. Discharged April 1, '65.
Alfred J. Jameson	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded in Winchester campaign. Disch'd October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Harrison Heidler	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Daniel Bcgne, 1st	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Promoted Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 25, '64. Veteran.
Charles Denues	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Jan 2, '64.
Robt. S. Slaymaker	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Promoted to Sergeant Major Dec. 25, '62.
Sml. Baumgardner	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Discharged on Surg'n's Certificate May 12, '65. Veteran.
Wm. F. Smith	do	Sep. 3, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Harry Fink	Mus'n.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Franklin Barnhart	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Andrews, Saml. R.	Private	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64, to Apr. 28, '65. Discharged June 11, '65.
Andrews, Howrd F.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64, to Apr. 28 '65. Discharged June 11 '65.
Burns, Jos. G. W.	do	Aug. 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Boll, Christian	do	Aug. 1, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Barefield, Hend'n	do	June 29, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Barefield, John	do	July 21, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 2, '65.
Bendon, Simon	do	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '65. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Baker, John C.	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Discharged by General Order August 3, '65.
Bittinger, John	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md. July 9, '65. Died Jul. 12, '64, at Fredk. Md. Bur. Re. Oly' Cem.
Berry, John	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Beitzel, Edwin	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Bonge, Frederick	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Brown, Alexander	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Bott, Peter	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Blackshear, Georgia, December —, '64.
Butterbaugh, Geo.	do	June 18, '64	3	Drafted. Died at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 18, '65.
Brown, John H.	do	June 17, '64	3	Sub. Captd. Died at Salisbury, N.C., Dec. 12, '64.
Coleman, Eman'l	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Cassidy, James B	do	July 25, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Clapper, James B	do	Mar. 8, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Dissinger, Martin	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Denlinger, Henry	do	Mar. 14, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Denues, William	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded at Cold Harbor. Prisoner fr. Sep. 24, '64, to Feb. 28, '65. Discharged April 12, '65.
Dellinger, Charles	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Died at Baltimore, Md., March 30, '62.
Erick, Alfred	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Eiserman, Christ'n	do	Mar. 14, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Evans, Samuel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Everhart, Henry	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ensinger, Henry A.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64. Buried in Burial Grounds in Wilderness, Va.
Feige, Julius	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Felty, William	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Frick, Abraham	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fritz, Jacob	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Feathers, George	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wnd. May 12, '64. Abs. in hosp. at muster out.
Fissel, Oliver	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 8, '64. Discharged Sep. 27, '65, to date Nov. 23, '64.
Fahs, Hamilton	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps April 4, '64.
Glassmyer, Jacob	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Ginter, Henry C.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from Sep. 24, '64, to Mar. 2, '65. Discharged April 25, '65. W'nd at Winchester.
Gotwalt, Charles E	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pris'n'r fr. Jun. 23 to Nov. 27, '64. Dis. Feb. 2, '65.
Galloway, James	do	Sep. 11, '62	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Apr. 26, '65.
Ginder, Samuel	do	Sep. 3, '62	1	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Gable, Sample P.	do	Mar. 16, '65	1	Promoted to Hospital Steward May 10, '65.
Hunter, Jackson	do	July 2, '64	3	Drafted. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Absent at muster out.
Heite, George	do	June 18, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Hinkle, David	do	July 11, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Herbstritt, Martin	Private	Oct. 15, '64	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Holkamp, William	do	July 12, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Hoke, David	do	June 11, '64	3	Substitute. Wounded at Cedar Creek. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Apr. 1, '65.
Hamilton, Milt. H.	do	Aug. 2, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Hoover, John	do	Mar. 22, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Hersch, Philip	do	Mar. 27, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Hyde, Charles	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wd. Jun. 23, '64. Abs. in hosp'tl at ex. of term.
Hawkins, James	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hamme, Henry	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hendrickson, T.R.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Johnson, George	do	June 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Kessler, Michael	do	July 12, '64	3	Sub. Wounded Oct. 19, '64. Abs. at muster out.
Kohr, David	do	Aug. 28, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 23, '95
Kahill, William	do	Mar. 21, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Keller, Henry	do	Mar. 15, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Keller, James	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kepner, Stephen	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kramer, Harrison	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Missing since May 27, '64.
Kipp, John	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Koch, George	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Knodel, George	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Cert. May 20, '64. Vet.
Keller, Fidele	do	3	Died Oct. 10, '64. Buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, Md., Sec. 26, Lot E, Grave 545.
Lintner, Benj. H.	do	Mar. 20, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Laumaster, Daniel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps April 4, '64.
Lilly, Henry	do	July 28, '64	3	Sub. Disch. on Surg.'s Certificate May 12, '65.
Miller, Andrew	do	July 29, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Myers, Michael	do	July 18, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Moffitt, William	do	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Miller, George, Jr.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Miller, George, Sr.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Miller, George	do	Jan. 20, '65	1	Discharged on Surgeon's Certific. May 12, '65.
Morgan, John A.	do	July 14, '64	3	Subst. Discharged by Gen'l Order May 25, '65.
Marrow, Michael	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 26, '65. Disch'd June 8, '65. Veteran.
Metzgar, F. T.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded at Carter's Woods. Dis. Apr. 15, '64.
Miles, Samuel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Died at York, Pa., January 17, '62.
Morgan, William	do	June 18, '64	3	Drafted. Died at Winchester, Va. Oct. 25, of wounds received at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
McWilliams, Jacob	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
McClintick, Jos. H.	do	July 30, '64	1	Wounded at Cedar Creek. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate April 10, '65.
McCleary, William	do	Sep. 8, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Neuman, Henry L.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Abs. in hosp. at ex. of t.
Noll, George	do	June 24, '64	3	Wounded at Cedar Creek. Disch. Nov. 25, '64.
Philips, Jacob	do	June 18, '65	3	Drafted. Captured at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Parks, Stephen L.	do	June 9, '64	3	Sub. Discharged by General Order May 26, '65.
Platts, George	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Pentz, Henry C.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded at Winchester. Capture Sep. 24, '64. Pris'r Sep. 24, '64. to Mar. 2, '65. Dis. May 10, '65.
Poleman, Henry	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captr'd Jul. 9, '64. Died at Danville, Va., Oct. 2, '64. Bur. in Nat. Cm., Sec. A, Div. 1, Grav. 120.
Patterson, James	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Cert. Date unknown.
Quinn, Hugh	do	July 31, '62	3	Prisoner from July 9, '64. to Apr. 20, '65. Mustered out with Company June 9, '65.
Rhodes, Abraham	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Richey, Simon	do	June 2, '64	3	Wd. at Cedar Creek. Mus out w. Co. Jul. 29, '65.
Rupert, Amos	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rutledge, Thomas	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rhinehart, Geo.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certific. Jan. 22, '64.
Rouse, Luke R.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Apr. 4, '64.
Robinson, Thad's	do	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. on Sur. Certificate May 12, '65.
Richey, Joseph	do	July 13, '64	3	Subst'd. Disch. on Sur. Certificate May 20, '65.
Rice, William H.	do	July 3, '64	3	Drftd. Died Apr. 24, '65, of wounds rec'd at Peters'b'g, Va., Apr. 2, '65. Bur. Aringt'n C., Va.
Rhodes Abraham	do	June 18, '64	3	Drftd. Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64.
Shellenberger, J.	do	June 1, '64	3	Drafted Disch. by General Order May 20, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Seninger, Joseph	Private	June 1, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Seeman, Charles	do	Mar. 18, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Stauffer, John H.	do	Mar. 14, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Shrom, Jacob	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Smith, Abraham	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Strayer, George	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Shuman, William	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pris. Jun. 23, '64 to Apr. 28, '65. Disc. Jun. 11, '65.
Sauppe, Herman	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Spahr, Charles	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Smith, Emanuel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stroup, Joseph	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Schrivver, William	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wounded at Winchester. Prisoner from June 23, '63, to Apr. 28, '65. Discharged Jun. 11, '65.
Snyder, Charles	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.
Shellenberger, Jno	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Disch. on Surgn's Certificate. Date unknown.
Stoner, Samuel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Mar. 24, '61.
Tomes, Michael	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Died at York, Pa., December 27, '62
Upp, Jacob S.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Apr. 4, '64.
Wilson, James	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Captured September 18, '64.
Wise, Henry	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65
Wise, Jacob P.	do	Mar. 18, '65	1	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Weller, John W.	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Discharged by General Order July 25, '65.
Weller, Samuel W.	do	Mar. 17, '65	1	Discharged by General Order July 19, '65.
Witman, Peter	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Zechman, William	d	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '64.
Zimmerman, Edw.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. term.
Zellers, Daniel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ziegler, Martin	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

COMPANY B.

Jacob Detwiler	Capt'n	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Jul. 21, '63.
Lewis Maish	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. 2nd Lt. to 1st Lt. May 26, '63; to Capt. Oct. 25 '63. Captr'd. Jun. 23, '64. Dis. Mar 23, '65.
John Crull	1st Lt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Resigned May 26, '63.
Geo. C. Stroman	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. 1st Sergt. to 2nd Lt. May 26 '63; to 1st Lt. Oct. 25, '63; to Adjutant July 9, '64.
James Tearney	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sergt to 1st Sergt. Oct. 1, '63; to 1st Lt. Aug. 9, '64; to Capt. Co. A Dec. 13, '64; to Brev. Maj. Apr. 2, '65; to Col. May 23, '65. Veteran.
Samuel F. Keller	1st Sgt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Henry Epley	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Commis'd 1st Lt. May 10, '65. Dis. on Surgeon's Certificate May 16, '65. Veteran.
William K. Parker	Sergt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. Private to Sergt. Oct. 23, '64. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
James S. Grimes	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Promoted fr Corp. May 16, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
Theo. A. Gardner	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Edward T. Rudy	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 10, '64. No. of grave, 10,622.
Wm. Drabenstadt	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. Corp. Jun. 1, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of term.
Sobieski Leib	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Apr. 7, '63.
Robert D. Greer	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Killed at Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va. June 15, '61.
William Walters	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Phila., Pa., May 31, '64. of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 7, '64.
Aug. Winegardner	Corp'l.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Corp. June 23, '64. Prisoner fr. June 23, '64 to Apr. 28, '65. Dis. Jun. 16, '65. Veteran.
Henry C. Shatzler	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Corp. Oct. 23, '64. Prsnr. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to May 2, '65. Disch. June 17, '65. Veteran.
Thomas Malone	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Corp Jan. 20, '65. Captured Jun. 23, '64. Mustered out with Co. June 26, '65. Veteran.
Joseph M. Funk	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded May 6, '64. Absent at Exp. of term.
John Mathias	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lucas Shurer	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Absent at Exp. of erm.
William H. Zorger	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded Nov. 27, '63. Absent at Exp. of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John A. Hiney	Corp'l	Sep. 14, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Samuel Madlam	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Sur. geon's Certificate Jan. 12, '62.
John Smith	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 28, '63.
John Leas	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jul. 9, '64 to Feb. 22, '65. Dis. Apr. 27, '65.
George Toomey	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured Jun. 23, '64. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 16, '65. Veteran.
Daniel W. Keiter	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Killed at Winchester, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Buried at National Cemetery, Lot 18. Veteran.
Wm. C. Barringer	Musc'n	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
John Walzer	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Sep. 29, '61.
Ayers, Edward T.	Private	Sep. 14, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Arnold, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	1	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate May 2, '63.
Bare, Samuel	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wd. at C'ld Harb. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Ball, Andrew M.	do	June 4, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order May 26, '65.
Blouse, Daniel	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Bluste, Adam	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Boush, Montgom'y	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 17, '63.
Burge, Robert	do	Jun. 15, '64	3	Substitute. Dis. on Surg.'s Cert'fc't May 16, '65.
Barnitz, Jonathan	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died at New Creek, W. Va., August 1, '62.
Bentley, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died October 29, '61.
Connelly, William	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Captured September 8, '64
Cook, Harris J.	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Absent at muster out.
Cotton, William	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Absent at muster out.
Callan, John	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Captured September 8, '64.
Corl, James E.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Clune, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 12, '62.
Crist, Addison	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 9, '63.
Car ol, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Cap. Jun. 23, '64. Dis on Sur. Ct. May 16, '65. Vet.
Coble, Moses	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died December 4, '62.
Dorfort, John	do	July 3, '61	3	Substitute. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65.
Drabensdatt, Fink	do	Sep. 24, '61	3	Captured Jun. 23, '64. Died at Andersonv., Ga.
Drake, Christophr	do	Jun. 25, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order July 27, '65.
Diehl, Eli	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Alexandria Apr. 1, '64. No of Gr., 1,715
Epler, Bennevue C.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Eicholtz, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Epler, Jacob D.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate March, '63.
Fisher, Silas	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Foor, Jeremiah	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order June 9, '65.
Gauntz, Daniel	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Glazier, Frederick	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gastrock, Levi	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gallagher, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 26, '64.
Hummel, Joseph	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Mar. 2, '65. Grave No. 12,719. Veteran.
Hanks, Benson	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Hoover, William	do	Jun. .9, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Hull, Mathias	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to May 16, '65. Disc. Jul. 19, '65.
Hursh, Samuel	do	Jul. 13, '64	3	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
Heiman, Michael	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wd. at Carter's Woods, Va., Jan. 15, '63. Prisnr. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to May 2, '65. Disch. Jun. 21, '65.
Hurley, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Hunter, John F.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Herrold, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 7, '63.
Hoenig, Lewis.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Sep. 14, '64. No of Gr., 2,671.
Hann, Joseph C.	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Died Oct. 27, '64, of wounds received at Winchester, September 19, '64.
Johnson, Jacob	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Sept. 23, '63.
Jones, Edward	do	June 1, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Kendrick, James	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
Kipple, Cyrus W.	do	Sep. 14, '61	4	Wd. Jun. 23, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
Kueller, Charles	do	July 25, '64	5	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Karstetter, Jacob	do	July 30, '64	3	Sub. Disch. Nov. 13, '64, for wds. rec'd in action.
Lewis, Jacob	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lenhart, Henry	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 17, '63.
Lewis, Edward	do	Jul. 14, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Miller, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Moore, David	do	July 9, '64,	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Mansberger, Levi	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pris fr. Sep. 24, '64, to Mar. 8, '65. Dis. Jul. 2, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Morrison, James	Private	July 14, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Milliken Franklin	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prisoner from Sep. 24, '64, to Feb. 27, '65. Discharged Apr 11, '65.
Mattis, Silas	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Myers, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania May 11, '64. Disch. October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Meisenheld'r, Wsh	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania Discharged October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
McDonald, Rann'll	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
McCoy, Jacob	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63. Discharged Oct. 3, '64. Expiration of term.
McLane, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Sep. 11, '62.
Nagle, David	do	July 6, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Newell, Oriel G.	do	July 22, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Nichols, Urias R.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded Aug. 16, '64. Absent at Exp. of term.
Nicholas, George	do	Jun. 10, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Nauss, Alexander	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Oren, James	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64, to Ap. 19, '65. Discharged June 9, '65.
Oxenrider, John	do	June 3, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged Feb. 6, '65, for wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sep. 19, '64.
Price, Thomas	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate May 30, '63.
Payler, Samuel	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Powell, Ackinson	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Missing in action, Winchester, June 15, '63.
Preston, Jay E.	do	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Quinn, Richard	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch on Surg.'s Certif. May 16, '65. Veteran.
Quickel, Gideon	do	June 9, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Richardson, Jas.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Absent with leave at muster out. Veteran.
Roush, Adam	do	Jun. 10, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Rausch, Jacob	do	Jun. 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Roat, Abraham	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wd. at Spottsylyv. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of trm.
Roush, George W.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured Jun. 23, '64. Died at Florence, S. C.
Rupp, John K.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Renninger, Adam	do	Jun. 20, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order May 19, '65.
Richard, Henry H.	do	Jun. 3, '64	3	Substitute. Died at Winchester Nov. 4, '64.
Ramsay William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville Ga. Grave No. 10,863.
Simmons, John C.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Spayd, William F.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wd. at Spottsylyv. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of trm.
Snow, Elijah	do	July 2, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Smith, Bernard	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
Spangler, Levi	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 12, '62.
Saith, Thomas S.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 12, '62.
Sheets, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died January 17, '63.
Snyder, Augustus	do	July 28, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Updegrove, Thos.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Vogel song, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Veoman, Nathan'l	do	Aug. 1, '64	3	Substitute. Killed at Fisher's Hill Sep. 22, '64.
Welker, Henry C.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville Ga. Grave No. 12,493.
Watson, Wm. W.	do	Jun. 28, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Weaver, William	do	Jun. 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Wise, Augustus	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Williams, Thomas	do	July 7, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Wilhelm, Henry	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wd. at Monocacy Jul. 9, '64. Abs. at Exp. of trm.
Wertz, Gottlieb	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certif. Date unknown.
Watts, Thomas	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died Aug. 23, '63. Buried in U. S. Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Woalden, Henry W	do	July 3, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Williams, Andr. B.	do	June 9, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order June 3, '65.
York, Francis M.	do	June 28, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Zartman, Samuel	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania. Captured June 23, '64. Died at Millen Prison, Georgia.
Zorger, George	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Florence, S. C.
Zorger, Peter F.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prisoner from Sep. 24, '64, to Feb. 28, '65. Discharged April 7, '65.
Zook, David	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Dec. 23, '62.
Zarger, Isaac U.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Nov. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

COMPANY C.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Andrew J. Fulton	Capt'n	Sep. 14, '61	3	Promoted to Col. 166th Regt. P. M. Dec. 24, '62.
Murray S. Cross	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lt. Dec. 25, '62. Disch. Oct. 13, '64 Expiration of term.
Findlay I. Thomas	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Promoted from Sergt. Maj. to Capt. Jan. 26, '65; to Brev. Maj. Apr. 2, '65. Mustered out with Company Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Samuel Saylor	1st Lt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to 1st Lt. Dec. 25, '62. Disch. Jan. 30, '64.
William E. Culp	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transf. fr. Co. H. Pro. to Q M. Dec. 13, '64. Vet.
Jonath. J. Keesey	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prom. from 1st Serg. to 1st Lt. May 29, '65. Commissioned Capt. June 15, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Wm. E. Patterson	2nd Lt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 25, '62. Pro. Adj. 166th P. M.
Chas. H. Stallman	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from Serg. Maj. Dec. 25 '62. Com. 1st Lt. Jan. 31, '64. Not mustered. Captured Jun. 22, '64. Discharged Mar. 14, '65.
Isaac Wagner	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transf. fr. Co. H. Com. Capt. Oct. 29, '64. Not mustered. Discharged Nov. 4, '64.
Ramsay Hannagan	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. Sep. 25, '64. Disch. Jun. 21, '65. Vet.
Andrew J. Wetzel	1st Sgt.	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. to Sgt. May 13, '65; to 1st Sgt. May 29, '65. Com. 2d Lt. Jun. 18, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
H. F. Waltemeyer	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to 1st Sgt. May 1, '64. Com. 2d Lt. Jan. 31, '64. Not mustered. Died Jul. 22, '64. of wds. rec'd at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.
John Aker	Serg't	Sep. 19, '61	3	Promoted from Corpl. May 14, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
William A. Haack	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Adam H. Carman	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Sgt. Aug. 1, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of tm.
Hays Edie	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 25, '63.
Adam H. Stiffler	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Washt'n D. C., Jul. 6, '64, of wds. rec'd in action Bur. in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.,
John C. Brown	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg.'s Certificate May 12, '65. Vet.
Eli Ream	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg.'s Certificate May 13, '65. Vet.
Eli Ream	Corp'l	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Aug. 1, '64. Wd. at Oppeoun, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Art's Hildebrand	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. June '64. Prisn. fr. Jun. 22, '64, to Apr. 28, '65. Discharged Jun. 11, '65. Veteran.
Morris J. Powell	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Rufus Grim	do	Jan. 1, '64	3	Promoted to Corporal May 14, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
Elijah B. Gibson	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Promoted to Corporal May 14, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
Henry Linn	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Promoted to Corporal May, 29, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Veteran.
Samuel F. Nevin	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
James L. Handley	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
Francis A. Hersey	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Missing in Action at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64.
Pius N. Minnick	do	Sep. 24, '61	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Steward Griffith	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at New Creek, W. Va., September 14, '62.
Samuel B. Ruhl	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died July 14, '64, of wounds received in action. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Isaiah Hoff	do	Jan. 1, '64	3	Killed near Petersburg, Va., Jun. 23, '64. Vet.
Greenberry Lovel	Mus'n	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Jacob H. Snyder	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
James C. Maguire	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pro. to Principal Musician May 1, '65. Veteran.
Applegate, Thos.	Private	Aug. 1, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Anstine, Beniah K.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Missing in action at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64.
Bates, James	do	Jul. 17, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Barnes, James E.	do	Aug. 2, '64	3	Drafted Discharged by Gen. Order Jun. 28, '95.
Bilby, Edward	do	Jul. 28, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Bortner, Harry H.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Brennem'n, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured at Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Blaney, Henry E.	Private	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to Apr. 29, '65. Dis. Jun. 28, '65.
Bull, Thomas	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to Apr. 9, '65. Dis. Jun. 2, '65.
Blake, Oram G.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch. on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> Dec. 11, '61.
Blausser, John N.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch. on Surg.'s Certificate May 16, '65. Vet.
Beck, Jesse	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Winchester, Va., Jun. 26, '63, of wounds received in action.
Breal, Henry	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Died at Winchester, Va., May 25, '63.
Case, William J.	do	July 12, '64	3	Sub. Mustered out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Covolt, Jacob	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Cross, Samuel	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Transf. to Vet. Reserve Corps. Date unknown.
Clement, William	do	July 2, '64	3	Sub. Discharged by General Order May 25, '65.
Crowl, John A.	do	Sep. 9, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Duttenheffer, Geo.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Davis, Martin	do	June 4, '64	3	Drafted. Dis. on Surg.'s Certificate May 12, '65.
Dice, Daniel	do	Jan. 1, '64	3	Died Sep. 2, '64, of wds. rec'd in action. Buried in Mt. Olivet Cem., Frederick, Md. Veteran.
Danner, V. Buren	do	Aug. 26, '64	3	Died Oct. 10, '64, of wds. rec'd in action. Burial record Nov. 10, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edie, John E.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 25, '64. Expiration of term.
Farnham, Edgar C.	do	July 25, '64	3	Sub. Disch. by General Order July 27, '65.
Fisher, Richard	do	Aug. 3, '64	3	Sub. Wd. Apr. 12, '65. Dis. by Gen. Or. Jun. 21, '65.
Flinn, Samuel	do	July 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Flinn, Richmond	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Flinn, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 22, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga., October 12, '64. Grave No. 10,776.
Frey, Lewis C.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 22, '64, to Apr. 9, '65. Dis. Jun. 2, '65.
Fulton, David G.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Killed near Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, '64.
Fluck, Porter	do	June 4, '64	3	Drafted. Killed nr. Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, '65.
Glancy, William	do	June 10, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Grove, Jacob	do	June 10, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Gardner, Absalom	do	July 15, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Grim, Anthony	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Captured June 22, '64.
Glassmyer, Sam'el	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ging, William	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Guinn, Thomas	do	Sep. 14, '62	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Aug. 11, '62.
Gemmill, Robert	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Died at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 15, '62.
Hibler, Henry	do	Sep. 24, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Housiell, Alex.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hank, Conrad	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 22, '64, to Apr. 9, '65. Disc. Jun. 5, '65.
Himes, Joseph H.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Householder, C.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Housiell, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch'd on Surg.'s Certificate. Date unknown.
Hose, Michael	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch'd on Surg.'s Certificate. Date unknown.
Hays, James	do	July 4, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. on Surg.'s Certific. Apr. 20, '65.
Hartman, Enoch C.	do	Sep. 24, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Hostler, Michael	do	Aug. 19, '64	3	Discharged by General Order June 22, '65.
Isenbaugh, Andr.	do	Sep. 24, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 22, '65.
Jenkins, Harris	do	July 14, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Kragle, Jacob J.	do	July 27, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Krider, Henry	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kohler, Henry	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kook, Joseph	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Keech, Robert	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch'd on Surg.'s Certificate. Date unknown.
Keesey, Oliver	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Disch'd on Surg.'s Certificate. Date unknown.
Louck, Samuel D.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64. Absent at muster out. Veteran.
Loucks, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lutz, William	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Meltzheimer, Jno.	do	Jan. 1, '64	3	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65. Vet.
Mills, Thomas H.	do	July 9, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Minnick, Paris A.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
McGuigan, Frank	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64. Discharged Nov. 2, '64. Expiration of term.
McGirk, John	do	July 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
McGirk, Norris	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
McGuigan, John	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ochell, George H.	do	July 1, '64	3	Drafted. Disch'd by General Order Jul. 25, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Pennington, Wm.	Private	Aug. 1, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Poet, William H.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64, to April 21, '65. Discharged June 16, '65. Veteran.
Pfaffenbaugh, F	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Poet, Michael	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64 to May 2, '65. Discharged June 12, '65.
Poet, John	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Cer. May 12, '65. Veteran.
Perry, Timothy	do	July 11, '64	3	Substitute. Died Jan. 5, '65. Buried in Nat. Cem. Antietam, Md. Sec. 26, lot E, grave 542.
Rogers, D.	do	Aug. 2, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out.
Riddle, George	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 7, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ream, Peter	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rinehart, Fred'k.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. on Surgeon's Certificate April 11, '62.
Ream, Adam	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. on Surgeon's Cer. Date unknown.
Reichard, Zach.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Winchester, Va., July 16, '63, of wds. received in action.
Stepstone, James	do	July 30, '64	3	Sub. Captured at Opequon, Va., Sep. 19, '64
Seip, Franklin	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded and captured, June 23, '64. Died at Andersonv. Ga., Feb. 5 '65. Grave 12 92. Vet. Substitute. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Stroup, John	do	July 11, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Song, Philip	do	July 15, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Snyder, Charles D.	do	July 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co., June 29, '65.
Stump, Franklin	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Saylor, David	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Snyder, Levi	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Sheets, Jacob	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Shadle, John B.	do	July 29, '64	3	Drafted. Dischd. on Surg.'s Cer., May 31, '65.
Stener, Jonathan	do	Aug. 13, '64	1	Substitute. Dischd. by Gen. O., June 20, '65.
Spotts, Daniel	do	Sep. 19, '62	3	Dischd. by Gen Order, June 20, '65
Snyder, Jesse	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died July 19, '64, of wds. rec'd. in act Buried in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem. Annapolis, Md. Vet.
Sweitzer, Granv.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died February 22, '63. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York.
Strayer, Ephraim	do	Aug. 28, '62	3	Died June 1, '65. Burial record May 25, '65. Buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Tome, Isaac	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Tarbet, James	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.
Thompson, Jas. A.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Killed near Cold Harbor, Va., July 6, '64. Bur. rec'd. June 6, '64. Bur. in Nat. Cem., sec. A.
Tyson, Levi	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Killed at Winchester, Va., June 13, '63.
Wagner, Isaac	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Absent sick at muster out. Veteran.
Witters, Wm. H.	do	June 4, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
White, John	do	June 10, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
White, Eli	do	July 10, '64	3	Substitute. Absent sick at muster out
Wilson, David A.	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Whalen, Patrick	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Waltemeyer, Wm.	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wallis, David	do	June 25, '62	3	Drafted. Dis. on Sur. Cer., May 12, '65.
Waight, William	do	Aug. 6, '64	1	Substitute. Dis. by Gen. Order, June 20, '65.
Waltemeyer, M.	do	Aug. 25, '62	3	Discharged by Gen. Order, June 20, '65.
Wagner, Henry	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died Dec. 20, '61.
Weakly, James H.	do	Feb. 22, '64	3	Killed at Winchester, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Vet.
Waltemeyer, J. C.	do	Jan. 1, '6	3	Killed near Charlestown, Va., August 21, '64. Veteran.
Wasbes, Michael	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Died at Washington, D C., Feb. 11, '64. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Weaver, John	do	Jan. 1, '64	3	Died at Brandy Sta., Mar. 8, '64. Buried in Nat. Cem., Culpepper C H., Va., block 1, section A, row, 1, grave 1. Veteran.
Zeigel, Ferdinand	do	Sep. 14, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.

COMPANY D.

Names.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term yrs.	Remarks.
Noah G. Ruhl	Capt'n	Sep. 19, '61	3	Promoted to Major May 9, '63.
Jas. H. Blasser	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Sgt. to 2nd Lt. May 12, '62; to 1st Lt. Oct. 25, '62; to Capt. May 10, '63. Resigned March 6, '64.
Edgar M. Ruhl	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. to 1st Sgt. May 12, '62; to 2d Lt. Oct. 25, '62; 1st Lt. May 10, '63; to Capt. Apr. 20, '64. Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64.
Peter Ford	1st Lt.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Commissioned Quartermaster Oct. 25, '61.
George Blasser	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Resigned October 25, '62.
Henry Seitz	and Lt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Resigned May 7, '63.
Wm. H. H. Welsh	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Oct. 25, '62; to 2d Lt. May 10, '63; to 1st Lt. May 20, '64. Captured June 15, '63. Discharged Feb. 10, '65.
Jas. B. Beck	1st Sgt.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
J. R. Nonemaker	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Priv. to 1st Sgt. Com. 1st Lt. May 10, '65; Capt. Jun. 6, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Jas. H. Hendrix	Serg't	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Robert McDonell	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
James Grove	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Emanuel Ludwig	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded July 9, '64. Promoted from Corporal Sep. 16, '64. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Henry Hildebrand	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Andrew J. Almony	Corp'l	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Nathanl. Z. Seitz	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Frank Geise	do	Sep. 10, '61	3	Promoted to Sgt. Major January 1, '63.
Henry N. Bailey	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64.
Henry C. Young	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died January 5, '63.
Newton Krow	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 22, '64, to Apr. 28, '65. Dis. Jun. 11, '65.
John T. Allison	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Wm. S. Stewart	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Corp. Jun. 20, '64. Captrd. Jun. 23, '64. Vet.
Henry Smith	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Corp. Jan. 21, '65. Mst. out Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Adam Shaffer	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.
Squire Bmaford	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 22 to Ap. 28, '65. Dischd. Jun. 11, '65.
Geo. W. Almony	Mus'n.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Adam Leicht	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died December 9, '63.
Anstine, Valentine	Private	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Armer, George	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wd. at Locust Grove. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of tm.
Allison, Chas. R.	do	Feb. 8, '63	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Albright, Henry	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order May 26, '65.
Brenise, Geo. W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Bollinger, George	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Captrd. Jun. 23, '64. Died at And'rs'nv. Oct. 9, '64.
Bailey, Esau	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Bailey, Ephraim	do	Sep. 16, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Feb. —, '63.
Butcher, William	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Nov. —, '63.
Beaverson, Wm.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Oct. 1, '63.
Brown, Jacob	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> .
Burbage, John	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 14, '63.
Bowers, Henry W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died Oct. 28, '64, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Veteran.
Baublitz, Israel	do	Aug. 20, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Bodein, William	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Brooks, Samuel	do	June 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Bittner, Jeremiah	do	June 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Bittner, Edw. J.	do	July 21, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Bittner, Francis	do	July 21, '64	3	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
Beitzel, John	do	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Clark, James	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Missing in action June 1, '64.
Coffey, John	do	July 26, '64	3	Substitute. Captured September 19, '64.
Cayton, Franklin	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Dischd. by General Order Jun. 9, '65.
Critchfield, John	do	June 2, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Crook, Horace J.	do	June 2, '64	3	Drafted. Disch. by General Order June 9, '65.
Dolla, Frederick	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Dubs, Levi W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to Ap. 28, '65. Dis. Jun. 11, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Dettinger, John	Private	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. '64. Expiration of term.
Douglass, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Opequon, Va., Sep. 19, '64.
Deckman, Peter W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Dec. 28, '62.
Deal, Solomon	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Dittenheffer, F.	do	May 11, '64	3	Discharged July 9, '61.
Eaton Geo. W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Eckert, Conrad	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Eaton, Wm.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died Sep. 8, '62.
Fallenstine, F.	do	Sep. 16, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gaffney, Edward	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gable, Jonathan	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Glatfelter, Jos. A.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Grove, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged March —, '62.
Hedrick, Peter	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hartman, Al. D.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hanke, Fred.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Certificate Feb. —, '62.
Hildebrand, H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Certificate March —, '63.
Holter, Lewis V.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Certificate March —, '63.
Henn, John	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64 to April 28, '65. Discharged June 11, '65.
Hartman, Henry	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Haley, Wm.	do	July 29, '64	3	Substitute. Captured Sept. 8, '64.
Innerst, Amos	do	Aug. 21, '62	3	Dischd. by General Order, June 7, '65.
Innerst Solomon	do	May 11, '64	3	Dischd. by General Order, May, 17, '65.
Jackson, Granvil.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Jackson, Nath.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kelly, Albert	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded June 23, '64. Absent at Mus. out. Vet
Klinedinst, L. C.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Prisoner June 23, '64 to April 28, '65. Dischd. June 17, '65. Veteran.
Klinedinst, Alex.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Prisoner June 23, '64 to April 28, '65. Dischd. June 11, '65.
Krout, Isaac	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Klinefelter, J. W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Certificate March —, '63.
Kelly, Joseph A.	do	July 23, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Kelly, Patrick	do	July 25, '64	3	Substitute. Captured Sep. 8, '64.
Leopold, Jno	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died Oct. 9, '64.
Leopold, Nicholas	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lentz, Franklin	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lowe, Jacob E.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg. Certificate March —, '63.
Miller, Peter	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Midwig, Francis	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Metcalf, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Dischd. July 11, '65.
May, Jonathan S.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Muntis, Jas. K.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded at Locust Grove. Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Miller, Henry	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64. Absent at muster out of Company. Veteran.
Mitzel, John	do	Oct 31, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Moody, Jas. H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Marta, Henry	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. on Sug. Certificate January 28, '63.
Marsh, Jacob N.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64.
Myers, Max.	do	June 7, '64	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Miller, Ludwig	do	July 21, '64	3	Substitut. Absent sick at muster out.
McConnell, John	do	Sep. 19, '64	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
McGee, Allen	do	July 11, '64	3	Substitute. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Absent at muster out.
McCormick, Jas.	do	July 27, '64	3	Substitute. Dischd. by G. O. July 15, '65.
Ness, Amos	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Neil, Emanuel	do	May 11, '64	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Overlander, Sam.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Orwig, Jon. A.	do	Sep. 2, '62	3	Dischd. by G. O. June 9, '65.
Redding, Elias H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Reinhart, Rob't. J.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Dischd. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Reever, Peter G.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Captured July 9, '64, at Monocacy, Md. Died at Danville, Va., Dec. 17, '64.
Rothberth, Chas.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Oct. 25, '63.
Robinson, Owen	do	July 25, '64	3	Substitute. Captured Sep. 11, '64.
Snyder, George	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Saxton, Chas P.	Private	Mar. 10, '62	3	Discharged by order of War Department, '62.
Spotts, Jacob	do	Sep. 25, '62	3	Discharged by General Order June 20, '65.
Smith, John	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died July 27, '63.
Scheel, Michael	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Shaffer, John	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died August 10, '64.
Shaffer, William	do	Aug. 9, '64	3	Discharged. Date unknown.
Sheeley, James	do	Jul. 29, '64	3	Subst. Wnd. Sep. 19, '64. Abst. at muster out.
Sharkey, John	do	July 6, '64	3	Substitute. Captured Sep. 8, '64.
Swearer, John	do	Jun. 25, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Swope, John	do	July 11, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Shoemaker, Peter	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted Dis. on Surg.'s Certificate May 12, '65.
Shockey, Jarius	do	June 3, '64	3	Drafted. Dis. on Surg.'s Certificate May 12, '65.
Sherwood, John	do	July 11, '64	3	Discharged by General Order May 13, '65.
Wildasin, Eman'l	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Weinriech, Fredk.	do	Sep. 16, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Waltemeyer, L. W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 26, '64.
Williams, Henry	do	July 7, '64	3	Drafted. Captured September 19, '64.
Williams, Daniel	do	July 28, '64	3	Substitute. Captured September 11, '64.
Wike, John H.	do	July 27, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Weaver, John G.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

COMPANY E.

Solomon Myers	Capt'n.	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged with Company October 13, '64.
Charles J. Fox	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Jan. 18, '63; to 2nd Lt. Jun. 25, '64; to Capt. May 23, '65. Captrd. Jun. 23, '64. Mustered out w. Co. June 29, '65. Vet.
William F. Frank	1st Lt.	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 17, '65.
Isaac Hull	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. 2d Lt. Jan. 18, '63. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 20, '64.
Alex. Strickler	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt. Jan. 19, '63; to 1st Lt. Jun. 25, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
Peter Nickel	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. Corp. to Sgt. May 1, '65; to 1st Lt. Dec. 18, '64. Killed nr. Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, '64. Vet.
Isaac G. Simmons	1st Sgt.	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. to 1st Sgt. Com. 1st Lt. Jun. 18, '65. Not must'r'd. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Benjamin D. Dull	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Jun. 26, '64; to 2d Lt. Co. D Sep. 16, '64. Veteran.
Henry A. Zorger	Sergt.	Sep. 28, '62	3	Commissioned 2d Lt. Jun. 18, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
George Blotcher	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Fredk. Bridling	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged with Co. October 13, '64.
William Baum	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. Jun. 20, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64.
John W. Coover	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prom. to Cor. Sep. 30, '61; to Sgt. June 20, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Benjamin J. King	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 20, '63.
Michael Riter	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Promoted from Corp. Jan. 18, '63. Killed near Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64.
Jno. H. Baughman	Corp'l.	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captrd. at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Died at Danville, Va., Feb. 2, '65. Veteran.
Samuel Cramer	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Charles W. Shultz	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died of wnds. rec'd at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Bur in National Cem., Antietam, Md., Sec. 26, Lot E, Grave 541. Veteran.
Henry H. Smith	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Henry Welcomer	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Winchester, Va., Jun. 15, '63. Pro. to Corporal Mar. 12, '65. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Henry Streater,	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Mar. 1, '65. Mus. out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Albert D. Stauffer	do	Sep. 27, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Mar. 1, '65. Mus. out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Henry Smith	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. March 12, '65. Captrd. Jun. 23, '64. Mus. out with Co. June 29, '65. Vet.
Philip M. Shive	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
George Bruner	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John Danner	Corp'l	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Nov. 28, '63. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Daniel Whitenight	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Dec. 7, '63. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Daniel N. Boose	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. June 27, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
W. N. Augh'baugh	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. June 27, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Albert Ford	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Pro. to Quartermaster Sgt. Sep. 21, '61. Disch. Date unknown.
John G. Bobb	do	Feb. 17, '62	3	Disch. Feb. 17, '65. Expiration of term.
Samuel Sprengle	Musc'n	Feb. 28, '62	3	Disch. Feb. 28, '65. Expiration of term.
Brisson, William	Private	July 5, '64	3	Wound. Apr. 2, '65. Disch. by G. O. Date unk.
Bowers, James	do	Mar. 14, '65	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Bender, Samuel	do	Mar. 14, '65	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65.
Bruner, Jefferson	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisoner from July 8, '64 to Feb. 26, '65. Disch. March 26, '65.
Bricker, Samuel	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
Bear, Eli	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured May, '64.
Byerts, Elias	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Buzby, George	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> .
Bridling, John	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. March, '63.
Brenneman, Chris	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. April, '63.
Bruner, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. July, '62.
Banner, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Feb. '64.
Baker, John R.	do	April 2, '62	3	Disch. Expiration of term.
Beaverson, Edw.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died near Bristol, N. J., Oct. 2, '64.
Cousler, John	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Vet.
Corman, David A.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps. Vet.
Crouch, Alex.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Vet.
Crone, John	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64 to Dec. 6, '64. Disch. March 14, '65.
Coover, Levi M.	do	Feb. 17, '62	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Nov. '62.
Callahan, Edw.	do	Feb. 17, '62	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Feb. 19, '63.
Dellinger, Henry	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Bermuda Hundreds, Va., June 18, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Dixon, Roland	do	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Everhart, John	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 18, '65. No. of grave 12,673.
Epply, Jacob G.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. '62.
Fox, Abraham	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Killed at Beverly, W. Va., Nov. 6, '62.
Free, Peter	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died Jun 15, '63, of wounds received at Carters Woods, Va., June 15, '63.
Gray, Samuel B.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64 to April 3, '65. Discharged June 20, '65. Veteran.
Gipe, Cyrus M.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Vet.
Grove, Joseph	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. with Co. Oct. 13, '64. Expir. of term.
Gipp, Peter	do	Sep. 18, '62	3	Disch. with Co. Oct. 13, '64. Expir. of term.
Gipp, Edward	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Sub. Disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Holibein, Jacob	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died soon after parole. Veteran.
Huber, James S.	do	Sep. 1, '62	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hoover, Charles	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, '65.
Haupt, Lewis	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Huber, Moses M.	do	Sep. 1, '62	3	Died at Winchester, Va., June 20, '63.
Harris, William	do	Mar. 19, '64	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Hassinger, Wm.	do	July 29, '64	3	Sub. Disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Hoffman, John	do	July 23, '64	3	Sub. Disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Hemple, Augustus	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Killed near Petersburg, Va., April 2, '65. Vet.
Ilgenfritz, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wound. at Carters Woods June 15, '63. Wound. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Lost right arm. Veteran.
Johns, George	do	July 27, '64	3	Sub. Disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Keiser, Augustus	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64 to Feb. 25, '65. Disch. June 19, '65. Veteran.
Kamper, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died at New Creek, Va., July 25, '62.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kleffman, Casp. H.	Private	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Krebb, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died of wds recd. at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64.
Kraus, George	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captrd. Jun. 15, '63. Died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.
Long, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wd. at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lutz, John E.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Killed at Carter's Woods, Va., June 15, '63.
Moorehead, Jas. H.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisoner from Jun. 23, '64 to Dec., '64. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Myers, Henry	do	Sep. 19, '62	3	Captured June 23, '64. Died at Andersonville, Ga. Date unknown.
Miller, William	do	Jul. 23, '64	3	Drafted. Wounded at Opequan, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Absent at muster out.
Mack, Joseph	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Miller, Andrew	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Captrd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Vet.
Minnich, Benj.	do	Sep. 18, '61	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Markel, Geo. S.	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Miller, Henry	do	Jul. 20, '64	3	Substitute. Wounded at Opequan, Va., Sep. 19, '65. Absent at muster out.
Mundorff, Jas. E.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., Jun. 5, '64. Mustered out with Company Oct. 13, '64.
Miller, Samuel R.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisnr. fr. Jun. 28, '64, to Ap. 28, '65. Dis. Jun. 11, '65.
Mosebaugh, Paul	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Moses, John W.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
March, Charles	do	Aug. 15, '62	3	Captd. Jun. 23, '64. Dis. by Gen. Or. Jun. 20, '65.
Neely, Thomas	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Killed near Petersburg, Va., Jun. 22, '64.
Owens, Edward	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wounded at Winchester, Va., Jun. 13, '64. Discharged with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Plank, Isaac	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Palmer, Jacob G.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Quickel, John	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63. Loss of left arm.
Robison, George	do	Jun. 13, '64	3	Substitute. Mustrd. out with Co. June 29, '65.
Rodewick, Aug.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Roush, Valentine	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rupp, Wilson	do	Jul. 29, '64	3	Substitute. Disch. by Gen. Order June 20, '65.
Rupert, John C.	do	Feb. 17, '62	3	Discharged Feb. 17, '65. Expiration of term.
Sensabaugh, Jas.	do	July 6, '64	3	Drafted. Absent at muster out.
Snyder, Jesse D.	do	June 2, '64	3	Sub. Com. Capt. of U. S. col'd troops July 21, '64. Not mustered. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Shultz, John C.	do	Apr. 20, '64	3	Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Shaffer, Thomas	do	Mar. 11, '65	3	Wd. Ap. 2, '65. Dis. by Gen. Order June 5, '65.
Shultz, John F. W.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Captured June 23, '64. Disch.—date unknown.
Shoemaker Saml.	do	July 15, '64	3	Drafted. Discharged by Gen. Ordr. Jun. 9, '65.
Sipe, Henry	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Steininger, Frank	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., Jun. 3, '64. Discharged October 13, '64.
Strater, William	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Snyder, Peter	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Shultz, Augustus	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 3, '63.
Stahl, Aaron	do	Feb. 17, '62	3	Wd. at Cld. Hrbr., Va., Jun. 6, '64. Dis. Feb. 16, '65.
Stagemyer, Ferd	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Veteran.
Spickert, Milton	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died of wds. rec. at Winchester, Va., Jun. 13, '63.
Snyder, Henry	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Died at Beverly, Va., Sep. 22, '62.
Wentz, Herman	do	July 29, '64	3	Substitute. Discharged by G. O. June 20, '65.
Weaver, Peter	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Witmyer, Fredk.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Wounded May 18, '64. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Welsh, George A.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '65. Expiration of term.
Wolf, William M.	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Prisoner from September 24, '64, to Feb. 13, '65. Discharged April 28, '65.
Werner, Charles	do	Sep. 13, '61	3	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Witmer, Jacob	do	Aug. 17, '62	3	Prisoner from Jun. 23, '64, to Dec. 16, '64. Discharged by General Order June 9, '65.
Wykoff, Royal	do	Jun. 29, '64	3	Drafted. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Waters, Robert	do	June 4, '64	3	Substitute. Mustered out June 29, '65.

COMPANY F.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
William J. Martin	Capt'n	Sep. 25, '61	3	Resigned June 17, '62.
James Adair	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Promoted from 1st Lieut. June 18, '62. Wound. June 3, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Expir. of term.
Theo. C. Norris	1st Lt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from 2d Lt. June 18, '62. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wm. F. Baker	2nd Lt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. from 1st Serg. June 18, '62. Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Dis. Mar. 11, '65.
John H. Sheads	1st Sgt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. May 6, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of tm.
Wm. E. Culp	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. to Serg. Maj. Mar. 1, '64 to 1st Lt. Co. H. Sep. 15, '64. Trans. to Co. C. Pro. to Q. M. Dec. 13, '64. Must. out with Reg. Jun. 29, '65.
Henry Dustman	Serg'nt	Sep. 25, '61	3	Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
John Sheads	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. June 22, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. t'm.
Frank D. Duphorn	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Elias J. Sheads	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
John L. Ziegler	Corp'l	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Chas. E. Armor	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wm. T. Ziegler	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. at Carters Woods, June 15, '64. Pris. ft. Jun. 23, '64 to Ap. 29, '65. Dis. Jun. 12, '65.
Wm. McGonigal	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64. Pro. to Com. Sgt., Sep. 25, '64. Veteran.
Wm. D. Holtzworth	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. June 23, '64. Pro. Sgt. Co. E. Disch. on Surg. Cert. May 12 '65. Veteran.
Peter Warren	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cert. Aug. 7, '63.
Johnson H. Shelly	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died July 12, '63, of wounds received at Carters Woods, June 15, '63.
Joshua Happoldt	Mus'n.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trans. to Co. E. Prom. to Prin. Muc. Nov. 2, '64. Must. out with Co. E June 29, '65. Vet.
Wm. H. Weygandt	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Date unknown.
Samuel Sprengle	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Trans. to Co. E. Dis. Feb. 28, '65. Ex. of term.
Aughenbaugh, H.	Private	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Jan. 5, '63.
Albaugh, Wm. H.	do	Oct. 8, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Aug. 25, '62.
Bowers, David	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Prisoner from July 9, '64 to Feb. 21, '65. Disch. March 21, '65.
Bentley, Theo.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cer. Nov. 12, '62.
Burk, Amos	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Wounded with loss of arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64. Veteran.
Brickle, Wm.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died March 25, '62
Cassatte, Walter	do	Oct. 9, '61	3	Absent on detached service at muster out.
Culp, David	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Cole, Bernard	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Coon, Henry F.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Prisoner from June 23, '64 to April 29, '65. Disch. June 8, '65.
Crilly, Michael	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cert. July 14, '62.
Colehouse, John Q	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Accidentally killed Nov. 15, '62.
Dustman, A. F.	do	Sep. 30, '61	3	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Davis, Owen R.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Feb. 9, '63.
Eckert, Jacob	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Emenheiser, Sam.	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Died Sep. 12, '62.
Ford, George	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fullerton, Wm.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fisher, Samuel	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wound. May 13, '64. Trans. to Co. E. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Flinn, Wm.	do	Oct. 15, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Cert. Oct. 31, '62.
Fry, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Nov. 30, '62.
George, Sam'l S.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Grumbine, Wm. H.	do	Oct. 7, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gray, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 30, '61	3	Trans. to Co. E. Pro. to Corp., to Sgt. May 12, '65. Must. out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Grove, Jacob H.	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Wound. May 13, '64. Trans. to Co. E. Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64. Buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va. Lot 9 Veteran.
Gilbert, Calvin	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Nov. 30, '62.
Hortzworth, Geo.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hall, William	Private	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Sep. 9, '62.
Hitzel, George	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed near Mine Run, Va., July 9, '64.
Johns, Gibson C.	do	Oct. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Sep. 5, '64.
King, Robert H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
King, Abraham	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Sep. 24, '62.
Keefer, Amos	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Dischd. Aug. 24, '64, for wds. rec'd at Cold Harbor Jun. 3, '64, with loss of arm. Veteran.
Little, Duncan	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Little, Edward	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Little, Charles T.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded Jun. 13, '63. Transferred to Co. E. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Little, George T.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Winchester Jun. 13, '63. Transf. to Co. E. Captrd. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Little, Esaias Z.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Feb. 14, '63.
Little, William H.	do	Nov. 29, '61	3	Transf. to Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 15, '63.
Little, Forest	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died November 26, '61.
Martin, Jerome J.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Myers, David G.	do	Oct. 7, '61	3	Wd. Jun. 15, '63. Captured May 6, '64. Died at Andersonv., Ga., Sep. 27, '64. Grave No. 9893.
Myers, Lewis	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate May 3, '64.
Myers, Peter	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Nov. 12, '62.
Musser, George	do	Oct. 7, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Mar. 12, '64.
Murray, James	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. May 6, '64. Killed at Cold Harbor Jun. 3, '64.
McElroy, Forest	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. Jun. 14, '63. Transf. to Vet. Reserve Corps.
McElroy, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died Feb. 1, '64. Bur. in Nat. Cem., Culpepper C. H., Va., Block 1, Sec. A. Row 1, Grave 2.
Ogden, William	do	Oct. 9, '61	3	Prisoner fr. May 6 to Dec. 26, '64. Discharged Feb. 24, '65, to date Dec. 21, '64.
Rhodes, Charles	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rogers, Zepheniah	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate May 5, '64.
Rice, Jacob	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. May 6, '64. Dis. on Sg. Cer. Dec. 20, '64. Vet.
Reigle, Daniel P.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill Sep. 22, '64. Color Sgt. fr. Sep. 19, '64. Transf. to Co. E. Rec'd Medal of Honor at Ced. Crk. Oct. 19, '64. Mustered out with Co. E as Sgt. Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Rupp, William H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Nov. 30, '62.
Shultz, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. Jun. 4, '64. Abst. in hospital at exp. of term.
Sentz, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Shaeffer, Saml. E.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Sternier, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Cld. Hrbr Jun. 6, '64. Dis. Oc. 13, '64. Exp. t.
Skelley, Chas. E.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stough, Joseph	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Simpson, Jos. A.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Winchstr. Jun. 13, '63. Dis. Oc. 13, '64. Ex. t.
Sheads, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. Jul. 9, '64. Vet. Transf. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Snyder, John E.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Transf. to Co. E. Pro. to Cor. Transf. to Vet. Res. C. Nov. 27, '64.
Smith, Henry H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Co. E. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Steinour, James	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Accidentally killed at Gettysb Apr. 28, '64. Vet.
Stouder, Albert D.	do	Sep. 27, '61	3	Transf. to Co. E. Pro. to Corp. Mar. 1, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Sechrist, Charles	do	Oct. 7, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Nov. 20, '63.
Slentz, Thad. S.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged November 30, '63.
Smyser, Michael	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Commissary Sgt. May 1, '62.
Sheads, Isaac	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Cold Harbor Jun. 1, '64.
Seitz, Edw.	do	Nov. 20, '61	3	Died November 23, '61.
Tawney, Perry	do	Oct. 8, '61	3	Absent on detached service at exp. of term.
Werner, George	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. Nov. 30, '63. Abs. in hospital at exp. of term.
Wysotsky, Joseph	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Dec. 15, '63.
Welsh, Spangler	do	Oct. 22, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Discharged Nov. 12, '64. Expiration of term.
Wysotsky, Emanl.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died February 12, '62.
Young, Jacob B.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 10, '62.
Ziegler, Emanuel	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 10, '62.
Zercher, Henry A.	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Transf. to Co. E. Pro. to Sgt. Com. 2d Lt. Jun. 15, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. June 29, '65. Veteran.
Zell, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transf. to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, '64.

COMPANY G.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Vinc. C. S. Eckert	Capt'n.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged September 1, 1863.
H. Morningstar	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. fr. 1st Lt. Sep. 2, '63. Captured Jun. 15, '63. Discharged March 12, '65.
Robert A. Daniel	1st Lt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. fr. 2d Lt. Nov 1, '63. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. term.
Wm. C. Waldman	2nd Lt.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. fr. 1st Sgt. Feb. 15, '64. Transf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to Adjt. Dec. 13, '64. Disch. Jun. 13, '65.
Wm. F. Eckert	Serg't	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Charles F. Ropp	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Isaac Wagner	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pro. to 1st Sgt. Aug. 24, '64. Pro. to 2d Lt. Co. H. Sep. 18, '64. Wounded at Opequon. Transf. to Co. C. Vet. Com. Capt. Oct. 29, '64. Not mustered. Discharged Nov. 4, '64.
George W. Stine	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transf. to Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 15, '63.
Daniel L. Welsh	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Jacob Shultz.	Corp'l	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Disch. October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
John L. Kunkle	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Opequon, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Died, date unknown. Bur. in Nat. Cem., Winch'str, lot 17.
Andrew G. Shull	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to 1st Lt. Dec. 13, '64.
Henry Stine	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Com. Capt. May 10, '65. Not mus. Dis. Jun. 5, '65.
Samuel W. Keasey	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Com. 2d Lt. Jun. 6, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Wm. T. Moorehead	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to 2d Lt. Jan. 21, '65. Killed at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, '65.
John Keller	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Co. D. Vet. Promoted to Sergt. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Le'nard W. Watson	do	Apr. 30, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Wd. at Petrsbg Jun. 19, '64. Absent on furlough at muster out of Co.
Charles W. Moore	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged on Surg. Certificate Feb. 8, '65.
John A. Eaton	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Detailed as sharpshooter. Discharged Dec. 31, '64. Expiration of term.
Howard Stahl	Mus'n.	Sep. 25, '61	3	Mortally wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., Jun. 13, '64.
Lewis I. Renaut	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died at Alexandria, Va. June 15, '64.
Austin, Martin	Private	Feb. 28, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Booth, Charles	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Promoted to Principal Musician. Veteran. Discharged June 29, '65.
Burkheimer, Saml.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surgs. Certificate May 15, '62.
Bupp, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jun. 23, '64, to Apr. 28, '65. Dis. Jun. 11, '65.
Bishop, Owen	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Died at Danville, Va., January 17, '65.
Dunn, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged on Surgs. Certificate Mar. 28, '64.
Everhart, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died of wds recd. at Opequon, Va., Sep. 19, '64.
Ettinger, John W.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester. Lot 18.
Falk, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Abst. wd. at muster out.
Fox, Joseph	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ferdinand, John	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Fry, Jacob	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fries, Daniel D.	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Grove, Valentine	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Glock, Adam	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Grove, Philip	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Disch. on Surg. Certificate Nov. 25, '64. Vet.
Glassmyer, Oliver	do	Feb. 28, '62	3	Disch. on Surg. Certificate Nov. 25, '64. Vet.
Golding, Sylvester	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Opequon, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Veteran.
How, William R.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hampton, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hooper, James H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hoffman, John C.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Humm, Lewis J.	Private	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died Feb. 28, '65, of wds. rec'd at Cld. Hrbr., Va., Jun. 2, '64. (Bur. Rec. "Lewis Hannan, Phila.")
Hartman, Clayton	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to Corp. Feb. 28, '65. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65
Herr, Jerome	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Transferred to Co. D. Vet. Disch. May 23, '65, to date Dec. 31, '64. Expiration of term.
Ilgenfritz, Thos.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Irwin, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Jacobs, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Winchester, Va., June 15, '63.
Kerr, David P.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Klinedinst, L. J.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Captured May 14, '64.
Keasey, Daniel M.	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Disch. Dec. 31, '64. Ex. of term.
Kuentzler, Wm.	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Absent sick at muster out
Kaufman, Aug.	do	May 5, '64	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, '64.
Lafever, Wm. H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Lichtenberger, Jno	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wnd. at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Absent in hospital at muster out.
Lau, Samuel	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Myers, Benedict P.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Morningstar, Ad.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Miller, Jacob H.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Co. D. Veteran. Mustered out with Company Jun. 29, '65
Miller, Lewis	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Captured at Monocacy Md., July 9, '64.
Matson, George	do	May 27, '64	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Died at Danville, Va., January 4, '65.
Moore, Samuel C.	do	Dec. 31, '61	3	Died at York, Pa., February 13, '63.
McCabe, Patrick	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64. Absent in hospital at muster out.
Nickel, Conrad	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Missing in action October 14, '63.
Newman, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Norwig, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Park, Samuel W.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of Term.
Reed, Jacob	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Russ, John A.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ruth, Jacob	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Captured, date unknown. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Randall, Milton	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Rose, Charles	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Sep. 25, '63. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.
Stahl, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stahl, Calvin	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded at Opequan, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Absent in hospital at expiration of term.
Snyder, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wounded at Opequan, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Absent in hospital at expiration of term.
Sweitzer, George	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stine, Daniel	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stroman, Henry	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged in 1862.
Spicer, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Transferred to Co. D. Vet. Prom. to Corporal. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Schoffstall, Fredk.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Shultz, Henry	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Winchester. Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to Corp. Jun. 15, '64. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Test, Abraham	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mus. out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Wilt, John A.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Welsh, Joseph F.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. and captrd. at Bunker Hill, Va., June 13, '63. Exchd. Wnd. at Petersburg Jun. 23, '64. Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Pro. to Corp. Pro. to Sgt. Maj. Jan. 26, '65. Com. 1st Lt. Jun. 6, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out w. Regt. Jun. 29, '65.
Wintrode, Jacob F.	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Captured, date unknown. Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mustered out with Company June 29, '65.
Wolf, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Monocacy, Md., Jul. 9, '64. Trnsf. to Co. D. Vet. Mustered out with Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Wagner, William	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sep. 19, '64. Veteran.
Yingling, George	do	Oct. 28, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. D. Mustered out w. Co. Jun. 29, '65.
Yingling, Silas C.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

COMPANY H.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Ross L. Harman	Capt'n	Sep. 19, '61	3	Resigned January 18, '63.
Wells A. Farrah	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. 1st Lt. Jan. 19, '63. Killed at Winchester, Va., June 15, '63.
Philip Gentzler	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Sgt. Sep. 1, '62; to Capt. Apr. 5, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
R. S. Slaymaker	1st Lt.	Sep. 11, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. Maj. Jan. 1, '63. Resigned Sep. 22, '63.
Andrew B. Smith	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. to 1st Sgt. Mar. 12, '63; to 1st Lt. Nov. 16, '63. Discharged Feb. 13, '64.
Daniel P. Dietrich	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Nov. 16, '63; to 1st Lt. Apr. 5, '64. Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
William E. Culp	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Prom. fr. Sgt. Maj. Sep. 15, '64. Trnsf. to Co. C. Pro. to Quartermaster Dec. 13, '64. Vet.
John L. Shillito	2nd Lt.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Resigned August 16, '62.
Harvey J. Harman	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Resigned March 12, '63.
M. S. Slothower	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Aug. 1, '62; to 2d Lt. Mar. 13, '63. Killed at Bunker Hill, Va., Jun. 13, '63. Buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 26.
Earnst G. Henkel	1st Sgt.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Sgt. Apr. 5, '64. Captrd. Jun. 23, '64. Died at Salisbury, N. C., January 16, '65.
Geo. A. Mowrer	Sergt.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. Nov. 16, '63. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Henry Z. Bowman	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va.; Prom. fr. Cor. Apr. 5, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of trm.
Jacob H. Hopper	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. fr. Cor. Apr. 5, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Jacob M. Herr	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Prom. to Corpl. Jan., '63; to Sgt. Sep. 1, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
John M. Griffith	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wnd. and captured at Bunker Hill Jun. 13, '63. Exch. Dis. for pro. in U. S. col'd tr. Aug. 2, '64.
John C. Kesser	Corp'l.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Daniel Smith	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Jan., '62. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of t.
William Gill	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Nov. 16, '63. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
David Pentz	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Nov. 16, '63. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Benj. F. Kauffman	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Bunker Hill, Va., Jun. 13, '63. Pro. to Cor. Ap. 5, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
John Naugle	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Apr. 5, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Abraham B. Coble	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Apr. 5, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of t.
Joseph B. Hobson	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate —, '62.
Joseph Henry	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Pro. to Cor. Aug. 1, '62. Died of wds. received at Bnkr. Hill Jun. 13, '62. Bur in Nat. Cem., lot 26.
George B. Lightz	Muscn.	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Michael D. Aker	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Aug. —, '62.
Joseph Rinehart	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Anderson, Wm.	Private	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Anderson, Geo. S.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Arnsberger, Danl.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Aker, John	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Pro. to Cor.; to Sgt. May 14, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Brecht, Frederick	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Captured at Wilderness May 6, '64. Died at Andersonville Sep. 8, '64. Grave 8160.
Barnes, Philip S.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Brickner, Michael	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 2, '62.
Barnes, Albert T.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Beverly, W. Va., Nov. '62, by Pro. Grd.
Coble, Ephraim	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Coble, Christian C.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Cassal, Samuel	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 16, '64.
Crowel, Thomas O.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Captrd. at Monocacy Jul. 9, '64. Died at Danville, Va., Sep. 18, '64. Buried in National Cem., Sec. A., Div. 1. Grave 146. Vet.
Comfort, Henry W.	do	Dec. 23, '63	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Discharged by G. O. Jun. 20, '65.
Carroll, George C.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died at Brandy Sta. Dec. 12, '63. Buried in Nat. Cem., Culpepper C. H., Va., Block 1, Sec. A, Row 1. Grave 5.
Cooley, John A.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Killed at Monocacy, Md., July, 9, '64.
Dietrich, Fredk.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Forrer, Tempest I.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

Names.	Rank.	Date of Muster into Service.	Term yrs.	Remarks.
Firestone, Israel	Private	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr., '62.
Forrer, Eli	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Captured. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 3, '64. Grave 6642.
Good, John	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Gardner, Peter	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Aug., '62.
Hunter, Alfred M.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hoffman, John	do	Sep. 25, '61	3	Wd. at Winchester, Va. June, '63. Discharged October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
High, Jacob B.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan., '63.
Huntzberger, Jac.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Pro. to Corp. Pro. to Sgt. May 29, '65. Mustered out Jun. 7, '65. Veteran.
Hartman William	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate, date unkn.
Johnson, Samuel	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kerr, James A.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.
Keller, Wesley F.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Keller, John W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Klinedinst, N. J.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Captrd at Monocacy Jul. 9, '64. Returned Feb 20, '65. Discharged pr. 8, '65.
Litz, Geo. L.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lentz, Jesse R.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Landen, Josiah	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Wd. and captrd at Bunker Hill, Va., Jun. 13, '63. Exchd. Trnsf. to Co. C. Pro. to Sgt. Sep. 25, '64. Mustered out June 29, '65. V. teran.
Martin, Peter	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Moore, Francis J.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Myers, Andrew B.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Dis. on Sur. Cer. May 19, '65. Vet.
Martin, Jefferson	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Pro. to Cor. Pro. to Sgt. Sep. 25, '64. Wnd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64. Absent at Muster out. Veteran.
Moore, Jacob	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Mustered out Jun 29, '65. Vet.
Myers, Valentine	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Captrd. Sep. 12, '64. Disch. May 27, '65, to date Nov. 4, '64.
March, Daniel	do	Dec 23, '63	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Trnsf. to Vet. Res. Cr. Jan. 6, '65.
McClellan, Dav. M.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent on detached service at muster out.
McGinley, Saml. B.	do	Apr 7, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Disch. by Gen. Ord. Jun. 12, '65.
Mickey, Daniel S.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Noel, Henry	do	Oct. 9, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. C. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Prowell, George	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Captured at Bunker Hill, Va., Jun. 13, '63. Discharged October 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Peters, Jacob H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg. Certificate March, '62.
Pederson, Chas. E.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg. Certificate January, '63.
Ritter, John L.	do	Sep. 19, '61	5	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Runk, Daniel	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '61. Expiration of term.
Rinehart, Martin	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ramsey, Wm. B.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent in hospital at expiration of term.
Smith, John W.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Spahr, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Sibbett, John A.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stough, Reuben	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Small, Wm. G.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Absent in hospital at expiration of term.
Slothower, Jac. B.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Slusser, La Fayette	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged on Surg. Certificate March, '62.
Snyder, Henry	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Sep. 28, '64. Expiration of term.
Stouffer, Ephraim	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Transferred to Co. C. Pro. to Corporal. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Shive, Andrew	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Transferred to Co. C. Mustered out June 29, '65. Veteran.
Shaffer, Henry	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Transferred to Co. C. Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate. April 20, '65.
Sherman, George	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. I. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
Shive, John K.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died at New Creek, W. Va., August, '62.
Troup, Emanuel	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died at Cumberland, Md., in 1862.
Wise, Edw.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wagoner, Roland's	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Transferred to Co. C. Discharged January 20, '65. Expiration of term.
Wolf, Anthony	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Died of wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Zell, Peter H.	do	Sep. 19, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

COMPANY I.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Thad'eus S. Pfeiffer	Capt'n	Sep. 12, '61	3	Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64.
Wm. H. Lanius	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Anth'ny M. Martin	1st Lt.	Sep. 12, '61	3	1st Sgt. to 2d Lt. Mar. 2, '63; to 1st Lt. Dec. 7, '63; to Capt. Jun. 25, '64. Dis. Oct. '64. Exp. of term.
Edward F. Coe	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
James Hersh	2nd Lt.	Sep. 12, '61	3	Promoted to Quartermaster March 1, '63.
Robert K. Slagle	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
George Dosh	Serg't	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64. Pro. fr. Sgt. to 2d Lt. Sep. 16, '64. Tr. to Co. B. Com. 1st Lt. Oct. 29, '64. Not must'd. Dis. Jan. 13, '65. Veteran.
Edwd. A. Stough	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Findlay I. Thomas	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Zeph. E. Hersh	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Wm. D. Hombach	Corp'l	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. Apr. 2, '65. Pro. to Sgt. Maj. Sep. 17, '64. Vet. Tr. to Co. B. Pro. to 2d Lt. Jan. 20, '65; to Cap. Jan. 24, '65; to Brevet Major Apr. 2, '65. Mustered out June 25, '65. Veteran.
Charles Burns	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Augustus Weigert	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. at Wilderness May 6, '64. Absent in hospital at muster out
Pius D. Miller	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Milton J. Yeager	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Frank M. Peters	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Jacob Harman	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. May 6, '64. Dis. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
Daniel Decker	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
David A. Yount	Mus'n.	do	3	Wd. w. loss of leg at Cld. Hrbr., Va., Jun. 1, '64.
Daniel H. Karnes	do	do	3	
Adams, George	Private	Sep. 12, '61	3	Tr. to Co. B. Pro. to Sgt. Pro. to 1st Sgt. May 16, '65. Com. 1st Lt. (not mustered) June 15, '65. Mustered out June 25, '65. Veteran.
Altrogge Bernard	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	
Brashears, Alex.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Prom. to Corporal May 16, '65.
Bankard, Ephraim	do	Jan. 3, '62	3	
Collins, Nelson	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Prom. to Corporal Jan. 6, '65.
Crosta, Charles	do	3	
Diehl, Lewis, H.	do	Dec. 26, '61	3	Absent with leave at muster out
Elme, Pius	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Felty, George F.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate August, '62.
Fleming, George	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Fleming, Henry	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Killed at Winchester, Va., June 13, '63.
Fellers, James A.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Fried, Joseph	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. at Winchester June 13, '63. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fisher, James C.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Green, Frederick	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Absent sick at muster out. Vet. Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Nov. 5, '63.
Grove, Albert D.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Hale, John	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, '63. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Heltzel, Daniel	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Herr, Edward R.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Howell, Charles	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Habermehl, Chas.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Logan, James	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	
Luckenbaugh, Wm	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Tr. to Co. B. Mus. out Jun. 29, '65. Veteran.
Lefever, William	do	Jan. 3, '62	3	
Long, James A.	do	Oct. 31, '62	3	Tr. to Co. B. Disch. Jan. 6, '65. Exp. of term.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lane, Joshua	Private	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, '64. Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Little, William G.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died at Grafton, W. Va., Aug. 28, '62.
Markle, Levi	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Martin, Charles	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Martz, John H.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Mowry, Elias	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Myers, Howard C.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Martz, Samuel V.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died June 4, '64, of wnds. rec'd May 19, '64, at Spottsylvania Veteran.
Motter, Henry	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, Mar., '62.
Motter, John G.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Pro. to Corp. Mar. 21, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Mummert, Andrew	do	Jan. 3, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Wnd. Jun. 12, '64. Discharged Jan 3, '65. Expiration of term.
Montgomery, Thos	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
McIntyre, Peter	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
McMaster, Solom.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Captured September 23, '64.
McElroy, Joseph	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Vet. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65.
McClain, Thos. J.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Wnd. Jul. 9, '— Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 16, '65. Vet.
McAvoy, Frank	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Aug. 19, '64.
McManus, Alex.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died at Winchester, Va., March 31, '63.
Noel, John A.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wnd. at Monocacy, Md. Trnsf. to Co. B. Vet. Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate May 16, '65.
O'Donnell, Robert	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Perlitz, William	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Wd. Jul. 9, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Exp. of term.
Rickrode, Frank	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rickrode, John	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Rahter, Adolph	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 6, '63.
Rahter, Benjamin	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 6, '63.
Rickrode, Pius H.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 7, '63.
Roberts, Albert	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate March, '63.
Rooney, James	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Jan. 20, '64.
Reidhinger, Fred.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Absent sick at muster out.
Shrom, Henry	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Sherman, George	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stouffer, Luther S.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Stonesifer Joseph	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jul. 9, '64 to Feb. 20, '65. Monocacy, Md.
Swope, Henry	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Captured September 23, '64.
Schriver, Geo. W.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Pro. to Corpl. Pro to Sergt. Jan. 20, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Sayers, Thomas	do	Jan. 3, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Disch. Jan. 3, '65. Ex. of term.
Shrom, John C.	do	Oct. 28, '62	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Schmuck, John	do	Feb. 19, '64	3	Trnsf. to Co. B. Disch. by G. O. June 3, '65.
Snyder, John	do	Aug. 1, '62	3	Wnd. Jul. 9, '64. Trnsf. to Co. B. Pro. to Corp. Discharged by General Order May 19, '65.
Thomas, David N.	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Captd. at Winchstr., Va., Jun. 15, '63. Trnsf. to Co. B. Vet. Pro. to Sgt. Com. 2d Lt. Jun. 15, '65. Not mustered. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65.
Wilt, Jeremiah	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Weisheit, Adolph	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Wd. at Winchstr., Va., Jun. 13, '63. Loss of arm.
Yeatts, Will am B.	do	Oct. 31, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Feb. 15, '64.
Young, William	do	Sep. 12, '61	3	Died at York Hospital July 18, '64.

COMPANY K.

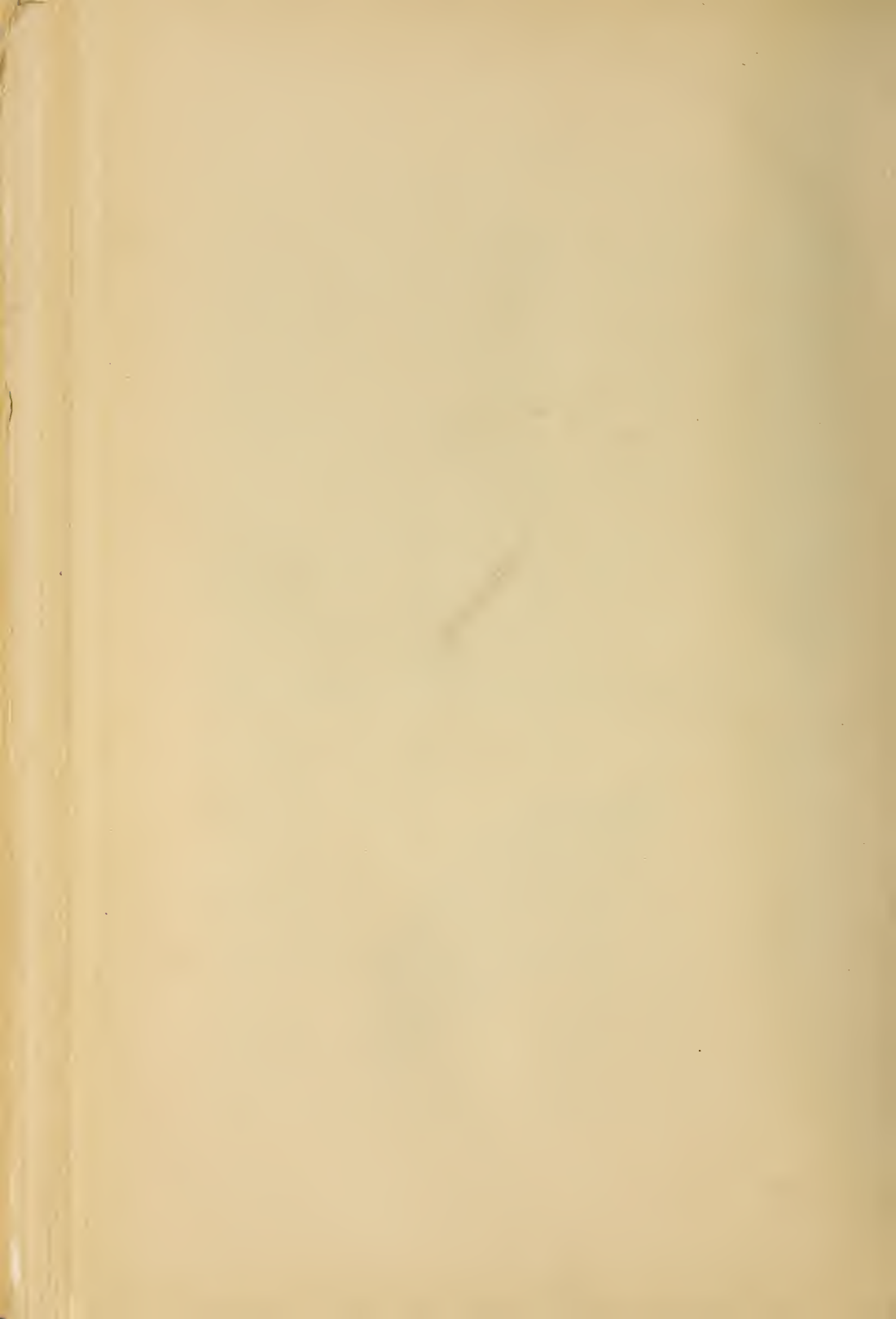
John W. Schall	Capt'n.	Aug. 24, '61	3	Pro. to Lieut. Col. September 14, '61.
John Albright	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Captured Jun. 15, '63. Discharged Mar. 22, '65.
John E. McIlvain	1st Lt.	Aug. 24, '61	3	Pro. to Asst. Surg. 68th Regt. P. V. Mar. 23, '65.
Chas. F. Haack	do	Aug. 24, '61	3	Pro. fr. 2d Lt. Mar. 24, '63. Killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '63. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.
Jacob Emmet, Jr.	2nd Lt.	Aug. 24, '61	3	Promoted to Adjutant September 25, '61.

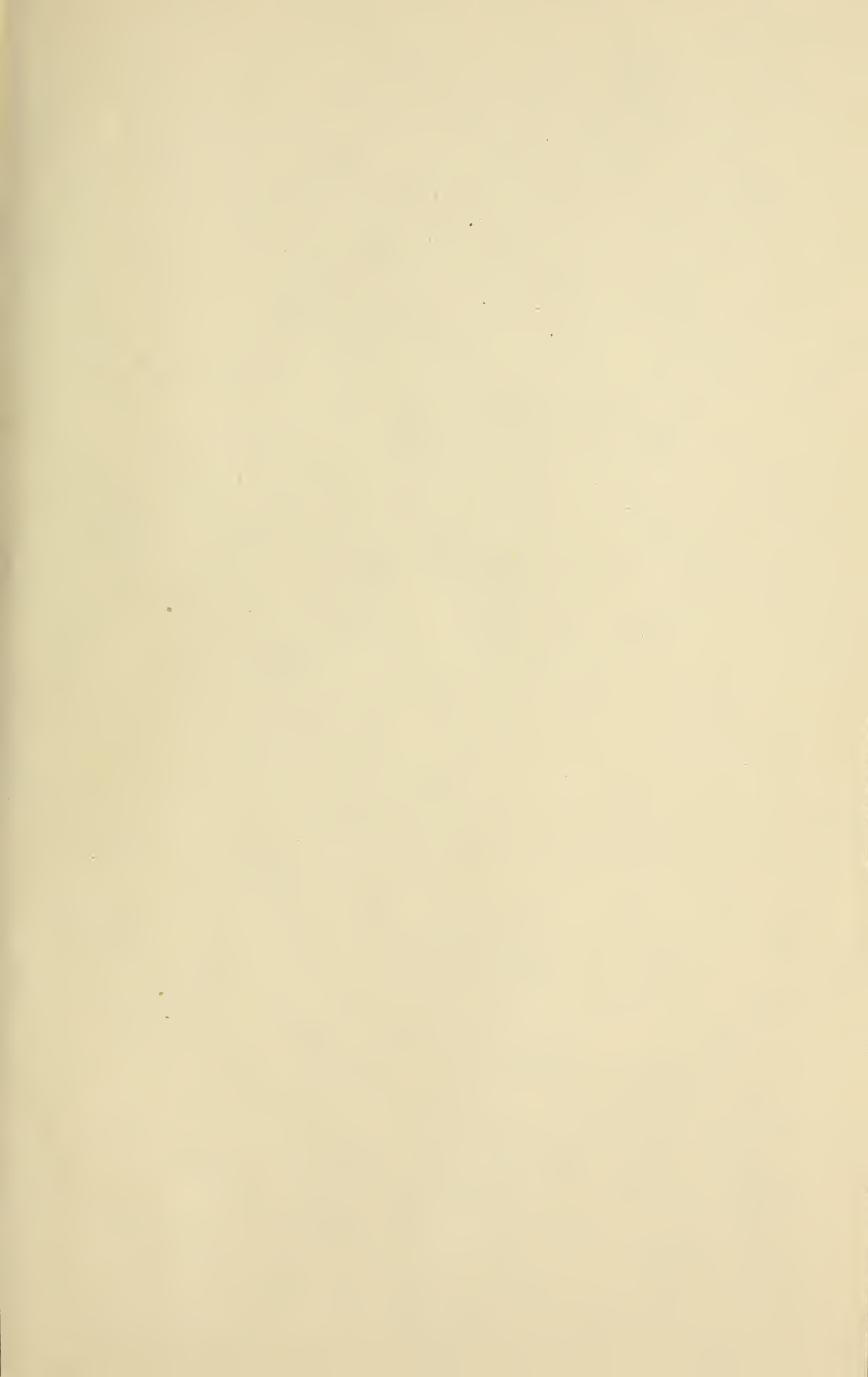
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Chas. P. Stroman	2d Lt.	Sep. II, '61	3	Cptrd Jun. 15, '63. Pro. fr. Sgt. Maj. to 2d Lt. Aug. 7, '63. Com. 1st Lt. Jul. 10, '64. Not mus. Tr. to Co. A. Discharged by Special Order Mar. 12, '65.
Charles Busser	1st Sgt.	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Lewis R. Haack	Sergt.	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Franklin Ginter	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wm. H. Schriver	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
George W. Welsh	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Wd. Nov. 30, '62. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Ex. of term.
Wm. Marckley	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate Apr. 21, '64.
Peter S. Baum	Corp'l.	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Jerome Heidler	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Mich'l S. Deringer	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Samuel Decker	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
M. Morningstar	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Cornelius Fecker	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
George Gibbons	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Wd. May 7, '64. Disch. Oct. 13, '64. Ex of term.
Christian List	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Prsn. fr. Jun. 22, '64, to Apr. 28, '65. Dis Jun. 11, '65.
Lawrence Keiber	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Dischd. on Surg.'s Certificate by order of Gen. French at Brandy Station.
John A. Weakly	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Promoted to Hospital Steward.
John Holder	Muscn.	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Chas. J. Barnitz	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Eli Brown	Private	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Billmyer, Henry	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Pris. fr. Jul. 9, '64, to Feb. 21, '65. Disc. Apr. 12, '65.
Blockinger, Ulrich	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Blockinger, John	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Brant, Geo. H. C.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Burse, Thomas Z.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Barry, John	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Dis. by order of Gen. Schenk at Winchest'r, Va.
Beck, John V.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Disch. Jul. 4, '64, for wds. rec'd with loss of arm at Mine Run November 30, '63.
Carey, John W.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Crimmins, Dennis	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Clopper, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Dobbins, Henry	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Dixon, Wm. H.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Diehl, Josiah	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Dobler, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Captured at Monocac, Md. July 9, '64.
Diehl, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	D. s. by order of Gen. Schenk at Winchest'r, Va.
Epley, Wm. H.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Emenheiser, Wm.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Eichelberger, G. R.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Fox, Samuel	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Faust, Nathaniel	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Filler, John W.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Tr. to Co. A. Mus. out with Co. Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Foos, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, '63.
Foos, Matthew	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, '63.
Gleeson, Alex.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Glosser, John	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hahn, Nicholas A.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Hanson, John B.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Helker, Jos. H.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64.
Heidler, Jos. A.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Transferred to Veteran Res. Corps Feb. 16, '64.
Hoffman, David	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Wd. at Winchstr. Jun. 12, '63. Capt'd. Jun. 15, '63. Exchd. Killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, '63.
Hgenfritz, Wm. H.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Tranf. to Co. A. Abs. sick at muster out. Vet.
Knudson, Wm. A.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kissinger, Conrad	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Wd. at Mine Run Nov. 30, '63. Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Kisner, Henry	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Koons, John C.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Koons, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Dis. by order of Gen. Schenk at Winchest'r, Va.
Keasey, Daniel G.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Tranf. to Co. A. Mustered out Jun. 29, '65. Vet.
Kendig, John	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Died at Winchester, Va., March 6, '64.
Lesh, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
List, Jacob	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
List, John	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Monaghan, Wm.	do	Sep. II, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.

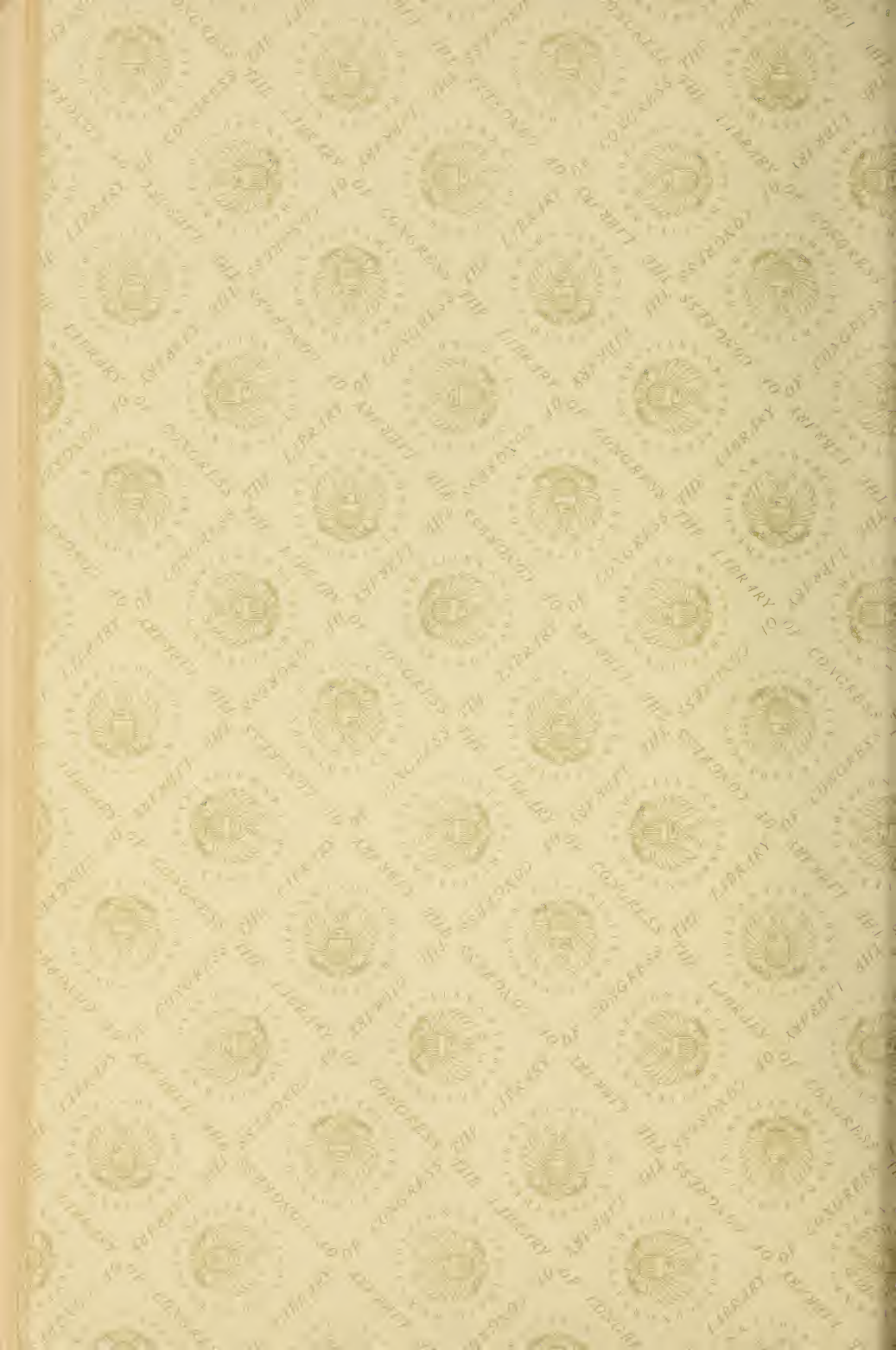
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Muster into Service.</i>	<i>Term Yrs.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Odenwalt, Chas.	Private	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged by order of Gen. Schenck, Winchester, Va.
Patterson, Rud'olph	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Paley, Thomas	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate Mar. 3, '64.
Quinn, Hugh	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from July 9, '64, to April 20, '65. Tr. to Co. A. Mustered out June 29, '65. Vet.
Runk, John	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Ramson, William	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Roth, Simon	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged by order of Gen. Schenck, Winchester, Va.
Ruth, Samuel	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate at York, Pa.
Roucher, Martin	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged by order of Gen. Freuch, Brandy Station, Va.
Rasch, Lewis	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transf. to Co. A. Pro. to 1st Sgt. Pro. to 1st Lieut. May 29, '65. Mus. out Jun 29, '65. Vet.
Rehm, Frederick	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Died at Brandy Station Mar. 4, '64. Buried in Nat. Cemetery, Culpepper C. H., Va., Block 1, Section A, Row 1, Grave No. 13.
Stratmyer, Henry	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Spangler, Harris'n	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Spangler, Henry C.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from Sept. 23, '64, to Mar. 13, '65. Discharged April 11, '65.
Shanebrook, E.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Sweeney, Isaac	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged on Surg.'s Certificate at York, Pa.
Sechrist, Geo. W.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transf. to Co. A. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Snyder, Benjamin	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Killed by accident on Northern Central Ry.
Tyson, Benjamin	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Taylor, Thomas J.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Prisoner from Sept. 24, '64, to Mar. 2, '65. Discharged May 4, '65.
Thompson, Nath'l	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wilson, John	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Discharged Oct. 13, '64. Expiration of term.
Wolf, John H.	do	Sep. 11, '61	3	Transf. to Co. A. Discharged Jan. 63, '6, to date June 8, 65.

NOTE.—Corporal Morris J. Powell, of Co. E, was wounded at the assault on the work in front of Petersburg, Va. James A. Fellers, of Co. I, lost a leg at Opequan September 19, 1864. Esau Bailey, of Co. D, was wounded in the same battle









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