



HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN.
"Father of the Regiment."

Red: White: and Blue Badge

Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers
A History of the 93rd Regiment,
known as the "Lebanon Infantry"
and "One of the 300 Fighting
Regiments" from September 12th,
1861 to June 27th, 1865



By

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*Authorized by
The Executive Committee of the 93rd Pennsylvania
Veteran Volunteers Association*

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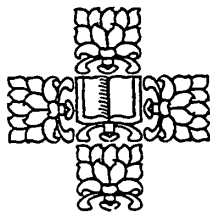
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1911

Part One

1861



To the Late
Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman,
the Friend of the Soldier
in time of peace and war,
this imperishable Record of Brilliant Achievements
of the Regiment
is Reverently and Affectionately
Dedicated
as a Cherished Memory
of a Patriotic Daughter
of her Country



Comrades known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,

Brothers evermore to be.

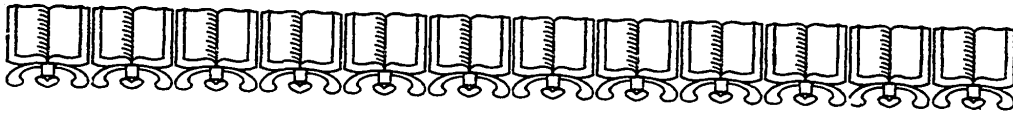
And if spared and growing older
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder
Brothers ever shall we be.

By communion of the banner,—
Crimson, white and starry banner,—
By the baptism of the banner,
Children of one church are we.

Creed nor faction can divide us,
Race nor language can divide us;
Still whatever fate betide us,
Children of the Flag are we.

—Charles G. Halpine.





PREFACE

THE preparation of this history was conceived at the close of the Civil War, when, at the request of Samuel Bates, Esq., Historian of the Pennsylvania Volunteers of 1861-5, by act of Legislature, the author compiled the data for the history of the Ninety-Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers as published in Volume 3 of that history.

It is stated that Lord Byron said: "A thought is capable of years," and such a thought evolved itself in the mind of the author by a constant effort to secure the correct historical facts, and with that end in view the first part of this history was begun a quarter of a century ago, but by reason of pressing professional duties, laid dormant until within the past year.

The history of the Ninety-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers particularly embraces within itself many home and war associations which demand preservation to the memory of those who created and fostered it as a military organization, as well as to the memory of the officers and men who composed it and by their bravery made it famous.

This is particularly true, when we consider that the regiment has been found worthy and chosen to be included as one of "the 300 Fighting Regiments" by Lt. Col. Wm. F. Fox, U. S. Army, in his history of "Regimental Losses in the Civil War, 1861-1865," of over 2,000 regiments in the Union army, and as its total of killed and wounded were 641, and its total deaths 274, as Col. Fox says "It evidently did considerable fighting."

The object of this narrative is simply to record the part taken by the Ninety-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the battles of the Civil War. To show to posterity what a well disciplined regiment is capable of accomplishing, to show the zeal and alacrity with which it obeyed every order given it, to show that it was as efficient and as brave a regiment as there was in the service of the United States; to show the position it gained by the performance of every duty; to do honor and justice to the noble dead who so willingly gave their lives, and to give due credit to its survivors of that war. Many of whom gave their blood, their limbs and their health for the defence of the flag and their country.

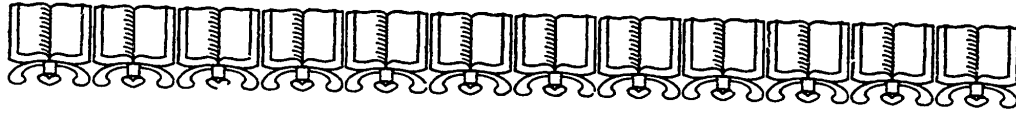
In order to present a faithful and accurate occurrence of events, which is the main purpose of the author, so as to make it historically correct, he has consulted the works of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," "Pennsylvania at Antietam," "Battles and Leaders in the Civil War," by Charles Carlton

Coffin, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War of 1861-5," by Lt. Col. Wm. F. Fox, U. S. Army; "Three Years in the Sixth Corps," by George T. Stevens;" "The Cannoneer," by Buel; "Monuments and Inscriptions on the Gettysburg Battlefield," by Prof. J. Howard Wert, A. M.; official War Department Records, official reports of the Brigade, Division, Corps and Army Commanders; official reports of the different National Military Homes and National Cemeteries; officers high in authority in both armies; authenticated facts from newspaper publications at the time of the occurrence of the events and by personal data obtained up to the present time from survivors, who served in the different companies.

With such an array of historic facts, the history is presented to the calm judgment of the public and with the hope that what has been a lifetime duty, will meet with the approval of those who made its history.

THE AUTHOR.





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1. "God bless our noble Army!
The hearts are strong and brave
That have willing come our standard
From treason's grasp to save!

But from the Western Prairie,
To Atlantic's rocky shore,
The truest, noblest hearts of all
Are in the "Old Sixth Corps."

—Miss Mary L. Masters.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman

HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, the "Father of the Ninety-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers," during the Civil War of 1861-5, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 13, 1825. Ever since the name of Lebanon became a county organization, the family of Coleman has been through its different members very prominently identified with the advancement, progress and prosperity for which this section of the State is so distinguished.

Robert Coleman, the progenitor of the family in America, was one of the most successful iron masters in Lancaster county, Pa., during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was not only prominent in the business world, but became a man of distinction in the public life of the State, having been a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly as early as 1788. He was also for many years Associate Judge of Lancaster county.

Robert Coleman was born November 4, 1748, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country in 1764, arriving at Philadelphia. He carried letters to Blair McClanaghan and the Messrs. Biddle, who recommended him to Mr. Read, then Prothonotary of Berks county, at Reading, Pa., who employed him for two years.

At the end of that time he became a clerk for Peter Grubb, at Hopewell Forge, with whom he remained six months, leaving to take a place at Quittapahilla Forge, near Lebanon, Pa., owned by James Old, who had large iron works near Reading and Norristown for some time. Some time later when Mr. Old removed from Speedwell Forge to Reading Furnace, he took Mr. Coleman with him, and they were associated in business for some years.

While at the furnace Mr. Coleman married Mr. Old's eldest daughter, and not long afterward leased Salford Forge, near Norristown, where he continued for three years. In 1776 he moved to Elizabeth Furnace, in Lancaster county, which he first leased, afterward buying it gradually from the different members of the firm, who owned it—Stiegel, Stedman and Benezet, and which remains in the family to this day.

Mr. Coleman there manufactured ammunition for the United States Government during the Revolutionary War, and it is of interest to note that the iron chain which was stretched across the Delaware River, below Philadelphia, to prevent the approach of the British warships at the time that city was threatened by Gen. Clinton, was manufactured by him.

He was the first of his family to obtain an interest in the ore banks at Cornwall, Lebanon county, which he purchased from the Grubb family. Mr. Coleman was a man possessed of a penchant for hard work, which coupled with fine business judgment, soon caused him to forge to the front as a leading man in the iron business.

On October 4, 1773, he married Anne Old, who was born May 21, 1756, and they had four sons, William, Edward, James and Burd. Mr. Coleman retired from business and removed to Lancaster in 1809. James Coleman passed his life in the iron business in Lancaster and Lebanon counties and married a Miss Dawson, of Philadelphia, who bore him the following children: George Dawson, Ann, Sarah, Harriet and Robert.

George Dawson Coleman received his preparatory education at Princeton, New Jersey, and then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Collegiate Department, from which he graduated in 1843. In 1846, together with his brother Robert, he came to Lebanon and erected the North Lebanon furnaces (the first anthracite furnaces built in Lebanon county), where they began the manufacture of pig iron.

The brothers owned together a 15-48 interest in the Cornwall Ore Banks, and in 1852 Robert withdrew from the firm, and from that time until his death the North Lebanon furnaces were owned and operated by George Dawson Coleman, and were left intact to his heirs. His brother Robert made Paris, France, his home, and died there in 1873.

Mr. Coleman during his life gave all his attention to the furnaces, with the exception when he was in Europe, which he twice visited, was a successful and enterprising iron manufacturer, and was well and favorably known in that connection throughout the State. In fact he was the third generation of those of his family who had made their calling in the manufacture of iron.

His grandfather made shot and shell for Gen. Washington, during the Revolutionary War, receiving prisoners of war in payment, who were afterwards redeemed by the British in coin, which they paid him. His father was one of those who supplied the United States Government with the same ammunition which were used in the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

Mr. Coleman himself, during the Civil War, followed in their footsteps, not only in supplying the government with these deadly missiles, but largely contributing of his private means towards furnishing the men who would use the same. He was a warm supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was one of that noble band of capitalists who furnished the sinews of war freely, and without whom the Government could not have prosecuted a successful fight against the Rebellion.

He contributed liberally of his own means to the organization and equipment of the different regiments from this section of the State, but especial mention should be made of the Ninety-Third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which regiment he was instrumental in raising; contributing over \$10,000 for its equipment, and whose subsequent military career he watched with intense interest and solicitude, which can only be fathomed by reading its history as set forth within these pages.

He also gave liberally to the assistance of the widows and orphans of those who fought in the ranks, and was a frequent visitor to the Ninety-Third when in the immediate front of the enemy. He was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, and frequently in person distributed its stores upon the battlefield, and was especially active in giving personal attention to the wounded and sick of the Ninety-Third.

Mr. Coleman was a member of the State Board of Charities from the time of its organization in 1869, and was president of the same at the time of his death. For a number of years he was president of the First National Bank, of Lebanon.

He was a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa., and was much interested in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. He was prominent in the political affairs of the State and Nation, and was five years a Representative from Lebanon county in the House and three years as State Senator. His course as a legislator was marked by the faithful and conscientious discharge of all his duties, and he was recognized as a valuable coadjutor in the important work of legislation.

He was also prominent as an agriculturalist, having large landed interest, and the owner of some of the finest herds of thoroughbred cattle in the State. In religious matters he took a deep interest and his religious character was most exemplary, having for many years been a firm and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He took a deep and personal interest in the religious welfare of those in his employ, and erected and supported Christ Chapel, at Lebanon Furnaces, and St. James Memorial Church, at Elizabeth Farms, Lancaster county. He also erected "Coleman Hall," in Independent District, for educational purposes.

Several years before his death Mr. Coleman presented his grandfather's residence, at the corner of Front and Pine streets, Philadelphia, to St. Peter's Church, contributing in addition a large sum for the purpose of altering and arranging the house for their mission work, and it was called "St. Peter's House." The first floor is occupied by a spacious hall, fitted up for the accommodation of the Guild and other religious and charitable societies belonging to the Parish. A tablet on the wall attests to the munificent act of the donor, while a large memorial window of beautiful stained glass at the eastern end serves to adorn the apartment. The upper rooms are intended for the accommodation of seamen and all others who may be under the care of the parish.

Mr. Coleman was indefatigable in his labors, seeking by every means in his power to secure satisfactory management in all the charitable institutions of the State. Besides he took a prominent part in providing for the wants and attending to the comforts of the poor and insane.

His whole life was an example of generosity and kindness of heart, and in the community in which he lived and labored no man was more universally respected and beloved. His home life was a model of excellence and conjugal felicity.

He was prominently mentioned in connection with the Governorship nomination by the Republican party, while President Grant had him under consideration for Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

In 1876 he was elected a trustee of Lafayette College, and in the same year was chairman of the Committee on Reception at the Centennial at Philadelphia, and to him was due a great measure of its success. He was a part owner of the Lochiel furnaces, at Harrisburg, and the owner of three furnaces at North Lebanon.

In every good work he was "ready to do and glad to contribute" and after a long and useful life, mourned by a very large concourse of friends and neighbors, who were unanimous in the opinion that his death was a distinct public calamity, which occurred at Mt. Lebanon, September 9, 1878.

He married in 1852 Miss Deborah Brown, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of William and Deborah (Norris) Brown, who are now deceased, and she survived him, as did also two sons and five daughters. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman: Robert, Harriet, Debbie N., Sarah, James, Frances, William, Bertram Dawson, Edward and Fanny.

Miss Fanny Coleman was born during the period the Ninety-Third was recruited at Camp Coleman, and was christened "Daughter of the Regiment," and unveiled the monument furnished and erected by her mother, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on October 30, 1884.



In Memoriam

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman died on Monday, September 9, 1878, after a lingering illness, and was interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

By reason of his prominence with the history of the Ninety-Third Regiment, Maj. P. G. Mark prepared the following tribute to his memory:

NINETY-THIRD TRIBUTE.

"On Mt. Lebanon, overshadowing the soldiers' monument, due to his patriotism and liberality, once occupied by the Ninety-third Regiment, and named "Camp Coleman," in honor of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of the Lebanon Furnaces, reposes in death the friend of the soldier, the soldiers' widow and the soldiers' orphans—and especially of those of the Ninety-Third.

In 1861 civil war was inaugurated, when no one more eager and ready, and no one more entitled to praise and lasting endearment in the preservation of his country, than he who now sleeps on Mt. Lebanon, the mecca of every soldier of this county, overlooking the lovely valley of Lebanon, within every home of which, in hamlet, village and town, hearts have been grieved and made sorrowful by his passing away.

The organization of the Ninety-Third Regiment in "Camp Coleman," in the autumn of 1861, marked an epoch in the military history of Lebanon county, in the late war. From its earliest inception Mr. Coleman took an active and prominent part and not only by his expenditure of thousands of dollars, but by his constant care and untiring efforts in behalf of the welfare of its members and the support of their widows and children, he enshrined himself in their hearts, and marked the soldier citizen, protecting the soldier's castle and those dear to them while absent striving to perpetuate the freedom of their hearthstones.

His first public act was on Tuesday, 5th day of November 1861, when he appeared in "Camp Coleman," and announced his desire to present a flag to the Regiment, which was formed into line to receive it. Mr. Coleman with a beautiful silk regimental flag in his hand stepped in front of Col. McCarter and with great feeling and deep earnestness expressed "his interest he had felt in the regiment since it had been organized and that interest was unabated." He said "he presented the flag without an inscription, leaving it for the regiment to say by its actions what that inscription should be. That its azure field now uninscribed was left for them to fill with a record of daring and of death." Col. McCarter with true soldier eloquence paid a well merited compliment to the donor, and his

estimable lady, for the deep interest they had at all times felt for, and for the aid they at all times been so willing to extend to the regiment. He promised for the officers and men of his regiment that the flag should never be dishonored, while a man of the regiment survived to defend it. At the conclusion of his remarks, the flag was passed along the line of Commissioned officers, after which they gathered around it, and with their right hands on its bright folds, solemnly pledged themselves "to stand by this flag." The flag was then presented to the men, who made the welkin ring with the cheers with which they hailed it, after which Mr. Coleman reviewed the regiment.

On the morning of Wednesday, November 20th, 1861, the regiment made preparations to leave for Washington, accompanied by Mr. Coleman, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, Miss Fanny Brown, sister to Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, and Mr. Samuel Glover, of New York, and along the entire route, and especially at Washington, the kind care and influence of them was made manifest by many comforts and attention. The regiment upon its arrival there was marched to "Kendal Green" and the camp named "Camp Brown," in honor of one of the ladies who accompanied it to where soldier's life commenced in earnest, and the final parting word was given by him whose disinterested kindness and liberality had encouraged every soldier of the regiment, that come what may, "he would prove faithful unto death to the widow and the fatherless;" and how well he has carried out that hope, hundreds of the dead heroes have blessed him from above, and hundreds of their loved one's here below bless him forevermore.

As years of service marked the course of the Ninety Third, he watched its career in the field and on a Friday morning of Christmas of 1863, a new silken flag, which had been brought from Warrenton Junction by the writer, was unfurled in the presence of the regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Long, then at Rappahannock Station, Virginia. The flag, which was a Christmas gift of Mr. Coleman, was a beautiful one, costly and elaborately made, and became the admiration of every soldier of the Sixth Corps who saw it unfurled. It was one of regulation size, with a blue ground, an eagle in gold in the centre, below the eagle a scroll and the name and number of the regiment, around and about its folds were inscribed the names of battles the regiment had been engaged in: Yorktown, Va., April 30, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va.; May 31, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29th, 1863.

Well had he fulfilled his word and in return the regiment presented him with the tattered and torn flag which had been borne through fierce and fiery contests.

Upon the return of the regiment to Harrisburg in February 1864, Mr. Coleman met there the 284 officers and men—two-thirds of its entire number of the 1,020 men who had left Camp Coleman but three years before—and was received with a welcome seldom accorded to living man, the hero of the hour and the escort to Lebanon.

After the close of the war the regiment in the latter part of June, 1865, arrived at Harrisburg on a Friday morning and was received again by Mr. Coleman. The second flag which he had entrusted into its care was again presented to him, tattered and in shreds, by bullets from the enemy, its beauty no longer there, but instead it had inscribed upon it the memory of the well doing of the dead and the living in the battles of Wilderness, Va., May 5-6, 1864; Spotsylvania, Va., May 12-18, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23-24, 1864; Totopotomoy, Va., May 28-30, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 6, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18-22, 1864; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864; Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19th, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, Va. (Fort Fisher), March 25, 1865; Petersburg, Va. (Assault), April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865 and Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9th, 1865.

He placed it side by side with the other in the hall of Mt. Lebanon, which has ever since been cherished as gifts of priceless value, and living testimony to him as an imperishable record of a lover of liberty and free institutions.

And now he has gone. The surviving officers and soldiers of the Ninety-Third with whom he met in reunion, will miss their firm and trusted friend. They now mourn for him who was the "Father of the Regiment;" yet forever will he live in their hearts, and their descendants have been taught to cherish his memory. All honor to his memory. Peace to his ashes in the city of the Silent.

"Let laurels drenched in pure Parnassus dew,
Reward his memory, dear to every muse,
Who with a courage, of unshaken root,
In honor's field advancing his firm foot;
Plants it upon the line that justice draws,
And will prevail or perish in the cause."

The survivors of the Ninety-Third Regiment in meeting assembled adopted the following resolutions of respect and tribute to his memory:

Whereas, The Creator of the universe, in his infinite wisdom has seen meet to take unto himself Hon. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, who by his patriotism and care, during his lifetime, for the officers and soldiers of the 93d Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and for its widows and orphans, was cherished as the "Father of the Regiment;"

Resolved, That the survivors of said Regiment, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of their country's cause, have heard with deep regret of the announcement of his death, and mourn the loss of a patriot, a lover of liberty, and of freedom's institutions.

"None knew him but to love him
None named him but to praise!"

Resolved, That by his decease they have been bereft of the companionship of one who felt it a pleasure to honor by his presence the reunions for the perpetuation of valor in battles the mightiest, of issues the most momentous, and achievements the grandest of all time.

"God gave him reverence of laws,
Yet sterling blood in freedom's cause."

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and children, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, our warmest affections, assuring them that the memory of his many kindly deeds will always be cherished.

"The words which he has utter'd
Are of our souls a part;
And the good seed he has scatter'd
Is springing from our hearts."

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are extended to them in their dark hour of grief, yet we have the consolation of knowing that the good Shepherd "who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" will be a comforter to the widow and protector to the orphan. For well do the remains of him we honored and loved rest beneath where

"Sunset's golden overflow,
Touches the churchyard with its dream of Heaven."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of Lebanon, and that a copy be prepared and presented to the family of the deceased.

J. B. EMBICH,
P. G. MARK,
E. M. EBUR,
JOHN H. WALTZ,
GEO. H. UHLER,
Committee.

The
Battle Flags



The Battle Flags

Nothing but flags—but simple flags,
Tattered and torn and hanging in rags;
Some walk before them with careless tread,
Nor think of the hosts of the patriot dead
That have marched beneath them in days gone by,
With a burning cheek and a kindling eye,
And have bathed their folds with their life's young tide,
And dying, blessed them, and blessing, died.

Nothing but flags—yet, methinks, at night,
They tell each other their tale of fright;
And specters come, and their twin arms twine
'Round each standard torn, as they stand in line.
As the word is given, they charge! they form!
And the dim hall rings with the battle's storm;
And once again, through smoke and strife,
These colors lead to a Nation's life.

Nothing but flags—yet, bathed with tears,
They tell of triumphs, of hopes, of fears;
Of earnest prayers for the absent men,
Of the battlefield and the prison pen;
Silent, they speak; and the tear will start
As we stand before them with throbbing heart,
And think of those who are not forgot;
Their flags came hither—yet they came not.

Nothing but flags—yet we hold our breath
And gaze with awe at those types of death;
Nothing but flags—yet the thought will come,
The heart must pray, though the lips be dumb;
They are sacred, pure, and we see no stain
On those loved flags, which came home again;
Baptized in blood of our purest, best;
Tattered and torn they are now at rest.

—Francis Gallagher.

The Regimental Flags

THE Ninety-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was a regiment which enjoyed the distinction, if not the only one, which marched and fought under four flags from 1861 to 1865, two at the same time.

The two State flags were presented and placed in charge of the regiment by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the first on Friday, November 8th, 1861, and carried to January 1, 1864, and the second as of January 1, 1864, and carried until June 27, 1865.

The first American flag presented and placed in charge of the regiment by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, on Tuesday, November 5th, 1861, was carried until the re-enlistment of the regiment as of January 1, 1864—is the tattered and torn one in the photograph—when it was returned to Mr. Coleman.

The second American flag was presented by Mr. Coleman to the regiment on Christmas day, 1863, while it lay near Brandy Station, Va. Mr. Coleman had had printed on it in gold letters the battles in which the regiment had been engaged in from November 5th, 1861, to December 25, 1863, under the tattered and torn flag.

The two State flags presented by Gov. Curtin, and which were carried through the entire service of the regiment—the first to January 1, 1864, and the second to June 27, 1865—were returned to the State government, and have with 400 other flags, been preserved at the State Capitol. Their tattered and torn condition is such that their removal from the old Executive building, used as the State Library and museum, to the rotunda of the new magnificent State Capitol, with the other flags, has been accomplished. Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, who has given the matter of the preservation of the flags his personal attention for years, has made the best of insufficient appropriations and quarters, now has accomplished to make as notable a showing with flags as is made by Massachusetts, at Boston.

The flags have been placed in display cases of glass with brass trimmings, and placed in the niches and about the sides of the marble walled rotunda of the Capitol, where they can at all times be satisfactorily viewed, and they will be preserved for many years to come. These flags will include a regimental flag of the Revolution, the war of 1812, several of the Mexican War, and those of the Spanish War, and standing side by side these proud, battle-torn flags of the Civil War, some of which are mere strips, will present a magnificent display. It is one of the most notable collections of its kind in the country.

"Every year they're marching slower,
Every year they're stooping lower,
Every year the lilting music stirs the hearts of other men;
Every year the flags above them
Seem to bend and bless and love them,
As if grieving for the future when they'll never march again!

Every year we see them massing,
Every year we watch them passing,
Scarcely pausing in our hurry after pleasure, after gain.
But the battle flags above them
Seem to bend and bless and love them,
And thru all the lilting music sounds an undertone of pain!"

—Denis A. McCarthy.

These flags were carried with honor and are associated with the blood of hundreds who are sleeping the best days of their manhood away in defence of them. It is the emblem under which we fought from 1861 to

1865, and under whose inspiring folds the grand old army of the Potomac gained its victories. Remember, also comrades, that this is the flag of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, of Trenton, Monmouth and Saratoga; it was the flag of Bennington and at New Orleans; it is the flag that protects the American citizen in foreign lands; under the beneficent folds of which a refuge is given to the oppressed of all nations.

It was the flag of Perry on Lake Erie; of Dewey at Manila Bay; of Schley at Santiago; it was carried by the Rough Riders at El Caney and San Juan; it floats over Hawaii and Philippines; it has never gone down in dishonor; it was the flag of Lincoln and Grant and of Sedgwick and Sheridan, under whose folds the crown of victories were gained. It was the flag of Washington, and the flag under whose inspiring folds 466,886 men, brave, young and noble Americans, gave their lives for its supremacy as a national emblem, that this nation "of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth."

The regiment while encamped at Camp Coleman, on Tuesday, November 5, 1861, pledged itself to Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, on the occasion when the first flag was presented to the regiment, and while it passed along the line, "with their right hands on its broad folds, to stand by this flag."

That pledge was fulfilled, in answer to Mr. Coleman's presentation speech, "I present the flag without an inscription, leaving it for the regiment to say by its actions what that inscription should be." The regiment having fulfilled its pledge, Mr. Coleman had a new American flag with inscriptions up to 1864, made and presented to the regiment on Christmas, 1863.

The first flag was returned, tattered and torn, to Mr. Coleman upon the return of the regiment, when it re-enlisted in January, 1864, and the second flag, when it returned in June 30, 1865. We had kept our pledge. We have marched behind them at every re-union of the regiment held since the war, up to 1877, when their condition, by reason of age, no longer permitted them to be taken out of the cabinet at Mt. Lebanon.

Their presence was an incentive and every veteran received renewed vigor as they floated to the breeze, at the head of the survivors on re-union days. But hark! The old flags speak themselves. The old and tattered flag says:

"You have carried me from November 5, 1861, through the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run."

And the second flag says:

"You have carried me from the Wilderness to Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg (Fort Fisher), Petersburg

(assault), Sailor's Creek to Appomattox, where Lee surrendered. Yea, you have carried me from Appomattox to Danville, Virginia, one hundred miles further, to participate in the 'surrender of Johnston.' You have indeed kept the pledge"

God bless the dear old flags. While one of the Ninety Third lives they shall be cherished. It will not be long, dear old comrades, for our ranks are thinning rapidly—when the thought of their presence, will pass into eternity. But a few years more and there will be none to answer roll-call, and our memory will be as a dream to the young people who will take our place. In those days of the future, I trust some one will give a thought, as President Roosevelt said in his letter of acceptance: "The man who fought for union and for liberty in the years from 1861 to 1865, who not only saved this nation from ruin, but rendered an inestimable service to all mankind. We of the United States owe the fact that to day we have a country to what they did,." And then kindly think of the old veterans and these flags, which were first on the ramparts at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864, and before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Hon. Edward Everett, on the Boston Commons, in addressing the 12th Massachusetts on leaving for the war, in noble words now immortalized wherever the American flag waves, consecrated every regimental flag, and the 93rd with its flags can well appropriate the sentence there expressed: "Dust and blood may stain it; the iron hail of battle may mar its beautiful blazonry; it may hang in honorable tatters from its staff—but loyalty and patriotism shall cling to the last shred; treachery shall blast it never."

The old and tattered flag was carried from November 5, 1861 to January 1, 1864, and participated in the following battles:

FIRST FLAG.

1. Yorktown, Va., April 6 to May 4, 1862.
2. Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
3. Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
4. Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
5. Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
6. Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
7. Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
8. Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
9. Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863.
10. Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.
11. Mine Run, Va., November 26-30, 1863.

SECOND FLAG.

The second flag was carried and fought under from January 1, 1864, to June 27, 1865, in the following battles:

12. Wilderness, Va., May 5-6, 1864.
13. Spotsylvania, Va., May 12-18, 1864.
14. North Anna, Va., May 23-24, 1864.
15. Totopotomoy, Va., May 28-30, 1864.
16. Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to June 6, 1864.
17. Petersburg, Va., June 18-22, 1864.
18. Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864.
19. Charlestown, Va., August 21, 1864.
20. Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.
21. Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864.
22. Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
23. Petersburg, Va. (Fort Fisher), March 25, 1865.
24. Petersburg, Va. (Assault), April 2, 1865.
25. Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
26. Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

The above are the battles of the regiment, as published under an official order of the War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., August 21, 1888, and signed by J. C. Kelton, Acting Adjutant General.

The regiment also participated in the following minor engagements:

27. Reconnoissance on Manassas Campaign, March 10, 1862.
28. Reconnoissance toward Warwick River, April 7, 1862.
29. Reconnoissance toward Bottom's Bridge, May 20, 1862.
30. Reconnoissance toward Seven Pines, May 24, 1862.
31. Seven Day's Battles, June 1 to July 1, 1862.
32. Reconnoissance toward Richmond, Va., August 6-8, 1862.
33. Chantilly, September 1, 1862, supported a battery.
34. Reconnoissance toward Maryland Heights, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.
35. Burnside Mud Campaign, Va., January 23-24, 1863.
36. Reconnoissance across Rappahannock, Va., June 8, 1863.
37. Reconnoissance across Rappahannock, Va., October 12, 1863.
38. Reconnoissance to Halltown, Va., January 2-10, 1864.
39. Reconnoissance at Spotsylvania, Va., May 14, 1864.
40. Reconnoissance toward Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21-22, 1864.
41. Reconnoissance to Ream's Station, Va., June 29-30, 1864.
42. Reconnoissance to Snicker's Gap, Va., July 20, 1864.
43. Reconnoissance to Opequan, Va., September 13, 1864.
44. Flint Hill charge, Va., September 21, 1864.

The American Flag

It was on June 14, 1777, that the American Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union of thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The flag so ordered proved to be the most beautiful one on earth.

The flag was planned during Gen. Washington's visit to Philadelphia in 1776. On September 11, 1777, the stars and stripes were first carried in battle at the Brandywine, and on February 14, 1778, they received the first salute ever paid to the American flag by foreign vessels, while hoisted aboard the *Ranger*, Commander Captain John Paul Jones, roaming along the French coast.

On January 18, 1794 two stripes and two stars were ordered to be added to the flag in honor of two new states, Vermont and Kentucky; and it remained in that condition from May 1 of that year to 1818. By this time five additional states had joined the Union, and after considerable discussion the act of Congress of April 4, 1818, was passed, which provided:

"1. That from and after the 4th day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"2. That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

And this law has remained unaltered to this day, the return to the original thirteen stripes being as practical as it was complimentary to the first thirteen states and preserved its beautiful proportions.

The flag, therefore, bore 15 stars during the war of 1812; 29 during the war with Mexico; 36 during the Civil War and 45 during our war with Spain. It now consists of 46 stars, arranged, by official instructions, in four rows of eight and two rows of seven.

It is at least worthy of notice that stars and stripes were prominent on the arms of the Washington family, and that this fact may have had some influence on the designing of the flag, said to have been made by Betsy Ross (by Washington's desire), and later accepted by Congress.

The 134th anniversary of the American flag occurred on June 14, 1911, and the patriotic wave of its observance increases as the years pass. It

represents the strength of the Nation, the power of the government, the Constitution, the laws, and is symbolic of our love and country, and for the men who defended this country and home and saved it from stain.

It is the oldest national flag in the world, for since it was born every other national flag in the world has been born in its entirety as representing a nation. It has the most notable and glorious history of any flag that floats in the sunlight of heaven, is beautiful to the eye, dear to the heart, an inspirer of patriotism and standard of our common country.

“That banner of Freedom the flag of the Nation,
 As patriots and freemen, that banner we saved.
 Then wave our proud banner, our glorious banner!
 The star spangled banner, O, long may it wave.”

The American Volunteer

“They staid not for questions, when Freedom stood gasping,
 Brief the lips meeting were, swift the hands clasping;
 Off for the wars was enough for them all.”

THE American Volunteer quickly comprehends that in his enlistment he has sacrificed none of his manhood, lost none of his individuality. He knows that though he may think, and move, and act as free as he would in any enterprise where his manhood had been pledged for its accomplishment, yet intelligent direction is essential to unite these individualities into organization, which shall weld and mould and build great armies into that complete solidity that may fit them for the real business of war.

It is this conviction, which nerves and strengthens him for the stern hardships of his self-sought calling, and braves him to an endurance of invincibility, Descended from a Saxon ancestry, which never yielded its ground or lost its line, except to soldiers of its own race, he is ready to maintain the record of his blood and intensify the reputation of his sires by unwavering courage against attack and invincible brilliancy in assault.

As he yields thus readily to discipline, he early acquires the tactical rudiments and soon learns that the true end and aim of his occupation is to fight. Intuitively brave, naturally asserting, his boldness increases, his assertion strengthens as he finds the principles for the maintenance of which his life if need be shall be the forfeit, warred against by foemen, with steel and lead and iron, in death and wounds and blood. Generous, impulsive patriotism is supported by the stern determination of resolution, and patriotic and resolute he continues vigorous until the true end shall declare the right and full purpose of his mission be concluded in the triumph of his opinions.

He is abusive to maligners, intolerant against the shirker, he seeks companionship among the worthy, and rids the service of its drones by contemptuous neglect of their associations. The tremor of anxiety in the first shock of conflict is mastered to a veteran maturity as an early requirement. He readily adjusts himself to the necessities of the field and his physical endurance responds successfully to the changes of his condition.

He overcomes his difficulties by his patience, surmounts his obstacles with his experience, meets his dangers with his fortitude. His ardent zeal is his animation, his earnest purpose his enthusiasm. His ambition fades with the return of peace; his fame endures with the honors he has won, his glories vanish with the subjugation of his foes, and, bowing to the law, his valor sustained, he finds his home in a citizenship he has helped make secure.

Such was the American Volunteer, such were the officers and soldiers of the Ninety-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—such is the strength of the nation. Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's great War Governor, said during the Civil War: "Our people are for peace. But if men lay violent hands on the sacred fabric of the government—unjustly spill the blood of their brethren—and tear the sacred Constitution to pieces—Pennsylvania is for war—war to the death." American patriotism is not a war spirit. True American patriotism is a conviction based upon sense of what is right.

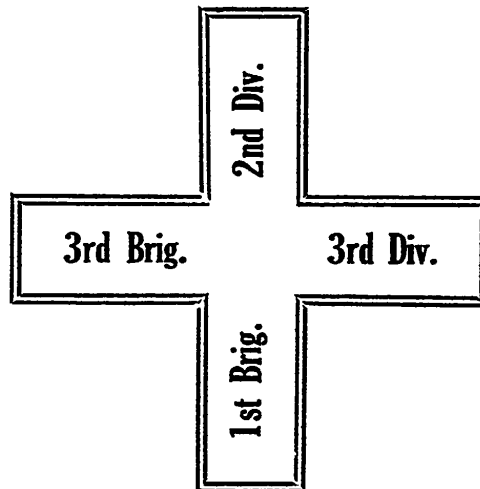
To the survivors of the Ninety-Third Regiment, the regiment is more than a name—far more than an integral part of the army. It is a brotherhood of comrades, both living and dead, linked together with hooks of steel. It is a talisman, whose power over the heart time can never impair. It means for us not only camp life, midnight picket watches, marches, battles, campaigns, toils, dangers and death; but tender sympathies, warm affections and noble loves, which were born in the hour of danger, and which live on even after death.

Let us therefore show our devotion and loyalty to the old cause for which these heroes fought and bled. Let us inspire those who are yet with us with the knowledge that when they have crossed the "Long Bridge" and encamped on "Fame's Eternal Camping Grounds" their work will be cared for on Memorial Day.

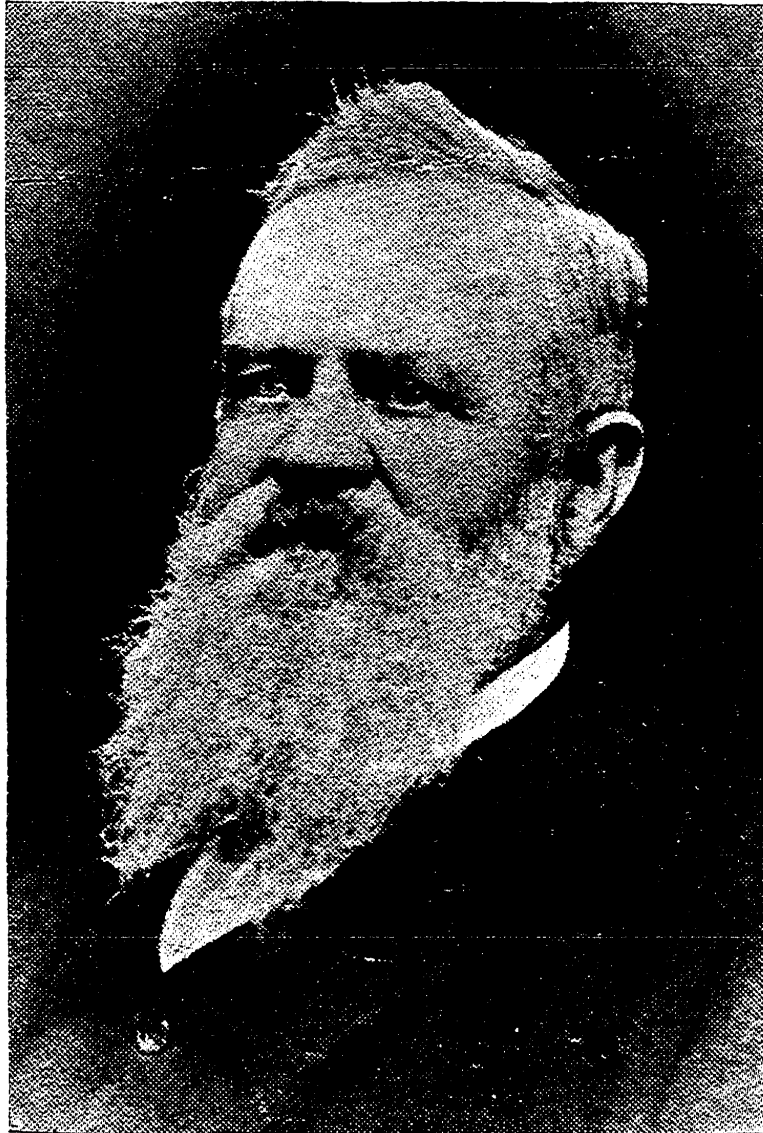
Red : White : and Blue Badge of The Ninety - Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers

A silver pin with the words: "93rd Penna. Vet. Vols."

A blue satin ribbon, to denote the Third Brigade,
Third Division, on which is printed in gold letters,
the names and places where the Regiment was
engaged, and a Sixth Corps Greek Cross of
silver, with red edging, to denote First
Brigade, white cross, to denote Second
Division : and lettering on cross,
"Third Brig., Third Div.,
and First Brig., Second
Division, Sixth
Corps."







COL. JAMES MAYLAND McCARTER.

Part Two

1861



The Reveille

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
 And of armed men the hum;
 Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
 Round the quick-alarining drum
 Saying, "Come;
 Freeman Come!
 Ere your heritage be wasted," said the
 quick-alarining drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel;
 War is not of life the sum;
 Who shall stay and reap the harvest
 When the autumn days shall come?"
 But the drum
 Echoed, "Come!
 Death shall reap the bravest harvest," said
 the solemn-sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,
 What if profit springs therefrom?
 What if conquest, subjugation,
 Even greater ills become?"
 But the drum
 Answered, "Come,
 You must do the sum to prove it," said the
 Yankee-answering drum.

"What if 'mid the cannon's thunder,
 Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
 When my brothers fall around me,
 Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
 But the drum
 Answered, "Come!
 Better there in death united than in life a
 recreant—Come!"

Thus they answered,—hoping, fearing,
 Some in faith and doubting some,—
 Till a trumpet voice, proclaiming,
 Said, "My chosen people, come!"
 Then the drum
 Lo! was dumb;
 For the great heart of the nation, throbbing.
 answered, "Lord we come!"

—Bret Harte.

CHAPTER I

THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE REGIMENT AT "CAMP COLEMAN" AND ITS ORIGINAL COMMANDER.

THE Ninety Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was called into existence by the personal energy and influence of the Rev. J. M. McCarter, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

This gentleman while a Christian minister was not the less a devoted lover of his country, and when its dismemberment seemed determined on by the South, and Sumpter's cannon thundered in the ears of the North, the fact that the unity and life of the government was aimed at, he threw himself heart and soul into the work of arousing the community in which he lived to a consciousness of the peril of the hour, and the duty of all to forego party ties and religious preferences, and with unanimity of heart and effort rush to save their imperilled country.

He assisted in the formation of companies for the three months' service, and at the invitation of Col. J. W. Johnston, commanding the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, became its Chaplain. The distinguished manner in which he filled his post as Chaplain attracted attention to him, and as he had been the acting Major of the regiment on the day of the fight at Falling Waters, Virginia, in the absence of the Major, who had been detailed on staff duty, it was thought by the manner in which he performed his duties, and led the men, that a military post in the service would be filled equally well as had been the office of Chaplain.

After being mustered out at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with his regiment, he returned to the duties of his pulpit, at Lebanon, Pa., having served as Chaplain of the 14th regiment from April 30, 1861, to July 30, 1861.

On the 12th day of September, 1861, he was given authority to raise a regiment, to be known as the "Lebanon Infantry," which was sent to him by Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. The call for 75,000 men by President Lincoln was published by Col. McCarter on the same day he issued the following, with an illustrated soldier:

"FALL INTO RANKS!!

"The regiment authorized to be raised by Rev. J. M. McCarter, the late Chaplain of the 14th Regiment, P. V., is filling up rapidly in Lebanon, Pa.

"A camp has been established in the town of Lebanon, men are mustered, and put under pay and subsistence immediately in companies, squads or singly.

"The men of this regiment will secure all the benefits given to State troops, and those arising out of special direct connection with the war Department at Washington.

"A few companies from beyond the limits of Lebanon county will be accepted.

"It is designed to make this Regiment one of the best equipped and officered going from the State, and one whose moral characteristics will invite the confidence of all those wishing to enter the service of their imperilled country.

"No man is too good to serve his country! Duty to God and such service are to be regarded as identical.

"All necessary information will be furnished by applying to the undersigned at Lebanon, Pa.

"J. M. McCARTER,
"Col. Commanding, Camp Coleman,
"Lebanon, Pa."

"September 12, 1861."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Monday, September 9, said:

"Rev. J. M. McCarter has been authorized to raise a regiment in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was formerly Chaplain of the 14th Pennsylvania regiment, and frequently acted as Major. The Department was pleased with his military knowledge."

The Lebanon *Courier*, of September 12, 1861:

"Mr. McCarter unquestionably has the qualities for an efficient and able commander, and we predict that he will make one of the most useful officers in the service. Soldiers here have entire confidence in him, and if he cannot raise a regiment there is no use in anybody else trying. Officers who served with him in the three months' service speak in the highest terms of him."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* said:

"Rev. J. M. McCarter, of the Methodist Church, has been authorized to raise a regiment, to be called the 'Lebanon Infantry,' and part of it is now encamped at Camp Coleman, at Lebanon. Mr. McCarter was Chaplain to the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of three months' volunteers, and was acting Major on the day of the fight at Falling Waters, Va. Col. Johnston, who commanded the regiment, considered him admirably qualified for a Colonelcy, and we know his energy, his patriotism and his high character so well, that we can earnestly advise all who wish to join a fine Regiment, under a good commander, to enlist with him. He will open one or two recruiting offices here, and has prospect of having his ranks filled in a few weeks."

The West Chester *Times* said of Rev. J. M. McCarter:

"This gentleman, who is well and favorably known to our citizens, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a Regiment for the war. He was Chaplain with the three months' men, and sometimes acted as an officer of the regiment. His conduct as an officer was highly commended and he is now to enter the field as a commander. His courage and zeal are unquestionable."

The Philadelphia *Press* said:

"We understand that the Rev. J. M. McCarter, of Lebanon, who recently resigned his pastorship for the purpose of raising a regiment of infantry, has, in the short time of fourteen days, enrolled eight hundred men, and expects to complete his regiment in a few days. John W. Johnston brother of Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, and Colonel of the late Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whom Mr. McCarter served as Chaplain, will occupy the post of Lieutenant Colonel in the new regiment of Lebanon Infantry. This place he accepts out of compliment to Mr. McCarter, having repeatedly been offered a Colonelcy by Governor Curtin, which he declined to accept."

The *Mauch Chunk Gazette* said:

"Our old friend—not so very old neither—Rev. J. M. McCarter, Methodist preacher, at Lebanon, Pa., has resigned his pastorship and accepted a Colonelcy of a regiment he is now raising for the war. He has already about 600 men, and still they come. Mr. McCarter volunteered as Chaplain in the three month's service, when he devoted much of his time to drilling and studying the tactics. He is a first class preacher—one of the most eloquent we know—a man of undoubted courage and rare ability. Whilst he puts his trust in the Lord, we venture to say that he will also keep his powder dry. Should he ever get into a fight, our word for it, he will fight bravely and successfully. Success to the preacher Colonel."

The *Reading Journal* said:

"The Rev. Col. J. M. McCarter, whose regiment is now encamped at Lebanon, Pa., visited Reading on Tuesday and delivered an eloquent 'war speech' in front of Col. Hawman's Hotel, the same evening. There was an immense crowd present—the whole street being blocked up by eager listeners, including a number of ladies. The object of the Colonel's address was to arouse the patriotism of the masses to the importance of enlisting for the present war. The address was most eloquent throughout, and tended greatly to arouse the war spirit in our midst. Mr. McCarter occupied the post of pastor of St. Peter's M. E. Church of this city, and was greatly beloved by the members of the congregation and citizens generally."

The *Lancaster Intelligencer* said:

"Our clerical friend, Rev. J. M. McCarter, of the Methodist Church, formerly stationed in this city, is doing gallant service in this war, and winning golden opinions."

The *Lebanon Advertiser* said:

"The Regiment of Lebanon Infantry, is a guaranteed success. Old Lebanon is responding gallantly for the war, and though the commission of Col. McCarter has been but five working days in his hands, there are already as many hundred men enrolled for his regiment. Camp Coleman (the Fair Ground) is one of the most beautiful and cleanly and the subsistence of the men excellent. Equipments for the men will be furnished at short notice."

The *Reading Gazette* said:

"The Rev. J. M. McCarter, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has temporarily laid off his clerical robes and accepted a commission as Colonel of Volunteers for the Union, delivered an address on Tuesday night in this city, to an immense audience, in front of the United States Hotel, upon "the duty of loyal citizens to their country in the present crisis." He spoke for over an hour, with great force and eloquence, in favor of supporting the Government with the whole power of the Nation, to crush the rebellion. He viewed the war as involving the question of life or death to the American Republic, and the Union cause as one of the holiest in which the American citizen could engage: to suffer, or if need be, to die. The speaker was repeatedly applauded, and made a deep impression on his hearers.

"Col. McCarter's Regiment is now encamped at Lebanon. It numbers 600 men, and is rapidly filling up to the required quota. Capt. Arthur, of this city, with his Union Zouaves, is attached to this regiment, and Capt. Maitland, of the Coleman Rifles, will also take most, if not all, of his men from Reading. John W. Johnston, brother of Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, and Colonel of the late Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whom Mr. McCarter served as Chaplain, will occupy the post of Lieutenant Colonel in the new regiment of infantry. This place he accepts out of compliment to Colonel McCarter, having repeatedly been offered a Colonelcy by Governor Curtin, which he declined."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* said:

"The beautiful National flag presented to this regiment—14th Pennsylvania Volunteers—for 'manly conduct and manly and soldierly-like bearing,' was by unanimous consent of officers and men, given to the faithful, able and eloquent Chaplain (Rev. J. M. McCarter) as a testimonial of their regard."

The Reading *Gazette* further said:

"Colonel McCarter will also be remembered by most of our citizens, as the M. E. clergymen who officiated in St. Peters (5th street) church, two or three years ago. He was Chaplain of the 14th Regiment and gallantly led the men as Major in the fight at Falling Waters; thinking with the Rev. Colonel Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary memory, that there was 'a time to preach, a time to pray, and a time to fight, and that the time to fight had come.'"

The Lebanon *Courier* of October 8, 1861, said:

"Col. Johnston, a splendid officer, is here and has consented to take a position in the regiment."

Rev. J. M. McCarter, upon being commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-Third Regiment resigned the pastorate of the M. E. Church at Lebanon, and Rev. J. L. Heysinger was appointed to succeed him.

The Lebanon *Courier*, upon the encampment of a nucleus of Company A on the Lebanon County Agricultural Society grounds, said:

"The Department was pleased with Col. McCarter's military knowledge. Mr. McCarter wants for the country soldiers now and every aid should be given to those patriotic citizens who are leading off in the efforts to furnish them. Men of means should come forward and furnish the necessary money to meet the liabilities necessarily incurred in organizing military companies. It is not right that too much burden should be allowed to rest on those participating in the companies, who frequently are not able in justice to their families to bear it. It should not be asked of such men that they do the fighting, and bear the expenses that equity demands should be divided among all the citizens according to their means."

The military spirit was fully aroused, and patriotic men of all ages flocked to the standard of the "Lebanon Infantry." At the close of September appearances portended the complete success of the regiment, and military men who paid a visit to Camp Coleman, stated "that the physique of the men was equal to, if not better, than any regiment in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg."

CHAPTER II

THE ORIGATION OF THE REGIMENT AND HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED. PATRIOTIC LADIES.

THE origination of the Ninety-Third Regiment was first approached after the termination of the three month's service. It took place when Rev. James M. McCarter, who had served as Chaplain of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, met Corporal Eli Daugherty, who had served in the same regiment, opposite the court house in Lebanon. As they approached each other, Rev. McCarter said, "Well, what next?" Corporal Daugherty replied, "Well, as you are well acquainted with Gen. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I would write to him and secure authority to raise a Lebanon county regiment." This ended the conversation, and Rev. McCarter passed on to the parsonage on Tenth street, and after giving the proposition free consideration wrote to Gen. Cameron and was given the authority.

After a consultation with Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. John W. Killinger, Col. T. T. Worth, Levi Kline, Esq., Gen. John Weidman and other prominent citizens, a meeting was called for Saturday evening, August 24, 1861, to be held in the Court House, which was called to order by Levi Kline, Esq., and the following officers chosen:

President, Dr. John W. Gloninger.

Vice Presidents, John George, William Shirk, John B. Seidle, George Hoffman, John Krause.

Secretaries, Anthony S. Ely, Esq., W. W. Murray.

Rev. J. M. McCarter was called to open the meeting with prayer.

President Gloninger stated the object of the meeting to be "for citizens to consult together in regard to affording organization to the patriotic sentiment of the community."

Mr. T. T. Worth moved the appointment of a committee of seven to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The President appointed T. T. Worth, Levi Kline, John Weidman, C. D. Gloninger, Edward A. Uhler, J. W. Killinger and Wm. M. Derr said committee.

The committee after a short time reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There is a most unholy war being waged against our National Government
"and its very existence threatened with destruction by those who have heretofore
"enjoyed its protection, but now cast off their loyalty, and in violation of their plighted
"honor and sacred oath to stand by the Constitution, are now attempting its de-
"struction; and

“Whereas, It is the duty of every good citizen, who has the love of his country
 “at heart, who glories in the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of her power, who
 “desires to perpetuate the blessings of a government formed by the patriots that
 “achieved our liberties and handed down to the present generation one of the best
 “governments that ever existed on earth, to rally to its support by every means in
 “their power to save it from the hands of the traitors who seek its overthrow; there-
 “fore

“Resolved, That we urge upon all the citizens of this county to stand up to the
 “Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws; and to effect this object
 “to render to the National Government all the aid in their power to strengthen its arms,
 “with a determination that the same emblem of her power that now floats from the
 “Capitol shall triumphantly wave over every foot of National territory without a star
 “obliterated or a stripe erased.

“Resolved, That this meeting has witnessed with just pride the readiness evinced by
 “many of her citizens to serve their country on the battle field, deeming no sacrifice
 “too great to save from dishonor the flag of their country, and from ruin our
 “glorious institutions.

“Resolved, That the present emergency calls upon us as citizens of this county to
 “increase the number of those who serve as soldiers, and that we shall not be satis-
 “fied until Lebanon county shall have furnished her full quota of men with her sister
 “counties of this State in the overthrow of the rebel hosts who now menace our
 “country’s integrity, its honor and its flag.

“Resolved, That we regard with highest satisfaction the idea already abroad in
 “the community in regard to raising a regiment within our bounds; and believing that
 “an earnest effort on our part singly as men, could consummate that idea and make
 “it a fact, we therefore pledge ourselves to an earnest effort therefo and will take
 “immediate steps to enroll the first of its companies to-night.”

Rev. J. M. McCarter then made a patriotic and eloquent appeal to the young men of the county to come forward and enroll themselves in the defence of the country, expressing his willingness to take any position with them that might be assigned him, from carrying a musket to any post he might be thought competent to fill, and stating that A. S. Ely, Esq., who has the ability, and the experience essential in a commander to take the Captaincy.

Rev. T. S. Johnston, of Philadelphia, followed in a few appropriate remarks, when an invitation was given to those present who wished to enroll themselves to do so.

A number promptly came forward and placed their names on the “Roll of Honor.” Notice was given that the roll would be found at the office of A. S. Ely, Esq., where others who desired to put their names to it would find it.

A resolution of thanks to the Perseverance Band for its excellent music on the occasion was adopted, when the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union.

The Perseverance Engine and Hose Company of Lebanon, on Tuesday evening, August 27, 1861, by resolution at their stated meeting, determined that they will form themselves into a military company, and appointed the following committee: H. S. Roebuck, Lorenzo D. Derr, Joseph A. Bowman, Jr., Jacob P. Embich, W. H. H. Embich and John B. Embich to recruit volunteers for the company.

This company it was decided should attach itself to the regiment to be formed in this county, if the same can be accomplished. They opened a recruiting office in Funck's building, up stairs, and recruiting was commenced.

A series of meetings were held throughout the county, commencing Wednesday evening, September 4, 1861, at Crall's tavern, Annville; at Harper's (Adams) tavern, on Thursday afternoon, and in the evening at Bordner's. In Jonestown on Friday afternoon and Fredericksburg on Friday evening. At Union Water Works on Friday afternoon and Bellview on Friday evening. At Palmyra and Campbellstown, at the Fairview picnic on Saturday of the same week. These meetings were held to take the names of volunteers for the war, and speakers addressed the meetings, prominent among them being Hon. John W. Killinger, Rev. J. M. McCarter and William M. Derr, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, September 4, 1861, Hon. John W. Killinger, Col. McCarter and Wm. M. Derr, Esq., accompanied by the Perseverance Band, visited Annville for the purpose of raising recruits.

After a large concourse of people had assembled before the public house of Mr. Simon Crall, the meeting was opened and addressed by Hon. John W. Killinger. The generous impulse which characterizes the man manifested itself in his speech, which was well received.

The next speaker was Mr. Derr, who in an unbroken chain of arguments which he used, and the sincerity which in every thing he said, could not fail to reach the honest patriot—the man of principles—and elicit from him the praise due for his noble hearted effort. His speech was characterized throughout by an elevating principle. He did not try to have men enlist because it would benefit them pecuniarily, or be to their emolument, but because he considered it a sacred duty of every one to preserve that boon of liberty which was purchased and handed down to us by the blood of our forefathers, by aiding the government either with money or labor.

Rev. McCarter was the last speaker, and his address was well received and a number of men put down their names.

On Thursday evening September 19th, 1861, a meeting was held in the public school house in Fredericksburg on the war question.

Mr. Samuel Groh was elected President, Messrs. G. Horst, E. Krall, J. Faber and Mr. Hoffa, Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Wm. Grumbine, C. Strickel, F. Wagner and A. Wendling, Secretaries.

Captain Long, who was present, and for whose benefit the meeting was called, then stated the object of the meeting to be to try and recruit some of the able bodied young men of the town and vicinity for the Lebanon County Regiment. He then called upon Mr. Ewing, the orator of the evening, to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do in a masterly manner.

During the evening Capt. Long enlisted some 10 or 15 men, and in all some 25 or 30 were recruited from said place.

The citizens of Shaefferstown and vicinity held a meeting at the public house of Levi S. Oberly, on Saturday evening, the 28th day of September 1861. Mr. George Bentz presided and Jacob H. Mace was the Secretary.

Dr. Jonathan Zerbe stated the object of the meeting which purported in relation to our soldiers in the defence of our country, expressing a sense of willingness to aid them in clothing and other necessaries of life.

Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, Dr. A. V. Bucher and Mr. Levi S. Oberly were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Dr. A. V. Bucher, Mr. S. W. Strohm, Mr. Levi S. Oberly, Mr. Benjamin S. Dissinger, Franklin Goshert and Miss Amelia Zimmerman, Agnes E. Zerbe, Mrs. E. O. Miller, Mrs. Matilda Bentz and Mrs. I. Reilly Bucher were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely endorse the action of the general administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion now being waged against the same.

Resolved, That we appreciate the services of our soldiers in arms, and especially that of Capt. Long and Lieut. Dissinger, our former townsmen, in their untiring efforts to recruit a company for the Lebanon County Regiment.

A Board of Relief was established at Lebanon upon the enrollment of the members of the regiment and weekly allowance paid to their families. The Board was formed under the act of the 15th of May, 1861, for families or persons dependent upon them. The work performed was meritorious and appreciated.

The ladies also from the different places from which the several companies were recruited showed commendable zeal for the welfare of their friends and cannot be too highly praised for their kindness and patriotism while encamped at Camp Coleman and throughout the war.

The Lebanon *Courier* of October 3, 1861, said: "No county in the State can boast of more patriotic ladies than Lebanon. Their whole conduct since the breaking out of the rebellion has shown them to be worthy daughters and successors of the women who spun, knit, sewed and cast bullets for our fathers in the Revolution. Their present efficient action in getting up stockings, &c., for the soldiers is commanding extensive commendation, and we are glad to see that the press of the State are holding up the Lebanon ladies to imitate. The Lancaster Union says that 'they will be held in grateful remembrance by all lovers of our blessed country.' All honor to the patriotic ladies of Lebanon county."

Right worthy descendants were they of their patriotic ancestors, who we learn from Dr. William Henry Egle's History of Lebanon county: "That the men, women and children of Heidelberg, Lebanon and Bethel were imbued with patriotic devotion and did noble work for their distressed defenders. Too much praise cannot be awarded them and we wish we had the names of those brave women of Lebanon who spun the wool and wove coverlets for the army, and to whom in a letter in our possession, written by Col. Marstellar, says "God bless the good women of Millbach!" The brave women of the Revolution who cultivated the soil while their husbands and fathers were battling for their rights and their liberties, deserve loving remembrance on the page of history. They were indeed "Sisters of Mercy" during the darkest hours of our nation's beginning, and no Florence Nightingale has ever excelled them in deeds of charity and good will."

CHAPTER III

RECRUITING OF THE REGIMENT IN CAMP COLEMAN, AT LEBANON, PENNA.
NAMED IN HONOR OF HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
OF MT. LEBANON.

Mustered in October 28, 1861.

THE progress made in recruiting was astonishing. The call was made September 12, 1861, and one week later 200 men were in Camp Coleman and 500 enrolled. Within two weeks this number had increased to 700 enrolled, and guards were placed around the camp and drilling commenced. This camp was situated in the northern section of Lebanon and was at the time used as a fair ground by the Lebanon County Agricultural Society and was named "Camp Coleman," in honor of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Mt. Lebanon.

Before another week had elapsed squads of recruits were arriving daily, camp equipage was being delivered and marquees erected, making the Fair Grounds in real verity look like the "tented field." After the expiration of twenty-eight days, Colonel McCarter had the pleasure of being in command of nearly 900 men and on October 12, 1861, to muster into the service of the United States the commissioned officers of the field and staff and companies by the authority in him vested by the War Department.

On Tuesday, September 24, 1861, Gen. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, accompanied by army officers, paid a visit to Camp Coleman, where he reviewed the soldiers in camp. The intelligence spread that the General was to visit the camp, and a large number of people from Lebanon and surrounding towns witnessed the review and welcomed him. He made a brief address to the soldiers, which excited much enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his remarks three times three cheers were heartily given for him. He was waited upon by many citizens and left the same evening to return to Washington.

On Wednesday morning, October 2, 1861, a large quantity of camp equipage arrived at the depot at Lebanon, intended for Camp Coleman. The "boys" hailed it with great glee, as for the past week they had experienced the rougher side of soldier's life by reason of the heavy rains, which fell for a couple of days.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Johnston, who served as Colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months service, and under

whom Col. McCarter had served as Chaplain, arrived on Saturday, October 5, 1861, to report for duty. He was a splendid officer and made a fine appearance.

The uniforms for the regiment were received Tuesday, October 15, 1861, and consisted of sky-blue overcoat, dark blue frock coat, blouse, pants and cap. The material was good and a better looking set of men than the "boys" after donning them could not be found.

Alderman John Quimby, of Reading, received the appointment of Chaplain of the regiment. He had been for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lieut. John A. Light, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from Camp Coleman on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, October 12, 1861, It was a daring and successful ascension.

A bright looking youth made an effort, while the regiment was in Camp Coleman, to become a "drummer boy." The effort was successful, but subsequently suspicion was aroused that the youth was a female, and was well founded. Whether there was a "lover" in camp, was never determined, but the drummer was discharged.

On Tuesday, November 5, 1861, the excellent hostess of the Buck Hotel, wife of Mr. Henry D. Carmany, of the Quartermaster Department of the regiment, provided a luxurious dinner for the Perseverance Band, and had it served to them at their headquarters in Camp Coleman.

One of the school houses in North Lebanon was turned into a hospital for the sick soldiers in camp Coleman. On Monday, November 11, it contained eleven patients.

The Quartermaster Department of the Camp was under the direction of Messrs. Henry D. Carmany and George F. Reinhard, who delighted the soldiers with the good and substantial rations they provided.

On October 28, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States and its number designated was the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. The companies being all filled and mustered in, were assigned in the following order of positions:

- Perseverance Company No. 1, Co. A, Right of regiment.
- Perseverance Company No. 2, Co. F, Right of regiment.
- Union Guards, Co. D, Right of regiment.
- McCarter Guards, Co. I, Right of regiment.
- Quittaphilla Guards, Co. C, Right of regiment.
- Baldy Guards, Co. H, Left of regiment.
- Washington Guards, Co. E, Left of regiment.
- Annville Guards, Co. K, Left of regiment.
- Coleman Rifles, Co. G, Left of regiment.
- Union Zouaves, Co. B, Left of regiment.

General Orders No. 6.

Headquarters Lebanon Infantry,
Camp Coleman, Sept. 23, 1861.

(Orders to be daily observed.)

Reveille at 5 o'clock A. M. Tattoo at 9 o'clock P. M.. Breakfast at 7 A. M. Dinner at 12 M. Supper at 6 P. M. Roll call at 5 A. M. and 9 P. M. Squad drills from 5 A. M. to 6½ A. M.

Company drills from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Dress parade at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. M. McCARTER,
Col. Commanding Lebanon Infantry.

To the Patriotic Ladies of Lebanon County:

The Government having authorized the undersigned to contract for 2,000 pair of woolen hose for the use of the Lebanon county Regiment—he therefore calls upon the patriotic ladies of the county to forward the same, as they are able to finish them, to Mrs. George Hoffman, Treasurer, who is authorized to receive them.

J. M. McCARTER,
Col. Commanding Leb. Inf. Regt.

Headquarters,
Camp Coleman,
Oct. 10, 1861.

Perseverance Company No. 1

Mustered in September 21, 1861.

Company A. Immediately upon the appearance of the call, the Perseverance Fire Company, of Lebanon, commenced enrolling its members and elected William M. Derr, Esq., a talented and energetic member of the bar, as Captain. This company having recruited the requisite number was called "Perseverance Company No. 1," with John B. Embich as 1st Lieutenant and L. D. Derr as 2nd Lieutenant. There being more members of the Fire Company willing to enlist, the enrollment was continued, and the company mustered on Saturday, September 21, 1861.

The Lebanon *Courier* said: "The company contains excellent material and has good officers."

The Lebanon *Advertiser* of September 25th, 1861, said: "Capt. Derr's 'Perseverance 1st' company was mustered in on Saturday, September 21."

In pursuance to a call issued by the Perseverance Fire Company, a large concourse of citizens, together with the Perseverance Military Companies A and F, and the Perseverance Band, assembled in the Court House at Lebanon on Monday evening, November 4, 1861.

T. T. Worth, Esq., called the meeting to order and moved the following officers thereof: President, Col. J. M. McCarter, Vice Presidents, Andrew Reinoehl, Adam Rise; Secretary, H. Thos. Bibighaus.

Messrs. T. T. Worth, J. P. Embich and B. Frank Hean were appointed a committee on resolutions, who after a brief delay reported the following:

“Whereas, We as members of the Perseverance Engine and Hose Companies will soon
“be separated by a large number leaving our midst to defend our flag, and to aid in en-
“forcing the laws, and upholding the Constitution against the traitors of the South;
“therefore, be it

“Resolved, That we who remain will ever cherish the warmest feelings of gratitude
“and commendation for those who responded to the call of our country, and en-
“listed under our time-honored flag; and that we shall watch with anxious solicitude,
“the conduct and action of our firemen brethren; and that we will pledge ourselves to
“look after their families left at home, and in our midst, to guard them against the
“wants of poverty, and to aid them all in our power against the troubles of adversity.
“and its grievances and wrongs.

“Resolved, That we will ever hold in kind remembrance all the friends of the Perse-
“verance, those at home and those who share the dangers of the field with our
“brethren, hoping that Peace may soon shed her genial rays upon our beloved country
“conquered by a stalwart Northern army; and that we will meet them on their return
“with the grateful feelings of approbation for the manliness and courage which they
“by their conduct, will deserve.”

Col. McCarter, Major Simington, Surgeon, and Captain Wm. M. Derr made eloquent and heart-stirring speeches, and their remarks met with the hearty concurrence of the assembly by frequent loud and vociferous cheering.

The remarks of Capt. Derr in his farewell were indeed such as were long remembered to the honor of the gallant Captain.

On motion, all such members of Co. A and F who were not connected heretofore with the Perseverance Fire Company were unanimously elected as members; likewise were Col. McCarter, Lieut. Col. Johnston, Majors Simington and Osterloh, with Adjutant Lewis.

Thanks were tendered expressing the feelings of the meeting to all such who had added anything whatever to its interest; especially to the Perseverance Band, who by their sweet melodious sounds added not a little to the occasion—truthfully may we here say with Pope: “By music minds an equal temper know,” for it was this unanimity of feeling which contributed so much to the real pleasure of the evening.

After the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner” and “Red, White and Blue,” by Frank Ebur, Esq., and Lieut. W. H. H. Embich, Robert Buck, John Stanley and Edwin Ebur, joined by the entire audience in the chorus, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers and a tiger for the Lebanon County Infantry.

Lieutenant Lorenzo D. Derr visited Lebanon from Fort Good Hope, Md., on December 16, 1861, with \$1,100 sent home by Company A for their families.

This company was composed of young, brave and patriotic men, who had their country's cause at heart, and right well did they sustain their reputation by a four year's service and kept the right of the regiment always in line of duty.

Perseverance Company No. 2

Mustered in October 12, 1861.

Company F. This company was composed of members of the Perseverance Fire Company, with some 60 members recruited for the "Keystone Infantry." This latter organization had elected John S. Long, Captain and David C. Dissinger, First Lieutenant. They had 28 men sworn in and a few more on the roll when they were joined with "Perseverance No. 2," and a company formed. W. H. H. Embich was selected as the Second Lieutenant, having been a member of the Perseverance Fire Company.

The Lebanon *Advertiser* of September 11, said:

"We understand that our young friend David C. Dissinger is assisting in raising a military company to enter the U. S. service for three years. He served with distinction as a three months soldier in the present war, and could be competent to fill any position the company might deem proper to place him in. He is still recruiting and those desirous of enrolling their names should consult him immediately at Zeller's North Lebanon Hotel."

Augustus Cash, a German, and a member of Captain Long's company, died very suddenly in Camp Coleman on Friday, October 18, 1861. He had been living for several years in Berks and Lebanon counties. Coroner Fauber held an inquest on the body and the verdict was apoplexy.

Captain Long's company on Sunday, October 20, 1861, visited Shaefferstown, marching there on foot. They were well and kindly received by the citizens, who, also, presented through the hands of Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, a splendid sword to Lieut. David C. Dissinger. The honor was a well deserved one.

The citizens of North Lebanon being desirous of manifesting their appreciation of Capt. Long as an officer and gentleman, presented him with a fine sword.

The Lebanon *Courier* of November 7, 1861, said:

"Capt. Long's company of volunteers, which was originated in Shaefferstown, is a fine body of young men, and will do credit to the county. The officers are all young men of energy and courage, also will never ask the privates to go where they are unwilling to lead."

Although the nucleus of the company originated with the Perseverance Fire Company, there was a strong infusion in its ranks from Shaefferstown, Fredericksburg, Newmanstown and Palmyra. The boys were worthy representatives of the patriotic element from those points and did honor to their homes and themselves.

Union Guards

Mustered in October 4, 1861.

Company D. The Union Guards were recruited by Captain John M. Mark, of Lebanon, who in a few days succeeded in enlisting over 60 men. These were joined on September 12th by a squad from Jonestown, headed by Samuel R. Faber, a squad from Union Deposit, in command of Amos K. Kulm, and was the third company filled. John M. Mark was elected Captain, S. R. Faber, 1st Lieutenant and Amos K. Kuhn 2d Lieutenant, on September 24, 1861, at Camp Coleman.

The Lebanon *Courier*, of September 19, 1861, said:

“Mr. John M. Mark started a list a few days ago, and is filling it up with his usual energy. He has already 60 men. Mr. Mark will make a brave and efficient officer.”

The Lebanon *Advertiser* of September 25, 1861, said:

“Capt. Mark’s company has 72 men sworn in. They are a hearty-looking body of men, many of them having heretofore been engaged in furnaces, etc. The recruiting is rapidly going on.”

The company, under command of Lieut. Fauber, one morning, Thursday, October 3, 1861, started on foot on its march to Jonestown. Upon arrival there the company was drilled in the square, after which it was received and the hospitalities of the town was extended to the soldiers. The kind people of the place vied with each other in their invitations to dinner, and their welcome was as hearty as it was appreciated. After receiving the kindest of attention the company was reformed and by evening had returned to Camp Coleman, delighted with its visit and reception.

On the 10th of November, 1861, John L. Shaud, of Co. D, was married to Miss Amanda Sarge, of Swatara township, by Rev. William Gerhardt.

The Lebanon *Courier*, of January 2, 1862, said:

“Capt. Mark’s company of the 93d has sent home \$1,133.00 since their pay day. Capt. Mark is spoken of in the highest terms by those from the camp. We always predicted that he would make a first rate officer.”

The soldiers of this company were especially representative of the iron industries of the Lebanon valley. A large portion of those who enlisted in 1861 were iron workers at the Union Deposit furnace, while the recruits of 1864, hailed from Cornwall, and were all employed at the furnaces. The latter were all young, hearty and brave, and no community can feel prouder than Cornwall of the records of achievements accomplished by its sons, and whose lasting glory is that they performed all their gallant services with bravery which will last for all time.

McCarter Guards

Mustered in October 28, 1861.

Company I. This company was recruited in Lebanon and Dauphin counties, and was named the "McCarter Guards," in honor of Col. J. M. McCarter, commander of the regiment. The members from Dauphin county were enlisted at Middletown and Highspire by Captain D. J. Boynton, and the rest were furnished from Lebanon county. The company elected as its officers Captain, D. J. Boynton; 1st Lieutenant Thomas McGovern and 2d Lieutenant, Alexander S. Black.

The company was composed of brave men, and were led by an equally brave and patriotic Captain, whose whole heart was in sympathy with the Union cause, and whose rugged honesty and frankness made him beloved by his men. His open-heartedness made him popular throughout the regiment, and he was ever ready to perform any duty assigned him.

The citizens of Middletown were intensely patriotic and gave its bravest men to the company and throughout the war, upheld its organization with intense zeal and devotion. The company was an honor to its nativity and was always in its place when duty called for action.

Quittapahilla Guards

Mustered in October 4, 1861.

Company C. This company was recruited in Lebanon and Union township, Lebanon county. Its first officers were Captain, Edwin R. Wheat; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Hughes; Second Lieutenant John E. Rodgers; Capt. Wheat was long identified with the military in New York state, and both Lieutenants served in the three month's service.

Captain Wheat having resigned the Captaincy of the company, Wm. W. Murray, Esq., of Union Forge, Lebanon county, was elected to fill the vacancy. The *Lebanon Courier* said of the new commander. "He makes a fine officer."

A Camp Coleman correspondent of the *Reading Journal* said:

"Taken in mass there is no difficulty with our men, as in all companies, we have a few who cause us trouble occasionally. This good behavior may be attributable to the kindness which Captain Murray evinces towards them—a kindness, which although liberally bestowed, is still restricted by a conscientious sense of duty. The Captain is a good hearted and intelligent gentleman, and knows to a nicety how to treat his men."

On Wednesday morning, November 6th, 1861, according to previous arrangement, Captain Murray marched with his company for Jonestown. The marching was difficult and the mud collected in quantities sufficiently large to impede progress, but with good hearts Jonestown was reached in two hours after starting. Upon arrival there the company gave evolutions in drill after which it was aligned before the residence of Mr. Samuel Bickel, who extended to them the hospitality proverbial for Jonestown folks.

After this the company was dismissed, divided into squads, and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, were quartered in the various hotels. The kind people paid them all respect and attention and invitations to dinner poured in from all directions.

A signal act of hospitality was conferred by Jacob Heilman, who when night had set in, and some of the officers, engaged in collecting the men and seeing them properly on the way, found themselves in town with a dark and disagreeable walk before them. They then called upon him and he kindly volunteered to convey them home, thus saving a walk.

A CARD

To the citizens of Lebanon:

In consideration of the many kindnesses lavished upon Company C. by the good citizens of Lebanon during our sojourn in Camp Coleman, we feel in duty bound to make this public acknowledgment of their favor, and tender, in behalf of the whole company, our sincere thanks. The niceties we have received in the shape of eatables; the coverings and blankets they have sent to protect us from the cold, the "housewives" the fair hands of the ladies have presented to us, and the numberless other acts of hospitality bestowed so freely shall ever be fresh in memory, and cause us to look with feelings of pleasure upon the associations of our first encampment. Thus, when we are far away, encountering the perils and hardships of a soldier's vocation, how delightful it will be to remember these blessings, and what a stimulus they will give us in the performance of our duty; for, while life lasts, we shall endeavor to show ourselves worthy of these favors by acts in keeping with our pretensions. They have touched the tender chord of gratitude, and its vibrations will ever remind us that thanks cannot repay them for what they have done for us. We say "God bless them!" and may they all live to reap the full fruition of the peace and prosperity that must follow after the war is over.

WM. W. MURRAY, Capt. Co. C,
93d Regiment, P. V.

Cyrus Eisenhauer, a member of the company, died at Camp Coleman, on October 26, 1861.

The company largely represented the North Western section of the county, with a fair sprinkling of men from Lebanon. They were given in charge the two colors of the regiment and bravely did they protect them throughout the service as veterans.

The Baldy Guards

Mustered in October 21, 1861.

Company H. This company was recruited at Danville, Montour county, and its Captain was Joseph F. Ramsey; First Lieutenant, Leffert H. Kase; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Eckman, and was mustered in on October 21, 1861. It was composed of a fine body of men, intelligent and brave, worthily represented its home in the performance of duty and an honor to the Keystone State in its hour of peril. One of the members of the company, writing from Camp Coleman to the Danville *Democrat*, of October 5, 1861, said:

"After leaving the cars, we were escorted through some of the principal streets of the beautiful town of Lebanon, and thence to the Camp, which is named in honor of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, one of the proprietors of the Lebanon Furnaces. It is the cleanest and best camp in the State being on the Fair Grounds, in North Lebanon. The boys all like this place first rate, because the people are reasonable in their charges. We are the only English company in the field. There are now some three or four hundred men encamped, among them a company of Zouaves. They are generally a good set of men—very kind and obliging to each other.

"Our company officers are just as good as any on the field. They have won the confidence of their men, and are liked by all. The non-commissioned officers the same way. Our Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are first-class soldiers, and most excellent gentlemen. The Colonel is a Methodist preacher, and was Chaplain in the 14th Regiment of Pennsylvania three month's volunteers; the other field officers are the same way. Our company is now under command of Lieut. L. H. Kase, who, by the way, is liked by every one, and commands the respect of all in the camp, by his obliging and manly way of doing business. Our uniforms have not yet arrived, but are expected in every train of cars. Our Commissary Department is kept in the best style, plenty to eat and drink. The following is the bill of fare:

"Breakfast—Fresh bread, beef and coffee.

"Dinner—Beans or rice soup, meat and bread.

"Supper—Bread, beef and coffee."

This company was composed of an intelligent representation of Danville, Pa., and fought with a determination to win a victory for the Union. Always well officered, they gave continued evidence of a spirit of bravery which reflected the highest honor upon their native heath and which has honored them with enduring fame.

Washington Guards

Mustered in October 26, 1861.

Company E. This company was recruited mostly in Clinton county, with a fair sprinkling of members from Centre county. The company was named the "Washington Guards" and its officers were Captain, G. B. Shearer, 1st Lieutenant, J. S. Schultze and 2nd Lieutenant, W. W. Rogers. It was a fine body of men and was a highly creditable representation of the western section of the State. Lt. Schultze was on October 28, 1861, promoted to Quartermaster and Lt. Samuel McCarter, succeeded him.

Captain Shearer was the first officer killed in the regiment, which occurred in its first engagement at Williamsburg, Va., on May 5, 1862. His loss to the company and regiment was great and deplored by every one, and ended a life of a brave man, who had he lived, would have reached the highest position in the regiment.

The company lost a second Captain in Edward H. Rogers, who was killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and who had been promoted from 2d Lieutenant May 5, 1862, on the day Captain Shearer was killed. It showed the fighting character of the men, who had officers who dared to lead and they followed. No company had a better record, and Company E was always ready when duty called, and this history shows its service and the patriotic duty it performed on the field of battle.

The Annville Guards

Mustered in October 21, 1861.

Company K. This company was recruited partly at Annville, by Captain Eli Daugherty, and upon the arrival of Lt. David C. Keller, with a large number of men from Friedensburg, Berks county, the two were consolidated and Eli Daugherty was elected Captain; David C. Keller, 1st Lieutenant and Solomon Yeakel, 2nd Lieutenant.

The Lebanon *Adevrtiser*, of September 25, 1861, said:

"Capt. Eli Daugherty's company is finely progressing. He has now sworn in 40 men and has ten or twelve more on the list. He expects to have his fine company full in a short time."

The *Lebanon Courier*, of September 19, 1861, said of Capt. Daugherty:

"He has had experience in the service and is a good soldier."

The *Lebanon Courier*, of November 7, 1861, said:

"Capt. Daugherty's company visited Annville on Friday, November 1st and were very handsomely entertained by the good people, particularly the ladies of that village. The company was drawn up in front of the Academy, where Miss Shertzer, on behalf of the Association of ladies of the place, presented the soldiers with a hundred and ten pairs of stockings, and eighty woolen jackets. Substantial suppers were also provided for them; and the pleasant smiles of the Annville ladies did what we hope may never be done by the enemy—took many of the soldiers captive. The company were highly delighted with their visit."

One of the ladies from Annville, writing to the *Lebanon Courier* of same date said:

"According to the arrangement with Captain Daugherty—in whose company many of the young men from our town and its vicinity had enrolled themselves—that so soon as they should receive their uniforms, they would come to Annville, there to be presented with the woolen jackets and stockings prepared for them by the ladies of said town, on Friday last, they came, and in the presence of the friends and the citizens generally, were drawn up in front of the Academy, where the President of the Society, assisted by Mrs. Crall, presented each man with one woolen jacket and one pair of hose.

"After the presentation the Rev. Mr. Fetzer delivered a short address, which was handsomely responded to by a member of the company. They then marched into a field to be drilled. They deserve a great deal of credit for their gentlemanly deportment and soldierly bearing. Be it also said that the citizens entertained them very cordially at their respective homes, and we feel assured that the noble cause for which our young men have gone to serve, is fully appreciated by their friends—friends whose fervent prayers will ascend for them daily to the throne of God."

On Monday, November 11, 1861, Mr. A. S. Ulrich, of Annville, presented the company with 90 good towels, and a plentiful supply of soap, in behalf of the ladies of Annville. Mr. Ulrich accompanied the gifts with a patriotic speech which was received with applause by the men. Three hearty cheers, which made the air resound, were the only tribute returned to the Annville ladies, besides that of grateful hearts.

Sergeant Harry G. Rise visited Lebanon from Camp Mary, Fort Hope, Md., and took several hundred dollars home for the men.

The members of the company were also handsomely remembered on Christmas day by "pulse warmers," forwarded by Misses Susan DeHuff and Hannah Snively. To say they were thankfully received can well be imagined.

This company was largely composed of men from Annville and vicinity, and at the conclusion of the war, gave a practicable evidence of the high esteem in which Hon. G. Dawson Coleman was held by every survivor who helped to make its history, by naming the Grand Army Post, at Annville, "G. Dawson Coleman Post, Grand Army of the Republic." It is a monument that will be as enduring as the Republic.

The company had also representatives from Friedensburg, Berks county, was an honor to the service, and had gallant officers and brave men, who did their duty at all times and on all occasions. Capt. D. A. Gruber, of this company, was the first man wounded by a rebel in the service of the regiment on the Peninsula, in April, 1862.

Coleman Rifles

Mustered in October 26, 1861.

Company G. This company was formed of recruits enlisted at Reading, Norristown and Myerstown. The recruits from Reading were brought by Capt. Alexander C. Maitland, who served in the three months' service in 2nd Ohio Regiment. Marshall J. McCarter enlisted those from Norristown, and Thomas Achey those from Myerstown. The officers elected after consolidation were as follows: Captain, Alexander C. Maitland; 1st Lieutenant, Marshall J. McCarter, and 2d Lieutenant William A. Ruddach. Mr. Achey was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment.

They adopted the name of "Coleman Rifles, in honor of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, and were by him presented with a fine gum blanket for each member. Mr. Coleman showed again by his liberality towards the soldiers that his heart was in the work of putting down the Rebellion.

The company was originated by Capt. A. C. Maitland, in the city of Reading. On the 12th day of October, 1861, Lt. M. J. McCarter was mustered into the service of the United States as 1st Lieutenant, by Lieut. Peifer, of the U. S. Army, with 44 men. On the 26th of October, Capt. A. C. Maitland and 2nd Lieut. W. A. Ruddach were mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Dodge, of the U. S. Army, with 90 men.

This company originally represented Myerstown, this county, Norristown, Montgomery county, and Reading. It did credit to its name, "Coleman Rifles," and formed the nucleus as a veteran organization. It had excellent officers and the men were an honor to the service.

During the month of September, 1864, the original company having largely re-enlisted and transferred to Co. B, January 1st, 1864. A new company, commanded by Capt. J. R. Kuhn, and hailing from Somerset county, Pa., replaced it in the regiment. The new company was composed of fine officers and many of the best young men residing in Stoyestown. In its first battle at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, it gave evidence of its brave officers and men and to the end of the war was an honor to the regiment and community it represented.

The Union Zouaves

Mustered in October 2, 1861.

Company B. This company was recruited in the city of Reading, and had been organized previously as one of the Home Guard regiments. It was commanded by Capt. John E. Arthur, a brave soldier of the Mexican War, and his Lieutenants were originally G. S. Kinsey, 1st Lieutenant and John Teed, 2d Lieutenant. The company on Saturday, October 12, 1861, elected Darius G. Rhoads their 2d Lieutenant—a very good selection—in place of Lt. Teed, resigned. The company was mustered in service on Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

The *Reading Gazette* said:

“The Union Zouaves, one of the Home Guard Regiment, have re-organized for active service, and are accepted in the Rev. Col. McCarter’s regiment, now raising at Lebanon. The command has been given to a brave soldier of the Mexican War, Capt. John E. Arthur, who will do his duty, both to his new men and country, in whatever situation he may be placed. His Lieutenants are G. S. Kinsey, 1st, and John Teed, 2d. The Zouaves will retain the present neat and serviceable uniform, and will be armed with sword-bayonet rifles.”

The *Reading Gazette* said:

“The Union Zouaves, under Capt. John E. Arthur, an old Mexican War soldier, leave here tomorrow, Saturday, September 21st, for Camp Coleman, at Lebanon. They are attached to Col. McCarter’s regiment of Lebanon Riflemen. Capt. Arthur, it will be remembered, was third Corporal under Capt. Leoser and in the engagement at the City of Mexico, received three wounds. For these he was awarded a pension; after serving through the war, which he honorably threw up at the beginning of our present troubles, deeming the Union more in need of the money than himself.

“The Zouaves are one of the finest bodies of men that has yet left Reading and there is no doubt in our mind but that Col. McCarter’s will be one of the crack regiments of the State. May good luck and victory attend them.”

The *Lebanon Advertiser*, of September 25, said:

“The Zouaves arrived at this place on Saturday noon and were escorted through town by the Brisk Boys at Camp Coleman, accompanied by the Perseverance Band. All that is said by the *Reading Gazette* above of the Zouaves seems to be true to the letter, and the Regiment they have joined will be a crack one.”

A camp Coleman correspondent of the *Reading Gazette* wrote as follows:

“After we were introduced to our new quarters, we were ordered ‘to fall in’ for dinner, and accordingly every man marched up to the cooking department and received his rations, which were disposed of in ‘double quick time.’ Let me remark that our rations are of an excellent quality, consisting of good fresh beef, pork, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, fresh bread, coffee, etc., which are dealt out in quantities sufficient to satisfy the appetite of any man. In the afternoon the company was dismissed, and left to themselves to walk around the town, or amuse themselves as they saw fit.”

The *Lebanon Advertiser*, of October 16, 1861, said:

"Lieut. Rhoads has been a member of the Zouaves since their organization, and held the post of Orderly Sergeant when they enlisted for the war. Mr. James Teed, a member of the Zouaves, is Acting Sergeant Major of the Regiment and Lieut. W. A. H. Lewis, of the three-months volunteers, is acting Adjutant."

The *Lebanon Courier*, of October 24, 1861, referring to Mahlon Shaaber, said:

"The largest man in Camp Coleman is a member of the Reading Zouaves, and reaches the respectable altitude of 6 feet 6½ inches."

Capt. Arthur and Lieut Kinsey, of the Zouaves, while in Camp Coleman, were presented handsome swords by their friends of Reading.

Samuel Dunkelberger, a member of the Zouaves, died on Thursday, November 7, 1861, in Camp Coleman, after a short illness from putrid sore throat. His remains were taken to Leesport, Berks county, accompanied by a squad for burial.

The company was composed of gallant good fellows from Reading, Womelsdorf and Bernville, and the left of the regiment was always safe in their hands. No men could do better, and their record shows duty well performed.

Through the liberality of the citizens of Lebanon county, the sum of \$530 was paid to the families of soldiers who had then enlisted.

On Sunday, at the close of September, Col. McCarter treated the men to a short address and its patriotism and pathos blended in a style so natural to the Colonel, brought a tear from many an eye, and fired the soldiers with a zeal for the cause that would tell in time to come. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Salem Lutheran Church, also preached a short discourse and made a good impression by the kind words and great interest he manifested in behalf of the men.

On October 15 the camp was all ablaze of excitement, the men having received their uniforms. It was amusing to see the happiness that pervaded every soldier, as he raised himself in pride at the gay appearance he made in his new dress. The material of which they were made was very substantial and gave general satisfaction.

There was much good feeling manifested between the men of the various companies, and no differences manifested itself while in Camp Coleman. A feeling of amity grew apace in proportion as the men become known to each other, which grew continually and constitutes golden souvenirs to call back the memories of the "Lebanon Infantry," while at Camp Coleman.

CHAPTER IV

THE PERSEVERANCE BAND IS MUSTERED IN AS THE REGIMENTAL BAND.

PERSEVERANCE BAND. This musical organization named in honor of the Perseverance Fire Company, of Lebanon, and whose members were members also of that company, was attached to the regiment at Camp Coleman, October 3, 1861, with John Stanley as leader. They were mustered into service and furnished music as the regimental band.

They performed the daily duties of such a military organization while the regiment was encamped at Camp Coleman, and when it moved toward Washington its members headed the regiment with inspiring music. Nothing unusual occurred in its regular duties until November 26, 1861, when Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, visited the regiment in "Camp Brown," at Kendall Green, Washington, when it tendered him a serenade.

The band was composed of a jolly set of fellows and among their number was a "happy family," consisting of "Jack" Rise, Oscar Fleming, Henry Shirk, Joseph Frame, W. P. Carmany, Joseph A. Bowman and "Zack" Reidel. They were exceedingly partial to good living and on festive occasions managed to have an extra bill of fare, and it became necessary to "detail into service" some such luxury as a "porker," which they did on Thanksgiving Day, November 28th, 1861, while in Camp Brown.

On December 4, 1861, while Messrs. John W. Mish, A. S. Ely, Adolphus Reinoehl and Benjamin Zellers were in Camp Mary, at Fort Good Hope, Md., the band visited Col. McCarter's headquarters and tendered them a serenade as old Lebanonians.

The Band accompanied the right wing of the regiment to the United States Arsenal at the Navy Yard, in Washington, on December 9, 1861, where arms were first issued to the regiment, and repeated the service for the same march of the left wing of the regiment next day.

On December 13, 1861, Col. McCarter's family paid a visit to the regiment, and after dress parade the band visited the Colonel's headquarters and tendered them a serenade. Colonel McCarter, surrounded by his family, was usually eloquent in tendering his thanks for the compliment and the pleasure its excellent music had afforded them.

The band on the 22d of January, 1862, headed the regiment through its muddy march to Tennallytown, Md., passing through Washington and Georgetown. Here, as at former camps of the regiment, its duties were mostly confined to dress parade and guard mount duties.

On February 22, 1862, the band visited Gen. Peck's headquarters, to perform the duties of Brigade guard mount. Upon its return it played for the formation of the regiment into line, after which Col. McCarter read Washington's Farewell Address, and closed with remarks on the victory of Forts Henry and Donelson. The exercises were closed by Chaplain Quimby offering up a prayer, three cheers were given by the regiment for success of the army and navy—the band accompanying it with the usual salute.

The band in the evening visited the headquarters of Capt. Maitland, Commander of Company G, who was celebrating his birthday, and furnished excellent music. For the compliment tendered him the band was handsomely entertained.

The movement across the Potomac on the 10th of March, 1862, was participated in by the band, and while at Prospect Hill, where the regiment was on picket duty, they enjoyed the hardships of a terrible storm which prevailed and were thoroughly initiated into a soldier's life.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness they experienced on this march, they retained their jollity, and under the most unpleasant surroundings kept the boys lively with their antics. Their presence did much to keep up the *esprit du corps* of the "boys," and the campaign, brief as it was, is to this day remembered by the survivors of the band and the regiment as one of the most unpleasant, severe and complete of a soldier's life.

Amidst all the demoralization with which the drum corps was surrounded. "Zack" Reidel, of the band, was the only drummer found by Col. McCarter to play the reveille on the morning of its return to Tennallytown. It was a fitting farewell to the band, for in a few brief days its existence as a regimental band passed into history.

On March 16, 1862, Col. McCarter received an order by which all regimental bands throughout the army were to be mustered out, and sent home. Upon receipt of the order knapsacks were packed, and on March 18th, before leaving Camp Col. McCarter requested a final serenade. After playing several familiar airs, the Colonel made a few fitting remarks, in which he spoke of the inspiring services it had rendered, of the great regret the regiment felt in its loss, and being overcome, said: "Boys, I cannot speak to you now; I will see you at Washington," and bade them farewell.

After a general hand shaking, wishing the officers and men good fortune, the farewell word was given and the band left for Washington, D. C., where they were mustered out and their services paid. Several pieces were played at Washington and at Baltimore, and Harrisburg was

reached at 2.30 A. M. March 19th. At 8 A. M. the train was taken to Lebanon, where they received a hearty reception. The band marched up to the Court House and discoursed music on its march. After which an invitation was received from Mr. Henry D. Carmany, of the hotel opposite, to partake of some refreshments, which was accepted. The members then dispersed and "home, sweet home" was soon found, thus ending the war trip of the Perseverance Band.

The band was under the leadership of Lt. John Stanley, and was composed of the following members: John Stanley, Adam C. Bentz, Joseph A. Bowman, John A. Boyer, William Corl, William P. Carmany, Oscar F. Fleming, Joseph L. Frame, Alvin D. Good, Jacob C. Gingrich, Conrad G. Gerhart, William D. Krause, David F. Klick, John A. Rauch, John Rise, John H. Reed, Jacob B. Reinoehl, Zachary T. Reidle, Henry Shirk and Isaac Stout.

The *Lebanon Advertiser*, of March 26, 1862, said:

"The Perseverance Band of this place, returned on Friday last, having been discharged under the act of congress which limits the number of bands in service. The members are all hale and hearty-looking and enjoyed good health during their absence. They were away from Lebanon exactly four months and a day, having left on the 20th of November. They were welcomed home with a right hearty good will by our citizens."

The *Lebanon Courier*, of March 27, 1862, said:

"The Perseverance Band, which accompanied the 93rd Regiment, returned on Friday last. The band has greatly improved during its absence, notwithstanding its performances were excellent before it left us. The members look somewhat bronzed, and their instruments have the appearance of having gone through a campaign."

An amusing incident occurred on the early morning of December 5, 1861, when Col. McCarter had the long roll sounded, and with beating hearts, the question was asked, "What's up?" The answer given was "The Rebels are coming!"—and the band quickly formed in line. Lt. "Hal" Embich, of Co. F, a former member, and one of its charter members, cried out "Heigh ho!" which caused a great deal of merriment. The members had the best of it, however, they had their instruments and could make a noise, while the men were without anything in that direction, but a cheer—being without guns or accoutrements.

The Perseverance Band was chartered January 7, 1860, and the charter members—John Stanley, Jacob C. Gingrich, Henry Shirk, C. G. Gerhart, Adam C. Bentz, John A. Boyer, Jacob B. Reinoehl, John Rise, W. H. H. Embich, L. W. Derr, Joel Hoffman, John K. Karch, A. H. Embich and H. W. Embich. The first eight charter members, were with the band in service. The next two were Lieutenants in Co. F and A, and the others had dropped out.

Thus our Regimental Band, whose sweet strains added new charms to camp life passed into memory. Congreve says that—

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak."

—and whenever we heard the patriotic demonstrations the band so sweetly executed, its truth came home with much force.

The Perseverance Band, connected with 93rd in its early history, has since been known as the "93rd Regiment Band," and has such inscribed on its bass drum. It has furnished the music at all of the regimental reunions at different points, and has become famous as a musical military organization.

On "Pennsylvania Day" at Gettysburg, on September 12, 1889, it not only accompanied the 93rd but furnished the music at the State ceremonies of that day, when the dedication of all State monuments erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, took place. It was again signally honored on June 5, 1896, when it furnished the music at the unveiling ceremonies of the equestrian statues of Major General George G. Meade, and Major General Winfield S. Hancock, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the presence of Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the State.

It has the prestige of the only continuous military band of the Civil War, and its reputation for military music remains undimmed and its excellence as a musical organization is unsurpassed.

CHAPTER V

THE PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE REGIMENT WHILE IN CAMP COLEMAN
BY HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR, AND
HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN.

ON Tuesday afternoon, November 5, 1861, very interesting ceremonies took place in Camp Coleman, it being the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful silk regimental flag to the regiment by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon Furnaces. The regiment was formed in line of parade for the memorable event.

Mr. Coleman in appropriate and feeling language, made the presentation. He expressed the interest he had felt in the regiment since it had been originated, and that interest was unabated. He said he presented the flag without an inscription, leaving it for the regiment to say by its actions what that inscription should be.

Col. McCarter received it with true eloquence. He paid a well-merited compliment to the donor and his estimable lady, for the deep interest they had at all times felt for and for the aid they had at all times been willing to extend to the regiment. He promised that for the officers and men of his regiment that the flag should never be dishonored while a man of the regiment survived to defend it.

In this connection he paid a beautiful compliment to the experienced and meritorious soldier who had consented to serve as Lieutenant Colonel, John W. Johnston. At the conclusion of his remarks, the flag was passed along the line of the commissioned officers, after which they all gathered around it, and with their right hands on its broad folds, solemnly pledged themselves to "stand by this flag."

The flag was then presented to the men, who made the welkin ring with the cheers with which they hailed it. The regiment was then reviewed by Mr. Coleman and subsequently put through regimental drill, the large number of spectators greatly admiring the proficiency already attained by the soldiers.

A large assembly of citizens made the affair quite interesting, while the soldiers and citizens apparently seemed gratified to think that the regiment had so noble a friend as the donor, of the magnificent gift had proven himself to be.

STATE FLAG PRESENTATION.

On Friday, November 8, 1861, Gov. Curtin presented a regimental flag to the regiment.. The Governor arrived at Lebanon in the 9:30 o'clock morning train, accompanied by Quartermaster General Hale, Gen. Keim, Gen. Irvin, and other gentlemen. He was received at the cars by gentlemen of the borough, officers from Camp Coleman and the regimental band and a company of escort. Mr. Levi Kline placed his handsome carriage and horses at the service of the Governor, and in it he was escorted to the camp ground. A large number of persons had assembled to witness the ceremonies. The regiment being drawn up in proper order, the Governor addressed the officers and men in a speech of stirring eloquence. He said:

"Colonel and men of the 93rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers:

"I am here to day in obedience to the laws of this great Commonwealth, to present you with this stand of colors. This is the standard under which our nationality was first gained, and it has now been trampled, or at least attempted to be, under foot, by a band of traitors of our sister states. You go forth to uphold this flag, and to vindicate the sacred fabric which our fathers established, and which we have reared until it has become the admiration of the world.

"I speak to you in the presence of your neighbors and friends. It is an occasion of great solemnity. You depart from the places of your homes, where you were born and have passed the days of your childhood. You separate from your brothers, your wives, your sisters, your friends and from all those who surround you; and with the dignity of my office and the honor of the State in my hands, I pray that God's blessing may rest upon you.

"While coming along this morning through your valley, my attention was drawn to an old church, which has stood for an hundred years. When it was first built, this county was one vast forest, but under the protection of these colors, it has grown to be rich and populous, and we are now called to sustain them. Pennsylvania has never been backward in the cause of civil liberty. Pennsylvania is illustrated in many battles in the war of 1776.

"It was in Pennsylvania the convention sat that framed the Constitution under which we have achieved so much national glory, and power, and knowledge, and so much individual prosperity and happiness. It was on the banks of the Delaware that the stars and stripes, that beautiful emblem of our nationality and liberty, was first unfurled to the winds. This people have always been loyal to their trust. They have always sustained constitutional government; and in that cause Pennsylvania was the first to offer her men and her money; as she now, of all states, in this struggle, was the first at the point of danger. This day Pennsylvania has 72 regiments in the field, and I have had the honor lately, of giving marching orders to nine more regiments, who are now only awaiting transportation to carry them to the seat of war.

"This country has enjoyed all that a nation could ask for, and has been, as it were, held in the very hollow of God's hand. Take these colors; protect them; and hand them down to future generations; that they may enjoy the same liberties with which we have been blessed.

"Is there any man here afraid or ashamed to bear this standard of Pennsylvania, or recognize its legitimate authority? God forbid! The legitimate power will perpetuate this flag. Thus protected, with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania in the centre of the field, upon which are thirty-four stars, indicating the thirty-four states of this great confederacy, banded together by a matchless Constitution, I deliver this flag to you, to day, that you to all coming generations may declare that that confederacy shall be of thirty-four stars and not one less!

"It is the ensign of our national power, and you will sustain and defend it to the last.

"It is written in the law that when you shall have returned to your homes, this flag shall be inscribed with the battles in which your regiment shall distinguish itself, and then filed among the archives of the State for perpetual memory of your deeds of valor.

"Colonel, you do no dishonor to yourself while fighting under this flag. You serve no divided power. You serve the same God that you have served and you can serve them both under these broad folds. This presentation is, or may be, my last act before you leave this State. Take it; fight under it nobly; and bring it back with credit to yourself; credit to your State; or don't come back at all.

"Sir, to you, under this flag, the wives and mothers and children look for the protection of those they have sent, under your guidance, to the field of battle; and at your hands I ask this protection. I beg of you take care of these brave men, minister to their wants, nurse them in sickness; lead them into battle, and return this flag in honor."

The flag, which was a beautiful silk one, bearing the Pennsylvania coat of arms, and inscribed with the name of the colonel and the number of the regiment, was received by Col. McCarter, who said:

"Governor Curtin, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of Pennsylvania:

"We are glad to meet your Excellency here upon such a mission, and the gentlemen who accompany you; you have not spoken too flatteringly of Pennsylvania, in presenting to us these colors.

"You are the representative of the people of this noble State in this gift. We are happy in having one so fitted to hold the responsible and laborious post, as is yours in this hour of our country's greatest peril. Your Excellency has said that under these glorious stars and stripes we can serve both our God and our country. Yes, and we are serving God best in serving our country as soldiers now. He who rules over us, has laid down to us all one plain path—a path safe and honorable, and that is the path of duty; and speaking for myself and comrades, let me assure you, we are proud to serve our country under God and this Emblem.

"Three-fourths of a century of the grandest history in all time, is in that standard. You, sir, must be thoroughly alive to the fact that you are the Governor of the Banner State, of the loyal states of the Union, and our command adds another regiment, in which we are ahead of any other loyal state in proportion to population. 'Tis a dark and perilous hour for the ship of State. Wicked men assail this glorious emblem. The finger of destiny—nay, the bright finger of God, points us to a future in which that ship will have outridden the storm and the port gained without the fracture of a spar, or the rending of a sail. This great and glorious government, formed under that matchless Constitution, will stand and be forever watchful of its children. Your Excellency, we take these colors as perhaps the last gift of our Mother State, and by the help of God, no act of ours shall dim one of these bright stars; and under it we shall live, under it we will march, under it we will fight, and if needs be, in its protection we will die; and in no act, nor in no manner will we desert it.

"You have spoken of myself, personally, in terms too flattering. I am today as commander of this regiment, the same Christian minister as before this commission touched my hands. I think a Christian minister ought to be earth's highest, best representative of all that is noble in patriotism, all that is self-sacrificing in duty. Unsolicited on my part, the War Department threw upon my shoulders the duty of raising this Regiment. To-day, your Excellency and your aids look upon a thousand men marching to their country's service and filling the command in 28 days. God helping me, I will obey your solemn charge. I will try to lead them, to protect them, to preach to them to follow these colors to peril and to death, only too happy in the discharge of these superadded duties of my Christian ministry, if I can contribute to that country's limitless fame the humblest item that shall tell favorable in the solution of the problem which America is this hour solving.

"Thanking you for this beautiful standard on the behalf of these officers and men of the 93rd, and for the kind and eloquent words of your address, I will now pass it along the line of these officers and let them re-affirm that devotion which they have shown in thus coming forth to serve their country, and I will first hand it to him who has served under its bright folds from Puebla to the city of Mexico, Col. John W. Johnston."

The flag was then passed along the line of officers and the officers and men simultaneously pledged themselves to defend it. It was then taken possession of by the color bearer, Henry Fitterey, of Company D, and guard, after which the flag was passed along the line and saluted.

Gov. Curtin reviewed the regiment and witnessed its drill, and was much gratified with the appearance of the men and the perfection of their movements. During the review an accident occurred which sent a shock over the field, but which fortunately was not so bad as was apprehended. The large horse on which General Hale was mounted reared and fell heavily back, and to all appearances directly on the body of his rider. The General was stunned, and lay on the ground apparently, to those at a distance, dead. He was taken up and carried to the officer's headquarters, where his injuries were examined by Surgeon Simington. It was found that he was not dangerously hurt, and he was able to proceed in the noon train with the rest of the visiting party to Harrisburg.

Immediately after the accident to Quartermaster General Hale, a son of George Storm, aged about five years, was run over by the horses drawing the Governor's carriage. Fortunately the horses and carriage passed over him without touching him, except to knock him down. The child was picked up, the mud scraped off him, when it was found that he was uninjured.

On Saturday noon, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the regiment was ordered to "fall in," and in a very short time was *en route* for the depot, to see the brave and worthy exemplar of the military profession—Gen. Winfield Scott. A special train was conveying him to New York, and before we had time to align ourselves along the track, it had arrived. Cheer after cheer rent the air as it passed along, and when it had reached the station, it stopped for a few moments, and the old hero came out on the platform and paid his compliments to the "boys" by a handsome bow that did honor to his age and position. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the train moved off amid the vociferous shouts of hundreds of voices that seemed to delight in paying homage to their worthy chieftain.

The weather, while encamped at Camp Coleman, was delightful, with the exception of one Friday night, in the latter part of September, we experienced a terrible storm, when the rain came down in torrents and made the men very uncomfortable.

While at Camp, daily squad drills were established, followed by battalion movements under Lt. Col. Johnston, whose stentorian voice sounded the whole length of the parade ground, and found in each soldier a willingness to obey its orders. To a novice in military affairs, it seemed novel in the extreme to be flying in concert with hundreds of others at a "double quick" pace from line into column, and going through those other evolutions so necessary to prepare for active service.

Lt. Col. Johnston rode a noble charger, whose intelligence seemed to comprehend the work in which he was engaged, as with an equine majesty and grace, peculiar to military horses, he paced up and down in front of the line, or darted forth, at the beck of his rider, to changes of positions.

On the last Sunday afternoon in October, Col. McCarter preached his farewell sermon in the camp ground, to a large number of citizens, as well as the soldiers. The text, "Though I die, I will not give up mine integrity," constituted his theme, and he handled it in a manner that called forth the universal praise of his audience. He appealed in pathetic terms to the soldiers to adhere to duty, and endeavor to maintain their honor and integrity—never to flinch from their trust—an enjoined upon them to seal with their life's blood, if necessary, their devotion and loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

A United States Mustering Officer "swore in" for the last time the men and the respective companies. The regiment was now fully organized. Those who came last were subjected to an initiation by motley groups, catching hold of a large piece of canvas and going through a performance like that which "befell the worthy 'squire," the Hero of Cervantes, "at the village inn." Surrounding it in "close order," and each grasping tight hold, they would get one of their number and place him upon it, when, by a "long pull" they would send him flying into the air at a height of twelve or fifteen feet—causing him to fall again in a style of classic posture that might have vied in merit with the nine positions of the dying gladiators. Then "they'd make the welkin ring" with their cheers, and any one who was present certainly carried away favorable impressions of the pleasures of camp life.

CHAPTER VI

THE DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT FOR WASHINGTON, WITH A ROLL OF ITS MEMBERSHIP.

THE regiment now having completed its organization, preparations were made to leave for the front, and with that in view the regiment formed in line at Camp Coleman on Monday, November 18, 1861, and under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, headed by the Perseverance Band, it paraded through the streets of Lebanon. The men carried their knapsacks packed and all along the route the streets were crowded and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs in manifestation of delight. The men made a very fine appearance in column of march.

While the regiment was being recruited and organized in Camp Coleman, the citizens paid daily visits, and by every means in their power tried to make the quarters pleasant and comfortable. Blankets, eatables and other articles were supplied without compensation and no regiment ever departed from its rendezvous that was so well treated and retained the good wishes as the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers..

Before leaving Camp Coleman every man in the regiment was presented with a Bible by the Lebanon County Bible Society. The brave soldiers were thus prepared to fight the devil and his angels.

Early on Wednesday morning, November 20, 1861, Camp Coleman was astir with the soldiers striking their tents and making other preparations for moving. It was generally known that the regiment would leave, and at an early hour people began to come in from the country and the people from Lebanon, visited Camp Coleman, many anxious to spend a few hours near the objects of their affections, with whom they were about to part.

Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers and sweethearts gathered with throbbing bosoms to shake a farewell to loved ones and to bid them God speed in the great and glorious work which they were going forth in the vigor of their manhood to accomplish.

With clasped hands and eyes looking into eyes that spoke of mutual sympathy in the parting, the return was spoken of when all might meet again at the depot to bid the weary, yet glory-covered soldier a welcome return.

At 10 o'clock the regiment left Camp Coleman and proceeded at once to the depot where there was a perfect jam of people, extending over a square,

waiting to see it off. Considerable time was taken up in getting the soldiers into the cars which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had placed on the track at the depot, and which extended some distance west of it. The men were provided with passenger cars and all was done to make the trip comfortable.

The Lebanon *Courier* said:

"A finer body of officers and men have not composed any regiment we have yet seen. "At quarter past eleven the cars moved off amid cheers and blessings bearing as "buoyant and brave a regiment as has yet gone into service."

The Lebanon *Advertiser* said:

"The Lebanon County Regiment, Col. McCarter, now encamped at Camp Coleman, "will leave this Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. So far as we know our people have "had no cause to complain of these soldiers encamped amongst us for upwards of two "months. Their conduct has been uniformly orderly and gentlemanly. We also trust "that the soldiers are satisfied with the treatment they received from our citizens. "Our people at least endeavored to do their duty toward them, and if they failed in "any particular, it was not from any disposition to do all that they could to make them "comfortable. Many tears will be shed today. The parting in many cases will be "heart rending. May a kind Providence watch over all. May He nerve the hearts "and arms of those going forth to strike the enemy in such a way that a speedy "peace may be the result, and return them all safely to the loved ones they leave "behind."

Sergeant Jacob P. Embich, of Company A, was detailed to remain behind and arrange all unsettled matters pertaining to the regiment.

The following was a complete muster roll of the 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

(LEBANON COUNTY REGIMENT.)

Colonel—REV. JAMES MAYLAND McCARTER, of Lebanon, Pa.
 Lieutenant-Colonel—JOHN W. JOHNSTON, of Westmoreland county, Pa.
 Major—JOHN C. OSTERLOH, of Huntingdon county, Pa.
 Adjutant—WM. A. H. LEWIS, of Reading, Berks county, Pa.
 Sergeant-Major—JAMES E. TEED, of Reading, Berks county, Pa.
 Quartermaster—JOHN S. SCHULTZE, of Lock-Haven, Clinton county, Pa.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant—THOMAS B. ACHEY, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa.
 Commissary-Sergeant—JOHN McCARTER, of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.
 Surgeon—MAJ. ROBERT S. SIMINGTON, of Montour county, Pa.
 Assistant-Surgeon—GEORGE MAYS, of Shaefferstown, Lebanon county, Pa.
 Chaplain—REV. JOHN QUIMBY, of Reading, Berks county, Pa.
 Sutler—JAMES M. JOHNSTON, of Allegheny county, Pa.
 Drum-Major—A. W. HOMAN, of Lebanon county, Pa.
 Fife-Major—JOHN DANIELS, of Beruville, Berks county, Pa.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

JOHN STANLEY, Leader.

Alvin D. Good,
 Jacob C. Gingrich,
 William Corl,
 Oscar Fleming,
 Adam C. Bentz,
 John Rice,
 John A. Rauch,
 David F. Klick,
 Isaac Stout,
 William D. Krause,

Conrad G. Gerhart,
 John H. Reed,
 Jacob B. Reinoehl,
 John A. Boyer,
 Henry Shirk,
 Joseph Frame,
 Zachariah T. Reidel,
 Joseph A. Bowman,
 William P. Carmany.

PERSEVERANCE NO. 1—COMPANY "A."

Captain—WM. M. DERR, Lebanon, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant—John B. Embich, Lebanon.
 2d Lieutenant—Lorenzo D. Derr, Lebanon.
 O. S.—Washington Brua, Lebanon.
 1st Sergeant—Jacob P. Embich, Company's Clerk and Quartermaster, Lebanon.
 2d Sergeant—Joseph Houck, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant—Edwin M. Ebur, Lebanon.
 4th Sergeant—John Shindle, (J. S.) Lebanon.
 Corporal 1—David R. P. McCaully, Lebanon.
 Corporal 2—Henry Weitzel, Lebanon.
 Corporal 3—Charles McLaughlin, East Hanover.
 Corporal 4—Washington Horn, Jonestown.
 Corporal 5—Peter Hauer, Lebanon.
 Corporal 6—George W. Mellinger, Lebanon.
 Corporal 7—Lewis C. Gingrich, Lebanon.
 Corporal 8—Henry F. Boyer, Fredericksburg.
 Musician—Theodore E. Rogers, Lebanon.
 Musician—Adam P. Funk, Annville.
 Wagoner—Jacob Smith, Lebanon.

John Bierman, Cornwall.
 George Bleistine, Lebanon.
 James Boyles, Cornwall.
 Henry C. Bowman, Lebanon.
 David H. Bowman, Lebanon.
 H. Clay Bowman, Schuylkill Haven.
 Henry H. Brandt, N. Lebanon borough.
 John D. Brua, Lebanon.
 John Beck, Lebanon.
 Henry Conrad, Tremont.
 Joseph Call, Lebanon.
 Sam'l L. Deemer, Middletown.
 Jacob Darkes, Fredericksburg.
 David Darkes, Fredericksburg.
 John Darkes, Fredericksburg.
 Edw. C. Euston, N. Lebanon twp.
 Peter L. Fitterer, N. Lebanon twp.
 Henry Fasnacht, Campbellstown.
 Henry Fisher, Myerstown.
 Jacob Finrock, Lebanon county.
 Adam Gruber, Belleview.
 William L. Groh, Jackson twp.
 Samuel L. Garret, Lebanon.
 John A. Garrett, Lebanon.
 Henry C. Grittinger, Lebanon.
 Terry Hean, Annville.
 Valentine Hetterich, E. Hanover.
 Peter Houser, S. Lebanon twp.
 John H. Heisy, N. Lebanon borough.
 Simon Hoffman, N. Lebanon twp.
 Adam Isenhaner, Lebanon.
 George Imboden, Lebanon.
 Franklin Kurtz, Lebanon.
 Anthony Kramer, Lebanon.
 Calvin Kurtz, Lebanon.
 Moses Leininger, Lebanon.
 William Lee, Lebanon.
 Cyrus Lehnig, Cornwall.
 John Leuhard, North Lebanon.
 William Lehnig, Cornwall.
 Abraham Long, Fredericksburg.

Jeremiah Logan, Lebanon.
 John Light, Lebanon.
 John McCord, Lebanon.
 Franklin T. Miller, Lebanon.
 Martin Mark, Annville.
 George Myer, N. Lebanon twp.
 Thomas Mark, Jonestown.
 John M. Murray, Lebanon.
 John Noll, Cornwall.
 John Petry, Lebanon.
 Franklin Ristenbatt, Lebanon.
 Jefferson Ristenbatt, Lebanon.
 Jacob Rankenberger, E. Hanover.
 And. H. Reinhard, Lebanon.
 Israel Reidle, Lebanon.
 Solomon Rauch, Lebanon.
 Abraham Shantz, Lebanon.
 William A. Shaud, Lebanon.
 John Snyder, N. Lebanon twp.
 Daniel Shay, Cornwall.
 John Peter Shindle, Lebanon.
 Daniel Snyder, Lebanon.
 John Stoever, Cornwall.
 John M. Schnepf, Lebanon.
 Henry J. Smith, Lebanon.
 Joseph Shuey, Bethel twp.
 Nehemiah R. Taylor, Jonestown.
 Geo. H. Uhler, N. Lebanon twp.
 Isaac Uhrich, Jackson twp.
 Joseph Veasenford, Annville.
 Ephraim Woomer, Jonestown.
 Max Willath, Lebanon.
 Wm. H. H. Weaver, S. Lebanon twp.
 John H. Waltz, Lebanon.
 Fred'k Weickman, N. Annville.
 Peter A. Walter, E. Hanover.
 Henry Walmer, Lebanon.
 Artemus Wilhelm, Lebanon.
 John Weltmer, Campbellstown.
 Anthony Yoos, Lancaster.

A reward of \$30.00 is hereby offered for Isaac Isenhaner, of Fredericksburg, a deserter.

93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

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PERSEVERANCE, NO. 2—COMPANY "F."

Captain, JOHN S. LONG, Lebanon, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, David C. Dissinger, Shaefferstown.
 2nd Lieutenant, Wm. H. H. Embich, Lebanon, Pa.
 Orderly Sergeant, B. F. Hean, Lebanon.
 1st Sergeant, John E. Uhler, Lebanon.
 2d Sergeant, William D. Boltz, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant, Franklin Krieger, Shaefferstown.
 4th Sergeant, Joseph H. Shank, Hummelstown.
 1st Corporal, Joseph L. Donough, Lebanon county.
 2d Corporal, Samuel Matthew, Newmanstown.
 3d Corporal, Joseph Carmany, Palmyra.
 4th Corporal, Gibson Peters, Reamstown, Lancaster county.
 5th Corporal, Daniel Bender, Shaefferstown.
 6th Corporal, William H. Gerhart, Lebanon.
 7th Corporal, John B. Dewees, Newmanstown.
 8th Corporal, Andrew Bleistine, Lebanon.
 Musician, Frederick A. Clous, Reading.
 Musician, Reuben A. Schwolm, Shaefferstown.
 Musician, Anson W. Rank, Jonestown.

Rily Anderson, Stouchsburg.
 Frederick Aeshle, Lebanon county.
 John Anderson, Lebanon county.
 Gottlieb Boyer, Lebanon county.
 Henry Boltz, Company's Quartermaster,
 N. Lebanon.
 Robert Bachman, Lebanon county.
 George Bretz, Lebanon county.
 Peter Betz, Stricklerstown.
 William Cox, Lancaster county.
 Samuel Clay, Stricklerstown.
 Cyrus Dissinger, Shaefferstown.
 Jonathan Dubbs, Fredericksburg.
 Charles Drews, Lebanon county.
 Franklin L. Donough, Lebanon county.
 Solomon Dissinger, Shaefferstown.
 Joseph Dissinger, Shaefferstown.
 Jonathan Eisenhauer, Lebanon.
 Jacob Ebling, Lancaster county.
 Henry Flickinger, Lancaster county.
 Samuel B. Fasnacht, Lancaster county.
 Nathan Fisher, Lancaster county.
 David Farling, Derry.
 Charles Foster, Lebanon.
 John Fisher, Lebanon.
 William Goshert, Lancaster county.
 Jonathan Garret, Lebanon.
 Elias Gossert, Fredericksburg.
 Jacob Gockly, Lancaster county.
 William Gable, Fredericksburg.
 Joseph Gandiblus, Lebanon.
 Andrew Ginter, Lebanon.
 Lewis Gibble, Manheim.
 John S. Horst, Lebanon county.
 Moses Horst, Palmyra.
 Emanuel Hollinger, Lebanon county.
 Francis Henlin, Lebanon county.
 Joseph W. Hoke, Shaefferstown.
 William Johnson, Lebanon.
 Joseph Koch, Lebanon county.
 William Krum, Shaefferstown.

William Kebler, Lebanon.
 Henry Kemmerer, Montgomery county.
 John Kessler, Lebanon county.
 Geo. Kunkleman, Shaefferstown.
 Levi Kricer, Lebanon county.
 Andrew Kohn, Lebanon county.
 John Kinch, Manheim.
 John H. Lamberton, Lebanon.
 Chas. Luckenbill, Berks county.
 Benneville Moyer, Lancaster county.
 Cyrus Moore, Shaefferstown.
 Charles Marquart, Campbellstown.
 Tobias Matthaner, Lancaster county.
 Israel Miller, Newmanstown.
 Chris'r Moyer, Hummelstown.
 Jesse McDonough, Lebanon county.
 Charles Peterson, Lebanon.
 James Palm, Millcreek twp.
 Samuel Rock, Lancaster county.
 Jacob Root, Lancaster county.
 Jacob Rommel, Lebanon county.
 Joseph H. Rohrer, Lebanon county.
 Daniel H. Rabold, Newmanstown.
 Augustus Ristenbatt, Lebanon.
 David Schnellrider, Lebanon county.
 Henry Seibert, Lebanon county.
 Jonas Smith, Lebanon county.
 William Snyder, Lebanon county.
 Daniel Snyder, Lebanon county.
 Jacob M. Seibert, Jonestown.
 Michael Shaeffer, Palmyra.
 Frederick Schene, Lebanon county.
 George Souillard, Lebanon county.
 John R. Shenfelter, Newmanstown.
 Edward Trafford, Company Clerk, Palmyra.
 Ezra Troutman, Newmanstown.
 Levi Tomkins, Lebanon county.
 Charles Wardman, Lebanon county.
 Gadaliah S. Weaver, Lebanon county.
 Louis Wentzel, Lebanon county.
 Henry Yorlet, Derry.

UNION GUARDS—COMPANY "D."

Captain, JOHN M. MARK, Lebanon, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, Samuel R. Fauber, Jonestown.
 2d Lieutenant, Amos K. Kuhn, Derry.
 Orderly Sergeant, William Kahle, Lebanon.
 1st Sergeant, Hiram Dasher, Union Deposit.
 2d Sergeant, Penrose G. Mark, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant, C. R. Bemensderfer, Union Deposit.
 4th Sergeant, Henry Crist, Union Deposit.
 1st Corporal, John Field, Union Deposit.
 2d Corporal, William Cummings, Lebanon.
 3d Corporal, Jacob Gerhard, Lebanon.
 4th Corporal, William Martin, Lebanon.
 5th Corporal, Jacob Honafeas, Union Deposit.
 6th Corporal, William Kiscadden, Lebanon.
 7th Corporal, John L. Shaud, Jonestown.
 8th Corporal, John Mills, Lebanon.
 Musician, John Daniel, Bernville.
 Musician, Adam K. Hess, Lebanon.
 Musician, Anson Rank, Jonestown.
 Musician, A. R. Honich, Lebanon.
 Company Quartermaster, Peter Fisher, Lebanon.
 Teamster, William McKinney, Lebanon.

Henry Anthony, Union Deposit.
 Daniel Brough, Lebanon.
 Jacob Barr, Schuylkill Haven.
 Sam'l Bemensderfer, Union Deposit.
 W. H. Brown, Union Deposit.
 Adam Biechler, Union Deposit.
 Levi Bucks, Shaefferstown.
 William Brooks, Lebanon.
 Samuel Bowman, Lebanon.
 Erasmus Burkert, Union Deposit.
 Samuel Bousman, Union Deposit.
 Samuel Bomgardner, Derry.
 Abraham Collins, Campbellstown.
 Marion Carroll, Union Deposit.
 John Curry, Shaefferstown.
 Augustus Doederline, Lebanon.
 Lewis Deesler, Lebanon.
 Isaac Ditzler, Shaefferstown.
 Joseph Ehrman, Union Deposit.
 W. D. Eckert, Shaefferstown.
 Henry Fittery, Lebanon.
 Leonard Fernsler, Lebanon.
 Samuel Focht, U. Water W's.
 Christian Flowers.
 John Green, Derry.
 Adam Green, Derry.
 William Grumbein, Jonestown.
 B. F. Gingrich, Lebanon.
 Charles Grundon, Union Deposit.
 George Hoover, Union Deposit.
 Peter Hahnergraeff.
 John Haak, Lebanon.
 John Hoover, Lebanon.
 Absalom Hummell, Lebanon.
 Adam King, Lebanon.
 John Low, Union Deposit.
 S. M. Landis, Union Deposit.

Henry Lowry, Lebanon.
 B. S. Logan, Lebanon.
 Henry Louser, Jonestown.
 Joseph Lowry, Lebanon.
 Samuel Leedom, Lebanon.
 Wm. Michael, Lebanon.
 C. F. Mason, Jonestown.
 Henry Michael, Lebanon.
 D. J. McKinney, Lebanon.
 Sam'l McKinney, Lebanon.
 James Miller, Colebrook.
 Martin Otto, Union Deposit.
 John O'Neal, Lebanon.
 Daniel Oliver, Lebanon.
 David Reed, Union Deposit.
 Elijah Reed, Union Deposit.
 Samuel Reed, Lebanon.
 David Ramler, Union Deposit.
 Wm. Shay, Union Deposit.
 Reuben Snavelly, Union Deposit.
 John Smith, Union Deposit.
 George Swalm, Union Deposit.
 Andrew Stutzman, Myerstown.
 Samuel Shoutt, Lebanon.
 William Shaud, Jonestown.
 J. M. Shilling, Lebanon.
 David Seltzer, Lebanon.
 George Shultz, Lebanon.
 Jared Swanger, Derry.
 Isaac Shertzer, Union Deposit.
 John Shreckengast, Derry.
 J. F. Saatler, Lebanon.
 B'lle Wise, Fishing Creek Valley.
 John Wagner, Union Deposit.
 Nathan'l Willets, Jonestown.
 Samuel Walker, Cornwall.
 Jacob Ziegler, Lebanon.

McCARTER GUARDS—COMPANY "I."

Captain, D. J. BOYNTON, Middletown, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, Thomas Magovern, Scranton.
 2d Lieutenant, Alexander S. Black, Middletown.
 Orderly Sergeant, J. S. Stees, Middletown.
 1st Sergeant, H. J. Waltz, Highspire.
 2nd Sergeant, Henry Swartz, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant, John S. Mackenson, Middletown.
 4th Sergeant, Elijah Embich, Middletown.
 1st Corporal, Daniel Parthemer, Highspire.
 2d Corporal, William Condren, Lebanon.
 3d Corporal, George Dabler, Middletown.
 4th Corporal, Calvin Umberger, Dauphin.
 5th Corporal, George W. Stoner, Dauphin.
 6th Corporal, F. O. Witman, Middletown.
 7th Corporal, Martin J. Wetzel, Highspire.
 8th Corporal, Henry Steel, Highspire.
 Musician, F. S. Embich, Middletown.

John Albert, Lebanon.
 John Bishop, Dauphin.
 Henry Booser, Dauphin.
 Thomas Calahan, Dauphin.
 Benjamin Core, Dauphin.
 John Cole, Middletown.
 Jacob Core, Dauphin.
 Simon Campbell, Middletown.
 J. W. Colings, Wilkes-Barre.
 Edward Condren, Lebanon.
 Hiram Cassel, Middletown.
 J. W. Collins, Dauphin.
 Wilson W. Danner, Dauphin.
 John Davis, Dauphin.
 Samuel Ebersole, Highspire.
 Absalom Ehrtman, Highspire.
 Daniel Erisman, Dauphin.
 Harrison Erisman, Dauphin.
 Harry Faust, Dauphin.
 Sanford W. Fisher, York.
 Henry W. Fisher, York.
 John W. Fisher, York.
 William Frantz, Lebanon.
 Henry Fare, Lebanon.
 David Gross, Lebanon.
 John Grissel, Dauphin.
 Wm. E. Hoover, Dauphin.
 Zephania Heninge, Dauphin.
 Daniel Hunsberger, Middletown.
 Emanuel Krone, York.
 Isaac Korderman, Lebanon.
 George Lehman, Lebanon.
 Samuel Light, Dauphin.
 Christopher McGarvy, Lebanon.
 John McElhenny, Lebanon.
 George Martin, Lebanon.
 Daniel Miller, Lebanon.
 John W. Moyer, Lebanon.
 Edward McElhenny, Lebanon.
 John Meyers, Dauphin.
 Amer Moor, York.
 Reuben W. Miller, York county.

James Moorland, Lebanon.
 John H. Parthemer, Lebanon.
 Jacob Peiffer, Lebanon.
 Jacob Sliecht, Lebanon.
 William Shives, Lebanon.
 Jacob Shiffer, Lebanon.
 Joseph Simmers, Dauphin.
 John Witman, Lebanon.
 Jacob Yake, Dauphin.
 David Zigler, Dauphin.
 Calvin Umberger, Dauphin.
 George Gastrock, Dauphin.
 Simon Campbell, Dauphin.
 Jonathan Herman, Lebanon.
 Jacob Yake, Dauphin.
 George W. Hawk, Dauphin.
 Cyrus Kline, York county.
 Samuel Babb, Lebanon.
 Mark W. Wise, Montour.
 George W. Weaver.
 John Brenner, Lebanon.
 John M. Cook.
 Christian Stehman, Dauphin.
 Franklin Gault.
 Frederick Koch, Lebanon.
 John Grove.
 David Hinde.
 Oleander Sanders.
 William Lutz.
 J. J. Willas.
 Francis Keister.
 Moses G. Kreider.
 J. J. Miles.
 Andrew Stepe.
 John Sipe.
 John Hevele.
 Jacob Zimmerman.
 William Zimmerman.
 Aaron Deifanbach.
 John Bear.
 Hiram C. Eves, Columbia.

QUITTAPAHILLA GUARDS—COMPANY "C."

Captain, WM. W. MURRAY, Lebanon.
 1st Lieutenant, Samuel L. Hughes, Lebanon.
 2d Lieutenant, John E. Rogers, Lebanon.
 Orderly Sergeant, S. W. Gilbert, Jonestown.
 1st Sergeant, Thomas Bechtold, Lebanon.
 2d Sergeant, Jacob Brower, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant, Richard Geo. Rogers, Lebanon.
 4th Sergeant, William Whitmore, Philadelphia.
 1st Corporal, Solomon Haak, Jonestown.
 3d Corporal, Edwin W. Stoner, Jonestown.
 4th Corporal, Charles D. Kaler, Lebanon.
 5th Corporal, Henry L. Knier, Lancaster county.
 6th Corporal, Alex McGowan, Lebanon.
 7th Corporal, Wm. B. Ramsey, Lebanon.
 8th Corporal, Anthony J. Arnold, Lebanon.
 Musician, John Beck, Jonestown.
 Musician, Penrose Thomas, Lebanon.
 Teamster, William Logan, Jonestown.
 Quartermaster, P. H. Freylinghausen, Jonestown.

Edward Aunspach, Lebanon.
 Isaac Brower, Lebanon.
 Jared Boyer, Bethel township.
 Nicholas Burkheiser, Cornwall.
 William Boeshore, Union.
 Lewis Brenner, Union.
 Augustus Behny, Union.
 Sam'l Barnhard, Campbellstown.
 Daniel Baddo, Union.
 Jacob B. Borgner, Union.
 William Bechtel, Union.
 John Bender, Columbia.
 Cyrus Bemensderfer, Lebanon.
 John B. Coppenhaver, Union.
 Henry Carrell, Lancaster.
 Wm. S. Dollinger, Berrysburg.
 Jonathan Dampman, Chester county.
 Cyrus Eisenhauer, Lebanon.
 Asbury Eckman, Cornwall.
 Henry Frobert, Union.
 George W. Fries, Lebanon.
 Daniel H. Fries, Lebanon.
 Peter Garrett, Cornwall.
 Edward Haulman, Lebanon.
 Samuel Haulman, Lebanon.
 Levi Haulman, Lebanon.
 Wm. Hutchinson, Jonestown.
 John L. Hutchinson, Jonestown.
 John Hutchinson, Jonestown.
 Cornelius Houser, Lebanon.
 Lot Knapp, Union.
 Nelson Knapp, Union.
 Jacob A. Karmany, Lebanon.
 Hiram J. Kepley, Lebanon.
 Jeremiah Koehl, Lebanon.
 North H. Larned, Lebanon.
 John S. Light, Campbellstown.
 John Lewis, Lebanon.
 Abraham Lehr, Pinegrove.

Emanuel Lasch, Union twp.
 George McCord, Lebanon.
 George Martz, Lebanon.
 Jeremiah Miller, E. Hanover.
 Christophere Mease, Union.
 Jeremiah McGill, Union.
 James Moyer, Schuylkill Haven.
 Wm. McLaughlin, Lebanon.
 Patrick O'Brien, Lebanon.
 Robert Painter, Berks county.
 Peter M. Quinley, Lebanon.
 Uriah Ramsey, Lebanon.
 Edmund R. Rogers, Lebanon.
 Wm. H. Risser, Lebanon.
 David C. Smith, Lebanon.
 Albert Shott, Lebanon.
 George Storm, Lebanon.
 George Storm, Jr., Lebanon.
 Stephen Shilling, Lebanon.
 John Shay, Cornwall.
 Cyrus Shay, Cornwall.
 Jacob Shay, Lebanon.
 John Southam, Tamaqua.
 George Stover, Cornwall.
 Daniel Seibert, Lebanon county.
 Joseph Southam, Tamaqua.
 George K. Stoud, Jonestown.
 Samuel Thomas, Lebanon.
 David Tice, Lebanon county.
 Maxwell Ulrich, Lebanon county.
 Isaac Ulrich, Berks.
 Joseph Weber, Lebanon.
 Epenetus W. Walker, Jonestown.
 William M. Walker, Jonestown.
 Joshua C. Wright, Chester county.
 James Youtz, Lebanon.
 Hiram Yohn, Lebanon.
 Peter Zimmerman, Union.

BADLY GUARDS—COMPANY "H."

Captain, JOSEPH F. RAMSEY, Danville.
 1st Lieutenant, Leffert Kase, Rush, Northumberland county.
 2d Lieutenant, Charles Eckman, Danville.
 Orderly Sergeant, Maxwell Goodrich, Danville.
 1st Sergeant, Alfred B. Patton, Danville.
 2d Sergeant, John T. Howe, Catawissa.
 3d Sergeant, William Young, Danville.
 4th Sergeant, Seth C. Freeze, Danville.
 1st Corporal, John C. Snyder, Danville.
 2d Corporal, Joseph Fenstermacher, Danville.
 3d Corporal, Jared Runyan, Danville.
 4th Corporal, Joseph H. Johnson, Danville.
 5th Corporal, Chas. W. Weaver, Rush, Northumberland county.
 6th Corporal, O. D. Harder, Danville.
 7th Corporal, Oscar Sharpless, Rush.
 8th Corporal, Fred Laubach, Danville.
 Musician, Lewis P. Haughawout, Danville.
 Musician, Joseph L. Hale, Danville.

James Auld, Danville.
 John Ammerman, Danville.
 Joseph Bear, Danville.
 John Byerly, Danville.
 Henry C. Barnhart, Danville.
 Luther S. Brocius, Danville.
 A. B. Cleaver, Catawissa.
 James D. Cannady, Danville.
 Philip H. Eckman, Rush.
 David R. Eckman, Rush.
 D. N. Everhart, Danville.
 Philip Everhart, Danville.
 T. J. Foley, Danville.
 Wm. Freymire, Danville.
 John H. Farley, Danville.
 Wilson Flanigan, Danville.
 H. F. Freeze, Danville.
 Charles B. Foley, Danville.
 Harrison T. Fortner, Danville.
 Sheldon T. Gibbs, Danville.
 Clark Guinn, Catawissa.
 Charles V. Gulick, Danville.
 Amos Goss, Danville.
 William Henry Danville.
 Silas Hartman, Catawissa.
 John Houser, Danville.
 John Hower, Danville.
 James R. Johnson, Danville.
 Jackson B. Johnson, Danville.
 Richard Jenkins, Danville.
 John Kiem, Danville.
 Daniel Kiem, Danville.
 Charles Kniebeller, Danville.
 George D. Kreigh, Catawissa.
 William Knerr, Danville.
 John Lawrence, Rush.
 John Levers, Danville.
 Hiram Layland, Danville.
 Henry H. Leisenring, Danville.
 James B. Moore, Danville.

William Miller, Danville.
 Thos. M. Mensch, Catawissa.
 Joseph B. Mutchler, Danville.
 Martin Murray, Danville.
 Joseph Miller, Danville.
 Persiville Miller, Danville.
 John Miller, Danville.
 John R. Mowrer, Danville.
 Philip McClure, Danville.
 Thomas Morrell, Danville.
 Peter P. Osman, Danville.
 Richard Perrin, Danville.
 Eli Pennsylv, Danville.
 John W. Philips, Danville.
 Samuel Quinn, Danville.
 Alfred Reynolds, Danville.
 Charles R. Rishel, Danville.
 William H. Rouch, Danville.
 Charles Stevens, Danville.
 Edward Shissler, Danville.
 William Slay, Danville.
 John M. Shannon, Danville.
 William M. Snyder, Danville.
 William Smith, Danville.
 William Stevens, Danville.
 William Sechler, Danville.
 Charles W. Sholes, Danville.
 Charles L. Sholes, Danville.
 Henry F. Snyder, Danville.
 Jacob H. Sperring, Danville.
 John Stewart, Danville.
 Oscar Tittle, Danville.
 William Turner, Danville.
 Israel Wertz, Danville.
 George S. Walker, Danville.
 Abm. B. Warence, Danville.
 Charles Wagner, Danville.
 Charles Woods, Danville.
 Lewis Yoder, Danville.

WASHINGTON GUARDS—COMPANY "E."

Captain G. B. SHEAKER, Centre county, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, J. S. Schultze, Clinton county.
 2d Lieutenant, W. W. Rogers, Centre county.
 Orderly Sergeant, T. C. Crawford, Clinton county.
 2d Sergeant, T. P. Young, Centre county.
 3d Sergeant, Eugene Callacher, Clinton county.
 4th Sergeant, G. W. Gray, Centre county.
 5th Sergeant, John Snodgrass, Clinton county.
 1st Corporal, William Tate, Clinton county.
 2d Corporal, James Meredith, Clinton county.
 3d Corporal, Charles Robb, Centre county.
 4th Corporal, Wm. Benner, Centre county.
 5th Corporal, B. W. White, Clinton county.
 6th Corporal, W. B. Hanna, Clinton county.
 7th Corporal, W. Krebs, Clinton county.
 8th Corporal, Aaron Low, Clinton county.

Adam Krebs, Clinton county.
 Adam Smith, Clinton county.
 L. P. Austin, Clinton county.
 Thos. Bathurst, Clinton county.
 John Bowman, Clinton county.
 Stewt Bowman, Clinton county.
 John Crawford, Clinton county.
 Levi Grubb, Clinton county.
 Jas. Contner, Centre county.
 Robt. Culby, Clinton county.
 Henry Culby, Clinton county.
 Robt. Campbell, Centre county.
 John Deter, Clinton county.
 W. Deter, Clinton county.
 Robt. Dunn, Clinton county.
 Robt. Darrah, Clinton county.
 Frank Krebs, Clinton county.
 Jacob Grubb.
 H. Fishel, Centre county.
 H. Irvin, Centre county.
 Geo. Thomas, Clinton county.
 John Wertz, Clinton county.
 Sol. McMullen, Clinton county.
 Tobias Green, Clinton county.
 Jos. Shelby, Clinton county.
 John Costello, Clinton county.
 Leml. Warner, Centre county.
 Jonathan Walker, Clinton county.
 Jas. Reeder, Clinton county.
 John Tate, Clinton county.
 Rob Tate, Clinton county.
 D. B. Snyder, Centre county.
 Sylvester Harrison, Clinton county.
 Robt. Lennou, Clinton county.
 John Larkins, Clinton county.
 David Salmon, Clinton county.
 Lewis Garto, Clinton county.
 Jas. Poorman, Clinton county.
 Wm. Hasband, Clinton county.
 John Smith, Clinton county.
 John W. Hagar, Clinton county.

Henry Hoeck, Clinton county.
 Aaron Long, Clinton county.
 James Wall, Clinton county.
 David Biestle, Clinton county.
 Jas. Dunn, Clinton county.
 John Lockhard, Clinton county.
 John Broughammer, Clinton county.
 Abram Snyder, Centre county.
 Theo. Snyder, Centre county.
 James McCherry, Clinton county.
 John Knepley, Clinton county.
 John McGill, Clinton county.
 Elias Fair, Clinton county.
 Geo. Calhoun, Clinton county.
 Wm. Callahan, Clinton county.
 F. Meyers, Clinton county.
 Wm. Bessinger, Clinton county.
 John Keister, Clinton county.
 Henry Meyers, Clinton county.
 Jas. Martin, Clinton county.
 David Heron, Clinton county.
 Frederick Ianzinn, Clinton county.
 Fred Slifer, Clinton county.
 John Croak, Clinton county.
 Caleb Avis, Clinton county.
 Charles Cole, Clinton county.
 Charles W. Grow, Clinton county.
 E. D. Williams, Clinton county.
 John Krebs, Clinton county.
 Jas. Brown, Clinton county.
 Ed. H. Rogers, Centre county.
 George Robb, Centre county.
 Philip Banks, Centre county.
 E. H. Rogers, Centre county.
 Walter W. Salmon, Clinton county.
 John Conser, Clinton county.
 John Poorman, Clinton county.
 Isaac Ball, Clinton county.
 William Simmons, Clinton county.
 Aaron Low, Clinton county.

ANNVILLE GUARDS—COMPANY "K."

Captain, ELI DAUGHERTY, Anville, Lebanon county, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, David C. Keller, Friedensburg, Oley township, Berks county.
 2d Lieutenant, Solomon Yeakel, Friedensburg.
 Orderly Sergeant, David A. Gruber, Anville.
 1st Sergeant, Henry G. Rise, Lebanon.
 2d Sergeant, George A. Guernsey, Lebanon.
 3d Sergeant, John H. Ward, Anville.
 4th Sergeant, Jonas F. Hasler, Friedensburg.
 1st Corporal, George Hauer, Fredericksburg.
 2d Corporal, Simon G. Ward, Anville.
 3d Corporal, John Farist, Philadelphia.
 4th Corporal, Aaron Cleaver, Friedensburg.
 5th Corporal, Charles Rothermal, Friedensburg.
 6th Corporal, William Van Buskirk, Friedensburg.
 6th Corporal, Daniel Fegan, Anville.
 8th Corporal, Moses Grumbine, Anville.
 Musician, Milton Meyers, Lebanon.
 Musician, James Eddinger, Friedensburg.

William Achenbach, Anville.
 Samuel Boltz, Anville.
 Abraham Bausman, Anville.
 John Bishop, Anville.
 Daniel Bailor, Anville.
 James Briel, Friedensburg.
 Abraham Briel, Friedensburg.
 Jacob Brown, Friedensburg.
 Daniel Bartlett, Friedensburg.
 Josiah Crist, Anville.
 Martin Dumback, Friedensburg.
 Charles Derolph, Friedensburg.
 John Eberly, Anville.
 John L. Endy, Friedensburg.
 Daniel Eddinger, Friedensburg.
 Henry Fegan, Anville.
 Frederick Fink, Anville.
 Geo. W. Feierstein, Anville.
 George W. Fisher, Anville.
 Israel Fesler, Anville.
 Daniel F. Funk, Anville.
 Martin Funk, Anville.
 John Filman, Friedensburg.
 Alfred Fegley, Friedensburg.
 Jeremiah Fetterman, Friedensburg.
 George Gingrich, Anville.
 Levi Gerhart, Friedensburg.
 Peter Hauer, Anville.
 Charles Herbst, Friedensburg.
 Augustus Herman, Friedensburg.
 Jefferson Hunter, Friedensburg.
 James Hall, Philadelphia.
 Charles Keller, Friedensburg.
 Jeremiah Keller, Friedensburg.
 John Lease, Friedensburg.
 Benjamin Laucks, Friedensburg.
 Tyler, Leinbach, Friedensburg.
 Henry Miller, Anville.
 William Miller, Anville.
 George Miller, Anville.
 John C. Miller, Anville.

Frederick Miller, Friedensburg.
 Mathias Minker, Friedensburg.
 Nathaniel Mathias, Friedensburg.
 Joseph Nye, Anville.
 Henry Nye, Anville.
 John Nething, Friedensburg.
 Jacob Oswald, Friedensburg.
 William Rosenberger, Anville.
 Amos Runkel, Anville.
 George M. Runkel, Anville.
 Frederick Rauch, Anville.
 Samuel B. Shucker, Anville.
 Jeremiah Showers, Anville.
 William H. Saylor, Anville.
 Simon Shay, Anville.
 Levi Sheffy, Anville.
 Cyrus Showers, Anville.
 John Shenk, Anville.
 John Shaud, Anville.
 Augustus Snyder, Friedensburg.
 William Snyder, Friedensburg.
 Henry Shearer, Friedensburg.
 Josiah Shultz, Friedensburg.
 Augustus Seyler, Friedensburg.
 Moses Snyder, Friedensburg.
 Herman, Seidel, Friedensburg.
 Adam Slay, Friedensburg.
 John H. Troxel, Anville.
 Noah Troxel, Anville.
 Isaac Vansicle, Friedensburg.
 John H. Wartz, Anville.
 Andrew Walters, Anville.
 Samuel Walters, Anville.
 Harrison R. Wheat, Lebanon.
 Henry Werkmeister, Anville.
 Mabry Weidner, Friedensburg.
 Hiram Xander, Anville.
 Isaac Yuengst, Anville.
 James Youse, Friedensburg.
 Amos Yergy, Friedensburg.
 Jonathan Zluhan, Anville.

COLEMAN RIFLES—COMPANY "G."

Captain, ALEXANDER C. MAITLAND, Reading, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, Marshal J. McCarter, Norristown.
 2d Lieutenant, William A. Ruddach, Norristown.
 Orderly Sergeant, George W. Leedom, Reading.
 1st Sergeant, George Keen, Norristown.
 2d Sergeant, John M. Norgan, Berks county.
 3d Sergeant, William Oldfield, Norristown.
 4th Sergeant, William Sutch, Norristown.
 1st Corporal, Daniel Shanabrook, Adams county.
 2d Corporal, William Booth, Norristown.
 3d Corporal, Daniel Fox, Berks county.
 4th Corporal, Percival J. Woomer, Myerstown.
 5th Corporal, James L. Bercaw, Northampton county.
 6th Corporal, Charles Sippel, Myerstown.
 7th Corporal, Albert Wolfinger, Reading.
 8th Corporal, Thomas Gash, Norristown.
 Musician, Oliver Keiser, Norristown.
 Musician, William Davis, Danville.

Thomas B. Achey, Myerstown.
 George Arnold, Reading.
 Thomas Boone, Reading.
 William Booth, Norristown.
 Charles Becker, Myerstown.
 August Berthold, Myerstown.
 Joseph Briner, Reading.
 William W. Bright, Reading.
 Joseph Chalfant, Reading.
 William Corsnits, Myerstown.
 Daniel Connor, Reading.
 Wellington Dunlap, Reading.
 William Delaney, Hamburg.
 Solomon Fox, Berks county.
 Charles Foreman, Norristown.
 James Fryer, Reading.
 George A. Garrow, Norristown.
 Lawrence Goodman, Pottsville.
 William Goheen, Reading.
 William Gass, Reading.
 Henry Hilkert, Berks county.
 Joseph Harper, Norristown.
 Wm. Halsey, Northampton county.
 Frederick Holler, Myerstown.
 Frederick Hauck, Reading.
 Augustus W. Homan, Reading.
 Henry Inglebach, Reading.
 Henry Isermon, Reading.
 Milton John, Chester county.
 Thomas Johnston, Reading.
 Christopher Keppanak, Reading.
 Henry Kline, Myerstown.
 John Kester, Norristown.
 Frederick Katzmer, Myerstown.
 Rudolph Laufer, Myerstown.
 William Long, Hamburg.
 Henry Lehman, Myerstown.
 Franklin Lebo, Clinton county.
 Jeremiah Moll, Reading.

John McCarter, Norristown.
 John McColly, Norristown.
 Krandal Martin, Reading.
 Franklin McQuade, Pottsville.
 Jonathan Myers, Reading.
 Jacob Morton, Norristown.
 Daniel Meenan, Norristown.
 John Maurer, Reading.
 Jacob Nair, Myerstown.
 William Obile, Reading.
 William Oldfield, Norristown.
 Dennis Oakes, Norristown.
 John Pifer, Norristown.
 Jonathan Pifer, Myerstown.
 Charles N. Parker, Norristown.
 Peter Rush, Reading.
 Daniel Ringler, Reading.
 George Roche, Harrisburg.
 Augustus Solomon, Norristown.
 Moses Stevenson, Reading.
 Benjamin Strause, Reading.
 Solomon Straway, Reading.
 Daniel Shay, Reading.
 William Savage, Reading.
 John Souder, Reading.
 Adam Snyder, Reading.
 John Smith, Myerstown.
 Lemuel Stultz, Myerstown.
 John Stoner, Myerstown.
 Chas. S. Thomas, Norristown.
 Daniel St. Clair, Reading.
 John Smithinger, Reading.
 William Vogt, Pottsville.
 John Vause, Norristown.
 Benj'n Wolfinger, Reading.
 Jacob Weeber, Norristown.
 William P. Weeks, Reading.
 Henry Young, Myerstown.
 Elias Zerby, Myerstown.

UNION ZOUAVES—COMPANY "B."

Captain, JOHN E. ARTHUR, Reading, Pa.
 1st Lieutenant, Gideon S. Kinsey, Reading.
 2d Lieutenant, Darius G. Rhoads, Reading.
 Orderly Sergeant, Harrison J. Penrose, Reading.
 1st Sergeant, William H. Riland, Reading.
 2d Sergeant, John Fritz, Bernville.
 3d Sergeant, James E. Teed, Reading.
 4th Sergeant, Allen Gilbert, Reading.
 1st Corporal, Levi Wise, Womelsdorf.
 2d Corporal, John W. Seiders, Reading.
 3d Corporal, Henry A. Houck, Reading.
 4th Corporal, Henry D. Markley, Reading.
 5th Corporal, Daniel H. Pyle, Stonersville.
 6th Corporal, John W. Corkrey, Reading.
 7th Corporal, Matthew Crillman, Reading.
 8th Corporal, Henry A. Lotz, Reading.
 Musician, William H. Raser, Reading.
 Musician, William H. Clouse, Reading.
 Wagoner, Hiram Yocom, Douglasville.

Isaac Albright, Berks county.
 F. R. Alexander, Reading.
 Cyrus Burkhardt, Bernville.
 James Bell, Reading.
 George W. Bard, Reading.
 Jacob Beck, E. Hanover, Lebanon county.
 Jos. O. Boggs, Franklin county.
 E. J. Boughter, Lebanon.
 Henry A. Babb, Reading.
 Peter Cullen, Reading.
 John Cimmerman, Berks county.
 Levi Dehart, Womelsdorf.
 Adam Dorn, Reading.
 Nathan Dierolf, Berks county.
 T. J. Dierolf, Berks county.
 Reuben Dyer, Reading.
 Reub Dunkelberger, Myerstown.
 Davilla Daniel, Bernville.
 Joseph Dann, Berks county.
 John Ellwanger, Berks county.
 Tobias Fritz, Berks county.
 Jacob Fox, Pottsville.
 Mahlou A. Francis, Berks county.
 Simon H. Forman, Franklin county.
 Henry R. Fisher, Berks county.
 Samuel Fisher, Berks county.
 B. F. Filbert, Bernville.
 S. S. Grissmoyer, Douglasville.
 Owen G. Getz, Berks county.
 John Hartman, Reading.
 Maximilian Hartman, Reading.
 A. Himmelberger, Berks county.
 Joseph Helder, Reading.
 James Homan, Reading.
 Albin Hawk, Berks county.
 Francis K. Heller, Reading.
 John H. Hasner, Bernville.
 C. S. Hornberger, Reading.
 Charles Hoppie, Bernville.
 George Hicks, Bernville.
 J. H. Kinzer, Womelsdorf.
 Harrison Kline, Bernville.
 Effinger Kern, Berks county.

Peter Knecht, York county.
 James Kilmer, Myerstown.
 James Lessig, Reading.
 W. H. H. Lacey, Reading.
 S. R. Markley, Reading.
 Sol'n Mathew, Myerstown.
 C. H. Markley, Montgomery county.
 John L. Painter, Bernville.
 John W. Rhoads, Earlville.
 A. G. Rhoads, Earlville.
 J. G. Rhoads, Earlville.
 B. P. Ruth, Reading.
 F. Rissmiller, Berks county.
 J. B. Reigner, Douglassville.
 Abram Ritter, Franklin county.
 John S. Readcay, Berks county.
 E. M. Snodgrass, Philadelphia.
 Nathaniel Shirey, Douglassville.
 John W. Smith, Lancaster county.
 John W. Smith, Cumberland county.
 J. S. Schroeder, Jr., Reading.
 Anthony Seiders, Reading.
 Geo. Schartle, Womelsdorf.
 Peter Strohm, Reading.
 I. M. Schade, Bernville.
 E. W. H. Stambach, Hamburg.
 Mahlou Shaaber, Reading.
 John Sallade, Dauphin county.
 Henry Seacrist, Newmanstown.
 Robert W. Spang, Reading.
 William Trexler, Reading.
 Charles Totheroh, Reading.
 Frank Weand, Mulltown.
 Aaron Weand, Montgomery county.
 Harrison Weand, Montgomery county.
 Frank B. Wilson, Reading.
 Mahlon Weidner, Berks county.
 William Wise, Womelsdorf.
 Maberry E. Willman, Amity.
 W. H. Worley, Reading.
 Francis Yeager, Reading.
 Jonathan P. Zechman, Bernville.

RECAPITULATION OF ROSTER.

	Non-Com.			Total.
	Officers.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and Staff,	8	6	14
Perseverance Band,	20	20
Company A,	3	13	84	100
Company F,	3	13	84	100
Company D,	3	13	80	96
Company I,	3	13	83	99
Company C,	3	13	81	97
Company H,	3	13	81	97
Company E,	3	13	81	97
Company K,	3	13	84	100
Company G,	3	13	80	96
Company B,	3	13	88	104
Total,	38	136	846	1,020

While bidding adieu to the hospitality of Lebanon, it is but proper to say that its inhabitants had the best wishes of the Ninety-Third for the many kind favors they bestowed upon us—kindness is the magic wand to break the hard rock of obduracy, and open a well-spring of gratitude whose crystal waters can soften the hardest heart, disarm even a misanthrope of the weapons he so much loved to sway. Thus it was with the soldiers of our regiment. The numberless acts of kindness bestowed upon us by the inhabitants of Lebanon, always remain fresh in our minds, and while life lasts will ever constitute glowing pictures in the history of that military campaign.

And now it has become a privilege to speak to the generations that follow those veterans, of the privations and pleasures they encountered. These are fertile spots in our recollection, and while many other scenes glide into the dark oblivion of the past, and mingle their interest and feeling with "things that were," the memory of Camp Coleman, nurtured and watered by this never failing fountain—will ever remain fresh before him, and constitutes a pleasant souvenir of the "War of the Rebellion."

I have been thus particular in describing the home incidents connected with the formation of the regiment, because they serve to illustrate the glorious enthusiasm which animated the soldiers who rushed forward to defend their country in the hour of peril, and the people who cheered them on, with prayers and tears; the sublime uprising of the North in 1861, a period to which posterity will look back with feelings of admiration and awe, and will cherish every incident which commemorates the wondrous story with a thrill of affection and patriotism.

CHAPTER VII

THE ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT AT WASHINGTON AND COMMENCEMENT OF ARMY LIFE TO THE CLOSE OF 1861.

Camp Brown Named in Honor of Miss Fanny Brown, Mt. Lebanon.

THE memories which cluster around that never to be forgotten day when the vast multitude of cheerful faces witnessed the departure of the regiment from home, when the bonds of friendship were about to be severed, when the pleasant associations of by-gone days were to be broken—when parting words were spoken by those who were never to meet again on earth, will forever remain bright in the minds of those who participated and were actors in that drama of our country's history.

The ride up through the Lebanon Valley was a most beautiful one and continued all the way toward the nations Capital. At the junction of railroads beyond Baltimore, where a railroad branches to Annapolis, Md., one of the engines became disabled, and here was demonstrated the unlimited resources of the "Union Army" in its march Southward.

No sooner was the cause known than a number of machinists reported at the engine and with their familiarity with its mechanism the damage was repaired and the train sped on to Washington.

After a short delay at Harrisburg we proceeded on our journey on the Northern Central Railroad. As this road winds its ziz zag course along the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, it gave us every opportunity for beholding some of those picture scenes for which Pennsylvania is so much noted.

Here, as the great iron horse hurried around its base, may be seen towering into the air the huge and majestic mountain whose cliffs almost reach "heavens high dome;" then we were snorting over some great eminence—while the beautiful valley below presenting a fine relief to the huge hills we had just passed—made the prospect delightful in the extreme.

We reached Baltimore at about three o'clock on Thursday morning, yet but comparatively few of the "boys" knew anything of their destination until the clamorous cry of officers to "fall in" warned them that car riding was at end for the time.

As we marched through Baltimore cheers and shouts rent the air, in token of respect, and the only person who had the temerity to express any Secession sentiments was a little girl who looked as thin and poor as though she has been living in secession for the last few months.

It was really a beautiful sight to behold the "93rd" passing through the streets just as day was breaking and the sun was gilding the tree tops with a golden beauty that looked like the dawn of spring. At the Washington depot we were kindly treated to a good cup of coffee and some nice sandwiches by the Relief Committee, whose generosity met with a grateful response by the manner in which the "boys" pitched into them.

Here we were delayed several hours, and then reembarked on another train, which was to carry us to Washington. As we travelled slowly along and saw the sentinels guarding the railroad bridges and switches, we began to feel our proximity to the enemy, and a new and strange sensation obtained entire sway of one's being. We left Baltimore at about 10. A. M.

The regiment arrived at Washington on Thursday evening, November 21, and was quartered at the "Soldier's Rest" and entertained for the night. The next morning the regiment was formed in line and marched one mile from the Capitol in a northerly direction, to Kendall Green, where tents were pitched and a camp established and named "Camp Brown," in honor of Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman's sister Miss Fanny Brown, who, together with Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, had accompanied it to Washington.

The camp was very pleasantly situated on a fine slope of ground, somewhat devoid of vegetation owing to the presence of cold weather, and especially to the fact that it had been used as a camp before we occupied it. Away to the west could be seen the Washington monument, while the spires of the Smithsonian Institute also loomed up in the misty distance. In every direction for miles could be seen camps—cavalry, infantry and artillery. Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, paid a visit to the regiment. Chaplain Quimby preached an excellent sermon to the regiment on its first Sunday at Washington. The morning was cold, but the "boys" paid the strictest attention and received it in a manner that bespoke their high appreciation of its merit. The Chaplain had already gained the love of the men, and his constant endeavor to give attention to their spiritual welfare had already borne good fruit.

The regiment had about comfortably settled itself to camp life, the officers having procured little sheet iron stoves, and the men building flues in their tents to keep warm, when on Tuesday morning, November 26th, orders were received to march and tents were struck. The line of march was taken up and after marching to the east one mile and a half, we encamped at Bladensburg Toll Gate. This camp was also situated on the slope of a fine hill, with a very commanding view, and in sight of the dome of the Capitol.

After a week's encampment, orders were received to strike tents and on Monday, December 2nd, 1861, the line of march was taken up for Fort Good Hope, Maryland, which was situated across the East Branch of the Potomac River, to the East of Washington, about three miles. The camp was named "Camp Mary," in honor of the wife of Col. J. M. McCarter. The camp was on a high hill, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, a ravine limiting its eastern and southern slopes, which also had its boundary upon another large hill.

The regiment here entered upon the practical life of soldiering. The orders of the day were: Reveille, 6 A. M.; squad drill to 7.30 A. M.; company drill from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; company drill, 1 A. M. to 3 P. M.; dress parade, 4 P. M.; 5 P. M., supper; 8 o'clock, tattoo. The companies were detailed in regular order to build a fort, and were assisted by two Pennsylvania and two New York regiments.

Col. J. M. McCarter delivered to the commissioned officers their commissions on Thursday evening, December 5, at dress parade, and made appropriate remarks on the occasion. On Thursday night, December 5, 1861, the Colonel ordered the sounding of the long roll, which aroused the whole regiment and in a few minutes the line was formed ready for service. Company H was first in line and their promptitude received great credit.

Col. McCarter secured one thousand good and substantial blankets, which were distributed among the different companies, and highly appreciated.

Messrs. A. S. Ely, John W. Mish, Adolphus Reinoehl, Benjamin Zeller and John Arndt, Lebanonians, spent Wednesday night, December 4, 1861, in camp. They were handsomely entertained by the officers. Henry D. Carmany and Geo. F. Reinhard, of Lebanon, also visited the Regiment.

On Monday, December 9, 1861, the right battalion of the regiment marched to the Washington Arsenal, and were provided with Belgian rifles. On Tuesday following the left battalion of the regiment proceeded there and were furnished with the same arms. The Perseverance Band headed the marching column each day.

The Fort which the regiment assisted in erecting was octagon in shape, and covered twelve acres of ground. The regiment furnished one company daily and after its completion it was heavily mounted.

On December 16, 1861, the regiment received its first pay by Maj. Vedder, and the "boys" sent home large amounts of it. Capt. W. W. Murray, Lt. Lorenzo D. Derr, Lt. W. H. H. Embich, Sergt. Bechtold and others, left for home with money for families of soldiers.

The regiment was formed into a provisional brigade with the 85th Pennsylvania, 59th New York and 36th New York, and Col Tidball of the 59th New York, placed in command. Col. McCarter was offered the Brigadier-ship, but declined. Gen. Casey was in command of all unattached regiments and provisional brigades.

Major John C. Osterloh was detailed as a member of the court martial of Gen Casey's division, and was detached from the regiment. He was still on duty when the regiment left for Tennallytown.

Camp Mary was named in honor of Mrs. Col. McCarter, who paid a visit to the regiment while encamped. She presented a Bible to every officer of the regiment and the gift was highly prized. One now in the writer's possession in her own handwriting on the fly leaf reads: "Presented to Capt. Mark, at Camp Mary, for use of company headquarters, with best wishes of

M. K. McCARTER.

"Fort Hope, D. C.,
Dec. 12, 1861."

On Thursday, December 19, 1861, the order was given to pack knapsacks, and provide a dinner in haversacks, and be ready to march at 9 o'clock. The regiment then marched under Lt. Col. Johnston to a large open field about two miles from Camp, where battalion drill was engaged in and subsequently a review took place under Col. McCarter, Captain Derr, of Company A, was designated as reviewing officer, and after it took place knapsacks were strung and the march homeward commenced. Col. Johnston expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which the men acquitted themselves.

Lieut. John E. Rogers, Sergeants Henry G. Rise and John E. Uhler, Privates Cornelius Houser, Samuel McKinney and Musician Adam K. Hess, were permitted to visit home. Capt. William M. Derr was also taken home, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The regiment was not forgotten by its friends at home on Christmas day. After performing its regular camp duties, the regiment was drilled in the manual of loading and firing with blank cartridges. The competition among the companies was rather sharp, and all done remarkably well. In the distance was seen coming a strange wagon, one by the way anticipated, and upon its arrival at the regiment there was a charge made for it by the boys. Its contents were quickly unloaded and each one favored by an address sallied for it with surprising activity. There were a good many disappointed looking faces, but when informed that another load was on the way, they brightened up. It arrived shortly afterward and there was another charge made, and after its contents were unloaded, some 200 boxes and packages had been distributed.

Messrs. Hoffman & Spahn, of Lebanon, made a shipment alone of 124 boxes, while the express company from there had quite a number of packages as well as from other points.

Chaplain Quimby while in Washington for the mail tied his horse near the U. S. postoffice, and during his absence inside some party jumped upon his back and rode him off. Upon the Chaplain issuing forth with his mail bag he found himself without a horse, and was obliged to trudge over the hills with a heavy mail bag on his shoulder.

An order was issued prohibiting further passes to officers and soldiers to visit their homes. No explanations were given, and the result was that orders to move were expected.

Corporal Alexander McGowan, of Company C, was detailed for signal duty and thus severed his relations with duty of his company.

Christmas was ushered in cold, and after breakfast the regiment was formed on the parade ground and a salute was fired. The various marquees and tents were occupied by the officers and men in quiet celebration of the day.

On the last day of the old year the regiment was furnished with blank cartridges—five rounds to each man—and a line of battle being formed, orders were given to fire by battalions. The right wing fired first and then the left. After this the cartridges were discharged in various ways, some by companies, others by file, and the grand wind up consisted of an indiscriminate “blazing away,” under the command of “load and fire at will.”

Col. McCarter then had the men flanked up by company front at his headquarters and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address on the “departed year,” not forgetting to remind us that we were on the threshold of another whose history, although locked up in the great secrets of the future, would certainly record many bloody acts in the “War of the Rebellion,” and he also prayed and hoped our speedy restoration to peace and prosperity.

The moulding hand of experience and practice had by this time developed the qualities of the regiment and there are many things we were proud to record at the close of the year. The material composing it, both officers and men, equaled any other regiment in the field and we were proud to have been a member of it.

The last of the old year came on Tuesday night. As time approached the “wee hours,” no change was visible in camp, and as the wind sounded plaintively on the “stilly night” it was but howling a requiem over “what has passed to nothingness.” And the thought what of the coming year for the 93rd?





MAHLON SHAABER.
"Infant of the Regiment."

Part Three

1862



The brave Ninety-third is now in the field,
 Ready and willing their rifles to wield
 Against all traitors and treacherous foes,
 Whilst onward we march to deal the death blows.

With Colonel Johnston at our head, giving the command;
 We will march defiantly down into Dixie's land
 And there show them what our Belgian rifles will do,
 When handled by Pennsylvanians, who always prove true.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania boys are hard to beat,
 They never cry for quarter or beat a retreat;
 Brave as a lion and ferocious as a Turk,
 They are always found in the hottest of the work.

—A. S. B.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MARCH OF THE REGIMENT TO TENNALLYTOWN AND ITS JUNCTURE WITH THE FOURTH CORPS—AND ITS BADGE.

THE year 1862 was ushered in by the regiment still encamped at Fort Good Hope, and its daily life was entirely confined to camp duties. Since the battle of Bull Run proved so disastrous to the Union army, the rebels became more exultant, and it was made their battle cry. The differences of the North and the South had become widened, and all the evidences of a terrible struggle loomed up what had been expected to be of very short duration.

The cry of "On to Richmond," was still the tocsin sounded, yet when the clash of arms came, the dispatches announced the word "Fighting." This was followed by the exultant cry, "The enemy is falling back," but later the announcement which paralyzed the north for a time, "The Union army in full retreat on Washington." This put a different phase on "on to Richmond," and it meant fighting, wounds, disease and death.

The first step of the regiment in that direction came on January 22, 1862, when the march was taken up through Washington and Georgetown to Tennallytown, near the chain bridge, on the Potomac river. The march was probably ten miles through mud, and even on Pennsylvania Avenue difficulty was experienced in evading the many dangerous spots, as the men with heavily laden knapsacks wended their way.

But one year ago the Stars and Stripes waved gloriously over the whole Union, and now it is ignominiously trampled on by traitors who would crush to earth the finest fabric of government the world ever knew. Yet as we ponder upon what has already been enacted, each patriotic soldier

prays and hopes that it will never pass away—leaving only the shadow of its former great men to remind one of its existence—but that the dark cloud that is now brooding over us, may soon be dispelled and the glorious sunshine of prosperity and happiness again make glad the hearts now pressed with sorrow.

There is an old saying which runs: "The soldier should have no will of his own," and the more we see of military affairs, the more its truth is impressed upon our mind. The vocation of a soldier demands that, in a strict adherence to duty, he sink all considerations of self for good of the cause and strive manfully to overcome all the inconveniences incident to a soldier's life.

It was on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, January 22, 1862, that the regiment received marching orders to leave camp Mary—Fort Good Hope, on the East branch of the Potomac, and its destination was Tennallytown. Near Chain Bridge, on the Potomac river. It was the first severe march of the regiment. It was while the regiment was passing the white House the following episode occurred, which is best explained in the words furnished by the one who participated in it, Mahlon Shaaber, of Company B, of the regiment, by request of the author:

"My interview with President Lincoln during the Civil War occurred while the 93rd regiment was passing through Washington and Georgetown, and as we passed in review on Pennsylvania Avenue, among the thousands who lined the pavements, was a small group, among whom was a very tall, gaunt man, with a pale looking countenance, dressed in a frock coat, clinging somewhat indifferently to him, stooped shoulders, a black silk hat, with a thoughtful and serious cast of face, who called out, "Bub! Bub!" Captain Arthur heard him, and noticing that he was addressing me, informed me of it, and gave me permission to leave the ranks. I no more thought, when the tall, gaunt looking gentleman, with pleasing friendliness of manner, who grasped my hand, and said, 'Excuse my rudeness. It was jealousy on my part, that made me call you out to size you up,' that I was accosted by President Lincoln. He said, 'How tall are you, and what is your age?' I told him I am six feet six and a half inches and in my seventeenth year, and weigh one hundred and forty pounds. He forthwith drew out of his pocket a black memorandum book, and with ordinary stub pencil noted down my answer. He then introduced himself in this characteristic way, 'I am Old Abe.' I was startled, but felt honored, and he next introduced me to Vice President Hamlin as "my son," and I noticed Gen. Simon Cameron and Governor Andrew G. Curtin stood in the group, he noted our combined heights in the memoranda, giving each full name as follows:

"Mahlon Shaaber, Co. B, 93rd Regt. P. V., 6 ft. 6½ inches; Abraham Lincoln, President, 6 ft. 4 inches; Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, 6 ft.; Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, 6 ft. 1 inch, and Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, 6 ft. 2 inches. Total heights, 31 ft. 1½ inches.'

"He said, 'This incident where so many tall men have met will not occur again,' and after a prolonged conversation he volunteered good advice to me. He indicated what my habits should be, my diet in camp: that I must eat no pastry, pies, etc., and emphasized the precaution against the use of intoxicating drinks. He told me when lying down to sleep, I should always rest the head lower than the chest, to expand my lungs, and seriously added, 'I am afraid you will not stand the service.' I assayed to leave, but just then, thinking of the orders about stragglers, I asked him to give me a pass, else the patrolmen might gather me into the guard house. He at once reproduced his memorandum book, tore out a blank and wrote these words:

"Pass this soldier on his way to join his Regiment. By request of

"ABE. LINCOLN."

"I was wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, a prisoner on the field, my knapsack captured and the memento was lost. When the grand old man bade me good bye, he embraced me, virtually put his arms around my neck and said with kindly emotion, 'Good bye, my son; God bless you! Come soon and dine with me.'

"Upon a subsequent time I, accompanied by Sergeant Fritz, of Co. B, paid a visit to Washington, to exchange clothing drawn by me, which were too short. On our return to camp we called on the President at the White House, we were ushered into the Blue Room by a colored attendant, when the President arose from a chair, where he was engaged in writing, and at once recalled the former meeting, and gave us a kindly welcome to the White House.

"He showed us the spacious building and presented us to the invited guests of the day, being invited to dine. I lost courage, and made up my mind to decline. Mr. Lincoln insisted, and said: 'I will give you a seat on my right as my particular guest.' I confessed that I was afraid and ashamed to sit with such elegantly dressed company in my shabby clothes, when the President characteristically replied: 'Its not the clothing that makes the man, my son, its the heart. I think more of a man, dressed in blue for love of country, than of those gay visitors, whose chief business in these trying times, is simply to dress for receptions.'

"I however declined, stating I would enjoy my bean soup and hard tack better than the reception dinner. When the President took both hands of mine in his and gave me a parting blessing, and dismissed me, saying: 'If you are around Washington in the future, call again.'

"It was always my great regret, in after life, that I did not dine with the President."

Mr. Shaaber at that time was only 6 ft. 6½ inches in height, but has since attained the height of 6 ft. 7 inches, and he states he has never met another group so tall.

Upon arrival at Tennallytown, Md., each company was furnished with Sibley tents and five of these tents were allowed to each company, which resulted in abolishing the messes of six men each, which had prevailed throughout the regiment while occupying "A" tents. The number of tents to each company were insufficient, overcrowding was the result and discomfort to each occupant.

A FINE BODY OF MEN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Wednesday, January 22, 1862, had the following to say of our march through the National Capital to Tennallytown:

"Gen. Peck's brigade has been increased by the addition of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, in consequence of the extent and importance of the district occupied by it, which extends from Georgetown along the Potomac to the Great Falls, and over nearly to Rock Creek. Col. McCarter, commanding the regiment, was a Chaplain in the Fourteenth Regiment (three months' service), and has a fine body of men. Gen. Peck's Brigade is now composed of the following troops: Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, and the Sixty-second New York Volunteers."

"Colonel McCarter's Pennsylvania regiment passed up the avenue this morning, in the direction of the Chain Bridge. The men, although covered with mud, marched well."

A Washington correspondent said:

"The 93rd Pennsylvania Regiment, Col McCarter, is now encamped on the hill within a mile of the Chain Bridge. This regiment is made up mostly of men from Lebanon county, Pa., and numbers one thousand and forty-seven.

"The regiment is enjoying most excellent health. This regiment is now attached to Gen. Peck's Brigade. Col. McCarter is now spoken of as a Brigadier General. Pennsylvania has now only four Brigadier Generals, out of one hundred and fifteen regiments, while New York, with a much smaller force in the field, has some fifteen or sixteen Brigadier Generals."

Wellington Dunlap, a private of Company G, died at about 1 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 11th. He had complained for several days of feeling unwell, but did duty on the day before his death. He ate a hearty supper and retired to rest, and at the above hour his messmates heard an unnatural breathing and before a candle could be lighted his spirit had gone to the God who gave it. He resided at Reading, and left three children to the care of friends. His remains were sent to Reading.

Lieut. D. C. Dissinger, of Company F was presented by the members of his company with a handsome sash, belt and revolver. The affair was a surprise and highly appreciated. Lieut. Dissinger one week later visited Lebanon.

Lieut. McGovern, of Company I, was in charge of a recruiting office at Danville, Montour county, and Lieut. Samuel McCarter in charge of one at Phoenixville, Chester county. Recruits were constantly arriving for the regiment.

Sergeant E. Callacher and Aaron Low, of Company E, Levi Dehart, of Company B and Joseph Southam, of Company C, volunteered and were detached from the regiment for service upon a gunboat on an expedition on the Mississippi river.

Benjamin Core, a member of Company I, died on Thursday evening, February 13th, at 10 o'clock. Chaplain Quimby preached his funeral sermon on the same evening at 6½ o'clock, after which the company marched by the corpse and took a last view of their comrade. On Friday morning, February 14th, Jacob Core, his brother, left with the remains for Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa.

At a meeting of the Company the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us Benjamin Core, one of our most esteemed comrades, who by his many excellencies of character had won the love of all who knew him; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Benjamin Core, we lose one of our most valued comrades.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his relatives and friends in this their hour of great trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased in Highspire, Penna., and be published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, the Dauphin Journal, the Lebanon Courier and the "Knapsack."

CAPT. D. J. BOYNTON, President.

CORP. F. O. WHITMAN, Secretary.

Joseph Ehrman, a member of Company D, died Friday, February 14th. He was of a cheerful disposition and a faithful member of the company.

His remains were accompanied by an escort to Washington and were from there sent home to his friends for burial, at Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Pa.

Lieutenant Samuel L. Hughes, of Company C, Lt. John B. Embich, of Company A, Joseph A. Bowman, of the Perseverance Band, D. R. P. McCauley and John M. Murray, visited Lebanon.

Adjutant William W. A. H. Lewis, of the regiment, became unfitted for duty by reason of a very painful sore at his leg—caused from a bruise which he received by falling from a bridge while in the three month's service. Lieut. L. H. Kase, of Company H, was detained to perform his duties until his reporting for duty at this camp.

John G. Rhoads, of Company B, was detailed as Orderly to Brigadier General Peck, at Brigade Headquarters. He was an intelligent young man and hailed from Amityville, Berks county.

Cornelius Houser, of Company C, was accidently shot while in camp Tennallytown. He was standing near Col. McCarter when wounded, and it was not known who fired the shot, but it was due to the careless discharge of a soldier returning from picket. The wound was at the thigh and the bullet was extracted.

Washington's birthday, which came on Saturday, February 22nd, was celebrated by the regiment being formed into line of battle, and then closed up into solid mass by division, when Col. McCarter read choice extracts from Washington's Farewell Address. After the reading three cheers were proposed and given with a will for Colonel McCarter, Col. Johnston, Surgeon Simington and the army and navy.

On Tuesday morning, February 25th, the regiment participated for the first time in Brigade drill. The five regiments of the Brigade were present and went through the maneuvering with credit.

On Wednesday morning, February 26th, the regiment again appeared on the Brigade parade ground to witness a soldier being drummed out of camp for deserting. He was marked with India ink and then marched along the Brigade and thence beyond the guards to the tune of the "Rogue's march." He was a member of the 62nd New York—Anderson Zouaves.

On Thursday morning, February 27th, great excitement was created in camp by the receipt of marching orders. Company A was on picket duty four miles from camp and were ordered to report with all speed. The different companies packed up, supplies for four day's rations were ordered, with 100 rounds of cartridges, 60 of which were packed in the knapsacks. At 3 P. M. the order was countermanded, but still to be in readiness to march at a moments notice.

On Friday morning, February 28, the regiment was inspected by the Major of the 62nd New York, who was loud in his praise of its appearance and condition. He pronounced it the best disciplined and healthiest in the Division.

H. Clay Bowman, of Company A, and William Smith of Company H, were detailed as orderlies to Gen. Peck, Commander of the Brigade.

A correspondent writing at this time of the marching orders said:

"You cannot imagine the intense excitement in the camps. All around the joyous song is heard and every countenance bears the beaming smile of satisfaction at the prospect of a movement; the sick recover, the lame limp no more, and all here is a genial jollification."

The "Knapsack" is the name of a sprightly sheet which was published at Camp Edward, in the 93rd Regiment, with Richard Geo. Rogers, of Company C and John T. Howe and Sheldon Gibbs, both of Company H, as editors and proprietors. Its merits made it a first rate little paper to read, as it was a faithful reflex of camp life.

It was twelve inches in length and nine inches in width. It contained four pages, three columns on each page, or a total of twelve columns of interesting reading. Four copies were issued, when active service compelled its suspension.

Camp Edward, at Tennallytown, was located on the slope of a hill whose terminus was lost in a thick growth of cedars, while this beautiful verdancy also constituted the southern boundary of our canvas tent. Then to the east was the summit of a hill, upon which was erected a fort, mounted with heavy guns that looked menacingly into the valley below. Horizontal with this elevation at the distance of about a mile—imagining a beautiful valley between—extends another range of hills, upon which similar works are erected. The "Stars and Stripes" unfolded its beauty to the breeze from along these structures, while below them the "dark visaged war dogs" were peeping out from the ramparts of mud—promising a warm protection to the noble emblem that hung overhead.

At the distance of about a mile and a half flowed the Potomac, and the fort and batteries alluded to above are separated from our camp by this narrow, though rapid stream. As you stood on the eminence that formed the summit of our hill, a most beautiful scene presented itself to view. All the elevations were crowned with these sturdy defences, and from any "hill-top" could be seen that noble banner upon which American's love to gaze and for which they deemed it an honor to die.

Chaplain Quimby who successfully conducted a revival meeting at Camp Coleman, again renewed holding prayer meetings, twice a week which were well attended. They were held in a large tent, specially erected for the purpose and worthy of encouragement.

REGIMENTAL ASSIGNMENTS *of*
**93rd Pennsylvania
Veteran Volunteers**

Fourth Corps

From January 22, 1862 : to August 30, 1862

GEN. JOHN J. PECK'S BRIGADE
GEN. D. N. COUCH'S DIVISION
GEN. E. D. KEY'S CORPS

**General Couch's Independent
Division**

From August 30, 1862 : to September 26, 1862

Sixth Corps

From September 26, 1862 : to March 23, 1864

**Third Brigade : Third Division
Blue Badge**

From March 23, 1864 : to June 27, 1865

**First Brigade : Red Badge
Second Division : White Badge
Sixth Corps : : Greek Cross**

The Fourth Corps

THE Fourth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was organized under General Order No. 101, was commanded by Gen. E. D. Keys, and consisted of the divisions of Gen Couch, Casey and W. F. (Baldy) Smith. This organization had for its badge a triangle and the corps was discontinued and the troops transferred to other corps on August 1st, 1863. On September 28, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps, Army of the Cumberland, were consolidated and took the designation of the Fourth Corps. This badge was never worn by Couch's division.

The Ninety-Third Pennsylvania on January 22, 1862, was attached to Gen. Peck's brigade, consisting of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. McCarter; Ninety-Eighth Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Ballier, one hundred and second Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas A. Rowley; Sixty-Second New York, Col. J. L. Riker, and Fifty-fifth New York, Col. P. Regis De Trobriand.

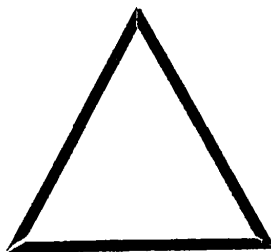
This Brigade formation remained, as such, during the entire war, with the exception of the Fifty-Fifth New York, which was detached in September, 1862, and the One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Pennsylvania took its place while the brigade was on the March to Antietam, and this formation remained.

Gen. Couch's Division consisted of the 93d, 98th, 102nd Pa., 55th New York and 62nd New York; 23rd and 82nd Pennsylvania, and 65th, 67th, 36th and 122nd New York and 7th, 10th and 37th Massachusetts and 2nd Rhode Island.

Gen. Peck on June 24, 1862, was placed in command of Gen. Casey's division of the Fourth Corps, and Gen. A. P. Howe was made commander of Gen. Peck's brigade.

On August 29, 1862, upon leaving the Peninsula at Yorktown, Va., for Acquia Creek, Va., Gen. Couch's division severed its connection with the Fourth Corps and became an Independent Division.

Fourth Corps Badge



GEN. COUCH'S DIVISION.

Geo. F. Stevens, in history of "Three Years in the Sixth Corps," in a note attached to Chapter X, giving a description of the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, says:

"At the battle of Malvern Hill, Couch's division held the centre of the point of attack of the enemy, and received the first and many of the most severe of the succeeding assaults. The bravery with which this division received the assaults, and the brilliant manner in which it repulsed them, breaking up the attacking force, and driving it in disorder to its own ground, reflected the greatest credit upon the division. The counter charge and repulse of Anderson's Rebel brigade by the 10th Massachusetts and 36th New York, with Kingsbury's battery, in which the 36th captured the colors of the 14th North Carolina, in a hand to hand conflict, was one of the most brilliant affairs of that battle, or of the campaign. This division, including these noble regiments, was immediately after the battle of Antietam, joined to the Sixth Corps."

CHAPTER IX

THE FIRST NUMBER OF "THE KNAPSACK" MAKES ITS BOW TO THE REGIMENT
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

It was a weekly publication, published every Wednesday morning. Price per single copy, 3 cents; or 10 cents per month, invariably in advance.

The first number was published at Camp Edward, Tennallytown, Wednesday, February 12, 1862. It was heralded from Col. J. M. McCarter's Regiment, Gen. J. J. Peck's Brigade, Gen. D. N. Couch's Division, Gen. E. D. Key's Corps. Its motto was "Our Whole Country."

SALUTATORY.

To our Friends and Patrons:

In making our bow with this the first issue of the "Knapsack," we have deemed it expedient to say but little, urging in apology for its brevity the truism—"Few words are best."

The feasibility of publishing a paper in camp having been established by precedents throughout the army, the proprietors of the "Knapsack" have determined that the Ninety-third shall not be behind other regiments in enjoying the privileges of an institution that will be so promotive of good to the "boys," and hence, from the moment of its projection up to the present, they have spared neither labor, pains or trouble, to secure its accomplishment and eventful success.

It must be admitted that the pecuniary difficulties by which we were surrounded at the outset of our enterprise, would have greatly retarded its progress, had it not been for the noble response made to its necessities by all our officers—from the Colonel down. Their willing liberality and hearty co-operation have secured the most desirable results, and we feel in duty bound—in consideration of the gratitude we owe them, to make this public acknowledgment of the same.

It does seem strange for us, as soldiers, to undertake the "driving of a quill," or catering for the varied literary taste of the whole Regiment through a newspaper medium; yet, while we venture diffidently upon the confidence and leniency of our readers, we shall, nevertheless, do our utmost towards making it the desideratum of soldier's life and necessities, and raise its contents to a moral scale that will soar above the low scurrilities and vulgarism's that, unfortunately, too often make their way into camp, and degenerate rather than elevate the standing of the soldier. We feel assured, also, that the "Knapsack" cannot teem with the inspiration of the muses, or soar in sentiment to that sphere of intelligence whose splendor, like the burning brightness of the noonday's sun, so greatly reflects the lustre of its own great source, and attracts the admiring glances of the literary world; yet we do promise that it shall be a truthful reflex of affairs in camp, and with an earnest in the cause, no effort will be spared to make it interesting to the "boys." Dr. Young says:

"The man who does the best his circumstances allows, does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more."

Leaning on the strong arm of Hope that such a noble sentiment inspires, we now stand before the bar of public opinion, trusting that our efforts may be adjudged in this spirit, and humbly leaving its merits (if it may possibly have) to be its own eulogist.

In conclusion, as sponsors for the contents of the "Knapsack, we shall father no articles unless they emanate from ourselves, and shall by no means suffer anything to gain publicity through its columns except the same be first submitted to our criticism; nor shall it be made the medium of venting personal spite, or indulging in envenomed assaults at the "fair fame" or character of any member of the Ninety-third.

OUR REGIMENT.

The history of the "93rd" may be dated from the 12th of September, for on that day Rev. J. M. McCarter received his commission as Colonel of the Regiment. About the 12th of the same month he had issued a call to the patriotic young men of Pennsylvania to enlist beneath their country's standard, and go forth in its noble defence. How readily this call was responded to, is exhibited by the subsequent history of the "93rd." Its nucleus being raised from the county of Lebanon, and containing many of its most worthy sons, the Regiment was properly denominated the "Lebanon Infantry," and with that nomen flourished in military circles till it became classed with other Pennsylvania regiments as the "93rd."

Rapidly it enlarged its proportions and men came pouring in by scores and hundreds, so that twenty-eight days after the date of Col. McCarter's commission it had attained its minimum standard, and had already been mustered in as a regiment.

On the 28th of October, the "93rd" was complete in field, staff, line and company officers, and the excellent physique of the boys gave ample assurance that it would be as effective a military organization as any that the noble old Keystone had yet furnished.

A valuable acquisition to the Regiment was also realized in the services of the "Perse" Band, of Lebanon. It consists of some eighteen members, under the leadership of the talented Lieut. Stanley. We need not speak of the good we have derived from its excellent music—how the sweet strains have beguiled many weary hours of camp life and relieved the tedium that would have otherwise cast its shadows upon us.

These facts are patent to every soldier in the whole Regiment, and its discharge, by the new act of Congress, will be deprecated as a loss hard to sustain, and one calculated to bring sorrow to the many hearts that can love and appreciate its sweet harmonies.

We now number in toto 1,028 men—as buoyant, active and patriotic a body of soldiers as ever kept step to the music of the Union, or clustered beneath the noble emblem of our country's greatness. This is congratulatory to our Colonel, when we take into consideration the heavy drain that had been made upon recruits throughout the State, and how its rural districts had already been depleted by the noble uprising of her patriotic sons.

It must be acknowledged that no other person in Lebanon county could have so admirably succeeded in raising a regiment of soldiers in so short a time.

In speaking of the 93rd, we cannot pass in silence "its best friend," as Col. McCarter was wont to call him—Hon. G. Dawson Coleman. How strenuously he exerted himself in its behalf, how kindly he cheered us in the cause which we had espoused. Fresh in memory is the time when his worthy lady presented us with a stand of colors, and bade us God speed in conquering the rebellion. We all feel sensibly the good effects of such an interest in our behalf—an interest that is unlike the crested wave of large pretensions, which soon sinks into the depths of nothingness and leaves no trace of its existence—but one that will always loom up in remembrance as a living, lasting mark of friendship and worthy of our highest appreciation and esteem.

Then, in a military point of view, how singularly are we blessed by the services of that tried veteran, Col. Johnston, who has done honorable duty on the plains of Mexico. A practical soldier, and one acquainted with military details even to the minutiae, we repeat that we are singularly blessed by the presence of such a man. Possessing, also, those genial qualities that endear persons towards each other, we may with safety assert that he is universally beloved by the whole regiment, and is decidedly a popular officer.

Thanks—Our thanks are due to our worthy Quartermaster, Lieut. John S. Schultze, for the unceasing interest he has manifested in and the valuable aid he has given to our enterprise. From the moment the subject was first broached to him, he has labored incessantly to make it a success. A man of shrewd business qualities and eminently fitted for the post he now occupies; he also possesses those generous impulses of nature that elevate humanity far above the groveling interest of self and exhibit to the world the ennobling principles of living for others as well as for your self.

On the opening of our establishment, as a celebration of the event, Dr. Zerbe, of the Hospital Department, paid us a visit and kindly tendered the coterie an invitation to partake of a lunch at his quarters. For this and similar kindnesses we are greatly indebted to the "Doc," for as "straws show which way the wind blows," we may take it as a significant omen of how the members of the "93rd" feel disposed towards the "Knapsack."

We were favored yesterday with the presence of a large cake from L. D. Haughwout, of Co. H. How great the pleasure of tasting a "dessert" once more—especially when such privilege has been so long denied us by the circumstances of camp life. He has our thanks.

"The Knapsack" is delayed this week on account of our inability to make arrangements in its publication. Its name was suggested by Willie Davis, drummer in Co. G. Fully aware that the "Knapsack" contains all the necessities of the soldier, we shall endeavor to make our paper as useful, in a literary point of view, as its prototype is in its appropriate place.

In this connection, we might state that a conundrum was originated on the subject by Sergeant Fritz, of Co. B. It runs:

"Why is the printing office in our camp like a Government workshop?
"Because it turns out 'Knapsacks.'"

We are indebted to the printers of the Penna. 13th for the privilege of allowing us to use their material in the composition of the inside. Our supply is not quite large enough to cover all demands, but we have sent to New York for more, and in a few days will be "right side up with care."

It was our privilege, a few days ago, to visit the old "Penna. Thirteenth." While there, we were accosted by Col. Rowley, in a very friendly manner, evidencing by his actions that spirit of magnanimity that deems it no condescension to mingle with those below him in rank. If a feeling like this were more prevalent throughout the army, it would be promotive of great good, and do much towards effecting a thorough organization of companies, regiments and brigades.

Col. McCarter visited Alexandria, on Saturday last, for the purpose of delivering discharges to a certain number of men belonging to the "93rd," but who have become invalids since their enlistment in the Regiment. He represents those remaining there as growing rapidly better, and thinks they will be able to join the regiment in a few days.

Complaints have been made against this Hospital, but the Colonel saw nothing censurable.

We were much gratified yesterday, at the sight of a nice roll of Lebanon county butter, presented to us by Capt. Long, of Co. F. The Capt. certainly has our sincerest thanks for his kindness, as we feel assured the unctious delicacy will greatly promote the passage of dry bread down the hungry throats of the Typos.

Last night, two of the "Buzzard" mess of Co. H, Jared Runyan and Oscar Sharpless—gladdened our eyes with sight of a large box of niceties—part of a present received by them from their friends in Danville. The only way in which the favor can be reciprocated is by proffering them our sincerest thanks.

Lieut. Rhoads has our thanks for his kind invitation "to take tea with him." Owing to the urgent pressure of work in our office we were unable to prepare anything for ourselves, and the proffer was therefore opportune and acceptable.

On account of the lack of metal, we are obliged to defer "Elde's" letter until next week. It is an able production on the organization of Company H, and we do not like to curtail it.

Willie Raser, of Co. B, greatly assisted us in the press work of the "Knapsack." He is an obliging and gentlemanly little fellow, and a great favorite in our establishment.

Major Osterloh, detailed some time before our march to Camp Edward, is still engaged in the General Court Martial, Casey's Division. We have not learned when he intends rejoining us. He was in camp on February 22nd.

The "boys" of the Ninety-third deserve great credit for the tasteful manner in which they have decorated their respective company streets. Beautiful festoons of green extend across each street, and below these verdant arches hangs the letter of the company represented. This looks well and is an adornment to Camp Edward that could not be effected in any other way.

COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY A.

February 10, 1862.

Messrs Editors:

At your request to furnish something for your first number, I will endeavor to write a few lines.

It is with pleasure that not only we, but the whole regiment, heard of Capt. Derr's recovery from his severe spell of sickness. He is expected to day, but will not go on duty for a while yet.

The health of this company, so far, has been very good, but few being sick at a time, and none dangerously so. Rheumatism is the prevailing disease.

It is with pride that our men point to 1st Lieut John B. Embich, who since the absence of the Captain, has had command of the company. He has filled his post to the entire satisfaction of all.

Wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain your

BRO. CHIP.

COMPANY B.

February 10, 1862.

According to your special request, we will endeavor to favor you with an item for your paper about being issued in our regiment. It is truly a source of gratification to us to learn that you have so admirably succeeded in procuring the "needful" for the permanent establishment of the Knapsack.

There is no visitor more welcome to the soldier than a spirited newspaper, and judging from your abilities as editors, and the success you have met with, we have the assurances that your undertaking will meet the entire approbation of the "boys" of the "93rd," who will greet its first issue with thanks to its enterprising editors for their untiring efforts for its institution. Every soldier loves to have some literary food to survive the monotony of camp life—especially whilst the weather is so very inclement.

We understand that you desire the condition of each company, in the Regiment, and their organization. Permit us then to add a few remarks to our humble communication.

As to Co. B, usually known as the "Union Zouaves," of Reading, the company was organized by young men principally, in September, for the war—thinking that they could not engage in a more honorable and patriotic cause than to aid in crushing the rebellion created by heartless traitors and demagogues, and having an opportunity to march to their country's rescue under the command of Capt. John E. Arthur, who distinguished himself so nobly during the war with Mexico, as a soldier and patriot.

He at an early day recruited the requisite number of young, healthy and intelligent men, and has won the favor and esteem of every one of his command. "May he reap rich laurels." The health of our company has been excellent thus far, and as the "boys" generally have grown fat on Uncle Sam's larder, we predict a continuance of the past good health.

With these few uninteresting remarks we will close, hoping that you may always have your "Knapsack" well packed. Yours,

A FRIEND OF THE KNAPSACK.

COMPANY C.

February 10, 1862.

Dear Knapsack:

The time has arrived in which the 93rd is to figure among the few regiments who have undertaken to wield the pen as well as the sword in defence of their country.

The press is one of our country's strongest means of defence, when properly brought to bear upon its foes and vice versa. A paper issued in camp is quite a novel idea to a great many not accustomed to camp life; but nevertheless a good one, and should be encouraged in every regiment.

I feel proud of the energy displayed by the "Typos" of this regiment, and feel confident that their efforts will be crowned with success. The many friends and relatives of those attached to the regiment are waiting anxiously for the first issue of the "Knapsack," as many of them have already been apprised of the fact that such a project was on foot, and many numbers promised.

Owing to my incompetency in writing communications, I forbear, but, as a member of Company C, I shall endeavor to contribute my "mite" to help to fill the Knapsack.

S. W. G.

COMPANY D.

Editors of the Knapsack:

The shortness of time granted me in writing this will be the cause of its brevity, but as the old saying runs, "brevity is the soul of wit," I hope that this will at least have that merit.

The organization of the company was commenced on Sept. 24th. by selecting the present officers; the duties devolving upon them as officers were anything but light, but by perseverance and skill their efforts have proven successful.

Under strict management and military discipline, we have become master of the art, and between the officers in command and their men there has always existed the best feeling. Great satisfaction is expressed by them on account of the way the boys acquit themselves in the drill.

Order, which is essential to the proper discipline of a company, has always prevailed—each and all of them being willing to perform the duties imposed upon them by military law.

The boys have raised their bunks to a height which makes it comfortable and convenient for all. The duties of picket guard in which each company must take its turn, has fallen upon us, and we do it cheerfully. The health of the whole company, at present, is excellent. I must now close by wishing the "Knapsack" continued prosperity.

Yours respectfully,

FAUST.

The latest orders issued from Regimental Headquarters in regard to drilling are as follows: Bayonet exercise from 9.30 to 11.30 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. This exercise will have a very beneficent tendency—bringing the body into a play and activity, whose results must be apparent to all.

Capt. Wm. M. Derr, of Company A, returned from a visit home by reason of illness, on Friday evening, February 15th. He was welcomed by the Regimental Band and replied in a short address for the honor conferred.

OBITUARY.

Died this morning, Feb. the 11th, about 1 o'clock, Wellington Dunlap, Private in Captain Maitland's Company G. For the last few days he had complained of feeling unwell; but yesterday reported himself for duty; little knowing, or perhaps thinking, it

was to be his last day upon earth. He ate his supper with his usual appetite and retired to rest. About the above mentioned hour several of his messmates heard an unnatural breathing, and before a candle could be lighted, his spirit was borne to the God who gave it—verifying the truth of the scripture—"there is but a step between me and death." We understand the deceased leaves three children in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, but that they are already in the care of such friends as will prevent them from exposure to the cold charity of an unfeeling world.

Q.

Col. McCarter issued the following order:

Headquarters 93rd Pa. Regt.,
February 11, 1862.

Wellington Dunlap, of Company G, having suddenly died last night, and without previous indisposition, such as to argue such a fatal result, you, and each of you, are appointed to learn the facts and report to these Headquarters. By order of

J. M. McCARTER,
Col. 93rd Pa. Regt.

Detail—Rev. John Quimby, Capt. Arthur and Capt. Daugherty.

P. S.—Call the Asst. Surgeon, the men and officers of his company, who may have knowledge of the matter. Please give immediate attention.

Camp Edward,
Feb. 11, 1862.

To Col. J. M. McCarter of the 93rd Regt. Pa. Vol:

Sir: We, the undersigned, beg leave to report that we have attended to the foregoing orders, and believe that the said Wellington Dunlap's death was caused by disease of the heart. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN QUIMBY,
JOHN E. ARTHUR,
ELI DAUGHERTY,
Detail.

CHAPTER X

THE SECOND NUMBER OF "THE KNAPSACK" APPEARS AS A REGIMENTAL
NEWSPAPER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

"THE KNAPSACK."

THE project of establishing the "Knapsack" was conceived amid a flood of conflicting hopes and fears, and although its contemplated existence was often submerged beneath the probability of success, still, like a brave life boat, it would rise again with all the power of determination, and steer forward toward that haven where all our fondest expectations might rest in perfect security. After confronting the baffling waves of suspense for two long weeks, we were at last privileged to fasten our moorings side by side with the other brave craft that had already reached the harbor; and weekly circumstances permitting, we will launch out and endeavor to repeat our regular voyage upon the great sea of public favor and confidence.

Thus it may be said that a mountain of anxious cares has labored, bringing forth—not a sample of the genus mus., as the fable has it—but an humble specimen of newspaper literature that will strive earnestly to sustain itself against all the reverses of circumstances. His "little thread," spun out by treacherous Lachesis' hand, is bound round with the golden coil of kind and sympathizing friends, and no power of Atropos can sever it unless age or familiarity should wear off its virtue and expose "The Knapsack" to the vulnerability of envy's bitter darts."

THE DIGNITY OF A SOLDIER.

Since Sumpter's fall how many brave men have rallied beneath their country's standard, and rushed forward in its noble defence. The horrors of war have usurped the habitations of peace and comfort; the tender link of family connections has been riven by the sturdy arm of cruel Mars; and those provinces where the tenderest affections met a willing response from kindred hearts, are now separated by the bitter estrangements of long, uncertain, and perhaps eternal absence. Yet, with the results as unpleasant as the worst phase of soldiering might portend, who would dare to desert his country in her hour of need—who would flinch when a tottering nationality calls for help? The noble response of patriotic freemen all over the North evidences the unanimity with which the American heart has espoused this worthy cause, and with pride may we gaze upon the legions of her brave sons, which now await the signal of action that will crush to the earth all vestige of this "unnatural Rebellion."

How unfortunate a fallacy, then, that the real merit of thousands of brave men should be lost or forgotten in the vain laudation of those high in command. With all deference to position, and the talent there enthroned, we nevertheless feel safe in saying that the true dignity of the soldier is none the less portrayed in the humble sphere of the private than it is by the glittering stars that adorn the General. Nor is it possible for the emblematic bird that bedecks the shoulder of a Colonel, to soar higher into the realms of patriotism than the humblest in the ranks. His pinions are fettered, his flight confined within the natural bounds of patriotic devotion, and although the eyrie of his fondest hopes may rest high among distinction's crags, he will find that the element of patriotism is measured by sincerity (not by position), and can therefore yield him no aid more than it would bestow upon the lowest, in reaching so desirable a goal.

The contrite offering of the soldier—no matter what the rank—is equally acceptable, at the shrine of our country, to that of the highest. To be sure, he will find difficulties to confront, but still let him not become discouraged; for like a traveler passing through a bower of roses, he must realize its pleasures and its pains. The consciousness of doing his duty, like the fragrance they exhale, bring pleasure home to the heart, while its troubles and pains are the thorns that ever and anon will prick him on the way.

Let us all take comfort, then, by looking at the "bright side"—inhaling large draughts of the sweet perfume—and the hours will glide pleasantly along. Troubles must come, no matter in what sphere of life we are placed, for, as the fires of happiness are fanned by sorrow, the two cannot be separated from each other."

Our camp presents an appearance of unpleasantness that must be realized in order that it may be appreciated. A disagreeable cold rain (at the time of our going to press) is pattering against the canvas roof of our office, and gloomy clouds that seem almost to touch the earth, are pouring out their feelings in another supply of the watery element. There seems to be no prospect of "clearing off" for some time to come, and the generally supposed "forward" movement that has enlivened our hopes for the last few days, must again be delayed on account of the roads and weather.

Jacob M. Seibert, of Co. F, presented us with a roll of excellent butter. Such favors are well appreciated, and we must consider ourselves under many obligations.

Visitors.—We were favored this week by a visit from Charles Fornwald, of Co. A, 6th Pa. Reserves. He was in the Drainesville fight, and his presence was therefore quite interesting, as it afforded us the means of gaining some particulars of that gallant affair.

Edwin A. Ashmead, of Col. Rush's "Lancers," also stepped in yesterday. He looks well, and is a fair specimen of that fine body of men.

James M. Johnson, one of our "Sutlers," and a "prince of good fellows," presented us with a large can of preserved peaches. They were delicious and friend "Tuce" has our sincere thanks.

The 55th N. Y. S. M. encamped near us are about as fine a body of men as we have yet seen. They are attired in a beautiful Zouave uniform, and have by practice, become quite proficient in the various military maneuvers necessary to the complete discipline of the soldier.

Lieut. Rogers, of Co. C, weekly favors us with his services as a "compositor." They are greatly appreciated and we invite him to "do some more."

To Sergt. Fritz and Edgar Stambach, we are greatly indebted—to the former for "making" our press into working order, and the latter for aiding in the composition of the "Knapsack."

Orders having reached camp this week that a certain number of men would be accepted from the Regiment to join a gunboat expedition on the Mississippi river, there was a general uprising of "discontents," but unfortunately for the qualification of their desires only a few were chosen—Levi Dehart, Co. B, John Southam, Co. C and Sergt. E. Cal-lacher and A. Low, Co. E.

COMPANY C.

Dear Knapsack:

I will once more endeavor to give you a "scrap" in the shape of a letter. The first issue of the "Knapsack," I am proud to say, has been an entire success. You will therefore take courage in your noble enterprise and not "meet trouble half way." Pay day will soon be here, when you can expect to have but few copies remaining. Capt. Murray ordered our "Dutch Blunderbusses" to be examined, and their defects noted. We found about 20 defective. A regimental board of examination has pronounced them unfit for service. The health of the company is good, having only three men in the General Hospital at Alexandria, Va., whose ailments are age and injuries of old standing. The number of sick in quarters varies from one to three, seldom none. Of late "light duty" patients are becoming quite numerous. One more name has been added to the muster roll of Co. C, now numbering 98. Yours, &c.,

S. W. G.

COMPANY E.

Editors of the Knapsack:

You will confer a favor on a number of our Regiment by inserting this brief notice of the brave fellows who yesterday left our camp to join the River Expedition now forming. Their names are not all known to me, but it is with regret that Company E parted with one of its best officers, Sergeant Eugene Callacher. We trust, though, the Sergeant will better his prospects and obtain a position equal to his merits. He is a superior machinist and civil engineer and his fellow soldiers will hail with pleasure the realization of his hopes.

Aaron Low, from the same company, is an experienced waterman, an old Mexican soldier, and will be equal to any in the fleet. Good bye, boys, may health and success attend you.

E. H. R.

February 18, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Messrs. Editors:

Permit me to give a few remarks in your paper concerning the death of one of our company, Benjamin Core, who departed this life on the evening of the 13th at 10 o'clock. He was a good and faithful soldier, one that was always attentive to his duties as a soldier and was much beloved by his comrades. The company feel the loss of their friend very much indeed. Our worthy Chaplain John Quimby, preached his funeral sermon last night at half past six o'clock, and after the ceremonies were over the company marched by the corpse—each one taking their last look at their departed friend. This morning at 3 o'clock he was taken to the Washington depot, and left on the early train, accompanied by his brother Jacob Core, for Highspire, Dauphin county, Penna. X.

COMPANY B.

Messrs. Editors:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the appearance of your paper, the "Knapsack," the first number of which was hailed with delight by all the "boys" of the Regiment. It is, indeed, a neat, well printed little sheet, well filled with interesting and instructive matter, and if we are to pledge the first number as a "specimen brick" of what we may expect hereafter, we predict a bright and prosperous career for the "Knapsack" in the future.

Thus far all express themselves highly pleased with the enterprise—their most sanguine expectations having been more than fully realized, and we doubt not but that they will show their satisfaction by "boldly coming forward" and giving unto the enterprising publishers the support which they so justly merit.

Wishing you all possible success in your new enterprise. I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,

A. G.

COMPANY A—ITS ORGANIZATION.

February 17, 1862.

On Monday, the 9th day of September, some fifteen young men of Lebanon met in the Perseverance Hall and organized this company, under the title of "Perseverance Military Company," by electing Wm. M. Derr as Captain. On Tuesday morning the 16th, nineteen men and the Captain were sworn into service by Lieut. McGovern, detailed for that purpose by the Government. On the 11th they counted 42 men, which entitled them to the election of a Lieutenant, and on the 21st the whole company was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain John K. Smead, for the period of during the war, unless sooner discharged. The company at this time contained the maximum number.

There is nothing of importance to write about concerning our company at the present time.

BRO. CHIP.

COMPANY H.

Messrs. Editors: Desirous of commending your very worthy enterprise, and congratulating you upon your merited success, thus far, I humbly assume to submit a few lines for insertion, if you please, in the "Knapsack."

As a medium by which, henceforth, all interested may become cognizant of the welfare and doings of the patriotic members of the gallant "Keystone 93rd," it is to be hoped the object of your arduous efforts will meet the approbation of and be seconded by the liberal patronage of the entire Regiment, and the significant fact that the "tidings" of the "Knapsack" will travel with lightning velocity to distant and different sections of the country—be anxiously looked for and cordially welcomed, to be carefully and critically perused by the many compassionate, loving parents, the tender and fondly solicitous sisters, wives and sweethearts, the affectionate brothers, intimate and patriotic friends of those commanding the Regiment has doubtless incited you to realize the weighty responsibilities that will necessarily devolve upon you.

But I will confine myself, at present, to a few remarks briefly descriptive of Co. H. This highly interesting body of intelligent young men was enlisted principally from Danville, Montour county, Pa., and neighboring vicinity. Scores of others, however, have also gone from the same community and are now nobly battling against Rebellion.

But the "Baldy Guards," named thus in honor of the patriotic gentleman who generously contributed his influence and means to originate the company—by their hearty response to the country's call, in promptly rallying around their youthful leaders, Capt. Joseph F. Ramsey and Lieutenants Kase and Eckman—have made themselves creditably meritorious.

Though they were, like thousands of others, peacefully engaged in honorable vocations, surrounded by all that is requisite to impart happiness and contentment; yet, when unrivaled treachery of those upon whom the most profuse favors were lavished by an indulgent government, caused the tocsin of war to sound in their midst, then intelligent and deep-founded regard for the country's unexcelled and beneficent institutions, which had shed their elevating influences so benignly upon them, caused them submissively to abandon the peaceful pursuits of civil life, home, friends and firesides, exchange all for the "tented field," and connect their destiny with that of their country, to be exposed to the thousand dangers from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." Aye, to the shafts of death, in the hour of battle, and all the toils and privations of the soldier's life, that they may stand or fall with the institutions which charter to them all needed advantages in the present existence and also illumine the pathway to a brighter hereafter.

This company, through the persevering industry of its officers, and the earnestly devoted non-commissioned officers and men, can congratulate itself upon the acquirement of a commendable skill in the various drills, and a respectable representation as "a likely set of lads." In conclusion, Co. H, let it still be seen by a continued, undeviating pursuit of your chosen object in the path of duty, whether in the dark hour of temptation, or musing upon scenes upon your lonely midnight watches—in active companionship with danger and death—that you cherish a realization of the fact that you are indeed "compassed about by a cloud of witnesses"—that your course is closely

scrutinized by kind, generous, sympathizing friends and loving parents, who though it was adverse to the tender ties of nature, bless Him who gave you to them, that they might give you a God speed, in compliance with your second highest duty—the service of our country.

And especially remember that the eye of Him who established the heavens “and who weigheth the spirits of men,” is ever upon you, and that by faithfully recognizing the several claims of duty, you may become an honor to your friends and a blessing to your country, meet the approbation of Heaven, and be ever shielded and protected by His strong arm. That you, in common with your generous fellow-soldiers, may yet be permitted to see the fruits of your labor, in the complete suppression and reclamation of our “erring brethren of the South,” to the path of rectitude and the more permanent re-establishment of our glorious institutions.

And, finally, be permitted to return to friends and fireside, and the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and as united, prosperous and happy brotherhood, rejoice together under the perpetuated and benignant smiles of gentle peace. But, gentlemen, though I have wearied you, I must express the wish that the contents and straps of the “Knapsack” may long be all “O. K.”

Respectfully,

ELDE.

Camp Edward, February 18, 1862.

Editors of the “Knapsack.”

Permit me, through the medium of your very neat and valuable paper, to return my sincere thanks to the Philadelphia Depository of the American Tract Society, for a handsome present to the “93rd” of a large number of books, pamphlets, tracts, &c., which are all now circulating through the Regiment. It is my earnest prayer that like the “leaven which the women hid in the three measures of meal,” it may “leaven the whole lump.” Friends at home, surrounded by all the benefits of books and papers, can scarcely imagine the eagerness with which the “boys” devour literary food.

With the full assurance that this present will be appreciated and be promotive of the greatest good, I must return, in behalf of the recipients, our united thanks.

JOHN QUIMBY, Chaplain.

CHAPTER XI

THE THIRD NUMBER OF "THE KNAPSACK" MAKES ITS APPEARANCE ON
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

WE hope our friends will make the proper allowance for the appearance of the "Knapsack" this week. A terrible wind storm having capsized the office—reducing much of our letter into "pi," we were consequently delayed in its issue, and then the severe cold that followed after the wind had abated, so chilled the inking apparatus that it was impossible to print our paper as we might have wished.

Our readers can, therefore, readily imagine the straits to which we are subjected in the publication of a paper in camp, and when it does not come up to the proper standard of workmanship, we earnestly hope they will remember this fact, and make the proper allowance therefor.

THE "TWENTY-SECOND."

Enshrined in the hearts of all true patriots is the memory of Washington. The American people look upon him as the bright star whose radiance could pierce through the darkest clouds that ever overshadowed the Republic in its early history; a patriot whose motives were as pure as the virgin snow—in whose love for Liberty and Country were lost all considerations of Ambition or earthly Fame. His name is the synonym of all that is virtuous and ennobling and his actions stand emblazoned upon History's page as their own eulogist.

Were it possible for the cold form of death to become re-animated, Mount Vernon's shades would assume the reality of life once more, and rise in all their former majesty to the rescue of our country. Traitors would quail before the magic power of the great Washington, the links that bind us in one Union be riveted more strongly than ever, and the fires of patriotism, kindled by his heavenly influence, would once more illumine the hearts of a united people.

How appropriate then the celebration of this great natal day—not only by outward actions, but also by an inward appreciation of the blessings we enjoy—the hardships, trials and privations the Revolutionary heroes endured for their establishment. And when we feel like murmuring at little inconveniences—for such they certainly are, compared to the "time that tried men's souls"—let us bear in mind the crimsoned tracks of Valley Forge, and cheerfully do all we can towards perpetuating the Government which those bleeding patriots so earnestly labored to establish.

In Camp Edward the day was very properly celebrated. The regiment was formed in line of battle and then marched up into mass column, by division, when Col. McCarter read choice extracts from Washington's Farewell Address.

After we had finished, some one proposed three cheers for the U. S. Army. No sooner had the sound of the lusty response died away than three more were proposed for the 93rd and Colonel McCarter. In reply, our "boys" waved their hats, rending the air with vociferous yells and a "tiger," when some one called for a speech from Col. J. W. Johnston. The "Colonel" with his usual modesty came upon the rostrum and said: "Gentlemen, speech making is out of my line; but if there is any work to be done, I'll be with you."

The "boys" attested their appreciation of its merit by loud salvos of applause, and then called for Major Simington. No denial would be received, and although the Doctor at first seemed loth to answer their call, he at last came up to the mark—saying that he did not know that he could be of much service to the "boys" more than occasionally administering a dose of whiskey and quinine. Then amidst the best feeling, the Regiment was dismissed—everyone seemingly pleased with the proceedings.

Our friend Chaplain Quimby met with quite an accident this week. The wind storm that raged so fearfully on Monday last, caught his tent, upsetting it, and leaving the Chaplain to the pitiless mercy of the weather. The boys of Co. B soon came to the rescue, however, and succeeded in re-pitching it, but alas, for the fallacy of human hopes and the weakness of the tent chains, it soon came down again—this time leaving our venerable friend in the unpleasant dilemma of seeking other shelter for the night. The Chaplain has numerous friends in the Regiment, and, as a matter of course, was well cared for.

The "Knapsack" office was complimented last week with a visit from G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., of Lebanon. He looks well, and still carries with him that air of winning kindness that bespeaks the true gentleman, and leaves a favorable impress upon all with whom he may come in contact.

Our thanks are due Col. Johnston for favors received. We earnestly hope that he may soon recover from his present indisposition and be able to resume his post as Lt. Col. of the "93rd."

The reports of the Board of Survey, appointed to inspect the "French Rifle Musket," now in use by the "93rd," has been approved by the Ordnance Department. They will be exchanged for a more effective weapon so soon as arrangements can be made.

Capt. Maitland, with a spirit of liberality truly commendable, treated his whole company to a plentiful supply of egg-nog on the anniversary of his birth day, the 22nd of February.

All the officers of the Staff and Line, were also invited to taste its merits and "ye editors"—always good judges of anything for use of the "inner man"—were not a whit backward in accepting a similar invitation.

The Captain and Lieut. Marshall J. McCarter did the honors in a style of nicety that ignored all formality and left their guests in the pleasant situation of quaffing the "good cheer" ad libitum, and in quantities to suit their respective inclinations.

Our thanks are due Capt. Ramsey, Officer of the Day at the time, for his presence of mind at the time, in placing a guard over our office at the time it was blown down—thereby saving the disordered material from any interference by the curious outsiders that had gathered around.

Our sprightly Major, J. C. Osterloh, made his appearance in camp last Saturday. He has been engaged in a "General Court Martial, Casey's Division," and, as a consequence, has been deprived of the pleasure of being with the "93rd" for some time past. His labors are nearly over now, and he expects soon to rejoin us once more.

Our Regiment to day (Wednesday) received orders to meet on the Brigade Parade Ground, in concert with the other Regiments of the Brigade, to witness the "drumming out" of one of the members of the Anderson Zouaves. The Brigade being formed into a square, he was marched past to the tune of "Rogues March." His name is John P. Anderson, and he thus pays the penalty of desertion.

The "Knapsack" men are greatly indebted to Mr. Daniel Delzell, of Commissary Department, for a "mutton chop." The merits of "pot pie" in camp are not to be depreciated, and "Butcher" will be held in grateful remembrance for his kindness.

With our next week's issue, will close the first month's subscription of the "Knapsack." Our success, thus far, has more than exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and if the present be any index of the future, we have no fear of the enterprise.

Our regiment, under command of the Colonel, yesterday went over to the Brigade parade ground, and were there subjected to the tiresome "double-quicks" and other maneuvers so beneficial to our health. These evolutions are nearly the same as battalion drills, save the simultaneous performance of the whole Brigade instead of a single Regiment.

Robert Dunn has our thanks for a vast "conglomeration of favors." "Bob" is a good fellow, and he certainly has our best wishes.

Just as we are going to press, the old and familiar sound of rain greets the ear. When we take into consideration the exceedingly small(?) quantity of this watery element which has fallen since our sojourn here, we are not at all surprised at the natural results of so unpleasant a precedent, but feel reconciled, like the people of Spain, to "let it rain."

COMPANY D.

February 25, 1862.

Editors of the "Knapsack:"

To "face the music" when the storm raged with such fury as it did yesterday, was quite impossible, for along our avenue the trees were all blown down. The tents in line faced the raging tempest bravely, although I noticed different tents throughout camp that had been overthrown by the storm. I hope such messengers, like angels visits, will be few and far between, for we have fully realized the evils of it.

It is with deep regret that I must notice the death of Joseph Ehrman, a member of the company, who departed this life a week ago. His disposition was cheerful, and his heart warm, and ever ready at the post of duty and willing at all times to lend a helping hand to the oppressed. Young as he was, he endured the hardships and privations of Camp life nobly until he was prostrated upon the bed of sickness from which he never arose. His death is deeply regretted by all of us. His remains were accompanied to Washington by an escort, and from there were sent home to his friends.

I must close, wishing you success in your enterprise.

Yours respectfully,

FAUST.

COMPANY G.

The company was originated by Capt. A. C. Maitland, under the name of "Coleman Rifles," in honor of our worthy friend G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon, on the 15th day of September, 1861, in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pa. It is composed of citizens of Berks, Montgomery and Lebanon counties.

Lieuts. M. J. McCarter and Wm. A. Ruddach being from Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., they brought a considerable number of men with them.

On the 12th of October, Lieut. M. J. McCarter was mustered into the service of the U. S. as 1st Lieutenant, by Lieut. Pieffer, of the U. S. A. with 44 men, and on the 26th of October Capt. A. C. Maitland and 2nd Lieut. Wm. A. Ruddach, were mustered into the service of the U. S., by captain Dodge of the U. S. with 90 men, some of the men having been recruited by Thos. B. Achey, of Lebanon county, and attached to this company by Col. J. M. McCarter. Before the Regiment left Lebanon, the company had its complement of 101 men. O. S.

Our friend Lieut. Crawford, on his recent visit to Lock Haven, became united in the "holy bonds" to Miss Lizzie Green, of the same place. In accordance with time-honored usage, he remembered the printers by a handsome cake, which was discussed with our best wishes for his future welfare. May he live to return home from the war and enjoy those blessed comforts that married life only can afford.

CHAPTER XII

THE FOURTH NUMBER OF "THE KNAPSACK" IS ISSUED FROM CAMP EDWARD,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

"RETROSPECTIVE."

WHAT a contrast for the 4th of March, 1862, presents to that of its predecessor, 1861—the day that inaugurated Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. Secession at that time in embryo, the North was lulling at the avowed intentions of the South—hoping that the conciliatory tone of the President's message would heal the wounds of dissension which were then festering upon the whole body of the American people. But alas! the mind of the South—misled by heartless demagogues, who would scruple not to ride in the chariot of power, even though its wheels were crushing the very dead their Ambition had slain—was now become so embittered by the worst prejudices of human nature, that its venom destroyed the good effects of all the efforts used by loyal hearts to heal the wounds of internecine strife. Concession had been tried until its dimensions and forbearance found the indulgent North at the footstool of arrogance, humbly praying that our nation might still be preserved in its original unity and power. But all reconciliation was in vain, and they determined that the only remedy for our differences (like the unjust mother in the days of Solomon) would be to cut in twain our beloved country, and hew out an impassible breach between the free elements of the North and the selfish tyranny of the deluded South.

This fact became more certain after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and, although no public demonstration was made by the masses, there was still a determination of resistance manifest that plainly exhibited the current of public opinion, and might have served as an index (had it not been for the well known braggadocia spirit of Southern chivalry) to foretell the future that has already been fulfilled.

Gradually, however, the North began to realize that war was inevitable—that the point where endurance ceases to be a virtue, had already been reached—and that we must prepare for the opening of real hostilities. Silently, it cast off the habiliments of indifference, and arrayed in the garb of patriotic devotion, with noiseless, yet determined anxiety looked forward to the eventful period when suspense would be lost in stern reality.

It came at last. The roar of Sumpter's cannon knelled forth the signal of action. President Lincoln appealed to the patriotism of the people, and we need not mention how the glittering bayonets of thousands of brave men flashed in the light of a summer's sun, how the contending armies of the Republic marched across the plains of Virginia; how the deadly combat hastened, and amid the cannon's roar and clash of arms, is heard the groans of the dying.

Reverses, like a dark pall, for awhile overshadowed our hopes and prospects, yet, while depressing, it but stimulated to greater action. Bull's Run was but a magic wand to open the Northern heart to the immensity of the cause, and scores of regiments now in the field attest with how much sincerity it has obeyed the instinct of duty which that defeat inspired.

But, as time wore on, the dark clouds became gradually dispelled, and the glorious news of Hatteras and Port Royal commenced a chain of success whose continuity binds the luxuriant glades of the sunny South with the chilly snows of the Northwest, warming the hearts of the brave who are struggling for the Union, and chilling the ardor of the traitors who have so wantonly endeavored to destroy it.

"Much is yet to be accomplished, however, and the compact of freedom must be sealed with the life current of many patriots whose pulsations now beat with the finest hopes of life and buoyancy; but, while some must fall, let us still trust in

that Being, who ruleth the destiny of nations, and humbly pray and hope that He will still continue to us the blessings of a freeman's home—or allow us the measured limits of a patriots grave.

(This editorial was written by Richard George Rogers, of Company C, and we desire to call attention to the prophetic words in the last paragraph, in connection with which a similar prophecy on the morning of the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864, when he was mortally wounded, was made to Capt. P. G. Mark, of Co. D, on the morning of May 12, 1864.

For the "Knapsack."

ON GUARD.

By A. J. H.

Deserted by the waning moon,
 When skies proclaim night's cherished noon,
 On tower, fort or tented ground,
 The sentry walks his lonely round.
 And should some footsteps haply stray
 Where caution marks the guarded way,
 "Who goes there? Stranger quickly tell;
 A friend—the word—good night—all's well."

For the "Knapsack."

TO KATIE AND BESSIE.

Farewell, farewell, my two dear friends,
 Between us broad the rivers flow;
 And forests wave and plains extend,
 And mountains in the sunlight glow.
 The breeze that blows upon your brows
 Is the breeze that blows on mine—
 The moonbeams resting on you now,
 Are the beams that on me shine.

And yet, I trust, we soon shall meet,
 When war's dark clouds have passed away;
 How pleasant then 'twill be to greet
 The friends of life's bright "other days."
 Our vows of friendship we'll then renew,
 And swift the moments then will fly;
 I will not speak "the old adieu,"
 But, Kate and Bessie, good bye, good bye.

Fort Gaines, Feb. 27.

JOE.

The weather, at the time of our going to press, has assumed a more favorably aspect. The dark phantoms of rain clouds have entirely disappeared and the sweet smiles of an azure blue now beam pleasantly upon the prospect for miles around. The pine forests look refreshed and a brilliant verdancy gives a happy omen of spring's near approach; occasionally we hear the musical chirp of a feathered chorister as it tremblingly awaits the return of a more balmy air, and imploringly asks the wintry elements to return to chilly climes, and make room for the encroachments of coming spring. That we may soon bid winter adieu and enter upon the realization of more pleasant weather, we have every reason to believe.

Our young friend of the Commissary Department, Theophilus Foley, has our thanks for a variety of favors. He is an obliging and good hearted young gentleman, and has won the esteem and friendship of all who know him. May his life glide smoothly on, untainted by the sorrows and troubles of a cold and heartless world.

On Saturday night last "La Burr's Minstrels," accompanied by several officers of the 93rd and one of the editors of the "knapsack," visited Tennallytown for the purpose of serenading Col. McCarter and lady, where they are now sojourning. The talent of these amateur musicians was tested to the utmost to please the Colonel, and of the kind manner in which he received their efforts may be taken as an evidence of its merits it was certainly appreciated.

On our way home we stopped at the 55th N. Y. S. M., and there this quintet of harmony again let fall their sweetest strains, arousing the slumbering officers and calling forth an invitation to come and share their hospitality in the real French style. The choicest viands were placed at our disposal, and Col. DeTrobiand made an eloquent speech of welcome, tendering us an invitation to come and dine with him at Richmond before long. He also sang several French songs, assisted by Capt. Veyor, of Co. I, who is a perfect specimen of gentility and good breeding—shedding by the generous impulses of his own freeheartedness a spirit of happiness that was apparent upon the faces of all present.

After passing a very pleasant hour, we returned home, entertaining the kindest feelings towards the gallant "55th."

Camp Edward witnessed a sad accident yesterday, the first of the kind we believe that has occurred in our regiment. Cornelius Houser, of Co. C, while standing near the Colonel's tent was shot by the discharge of a gun in the hands of some person unknown. The ball passed in on the left side, and glanced around the rib to the right, where it again emerged without penetrating internally. It came from the pines, and although Col. Johnston sent out a party to detect the person whose carelessness had caused the accident, they were unable to gain any clue to the matter. He is well cared for, and in a fair way of speedy recovery.

Capt. Long favored us with a nice piece of cake—part of a present received by him from the Misses Sallie and Minnie Shirk, of Lebanon. To say that it was excellent, would be but repeating what every one knows must be the case with all the dainties prepared by these estimable ladies, and while, indirectly, we thank them for this treat, we may still suggest that we know of none more worthy to receive their favors than our friend the Captain.

George D. Kreigh, of Co. H, presented us with a large roll of butter and an excellent cake. These mementoes from home are delightful to the soldiers—bearing a pleasant contrast with the plain reality of army fare. He has not forgotten the printers, and they will not forget him for this act of kindness. May his shadow never grow less.

We visited "Camp Mary" last week. Upon that hallowed spot—for such it certainly seems to all the members of the "93rd"—are encamped several companies of Col. McLean's 88th Penna. They have pitched their tents upon the beautiful parade ground, and drill upon the southern declivity of the hill. They are accompanied by the City Band of Reading, whose music is of the finest order and a great adornment to the 88th.

It was our privilege, also, to sojourn for a short time with the "Pontoon Regiment," where we were hospitably entertained by the officers of Co. C. Fred Embich, one of nature's noblemen, is Major of the regiment and very kindly showed us round the camp. It is beautifully laid out and is the cleanest one we ever saw.

Our friend "Jim," of the Sutler's Department, went home a few days ago, and we understand has taken to himself a "fair daughter of Eve," as his companion through life. He has our best wishes, and we hope he may live to realize his fondest expectations.

Lieut. Kase, of Co. H, is acting in place of Adjutant Lewis, who is confined with a bruise received during the three month's service. He acquits himself very creditably, and in the absence of the Adjutant we know of none better qualified for the post.

"Towney," of the editorial coterie of the "Knapsack," received his box in good order and the printers did full justice to its contents. He returns, as the offering of an affectionate heart, his sincere thanks to his mother, Mrs. Lydia Howe, of Catawissa, Pa., for this present.

A new guard house is in course of construction in camp. It is built under the superintendence of Capt. Murray, of Co. C, and being made of logs will be far superior to the comfortless tent now used for this purpose.

Major J. C. Osterloh has again taken up his abode among us. He looks as pleasant as ever, and is heartily welcomed by the "boys."

Our Regiment is subjected, every few days, to a Brigade Drill. They are also practicing the bayonet exercise, and are becoming very proficient in its use.

55th Regt. N. Y. S. M. Lafayette Guard,
Camp Tennallytown, D. C.,
March 2, 1862.

Editors of the "Knapsack:"

If I had not been too busy, I should have ere this written a few lines to compliment you upon the success of your very laudable undertaking. It was with great pleasure that I hailed the first appearance of your paper, and if I can help to extend its circulation within the limits of our camp, it will be a great satisfaction to me.

There are no news from this regiment. We expect, like you, soon to get our marching orders, and are awaiting them the more impatiently, as having been encamped here nearly five months (since the 9th of October), we are heartily tired of the place and very anxious for a change.

We are glad to see so fine a regiment as yours in our Brigade, and it is my earnest hope that the two Regiments, wherever they may go, may always be camped close together, as we certainly could not wish for any better neighbors than the gallant members of the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In haste. Yours respectfully,

H. D.

COMPANY I.

At a meeting held by the members of Company I, 93rd Regt. Pa. Vol., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Company I, 93rd Regt. Pa. Vol. do hereby establish a company fund for the purpose of raising means to convey any of the said members of Company I, should they die while in the service, to their respective homes or friends, as the case may be.

2nd. That each and every member pay monthly into this fund the sum of fifty cents—the said fund to be used for no other purpose than that above named.

3d. That the members of Company I, select and appoint a Treasurer from the company, whose duty it shall be to report, monthly, the amount of cash on hand or in the company fund.

4th. That at the expiration of this war, all money that remains in the fund, be equally divided among the remaining members of the company.

5th. That the company have the power to vote as much of the money as they may deem proper for the use of any of the members of the company who should happen to be disabled in action.

LIEUT. A. S. BLACK,
Treasurer.

CHAPTER XIII

THE REGIMENT ENTERS UPON ACTIVE SERVICE, CROSSES THE POTOMAC
INTO VIRGINIA AND STARTS UPON THE PENINSULA
CAMPAIGN, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, 27th of February, 1862, brought with it orders to march, and the eagerness with which they were received and the enthusiasm that manifested itself, assumed the wildest character, established beyond a doubt the bravery and courage of the 93rd.

The men were hurrying to and fro, as busy as a hive of bees, collecting and filling their cartridge boxes and packing their haversacks with the necessary ammunition and subsistence, and the officers gathered in groups and conjectured how and where we would enter upon an active campaign. Some held to the opinion that Kentucky would be our destination, while others thought the march upon Richmond would be entered upon. While others still held that we were bound on an expedition to southern waters.

These orders were countermanded, the boys unpacked, but many wandered about, their faces plainly showing their disappointment. The men who composed this regiment volunteered for the purpose of crushing the Rebellion and they well knew that the monotony of a camp life would not accomplish it, nor were their inclinations to remain longer in the service of their country than to establish the supremacy of the government. Their enlistment was founded upon pure patriotism, without hope of reward, except for duty well performed and the sooner these expectations could be realized the more it conformed to their idea of volunteer soldiers.

Among the sons of Pennsylvania who had left their quiet and comfortable homes to serve their country, those of the 93rd stood equal to any in character, represented every position in life, and only awaited an opportunity to put forth their strong and patriotic arms to show to the world that the sons of the Keystone state of the Union were true to the teachings and examples of their Revolutionary forefathers.

The reader, who was not a participant at the time, can therefore little imagine the intense excitement in camp. All around the joyous song was heard, and every countenance bore the beaming smile of satisfaction at the prospect of a forward movement. The sick suddenly recovered, the lame limped no more, and there was a general jubilation.

There was underlying determination on the part of every member of the regiment to attest to Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, of Mt. Lebanon.

their appreciation of their kind offices and confidence, and that determination was to carry the flag presented through all the dangers of the future, to never desert it until there was none left to carry its bright stars and broad stripes. How well that determination was carried into execution, these pages give testimony.

The destination practically settled itself when it became known that Gen. McCall had made a forward movement toward Drainsville. Capt. John M. Mark was officer of the day, when the final orders came at about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, March 10th. He at once received orders to awaken the officers and inform them of the order to get ready as soon as possible, prepared with four days rations and one hundred rounds of ball cartridges. The order stated that the march was to cross the Potomac river at Chain bridge.

The regiment left Camp Edward at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, March 10, and took the road leading to the Chain Bridge. We formed along the road and awaited the arrival of the other regiments in line of battle. The 55th New York next arrived, followed by the 102d Pa. Vols., which formed our right, and then the 62d N. Y. and 98th Pa. Vols. on our left. Gen. Peck, commander of the Brigade, then arrived with his staff and ordered the Brigade to right face and the forward movement commenced, the men giving hearty cheers as the orders were given.

The march was fatiguing, owing to the rain and muddy roads. We marched to Langley, at which place Gen. McCall's division was filing into the road, and taking up the line of march toward Centreville. We then marched to Prospect Hill, where the Brigade encamped for the night. Company A, of the regiment, was ordered out 3 miles from camp, as support to the picket line of the 102nd Pa. Vols., and was posted in a deep wood. Companies A of the five regiments composed the outposts. Company D relieved Company A the second night, and after remaining there until Friday morning, the order came to return, having been ordered back as the rebels had vacated all their strongholds at Manassas and Centreville.

While at Prospect Hill, Company D, which had relieved Company A, was in turn relieved by Company B, of our regiment. Each regiment furnished one company daily which remained on duty over night. On the night Company B was on duty, Peter Cullen one of its members, while walking his beat heard officers making the grand rounds, and adjoining his beat was a Dutchman performing the same duty as a sentinel. The "grand rounds" came along and the Dutchman shouted:

"Who vas it dat goes dere?"

"The Grand Rounds," was the reply.

"To h—I mit de grand rounds," said the Dutchman, "I thought dot vas the relief."

The command marched back to within two miles of Chain Bridge where a halt was ordered, and we bivouacked in a large field, surrounded by a

pine forest and remained there two days and nights. It rained all Saturday, having no tents for shelter and the men received a thorough drenching, many walking about all night while others stood under trees growling and joking at the inclement rain.

Towards Sunday morning, 15th inst, the clouds broke and the sun shone beautifully, dissipating the mists of the early morn, and with it the sullenness of the men—all again became cheerful, until orders came to march back to Camp Edward. This the men did not relish, as they were anxious for a forward movement. The camp was reached at about 1 o'clock Sunday, when tents were pitched, blankets dried, and fires lighted in tent stoves. The same night orders again came to prepare four days rations and be ready to march at 6 o'clock next morning.

The orders were countermanded and we lay at Camp Edward until Tuesday, March 18, when the Belgian rifle was exchanged for the Springfield arm. On Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., the regiment left camp and marched to the wharf at Washington. The Brigade was placed on transports, except the 98th, which was taken to the barracks, and at 10 o'clock next morning marched to the wharf and boarded the John A. Warner. Sail was made at once and proceeded to Alexandria, Va., where at 2 o'clock, two schooners were attached, laden with artillery. The trip down the Potomac was pleasant and interesting, the weather being exceedingly fine. We had a passing look at Mount Vernon, where all bells of steamers are tolled passing the tomb of Washington, Fort Washington and forts which had been erected by the rebels and vacated.

We passed Acquia Creek and Cockpit Point batteries at about 10 P. M., and next day were on the Chesapeake bay, until 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, when we anchored in Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monroe, and remained there until Friday afternoon, waiting for the remaining regiments of the Brigade, which we had left at Alexandria. At 5 P. M. we disembarked at Hampton Roads wharf, formed line and marched five miles to Camp W. F. Smith, reaching there at 9 P. M., Friday, 28th of March.

While lying in Hampton Roads we saw the famous iron-plated Monitor, lying in wait for the Merrimac, which could easily be seen with a glass at the mouth of the James River. The Monitor appeared like a "cheese box mounted on a raft."

The town of Hampton presented the most desolate appearance imaginable, nothing remaining but the bare and blackened walls as left by Gen. Magruder, who had destroyed not only the village, but nearly all the farm houses. It was a beautiful place.

We reached Hampton at about sunset and marched to near Newport News, where we encamped on a large farm, the house of which was destroyed by the owner before his departure. The camp was pleasantly situated on a level plain surrounded by beautiful pine timbers, with plenty of good water and not far from the Roads. The weather was warm and

pleasant, the trees were budding and blossoming and a large peach orchard which skirted the edge of camp was in blossom, filling the air with a delightful fragrance.

While encamped near Newport News the regiment was inspected and engaged daily at noon in battalion drill. On Thursday, April 3rd, we were ordered to prepare for a review of the division, formed line of regiment, but were ordered back to get ready to move.

On Friday, April 4th, formed line and marched to Newport News, and from there within one-fourth of a mile of the rebel fortifications, near Young's Mills, where we encamped for the night. Next day remained there until 5 P. M., when we marched one mile further, and then at 3 A. M. marched until daylight, when we arrived at Warwick Court House, the county seat of Warwick county, Virginia. It was a village containing a court house, jail, tavern, store and two dwellings. We lay there until dark, when we marched opposite the village to support a battery.

The march from Newport News was entered upon while the weather was warm, and each soldier carrying a well-filled knapsack. As mile after mile was passed, one after another unpacked his knapsack and lightened his load by throwing away overcoats, pants, dress coats and even blankets, until the road along which the army marched was literally strewn with the best of clothing and other material. Upon reaching Young's Mills, ten miles from our starting point, we came across a strongly fortified position. They were deserted, but camp fires still blazed in them. The roads by reason of heavy rains became a sea of mud, and teams could scarcely get through with empty wagons. The rations became scarce, and suffering from hunger was the result.

On Monday, April 7th, tents were pitched and at noon Gen. McClellan and staff passed through our camp. The whole division was encamped on the eastern shore of Warwick river, which empties into the James river. The rebels had batteries all along the Warwick river and for ten miles fifteen were visible, strong and well manned. This part of Virginia is called the Peninsula, and is a level country, with a good soil and very eligible sites for fortifications along the Warwick and James rivers. Opposite the Warwick river, about 600 yards distant, the rebels could be plainly seen with the naked eye, and in great force, both infantry and cavalry.

The camp at Warwick Court House, Va., was named "Camp Winfield Scott," in honor of the first commander of the Army at the beginning of the Rebellion.

On Monday, 7th of April, the Brigade made a reconnoissance of Warwick river down to the James river. Batteries Ira Harris and Couch were constructed near the junction of Mill Creek with the Warwick river, to secure the left flank. Four additional works near the edge of the river, the camp of the enemy were forced back from the Warwick river and materially interrupted their communications.

At Warwick Court House our camp was stationed on the irregular peninsula, running down to Warwick river and bounded on the right and left by Stony and Lucas creeks. Gen. Keys in his report of the operations at this point says: "Gen Peck has been extremely active in that quarter and has thrown up some earthworks."

On the march toward Warwick Court House the regiment was twice formed into line of battle on the expectation of the enemy being concealed in the dense wood in front, but "nary" a rebel was found. On the second day after the march the regiment was detailed to guard the wagon train, and for a time during the night the men marched Indian file. While waiting for the train to move next day, an order came to rejoin the Brigade and we started on a "double quick."

The Brigade was given the second post of honor in the Division, which consisted in guarding the left flank of the advance upon Yorktown. Several batteries of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery were attached to the Brigade and were stationed at the outposts supported by infantry.

Lot Knapp, a member of Company C, attached to the Pioneer Corps, met with an accident by which he received a bruise at his head and the breaking of a leg. He happened to get in the way of a falling tree that was felled by one of the corps, and before he could get out of the way, he was caught beneath its weight. As a Pioneer he had no equal in the regiment.

While companies D, F, A and G of the regiment were throwing up earthworks within 150 yards of the batteries and rifle pits of the rebels on Warwick river, the enemy's works appeared to be deserted. Col. Johnston and Capt. Derr, while leisurely looking through a field glass discovered at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon a number of the enemy at a house about one-fourth mile distant. Col. Johnston at once came to the parapets and as soon as the enemy commenced firing, he ordered the men down. Capt. Derr remained at his post behind a tree at the edge of the river, and ten minutes after the discovery he noticed a Captain and some 15 to 20 rebels moving into their rifle pits. A few minutes later he reported to Col. Johnston and then resumed his post and while comfortably lying behind the tree, with legs cocked up, a ball came whizzing through the branches, and then fire was opened from both sides. The fire was kept up until sunset.

At about 8 o'clock that same evening Capt. Williams of the 55th New York, was accosted by a rebel officer, who came down to the river bank and asked why we had fired.

Capt. Williams told him that they had fired first, when he answered that the men had been exposed too much, and should not do so again. He claimed to be a New Yorker, and when Capt. Williams said they were deluded and that the war was the work of politicians he replied that the politicians were far behind the people in the war in the South, that Old Abe (President Lincoln) was in the same fix the boy was with the elephant; that he might conquer the South, but if he did, he would not know what

to do with it. He said they were fighting for their rights and were opposed to the tariff measures of the North, and that we would see what we had done after we whipped them at Yorktown, if we could defeat them, which was impossible. After some more friendly conversation the rebel bid Captain Williams "good night," which the Captain in the same friendly spirit returned, and all became quiet.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 8th, just below where the regiment was at work on the Warwick river, several rebels came to the bank with a flag of truce and asked for a New York *Herald*. The men offered to furnish a *Herald* in exchange for a Richmond paper, but they answered that they had no Southern paper, upon which the *Herald* was refused. One of the young men who accompanied the flag of truce recognized one of the boys of the 55th New York, as they had, when living in the city of New York, both been in the House of Refuge at the same time. They conversed together for a short time then separated.

Daniel H. Rabold, of Company F, died at Warwick Court House, Va., on May 4th while the regiment was preparing to move forward. Capt. Long accompanied the remains to Cheesman's Landing on the York River on Sunday and did not return in time to participate in the battle of Williamsburg.

The 55th New York of our brigade had many Frenchmen in their regiment, it being known as the French Zouaves. While on picket duty it was discovered that a Louisiana regiment also was composed of Frenchmen, and conversations were continuous. The rebel officers discovered this state of affairs, replaced the picket line with others and the news from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, was interrupted and prevented.

The rebel pickets stationed along the western shore were within easy speaking distance and when our regiment first did picket duty there conversations were engaged in, but an order from General Keys put a stop to it. The weather continued dreadful and picket duty under the circumstances was anything but pleasant. Nothing transpired in camp outside of routine duty, until Saturday, April 12th, when the regiment was ordered out on picket line, and after remaining there some time was ordered back to camp again.

The men were gradually becoming accustomed to danger, and would frequently go out beyond the outer pickets, in squads of ten and twenty, cross the open fields in front of the rebel batteries and receive a few shells from the batteries. Many would go down to the bank of the river, stand behind trees and pop at every rebel who would show himself. Lt. Faber, of Company D, was detailed on Sunday, April 13th, in charge of a patrol, and visited beyond the outposts to bring in those who might be found there.

At noon of Sunday, April 13th, by order of Secretary of War Stanton, the regiment was formed in line and prayer was offered, giving thanks to God for the victories achieved by our soldiers in the South-West. It was

an imposing sight to see the soldiers thus engaged, and in the absence of Chaplain Quimby, Col. McCarter delivered a very impressive prayer, read a psalm and briefly referred to the victories by narrating to the regiment the facts of the battles of Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, and the success of our arms, after which with another prayer, a doxology and a benediction and we were dismissed.

Heavy firing was heard all of Sunday up towards York river, in the direction of Yorktown, and also toward James River in the direction of Newport News. Everything was quiet in camp, the weather had become pleasant and the health of the regiment was very good, notwithstanding the exposure to inclement weather with empty stomachs.

On Monday, April 14th, companies D, F, I and C were detailed to proceed to the river bank and throw up embankments. Work was commenced at 9 o'clock P. M. and by daylight a fortification capable of mounting seven cannons was completed. On Wednesday the regiment formed line and marched to Warwick Court House, with orders to keep in readiness, if services were required as reserves in the battle of Lee's Mills. We lay there until 5 P. M., then marched back to camp, where after spreading blankets, were aroused and marched to the river bank on picket duty. Nearby firing was heard in the direction of Yorktown on the 19th, and on the 20th, were detailed to erect a fortification on the outposts.

After being at work two hours, the rebels opened fire upon us from their picket line, which was returned, and they were silenced. Rain then commenced falling and a thorough drenching was received. On the 22nd another detail was made upon the regiment to throw up entrenchments at the same fort, and pickets opened again at 4 o'clock P. M., and kept it up until darkness came on. Capt. Derr ordered firing to cease, to which the rebels instantly responded "cease firing." Work was continued until 2 A. M., when we returned to camp.

On Saturday, April 26, details for the construction of a corduroy road towards Williamsburg were made, and 60 feet a day was considered good for one company. The regiment on this day received its first mail since March 25th, and Sunday was devoted in camp to answering letters. The details on corduroy road continued and Monday, April 28th, the regiment enjoyed a pay day. On the 29th, at 4 o'clock, orders came to be ready at a moments notice to repel an attack, which was expected to take place.

On Thursday, May 1st, heavy firing was heard toward Yorktown, and details for fortifications were made, working all night. On the 2nd, heavy firing toward Richmond was heard. For several days warlike preparations became more active, and Capt. John M. Mark, with other officers, visited Cheesman's Landing, the shipping point; with money which was sent home to the families, the regiment having been paid by U. S. Paymaster.

On Wednesday, April 30, Sergeant David A. Gruber, of Company K, was wounded while on picket duty. He was the first member of the regiment who received wounds at the hands of a rebel.

CHAPTER XIV

THE ARMY ADVANCES UPON YORKTOWN, VA., ENGAGES IN THE BATTLE
OF WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 5, 1862, AND MOVES TOWARD
RICHMOND, VA.

THE siege of Yorktown, after exactly one month's exposure to rain, engaged in digging fortifications and constructing corduroy roads, ended with a roar of artillery surpassing anything heard of before. From the rebel fortifications from one end to the other shot and shell were poured into our camps, and at night the display was grand. As the sun rose next morning, Sunday, May 4th, rebel entrenchments were found deserted and the march towards Richmond resumed.

The regiment was ordered to pack up on Sunday noon, May 4th, and the movement forward was commenced at about 3 P. M. We passed Lee's Mills at about dark and pressed onward and encamped in an open field. It commenced raining at midnight and continued until daybreak. The march was resumed next morning and the roads being blocked with artillery the movement was anything but pleasant. We passed to the left of Yorktown and crossed over rifle pits which were still plainly discernable, which had been dug in Revolutionary times.

In marching through the evacuated chain of the enemy's works, which were well made and in a very defensible position, there were still visible stove pipe and wooden cannons bristling on the parapets between sand bags. On the road torpedoes were found planted and a member of the 51st Pa. Vols. was horribly mangled by stepping upon one of them.

The boom of cannon in our front betokened a battle, and the march through rain and mud was quickened. Many soldiers halted by the wayside, worn out by fatigue and the road side was littered with them. At about two o'clock P. M. Monday, May 5th, after a march of fifteen miles, we arrived at Whittaker's farm, near the battlefield and were immediately ordered into a dense wood. After lying there about one-half hour we were ordered forward to meet the enemy, and upon the roadside sat the wearied soldiers who had fought the rebels since six o'clock that morning, and driven them two miles to the woods we were entering, in rear of which were the forts of the rebels, from which shot and shell were raining on us thick and fast.

We advanced and took our positions along the road leading to Williamsburg. The rebels advanced in position to within 60 yards in front of the

93rd, when our regiment poured its first volley into the ranks of the enemy, that checked their advance, and they fell back, and then volley after volley was fired into them, telling upon their ranks fearfully, as after the battle, right in front of the 93rd, the dead bodies of the rebels were lying in heaps. We continued in action from 2.45 P. M. to 6.00 P. M., firing during the time forty-five rounds apiece, and had silenced the rebel infantry, and an occasional shot from the forts alone gave evidence of an enemy in our front.

After exhausting our ammunition, Col. Johnston ordered the regiment to fix bayonets and lie down. Col. Johnston's horse received a slight wound, and was taken to the rear to escape further danger. We lay in the woods all night without fires and were wet to the skin, but as the early morning sun rose from an unclouded sky, we were moved out to the field, where we built fires and dried our wet clothing and blankets.

The men during the engagement stood nobly to their arms, and as none of them ever had been under so severe a fire before—or indeed, never had been in a battle at all—they showed more like veteran troops than green soldiers. The loss of the 93rd was heavier than any other regiment in the Brigade. The loss of the Brigade was 25 killed and 105 wounded, while the loss of the 93rd was 6 killed and 20 wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Shearer of Co. E, whose loss was deeply deplored by officers and men as he was a modest and unassuming, yet kind, brave and generous man.

Col. McCarter and the officers acted nobly. The Colonel displayed great courage and bravery and during the fight he rode up and down our lines, when bullets, grape and cannister, shot and shell were just pouring over us like hail. His conduct on the occasion was highly pleasing and creditable.

Lt. Col. Johnston, with his cool face, was pleasant to look upon, and gave officers and men pride and encouragement, as he urged the men to keep cool and to fire low. After his horse had been shot in the leg, he looked sad, but on foot attended to his duties. Col. Johnston was the life of the regiment, for where he led, if it would have been to the cannon's mouth, the boys of the 93rd would have followed. After the ammunition had become exhausted, one of Co. A said to him: "Col. Johnston, what will we do, our cartridges are all?" The Colonel replied very coolly: "Go through the motions." Which created a little laugh among those who heard it.

The next morning after the battle, Tuesday, May 6th, we marched over the battlefield, and saw dead rebels piled on top of each other. We remained at Williamsburg for two days engaged in burying the dead on both sides. The second day after the battle wounded were still brought out of the woods and from among the fallen timbers and the rebel dead were mingled on the same ground with our own. A battlefield after a fight is a saddening and a sickening sight—one that is indescribable and no idea can be formed of it unless it is seen, and then no pen, from mind ever so gifted, that can faithfully delineate its frightful details.

COL. McCARTER'S REPORT.

The following is the official report of Col. McCarter, commanding the regiment in the battle of Williamsburg, Va.:

"Headquarters 93rd Pa. Regt., May 8th, 1862.

"Capt. W. H. Morris, Peck's Brigade:

"When at 2.30 P. M. the order was given by General Peck, "Move up 93rd," we advanced in quick time to take position in the rear of the 55th N. Y. and support it. On our arrival upon the field we found that ground amounting on the front to about 120 yards on the right of the 55th and the left of the 102nd Pa., was unoccupied.

"This was the space between the two roads, one known as the 'new cut' road, the other the old on its right, and both coming together at this distance of 200 yards beyond the woods through which we moved to take position. As the enemy could be seen advancing in force the regiment was rapidly posted, its right resting on the 102nd Pa. Vols., thus occupying the middle front of the Brigade and extending its left in the rear of the 55th N. Y.

"About two-thirds of the command were in line when the charge of the enemy was made, and the fire of our right wing under direction of Lt. Col. Johnson, began.

"The enemy's charge was led by a squadron of cavalry. The rebel fort, known as Fort Magruder, and a smaller one on the extreme right of the Brigade front, four pieces of rebel artillery, which had been brought into position about 500 yards in our front, together with cavalry and infantry, poured in upon us a storm of shot, shell, grape cannister and bullets.

"For three hours the fire of the regiment was incessant on account of its position, commanding a view of both the openings of the roads, on either side of which were fallen bushes and trees, over whose tops volleys of musketry blazed upon our line. At the end of this time, the right and center had expended 45 rounds and were without ammunition. The two companies of the left, Co. B. Capt. Arthur, and Co. G, Capt. Maitland, had been posted by me in rear of the left of the 55th, under Capt. Derr, acting Major, where the enemy made three attempts to flank them, but here they were as often driven back. The firing of the Rebels on this flank having ceased, and these two companies having thirty unexpended rounds, were conducted by me to take position on our extreme right upon which the fire of the enemy was still hotly kept up. Here our silence for some moments had induced the idea that we had retired, and these two companies had scarcely been posted when the enemy were seen charging up the road at the distance of about 100 yards. One volley from Company G, aimed low and with accuracy, stopped their charge and they ceased to advance, but continued to fire rapidly and with fearful effect. At the end of 30 minutes they had been repulsed here and along our whole front, and except scattering musketry from the bushes, and shells from Fort Magruder and their field pieces, we ceased to be annoyed by them.

"The Regiment maintained an unbroken line for fully fifteen minutes after every round of ammunition had been expended, and we held our ground until 6 P. M. We were relieved by the 55th Pa. Regt, Keim's Brigade.

"The loss of the 93rd, when the battle was over was ascertained to be in killed and wounded as follows:

KILLED.

- "Capt. Shearer, Co. E, Centre Co., Pa.
- "Private Wm. Callahan, Co. E, Clinton Co., Pa.
- "Private Benjamin Wolfinger, Co. G, Berks Co., Pa.
- "Private John McCauley, Co. G, Norristown, Pa.
- "Private Jonathan Dampman, Co. C, Lebanon Co., Pa.
- "Private Wm. M. Snyder, Co. H, Danville, Pa.—6.

WOUNDED.

- "Private Peter L. Fitterer, Co. A, Lebanon, Pa.
- "Anthony Kramer, Co. A, Lebanon, Pa.
- "Private Andrew H. Rhinehart, Co. A, Lebanon, Pa.
- "Corporal W. B. Ramsey, Co. C, Lebanon, Pa.

"Color-bearer Sergt. John Hutchinson. Co. C, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Saml. Shoutt, Co. D, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Levi Books, Co. D, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Wm. D. Eckert, Co. D, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Corpl. Henry Fishel, Co. E, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Sergt. Wm. Tate, Co. E, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private John Croak, Co. E, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private John Andrews, Co. F, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Benneville Moyer, Co. F, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Wm. Cox, Co. F, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Henry Hillkirk, Co. G, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private Wm. Delany, Co. G, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Private George Roche, Co. G, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Sergt. Dennis Oakes, Co. G, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Corp. D. Shanabrook, Co. G, Lebanon, Pa.
 "Corp. Benj. Lauks, Co. K, Lebanon, Pa.—20.

"Col. Johnston's horse was badly wounded by a musket ball during the action, rendering him useless.

"I have the honor to be very respectfully yours, &c..

"J. M. McCARTER, Col. Comdg. 93rd Pa. Regt."

GEN PECK'S REPORT.

"Headquarters Peck's Brigade,
 Battlefield, May 6, 1862.

"Capt. F. A. Walker, Adjutant General, Couch's Division:

"Sir: On the 5th inst., Couch's division was ordered to move after Casey's. About 11 A. M. I came up with Casey's command, which had halted, and hearing heavy firing in front passed on by it towards the headquarters of General Keys.

"About two o'clock I received orders to move my five regiments and two batteries in support of Hooker's Division, then engaged on the extreme left; the command was urged on with all possible speed over bad roads and in drenching rain. Gen. Keys, commanding 4th Corps, met and gave me important directions. General Couch, though ill, accompanied me to the field, and reported my arrival and advised in the dispositions.

"Reports of movements against my front were quickly followed by a shower of shot, shell and cannister from several batteries in the advance, the enemy's infantry displaying Union colors. My line was pressed under this combination of circumstances. At this juncture I moved to the left centre, the 93rd Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. McCarter.

"The regiment came into line handsomely, and by the additional weight of its fire, I was enabled to recover the ground from which the line had receded. It is very gratifying to say that the four gun battery, which had been captured by the enemy, was retaken and remained under the guns of the 62nd New York, 55th New York and 93rd Pennsylvania, at the close of the engagement.

Col. McCarter, although very ill, from a week's camp fever, went into action with his regiment, and did great service.

By order of BRIGADIER GENERAL PECK.

WM. A. MORRIS,

Captain, Acting Adjutant General.

"To Brigadier General Couch, Commanding Division."

Col. McCarter sent the above report to Gov. A. G. Curtin, commanding forces of Pennsylvania, and said:

"Such is the testimony of the General commanding brigade to the gallantry of your 93rd Pennsylvania Regiment."

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McCARTER,

Col.. Commanding 93rd Pa.. Regiment."

GEN. COUCH'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Gen. Couch, Commanding the Division:

"Headquarters Couch's Division,

"Williamsburg, Va., May 8, 1862.

"Sir: I have the honor to report that at 1 o'clock P. M., of May 5, the head of my Division, consisting of Peck's Brigade only, arrived on the ground in rear of the center of our line of battle, and was by direction of General Keyes, posted by me on the Williamsburg road, running through a dense wood to the right of Hooker and supporting him, he being fiercely engaged.. Peck soon moved forward, and for an hour and a half was opposed by nearly the whole of the enemy's disposable force in front. covered the assaults of their infantry and cavalry, but the determined courage of this Fort Magruder, distant 400 to 600 yards. with its plunging fire of shells and grape, gallant officer and the steadiness of his brigade foiled all attempts to drive him from the ground.

"The left of the 55th New York was twice forced back, but the 93rd Pennsylvania and the 62nd New York Volunteers, coming up furiously, recovered the space lost. * * * There was very little faltering, and I beg to say to the General Commanding that I want no higher earthly honor than to be the Commander of the First Division of this Corps. * * * The list of casualties were: Peck's Brigade, killed, 18; wounded, 81; missing, 26. Deven's Brigade, 1 killed and 2 wounded. Artillery detachment, 1 wounded. Total loss, 19 killed, 84 wounded and 26 missing."

FOURTH CORPS REPORT.

Gen. E. D. Keyes, of the Fourth Army Corps, says:

"About 1 o'clock P. M., Gen. Peck, of Couch's Division, having passed Casey, arrived at Headquarters, and by direction of General Sumner, was thrown into the woods, forward and to the left, toward the point where the battle was raging with the utmost fury against Hooker's Division, of Heintzelman's Corps. I accompanied General Peck's Brigade until it entered the woods, but the important directions which General Peck in his report says I gave him, had much to do with the admirable dispositions afterwards made by him than his own coolness and judgment. During an hour and a half Peck's Brigade composed of the 55th (Col. De Troband) and 62nd (Colonel Riker) New York Volunteers, and the 93rd (Colonel McCarter) 98th (Colonel Ballier), and 102nd (Colonel Rowley) Pennsylvania Volunteers, continued to stand its ground alone against the furious onslaught of the enemy, inflicting great loss upon the rebels, and suffering comparatively little itself, owing to General Peck's admirable disposition of his forces.

"General Peck speaks well of the services of these regiments, and when the ammunition of his own men was exhausted, he relieved them with Gen. Deven's and Gen. Keim's brigades.

"With the exception of a few men of the 55th New York, who gave way before a very hot fire, and a few of the 98th Pennsylvania, who betrayed a temporary unsteadiness,

General Peck speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of his troops; and in holding so long a position against overwhelming numbers they displayed a kind of courage the most difficult of all to exercise.

"Considering the parts taken by the brigades of Gen. Peck and Hancock on the right and left of the Fourth Corps in the late action, and in view of the fact that bad conduct or lack of vigor on the part of either might have lost us the battle, I deem it my duty to dwell at some length upon this portion of my report.

"These two Brigades, as well as the Divisions of Couch and Smith, to which they respectively belong, I regard, after nearly six weeks of daily comparison, and after witnessing the conduct of both in the presence of the enemy, as equally excellent. The killed in Hancock's Brigade were just half the number killed in Peck's Brigade, and the wounded less by 9. But Peck, I think, inflicted less damage upon the enemy than Hancock. Hancock took a considerable number of prisoners and a flag from the enemy, and Peck recaptured and held a battery which Hooker had lost. Peck met the enemy when he was flushed with his success in the repulse of a portion of Hooker's Division; and Hancock broke in upon his left flank with astonishing audacity. If Peck had given way, the enemy would have broken our center, and a route might have ensued. If Hancock had failed the enemy would not have retreated. After seeing both Brigades enter upon the scenes of their exploits, after having collected all the facts and all the results, I am convinced that Brig. Gen. John J. Peck and Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and their respective Brigades, are equally deserving of praise and reward for the parts they took in the battle of Williamsburg, and I commend these words to the memories of all those who cherish our cause and honor its defenders.

"The battle of Williamsburg has demonstrated the effect of organization, military discipline and instruction upon the Army of the Potomac. The troops met the enemy with perfect steadiness, and delivered their fire with an effect which the prisoners describe as most deadly. But the courage and skill of the troops are much less to be wondered at than the good temper and fortitude with which they have borne hardships—exposure to mud, rain and hunger—during the battle, before and after it. These qualities, according to Napoleon, are more essential to the character of a soldier than courage itself."

GEN. SUMNER'S REPORT.

Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, who commanded the troops in pursuit of the enemy says:

"At 3 o'clock P. M. the enemy made a furious attack upon my center, which was directly in front of their principal work and at a half mile distance. When it commenced I had not many troops to meet it, and for a little time I was exceedingly anxious, for I well knew the fearful consequences that would ensue if they pierced the center. I sent several officers to the rear to hurry up the troops, and they struggled on through the mud and rain as fast as possible. The leading Brigade of Couch's Division came up first under General Peck, and walked into the fight in the most gallant manner. Great praise is due General Peck for his high conduct. The action at this point continued so long and with such determination on the part of the enemy to force our center that several of our regiments expended all their ammunition, and I was obliged to interpose fresh regiments between them and the enemy."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Gen. McClellan, Commanding the Army, says:

"Peck's Brigade, the first Brigade of Couch's Division, arrived and was posted in the center on Hooker's right. This was promptly done, and the attacks of the enemy at that point were repulsed. General Peck held his position until late in the afternoon, when he was relieved by the other two Brigades of Couch's Division, and they were in quiet possession of the ground when night closed the contest. The vigorous actions of these troops relieved General Hooker considerably."

GEN COUCH'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

"Headquarters Couch's Division,
 "Camp near New Kent C. H., Va.,
 "May 14th, 1862.

"General Orders

"No. 37.

"The Brigadier General commanding desires to express his thanks to the Division for the heroic courage and fortitude displayed by them at the Battle of Williamsburg, Va., on the 5th inst.

"Gen. Peck with his Brigade, consisting of the 62nd New York, 93rd Penna., 102nd Penna., 55th New York and 98th Penna., had the good fortune to be in advance, and arriving on the battle ground at a critical time won a reputation greatly to be envied.

"Gen. Devens with his Brigade hurried forward. The 2nd Rhode Island and 7th Massachusetts were pushed to support Gen. Peck at a trying period and were faithful to their trust. The 10th Massachusetts was sent to the right to support Gen. Hancock and did good service. The General Commanding deeply regrets the absence at Warwick of the 36th New York.

Graham's Brigade came up too late to share in the glory of the fight, but not too late to assure the Division General that they were ready for any duty which soldiers could be asked to perform.

"Friends, we have gained the confidence of our country. Let us in future battles, as in the last show that we can face our rebel foes and whip them too.

"By order of BRIG. GENL. COUCH.

"Signed FRANCIS A. WALKER.

"A. A. G.

"Official:

"Wm. H. MORRIS.

"Capt. A. A. G.,

"Brig. Hd. Qrs., May 15th, 1862."

(A copy.)

The rebels in this battle not only displayed an American flag to deceive the Union troops, but as the 55th New York advanced into line of battle in the woods, followed closely by the 93rd, we could hear them shout: "Stop firing--you're firing on your own men." This caused the 55th New York, of our Brigade, to uncover themselves, and stop firing when a full volley from the rebels was delivered, causing a panic among the 55th, and they rushed through the left battalion of the 93rd.

This was the first opportunity for the "boys" to get in close proximity to the rebels, several hundred of whom had been taken prisoners. They were without uniforms, however, and with a half dozen exceptions, we saw nothing that approached a soldier's garb.

A very affecting incident occurred several days after the battle, one of the Lieutenants in the 5th Regular Cavalry, came to the door of a barn, in which rebels were cared for by our surgeons, and after pausing for a moment exclaimed: "My God! My God! Lea, is it you," running up at the same time and embracing him. They were brothers, and who can portray the feelings of these two young officers, engaged as they were in deadly strife against each other. They engaged in conversation for some time, and the Surgeon and spectators turned silently away, while a tear was seen to glisten in more than one eye present.

Lieut. A. S. Black, Company I, of the 93rd, in a letter sent from camp on the Chickahominy river, Va., fourteen miles from the city of Richmond, May 22, 1862, to the Harrisburg Telegraph, among other things, says:

"I suppose that you have heard, as well as received the official report of the battle of Williamsburg, but allow me the privilege of giving you a few facts that has not as yet given the full satisfaction as well as the credit due Pennsylvania's brave sons, that participated in that great battle.

"For all the credit that I have seen is all upon the one side, there may be some given us that I have not seen, for the papers are very scarce, and hard to get, they were selling from one dollar to one dollar and a half, yesterday, a piece. So you see that we are eager for the news.

"But this much I will say, that there were other regiments, besides those from York state in that battle, that stood a hotter fire than they could; and they did not run either at the first charge from the enemy, and there are from the old Keystone state—the Ninety-third and the old Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments. After a hard days march through the mud and rain, we were marched up in double quick time, without any rest, right into action—that is, our whole Brigade, commanded by Gen. Peck from York state—but before we had our line of battle formed, the enemy made a very desperate charge upon us. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right of our regiment, and the Fifty-fifth New York State Volunteers on our left, and the Sixty second New York State Volunteers on the left of them, which composed our line of battle, and stood the charge.

"But the very first charge they made upon us. I am very sorry to say, carried the Fifty-fifth New York back, and they carried the left of our regiment with them, leaving Company I the only one remaining on the left of the road. The left of the regiment at once reformed its line, when we opened fire all alone upon the enemy, and poured the buck and ball into them both right and left.

"Such a murderous fire as we kept up I never before witnessed. They approached to within five yards of our left and thirty on the right, but our men never flinched, and I kept urging them on, as did our Captain Boynton, and they had to retreat at last, when they found we could not be driven, and we were too hot for them; but had it not been for our remaining regiments there would have been another Bull Run affair, for when they came up, they had an American flag flying, and we did not fire at first upon them, thinking them some of our own troops; but when they hollered "Bull Run" they got it; we had the Bull and they had the run; we stood for three hours and a half of hard fighting, the bullets a whizzing thicker than hail around us; bombs, shells, projectiles, cannon balls and grape and cannister shot, told sorrowful tales as they showered amongst us, they made such havoc among some of the regiments; but we only lost six killed and twenty wounded in ours.

"We drove them back into their forts. During this time the other regiments had principally rallied their men again, but our Brigade decided the battle there, for there was but one volley fired after we came out of action by infantry; the artillery fired a few shots, but while we were in action there was no artillery, except one piece on our left in action.

"And I most emphatically do say, that to our Brigade the honor of deciding the battle of Williamsburg belongs, and no other. I do confess that there were other Brigades that done some hard fighting, and some regiments that the rebels run away; that they tried the same thing and in the same place upon us, but it was no go; they were played out; therefore give us our just dues; this all we ask; for the old Keystone State can turn out as many brave sons as any other state in the Union.

"We claim our share of the spoils, we nobly won them, and we want the name of Williamsburg inscribed upon our banner, to float proudly to the winds in triumph over this enthralled land that is to be set free from chains that bind it down in a low, contemptible servitude, which must become a pure, cleansed and reunited community. Restore peace, harmony, liberty and this glorious old Union to its old pure state; the Stars and Stripes forever."

The position of the "93rd" in this battle was the key to the battle, as it held the line along the Williamsburg road, the right battalion on the right and the left battalion on the left of the road. The tops of trees at the place

it occupied were terribly mangled and cut by shell, while dead horses were literally torn to pieces, and in its immediate front dead and wounded rebels were piled upon each other in their desperate charges to retake the road.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of May 19, 1862, wrote:

"On the day of the fight at Williamsburg, Hooker's Division became engaged at 8 A. M. It appears now that his troops had a hard contest, and that he had been compelled to recede from ground to which he had advanced in the beginning of the engagement.

Peck's command, by a hurried march through a drenching rain, and over roads obstructed by wagons and artillery, and nearly every step of which was in mud over their shoe tops, arrived at about 2 o'clock on the field. Three of its regiments are from Pennsylvania—the Ninety-third, Colonel McCarter, the Ninety-eighth, Colonel Ballier, and the One Hundred and Second, Colonel Rowley. We heard Col. McCarter, as he rode along the regiment, speak to his men a few moments before he led them forward to meet the enemy. Just out of an illness of a fortnight from camp fever, and assisted to mount his horse that morning, his pale face lighted up as he said:

"My men, the day we have been looking and preparing for during the last six months has come. Your country, your state, your wives, your mothers and sisters expect you to do your duty nobly. Forward march!" and his regiment left our eye for the open field on which it left more dead than any other regiment.

"This command on the day of the fight sustained a dangerous position, and acted in a brave manner, the proof of which is found in the fact that not one single regiment escaped without its dead and wounded. The four gun battery lost by Charles Denison during the early part of the engagement was recaptured by the 55th New York and 93rd and 102nd Pennsylvania Regiments, and remained under the protection of their guns until the close of the fight."

THE RELIEF OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A meeting of citizens of Lebanon was held May 12, 1862, at the Court House for the purpose of taking into consideration the best course to be pursued to attend to the comforts and supply the wants of all wounded soldiers belonging to Lebanon county.

On motion of C. D. Gloninger, M. D., D. M. Karmany, Esq., was called to preside and H. H. Roedel, M. D., Secretary.

On motion of George Hoffman the following resolution was adopted:

"That a committee of three be appointed, instructed to look after our wounded soldiers, ascertain their wants, minister to their comforts, and, if thought desirable, have them brought to their homes, after which they were further instructed to confer with the county commissioners for the purpose of having the expenses incurred paid out of the county treasury."

The committee appointed were G. Dawson Coleman, Jacob Weidel and C. D. Gloninger, M. D.

G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., one of the committee appointed to look after the wounded soldiers paid a visit to Philadelphia in accordance with his appointment. He was informed by the Surgeon General that the removal of the wounded would not be permitted.

CHAPTER XV

THE ADVANCE UP THE PENINSULA, CROSSING OF THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER AND FORTIFICATION OF SEVEN PINES, VA.

THE regiment after the battle of Williamsburg, encamped upon the battlefield near Fort Magruder, and one mile from Williamsburg. Company D being detailed to proceed to Yorktown for provisions, and I took the opportunity of visiting Williamsburg. I found it to be finely situated and a beautiful town, containing many handsome residences, a court house, Williams and St. Mary's College, and nearly all of the public buildings were transferred into hospitals, which were filled with rebel wounded.

On Friday morning, May 9th, after three day's rest, the regiment received orders to march. We moved toward Williamsburg at 7 A. M., where a halt of an hour occurred, and then took the right road leading toward Richmond. After marching five miles we took the left road and marched over rifle pits erected by the Revolutionary Army and followed the road along the James river, 10 miles when we encamped for the night.

The next morning at 7 o'clock, we resumed our march and passed through James City, one-half hour later, and continued until 1 o'clock, when we arrived at Barhamsville, 40 miles from Richmond, and encamped in a field one-half mile west of the town, where we remained until Tuesday, 13th of May.

While on the march up the Peninsula from Williamsburg evidence of the enemies speedy flight and terrible panic were visible along the road in broken wagons, spiked guns, burnt carriages, empty ammunition boxes, carts, harness and everything appertaining to an army. Some one of the regiment asked a colored man, whether the enemy had thrown up any fortifications, to which he answered:

"No; none but what you see frowed up by their heels when they run."

One of the wounded rebels said to a 55th New York Zouave, "Why, you have got a large army?" "Yes," said the Zouave, "it takes five to catch you and one to whip you after you are caught."

Another colored man remarked to one of the boys of the regiment while marching along:

"The Secesh say that they will lick the Yankees, but why are they all the time running away from the Yankees?"

We resumed our march toward Richmond on Tuesday, May 13th, passed Slatersville at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at New Kent Court House at

dark. Both villages contained splendid residences, and are situated in a fine country, twenty-five miles from Richmond on the telegraph road. The announcement of the destruction of the Merrimac here reached us and it created great enthusiasm.

Capt. Wm. M. Derr, of Company A, and Lieut. W. H. H. Embich, of Company F, left for Lebanon, and it was stated that they intended to resign. Adjutant Lewis, who had been absent from the regiment by reason of illness reported for duty. The rain fell on the 14th and we lay in camp. On the 15th, I visited the landing at Cumberland, Va., which I found full of schooners, and I saw 30 rebels under guard.

While encamped here the entire army occupied a broad plain which in its length and breadth presented a grand view, and in the distance was visible the Pamunkey river, upon which was distinctly visible Union gunboats and other shipping.

It was while encamped on the banks of the Pamunkey river that the Sixth Provisional Corps was organized by assigning to it Gen. W. F. Smith's Division of the Fourth Corps and Gen. W. B. Franklin's Division, of the First Corps, and Gen. Franklin was assigned to the command of the corps.

Ever since our advance upon the Peninsula, the troops in the advance observed among the rebels a man advanced beyond middle life, mounted upon a gray horse of great beauty. He was remarkable for the facility with which he managed his steed, and wherever seen his right hand held a rifle, while his left rested upon the hump of his horse. He leaped fences six feet in height, and that too, without altering his position; his face always turned toward the scouts. This same mysterious individual was the chief topic of conversation among the troops.

On Friday evening, May 16, at 6 P. M., the march toward Richmond was resumed. After marching five miles through mud and darkness, we encamped within one and a half miles of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in which Gen. George Washington was married. At 3.30 A. M. next morning we were aroused, but remained in camp. At 11 o'clock I was detailed for picket duty and stationed at the crossing of two roads, one leading to New Kent Court House, and the other to the White House, on property owned by a son of Gen. Lee, 20 miles from Richmond.

I visited the St. Peter's Episcopal Church where Gen. Washington was married in and found it situated upon a hill commanding a fine view, with a cluster of large trees in its front. It is built of brick and has a cupola in front, the steps leading to the upper part being on the outside. The steeple had two keys crossed, and the church faced toward the west, and it is situated 23 miles from Richmond, and four miles from the White House, in which, in 1758, Gen. Washington, then a Colonel, first met Mrs. Martha Curtis, a charming widow, who subsequently became his wife, in January, 1759. I entered the church, visited the chancel and

entered the pulpit. Its appearance indicated a previous visit by soldiers, as I found a small testament and trimmings, which had been torn from the pulpit, on the floor. These I secured as relics.

I received orders to rejoin the regiment, which we found stationed 18 miles from Richmond and three miles from the Chickahominy, at a place called Baltimore Cross Roads. On Monday, 19th, we were ordered into line of battle at 4 A. M. At 11 o'clock we moved forward toward Bottom's Bridge, and halted in a ploughed field at Providence Church.

We lay in camp until 12 o'clock next day, when the Brigade was ordered on a reconnoissance towards Bottom's Bridge, in support of Gen. Barnard. There was artillery firing all the time we advanced, and at 5 P. M. the rest of the Brigade was ordered back, leaving the 93rd in support of a battery for the night. It rained during the night, and next day the regiment was ordered back for its knapsacks and to be supplied with rations, after which we returned as support to the same battery, encamping along a beautiful woods. The day following we remained in camp and at noon rain commenced falling and continued until sunset.

Our march from Williamsburg to Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy was through an undulating country, the landscape scenery diversified and more picturesque than from Newport News to Williamsburg. The wheat of the fields was far advanced toward ripeness, and the plentiful flowers, beautiful foliage and fine trees made the scenery a grand one. As we approached the Chickahominy, the country became thickly lined with woods, with gentle, undulating of clear land, while on the opposite side of the river was met a terraced line of hills, two hundred and fifty feet in height. And from these hills at Bottom's Bridge in our front met our gaze batteries of artillery, with a force of infantry and cavalry opposing our crossing.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of May 20, 1862, says:

"To-day orders were given from headquarters to General Keyes, commanding the Fourth Corps, to have a reconnoissance made to the Chickahominy river, in the neighborhood of Bottom's Bridge. For that purpose Gen. Peck's command was ordered forward directly in front of the bridge, and Gen. Casey's command, with Nagle's Brigade on the right, at the Richmond and York river Railroad bridge crossing the Chickahominy.

"Previous to the advance, the enemy occupied both banks of the Chickahominy river; on the west bank a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry being collected.

"The reconnoissance was conducted with extraordinary spirit, causing the enemy on the approach of our forces to rapidly retreat, thereby evacuating the country for several miles beyond, so that to-day not a rebel is seen.

"The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel McCarter, was on picket duty at the bridge last night. When this morning Colonel Russel's Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river and now holds that point.

"During the six hours occupied by the reconnoissance yesterday, Gen. Keyes conducted all the movements in person, and the success of the reconnoissance has added great merit to his already valorously acquired fame."

The line of retreat by the Rebel army was three miles wide on both sides of the road leading toward Richmond. They foraged the entire Peninsula, and cleaned it up pretty thoroughly, partly for their own subsistence and partly to deprive us from using it.

Two of the negro teamsters who came in to Gen. Key's headquarters on the morning of the 22nd, gave as the reason for the flight of the Rebel army the story current among the colored men in Richmond that "Lincoln was coming dar right off, and was gyne to draw a line frough Richmond, and was gyne to take all de brack people Norf of dat line, and let de Rebels have all dem Souf of it; and I and dis boy tought we would get on de Norf side of de line."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in a letter dated "Banks of the Chickahominy, May 19, 1862, said:

"It was dark when we dismounted at the headquarters of our gallant soldier friend, Colonel J. M. McCarter, a Pennsylvanian—'Native and to the manor born'—it might almost be said of him—and Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers of Peck's command, which it will be remembered, gallantly distinguished itself at the battle of Williamsburg."

During the day and night very heavy thunder storms prevailed. The roar of the thunder and the flashes of lightning being enough to quail the stoutest hearts. These rains caused the Chickahominy to become a raging flood, and as the Fourth Corps was alone at Bottom's Bridge, the Rebels determined upon an attack, with a view of our destruction.

On Friday, May 23rd, the regiment again moved forward at noon and crossed the Chickahominy river at Bottom's Bridge at 3 o'clock P. M. After crossing, Col. McCarter being the first field officer across, we formed line of battle in front of an old dilapidated house, and after a few moments delay, we moved forward over a hill where rifle pits had been thrown up by the 31st Pennsylvania, and trees felled to protect them in their advance. We continued along the woods until we arrived at an open field, here we halted a few minutes, and then moved into another woods, along the road leading to Charles City Court House, where we encamped in a ploughed field for the night, distant from Richmond 10 miles, our Brigade being the vanguard. Companies D and F were detailed for picket and were stationed at a saw mill along the public road.

The next day the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Deven, while the rain was falling, and was then moved in support of Gen. Negley, upon a reconnoissance for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the Rebel troops in the neighborhood of the "Seven Pines." The 14th Tennessee regiment was encountered by the 104th Pennsylvania and driven toward White Oak Swamp, after which we returned to our lines.

On Sunday, May 25th, we lay at camp until 11 o'clock, when companies D and F were relieved from picket duty. The Brigade was then ordered to march and we again formed line of battle and moved forward,

passing a place where a skirmish had occurred the day before. A station on the West Point Railroad was plainly visible, near which the White House stood, once the property of Washington, then in the possession of the Lee family. We continued our forward movement, and halted for a short time in a meadow, where I counted fifteen American flags floating from regimental flag staffs. After resting, we continued our march along a woods, where line of battle was formed, and then encamped for the night. While here a Rebel came voluntarily into our lines, fully equipped.

The next morning the regiment formed line of battle at 10 o'clock, but were dismissed until 5 P. M., when the Rebels were driven within 5 miles of Richmond. On Tuesday, May 27, details were made to dig entrenchments in the morning and in the afternoon to throw up a fort at "Seven Pines," one-fourth of a mile in front. Heavy firing was heard on our right and front, showing that the forward movement in that direction had also been successful.

We lay in camp under orders to march until Thursday, May 29th, when at 6 o'clock A. M., orders came to move. After frequent delays we were allowed to move within seven miles of Richmond and our outposts were within four miles of that place.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of James River. Three Rebels passed our camp to the rear, and their appearance was anything but commendable. The next day we lay in camp in rear of intrenchments thrown up by Casey's Division. Our Brigade held the left flank of Couch's Division.

CHAPTER XVI

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, VA., MAY 31, 1862, IN WHICH EIGHT COMPANIES OF THE REGIMENT LOSE 155 OFFICERS AND MEN—COMPANIES A AND F ON PICKET.

WE lay in camp on May 31st, until 1 P. M., when the regiment was ordered to pack up and march forward towards Richmond for the purpose of encamping on a more suitable place, but upon our arrival at the place a skirmish was in progress in our immediate front. In consequence of this attack upon Gen. Casey's pickets, our Brigade was thrown out upon Casey's left, and in making this movement we crossed through a swamp in a low wood knee deep, through which a fence was built, and this was crossed over, and just beyond we came upon the rebels, who opened fire, to which the regiment responded, and after two hours of fighting, under a heavy fire, we drove them from their position.

We then advanced to the edge of the swamp, in front of which was an open field, and to our right, at the edge of the woods, a Rebel fort was visible. From this point the engagement could be plainly seen. The troops in our front retreated toward the center, and we remained in possession of the field until ordered away.

Ascertaining that the Rebels were attempting to turn our right flank, the regiment was ordered back through the swamp formed line with the 102nd Pennsylvania. After a short rest we were "double-quickened" down the plank road to the right where a terrible battle was raging, the Rebels endeavoring to break through our left center. As we emerged into an open field, over which we charged, the regiment came under a most galling fire of shot and shell, and we received orders to lie down. Notwithstanding this, the fire of the enemy was concentrated upon us with telling effect, and having no support in making a forward movement, we were finally driven from our position. While maintaining this position the bullets fairly rained upon us like hail, and Companies A and F being on picket, the loss became all the more severe by the decimation of the remaining eight companies. Gen. Peck met the regiment saying, "Boys, you have held your position nobly." It was truly a shower of Death, and the brave boys of the 93rd were in the very midst of it all.

The 93rd in this battle met the enemy on the left when its ammunition was nearly exhausted, and upon rounding the swamp into the open field

from which it started, barricaded the road, and this position Col. McCarter said must be held or our dead bodies left upon the field. The firing on our right increased, and strange noises of bombs were heard above our heads, whizzing along with a sort of death-like screech, tearing off the tops of the trees and exploding with a noise that seemed to shake the very earth.

Gen. Keyes was seen coming out of the edge of the woods on our right, when a shell burst near him without harm. By the time the cannonading and musketry had become terrific, and a desperate effort was made by the Rebels to outflank us, and to prevent this we received orders to move to the right. Many a poor fellow bit the dust and men were dropping like flies. A charge was made, but the deadly fire of the Rebels was hard to withstand, closed in mass, by Brigades, four regiments deep.

Officers with uplifted swords kept rallying their men, and Lieut Rhoads, of Co. B, with a sort of warlike inspiration that could not be resisted, could be heard above the rest amid the showers of bullets that came whizzing amongst us.

The day after the battle, Gen. Keyes, passed along our regiment, inquiring whether the "boys" had enough to eat, and stating at the same time (by way of encouragement to us) that his allowance since yesterday had only been two crackers.

All of the field and staff officers having been wounded and absent, Capt. Arthur, of Co. B, was in command of the 93rd, and with his little band of men, was encamped some distance in rear of the line of battle, which was now held by Gen. Heintzelman's Division, which relieved our, Couch's Division, after the battle.

Capt. W. W. Murray lost his revolver by the opening of his sword belt, and during the battle his gum coat and blanket.

A scouting party, commanded by Lt. Marshall J. McCarter, were taken prisoners, but subsequently recaptured.

Dr. Simington, Surgeon of the "93rd" reported the regiment unfit for immediate service, although at the same time we were stationed in rifle pits on the extreme left. Many of the regiment were prostrated and unfitted for duty.

Captain John M. Mark, of Company D, while coolly urging on his men, although scarcely able to stand from illness, received a gunshot wound in his right arm. When the bullet struck him, he turned to Lieut Faber and remarked: "There's one for me, anyhow." As he was going to the rear he mistook the road, but fortunately Gen. Peck saw him and gave him the proper directions. He was also slightly wounded in the neck by a fragment of a shell.

Here, too, Capt. Daugherty, of Company K, made a narrow escape from death. He had a gold watch and a Bible in his breast pocket, directly over his heart, when a bullet struck him, breaking his watch and passing through six hundred pages of the Bible, making its last mark at this verse:

"I charge thee, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing, and his kingdom, preach the word."

The ball then struck him on the breast, making a slight wound, but its force was too much spent to prove fatal, which it unquestionably would have done had it not been for the watch and Bible.

Capt. Maitland, of Company G, was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Rogers, of Company C, killed by a minnie ball which had passed through the top of his head, producing instant death. His remains were recovered next day by Sergeant Brower and brought from the field. James Youtz and William Gerhart, and others of the 93rd, dug his grave, and at twilight, with a tree as his headstone, he was consigned to it. Chaplain Quimby reading a short funeral service. His pockets had been rifled of all but a smoking cap, pipe and package of cartridges.

Capt. Murray, of Company C, also made a narrow escape, a minnie ball passing through his coat under his left arm. Lt. D. C. Keller, of Company K, was slightly wounded and Lt. Samuel McCarter, of Company E, received a slight wound, disabling both from duty.

Colonel McCarter, during the fight remained mounted and rode up and down the regiment nothing daunted, with an injunction to maintain our position or leave our dead bodies on the field. He manifested a degree of courage that merited the highest praise, and while resisting the last desperate onslaught of the Rebels, overwhelmingly outnumbering us, his horse was shot from under him and a minnie ball passed through the skirts of his coat. He mounted a second horse, furnished by Gen. Heintzelman, which was also shot, and the shell passed so near the person of the Colonel as to stun him, and leave him unconscious for several hours.

The men during the whole of the engagement, behaved splendidly, exhibiting a coolness and intrepidity far greater than was ever anticipated by their commanders, and although compelled at last to yield to a greatly superior force, they did so only after their last cartridge had been expended, and after losing more men than any other regiment of the Brigade, and to their gallant conduct was attributed in greater part the success in preventing the enemy from flanking Gen. Casey's Division.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the battle, says:

"Take, also, the case of the 93rd Pennsylvania, Col. McCarter. Sent to support Casey immediately after the attack on his men was made, this thoroughly trained body of troops, conscientiously looked after for half a year by a commander once distinguished for his zeal as a Methodist preacher, fought furiously for an hour; were driven back from their position, but not broken; halted at the word of command, loaded, wheeled and fired—retreated, halted, loaded and fired again and again, and came off the ground in perfect order, with their two colors flying, and presenting to the whole army, a striking proof that the success of battles is in the discipline of troops, and the excellence of soldiers is wholly derived from the conscientiousness and thoroughness of their officers."

The patriotism of Samuel Lotz, of Company B, is worth mentioning. After being shot through the left lung just below the heart, he threw both hands up and exclaimed to Peter Cullen: "My God! Peter I'm shot. But it's for the stars and stripes," he added.

"Put your arms around my neck," said Cullen, "I'll get you out."

He did so, and he was carried to the rear along an old mud road where there was an embankment nearest the enemy and which afforded a protection from bullets. Lotz bled terribly and shortly afterward died.

Capt. Arthur, of Company B, was acting Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant Lewis, Major, and Adjutant Lewis had a horse shot from under him and made a gallant record. Lieut. Colonel Arthur was mounted on a white charger, which was shot and he disentangled himself from the stirrups and continued the fight, as coolly and collected as before. Lt. Rhoads, hearing of Col. McCarter's fall with his horse, shouted:

"Men; Your Colonel is Killed! We will revenge his death!"

This was answered with a shout and a determination to die rather than yield to the enemy, and only after expending all the ammunition, was the regiment persuaded to give way.

Captain Theodore Miller was the ideal of a battery commander, and he flourished his sword and poured hot shot and grape and canister into the Rebels with a death dealing that drew the admiration of every soldier. He was stationed to the right of the 93rd, as we emerged into the open field where the murderous fire was opened upon us.

The next day I was placed in command of a Sergeants squad to visit the battle field and gather in the dead and wounded of Company D. I marched to the open field where we had fought so desperately, but found all the wounded had been removed. Corporal William Cummings, of Co. D, however, was found on the second story of a small house which stood in the opening. I first came across his cap with the letters "D, 93rd" in a room on the first floor, and not finding his body I went up stairs, and there recognized his remains. I ordered its removal, and after its burial came across the burial of Lt. John E. Rogers, of Company C.

COMPANIES A AND F ON PICKET.

I have already stated that Companies A and F, of the Ninety-Third, were not with the regiment in the battle. They were at 2 P. M. on Thursday, May 29, detailed for picket and were stationed on the left of Casey's Division. On Friday noon the pickets of the enemy opened fire upon them and a skirmish ensued, in which the Rebel pickets were repulsed. The loss was four killed and several wounded. On Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy again attacked the pickets in their front. This was followed by a battery throwing shells and musketry followed. The 81st Pennsylvania

formed line of battle where the companies were stationed on picket. They had scarcely done so when the enemy advanced and the 81st opened fire, and at the same time a regiment of Rebels rushed out of the bushes upon the line of pickets. Lieut Dissinger at once fell back with the men not on duty, and Captain Long at the sametime ordering the men from their posts, as they were in danger of being captured. Lieut. John B. Embich, who had charge of Company A, also kept his pickets well under command, and both companies were joined together. The officer of the day, Maj. Hubbell, then ordered them into an open field, being in command of the picket line, and remained there while the enemy continued to advance, when they were again ordered to fall back, as the Rebels were gaining on them. Having no support, and not having force enough to engage the force opposing them, the officer of the day assembled the officers and asked of them what should be done. It was known that the enemy had possession of the camp and to return there was impossible. The officer of the day, Maj. Hubbell, twice ordered the companies to throw down their arms and surrender, but Lieuts. Embich and Dissinger, who had charge, refused to obey although several times they were in imminent danger of capture. They ordered the men to follow them, and by their courage and skill, were saved from capture and at last by striking through a dense woods, with Company F in the lead, they came upon the camp of Gen. Kearney's Division, and were ordered into the rifle pits, where they remained until Sunday morning, when they again joined the regiment, and immediately formed line of battle.

Captain Long, after calling in the pickets of Company F, disappeared and was not to be seen. He reached the regiment and reported to Col. McCarter, who assigned him to the command of Company I, that company being without an officer.

This battle was fought by the regiment serving in Gen. Peck's First Brigade, Gen. Couch's First Division and Gen. Keyes Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

While the regiment was engaged, Mahlon Shaaber and Peter Cullen, of Company B, were side by side, and while the latter was about discharging his rifle, a bullet from a sharpshooter's carbine, who was lodged in a pine tree about eight feet above the ground, pierced his right leg at the knee. The ball then passed through his leg and came out on the inside about two inches below. Its force had not been spent, and traveling toward the earth struck Maxamillian Hartman, of the same company, who was reloading his rifle while lying down, in the right hand, between the third and fourth fingers, passed through the palm of the hand and came out near the thumb. When Shaaber, who was the "infant" of the regiment, standing 6 feet 6½ inches high, was wounded, he fell against Cullen, who supported him. Captain Arthur ordered four men to carry Shaaber to the rear, but before they had moved twenty steps two of them fell dead, both having been shot through the head.

Mahlon Shaaber always was a favorite with the men who were on picket or in the advance, as his height gave him excellent opportunities to see the presence of the enemy long before any one else. As a sharpshooter he would have been a success, as he had no need to climb a tree to shoot down at the enemy.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REGIMENT.

Headquarters Ninety-third Pa. Regt.,
Camp, June 2, 1862.

Captain: In compliance with orders received from Brigade headquarters on Saturday, May 31, 1862, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania left their camp at Seven Pines at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take position in the open field some 500 yards in advance of their old camp. They were under the command of Col. J. M. McCarter, assisted by Capt. J. E. Arthur as Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant Lewis as Major. After the regiment being formed in line of battle heavy firing was heard on our right. By direction of General Peck three companies of the Ninety-third, under the command of Adjutant Lewis were posted along by the road to the right of the regiment. From this line a clear view could be had of the clearing in front, together with the woods on the right and left. After a few moments the entire regiment was ordered to the extreme left of Gen. Casey's division, being compelled to force their way through a thick swamp to obtain that point.

Upon coming into position, and in fact before the men could be thrown into line, the enemy, who were in overwhelming force in front, opened a heavy fire. This was answered in good style, and evidently with great effect, by the Ninety-third. After holding this position for nearly an hour our regiment was compelled to fall back a distance of 30 yards, where they again opened fire. From skirmishers, who had been thrown out from our left, we found that the enemy had outflanked us at that point. This was the occasion for the regiment falling back, which we continued to do, fighting at each halt, until the enemy were upon our extreme left. This position was held until the enemy again flanked us on the left, when we retired to a distance of 150 yards to a road running through the woods. The Ninety-third formed on this road to prevent a farther advance of the enemy.

"After remaining in this position for some time two regiments of the enemy were seen coming toward our right at a double-quick, and knowing that a force of the enemy was on our left, and Gen. Casey's center falling back at the same time, the Ninety-third were compelled to retire, though in good order, to the position first occupied by them. By direction of Gen. Peck the regiment was placed in line on the left of the 102nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the edge of the woods on the right of the first position. We remained in this position for a short time, engaged in throwing up breast works of logs and brush as a protection against the enemy's fire, whom we expected every moment to advance from the woods in front. From this position the 102nd and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were rapidly pushed forward to the right of General Casey's line, being compelled to attain their position through a perfect storm of shell and bullets. Upon attaining their position the Ninety-third opened a heavy fire upon the enemy who were in front. At this point the enemy's fire was hotter than at any other along the line. The enemy's force was much larger than our own, and they rushed forward in a most determined manner.

The Ninety-third maintained their position until all their ammunition was exhausted, when they were ordered to fall back a short distance to a ravine, where they made another stand, and remained until they expended the remainder of their ammunition. They were very unwillingly retired to the woods, where they took position, being unable to make a longer fight except by the bayonet. The remnant of the regiment was formed in the rear of the rifle pits, where they still remain.

"During the fight the horse of Colonel McCarter was killed and the Colonel himself wounded. General Heintzelman supplied him with a second, which was also shot. He was a second time wounded by a shell from the enemy, and has since been sent home, unfit for duty. Adjutant Lewis' horse was also shot under him. One commissioned officer was killed, 1 mortally wounded, 3 wounded and 1 missing, supposed to have been made prisoner.

"The officers and men throughout the regiment displayed great gallantry and are deserving of all praise. Many of our killed and wounded we were compelled to leave on the field, the enemy pushing forward so fast and in such overwhelming numbers that we were unable to get them off. Accompanying is a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing as I am able to furnish at present. Parties are now out in search of the bodies of their comrades, and when they report I will be able to give a correct list.

CASUALTIES.

"Killed.—Company B.—Jacob Beck, Benneville P. Ruth, John S. Readey, John Zimmerman.

"Company C.—Lieutenant John E. Rodgers, Patrick O'Brien.

"Company D.—Corporal William Cummings.

"Company E.—Corporal Adam Smith, David Herron, James Poorman.

"Company H.—Philip H. Eckman, Alfred Reynolds, Samuel H. Kurtz.

"Company I.—Corporal Henry Steele, Reuben W. Miller.

"Company K.—Corporal Moses Grumbain, John Felman, George Gingrich, Samuel Shucker.

"Wounded.—Colonel James M. Carter.

"Company A.—Daniel Snyder, died June 3; Sergeant Ed. M. Ebur, John Darkes, Adam Funck, William A. Shaud, (Ristenbatt).

"Company B.—Corporal Henry A. Lotz, died August 16, '62; John H. Hauer, died June 8, '62; Francis R. Heller, died June 8, '62; John G. Rhoads, died August 5, '62; Sergeant John Fritz, and prisoner, Corporal Ezra J. Boughter, Corporal Matthew Crillman, Corporal Mahlon E. Weidener, Nathan Deirof, Thomas J. Deirof, John Ellwanger, George Shartle, Mahlon Shaaber, E. W. S. Stambaugh, William G. Trexler.

"Company C.—Sergeant Thomas Bechtold, died; Corporal Wm. H. Risser, Corporal Solomon Haak, Corporal John B. Coppenhaver, Corporal Wm. W. Walker, Hiram Yohn, Jacob Shay, William S. Dollinger, Peter M. Quinley, Peter Zimmerman.

"Company D.—Samuel Bomgardner died June 2, '62; Henry Fitterer, died July 5, '62; Captain John M. Mark, Sergeant Peter Fisher, Corporal Samuel F. Reed, Corporal John L. Shaud, Henry Anthony, Lewis Dessler.

"Company E.—Jacob Grubb, died August 2, '62; Sylvester Harrison, died June 8, '62; Captain Samuel McCarter, Lieutenant Edward H. Rodgers, Corporal Henry Heck, Corporal Adam Kreps, John Croak, Tobias Green, Henry Irvin, James Reader, James Dunn, not noted on muster-out roll.

"Company G.—Captain A. C. Maitland, died June 10, '62; O. S. William Oldfield, Sergeant Peter Rusk, Corporal John Milton, William Booth, Martin Crandall, Frederick Holler, Christopher Kreppanah, Jacob Nair, John Snaithenger, Rudolph Laufer, W. W. Bright, Henry Young.

"Company H.—Joseph R. Mutchler, died June 28, '62; Eli Pennyle, died July 5, '62; Sergeant William Young, Charles Kneibler, H. H. Leisenring, Percival Miller, Welland H. Rauch, William Stephens, William Luener, Henry Miller.

"Company I.—Sanford W. Fisher, died June 8, '62; Cyrus Klein died June 10, '62; Sergeant Edward Condran, Corporal Wm. Condran, David Gross, George W. Haak, Daniel Miller, John Myers, Hiram C. Eves.

"Company K.—Corporal Wm. Achenbach, died July 16, '62; George W. Feirstein, died June 4, '62; Henry Shearer, died July 10, '62; Captain Eli K. Daugherty, Lieutenant David C. Keller, O. S. David A. Gruber, Sergeant John H. Ward, Corporal John C. Miller, Corporal Daniel Fegan, Josiah Ceist, Jefferson Hunter, Jeremiah Keller, George J. Miller, Henry Miller, John Netting, William Rosenberger, Frederick Rauch, Cyrus Showers, John Shaud, Augustus Seyler, James Youse, Jonathan Zlehan.

MISSING.

"Lt. M. J. McCarter, Co. G; Sergt. Geo. A. Guernsey, Co. K; Sergt. Allen Gilbert, Co. B; Max Hartman, Co. B; John Shader, Co. B; Samuel Boyer, Co. B; David Rambler, Co. D; George Hower, Co. D; O. S. George Leedom, Co. G; George Arnold, Co. G; James Fryer, Co. G. G. A. Gamon, Co. G; Herman Tellman, Co. G; David St. Clair, Co. C; J. W. Phillips, Co. H; H. C. Eves, Co. I; Noah Troxell, Co. K; Henry Lehman, Co. G; Peter Ansman, Co. H; Joseph Blair, Co. H; Henry Miller, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed,	1
Officers wounded,	6
Officers missing,	1
Men killed,	21
Men wounded,	106
Men missing,	20
	<hr/>
Total,	155
	<hr/> <hr/>

"I have the honor to be, &c., Your obedient servant,

"J. E. ARTHUR,

"Capt. Com. 93rd Pa. Vols.

"CAPT. W. H. MORRIS,

"Asst. Adjt. Gen. Peck's Brigade."

 GEN. PECK'S BRIGADE REPORT.

BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES.

"Peck's Headquarters, Intrenched Camp.

"Near Seven Pines, Va.

"Capt. F. A. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General:

"On moving to the 'Seven Pines' on the 29th of May, I was ordered to occupy and guard the left flank of the encampment with my command, this being regarded as the weaker part of the line. The greater part of the day was occupied in making extensive reconnoissances in the direction of "White Oak Swamp" and the Charles City Road. A strong picket line was established from a mile to a mile and a half in advance. Enemy's pickets were found at many points.

"On the 30th, in consequence of an attack upon Gen. Casey's pickets, my brigade and two batteries were thrown out by direction of Gen. Couch upon the left of Gen. Casey's division, where they remained several hours awaiting the enemy's movement.

"On the 31st, a little after 11 A. M., heavy picket firing was heard in front. The falling of several shells into the vicinity of my headquarters satisfied me that the enemy was advancing upon Casey's Division.

"In accordance with directions from Gen. Couch, my brigade was at once placed on the principal road connecting the Richmond state road with the Charles City road for the purpose of holding the left flank. A portion of Major West's artillery was placed at my disposal, and held in reserve. Being in position, with my right resting near the artillery of the division, I sent out numerous parties in every direction to gain information. At the opening of the engagement, I was instructed by Gen. Couch to send the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. McCarter, to take position on the left of Casey's Division. The regiment moved into line quickly, and held its ground as long as possible, falling back with the general line on its right, but in excellent order.

"About 1 P. M., Gen. Keyes, commanding 4th Corps, detached the 55th New York Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Thorout from my command, and led them into position himself. This regiment was placed in support of one of the advanced batteries, and acquitted itself in a creditable manner. It will be a matter of deep regret to Col. de Trobriand that he was prevented by illness from participating in this engagement.

"Later in the day, Gen. Keyes dispatched the 62d New York Volunteers, Col. Riker, to the support of Gen. Couch on the extreme right.

"About 3 P. M., the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers rejoined me with colors flying, and was placed on the left of my line.

"At this critical juncture, Gen. Keyes sent an order for my two remaining regiments to move on the main road in support of the front, which he countermanded immediately on learning the advance of the enemy on the left, and the importance of the position held by me with so small a force, unsupported by artillery.

"About 3.30 P. M., Capt. Morris, Assistant Adjutant General, had an interview with Gen. Heintzelman, who inquired if I could press forward on the extreme left of the line. On being informed that several roads connecting the Charles City Road and the main road to Richmond led into the road held by me, he appreciated the importance of the position, and directed me to hold it at all hazards.

"About 4.30 P. M. Generals Heintzelman and Keyes informed me that the enemy was assailing our right flank in great force, and urged me to push forward the regiment at a double quick for its support. I moved off at the head of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Rowley, followed by the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel McCarter, across the open fields, under the concentrated fire of numerous batteries and of heavy musketry from the right. These regiments came into line handsomely, pressed forward on the enemy, and contributed their best energies to sustain their comrades so gallantly contesting inch by inch the advancing foe. For about the space of half an hour our lines swayed forward and back repeatedly, and at last, unable to withstand the pressure from successive re-inforcements of the enemy, were compelled to fall back to the woods across the main road. Having remained near the main road with my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Stirling, until the troops had passed out of view, I pushed on in the direction of the road leading to the sawmill. Coming up with numerous detachments of various regiments and a portion of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the assistance of Lieutenants Titus and Stirling of my Staff, I rallied these men, and was conducting them back toward the Richmond road, when I met General Kearney, who advised me to withdraw these troops by way of the sawmill to the intrenched camp at this place. I stated I did not feel at liberty to do so unless by his order, which he gave. I arrived at this camp about 6.30 P. M., in company with General Kearney. Finding nearly all the forces here, I took position in the rifle-pit with General Berry's Brigade. During the night my troops were supplied with a proper allowance of ammunition, provisions were brought in from the Chickahominy, the lines were strongly picketed, and every preparation made to meet the enemy.

"At daylight, on the 1st of June, I was placed in command of the intrenchments. The force at hand was not far from 10,000 men, with a large supply of artillery. Small detachments and stragglers were collected, and sent to their respective regiments. All available means were employed to promote the comfort and efficiency of the troops. Heavy working parties, relieved at intervals of two hours, were employed until the morning of the 2d, extending and strengthening the whole line of works. A six-gun battery was thrown up on the left side of the line, covering the approaches from the Charles City road. Before morning the guns were in position. Another important work was constructed on the front, sweeping the depression running obliquely toward the timber, nearest the system of works. A large force was busily engaged in slashing the timber in front, and on the extreme left. Lieutenant Titus was sent with a party to obstruct all roads and fords across the White Oak Swamp. I directed two squadrons of cavalry to reconnoiter carefully at intervals of two hours. Several regiments took part in a thorough reconnoissance made by General Palmer. For these results I was mainly indebted to the cordial co-operation of Generals Wessels, Naglee, Palmer, Berry and Devens, and Colonels Neill, Innes, Hayden, and Major West, Chief of Artillery.

"It gives me great pleasure to say that Major-General McClellan and Generals Heintzelman and Keyes rode twice along the entire lines in the afternoon, to the great gratification of the troops, who received them with unbounded enthusiasm.

"It is a matter of regret that the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers was not present at the battle, being dispatched on special duty with General Stoneman. It was unfortunate the exigencies of the occasion required the breaking up of my brigade organization, and in consequence I was only able to go into the last charge on the right with about a thousand men. This small body, in conjunction with the brave troops hotly engaged, staggered the elite of the enemy, and checked his powerful efforts for gaining the main road. My effective force was reduced by detachments to 2,000 men, of whom 41 were killed, 242 wounded, and 61 missing—making a total of 344, or about one-sixth of the command engaged.

"Col. J. Lafayette Riker, 62d New York Volunteers, fell while repelling a charge upon one of the batteries. His bearing on this occasion, like that at the battle of Williamsburg, was marked by great coolness and unflinching determination.

"Lieut. John E. Rodgers, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was a promising officer, and fell gallantly breasting the storm.

"The following named officers were wounded, and deserve mention for their honorable conduct, viz: Capt. John W. Patterson, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, Adjutant Joseph Browne, Lieut. William B. Kenney of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Adjutant Leon Cuvillier, Capt. J. S. Pfanmiller, Lieuts. A. Arnold, L. Israel and Kranne, of the 55th New York Volunteers; Capt. A. C. Maitland, Capt. Eli Daugherty and Capt. J. M. Mark of the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Lieut. M. McCarter, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was probably taken prisoner, and is doubtless safe.

"The accompanying paper presents the names of killed, wounded and missing. It is a long list of meritorious and brave men. They fought well, and their country will never be unmindful of their faithful and patriotic services.

"Cols. Rowley and McCarter (both badly wounded), and Lieut.-Cols. Thorout and Nevins maneuvered their commands with skill, exhibiting most commendable alacrity, cheering and leading their men on to the combat. Rowley would not quit his regiment, and McCarter had two horses wounded. Major Dayton, 62d New York Volunteers, Major Jehl and Capt. Tissot, 55th New York Volunteers, Lt.-Col. Kinkhead, Major Poland, Capt. Fulwood and McLaughlin, Lieuts. Patchell, Reed and Dain of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Arthur and Adj. Lewis of the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, were distinguished for their energy, coolness and bravery, under very trying circumstances. The gallant Capt. McFarland, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers (very ill) was twice taken by the enemy and retaken by our troops. He came in with the wounded Colonel and six men of the 6th South Carolina Regiment as prisoners.

"The officers of the Medical Department are entitled to the gratitude of all for their self-sacrificing and untiring devotion to the wounded.

"Major West of the Pennsylvania Artillery I take especial satisfaction in commending for valuable services.

"Privates W. C. Wall, Jr., and John Aitken, Jr., are mentioned favorably by their regimental commander.

"Brigade-Surgeon S. R. Haven, Lieut. Silas Titus and Daniel Lodor, Jr., Aids; Quartermaster J. S. Schultze, Commissary M. J. Green and Samuel Wilkinson of The N. Y. Tribune, who volunteered his services, were constantly employed in the transmission and execution of orders involving great personal risk.

"Capt. Wm. H. Morris, Asst. Adj.-Gen., and Lieut. Charles R. Sterling, Aid, deserve particular mention for gallant conduct with the 102d and 93d Pennsylvania Regiments, in the rapid and bold advance on the right. The horses of both officers were wounded.

"My horse fell with me after the third or fourth round, and no other being at hand, Lieut. Stirling dismounted and tendered me his own, which I was soon obliged to accept.

"Considering the disadvantages of the position, the smallness of the force at hand, the suddenness of the attack on several vital points, with overwhelming numbers, and the fact that portions of the field were not taken by the enemy, and that the whole was soon recovered, this battle must be regarded as one of the most severe and brilliant victories of the war.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. PECK."

GEN. COUCH'S DIVISION REPORT.

Gen. Couch, Commanding the Division, in his official report said:

"General Peck fought his Brigade with skill and daring courage, his horse falling under him after being several times wounded. His command added new laurels to those won at Williamsburg. The Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Colonel McCarter, and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, Colonel Rowley, behaved with great gallantry—both Colonels wounded."

GEN. KEYES FOURTH CORPS REPORT.

Gen. Keyes, in his report of the battle stated:

"As a precaution to support Casey's left flank, I ordered General Couch to advance Peck's Brigade in that direction. This was promptly done, and the Ninety-Third Pennsylvania, Colonel McCarter, was advanced considerably beyond the balance of that Brigade.

"Colonel McCarter, with the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Peck's Brigade, engaged the enemy on the left, and maintained his ground above two hours, until overwhelming numbers forced him to retire, which he did in good order.

"Seeing the torrent of enemies continually advancing upon the left center I hastened across the left to bring forward re-inforcements. Brig. Gen. Peck at the head of the One Hundred and Second and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiments, Colonels Rowley and McCarter was ordered, with the concurrence of Gen. Heintzleman, to advance across the open space and attack the enemy, now coming forward in great numbers. Those regiments passed through a shower of balls and formed in line, having an oblique direction to the Nine Mile road. They held their ground for more than half an hour, doing great execution. Peck's and McCarter's horses were shot under them. After contending against enormous odds those two regiments were forced to give way. Peck and the 102nd crossing the Williamsburg road to the wood and McCarter and the bulk of the Ninety-third passing to the right, when they took post in the last line of battle, formed mostly after 6 o'clock p. M.

"I should be glad if the name of every individual who kept his place in the long struggle should be known. All those deserve praise and rewards."

GEN HEINTZELMAN'S REPORT.

Gen Heintzleman, who had charge of the Third and Fourth Corps, reported:

"The fire had increased so much that I went to the left to order two of Gen. Peck's regiments from where they were guarding a road leading from White Oak Swamp, to support Casey's left Center. I met them coming, having been ordered across by Gen. Keyes. They went into the woods, but, together with the troops already there, were driven out by the overwhelming masses of the enemy. General Peck's horse was shot under him and several other officers had their horses struck or were themselves wounded at this time. Their exertions, however, partially rallied the returning regiments and they fell back fighting.

"Nothing but the great gallantry of General Kearney, who had a horse shot under him while leading the 37th New York into action, his officers and men and the steadiness of most of Gen. Couch's Division, saved us from a most disastrous defeat."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DISPATCH.

General McClellan, commander of the army, in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, reported, June 1, 1862:

We have had a desperate battle, in which the Corps of Sumner, Heintzleman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers."

WHAT THEY THOUGHT AT HOME.

The Lebanon *Courier*, of June 12, 1862, said:

"In the severely contested battle of Saturday a week, at Chickahominy, in front of Richmond, our gallant 93rd was in the thickest of the fight, and many a good fellow has sealed his devotion to his country with his blood. The regiment has truly been baptized in fire.

"The men of the 93rd, including many very young men in years, from among some of our most respected families, did honor to our country, and won for themselves great commendation from different parts of the country."

The following tribute was published in the Lebanon *Advertiser* of July 16th, 1862:

Tribute to Ninety-Third.

Respectfully Inscribed to the Pennsylvania 93rd, May 31st, 1862.

Noblest of heroes! ye who stood
That fearful thirty-first of May,
Beside the river's raging flood;
Whose swollen waters barred your way,—
Who fought as only freeman could,
And kept the foe at bay.

Onward ye came in fearless haste,
Nor danger recked above, below;
Plunging in water to the waist;
Nor feared to breast its surging flow,—
Up the opposing bank ye faced,
To meet the coming foe.

Then crashing deep the forest through,
The vollied thunders went and came;
The leaden hail, in lightning flew,
Riding on wings of living flame;
Bearing a hundred deaths to you,
A thousand deaths to them.

But vainly onward now ye press;
Now foes appear, before concealed;
Your weaker numbers you confess,
Yet inch by inch, contest the field;
Your little band grows less and less,
But know not how to yield.

He was a noble mark I ween,
In that fierce battle's fiercest tide.
Among the foremost foemen seen;
His heart the traitor marksmen tried
In vain.—his Bible lay between.
And turned the death aside.

But holier tears for you who lay,
 After the labors of the fight;
 To wounds and raging thirst a prey,
 Through all the horrors of the night,—
 Upruned your dying eyes for day,
 And vainly prayed for light.

No! Not in vain!—to you then came,
 Amid that wreck of broken guns,
 From out the night a purer flame;
 Ye saw the patriot, sainted ones,
 Bend earthward—call you name by name,
 And hail you, younger sons!

Be yours the brightest memory
 That yet the ear of Fame has heard;
 Through earth, the children of the free,
 Shall bless the gallant Ninety-third;
 And to our sons each name shall be
 A cherished household word.

And they, the loved, to whom ye were
 Beloved sons or brothers dear,—
 The mother—may it comfort her—
 May it assuage the father's tear;
 To see all earth, one worshipper,
 Beside each honored bier!

Like perfumes, which the early spring,
 Borrowed from the vernal flowers,
 And sheds them from her dewy wing,
 Around our steps in odorous showers;
 So sweet a balm shall memory bring
 To soothe their loss and ours.

The *National Tribune*, of August 11th, 1863, in its "History of the 6th Corps" says:

"Col. McCarter, with the 93rd Pennsylvania, of Peck's Brigade, was engaged on the left for two hours or more, until overwhelming numbers compelled him to retire."

Col. W. F. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses," says:

"The 93rd Regiment was in the hottest of the fight at Fair Oaks, where it displayed remarkable steadiness under fire. Its losses there were 20 killed, 84 wounded and 22 missing. Col. McCarter was severely wounded."

Samuel P. Bates, historian of the Pennsylvania regiments, page 648, says:

"The 102nd and 93rd Pennsylvania, led by Gen. Peck in person, were moved at double quick to the support of the right flank, where the enemy in great force was attacking."

The Union loss at Fair Oaks was 790 killed, 3,594 wounded and 647 missing; total 5,031.

The Rebel loss was, killed, 980; wounded, 4,749; captured or missing, 405; total, 6,134.

The regiment which had left Lebanon November 20th, 1861, with 1,020 men, had been reduced down to the low figure of three hundred and

sixty-men. Some of these were even unwell—fatigue, exposure and the diarrhoea playing sad havoc in the ranks of what was once as fine a regiment in numerical strength as any in the service.

The battle of Fair Oaks was indeed a terrible one, but it opened a page in the history of the 93rd which will remain fresh in the memory of the men who were engaged in it so long as life lasts, and will be remembered in history long after its last member shall have ben laid among the bones of those who so nobly died for the achievement of that which the former no less nobly struggled to sustain.

It is said when Leonidas and his devoted three hundred fell in defense of the pass of Thermopylae, the epitaph the leader wrote for their common tomb, was "Stranger, go tell it in Lacedaemon that we fell here in defense of her laws."

That noble sentiment has echoed and re-echoed down the ages, and when the stories of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Cedar Creek, Look-out Mountain and all others are written on their monuments, inscriptions with these lines will be read, "Stranger, go tell it throughout America that we fell in defense of her laws, in the vindication of the right, for the integrity of the Republic."

CHAPTER XVII

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN THE OPERATIONS OF SEVEN DAY'S BATTLES
AND FIGHTS THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, VA.

AFTER the battle of Fair Oaks the regiment, or what was left of it, returned to its former camp, where the rolls of the eight companies were called to ascertain who and how many had been killed, wounded or were missing. The next day, June 1st, Sunday, Gen. McClellan, Commander of the army, passed through our camp. Capt. Mark, of Company D, and others wounded, left for home. We lay at this camp until June 4th, when at 4 o'clock P. M., we packed up and changed camp, and occupied the rifle pits on the extreme left while it was raining. The next day we were ordered in line of battle in expectation of being attacked, but everything remained quiet in our front. The regiment lay in camp until June 10th, when the U. S. Paymaster arrived and paid off the soldiers. The next day I visited Bottom's Bridge, from which place I sent home for members of Company D \$590 and returned to the regiment in the evening. The same day the camp was moved outside of the rifle pits, a more healthy position.

Lt. Col. Johnston, who had been ill for a month, assumed command of the regiment on June 12, and was cordially greeted. Col. McCarter, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, also returned to the regiment next day. There was heavy firing toward Savage Station all morning, but quiet in our front.

G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., of Lebanon, also arrived on the same day for the purpose of making an examination of the condition of the regiment. His arrival created great excitement and he was besieged by the "boys" for news from home. Before leaving, quite a number entrusted to his care money for their families. Upon arrival home he addressed the following letter:

"Mr. T. T. Worth:

Dear Sir: Below you will find a list of the money handed to me by members of the 93rd. As I might have some difficulty in finding some of the parties, I have concluded to place it in the hands of Mr. George Gleim, (Lebanon Deposit Bank), for distribution as directed. By calling on him parties can receive the amounts sent to them.

"Besides the above, I have been entrusted with several letters, some of which I brought with me, and have mailed; others I handed to Paymaster Hoopes for safe keeping, which will be forwarded to me by express, and as soon as received will be forwarded as directed.

"I found the regiment in good spirits, though greatly reduced in numbers by sickness, wounds and death. The sick and wounded have been so much scattered that it is impossible to discover their present location. I have seen their names in hospitals in Boston, Philadelphia, Fortress Monroe and elsewhere. The officers of the regiment do not know where many of them have been taken to.

"Lieut. Col. Johnston returned with me as far as Baltimore. I am sorry to state that he is very much broken down in health by the fatigue and exposure of the last few months. Col. McCarter has returned to the regiment, though he is still very weak from the effects of the shock he received at the last battle. I have heard the General's of the Brigade, Division and Corps all speak in the highest terms of the behavior of the regiment and its officers in the battle of May 31st. We have all reason to be proud of them.

"A large amount of money had been sent home previously by the members of the regiment by express, which has doubtless reached their friends before this. The amount I brought along was only that which they were unable to send at that time.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN."

The Lebanon *Courier*, of Thursday, June 19, 1862, said:

"G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., whose interest in the 93rd is unabated, and who has entitled himself to the thanks and respect of our citizens for his efficient aid to the regiment from its inception to the present time, returned yesterday from the Chickahominy, where he was for several days, looking after the condition of the gallant men who went from our county to do stern service for their country."

Lt. Col. Johnston, after three days service in the Chickahominy swamps, was again forced to leave for home, being too unwell to do duty. He accompanied Mr. Coleman, who left the same day, 15th. There was a force of Rebel Cavalry in our rear who attacked our provision trains near the White House.

The regiment furnished on the 16th two details for constructing a fort at the cross roads leading to Williamsburg. The next day Col. McCarter left for home again, not being able to continue on duty. There was heavy firing heard all day toward the James river. The 18th was comparatively quiet, and the 19th some drilling was done from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. to 6 P. M. On the 20th heavy artillery firing was engaged along the whole line. After two days more quiet we were detailed for picket duty in White Oak Swamp, and started at 1 P. M. Were stationed near Charles City Court House. The Rebels made an attack on our supply trains, but failed. There was heavy skirmishing at Fair Oaks station, which continued all along toward Seven Pines. On the 25th we were relieved by the 62nd New York, and heavy skirmishing continued since 4 A. M., when a general fight ensued, which ended by an advance of the whole army one mile and occupying the rifle pits of the Rebels. Heavy firing continued all night.

Upon return from picket, orders were read announcing the appointment of Gen. Albion P. Howe, an officer of the U. S. Regular Army, as our Brigade Commander. Gen. Peck, who has been our Brigade Commander, was assigned to take charge of Gen Casey's division, and before his departure issued the following farewell order:

The brigade to which the 93rd was attached from January 22, 1862 to June 24, 1862, was commanded by Gen. John J. Peck, and his promotion was heralded with approval of the brigade, although his loss to the brigade was regretted.

"Headquarters, Peck's Brigade,
"Camp near Seven Pines, Va.,
"June 24th, 1862.

"General Orders
"No. 44.

"In compliance with special orders No. 189 from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I hereby vacate the command of this Brigade, which I organized and with which I have been so long and pleasantly associated.

"I do so with great reluctance for it has always responded to my wishes and efforts for the attainment of a high standard in drill, discipline and conduct.

"Its patient labors and self denial in the lines of Yorktown, great as they were, were more than equalled by its heroic courage and valor at Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks; its victories will be inscribed upon its glorious banners and its deeds will have a place in history.

"It is honor enough for me to command such a Brigade of my fellow citizens, and have not desired anything higher. Attached to Gen'l Couch's most excellent division, it will doubtless reap higher honor and rewards. Wishing the command all possible success as soldiers and as men, I bid every member of it farewell.

JOHN J. PECK,
"Brigadier General."

Heavy picket firing continued at Fair Oaks station on the 26th, and next day a heavy fight took place on the right. Gen. McCall's and Porter's divisions being engaged. The regiment was again on picket and two members, one from Company F and the other from Company H, were wounded. There was great activity all along the line and gave evidence of a movement.

On the 27th we received orders to pack up and burn everything that had to be left behind, and marched to Savage Station. We then marched back near the Chickahominy and then took the road leading toward the James River and encamped near White Oak Swamp. Next day we were aroused by sudden firing in our front, which turned out to be a cavalry attack and after routing them, we remained in line of battle all day. Left that night and marched all night and encamped in a field at Haxalls or Cummings Landing on James River, near Turkey Bend 7 miles the next day. Formed line of battle and marched back into a woods and then rested for a few moments, after which we started off on a double quick toward Malvern Hill at 4 P. M. After proceeding to White Oak Bridge, line of battle was formed where we remained until after night, when we were again moved forward to a field in which hard fighting had occurred during the day, occupying this position until nearly daybreak, when we marched to the ground occupied by previous evening, and took position in a grain field on the crest of a hill, where we remained during Tuesday, July 1, under the scorching rays of a July sun:

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The regiment, the greater part of July 1st lay under the fire of the enemies batteries, when at 4 o'clock the order came to advance. The movement was made in perfect order, under heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and a position taken farther in front in the grain field, which position was held under the fire of the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters secreted in tree tops and behind shocks of grain, until ordered back at about 2.30 o'clock next morning. The 93rd held the extreme right of the brigade, its right resting on White Oak Swamp. The Rebels were fairly whipped.

During the engagement some twenty men received very slight wounds, three of them being reported only, and Capt. Roger's of Company C, slightly, with Lloyd Kern, Co. I, wounded, William Miller, Co. K, missing and Robert Painter, Co. C, prisoner; Sergt. J. B. Copenhaver, Co. C, was also wounded.

HEADQUARTERS HOWE'S BRIGADE.

"Headquarter's Howe's Brigade,
 "Couch's Division,
 "Harrison Landing.
 "July 5, 1862.

"Captain: In obedience to the instructions from the Headquarters of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps. I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Brigade under my command at the battle of Malvern Hill, on the 1st inst.

"The Brigade on that day was composed of the 102nd Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Rowley; the 98th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Ballier; the 93rd Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Long; the 62nd New York, commanded by Col. Nevin, and 55th New York, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thourot.

"The position of the Brigade was on the right of the division line of battle, the right of the Brigade resting on a deep ravine running obliquely to the front, and impassible for artillery and cavalry, but practical for infantry, the edge of ravine on the right being covered by a thin belt of woods. From the right the Brigade line extended to the left in an open field, except at a small space of woods which covered the left center. The ground in our rear was uncovered for three-fourths of a mile.

"In front of our line of battle the ground was open and admitted the easy passage of any troops except in front of our left center, which was wooded, the cover extending to within some 500 yards of our front. The Brigade line was formed a little before 8 A. M., and immediately after Captain Moser's (?) New York Battery reported to me and was posted in our line so as to sweep the open ground in our front and if necessary to shell the woods. Before the enemy had completed his disposition to attack, having already got some of his artillery into position in our front, an order was received withdrawing Capt. Moser's (?) battery, and although the ground was admirably adapted for the play of artillery, I was left for a time without any with which I could reply to that of the enemy. A little before 9 A. M., the enemy succeeded in placing a battery 1,200 yards in advance of our front and a second battery at a more distant point to our right and front.

"When the enemy, without any annoyance from us had quite completed his artillery preparations, he opened upon our lines with his two batteries. Their artillery men were without the range of our rifles, and I ordered the Brigade to lie down and await the advance of their infantry.

"The Rebel battery nearest us was worked with much speed and some skill, occasionally doing some little injury within our lines; but the battery more distant was not worthy of any notice, doing us no manner of injury or even approaching it.

"When the Rebel batteries had continued their fire to their satisfaction, the enemy threw forward, under cover of the woods in our front a large body of infantry, and attacked our center. When the attacking force came within range of our arms our whole line sprang to their feet and poured into the enemy a withering fire. The Rebels stood well up to their work and largely outnumbered us, but our men had the vantage ground and were determined not to yield it. The firing continued with much violence on both sides, but the fire of the enemy, being generally too high, did us comparatively little injury.

"Soon, however, the advantage of our grounds and the superiority of our arms became evident in the effects of our fire upon the enemy. The enemy began to waver. I then ordered the 102d Pennsylvania, which was held in reserve, to advance with our line upon the enemy. Nobly and gallantly did every man of the regiment respond to the order, and the impetuous dash of our men the enemy could not stand, but gave way and were sent back, much cut up and in disorder over the ground on which they had advanced. This success gave us much advantage of position, by allowing the left center of the Brigade line to rest upon the woods, some 800 yards in advance of our first position, and at the same time affording us a cross fire upon any second attempt of the enemy upon our position.

"At this time I was reinforced by detachments from two Maine regiments, which, being posted on my right, in support of the 93rd Pennsylvania, gave me much additional strength. I was soon again reinforced by Capt. Snow's battery and the 23rd Pennsylvania, Col. Neill. The enemy's batteries, after the repulse they met with, discontinued their fire, but kept their position.

"On being reinforced by Capt. Snow's battery, I immediately placed it in a favorable position to bear upon the Rebel battery that had annoyed us with its fire in the beginning of the action. The battery at once opened fire upon them with fine effect, the spherical case shot doing good execution on their teams and among their artillerymen. The Rebel battery replied spiritedly for a time, and after a sharp cannonading from our battery, it drew off the field. During this cannonading the enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry at long range, but with little or no effect.

"In the meantime I was again reinforced by two other Pennsylvania regiments, under the command of Col. Barlow, from Gen. Caldwell's Brigade. The firing now became very heavy on the part of the division on my left, and by the aid of a glass I could discover the rapid movements of bodies of the enemy to my left. At this time a division staff officer came to me for any assistance I could send to our left. I immediately ordered the battery and the three last regiments that had come to my support, to the left. The enemy again came down upon the left and center of our division in strong force, and was again repulsed. Col. Nevin's regiment, the 62nd New York, on the left of my Brigade, gallantly joining with the left of the division in the repulse. The enemy again rallied and the firing continued sharp along the whole line of the division.

"At about this time, between 6 and 7 P. M., my Brigade was reinforced by Captain De Russey's regular battery of the Fourth Artillery, which was at this time of great assistance, as night was coming on and the enemy seemed determined to make one more last effort before abandoning the field. The battery took a fine position and delivered its fire with that of the whole Brigade and division line, with marked effect, until 9 P. M., when the enemy gave up the field.

"I enclose herewith a list of the casualties in the Brigade during the day, and when it is considered that the Brigade was under fire over twelve hours, and a portion of the time hotly engaged, I think the whole loss sustained, being in the aggregate 268, will be considered small.

"More than thanks are justly due to Capt. P. Heron Foster, of the 102nd Pennsylvania Regiment, a member of my staff, for the gallantry and untiring energy with which he performed far more than his duties from early morning until late at night. He was the only staff officer I had during most of the day, the other members of the staff being disabled early in the action.

"I am, Captain, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. P. HOWE,
"Brigadier General.

GEN. COUCH'S DIVISION REPORT.

Gen Couch, Commanding the division, in his report of the battle says:

"Captain Francis A. Walker, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Couch's Division, Fourth Corps d'Armee."

"My right was held by General Howe. In the course of the morning he was reinforced by part of Abercrombie's command * * *

"At about 4.30 P. M., after an incessant cannonade, the enemy advanced, and from this time until 8 P. M. there was enacted one of the sublimest sights ever presented in war, resulting in a glorious victory to our arms.

"General Howe on the right held his position and drove the enemy back * * * From some prisoners we learned that the enemy were falling back, expecting to be attacked in the morning. Both armies retreated—the one because it was beaten, the other because it was a part of the plans of our General."

GEN. KEYES FOURTH CORPS REPORT.

Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, Commanding Fourth Corps, reported:

"The enemy having attacked above Turkey Bridge, I was ordered successively to detach the Brigades of Couch's Division to strengthen our forces in that direction. It will be found that at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Bottom's Bridge, Tom's Bridge and elsewhere, the troops of the Fourth Corps fought with the same gallantry with which they have uniformly met the enemy in this campaign. That Corps has won many advantages over the enemy and has never given an inch of ground to equal numbers.

"With the balance of my command, embracing Peck's Division of infantry, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry, I was charged on the night of July 1 to form the rear guard of the army in its movement down the river to Harrison's Bar, 7 miles below Turkey Bridge.

"In the battles, labors and exposures to which this army has been subjected, the Fourth Corps has had its full share. Many in that corps have fallen while nobly and bravely fighting for our cause. Their names will be held in honorable remembrance. A few, I regret to say, have sought to evade the stern duties which this crisis imposes upon every man who loves his country."

COMMANDER OF THE ARMY REPORT.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding the Army, reported on July 15th, as to the battle of Malvern Hill:

"Although our force was small for so extensive a position it was necessary to hold it at any cost. When the battle commenced in the afternoon, I saw that in the faces and bearing of the men which satisfied me that we were sure of victory.

"The attack was made upon our left and left center, and the brunt of it was borne by Porter's Corps (including Hunt's reserve artillery and Tyler's heavy guns), and Couch's division, reinforced by the Brigades of Sickles and Meagher. It was desperate, brave and determined, but so destructive was the fire of our numerous artillery, so heroic the conduct of our infantry, and so admirable the disposition of Porter, that no troops could have carried the position. Later in the evening the enemy fell back, thoroughly beaten, with dreadful slaughter. So completely was he crushed and so great were his losses, that he has not since returned to attack us.

"To the calm judgment of history and the future I leave the task of pronouncing upon this movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult movement was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships.

"My mind cannot coin expressions of thanks and admiration warm enough or intense enough to do justice to my feelings toward the army I am so proud to command. To my countrymen I confidently commit them, convinced they will ever honor every brave man who served during those seven historic days with the Army of the Potomac. Upon whatever field it may hereafter be called upon to act, I ask that it may never lose its name, but may ever be known as 'The Army of the Potomac,' a name which it never has nor ever will disgrace."

The battle of Malvern Hill was a victory for the Union Army, and had it been followed by an attack after the battle, it would have resulted in defeat, utter rout to the Rebels and capture of Richmond. The Rebel General Trimble thus describes the condition of their army on the morning after the battle:

"The next morning by dawn, I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder. Thousands of stragglers were asking every passerby for their regiments; ambulances, wagons and artillery obstructing every road, and altogether in a drenching rain, presenting a scene of the most awful and heartrending confusion."

The Seven Day's Battles, from June 25 to July 1st, Union loss, killed, 1,734; wounded, 8,062; total losses, 15,849. The Rebel loss was killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; missing, 875; total, 20,614.

The Union loss at Malvern Hill was killed, 397; wounded, 2,092; missing, 725; total, 3,214.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE RETREAT TO HARRISON'S LANDING AFTER A VICTORY AND THE EVACUATION OF THE PENINSULA—SEPARATION FROM FOURTH CORPS, COUCH'S INDEPENDENT DIVISION.

TO cover a retreat is always a difficult one, arduous and fatiguing to the soldier, but to be obliged to do so amidst rain and mud and with a feeling that there is no necessity for it, is doubly demoralizing to an army. That was our experience in our movement from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing, and never before, even in the midst of the Seven Days fight, when surrounded by malarial swamps, with hundreds of the regiment sick, wounded and killed, did more gloom pervade the regiment, than on the natal day of American independence in 1862.

The army was demoralized. All was confusion. There was nothing but mud and the assembling of an army within a space where one Corps was entangled with another. Men were unable to find their regiments, brigades or divisions, and the sick and wounded, trains upon trains of wagons with innumerable batteries of artillery mixed together, was the scene we found greeting us upon arrival from covering the movement, which banished the idea of "On to Richmond" won by the brave blood of heroes, to an inglorious evacuation of the Peninsula, not through want of bravery or by reason of necessity, but by orders of the Commanding General.

The encampment at Harrison's Landing was a beautiful one and the plain upon which the regiment was encamped covered a large area and was washed by the shores of the James River at its base, and upon the turbulent waters of the river hundreds of gunboats and transports were to be seen. On July 2nd the rebels shelled our camp from batteries across the James, which was captured. The regiment changed camp and placed in a position on the left of the line toward Richmond.

Gen. McClellan passed through camp on the 3rd and took a view of the entrenchments and position of the troops. The glorious Fourth was enjoyed by the troops on the right and a national salute was fired, but where we were stationed no celebration of it was permitted. The same day two hundred Rebels were captured and marched through our camp. On the 5th we were detailed to work on a fort in our front and also again changed camp a few hundred yards further back.

The regiment lay in camp until the 8th, when it was ordered into line to be reviewed by President Lincoln. After being in line for some time, orders were received that the President was too much fatigued to review the entire army and with three cheers given for him we were dismissed. A salute of 21 guns was fired at different points in honor of the President. His presence gave renewed life to the soldiers and was of untold good in awaking the drooping spirits of the army.

Life at Harrison's Landing was monotonous, the time being passed in inspections by Gen. Howe of the Brigade, and Gen. Keyes of the Corps, which occurred on the 14th. Drills were added and dress parades inaugurated, and with picket duty the days were passed. Col. McCarter arrived in camp on the 19th and made an address to the regiment in which he related incidents of his visit home, and next day he made a prayer in behalf of all soldiers.

Edgar W. H. Stambach, of Company B, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., returned to the regiment, although still suffering inconvenience from his wound, but like a true Spartan, would not rest until he had once more rejoined the "boys." He was placed on duty as Sergeant Major in the absence of Sergeant Major Trafford, who had gone home recruiting.

On July 22, 1862, the Sixth Corps was permanently organized under an order of President Lincoln, dated July 22, 1862, and remained as such, with a few changes, until June 27, 1865.

On the 30th Gen. Howe inspected the Brigade, and next day the Rebel batteries again shelled our transports and camps at the Landing at midnight. The gunboats responded and the sight was a beautiful one. On August 1st troops landed on the southern banks of the James River, opposite the Landing, and commenced clearing away and captured Rebels and some batteries. By order of Gen. Howe officers absent without leave were ordered to be put under arrest and soldiers stricken from the roll. Dr. E. R. Umberger reported as Assistant Surgeon.

The resignations of Lieut. Colonel Johnston, Major Osterloh, Lieut. Kinsey, Lieut. Kase, Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. Dissinger and Lieut. Derr having been tendered since the battle of Fair Oaks, all of them were accepted, while the regiment lay at Harrison's Landing. Most of the companies from the battle of Fair Oaks were without commissioned officers, and Sergeants were in command. Lieut. Dissinger commanded Co. I before his departure for home, while Lieut. Yeakel had charge of Co. G, and Lieut. Ruddach was acting Quartermaster.

The regiment continued to remain at Harrison's Landing until August 5th, when heavy firing was heard toward Malvern Hill. Next evening the regiment received orders to march, and that night started out upon a reconnoissance toward Richmond. We passed outside of the rifle pits and took the direction to James River, and kept on until we reached

City Point, where we halted. After some delay, we started again, and passed by Col. Carter's residence on the bank of the James River, and thence took the direction leading to the Richmond road, passing by a redoubt built during the Revolutionary war and after passing that marched toward Richmond and encamped on the farm of Mr. Hardwell, where we rested until morning. The next morning at an early hour we occupied a woods and then returned again to our former position where we formed line of battle and remained until 3 P. M., when we took position on a hill for the night. The next morning we were the rear guard to camp, arriving there at 7 o'clock.

On the 9th were detailed for picket duty and all was quiet in camp until the 11th, when orders were received to prepare to march. The next day the Rebels threw shells across the river into our transports and on the 13th our knapsacks were placed on canal boats for shipment. The opinion then prevailed that the Peninsula was to be evacuated. Capt. Derr and Lt. W. H. H. Embich returned to the regiment on this day from a visit home.

On Friday morning, 17th, we received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Tents were struck, wagons packed and the boys fully accoutred, waited patiently for the signal for starting.

At dusk, we prepared our beds and lay down to sleep. Here we reposed sweetly until Saturday morning at about 3 o'clock, when the familiar sound "Fall in!" announced that now the time for starting had arrived. In the east might be discovered the first gray streak of morning, as it plainly told that we would soon have the light of day to illumine our pathway on a long and weary journey. Our line formed, we were marched out upon the drill ground, where we joined the Brigade immediately in our front, and closed en masse, were a number of batteries, but before we finally moved, coffee and breakfast was prepared.

The column at last moved. Far in the distance could be seen the bristling bayonets of thousands of soldiers, as they glistened in the early sunlight, and every now and then, as our position would enable us to command a view of the zig-zag winding of the road, it seemed like a moving mass of burnished steel. Our journey at its outset was pleasant, though rapid, but as the sun rose higher towards the meridian, marching became arduous labor, and rests were had at convenient points.

Again we move forward, large volumes of dust almost suffocating us, while a broiling sun was pouring out its heat in a style we did not relish. At one time, during the first day's march, we beheld as fine a landscape of gentle undulating fields as we ever saw in Pennsylvania. Tract after tract of good arable soil—alternating in their products between corn, hay and oats—stretch forth in one continuous length of mystic beauty, until the prospect melted away in the misty distance and left you a spell-bound admirer of its grandeur. Such a sight, on the Peninsula was to us without precedent, and hence was so much more admired and homelike.

A halt came at last, and aligned in column by regiments, we stacked arms and prepared for a rest. No soldier needed a lullaby that night to lure him into the domain of old Morpheus, but our suppers over, with one accord we lay down and gave us to the refreshing sweetness of balmy sleep.

Long before daylight we were again awakened and ordered to prepare our breakfast before marching. As twilight shadows were flying before the approach of refulgent day, our line was formed once more, and detached as the advance guard to the provision train, our Division was soon enroute. Tempting cornfields and verdant orchards greeted us as we marched along, and many darkies along the road stood with baskets in their hands, selling fruit to the "boys," which ended invariably by a "rally" on the fruit without pay. Beautiful summer roads led us through perfect thickets of umbrogeous pines, and thus the march progressed finely until we reached a junction, where the two armies met, and thereafter all was disagreeable. Slowly the march was made—whole clouds of dust arising from road, while every few minutes we were halted on account of the jamming wagons and artillery. At last we succeeded in getting a short cut across the fields and the former pace resumed. Never did marching go so hard and so slow. Soon, however, we were in sight of the Chickahominy, where a pontoon bridge spanned this romantic stream, and troops were crossing it by hundreds and thousands. The opposite bank was a city of tents and in the stream floated three formidable gunboats with their jolly jack tars splurging about or gathering in groups and viewing the pedestrian arm of the service as its heavy trudge made the bridge groan.

So soon as we reached the opposite bank, the "Rubicon was passed," for we were assured that this was to be the limit of the days journey. 'Twas a lovely night and twilight shadows were beginning to place their dark seal upon the close of departing day. The setting sun was just descending below the western horizon, while his mellow light cast a golden tinge upon the fleecy clouds that were flitting so gaily along the azure blue of heaven. Higher up the blue vault, hung a huge and sombre cloud—its body impregnated with a refreshing shower that seemed anxious to fill its mission—ready to drop a tear of compassion upon the fatigued and packed up humanity which was then under its sorrowful countenance. Alas! it soon vanished and left no vestige of its grandeur for "mortal eyes to gaze on."

In the evening the "boys" treated themselves to a bath in the river and certainly realized much benefit from it. At tattoo we lay down again—having accomplished thirty miles of our journey, twenty of which having been the day's portion—and soon were reveling in the "dreamy land of nod." Before daylight we were again aroused and ordered to get ready to march. This days journey subjected us to more delays than any previous one, and it was not until the hours were pretty well advanced that our tramp began in real earnest. Then it went with a will, however, and leaving

hill and dale far in our rear, we soon began to come in sight of Williamsburg. About one-half mile from it we were halted and ordered to draw two day's rations. After accomplishing this we passed through this antiquated place and noticed no apparent change since our former visit. It was garrisoned by two Pennsylvania Regiments and boasted of some very pretty and intelligent ladies. But as we passed beyond it we again came upon our first battle ground, and what a thrill of sorrow pervaded all. The dark phantom of lost friendship flung his gloomy shadow betwixt us and the contemplation of surrounding objects, and with mocking grimaces pointed us to the happy vision of our last sojourn there—when those who were near and dear to us clustered around the copious fountain of reciprocal friendship and drank in large draughts of its soothing influence. But how sad the change since then! We dared scarcely realize it, but in a fit of gloomy abstraction, hurried onward, so that we might forget former associations and apply ourself with the proper spirit to the performance of duties.

Williamsburg falls back to the rear, and after passing the battle ground we stopped for the night in a pine woods. The next morning we marched several miles, and after stacking arms, received the gratifying information that we were to remain there one day. Now came the feast—corn soup, stewed peaches or apples, etc., and we luxuriated upon a far better camp dinner than the hospitality of Marion set before the British officer in Revolutionary days. The weather was warm, yet the days were pleasant and the rest did us good.

Our day of rest was past and orders came to march in the morning, and long before daylight the reveille was sounded throughout the camp and we were again on the "go." After traversing some five miles of pretty country, we beheld the placid bosom of the York river in the distance, while to the right stood the ever memorable and historical Yorktown. Thousands of soldiers were strewn around in all directions, and as we rested ourselves upon a grassy plot commanding a fine view of the surroundings, the eye is involuntarily charmed with the grandeur of such a scene, and we gaze and gaze in mute admiration until the signal "Fall in" once more sets us in motion.

A short walk and we entered Yorktown. Large earthworks formed the outside surrounding, while a street labeled "McClellan Avenue" leads us through the monster gates into the place. On the parapet stood a sentinel—reminding us of ancient history, and the stories of walled cities of the Middle Ages. The character of the buildings we found decidedly English, and greatly reminded us of some antiquated villages. The town looked dilapidated by the hand of Father Time, and what he had failed in achieving had been most beautifully accomplished by the enterprising progress of soldiering. An independent battalion from New York—facetiously called the "Lost Children"—guarded the place and made a fine appearance.

Passing through we continued our march for several miles along the York River and then encamped in a peach orchard, where the advance of our troops laid during the early spring campaign. Here the "boys" went down to a sort of inlet, a short distance from our camp, and indulged in catching crabs, which they knew how to serve in a true epicurean style.

And thus ended an eventful campaign of five months, into which was crowded the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Day's struggle and the battle of Malvern Hill, which resulted in a victory and which now had ended in a retreat and the evacuation of the Peninsula.

This campaign was remarkable for the endurance, heroism and bravery of the men composing the Army of the Potomac. From its very inception in the siege of Yorktown and its return thereto, it was a struggle, encompassed with swamps, malarial breeding, and death walked abroad both night and day. It was a campaign in which the shovel and the axe largely engaged the time of the men when the command for the use of the rifle and bayonet and the cannon would not only been more effective, but would have been hailed with acclamations of joy by the patriotic men who composed the gallant army.

It was also a severance of Couch's Division, which had been attached to the Fourth Corps from the organization of the Corps, and placing it in the position of an independent organization. The men who had composed this Corps, and its gallant and intrepid leader, here parted company, and the companionship formed in the performance of duty to country, under the most trying ordeal and amidst privations, sufferings and hardships unparalleled, strongly appealed to us to revere, while the cause which had brought us together under one flag grows holier, and the love of our comrades dearer, the noble achievements and the imperishable record made by the Fourth Corps in the historical campaign on the Peninsula.

The regiment upon entering upon this campaign numbered over one thousand men, fully officered, and with a clean record of health. It returned from it with a majority of its officers killed, wounded and resigned. The rank and file who had so hopefully taken up the march toward Richmond, had fallen victims to the death dealing bullets, had shed their blood upon the Southern soil as a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom, while others were in hospitals suffering from wounds received while battling for the flag which was to them an emblem of peace, security and safety. Others still had been stricken down by disease and occupied beds of pain until the roll call upon the historic spot made memorable by our forefathers in the Revolution and which was hallowed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the American Army, showed that of the one thousand and more, but 460 men were with the regiment, of which about 180 were fit for duty, and out of the 9 officers present 5 of them fit for duty.

And about this time the news of the death of Chaplain Quimby in the U. S. Hospital at Annapolis, Md., from typhoid fever, was announced to the regiment. The news caused great sorrow among the officers and men for Chaplain Quimby while with the regiment was indefatigable in his efforts to perform the duties of his sacred calling, genial in his intercourse, attentive to the spiritual wants of those in his charge, and kind and comforting in his language, he was a favorite among all.

A surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, writing to his sister at Lebanon, under date of July 6th, 1862, said:

"Our regiment has lost in killed and wounded nearly 300. The 93rd also has suffered severely, which I suppose has caused much sorrow in Lebanon. I know how that regiment fought, and when I think of it I am proud of my native county. Better men than these of the Army of the Potomac never entered an engagement."

Private Henry Fitterer, of Capt. John M. Mark's Company D, who was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, died in the hospital at Baltimore, July 5, of said wounds. He carried the battle flag presented to the regiment by G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., and when wounded his injuries were not considered fatal. The bullet, however, had passed through a vital part of the body and caused death. His courage was of that kind most dangerous to a foe—not saying much, but when the time of action came was persevering and unconquerable—save by a messenger through the vitals of life. He was buried at Cornwall, Lebanon county.

On the 21st orders were received to return to Williamsburg to guard it, which was received with great dissatisfaction by the troops. They were countermanded next day and we went on picket on the 23rd. Capt. Mark, of Company D, returned on this day, having been promoted to Major while absent wounded.

The troops by this time had all been transported with the exception of our Division, still under command of Gen. Couch. Details were made to throw shut entrenchments built by our corps, which work continued two days, under a detail of 1 Lieut., 1 Sergt., 1 Corp. and 20 men. On the 28th orders were received to march, and on the 29th, when we left our camp, which commanded a fine view of the York River, and marched into Yorktown, where we rested for the night along the edge of the river. Next morning, at 11 o'clock we embarked on the steamer Daniel Webster, with orders to sail for Acquia Creek.

Rev. Joseph S. Lame, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Middletown, was appointed Chaplain of the regiment, to take the place of Chaplain Quimby, deceased. He reported to the regiment.

The *Reading Journal*, in November, 1862, said under the heading "A promotion Well Earned:"

"Mr. Richard G. Rogers, an attache of the Journal office, who enlisted as a private in Company C, 93rd Pa. Regiment (Col. McCarter's) has, we are rejoiced to learn, been promoted to the Captaincy of the company. The former Captain, W. W. Murray, of

Lebanon, and the First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Hughes, of this city, were both compelled to resign on account of ill health. The Second Lieutenant, John E. Rogers, a brother of present Captain, was killed at Fair Oaks. Captain Rogers belongs to a truly patriotic family, four of the brothers having volunteered for the war—one of whom, the Lieutenant above referred to, lost his life in the service of his country. Three of them are yet in the service and all have taken part in a number of severe battles and behaved with great gallantry throughout. Captain Rogers is our correspondent 'R. G. R.' whose interesting letters have appeared in the Journal nearly every week for a year or more. He has fairly earned his promotion, and we predict, if his life is spared, that higher honors yet await him."

Dr. Simington, Surgeon of the Regiment, received a box containing eatables and wearing apparel from the Ladies Aid Society, of Lebanon, which he made good use of among the sick and needy. Dr. Simington himself was suffering from illness, and caused him to send in his resignation, which was accepted August 6, 1862. The Dr. was not only an able medical practitioner, but he was thoughtful, had regard for the feelings of the dying, the sick and the wounded, and his loss was considered irreparable at the time.

The "Patriotic Daughters" of Lancaster, had a warm feeling for the 93rd, and in their distribution of delicacies to sick and wounded soldiers their favors were frequently bestowed upon it. The following explains itself:

"Headquarters 93rd Penna. Regt.,
"Harrison's Landing, Va.,
"August 2nd, 1862.

"I desire to acknowledge the reception of a box of articles from the Patriotic Daughters of Lancaster, Pa., containing many articles of value to the sick and wounded. Those articles consist of a large quantity of corn starch, farina and jellies for the sick, shirts and underclothing for the sick and wounded. They have been distributed to the hospitals of my own camp, and to those for whose benefit they were designed of my neighboring Pennsylvania regiments.

"The blessings of those who were ready to perish from each recipient is upon the Patriotic Daughters of Lancaster, for this valued and valuable contribution.

"J. M. McCARTER,

"Col. Commanding 93rd Pa. Regt.

"To Mrs. Rosina Hubley, President Patriotic Daughters."

CHAPTER XIX

THE SUPPORT OF A BATTERY AT CHANTILLY, VA., AND THE ANTIETAM, MD., CAMPAIGN—WITH COUCH'S DIVISION—ORDERED TO CAPTURE GEN. STUART'S CAVALRY OF 4,000 MEN.

THE regiment, instead of disembarking at Acquia Creek, proceeded to Alexandria, where it arrived on the evening of August 31st, 1862. It had practically arrived almost at the same point it had started from March 26, 1862, for the Peninsula, when it passed Alexandria on that day.

The campaign of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula was a failure and was abandoned. The victories secured in the early part of 1862, at Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Red Bridge to Corinth, had been followed by the victorious march of the Rebel army into the state of Kentucky and the retreat of Gen. Buell's Union army toward Ohio.

Gen. Pope with the Army of Virginia, had been defeated and forced to retreat to within the defenses of Washington, that officer being relieved and his army merged into the Army of the Potomac on September 5, 1862. Gen. Lee had invaded Maryland by crossing the Potomac on September 5th and 6th, 1862, with an army of sixty-one thousand men. His purpose was to keep up the defeat of the Union army, influence the elections approaching and secure recognition from the United States government, Great Britain and France.

Gen. Couch's Division had separated from the Fourth Corps upon leaving the Peninsula, and became an independent Division. Among the first dispatches received by Maj. Gen. McClellan, relative to Couch's division was the following:

"War Department,
"Washington, D. C.,
"August 30, 1862, 5 P. M.,

"Let me know when Couch arrives, as I may have other information by that time.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"General-in-Chief.

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Alexandria, 5.40 P. M., Aug. 30, 1862.

"Maj. Gen. Halleck: Maj. Gen. Couch has just arrived with one regiment of his division. I have ordered him to land it immediately, and have it ready to move

to the front at a moments notice. I have ascertained what portion of his command he expected this afternoon and to-night, and when he expects the whole, and will urge him to use every exertion to land his troops and hold them in readiness to move as fast as they arrive.

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
"Maj. Gen."

"War Department,
"Washington, D. C.,
"Aug. 30, 1862, 6.30 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. McClellan, Alexandria:

Put Couch's men on trains and send them to Sangster's and other stations as guards. I am afraid the marauders may attempt to destroy the road to night.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"General-in-Chief."

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Camp near Alexandria,
"Aug. 30, 1862, 6.45 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, Commanding Division:

"Send the regiment of your Division which has arrived as soon as possible by rail to Sangster's and other stations to guard the railroad.

"S. WILLIAMS,
"Asst. Adj. General."

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Aug. 30, 1862.

"Colonel Haupt:

"The regiment of General Couch's Division which has reported to you will render all the assistance in their power to unload the trains.

"A. V. COLBURN,
"Asst. Adj. Gen."

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Aug. 30, 1862, 10.10 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, Commanding Division:

"The Commanding General, in obedience to orders of the General-in-Chief, directs that you throw forward your division to night as fast as the railroad can provide transportation, as a guard to the road, which is considered by the General-in-Chief as in danger from marauding parties of the enemy.

"The General wishes you to have your Division disembarked at once, and to have such portion as cannot be thrown forward by the railroad bivouac outside of Alexandria, near the railroad. The General-in-Chief regards the protection of the road to night as of vast importance. You will therefore please lose no time in throwing your troops forward as fast as they can be provided with transportation.

"S. WILLIAMS,
"Asst. Adj. General."

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 31, 1862, 10 P. M."

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Aug. 30, 1862, 7.45 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

"More of General Couch's Division have arrived. I have ordered them to disembark during the night. Couch's infantry are almost too good to use as railway guard. It is an excellent division of veterans. Will you permit new troops to be used for the purpose?"

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
"Maj. Gen. "

"War Department, Washington, D. C.,
"August 30, 1862, 9.40 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. McClellan, Alexandria:

"By sending out Couch's men on trains you get them nearer the field of battle. New troops can follow and replace them. If we can get forces out enough tomorrow we shall be all right. The protection of the railroad is of vast importance to night.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"General-in-Chief."

"Commanding Officer of Howe's Brig., Couch's Division, Alexandria:

"If your men are all landed you will march without a moments delay via Little River Pike, to join General Couch near Centreville. Your men will carry two day's rations in their haversacks and boxes filled with cartridges. You will report the time you depart and take back all the stragglers you can meet on the road. In your wagons you will carry some extra ammunition.

"R. B. MARCY,
"Chief of Staff."

The Regiment passed through Fairfax Court House on the morning of September 1st, and arrived at Centreville at noon, and then placed in support of a battery at Chantilly during that engagement. We were then countermarched to within one mile of Fairfax Court House, where we formed line of battle during a skirmish. The rain commenced falling towards evening. Union loss: killed, 1,481; wounded, 7,627; captured, 89; total, 9,197.

The next day the whole army retreated toward Washington, and our Division was placed in charge of the rear guard. We fell back a short distance from our first line and re-formed line of battle again, but after a moments delay marched through Fairfax where we met Gen. Deven's Brigade in line of battle. We kept on and the enemy continued shelling us until we arrived at Fairfax Seminary where we encamped for the night. Since our arrival at Alexandria our lot was nothing but one continued series of marching, forming lines of battle, supporting a battery in a sharp engagement and covering the retreat from Chantilly and Centreville to within the defences of Washington.

On September 3rd we continued our march to Arlington Heights, a beautiful place, overlooking the city of Washington, where we encamped

at 2 A. M., and were provided with rations through the kindness of the 15th Connecticut. We were here visited by Dr. Wm. A. Barry, of Jonestown, and Dr. John Shenk, of Lebanon, Pa.

The next morning bright and early, we were aroused and found water scarce for coffee or ablutions. I had the extreme pleasure of walking to a pool of water and dipping out a tin cup of murky water, while at several points soldier's were taking a refreshing morning wash. Of course thirst had to be quenched, and as coffee purified the water and gave strength to the body, nothing more was thought of this little instance of sacrifice of feeling, especially when within view of the Nation's Capital.

We again took up our line of March and by 3 P. M. arrived at Chain Bridge, where we found the 127th Pa. Vols. encamped. Company E, commanded by Capt. L. L. Greenawalt, hailed from Lebanon. We halted near the regiment for two hours and were handsomely entertained during our brief stay. The boys were hungry. Gen. Howe, our Brigade Commander, knew it, and there right in our pathway was a sutler's tent. There is a tradition handed down by the "boys" that Gen. Howe was heard to say "Rally, Boys!" But of course, that may not be true, but "rally" they did, and very soon the sutler had an excellent excuse for a visit to Washington to secure a new supply.

At 5 P. M. we resumed our march, crossed the Chain Bridge, passed through Tennallytown, our former camping ground, and continued on toward Harper's Ferry, and encamped for the night. The next morning September 6th, the 55th N. Y. was replaced by the 139th Pa. Vols. and we marched to Offutt's Cross Roads, near the Falls, where we were furnished with rations. We lay at Camp near Rushville until the 9th, when we received marching orders and moved toward Poolsville, but encamped at 3 P. M. at Leneca Creek, Md. On the 10th, we marched to Poolsville arriving there at 3 P. M., and encamped a short distance beyond. I visited the town in the evening and found it a pleasant place, and was informed that a skirmish had taken place there several days before.

On September 12th we marched to Barnsville and encamped a half mile north of it. Here we found four Rebels wounded and five companies were detailed for picket. The next day we marched to Licksville, the cross roads for Harper's Ferry and Frederick City, and encamped for the night. The daily marches were heavy, through dusty roads and under a burning sun for the past fortnight. In memories tablet we can trace a picture of anguish, death and desolation we will never forget.

Our marches from Poolsville were especially hurried and fatiguing, and as an instance of the character of them, time was hardly permitted to receive rations. I would state that I picked up the core of an apple out of the dusty road along which we were hurrying onward, brushed off the dust as best I could and ate it. The Division on this account had gained

the name of "Couch's Flying Infantry," and not being attached to any Corps, it was used at various points where only one Division was necessary, to watch the forking of some road, or to stop up the probable loopholes of retreat" through which a wily foe so often made a dash and escaped defeat or capture.

On September 14th we reached Jefferson, a beautiful village containing many pretty girls, and encamped for a few hours, then moved within a short distance of Burkettsville, and encamped at 8 P. M. The next morning marched through Burkettsville, where a battle had been fought the day before, and found it a Union town, pleasantly situated. We passed over the battlefield, called Crampton's Gap, found many dead Rebels, and kept on until Rohrersville was reached.

At Rohrersville the Union feeling was deep seated and strong. The citizens visited our camp and by kind words and friendly tokens, gave us much encouragement to hearts dispirited by the reverses of the past month. A hearty welcome, also, met our "boys" in the shape of bread, pies, biscuits, etc., whenever the village was visited, while apple dumplings or some other delicacy was the share of those fortunate enough to get to the town at meal time.

The Rebels had passed through the place the day previous to our arrival, and tore down the flag that was then floating; but so soon as the Union troops made their appearance, another (which had been buried, in order to save it from destruction) was hoisted, and when we left was still proudly floating upon the breeze. We had tarried at this place only two days when orders came to march once more. As was usually the case, we were awakened before daylight and commanded to prepare breakfast, so as to be ready to start at a moments warning. On such occasions, little camp fires sprung up as if by magic, and in all directions could be seen an anxious crowd gathering around preparing their coffee and crackers. We had scarcely finished eating before the order "fall in" was ringing through camp; knapsacks were slung, and the 93rd was soon enroute toward Harper's Ferry.

A large number of Rebels had been captured since the fight at Crampton's Gap, and were brought in to camp on the 17th. There was heavy firing in the valley beyond and after being subjected to several long delays on the way, we covered a distance of eight miles, by the afternoon. We arrived at Weaverton, which was situated on the banks of the Potomac river, and is a point where the railroad, canal and river run side by side, and it is situated about two miles from Harper's Ferry. We lay for a while and after making a reconnoissance toward Maryland Heights, returned and stacked arms.

The scenery at this point, as you glance along the winding lengths of nature's grandeur, bedecked, as they were in a gaudy vesture of green,

seemed so home-like that the mind was lost in contemplation and involuntarily turned to the familiar scenes of the old Keystone State—abounding as they did in the imaginations and pleasures of other and happier days.

Our rest on this occasion, however, was destined to be of very short duration. General Couch sent an "Orderly" with orders for us to counter-march and by 10 o'clock that night we could look back upon the whole journey of the morning retraced, with a wearisome addition of five miles more—the whole effort reducing us to a state of prostration well calculated to receive a good night's rest. This boon, however, was not granted, for we were awakened at midnight to receive three days rations and again aroused before day to prepare for the march. At early dawn the tramp commenced and passing through Rohrersville and Burkettsville we took the road toward Deterville, passing through the third gap on our march, and reached the battlefield of Antietam. We had marched thirty miles or more that day. We were placed on reserve in support of a battery, and remained there while skirmishing continued in our front. The lines of battle were still formed and the certainty of attack imminent. The regiment occupied a position in a field in line with a fence immediately in front of a Dunkard Church, where the severest fight had occurred during the battle of the day previous.

The next morning September 18, the Rebels having retreated during the night, we moved forward and passed over the battlefield occupied by the Rebels. We reached the road leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown at a point of woods in which stood at its southern end a rough stone Dunkard church. On a line of the road we were enabled to see some of the terrible work of the battle. Mutilated corpses, reeking with the stench of decomposition, stretched for miles along the road, and between the woods and a farm house was a field, and behind the fence along the road in said field the Rebels were literally piled upon each other. A horse a few steps in rear of the fence stood on his haunches stiff and dead.

Here the Rebels made a charge upon one of our batteries and were met by a death-dealing shower of grape and canister. Limbers of cannon and groups of artillerymen near the spot where their guns had been planted—their bodies actually torn to pieces—exhibited the terrible penalty these Rebs had paid for their treachery, and as I noticed a headless trunk, I could not forbear to shudder at the actual results of war's desolation. In a field immediately in front, where our regiment supported a battery a trench was dug and 120 bodies placed therein.

We continued our march toward Sharpsburg, a pretty place, and encamped on a high eminence to the south of it for the night.

The people of this town we found manifestly loyal and were very sorry to see the damage done to their property by the previous day's fight. Nearly every house bore the mark of some cannon ball or shell, while numberless bullet holes in the fences and weatherboarding attested the awful rapidity

with which the battle must have raged there. As we passed through, "ye fair ladies" greeted us with gracious smiles, while the "Star Spangled Banner" was floating in all directions.

The next day we countermarched along the Hagerstown turnpike, and after repassing over the battlefield, struck off on the road leading to Williamsport, where we formed line of battle from said place. After partaking of some coffee, we forwarded through two cornfields and waited for an attack of the Rebels, and shortly thereafter countermarched one mile, while considerable shelling from a battery of the enemy across the river was engaged in, wounding several.

On September 21st we remained in said position, it being Sunday. Generals Franklin, Smith and Couch passed by us, and they were followed by Gen. Franklin's Sixth Corps, which took possession of Williamsport. The next day received orders to march, but they were countermanded. Troops continued to march past our camp all day. We changed camp by moving in a beautiful woods.

Couch's Division was treated by Gen. McClellan in the Maryland campaign as the First Division of the Fourth Corps, and it is so reported September 14th, 1862, in the organization of the Army of the Potomac. On said day it comprised with the Sixth Corps the left wing of the army, and the Division was under command of Gen. W. H. Franklin, commanding the Sixth Corps. Gen. Howe was still commander of the Third Brigade, to which the 93rd was attached and in the operations the Division acted with the Sixth Corps during the said campaign.

Gen. Franklin in his report of the battle of Antietam reported as follows:

"General Couch's Division had been ordered by the Commanding General McClellan to repair to the field after it had made a long march toward Maryland Heights, and accordingly arrived there early on the morning of the 18th. It was posted on the left of Gen. Slocum's Division, and one of his Brigades (Gen. Gochrane's) relieved Col. Irwin's, of Smith's Division.

"In this position, suffering severe cannonading at intervals, which they bore like the veterans they are, my command remained without change until daylight of the 19th, when a general advance was made by the pickets under orders from Headquarters. This advance revealed the fact that the enemy had retreated during the night."

Gen. McClellan in his report of October 15, 1862, of the operations from August 14th to November 9th thus refers to Couch's Division and its important work:

"Couch's Division was thrown forward to Offut's Cross Roads and Poolesville by the river road, thus covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac, and ultimately following and supporting the Sixth Corps. The object of these movements was to feel the enemy—to compel him to develop his intentions—at the same time that the troops were in position readily to cover Baltimore or Washington, to attack him should he hold the line of the Monocacy, or to follow him into Pennsylvania if necessary."

Colonel Mills, an old officer, was at Harper's Ferry with about 9,000 troops. He also occupied Loudon, Bolivar and Maryland Heights; the

latter considered an impregnable position. The Rebel army attacked Maryland Heights on September 13th, 1862, in the afternoon, and after repelling the attack the Heights were abandoned and Col. Miles' entire force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, after which Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights were occupied by the enemy.

Gen. McClellan assigned to Couch's Division the task of carrying Maryland Heights and relieve Col. Miles. With this in view Gen. McClellan sent instructions to Gen. Franklin, Commanding Sixth Corps, on September 13, 1862, 6.20 P. M.:

"Couch has been ordered to concentrate his division and join you as rapidly as possible. Without waiting for the whole of that Division to join you, you will move at daybreak in the morning by Jefferson and Burkettsville, upon the road to Rohersville."

Gen. McClellan on September 14th, at 2 P. M., sent instructions to Gen. Franklin:

"Send back to hurry up Couch. Mass your troops and carry Burkettsville at any cost."

Gen. Franklin on September 15th, at 8.50 A. M., sent to Gen. McClellan:

"General Couch arrived about 10 o'clock last night. I have ordered one of his Brigades and one battery to Rohersville or to the strongest point in its vicinity. The enemy is drawn up in line of battle about 2 miles to our front—one Brigade in sight. As soon as I am sure that Rohersville is occupied, I shall move forward to attack the enemy."

After the close of this action, Couch's Division advanced to within three miles of Maryland Heights, with the intention of forming a junction with Colonel Miles, when it was discovered to be in the hands of the Rebels, and the Division was re-called to Antietam.

Gen. McClellan, in the same report, states of the battle of Antietam:

"Of the re-inforcements, Couch's Division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning."

And in the same report of the operations after the battle:

"I ordered General Couch to March with Franklin's (Sixth) Corps within supporting distance, for the purpose of endeavoring to Capture (General Stuart, who had made his appearance at Williamsport with some 4,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery and 10,000 infantry) this force. General Couch made a prompt and rapid march to Williamsport and attacked the enemy vigorously, but they made their escape across the river."

And so ended the invasion of Gen. Lee into Maryland, with the 93rd in battle array, as he escaped with his army across the Potomac into Virginia during the night.

"Away up in Turner's Gap—up on South Mountains height
Reno whipped the saucy "Rebs" and sent them off in flight
To the wooded dells and hills of Antietam,
Where in deadly strife, 'twas decreed we should meet them,
And drive the band from "Maryland, my Maryland."

On the 24th we received intelligence that the militia companies from Lebanon county were stationed at Hagerstown. Upon our presence becoming known quite a number of members of the emergency men visited our camp.

On the 23rd we received orders to march at daylight, but they were countermanded, but subsequently marched to Downsville, Maryland, remained there one day in camp and then changed camp 100 yards. Major John M. Mark was appointed officer of the day, and a detail from the regiment went on picket duty.

George Dawson Coleman, Esq., was a visitor in camp, and called at the headquarters of the regiment, made inquiry as to the health of the officers and men, and offered to take charge of all letters and mail to them. His offer was accepted and he was deluged with them.

On the 26th of September the pickets returned to camp drilling twice a day was ordered and dress parade held for the first time since leaving the Peninsula.

On the 26th day of September, Gen. Couch's Division, to which the regiment was attached was joined with the Sixth Corps.

On the 27th George Waltz, David Bowman and William Ebur, of Lebanon, were visitors in camp. Mrs. Theo. Rogers, Mrs. John Mills, Mrs. George H. Uhler, Miss Beckie McConnell, John Mellinger and William Dickson, also made their appearance, all residents of Lebanon. Mrs. J. M. McCarter was also a visitor. Mrs. Stoever, of Lebanon, had also come to visit a son of hers who was ill, but his death had occurred before her arrival and his body sent home. They had passed each other at Hagerstown, and a carriage was procured and she started on her return home the same night. Her son John Stoever was a member of Company A of the Regiment.

On the 28th I took a ride to the camp of Gen. Smith's Division with which the regiment was connected in the Sixth Corps. In the evening we had dress parade. Details for picket were made and relieved next afternoon.

On the 29th Lieutenant Colonel Arthur was detailed as Brigade officer of the day, and drills and dress parade continued. The same routine was observed next day, and the camp was visited by Christian Bachman, John Bachman, Jacob Bachman, and other friends of Lebanon county.

The Union loss, killed, 2,108; wounded, 9,549; missing, 753; total, 12,410. The Rebel loss, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; missing, 1,367; total, 12,601.

"Camp near Williamsport, Md.,

"Sept. 29, 1862.

"At a meeting held by the members of the Annville Guards and Oley Guards, which it will be remembered, were consolidated into one company at the original organization of the 93rd Regiment, since when they have been distinguished as Com-

pany K, 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company is at present commanded by 2nd Lieut. Solomon Yeakel. Capt. Eli Daugherty being absent from the company on account of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, and 1st Lieut. David C. Keller, in command of Company G. The death of the following members was announced.

"Corp. Moses Grumbine, George Gingrich and John Filman killed at the battle of Fair Oaks; Corp. William Achenbach, Henry Shearer, Samuel Shucker and George Fierstein died of the wounds received at the same battle. After which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss of such noble companions, when the following were read and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, During the recent battles in which we were engaged it has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst seven of our fellow members, whilst bravely facing the rebellious foe, therefor, be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Corp. Moses Grumbine, George Gingrich and John Filman, who fell in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, Corp. William Achenbach, Samuel Shucker, Henry Shearer and Geo. Fierstein, who died of wounds received in the same battle, and also of Corp. John Forest, who died after he was discharged for disability from disease contracted whilst serving in the company, the members of the company feel that they have lost noble, frank and fearless spirits who never flinched before the foe, but fell whilst nobly and fearlessly performing the duties of an honest and industrious soldier and patriot

"Resolved, That whilst we deeply feel and regret the loss of our comrades, we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents, and conscience is only soothed and consoled by the thought that they fell at their posts, whilst heroically defending the country to which they were so devotedly attached. And we would assure these bereaved parents and relatives that their actions, deeds and memories are and will be forever cherished by their surviving companions in arms.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved families of the deceased, and that copies be furnished for the Lebanon Courier, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Reading Adler and Lebanon Advertiser.

"LIEUT. SOLOMON YEAKEL, Chairman,
 "DAVID C. KELLER, 1st Lieut.
 "DAVID A. GRUBER, O. Sergt.,
 "HENRY G. RISE, Sergt.,
 "WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, Corp.,
 "LEVI SHEFFY, Corp.,
 "Committee."

"The following correspondence explains itself:

"Lebanon, Sept. 30, 1862.

"Col. McCarter, Respected Sir:

"We received your letter, sent by the gentlemen who were visiting your regiment. we are glad to know that we now have the opportunity of sending something which may add to the comfort of our brave 93d; to those who have acted so nobly in our country's defence. We have reason to feel proud of them as also of all who have left our county. We send you a car-load of provisions for the regiment, also hospital stores and clothing for the hospital, hoping you will see them properly divided. We feel an equal interest in all of the members of the regiment and wish them to have an equal share in what we have sent. Hoping they may reach you all safely, we await an early reply. Let me assure you, you have the prayers and best wishes of our society.

"Respectfully yours,

"E. C. RUTHRAUFF,

"For Mrs. J. Karch, President of the Ladies Aid Society."

"Camp near Downsville, Md.,
"Headquarters 93rd Pa. Regt.,
October 3, 1862.

"Madam: I desire in behalf of the Field, Staff and Line Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 93rd Pa. Regt., to offer to you, to Mrs. Ruthrauff, and through you to the Ladies Aid Society of Lebanon County, our united and grateful acknowledgements for the recent large bestowment of delicacies for the use of the Regiment, and the kind letter accompanying their liberality adds additional value to this act of beneficence.

"To know that our friends at home regard us as having done our duty on the several battlefields that have thinned our ranks; to feel and receive such evidences of their appreciation makes the march less toilsome and the fight less terrible. The soldiers of my command deserve—for they have earned—your confidence, and for myself, it is honor enough for me, if only able worthily to command them.

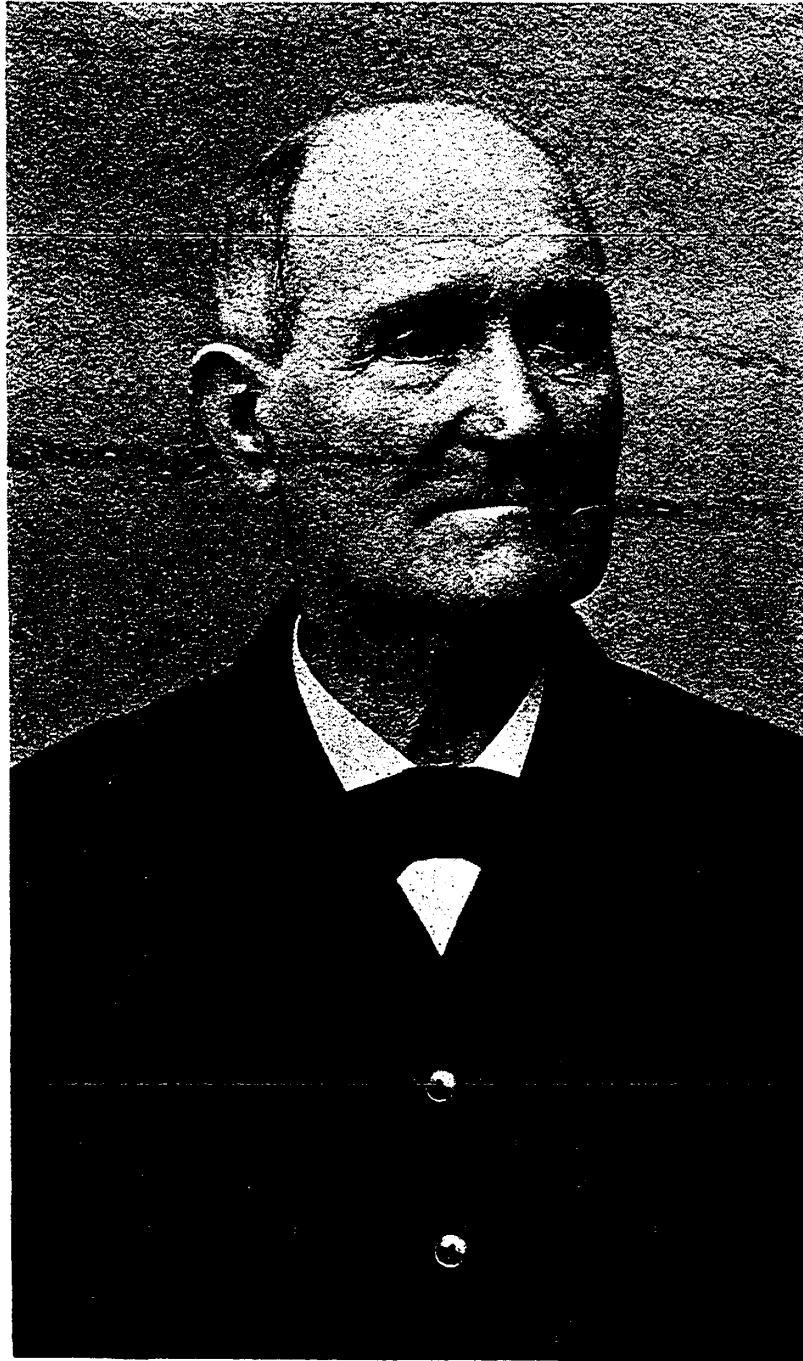
"I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

"J. M. McCARTER,
"Col. Comdg. 93rd Pa. Regt."

This campaign brought with it a number of changes in the Field, Staff and Line officers. Capt. Arthur, of Co. B, became our Lieutenant Colonel by the resignation of Lt. Col. Johnston; Capt. Mark, our Major, through the resignation of Maj. Osterloh. The *Lebanon Courier* of October 16, 1862, said:

"A gentleman lately returned from the 93rd Regiment heard the Commanding General speak in the highest terms of the soldierly qualities of Major Mark."

The promotions in the different companies, which will be seen from an examination of the rolls, attached hereto, brought from the ranks a new set of officers, who had won promotion as non-commissioned officers, and of a younger element. Of the original officers very few remained, and from this date the men who composed the rank and file once more delegated who should govern them without interference from outsiders.



COL. JOHN M. MARK.

CHAPTER XX

 GEN. COUCH'S DIVISION JOINS THE SIXTH CORPS AND PARTICIPATES IN THE
 BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DECEMBER 13, 1863.

ON Wednesday, September 17, 1862, the battle of Antietam, Maryland, was fought by the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, a Pennsylvanian. It was fought on the Seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and in some respects the greatest and most momentous of all the battles of the Civil War, and the Union loss in killed and wounded in said battle is officially reported to have been greater in that one day than in any two days of any other battle ever fought upon the American continent.

The battle can be properly called a Federal victory. It brought forth President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the pall which had hung over the American people for one hundred and fifty-seven years was finally dissipated—the greatest act of the Nineteenth Century, and one of the greatest acts of all time.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two Union Regiments engaged at Antietam, forty-three, or more than thirty-five per cent., were from Pennsylvania. One entire Division and another Brigade of the Union army, were all Pennsylvanians and at least eight or nine Brigades were commanded by Pennsylvania officers in the battle. To state more specifically, there were in all forty-three regiments of infantry, eight batteries and five cavalry battalions from Pennsylvania fought in said battle and fifteen other Pennsylvania regiments were within supporting distance. Of the 12,410 Union killed, wounded and missing, Pennsylvania gave 2,953 or about one-fourth.

Horace Greely of the *New York Tribune* well said: "When the sun set on the 17th of September, 1862, it shut from sight the bloodiest day in American history." Gen. Hooker, in his report of the battle says: "It was never his fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battlefield." Col. Wm. F. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," says: "Antietam was the bloodiest battle; more men were killed in one day than any other one day of the war." Richard Meade Bache, in his life of General Meade, says of Antietam: "It was a terrible, bloody day; the bloodiest single day of any in the annals of the Civil War." The Rebel General Longstreet, in his "From Manasses to Appomattox," says: "The field lying along the

Antietam and including in its scope the little town of Sharpsburg, was destined to pass into history as the scene of the bloodiest single day's fighting of the war; the 17th of September was to become memorable as the greatest carnage in the campaigns between the North and South," and "at Antietam was cracked the keystone of the arch of the Confederacy, which, at Gettysburg, was further shattered and finally collapsed at Appomattox."

From 23,000 to 30,000 men were killed and wounded in that one days contest, and Gen. Lee lost, in fighting the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula, at South Mountain and Antietam, 33,348 in killed and wounded, while the loss under Gen. McClellan, in the same battle in killed and wounded was 23,191. In Gen. Pope's campaign Gen. Lee's loss was 10,446, and the Army of Pope lost 11,855 in killed and wounded.

From the time when Gen. Lee took the offensive on the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, on June 26, 1862, to the close of the battle of Antietam, their loss in killed and wounded was 43,794 and the loss of the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant, from the time of taking the offensive on May 4th, 1864, to the crossing of the James, on June 15th, in killed and wounded, was but 36,563. Union army loss at Antietam: Killed, 2,108; wounded, 9,543; total, 12,410.

The charge of the regiments over Burnside bridge at Antietam has become famous, for its results were far more reaching and momentous, as the one that Napoleon always apostrophized as "the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi," or that rude bridge at Concord, Massachusetts, erected to the memory of the Minute Men, who on the first day of the American Revolution, checked the march of the British soldiers from Boston. On that monument is this inscription:

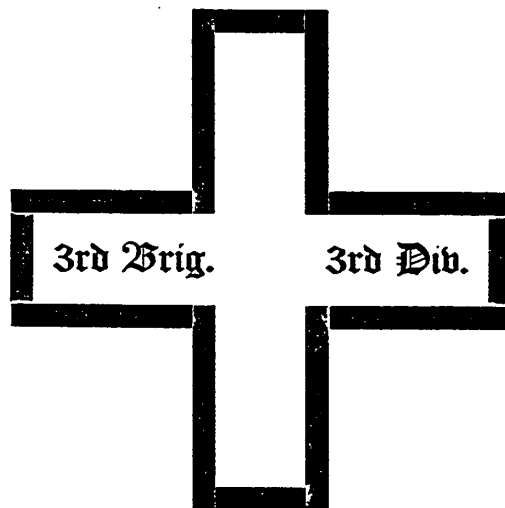
"By the rude bridge that spanned the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here, once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The battle of Antietam was short, brilliant and bloody, but it for the first time checked the advance of Lee and Stonewall Jackson's victorious columns, and asserted the supremacy of the National Government in the defence of the National Capital. From "Antietam to Appomattox" the confirmation of the Republic was the object of the efforts of the Army of the Potomac, until final defeat overtook the enemy and triumphant and lasting victory crowned our arms, preserving the Government and the Union, thus vindicating the violated and cherished laws and principles embodied in that Republic, and in all its beauty and glory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande "the old flag flies and rules again."

The Union army captured 13 guns, 39 colors and 15,000 small arms, and not a single gun or color was lost by our army during this battle and 6,000 prisoners were taken.

"I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
As ye deal with my counterminers, so with you my grace shall deal;
Lo! the hero born of woman crushed the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

Sixth Corps Badge



Third Brigade
Third Division

THE SIXTH CORPS.

By the provisions of General Order No. 125, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, July 22, 1862, the Sixth Corps was organized under the command of Gen. W. B. Franklin. It had for its badge the Greek Cross and continued as such without change, except as to its component parts. Its history is irreparably connected with that of the Army of the Potomac, in all its campaigns. Following Gen. Franklin, its commanders were Gens. W. F. Smith, John Sedgwick, H. G. Wright and Geo. W. Getty.

On September 26, 1862, Gen. Couch's Division of the Fourth Corps, was attached to the Sixth Corps, after the battle of Antietam, Md., and became the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps.

On May 1, 1863, Gen. Hooker, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, just before leaving camp for the Chancellor campaign, issued order assigning to each brigade, division and corps, its badge, which was to be worn by every officer and soldier connected with either of the corps.

There were seven corps in the Army of the Potomac. First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth. The badge of the First Corps was a circle, that of the Second a trefoil, of the Third a diamond, of the Fifth a Maltese Cross, of the Sixth a Greek cross, the Eleventh a crescent, and the Twelfth a star.

The badge of the First Division of each Corps was red, that of the Second White and of the Third blue. All wagons and ambulances were likewise marked with their appropriate badge, and gave great assistance in the movement of the army by this ingenious device. Every man could easily recognize the corps and division of any other one in the army, and each corps came to learn to feel a pride in its own badge.

Steven's, the Historian, in his "Three Years in the Sixth Corps," says:

"The men of the Sixth Corps now regarded their cross with greater pride than had ever ancient knight looked upon the heraldry which emblazoned his arms. It had been baptized in blood, and amid wonderful achievements of heroism. Every member of the noble corps felt an exultant pride in his relation to it, and regarded his badge as a mark of great honor."

The Ninety-third Regiment as one of the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Sixth Corps, fought under the blue badge until March 23rd, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac was reorganized by Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.

The Sixth Corps, as reorganized, was commanded and consisted as follows:

Major General John Sedgwick, Commanding the Corps.

First Division, Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright Commanding.

First Brigade, Col. W. H. Penrose; Second Brigade, Col. E. Upton; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell; Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Shaler.

Second Division—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Getty, commanding First Brigade; Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Second Brigade; Col. L. A. Grant, Third Brigade; Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Neill; Fourth Brigade, L. A. Eustis.

Third Division Brig. Gen. Jas. B. Rickett's commanding.

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour.

The army under its reorganization consisted of three corps. The three divisions of the First Corps were transferred to the Fifth, retaining their corps badges. Two divisions of the Third were assigned to the Second, preserving their badges, while the Third Division, Third Corps was transferred permanently to the Sixth Corps, and became the Third Division of that Corps. The old Third Division of the Sixth Corps (Couch's Division) was broken up; the Brigades of Gen. Wheaton, which the 93rd, 98th and 102nd and 139th Pa., and 62nd New York, composed, and Gen. Eustis' Brigade being transferred to the Second Division, and Gen. Shaler's Brigade to the First Division of the Sixth Corps.

From this reorganization, the 93rd Regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, and remained as such until its muster out June 27, 1865.

On October 3rd, the Sixth Corps was reviewed by President Lincoln, Gens. McClellan, Franklin, Smith, and other prominent officers. The corps was formed on a fine plain and the booming of cannon announced the approach of the illustrious visitor, who conscious of the fatigues already endured by the officers and men, merely passed along the line of the Divisions, acknowledging the salutations which greeted him, without requiring the Corps to march in review. The entire Corps manifested their appreciation of the interest taken by the Chief Magistrate in their behalf by loud and repeated cheers.

On the 9th of October orders came to march, to intercept Gen. Stuart, who, with his Rebel cavalry, was in our rear. Chambersburg was burned and other depredations made. On the 12th we reached Clear Springs, whose inhabitants were loyal and treated us with much kindness, while the regiment stacked its arms in the principal street and allowed to enjoy themselves in any and every way opportunity might offer, and in this way Saturday and Sunday were spent, when we were ordered to join the Brigade.

The march to Clear Springs was difficult and arduous on account of the mud; yet by dint of a whole night's trudging we accomplished it. While in camp at Clear Springs the officers and men, over 21 years of age, voted for state and county officers in Lebanon county, under a state law, and the vote was largely in the endorsement of President Lincoln's administration. We were also visited by Mrs. Julian Rise, Mrs. D. R. P. McCauley. Mrs. James Rogers, Mrs. Frank T. Miller and Mrs. William Kale of Lebanon.

After remaining some days at Clear Spring, we moved up the National pike to near Cherry Run, where the Regiment was paid, and quite a number of desertions took place. On Saturday 27th, the Regiment moved on up the National highway to Hancock, a point furthest north during the Maryland Campaign. The Regiment had now been in Maryland nearly four weeks, and during that time it had been only in three places that it stopped two nights, and nearly every day it was on the move.

The sun was just going down, when we marched through Clear Spring, accompanying us was one gun of Battery C, 2nd U. S. Artillery—one of the oldest batteries in line. After proceeding three miles, the Regiment was halted and Lieut. Col. Arthur placed several companies on picket. The next day, Sunday, we continued on this National highway to Hancock, reaching that place about sundown.

The pleasant faces of the ladies could not fail to provoke a smile upon the countenances of the "boys" as we passed through the village, and weariness and belabored efforts, under such magical effects, of such influence, soon transformed themselves into a cheering appreciation of the scenes at hand.

The town is situated on an eminence that looks down upon the Potomac. These hills extend in irregular sweep for miles, whilst between two distinct ranges flows the river. It apparently hangs askant upon the southern declivity of the opposite hill and one may trace, as a background, the faint blue outline of another distant range. The Potomac sweeping along almost noiselessly, the volume of smoke ascending from a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while the turbid waters of a deserted canal running parallel with the river, the thick set mountain shrubbery, presents an impressive view that nature alone can paint. And then how beautifully she conforms herself to the seasons—this time clothing the foliage with the russet hues of fall. Ever changing she is still attractive, and whether in the verdant bloom of summer, or the fallen leaf of winter—"crisped and sere"—it still speaks to our feelings and bids us look.—through Nature to Nature's God.

On October 28th, just one year from the date of the muster-in of the Regiment, at Lebanon, orders came to the Regiment to prepare for a movement. The Regiment made a night march to Williamsport, remained two days and thence to Boonsboro, where we halted in sight of the battlefield of Antietam. Next morning, at daybreak we continued on, passed South Mountain, thence to the battlefield of Burkettsville, and reached Berlin by November 1st, where we remained over Sunday.

On Monday morning we crossed the Potomac on pontoon bridges, passed through Lovettsville, Purcellville, Uniontown and Upperville, then taking a line of march from west to east, from the Blue Ridge to the Kit-

toctan Mountains, reached White Plains, a station on the Port Royal and Manassas Railroad, not far from Thoroughfare Gap, on Thursday, November 6th.

While resting at this point a cold storm of rain, sleet and snow fell, the first snow of the season, covering the ground with its mantle of white; but fearful of the dazzling brightness of Old Sol, it fled before his approach, like the vanquished do before the conqueror's mighty power. On Sunday morning, however, "Jack Frost," anxious to annoy us with his stinging chill, transformed with magic power the little rivulet into ice, and left his white tracks all over hill and dale, tingling our finger ends with that biting sensation which he alone can accomplish.

We reached New Baltimore on the 9th, and the next morning orders were read from President Lincoln that Gen. McClellan had been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac and that Major General Burnside was his successor. To the men it came as a blow, as he was the idol of the army.

Gen. Burnside reorganized the army by forming Right, Centre and Left Grand Divisions. The Right Grand Division consisted of the Second and Ninth Corps, under Gen. Sumner. The Centre Grand Division of the Third and Fifth Corps, under Gen. Hooker, and the Left Grand Division of the First and Sixth Corps, under Gen. Franklin.

Gen. McClellan issued his farewell order, which was read to the Army of the Potomac, after which Gen. McClellan, Burnside and Sigel, with their staffs, and amid the booming of cannon, and music of the bands of "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star Spangled Banner," the review was held by Corps. Gen. McClellan receiving cheers as he passed along the line, while some regiments remained silent.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe, of our Third Brigade, was placed in command of the Second Division. The weather was intensely cold, the mud almost made roads impassible. The sufferings of the troops was intense, the sick suffered greatly, and six soldiers of the Third Brigade, Second Division, died on the ambulances. But according to Lieut. Harry J. Penrose, of Co. B, at the time, who held to the theory that we ought to be more happy here than at home. He said that "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and reducing the thought to practice, we should have appreciated then our position more than we did.

On November 11th, we reached Brook's station the first day, then after a delay started again, and made six miles, reaching Falmouth Station, opposite Fredericksburg. On the 16th, Sunday morning, we left for Stafford Court House, reaching there on the 18th, about eight miles from Acquia Creek landing, and encamped.

Gen. Howe enforced "General Orders No. 92," requiring all soldiers who have been absent sixty days to be stricken from the rolls. Our regiment was greatly depleted in numbers and this necessity was regretted, as

it took from us men who while present, were good soldiers, but whose absence was made compulsory by effects of wounds and disease. In order therefore Lieut. Yeakel and Sergeant Daniel H. Pyle were sent home to secure men to refill the ranks of the regiment, but failed, because drafted men refused to join old regiments, and were obliged to return without any. Lieut. Yeakel, by the way, on being interrogated as to the number of men he had recruited, jocularly said: "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur, resigned on November 14, 1862, by reason of debility produced by the hardships of the campaign, which unfitted him from any further duty. Captain R. G. Rogers, of Co. C, in a letter to the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of Reading, said under date of November 21, 1862:

"He has nobly stood by us, and it is only from sheer necessity that he now leaves us. Long has he lingered in obstinate resistance to disease, but the frailty of human nature has at last succumbed and he now purposes returning home to private life once more.

"The 'boys' of Co. B, in appreciation of his merit and the faithfulness of their old Captain, have presented him with a beautiful sword. Such a testimonial needs no comment. It speaks for itself and exhibits to the world the fitting reward that worth never fails to evoke. We bespeak for our friend a host of friends wherever he may go, and humbly trust that at home—enjoying its pleasures and comforts—he will not forget the pleasant associations that have existed between him and I."

On December 4th the 93rd and 139th were detailed for picket, with three days rations and on the 7th three days more were issued, except meat, which was for one day only. The rest of the Brigade had struck tents several days before and entered upon the march toward Fredericksburg. On the 5th snow fell to the depth of three inches—making picket duty by no means pleasant. The cold also was extremely painful in many ways, interfering with sleep and rendering "Othello's occupation" an unenviable one indeed.

Col. McCarter, while the regiment was stationed at this point, departed for home. Before leaving he gathered the "boys" together and delivered a short farewell address to them. He spoke in sincere and earnest manner of his efforts to serve them faithfully, and called upon Heaven to witness the attachment he had always had for his men. He was very much effected while bidding them "farewell," and the "boys" felt the parting quite as sensibly.

Sergt. Edwin M. Ebur, of Co. A, drew up a memorial of esteem for the Colonel and secured nearly every signature in the whole regiment. Lieut. Harry J. Penrose, of Co. B, presented the same at the close of the Colonel's address. Lieut. Penrose spoke in a feeling manner of the sentiment of the regiment towards Col. McCarter, assuring him that he left with the good wishes of everyone. After Lieut. Penrose had finished speaking the Colonel received this token—thanking the "boys" for their

kindness and then bade all "good-bye" with a sorrowful look that betokened the pang he felt at parting from those with whom he had been so long and pleasantly associated.

Maj. John M. Mark was in command of the regiment and on December 7th, served as "Brigade Officer of the Day," in this capacity having charge of all the pickets in the Brigade. After remaining on picket until the 10th the pickets were called in and the march of eighteen miles to near White Oak Church was entered upon, and reached Fredericksburg about noon, but long before cannonading was plainly audible.

The cannonading continued all day and from the high positions where our guns were placed, squads of Rebel cavalry and infantry could be plainly described. The view and grandeur of the sights witnessed on this occasion were amply remunerative for all the hardships and privations endured on the march through mud to this place. Lines of cannon extending along this range for miles, were watching with their Cyclops eyes the progress of events on the opposite of the Rappahannock. The noise of the explosion near by would cause one to look, with anxious gaze, in the wake of the hissing messengers, and, far away, a little cloud of smoke, would denote its mission ended, while imagination could almost see arising from its midst an apparition of Death, that in a terrible crash was flinging his spirit minions of destruction in all directions. About dusk the regiment prepared for crossing, but before we reached the river, the orders were countermanded, and we spent the night on the north side of its banks.

On Friday, December 12th, the regiment under the command of Colonel John M. Mark, crossed the Rappahannock, and were halted near the bank, all day long; regiment after regiment came over, and it really seemed as if there was no end to the columns of cavalry, artillery and infantry—representatives of all the loyal states—were pushing forward, in good spirits and seemingly "eager for the fray."

Our Division was held in reserve until Saturday afternoon December 13. 1862. Then we were hurriedly marched out and formed in line on the left of Gen. Franklin's left wing, in support of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. Newton, in command of our Division, moved along our line and ordered the "boys" to unslung their knapsacks, and after resting for a short time we were ordered forward to the Bowling Green road, protected by a large bank of earth.

We had not rested there any length of time when the Rebels opened a terrible cross-fire upon us. The range of our situation was so well sighted, that had it not been for this natural defence, but few members of the 93rd would have been left to "tell the tale." This was decidedly the heaviest shelling to which we were ever subjected, and was far from a pleasurable Saturday night.

The Regiment was kept in line of battle during the entire time we were across the Rappahannock, ready for a moments notice and this continued

over Sunday. On Monday morning we were awakened with orders to get ready at a moments notice, and received an order from Col. Rowley, in command of the Brigade, to move to the rear and two hours afterward had recrossed the river, and before morning we were drenched by a terrible rain, and after being drenched out of our beds, waited until daylight, when we were marched about one-half mile to the rear and encamped.

The old Richmond stage road runs down the middle of the plain, being slightly nearer to the ridge, fronting the battle line of the 93rd. Between the road and the ridge is the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad and beyond it was a wooded ridge. Gen. Meade formed with Gen. Gibbon on the right and Gen. Doubleday on the left, in our front, at 9 A. M., and at 1 P. M. personally led the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The attack was unsuccessful, and the battery which the 93rd supported was destroyed.

Gen. Meade's Division retired with a loss of 1,853 killed and wounded. Gen. Sumner ordered Couch's 2nd Corps to attack on the right at 1 P. M., and Gen. Hancock and Gen. French's Division were forwarded and defeated. Gen. Hancock lost 2,032 and Gen. French 1,160. Gen. Howard's Division supported and lost 914. Gen. Sturgis' Division of the 9th Corps lost 1,000, or more than 5,000 men were lost in this attack.

On the right, in front of Fredericksburg, Gen. Humphrey's Division failed in carrying Marye's Heights and in fifteen minutes lost 1,009 men. Gen. Sykes' Division lost 228, and the entire loss, as officially reported in the battle of the Army of the Potomac was: Killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,600; total losses, 12,653. Two-thirds of this loss was sustained in Gen. Franklin's left Grand Division, led by the Pennsylvania Reserves, leaving 1,555 to offset the Union loss on the right.

The attempt to capture Marye's Heights was a failure, due to a want of concentration of action, for even the entire Sixth Corps was not brought into action, but forced to stand in an open plain exposed to a fierce artillery fire without being given a chance to forward. Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, in command of the Sixth Corps, was ordered to cover the bridges during the battle and could not possibly leave its position until relieved by troops. Gen. Smith in his report says:

"General Burnside failed to keep a promise he made to me the day before which would have relieved the Sixth Corps from covering the bridges and put those gallant men at the head of the assaulting column the next morning at daybreak."

In the attack 170 cannon belched forth on Fredericksburg soon after noon of the 13th, and it presented a terrible but magnificent scene. The Union forces were 113,000 and the Rebel forces 78,513. Gen. Franklin's line extended from Deep Run two miles toward the Mattaponi, and the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves was made one and one-half miles from the Rappahannock River to the wooded ridge, and was in plain sight of the line of battle of the 93rd. Gen. Meade had a force of

16,000 men, passed over five rifle pits and reached Gen. Lee's military road actually driving the first of the Rebels. Had the Sixth Corps been ordered to charge, the Rebels would have been defeated and the battle a Union victory, but although Gen. Franklin was supported by two divisions from Gen. Hooker, so that his force numbered 54,000 men, the left wing of the Pennsylvania Reserves was turned while the grand old Sixth Corps was not allowed to complete the victory so nearly accomplished by the Pennsylvania Reserves on its immediate front.

Fredericksburg lies in a broken plain on the southern bank of the Rappahannock; the town is oblong in shape, with its length along the river. The plain on which it is situated is formed by a bold ridge, partly wooded at that time, which touching the Rappahannock above Falmouth, pursues a course in the rear of the town. On the north bank the city is confronted by Stafford Heights, and was held by the Union army. The plain upon which Fredericksburg is situated is six miles in length, and averaging two and a half miles in breadth, narrowing in front of the town to less than a mile and spreading out where the Sixth Corps crossed to three miles.

Between the city of Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights is the valley of the Rappahannock and the Heights is called "The Mountain," and the ground rises in several successive terraces, each terrace commanding the one below and is an almost impregnable fortress of defence.

The Union loss was killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,598; missing, 1,775; total, 12,657. The Sixth Corps loss, killed, 54; wounded, 332; missing, 70; total, 456.

The Rebel loss was killed, 668; wounded, 4,116; missing, 653. Total Rebel loss, 5,377. As only 32,000 of Burnside's 100,000 men who crossed the river were in action against 25,000 Rebels, the losses were unusually large.

The Sixth Corps was marched to White Oak Church, so called, from a little white-washed meeting house, without bell or steeple, in the midst of white oak trees. It occupied nearly the center of the line, and the Army of the Potomac formed a line from Falmouth to Bell Plain, and these were the winter quarters for the balance of 1862.

Joseph Vesenford, of Company A, who was sick, was taken prisoner while lying in an out-building when the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock after the battle.

Maj. John M. Mark, was commissioned Colonel of the Regiment, to date from November 27, 1862, and took command of the Regiment. This was Thanksgiving Day for 1862, but it passed without any unusual significance in the Regiment. Col. Mark was heartily greeted by many of the officers, and his promotion met with approval by the men.



Part Four

1863

“Only a Private.”

Only a private! his jacket of blue,
Is stained by the smoke and the dust,—
As Bayard he's brave; as Rupert he's true:
Like David of old he tries to subdue,
But in God is his only trust!

Only a private! to march and to fight,
To suffer and starve and be strong;
With knowledge enough to know that the might
Of justice, and birth, and freedom and right,
In the end must crush out the wrong.

Only a private! no ribbon or star
Shall gilt with false glory his name!
No honors for him in braid or in bar;—
His Legion of Honor is only a scar,
And his wounds are his roll of fame.

Only a private! one more hero slain
On the field lies silent and chill!
And in the far North a wife prays in vain—
One clasp of the hand she may never clasp again,
One kiss from the lips that are still.

Only a private! there let him sleep,
He will need no tablet, nor stone,
For the vines of Southland o'er his grave will creep
And at night the stars through the clouds will peep
And watch him who lies there alone.

Only a martyr who fought and who fell,
Unknown and unmarked in the strife;
But still as he lies in his lonely cell,
Angel and Seraph the legend shall tell,—
Such a death is eternal life!

GEORGE S. HOOKEY.

CHAPTER XXI

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN MUD CAMPAIGN, REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND ENGAGES IN TWO BATTLES OF MARYE'S AND SALEM HEIGHTS, MAY 3-4, 1863.

ONE year ago, to-day, the 93rd was a complete and well organized Regiment. But, oh! What sad changes we have witnessed since then. Death, with relentless power, has thrown her dark pall over hopes, and many of the bright images of those of our comrades now lie slumbering in the cold and silent graves. The snows of winter are whitening the sod that marks their last resting places, and what a fitting prototype it seems of the spotless purity of soul that once inhabited these frail tenements of clay. Let us admire their noble deeds and extol the spirit that made them martyrs to love of country.

Another year, with its untold agonies, sad events, and fearful experiences, had merged itself into the great sea of the past. Although it has gone, and its successor, "eighteen hundred and sixty-three," assumed the sway, there was still left us the privilege of producing, upon the retina of the mind those beautiful images of what were once happy realities. Thoughts cluster, till joined in one absorbing strain—intensified not less by the wierd influences of the occasion than by the strange experiences of the year 1862.

A long chain of events—pleasant and unpleasant—grappled us, to the era when the regiment left home, with all its endearments, for the purpose of playing the soldier's stage in the great drama of the "Seven Ages." Realities tearful, pleasant, agonizing or joyous—alternately forced their claims upon our endurance. While entering the service, our associations were still complete—happiness seemed the prevailing element of every heart, but how saddening the sequel.

On the Peninsula, at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, embosoms in its murky soil many of those comrades of ours, and it seems to us more like a catacomb than anything else. But the universal fate of humanity betides nothing better, and the solemn assurances of history, sounding through the dark corridors of past years, only places a seal upon the transitoriness of earthly things.

It was a painful occupation of the mind also to realize how many lives were lost in accomplishing comparatively nothing. It demonstrated, though results fell short of expectations, the experiences of 1862 proved

the Rebellion was no small affair, and that in order to quell it and bring our beloved country into the status of former days, labor unitedly and harmoniously, by word and deed, was needed in the accomplishment of our purposes.

The condition of the Army of the Potomac—if our Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps—was a fair criterion—was pretty good. The intelligent and patriotic soldier seemed to appreciate the exigencies of our vocation, who withal, did not join the army for the purpose of realizing pleasure and comforts, and could therefore—for “forewarned is forearmed”—easily confront the duties, privations and hardships of a soldier's life.

The duties of the regiment while in camp, consisted of drills, company drills in the morning and battalion drill in the afternoon, and dress parade at sunset, wind up the duties. Picketing along the Rappahannock also fell to our lot every few days, on which occasions we had a fair opportunity of seeing the “greybacks,” as the Rappahannock is narrow, though very deep, at that point.

The supplies for the Sixth Corps were obtained from Bell Plain, and the Ninety-third Regiment furnished a detail of the 100 men, who were sent there to unload it from the ships. Lt. P. G. Mark was on the detail and was placed in command of the men and camp along the river. After that was accomplished the detail returned to Division Headquarters, where it was placed in the construction of stables for Division Headquarters under superintendence of Lieut. Mark.

The winter was an unpleasant one, rain and snow alternated, and camp proved an uncomfortable one. Among the interesting events was the visit of William Shirk of Lebanon, who spent some time with his friend Col. John M. Mark. A number of furloughs of ten days duration were granted.

Gen. Burnside, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, during the middle of January gave indications of a forward movement. This was inaugurated on January 20th, when the entire army moved up to Bank's ford, where an order was read from Gen. Burnside that the auspicious moment had arrived. The weather was beautiful and the Sixth Corps reached Bank's Ford at five o'clock, within sight of the Rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock.

While resting from the day's march, rain commenced falling and the rainy winter of Southland was inaugurated. The rain fell in torrents all night and the entire next day, and the roads became impassible. Rations became scarce and men were detailed from the 93rd and other regiments to visit Falmouth, five miles away, to bring up two day's rations, and after they were brought, the men were exhausted, while the entire Vermont Brigade, tusseled all day knee deep in mud to bring up cannons and pontoons, when the movement was abandoned.

The mud was deep, dead horses and mules, which had fell exhausted the day before, and artillery and wagons still stuck fast and had to be lifted with rails and poles. The order to return was given when an utterly disorganized army returned to its former camps. As we passed Fredericksburg, the Rebels displayed on huge placards, "Burnside stuck in the mud." The taunt was taken up by the men, and has passed into American history.

In the absence of the Commanding General of the Brigade, Col. John M. Mark, Commander of the 93rd Regiment, was placed in command of the Brigade in February, 1863, after the Burnside Mud March, and continued for some time.

Col. John M. Mark resigned the Colonelcy on March 12, 1863, by reason of ill health, to the general regret of the old officers of the Regiment.

Col. McCarter, who had been discharged November 27, 1862, was re-mustered, April 1, 1863, and returned to the Regiment. From the time of his discharge, discord took place by an attempt on the part of Lt. Jacob P. Embich, appointed Adjutant, to control the Regiment and have himself appointed Major, with Capt. John S. Long, of Company F, as Colonel. This caused intense dissatisfaction among the officers who were his superiors, such as Capt. Charles W. Eckman, Capt. David C. Keller and others, and resulted in the appointment of John J. Nevin, of Pittsburg as Major, April 1, 1863.

The attempt to dictate who shall be promoted to the field and staff, and even among the companies, was continued by Captain Long, under the supervision of Adjutant Embich, and promotions were forwarded, as they desired, to Gov. Curtin, but ignored. The return of Col. McCarter did not alter matters, and caused a complete disorganization of the Regiment, to such an extent that Gen. Wheaton, Commander of our Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, appointed Col. Wyncoop to take charge and attempt to arrange matters.

There were meetings held. When Gen. Wheaton proposed the election of three officers of the Regular Army to the staff and so recommended their selection to Gov. Curtin. This brought about a complete surrender on the part of Captain Long and his adherents, and Major Shultze was nominated for Colonel, Captain Long for Lieut. Col. and Capt. Eckman for Major.

These promotions were forwarded to Gov. Curtin, by Capt. Long; but were ignored, as not having the support of the officers in different companies. The objection was not to Capt. Eckman as Major, but to Lieut. Col. Long, whose incompetency as a commander of the regiment was admitted by himself, having to be dictated to by Col. Kincaid and Captain Eckman while in command of the Regiment on drill.

Col. McCarter having been reinstated, he succeeded in having Captain Long appointed Lieut. Col. September 2, 1863. This was acceded to by the officers opposed to him upon the promise to retire from the service October 28, 1864, expiration of his term.

The appointment of Captain Charles W. Eckman to the Colonelcy and Captain David C. Keller Lieut. Col. followed later, and the Regiment was once more commanded by not only brave and able officers, but deservedly so, by reason of their service with the Regiment.

While this bitter controversy was in progress to fasten upon the officers and men of the Regiment incompetency and want of bravery, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. John W. Killinger, member of Congress, Hon. A. R. Boughter, State Senator, Col. John M. Mark, T. T. Worth, Esq., of the *Lebanon Courier*, and Gen. Wheaton, Commander of the Brigade, acted in unity with Gov. Curtin and brought order out of chaos and saved the Regiment from total disorganization. In this work Captains Eckman, Keller, Kuhn and Lieutenants Yeakel, Goodrich, Hean, Achey, Brua, Penrose and Mark took a prominent part for the best interests of the regiment.

The disorganization had become so great that Captains Eckman, Keller Kuhn and Lieutenants Yeakel, Penrose and Mark intended to resign, but upon further consideration, decided to stand by the men of the Regiment.

Lieut. Shultze was forced by reason of opposition of Capt. Long and his supporters to tender his resignation as Major to Gov. Curtin, and subsequently was placed on the staff of Gen. Couch. By his retirement the regiment lost a competent officer. He subsequently was promoted to Lieut. Colonel and remained on the staff.

Dr. George W. Mays, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, severed his connection with the Regiment on February 4, 1863, when he was promoted to Surgeon of the 178th Pa. Vols. He was a native of Shaefferstown, Lebanon county, a fine surgeon, popular with the officers and men, and although his promotion was deserved, his severance with the Regiment was regretted.

Maj. Gen. Burnside, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, in a letter to Gen. Halleck, assumed all responsibilities of the failure of the mud campaign, and on January 26th was relieved, and "Fighting Joe Hooker" became his successor. The failure was due to an act of God, in its incipency, and the officers and men who participated, appreciated his noble letter, and received Gen. Hooker with a hearty welcome.

Gen. Hooker was known to the 93rd and the Sixth Corps for his grand fight at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in connection with Gen. Couch's Division when still in the Fourth Corps. He had demonstrated high military qualities at Fair Oaks, Seven Day's Fight, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Antietam and his sobriquet was gained from brilliant and gallant service.

His favorite steed in battle or review was a magnificent white horse, of powerful strength and extraordinary fleetness. His appearance gave evidence of the ideal soldier, dashing and determined and with Gen. Sheridan represented the fearless officer and determined commander.

Gen. Hooker upon assuming command, rightfully revoked the order of Maj. Gen. Burnside forming three Grand Divisions of the Army, and Gens. Sumner and Franklin were relieved from their commands.

The Army of the Potomac was then re-organized as follows: First Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds; Second Corps, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch; Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles; Fifth Corps, Gen. George G. Meade; Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. Slocum. The Ninth Corps, Maj. Gen. Burnside, was sent to Newport News.

On April 8th a grand review was held for two days of the Army of the Potomac. President Lincoln, Maj. Gen. Hooker, and a brilliant array of other Generals reviewed about 300 regiments, composing 82,000 officers and men. Mrs. Lincoln and other notable ladies were present. Master Robert Lincoln, about twelve years old, rode along with his father, the President. The first day was taken up by reviewing the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Third Corps; the second day, by the First, Second Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

President Lincoln was in civilian's dress wearing a tall silk hat, rode by the side of Maj. Gen. Hooker, followed by a brilliant suit, and was welcomed by salvos of artillery firing the Presidents salute. The different corps were formed in a plain, while President Lincoln and the immense cavalcade passed along the entire line. The inspection over, the different corps passed in review. Gen. Hooker rode his superb white horse, a head and shoulders above all the cavalcade and completed the brilliant column.

Maj. Gen. Smith, who had commanded the Sixth Corps, was ordered to the Department of North Carolina. He was tendered a farewell reception at Corps Headquarters. Gen. Smith and Gen. Sedgwick stood side by side, the one the old and loved leader of the Second Division of the Corps and the new Commander. Gen. Smith was tall, well dressed, his regulation coat buttoned closely about him, his easy and graceful manner and conversation, and Gen. Sedgwick, of stouter build, wearing a loose blouse and blue pants, such as were furnished the private soldiers, strong and manly in appearance, and somewhat abrupt in manner, strongly contrasted. The officers who participated in this never to be forgotten scene, were convinced that although the Corps had lost a favorite commander, it had also gained a brave leader—which future events amply proved.

The order made the Corps Commanders again subject to the Commander of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Sedgwick became Commander of the Sixth Corps. The failure of Maj. Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, in securing a concentration of action from the Grand Divisions, had a great deal to do with the revocation. Gen. Hooker, also thoroughly re-organized the cavalry service of the Army of the Potomac, and to him is due its efficiency from that date, and the question: "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" passed into history.

On the 26th of January snow fell to the depth of six inches, and some of the trees in the camp of the 93rd were broken down. Surgeon E. R. Umberger had a narrow escape from a falling tree which just cleared, while other regimental tents felled men to the ground and injured them slightly in Company A.

Lt. P. G. Mark, of Company D, was placed in command of Company G, and commanded it in the battles of Marye's and Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863.

Lt. E. M. Ebur, of Company A, was tendered the Adjutancy of the Regiment, but declined. Lt. Ed. Trafford, who was on recruiting service, then received the appointment.

Lt. John S. Shultze, Quartermaster, was appointed Major Nov. 27, 1862, and to Lieut. Col., and assigned Adjutant General of Gen. Couch, Commander of Department of Pennsylvania.

Dr. John M. Dickson, of Philadelphia, reported for duty as Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment. He was an accomplished gentleman and became popular among the boys.

The Regiment on Tuesday, April 28th, received orders to march; eight day's rations were issued to the men, after which rain of some violence commenced to fall, but at noon the march was entered upon and after six miles were covered bivouacked for the night. Early next morning we were aroused by artillery firing caused by Gen. Russell's Brigade, of the First Division crossing the Rappahannock.

Gen. Sedgwick was in command of the First, Third and Sixth Corps when the movement commenced, but the two former were ordered to the right, leaving Gen. Sedgwick in command of the Sixth Corps. On the morning of the 30th, by noon, the Corps was massed by Brigades, and a congratulatory order from Major Gen. Hooker, Commanding the Army of the Potomac, was read to the troops, in which he said "that he had established his headquarters at Chancellorsville, and that the operations of the last three days has determined that our enemy must ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him."

Gen. Hooker in the evening of the 30th, sent an order to Gen. Sedgwick to make a demonstration, threatening an attack, and the result was marching and countermarching, resulting in the formation of heavy columns of Rebels in our front. While in line of battle, one of the Union army bands struck up "Dixie," which the Rebels met with defiant cheers, and were responded to by our men.

All day long the thundering of cannon was heard in the direction of Chancellorsville, but no movement was made until the evening of Saturday, May 2nd, Gen. Sedgwick, of the Sixth Corps, received orders "to seize and occupy Fredericksburg, gain the road to Chancellorsville and to reach that point by Sunday night." The Corps crossed the Rappahannock

river at 8 P. M., occupied the first line of rifle pits, at the same point, Franklin's crossing, which the Corps had crossed in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

General Wheaton commanded our Brigade, and Gen. John Newton, the Division. Gen. Wheaton, in his report of the operations of the Third Brigade, the Third Division, Sixth Corps, up to May 9th, 1863, says:

"At 12 M. on Saturday night when the Division marched from its bivouac on the South side of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburg, this Brigade following the First. Just before daylight we reached the enemy's works up on the heights of Fredericksburg. and when ordered by Gen. Newton to feel them and learn something of the nature of their defences, I selected the 62d New York, Lieut. Colonel T. B. Hamilton, and forming them in line just below the crest, marched up to draw the enemy's fire. Before the regiments were 200 yards from the Brigade line they were fired on by a heavy musketry fire and apparently five pieces of artillery from the Rebel works and rifle pits not 250 yards away, and with the 102nd Pa. fell back a few yards to a line where the slopes afforded them some protection from the enemy's fire. The remaining regiments, 93rd, 98th and 139th Pa. Regts. of my Brigade were then marched forward on a line with and to the left of the two mentioned and we formed the first line of battle. McCarty's battery on the crest near the centre of the 102nd.

"At about noon Marye's Heights, in our front, were assaulted on the extreme right by the Light Brigade of the Sixth Corps, when I ordered my own regiments and all I could find in their vicinity on a double quick to support the attacking column and hold the Heights. After forming on the crest beyond the works now abandoned by the enemy, I received orders through a staff officer to form all troops as soon as they reached the Heights in two lines of battle; this was speedily done, and they were sheltered as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's guns, which was kept up with some rigor on our left.

"The orders then came to forward and I took command of my own Third Brigade, which formed the advance, the 139th Penna. being the first regiment on the left of the main road. The Brigade was halted, with the rest of the Division (Third) on the main ridge about one and one-half miles from Fredericksburg and were joined here by the two other Divisions of the Corps. The Corps was formed with the greatest expedition and pushed on to a point called Salem Heights.

"There the First Division, which was in the advance at this time, formed the enemy strongly posted at a cross roads near Morristown, earth works in timber on both sides of the road, and the undergrowth filled with rifle pits and abatis, which rendered the position to our force quite impossible.

"At about 4.15 P. M. I was ordered by Gen. Newton to move with two regiments to the right of the road and to take general direction of the operations on that position of the battle ground. A deep ravine, with a stream in it, beyond the Morrison House, was soon crossed by the 93rd Penna., Captain Long, and the 102nd Penna., Col. Kin-kaid, and crossing the ridge beyond, they were soon engaged under a terrific fire of musketry from a hidden foe. To sustain this line many minutes was evidently impossible, and I immediately dispatched a staff officer to the rear to bring up troops with which to form a second line and others to assist in delaying the retirement of the 102nd Penna. and 93rd Penna. which was soon anticipated.

"Before they were pushed back, the troops on their left were driven towards us in confusion by overwhelming odds, and by the time a second line was formed the battalions of the enemy were rushing up the ravine we had just crossed and for a few moments it seemed hardly possible to hold our position, but the Rebel regiments could not keep formed under our heavy fire and gradually retired with heavy loss. while our most advanced line moved off in good order by the right flank and formed in rear of the batteries behind our second line.

"As the enemy retired our line advanced, but to attempt the woods again with out present force was not deemed possible and we held the crest this side. Night came on, and we turned our attention to procuring ammunition and aid for our many wounded.

"During Sunday night the Brigade, except the 139th Penna. Vols., which could not be relieved from its important position in front, was assembled in a field near the junc-

tion of Main and Bank's Ford road. Here we bivouacked, filled our ammunition boxes, received our knapsacks sent by train from Fredericksburg, and rested, after having fought two battles in twelve hours and skirmished all day.

"Early on the 4th Monday, four companies for picket were sent out under Major Hubbell of the 62d New York, to watch the enemy's pickets north of the Bank's ford road. The enemy had been moving troops rapidly around us towards Fredericksburg and our left rear all night, and when our new lines formed in a half circle around the junction of the main road and Bank's ford road, the Third Brigade was ordered to strengthen and support the left of the First Division.

"At 2.30 P. M. we were withdrawn from that position and ordered into the plank road. At 3.30 P. M. the left of our Third Division was attacked by a strong column of the enemy, but our batteries soon drove them back. At 5 P. M. our extreme left held by the 2nd Division was hard pressed and I was ordered to send a regiment to support Gen. Howe's right, the 98th Penna., under Lieut. Col. Wynkoop was immediately dispatched with a staff officer and almost immediately after I was ordered to the same point with the whole Brigade. We moved down the plank road at a double quick, and turned into a field on our left and formed line of battle advancing.

"The most advanced Rebel battalions of the attacking column were within fifty yards of a low furze fence just as the 98th Penna. were at an equal distance from this side, shouting and firing as he advanced. Lieut. Col. Wynkoop reached the fence first and checked the rebels who found an unexpected line to meet them; seeing it well supported and my other regiments advancing, they fell back in confusion and were easily captured. I sent them to the rear by a fragment of the Second Division.

"After the line was formed, I went to find Gen. Howe, but found it impossible to do so. Night having come on, I dispatched 45 men under two officers, commanded by Lieut. Morris of the 62nd New York, to deploy a line of pickets on my right front, and secure communication with the First Division, but found nothing, and while moving down the plank road fell in with the pickets of that Division moving rapidly toward Banks Ford road. I immediately sent my Brigade by its left flank towards the river and went in person to headquarters for further instructions. The first instructions I received from Gen. Newton to put my troops in the earthworks near Dr. Taylor's house on right of Second Brigade.

"We crossed the Rappahannock on Monday night with the Division and bivouacked about a mile and a half from the pontoons at Bank's Ford.

"The aggregate loss in my Brigade was 560, or more than one-quarter greater than the strength of my Brigade in action. Trusting that its conduct (Third Brigade) in the several engagements of the 3rd and 4th were as satisfactory to the Division Commander as to myself."

After reaching Bank's ford the regiment was placed out to the left of the road on picket duty, and not knowing in which direction to look for an enemy, tired with two day's battle and maneuvering, and a forced night march of seven or eight miles, the situation was very disagreeable. It became more uncomfortable after midnight when all cannonading and even the crack of a rifle was no longer heard, and no orders were received to move.

Captain Long, in command of the Regiment, refused to move the regiment without orders, after which the different company commanders consulted, silently moved their companies, and after some difficulty reached Bank's Ford just before daylight. When the Regiment reached the pontoon bridge, the first pontoon was about being loosened, and the regiment made its most narrow escape during the entire war from being captured and received a lively shelling as it passed over the pontoon bridge.

The Sixth Corps had faced a most critical position. Between it and Fredericksburg on Monday the 4th were fifteen thousand Rebels; its communication with Fredericksburg were entirely cut off and the Sixth Corps was between these Rebels on Marye's Heights and Gen. Lee's whole army.

While on its left was a strong force of the enemy, and on its right the Rappahannock river. It was from the inception of the two battles to its close at Bank's ford, that the master mind of Gen. Sedgwick manifested those masterly qualities which made him one of the greatest soldiers of the age. No two more brilliant feats had been performed during the war than the storming of the heights at Fredericksburg, and the successful retreat of the Sixth Corps.

The 93rd Regiment sustained a loss in the two battles of 5 killed, 44 wounded and 14 missing and prisoners, out of 300 which participated in said battles.

KILLED.

Company A, Lieutenant Washington Brua.
Company B, Corporal James Bell.
Company F, Lieut. William D. Boltz, Sergt Joseph H. Shank.
Company K, Herman Seidel.

WOUNDED.

Company A, Sergt. D. R. P. McCaully, Corp. Frank T. Miller, Edward C. Euston, George Imboden, John Noll, Frank Ristenbatt, John H. Rollman.

Company B, Sergt. Charles W. Fotherow, died May 9; Corp. Nathaniel Shirey. Corp. Aaron Weand, A. D. Himmelberger, Alvin Haak, Augustus Uhlman.

Company C, Corp. Jacob Shay (second time) missing; J. F. E. Kramph, John Shay.

Company D, Sergeant Peter Fisher (second time), Sergt. Samuel Shoult, Corp. John Mills, died May 6; James Miller.

Company E, Robert Lannon, Charles Loben.

Company F, Lt. B. Frank Hean, Sergt. Philip J. Bord, Benneville Moyer.

Company G, Charles Becker, Peter B. Embich, Jonathan Peiffer, Samuel Staltz.

Company H, Reuben Ramsey.

Company I, Sergt. Calvin Umberger, Sergt. F. O. Whitman, Jacob Bordner, Wilson W. Danner, Hiram C. Eves, J. Van. Nathan.

Company K, Corp. Levi Sheffey, Corp. Samuel Walter, Corp. John C. Miller, Corp. Benjamin Laucks, Jacob Brown, Rufus K. Deener. Israel Fessler, W. H. Miller, Sergt. Harry G. Rise, missing.

Company A, Daniel Shay.

Company C, Corp. Jacob Shay.

Company F, David Farling.

Company G, Harry Lehman.

Company K, Andrew Walters.

PRISONERS.

Company A, William Lenich, Jos. Vesenford.

Company C, Jacob Pepper.

Company K, Corp. Samuel Walter H. Werkmeister.

Company H, Sergt. Fred. Laubach, William Knerr, Israel Wertz, Luther Brosius.

The charge upon Marye's Heights was made at half past ten on Sunday morning, at the first sound of the first gun of Gen. Newton's Division, to which the 93rd was attached, and was nobly responded to at a double quick across the plain in magnificent style. With artillery belching forth death dealing missiles from Stafford Heights, with fixed bayonets of the men in line of battle, with officer's swords drawn and the cheers of the charging column, the battle line went forward; men fell by the hundreds, killed and wounded, amid a shower of bullets, grape and canister, but the Heights were reached and the enemy driven from their terraces of earthworks after a hand to hand struggle.

It was a grand and glorious sight to see the flags waving, the men cheering as the ramparts were gained, and it stands forth as one of the grandest charges made during the Civil War, and was done in sight of the monument of "Mary, the mother of Washington," situated on the plain of Fredericksburg, some distance to our right. The 93rd was one of the first regiments to reach the heights, reaching there while the Rebel artillery men were on their horses to retreat, but were compelled to surrender themselves and the battery. Sergt. John B. Coppenhaver, of Co. C, in passing through the Rebel battery, saw a Rebel officer, lying dead, and reached for his sword, but another Union soldier secured it; when Sergt. Coppenhaver took off his spurs, and kept them as a relic of the battle, and is proof positive that the 93rd was in the front line of the charging column when the Heights were captured.

Stevens, the Sixth Corps Historian, says of the charge of Marye's Heights:

"At the storming of the Marye's Heights the regiments of the Third, our Division and the Light Division were taken indiscriminately and there was a mingling of the two Divisions. At the battle of Salem Heights, the same afternoon it was General Newton's—ours—that received the repulsed First Division, and repelled the enemy."

"The ascent in front of—our—Third Divisions and Light Division though steep, was less precipitous than in front of Gen. Howe's column, and a good road led to the heights. But a stone wall skirted the base of the hills, behind which the Rebels swarmed in great numbers. Under the fire of the Rebel batteries Newton's—ours—and Burnham's Regiments lay. Some in the outskirts of the town, some in the cemetery, until Gen. Sedgwick gave the order to advance. Then, almost at the same time, both commands—Light Division and Third Division—moved up the glacis towards the Heights, pushing up forward the telegraph road, against the stone wall. As they approached within three hundred yards of the wall, a murderous volley checked the advance, and threw the head of the column in disorder. In two minutes the men were rallied and again they approached the wall, this time nearer than before, but again were broken. A third time they were rallied. This time they pushed straight forward to the works. Thus the Heights were won.

"It was a glorious day for the Sixth Corps. Never was a charge more gallantly made. But it was a sad day, for many scores of our brave comrades lay stretched in death, along the glacis, and on the steep ascent, in the ravines and along the road. So the corps which had so nobly won the Heights pressed on for further achievements."

The *National Tribune*, of January 27, 1910, says of this fight:

"This assault and capture of Marye's Heights, and the successful withdrawal by Gen. Sedgwick, of the Sixth Corps, from its perilous position when Lee was hurling his whole army upon it, was the most brilliant thing in the Chancellorville fight."

The grand achievements and glorious deeds of the Sixth Corps had made it famous throughout the Union in its two days struggle in the enemy's country. Gen. Hooker, after a council of war, decided to recross the Rappahannock river, and on Monday the 4th, Gen. Lee gave his entire attention to the Sixth Corps, but failed in defeating it.

The Union loss was killed, 1,606; wounded, 9,762; missing, 5,919; total losses, 17,287. Of the losses of the different corps, the Sixth Corps lost the greatest number: Killed, 493; wounded, 2,710; missing, 1,722; total, 4,925, and in these losses many were missing and taken prisoners.

The Rebel loss was: Killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; missing, 2,018; total, 12,764; and the losses in this battle to both sides were nearly equal about 23,000.

Tennyson has immortalized in poem the famous six hundred who lost thirty-six and seven-tenths per cent. at Balaklava, and we read in history of great achievements being performed on other battlefields, but my comrades the deeds of the Sixth Corps on that Sunday morning of May 3rd as we advanced toward those terraced high bluffs, in full view of the hidden and entrenched foe at a double quick, and a grander spectacle cannot be imagined, were deeds of bravery and courage that throw into shade the glories of Roman legion and Grecian phalanx, in acts of valor. Gen. Burnside had failed to carry Marye's Heights at this very point, but the grand "old Sixth Corps"—the immortal Sixth Corps—a Corps that had never failed to achieve the possible—accomplished the work, and its charge has become famous in history. The heights had been won. It was a glorious victory for the Sixth Corps.

The *Lebanon Courier* at the time said:

"The veterans of the 93rd have again met the bullets of traitors, and many of them have gone down into the valley of wounds and death in defense of the liberties of their fellow citizens, the stability of their government, and the honor of their National flag. We mourn for those who have been lost, and we mourn with those stricken friends at home whose hearts are bleeding under the deep sorrow that has fallen upon them. The list we publish elsewhere of the losses of the 93rd is a more eloquent tribute to the valor and patriotism of its members than any mere words can pay. They met treason's shock with as true a spirit of devotion to their country as ever inspired a hero. Many of them have given what was more valuable than worldly possessions to their country—their lives. May Heaven's blessing be upon the dead patriots, and may the reverence of their countrymen hallow their names forever."

On May 6th the Sixth Corps marched back to its position, but a mile or more to the rear and took up the position on the left of the army. The camp was formed in the midst of young pine trees, and to protect themselves from the rays of the sun, arbors were built covering the whole lines of the tents of each company.

The 93rd again crossed a pontoon bridge at Franklins crossing on June 6th, on fatigue duty on a tete-du-point, the Rebels displaying much activity and the Union cavalry, supported by Howe's Second Division, Sixth Corps, being on the point of crossing for the purpose of a strong reconnoissance.

After a hard day's work, the Regiment was withdrawn at night, receiving a vigorous shelling, as it retired. The next day it again crossed, but not until near evening, and spent the whole night at work, withdrawing in the morning. On June 9th it again crossed, apparently with the intention of staying, but on the 11th the 93rd was sent on picket duty near the center of the line, and was under an annoying fire all day, although further to the right the pickets could be seen exchanging newspapers. A mutual withdrawing of the pickets took place on the 13th.

The first Corps to ascertain that Gen. Lee had decided upon an aggressive movement northward, was the Sixth Corps, when on June 8th, 1863, the old warrior "Fighting Joe Hooker," then in command of the Army of the Potomac, ordered it to make a reconnoissance across the Rappahannock, at Franklin's crossing. He said to our gallant leader of the old Sixth Corps: "John, take your boys and go over the river and see if Lee is still there in force." The Sixth Corps, always ready, crossed and gave him the desired information.

CHAPTER XXII

THE REGIMENT MARCHES INTO PENNSYLVANIA AND PARTICIPATES IN THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 2-3, 1864, AFTER THE MOST
MEMORABLE MARCH OF THE WAR.

MAJOR GENERAL SEDGWICK'S orders were to meet Maj. Gen. Hooker, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville on Sunday, May 3rd. The distance between the two extremes from Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville was upwards of ten miles. Gen. Sedgwick with his Sixth Corps moved up to the city of Fredericksburg, carried Marye's Heights by noon, and moved forward to Salem Heights the same day, and had performed his part of the work, but Gen. Hooker had not, and on Monday Gen. Lee having had no further attack from Gen. Hooker, turned his attention to Gen. Sedgwick and the Sixth Corps.

Gen. Sedgwick found it necessary during Monday to send a force back to Fredericksburg to hold it, and although he had fought his Sixth Corps splendidly and succeeded most admirably, he did not receive that support as he had a right to suspect from Gen. Hooker on the right. Gen. Hooker had well planned the battle of Chancellorsville, but instead of advancing and fighting his way toward Fredericksburg to form a junction with Gen. Sedgwick at Salem Heights and crushing Gen. Lee's army between the two armies on Sunday, May 3rd, he returned to his old position at Chancellorsville.

The result was that a glorious victory at Fredericksburg, by the Sixth Corps, became a disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville. Gen. Hooker had failed early in the day of Sunday and the joining of both armies, decided the battle adversely to the Union army. Stonewall Jackson was killed in said battle.

Gen. Lee had thus forced the Union Army to the north of the Rappahannock; had outgeneraled Gen. Hooker, concluded upon an aggressive movement once more to the north, and with rapid marches invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and forced the Union army once more behind the Potomac. Gen. Lee had reorganized his army and placed the three corps under Longstreet, Hill and Ewell.

On May 31 these corps contained 88,754 men, of whom 68,352 were ready for duty. Gen. Hooker had 80,000 men, divided into seven corps.

First Corps, Gen. Reynolds; Second Corps, Gen. Couch; Third Corps, Gen. Birney; Fifth Corps, Gen. Meade; Sixth Corps, Gen. Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Gen. Howard, Twelfth Corps, Gen. Slocum, and cavalry, Gen. Pleasonton.

Gen. Ewell marched up the Shenandoah Valley, and on June 19th crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; Gen. Longstreet at Williamsport June 24, and Gen. Hill at Shepherdstown June 24th, and the second invasion was a reality, and no Army of the Potomac there to oppose the march. The invasion caused the greatest alarm throughout the north. Harrisburg was in a state of panic, Baltimore and Washington were like besieged cities, and Gen. Stuart was in full command of the operations in that vicinity, having raided up to within half a dozen miles of Washington. Bells were rang, the State Capitol at Harrisburg was cleaned of its paintings and official papers, and even in Lebanon the official papers in the Court House were packed and made ready for a removal to some distant point from the Rebel invasion. Military companies were formed and earthworks erected around the State Capital.

Gen. Ewell reached Chambersburg on the 23rd; Carlisle was occupied by General Ewell on the 27th, and Harrisburg was menaced. Gen. Meade knew that Gen. Lee was converging on Gettysburg, and had given orders to his commanders to do so.

Gen. Hooker commenced the movement of the Army of the Potomac on June 8, when the Cavalry Corps moved northward followed by the infantry. On June 13th the Sixth Corps marched from Franklin's crossing to Potomac creek; June 14th from Potomac creek to Stafford Court House; June 15th, from Stafford Court House and Acquia Creek to Dumfries; June 16th from Dumfries to Fairfax Station; June 18th from Fairfax Station to Germantown; June 24th, from Germantown to Centreville; June 26th, from Centreville to Dranesville; June 27, from Dranesville, Va., via Edward's Ferry, to near Poolesville, Md.; June 28th from Poolesville to Hyattstown; June 29th from Hyattstown, via New Market and Ridgeville, to New Windsor; June 30 from New Windsor to Manchester; July 1st from Manchester *en route* to Gettysburg.

Maj. Gen. Hooker having interposed the Army of the Potomac between the Rebel army and the National Capital, having taken position between Harper's Ferry and Frederick City, was suddenly severed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade was appointed his successor. Gen. Hooker, was one of the most popular and able commanders; to him is due in placing the Army of the Potomac in a practical way of a fighting force, and by his dash, bravery and brilliancy had endeared himself to the Army as one of courage, and brought him the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker," and his parting was greatly regretted. Gen. Hooker issued the following farewell order:

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

"General Order, No. 65—In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27th, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the Commander of the Army of Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will lend to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumphs of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

"JOSEPH HOOKER,
"Major General.

"S. F. BARROW,
"Acting Adjutant General."

On June 28th Maj. Gen. Meade relinquished the command of the Fifth Corps to Maj. Gen. Sykes, and assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, relieving Maj. Gen. Hooker. The order was read to the Regiment on the 29th, and was as follows:

"By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited. I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigue and sacrifices we may be called on to undergo, let us have in mind constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements, but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust that has been confided to me.

"GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major General Commanding."

Gen. Meade, after issuing the above modestly worded, soldierly and effective order, and in anticipation of battle at Gettysburg, had the following circular read to the Sixth Corps, although many miles in the rear, which was read to the regiment which in July 1st had lain quiet at Manchester:

"The commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, Corps and all other commanding officers will address their troops, explaining to them briefly the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is on our soil; the whole country now looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe; our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of this army. Homes, firesides and domestic alters are involved. The army has fought well heretofore—it is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails in his duty at this hour."

The Sixth Corps had up to this time on the march of the Army of the Potomac, held the right wing of the Army and covered both Baltimore and Washington. The regiment had trod the hot, dusty roads of the day

before and at 8 o'clock in the evening of July 1st, worn with the long and weary marches since June 13th, they stretched their aching limbs in the shelter of a friendly forest. Scarcely had they thrown themselves upon the ground when Staff Officer Oliver reached Gen. Sedgwick from the blood-baptized height of Gettysburg, announcing the death of Gen. Reynolds, and that the stupendous conflict had commenced, and requesting regimental commanders to address their troops in language becoming the grandeur of the crisis, and bearing an order for the immortal Sixth—a corps that had never failed to achieve the possible—to hasten to the defense; to strike for their altars and their fires, God and their native state. The drums beat "Fall in," leaped from lip to lip, and the host is all astir, swords and belts are buckled on, knapsacks slung, weapons grasped, and forming into a solid square, they stand determined and defiant. But who shall address them? Where are the souls of fire and tongue of flame? They are there.

Col. McCarter, though an invalid, the genius of eloquence had touched his lips and bade them speak. His rostrum was a war steed; the silence was profound and painful, not a foot rose or fell, breathing seemed suspended, and nature appeared as awe-struck at the sublimity of the scene, stood silent, solemn, listening. He who was to interpret and give tongue to this tremendous silence, began in tones low and tremulous, his voice acquiring force and volume as he proceeded, rang out on the evening air solemn and sepulchral as a trumpet from the skies, as if God had re-commissioned the immortal Moses to rekindle the serried hosts of the Lord God about to march to the valley of decision for the dread battle of Armageddon.

"My countrymen, comrades in arms, Pennsylvanians: The destroyer has come; fell treason's foul foot has polluted the soil dedicated forever sacred to freedom. Northern hearthstones are threatened; the chains of slavery are clanking and they are forging fetters to crush your patriotic spirit—the issue is joined, the stupendous conflict has commenced. Interests vast as a world, termless as time, are at a venture.

"The ninth and nineteenth century! a nation dying or redeemed and regenerated; freedom or slavery are the momentous issues of the hour. Sons of liberty, go forth with alacrity to the battle of the civilized world, when God himself mustered the hosts to war. A nation is at prayer; patriotism, clothed in sackcloth, has fled to her sanctuary, and hangs on the horns of the altar, as she pours importunate prayers to the God of battle to arm you with his own omnipotence. Religious ministers, under God's inspiration, lift aloft holy hands and pronounce an apostolic benediction upon your arms. A multitude of mothers in Northern homes at this hour of evening sacrifice are going to the family altars with a loving mother's bursting heart, turning her eyes gammed with the jewels of sparkling tears to that spot that holds her boy, prays again and rededicates him to his country and to his God. I cannot but imagine that a Lafayette, a Kosciusko or a Washington, the world's greatest and best, are glancing with fiery eye, and again grasping the sword of war to lead you forth to smite the invader. Catch the spirit of Washington, emulate his illustrious example; he never drew his sword but upon his country's enemy; he never sheathed it while his country contained an enemy. Soldiers, we have met before in the shock of battle, where destruction reveled and death danced at a festal scene. Again we go! should you fall, the spot will be forever sacred to freedom and a monument immortal as the ages shall arise to your memory. A nation will be your mourners, the liberty-loving tongue and tribe, class and kindred, will tender you the tribute of a tear. "Let us forward then."

Col. McCarter had been one of the most eloquent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the brilliant orators during the Civil War, as was testified to in his addresses in the court house of Lebanon, in Reading and elsewhere, while recruiting the 93rd Regiment. As his voice was heard hundreds of officers and men of other regiments of our Brigade rallied around the Regiment and were amazed at his inspiring words, which have become prophetic in history.

Not a cheer arose, not a murmur was heard; feeling too profound for speech filled all hearts. Silently, solemnly and majestically as the ocean tide, the men moved through the aisles of the forest on their way to Gettysburg. Every officer and soldier of the 93rd resolved within his own heart that Pennsylvania's children may lead to seek out those brilliant stars of Freedom, Justice and Equal rights that are set highest in the glorious firmament of our great Republic.

Staff Officer Oliver, who bore the message to Gen. Sedgwick, at Manchester, and who had ridden down two steeds to deliver it, said: "General, you must be at Gettysburg by afternoon of to-morrow." Oliver knew by experience, the distance well and ventured to say in parting that the task assigned in the time allotted was beyond the pale of human endurance, and he feared men even with all the experience and energy and courage of such troops as he commanded, could not accomplish it.

"Say to General Meade," said Gen. Sedgwick, "I will be at Gettysburg with my Corps at 2 o'clock to morrow afternoon"—and he was.

The Regiment in advance of the Corps marched until midnight, when it was found that through a mistake the wrong road had been taken, and that it had marched several miles out of the way. These miles had to be remarched by the foot sore and weary troops. At break of day a short halt being called, a few fires were kindled, and an attempt made to secure a rude breakfast. Some were trying to boil coffee when the order sounded "Fall in," and some lingering a few moments around the fires, officers approached and kicked over the coffee pots and all.

Again the weary march was taken up, in heat and dust. Many men fell fainting in their tracks; these were loaded into the ambulances until they were full; others were pulled aside into the shade and left; some possibly to revive and rejoin their regiments, others to be overtaken and overwhelmed by bushwackers. At 9 o'clock in the morning the booming of cannon from the distant field was plainly heard. At 10 o'clock the Regiment crossed the state line. She unfurled her colors, beat her drums, came to a quick step and sang "Home, Sweet, Sweet Home." At 2 o'clock Rock Creek at Gettysburg was reached; a halt was ordered, the men too much exhausted to eat, threw themselves wearily to the ground and lay like logs.

The Sixth Corps then consisted of thirty-six regiments of infantry, eight batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry, numbering in

all about 18,000 men. When stretched along a single road, exclusive of trains, except those carrying ammunition, the Corps was over ten miles long, and was in itself a larger army than was ever marshaled on American soil prior to 1861. This Corps was then the largest of the seven corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was equipped to fight a great battle alone, as it had done two months before at Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, while the balance of the army was at Chancellorsville.

While resting a staff officer hurriedly appeared in the Sixth Corps. Gen Sedgwick, without waiting for Brigade or Regimental officers, sang out "Fall in boys; move quickly." Instantly the lines were formed, arms were taken, and following the old general right through Rock Creek, over the field and up the hillside, we were soon on Little Round Top.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler, who commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Sixth Corps, at the dedication of the monument of the 23rd Pennsylvania Regiment of that Brigade, in his address on September 11, 1889, said:

This March of the Sixth Corps, of thirty-six miles in seventeen hours on a sultry summer night and morning, is probably the most memorable one of the war. When we consider the load which a soldier carries on the march, even in light marching order, the absence in the field of all comforts which he enjoyed at home, and the peril to life and limb which constantly surrounds him, we cannot but admire the pluck and courage with which he undertakes the most difficult and perilous tasks, and honor him for the sacrifice he makes."

Charles Carlton Coffin, in his "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," presents a striking scene at General Meade's headquarters:

"I was at Meade's headquarters; the roar of battle was louder and grew nearer. Hill was threatening the center; a cloud of dust could be seen down the Baltimore Pike. Had Stuart suddenly gained our rear? There were anxious countenances around the cottage where the flag of the Commander-in-Chief was flying. Officers gazed with their field glasses. 'It is not cavalry, but infantry,' said one. 'There is the flag of the Sixth Corps.' We could see the advancing bayonets gleaming in the sunlight. Faces which a moment before were grave, became cheerful. It was an inspiring sight. The corps crossed Rock Creek, filed into a field, threw themselves upon the ground, tossed aside their knapsacks, and wiped the sweat from their sunburnt cheeks."

The same author continues and says:

"At the same time an officer rode down to the Sixth Corps. I saw the tired and weary men rise from the ground and fall into line. They moved off upon the run toward Weed's Hill (Little Round Top), which was all aflame. The dark lines of the Sixth Corps became lost to sight as they moved into the woods crowning the hill. There were quicker volleys, a lighting up of the sky by sudden flashes, followed by a cheer. Longstreet gave up the struggle and fell back."

William J. Ayres, Esq., in his address at the dedication of the 95th Pennsylvania Regiment monument, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1888, which belonged to the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, said:

"The cry that had echoed from your heart when you were on the peninsula of 'On to Richmond,' had at last been accomplished. Your noble dead lay on many fields of battle. The Sixth Corps' work is done. The more we examine the career of the

Sixth Corps, more grand appear its achievements; its prowess of war is a part of history and the names of the gallant dead are on honor's sacred scroll, and memory held dear of the surviving soldiers of Sedgwick and the gallant men who gave all they had to their country; they are remembered by some one; memory dear to some one."

Stevens, the Sixth Corps Historian, describes the same movement, as follows:

"On receiving orders assigning our position, and the information that our presence was actually needed, the three divisions were moved simultaneously at double quick, in parallel lines, and arrived on the line of battle at the critical moment, just as the Rebels, flushed with victory, were penetrating our lines to the right of Round Top. Owing to the direction in which we approached little more was necessary than to halt the lines and face to the right to bring three lines of battle facing the enemy's advance, and to close the gap made by the Rebel onslaught."

Major General Wright, commander of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, says of the critical moment the Sixth Corps reached Little Round Top:

"The volley from our front line was perhaps the heaviest I have ever heard and it had the effect not only of checking the triumphant advance, but of throwing his ranks into the utmost confusion.

"After an unprecedented march of some thirty-seven miles, the Sixth Corps reached the scene of action just in time to prevent a serious disaster to the army. The influence of the Sixth Corps upon the fortunes of the day have been too little appreciated. It is certain that but for its presence the Union line must have been irretrievably broken and our army probably routed. Indeed, had we been half an hour later even, we would have been too late to do more than to cover the retreat of the Army of the Potomac. It is true we did not do much fighting, for darkness was nearly upon us, but we did all that was necessary or possible to do; and the Union army and the Union cause was saved because the good old corps marched to the support of the rest of the army as men had never marched before, and, arriving at the critical moment, turned the fortunes of the day. The achievements of the Sixth Corps on the 2nd of July, cheaply as they were bought in the loss of men, are among the proudest of those for which it wears its well-earned laurels. General Newton, commander of our Third Division, was transferred to the command of the First Corps, and General Terry took command of the Third Division."

Sergeant A. F. Brewer, of the 61st Penna. Regt., Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, in his address at the dedication of the monument at Gettysburg, July 24, 1888, said:

"The movements of the Sixth Corps on July 2, 1863, are such as to challenge the admiration of mankind. Its majestic tread on the battlefield, at the supreme moment, after such a memorable march, will resound through the ages. It was the realization, the embodiment of the sublimest figure of inspired poetry, 'terrible as an army with banners,' became in fact 'a terrible army with banners,' the Greek cross floating over it, and the Greek fire like that which could not be extinguished at Salamis, burning within it."

Robert W. Patrick, in "Knapsack and Rifle" gives the following as his version of that famous march:

"All the night of July 1st, we (the Sixth Corps) were crowding towards Gettysburg. The storm of battle had been raging all day. * * * We marched hurriedly in the direction of Emmettsburg * * * We were eager for Gettysburg. We did not want the great battle decided without having a hand in the struggle.

"Although we missed our way, had to retrace our steps, and lost a couple of hours of precious time, we crossed at daybreak the Pennsylvania line * * * Our bands struck up the Star Spangled Banner, the men fell into close marching order, taking the correct step from the music, and up went three cheers and a 'tiger' that made the air ring. I could hardly believe we had been all night on a forced march, and that had been preceded by several days of marching through midsummer heat, and over dusty, wearying roads.

"We were not allowed a long time for rest at Rock Creek, where we had halted. The order came to fall into line and go with all haste to re-inforce Gen. Sykes' Fifth Corps at the base of Round Top. It was easy to tell from the incessant roll of musketry that hot work was going on and we could also perceive that our men were falling back step by step from the approaching storm of shot and shell."

The following from the *National Tribune* is a well merited tribute of that famous march:

"The most remarkable achievement in this concentration was the memorable march of the Sixth Corps. This corps had previously won a high reputation by the promptness and exactness of its movements as well as by its fighting qualities, and it was now to make a record never afterward paralleled by any organization in the army. It had, as the extreme right of the army, been sent to Manchester, a pass in the ridge which made a gateway for the road from Gettysburg to Baltimore. This was to counter any movement that Early might make from the direction of York. Manchester is 30 miles by the shortest route from Gettysburg. Gen. Sedgwick received orders on the evening of July 1 to march to Taneytown, and the corps started at 9 P. M. While on the way messengers arrived with orders to continue the march to Gettysburg, and only allowing a few minutes' halt each hour, and one short halt for coffee, Sedgwick pressed on with his men, reaching the battlefield at 2 P. M., July 2, after a march which some of the officers who made it insist was 35 miles long. This was under a broiling sun, with the roads filled with stifling dust and water very scarce.

A WEIRD. SPECTRAL SCENE.

"That hot, dry, dusty, moonlit night of July 1 presented a scene of weird, almost spectral impressiveness. The roads to the south and southeast of the town flowed with unceasing, unbroken rivers of armed men, marching swiftly, stolidly, silently. Their garments were covered with dust, and their gun barrels gleamed with a fierce brilliance in the bright moonlight. The striking silence of the march, the dust-gray figures, the witchery of the moonbeams, made it seem spectral and awesome. No drum beat, no trumpet blared, no harsh command broke the monotonous stillness of the steady surge forward.

"That they were masses of men was lost sight of in the sensation of a mighty force rolling forward with the resistless impulse of waves of the ocean.

"Two years of hard service and the hard pace of 200 miles from the Rappahannock had fined the regiments down until they scarcely averaged 200 men apiece. But these were the kernel of the 1,000 men first enrolled, and to follow their colors had become their chief instinct. The regiment was all their being, and they merely parts of it.

"The houses by the roadside were dark, save where an occasional light showed that some one watched by a sick bed. Ignorant of the near-by brooding of fierce events, knowing nothing of the mighty tide of force flowing by their doors, the wearied farmers and their families were sleeping the heavy slumber following a long day's fatigues.

"From the fields along the road came the sighs and drones of full-fed cattle lying in the rich pastures, the tinkle of a bell as a cow moved uneasily, the mournful call of the whip-poor-will, the chirp of crickets, the buzz of night-flying insects. Thousands of ears heard these sounds of the night that a few hours later would hear nothing more until the Last Trump.

"Reaching their assigned places, the weary men stacked their guns, and with a brief glance at the sanguinary field of the day's fight threw themselves upon the hot ground and were soon asleep. Their minds were as weary as their bodies. Every day since they had left the Rappahannock had been tense with expectations of battle. They were ready for it whenever it should come, and they cared not how soon it did come.

"If it be now, 'tis not to come;
If it be not to come, it will be now;
If it be not now, yet it will come;
The readiness is all."

CHAPTER XXIII

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ENGAGEMENTS EVER FOUGHT IN MODERN TIMES. THE 93RD PARTICIPATES IN A MOMENTOUS CHARGE.

THE Ninety-third Regiment was now to fight its first battle on its native soil, Pennsylvania. The Ninety-third was the first of our Brigade to reach Little Round Top. Col. David J. Nevin, of the 62nd New York, of our Brigade, was in command, and the Ninety-third was the first regiment of the Sixth Corps to get into action.

Gen. Sedgwick says in his official report of the operations of the Sixth Corps, "that he reported his Corps at Rock Creek at 2 P. M." He led the Regiment and formed it on a low rocky knoll—"Little Round Top"—covered with scattered trees, the left of the Brigade, 98th, overlapping the Pennsylvania Reserves. Col. Nevin impetuous and fiery, in executing the order, found Gen. Crawford and his Division of the Pennsylvania Reserves of the Fifth Corps in his way and unwilling to move, when he relieved his mind in language more vehement than elegant, giving no attention to the rank of the offending general, who doubtless overlooked the offense, considering the exciting and sulphurous surroundings. Gen. Sedgwick turned to Colonel Nevin and said: "Hurry up, there; never mind forming your Brigade; pitch in by regiments."

Our Third Brigade, Sixth Corps, was in position before the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the order of Gen. Sedgwick to Col. Nevin is sufficient to convince any one that we had reached Little Round Top when the assault of Gen. Longstreet was about becoming a success, which would have turned the left of the Union army and would have resulted in a retreat and possibly the capture of the National Capital. There was practically no Union line in our front. Gen. Sykes' Regulars rushing through our ranks in confusion, with assaulting column of Rebels, under Anderson, McLaws, Wilcox, Barksdale, Hood, Kershaw and Wofford of twenty thousand men, under the personal command of Gen. Longstreet, were ascending Little Round Top. The 139th Pennsylvania of our Brigade opened fire upon the approaching Rebel column, although the orders were to await the coming of the Rebels, and the result was that the whole Brigade, opened and checked the exultant and yelling Rebels. General Sykes' Regulars had been contesting the ground in the open fields along the Emmettsburg road, had been outflanked, broken and almost annihilated.

Had the fire been withheld, the charging Rebel column would have been captured, as it was, a counter charge was made, and the Rebel charge checked and crushed back and many prisoners taken. This charge will ever be known as "The Whirlpool of the Rebellion's Decisive Battle." Where at morn was waving grain in golden ripeness and luxuriance, the darkness fell on heel-pressed sod that oozed forth blood—on brooklets that run in crimson streams—on a land so thickly sown with the dying and the dead, that those who traveled the field walked on corpses.

It was not until the arrival of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the Sixth Corps that the Union forces were able to check the Rebels. It was our charge across the Valley of Death, the capture of the stone wall on the East side of the wheat field, and holding it, and the re-capture of Devil's Den, that stronghold which the Rebels had taken from the Third Corps, that the Rebels dispirited, broken, sullen, retired to the Emmettsburg road. The last effort against the Union forces had failed; and, as the twilight crept in to cover the scene of blood and death, the musketry fire ceases, the artillery languishes, and the pall of smoke drifts away on the rising night breeze. The agony was over. The "Old Sixth"—the immortal "Sixth"—had won again.

Gen. Wheaton, who temporarily commanded Gen. Newton's—our—Division on that day, wrote to a member of his old Brigade, dated Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., June 23, 1866, of the charge of our Brigade on the evening of July 2nd:

"You remember its glorious advance under Sedgwick's eyes at Gettysburg, and its shouts of delight as it poured volley after volley into the retreating Confederates to the right of Devil's Den, when they made their last desperate effort for Little Round Top. I quite agree with you that Crawford's innate modesty never prevented his appropriating his full share of all that was done by his own Division and by our Newton's Division, temporarily under my command, that afternoon, the 2nd at Gettysburg."

Prof. J. Howard Wert, in his History of "Monuments and Dedications," also says of this charge and its importance to the battle of Gettysburg:

"Their arrival—Sixth Corps—on the afternoon of the 2nd. Just as the Third Corps, badly shattered, was being hurled to the rear, was extremely opportune. When during the route of the 2nd all the available infantry and artillery of the Fifth and Sixth Corps were thrown into position as rapidly as possible to thwart Longstreet's desperate efforts to capture Round Top, and penetrate the Taneytown road, the men stood to their guns and in blood they checked the impetus of the moving man in gray, sweeping the advancing ranks with whirring messengers of death. Thus it came to pass that all the rocky ravine between the two Round Tops and the chasm of Plum Run, between them and the Devil's Den, was the scene of desperate fighting. All the rocks where flows the sluggish stream were piled with the dead, the fighting being in many cases a hand-to-hand contest. The concluding charge of Gen. Crawford's Reserves, supported by the Sixth Corps, was one of the finest features of the battle at this point, or indeed at any point of the field."

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert A. McCoy, in his address at Gettysburg, on Pennsylvania Reserve Day, Tuesday, September 2, 1890, says of the Pennsylvania Reserves and our Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps charge:

"The movement was one of the brilliant dashes of the war."

Maj. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, member of the Board of Commissioners of Pennsylvania in the erection of the monuments of Gettysburg, in his address on September 12, 1889, transferring the monuments to Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, said of this charge from Little Round Top on the afternoon of July 2nd:

"And at this point the sun of battle went down as the Pennsylvania Reserves charged down the slope and over the Valley of Death, driving before them the last line of the enemy attacking this position. As they planted the maltese cross of the Fifth Corps, the men of the Sixth Corps displayed their Greek cross in support, and the left was safe."

J. J. Purman, M. D., First Lieutenant, Co. A, 140th Pa. Vols, in the *National Tribune* of March 25th, 1909, says under "The Flood Tide of the Rebellion:"

"The great flood tide of the Rebellion struck high-water mark at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. At this hour Gen. Sickles' Corps was being rapidly driven back, and Gen. Longstreet's Corps was pressing through the gap between Hancock and Sickles to get a foothold on Little Round Top.

"The battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the Rebellion, and this was the crisis of the second day's fight, if not of the whole battle. It was a momentous hour in the history of this Nation. Should the enemy succeed they would possess the key to our position. Defeat and victory seemed to hang in the balance. Should the Union army be defeated the hands of progress would be arrested and turned back a revolution on the dial of time."

As before stated, the 93rd formed its first line of battle on the afternoon of July 2nd, 1863, along a stone wall to the right of a high boulder, and there awaited the passing through its ranks of the disorganized and fleeing troops of Gen. Syke's Division of regulars, coming up the hill of Little Round Top. Gen. Warren found Little Round Top the key of the Union position. We were barely in time for the Rebels were climbing the hill. A close and bloody hand-to-hand struggle ensued, which left Little Round Top in our possession. "Devil's Den" afterwards became known as the "Slaughter Pen," from the number of men killed on both sides, and is now termed the "Valley of Death."

Our whole Brigade advanced, touching elbows with the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves on the left, and with exultant cheers we were soon in the conflict, and with well directed fire and steady lines the enemy reels and staggers, and soon is driven from our front, discomfited and defeated.

In the charge up to the wheat field the Ninety-third took twenty-five prisoners. Just before nightfall the regiment was ordered forward, with Pennsylvania Reserves, to retake a battery which had been lost in the early part of the day, but it having been taken away, returned to its former position on Little Round Top. At night the men slept for a few hours in line of battle, but spent most of the time in removing the wounded who strewed the fields in front.

On the afternoon of the 3rd—at about one o'clock—the Rebels opened with all their batteries, and for two hours from a space less than two

miles there was an incessant cannonade from 150 guns of the Rebels. Upon no battlefield of the world's history had such a bombardment ever been witnessed. Pollard, in his "Lost Cause," says:

"It was absolutely appalling; hills and rocks seemed to reel like drunken men, shrieking shell, the crash of falling timbers, the fragments of rock flying through the air, the splash of bursting shrapnel and the fierce neighing of wounded artillery horses, made a picture terribly grand and sublime."

During this terrible cannonade, the men of the 93rd were partly sheltered by a stone wall, rocks and trees, hugged closely to the ground, and at the conclusion of Gen. Picket's charge on the left center, renewed the picket firing and kept it up until dark. During the night of the 3rd the Regiment was engaged in burying the dead and carrying off the wounded. The fourth of July was celebrated at the front, the Regiment being ordered on the skimish line at the famous wheat field, where it suffered some loss. At two in the afternoon it was relieved.

Prof. J. Howard Wert, in his history of "Monuments and Indications of the Gettysburg Battlefield," says of our Regiment:

"Theirs was the first Brigade of the Sixth Corps to get into action. They were formed on the ridge where their monument stands, their left joining the Pennsylvania Reserves. Just then the fleeing and shattered masses from the direction of Emmettsburg road approached, closely followed by the triumphant foe. With a withering fire the Brigade checked the advance, then charged driving them back and taking twenty-five prisoners. From eight P. M. of the previous evening they had marched thirty-nine miles, fought three hours and now passed an almost sleepless night, without food, amidst the moans of the dying, endeavoring to alleviate the sufferings of the thousands in and around the wheat field, the most sickening scene of slaughter on which the stars of God have looked down since the French conqueror marched across the plains of Borrodino. The 93rd had 356 men present for duty and lost 1 officer and 6 men wounded, one mortally. The night was spent in burying the dead. The regiment celebrated the Fourth of July on picket line, but the electric wires had given to a nation's throbbing heart the news that made that the most glorious Fourth of July since 1776."

CASUALTIES.

Company K, Captain David C. Keller (third time), Abraham Bausman, Amos M. Runkel.

Company E, Sergt. James Brown.

Company C, Sergt. Wm. H. Risser (second time).

Company A, Henry J. Smith.

Company I, Clarence Hartman, mortally. Died of said wounds September 28, 1863.

Cacualties in the Union forces during the Gettysburg campaign, June 3-August 1, 1863:

Killed, officers, 287; men, 3,355; wounded, officers, 1,294; men, 15,282; captured or missing, officers, 407; men, 11,418; total, 32,043.

The losses at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863: Killed, 3,070; wounded, 14,497; total losses in two days, 23,001. The Rebel loss, 27,525.

Gen. Meade reports the capture of three guns, 41 stands of Rebel colors, 13,721 prisoners and 24,976 small arms on the battlefield.

Stevens, the Historian of the Sixth Corps, says:

"The Rebel lines which had so fiercely attacked the Third Corps, steadily advanced, pouring destruction before them, while the two Corps, Third and Fifth, unable to resist the weight of the advancing columns of the Rebels, steadily fell back. At the moment that the Sixth Corps reached the field, the Fifth Corps were rushing to the assistance of the wavering lines on Round Top. It was a glorious spectacle, as the veteran wearers of St. Andrew's and Greek Cross rushed along the rear of the peak and among the rock, at double quick, and then suddenly moving by the flank, formed in line of battle. Through the woods and down the slope they rush, fall upon the advancing Rebel columns and check their progress. The Union line now advance upon the Rebels, who fall back more. Shot and shell pour in a fearful storm from the Rebel batteries, sweeping the slope of Round Top and the crest of Cemetery Hill. For more than two hours the desperate battle rages on the left while the right, except that on either side artillery belches forth its thunders, is quiet. The doubtful contest ceases as darkness gathers over the battle leaving the Rebels still in possession of some of the ground occupied by Sickles' Corps at 4 o'clock."

C. Carlton Coffin, of the *Boston Journal*, said:

"A hundred cannon are thundering, the rolls of musketry are like the surges of the sea upon rock bound coast

"The Sixth Corps came on as supports at the eastern base of Round Top. A body of Rebels advanced to the summit of Granite Spur, Gen. Meade dispatched Gen. Crawford with the Pennsylvania Reserves to dislodge them. The Rebels first received the fire of the Sixth Corps and then the Reserves. From five o'clock till after eight into the gloom of night, the sanguinary struggle continued. Again and again the Rebels charged upon our lines, but were as often driven back and then our men would dash after them taking prisoners till fifteen hundred had been brought in from the Corps of Hill and Longstreet."

Gen. Sedgwick had the 93rd, 95th, 96th, 98th, 61st, 23rd, 82nd, 102nd, 139th, 49th and 119th Pennsylvania Regiments in the Sixth Corps. The "old Sixth Corps" with old "Pap" Sedgwick must have a share in the fight, and then it had been said and sung:

2—"In the thickest of the battle,
When the cannon's fiery breath
Smites many a strong heart pressing
On to victory or death;
The foremost in the conflict,
The last to say 'tis o'er,'—
Who knows not what it is to yield,
You'll find the "Old Sixth Corps."

General Longstreet, in his "Manasses to Appomattox," says in relation to the battle of the afternoon of July 2nd:

"That it was the best three hours fighting ever done on any battlefield." * * *
"To press my men to further effort would have been madness. I withdrew them to the Peach orchard."

Pollard, the Southern historian in his "Lost Cause," says:

"The results of the day on the right (our left at Little Round Top) were unfortunate enough, our troops had been repulsed at all points."

The charge of Gen. Pickett's Division on the 3rd was in plain view of the Ninety-third, as it lay behind the stone wall at Little Round Top. July 3rd, 1863, was the hottest day of the entire month, and Longstreet's assault was made when the greatest temperature attained at that time during July of that year.

Col. David J. Nevin, of the 62nd New York, who commanded the 3rd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps, in said battle, under date of Headquarters 3rd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps, July 5, 1863, in his official report says:

"At 4.30 P. M. (July 2nd), we were hastily marched forward to the left of Rocky Hill, the extreme left of our line, to support the lines of the 3rd and 5th Corps. This Brigade, having the advance formed the first line of the 3rd Division, and had barely got into position when all the troops in front, excepting two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, were driven back and up the hill, retreating irregularly through and past our line. At that moment three regiments (62nd N. Y., 93rd and 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers) were ordered to advance, supported on the left by the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers. They immediately closed up to the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments and delivered two volleys into the ranks of the advancing Rebels, and immediately after charged their column breaking the same and driving them in disorder down the hill, recovering in the charge two light 12 pounder brass pieces, which had been taken from the 5th Corps. The Brigade after reaching the foot of Rocky Hill (Little Round Top), crossed a narrow swamp and was halted at 100 yards beyond, the left resting at the foot of a small hill and the right in the woods, connecting with the advance of the 5th Corps. We remained in this position, supporting the two regiments of Gen. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves, until July 3rd."

The Committee on Regimental Site for a monument had considerable difficulty with Col. Bachelder as to the first position of the 93rd and Nevin's Brigade, but in the end came off victorious, as follows:

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, and Lieut. E. C. Euston, of the Committee on Monument Site in 1884, by appointment, met Col. Bachelder on the battlefield, and pointed out the site claimed for the monument to be erected by the Regiment. That Maj. Mark strenuously opposed to place the monument to where it now stands, and that he only acquiesced upon the promise of Col. Bachelder that the regiment could place at any time in the future a marker at the point now claimed as a site.

The Committee on Site on September 30, 1887, and on April 1st, 1888, in the presence of Col. Bachelder and the members of the Board of Commissioners on Gettysburg Monuments and Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, pointed out the first position of the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers on the afternoon of July 2nd, 1863, in the battle of Gettysburg, to have been along a stone wall to the right of a high boulder in the immediate front of the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, now pointed out by a marker as his headquarters on the brow of a low rocky hill, known as Weed's Hill (Little Round Top).

Col. John B. Bachelder, in his book "Gettysburg, what to see, and how to see it," says on page 52, speaking of the attack of Gen. Sickles' line at the Devil's Den:"

"And eventually Williams Division, and Lockwoods' Brigade of the 12th Corps, Nevin's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, and Robinson's and Doubleday's Division of the First Corps, were ordered up and formed a second line on Cemetery Ridge * * * The Sixth Corps, General Sedgwick, arrived on the field by a forced march, a short time before the close of the action on the left and formed in heavy column on the east slope of Cemetery Ridge, on the northeastern face of Little Round Top. Although but one Brigade participated in the engagement."

And on page 89 of the same book, in speaking of the battle at that point, says:

"The Sixth Corps, Gen. Sedgwick, had now come up, and was formed enmasse in the open field at the northern base of this hill, with Nevin's Brigade on the crest * * * At this moment the entire Union force along this front was broken and pushed back across the flat ground, followed by Wofford's Brigade and other troops * * * At the same time Gen. Crawford led McCandless' Brigade in a dashing charge down the hill, across the swale, to the wheat field, followed and supported by Nevin's Brigade."

In a letter addressed to Maj. Samuel Harper by Maj. Mark, Chairman of the Committee, an answer was received January 10, 1888, in which Maj. Harper said:

"There has been a very serious misapprehension in regard to the movements of our Brigade at Gettysburg; but after several years' struggle with Col. Bacheider, I succeeded a few months ago in convincing him that his previous information was not correct. Before that he would not admit that we fired a single shot.

With regard to placing the 139th Pa. monument, Maj. Harper, significantly remarked. "It has been suggested that we move our *present monument* up to the position on which we deployed and entered the fight, and place the State monument in its stead:

With regard to the position held, he states:

"I am of the opinion that you are correct as to the point where the 93rd entered the fight and also that it was on the right of the front line. I have a distinct recollection that we commenced firing soon after being deployed, and that we fired all the way down the hill and until we were halted some little distance beyond the line upon which the monuments of the 98th, 93rd, 139th are located."

"You specifically locate the 139th Pa. between Gen. Sedgwick' headquarters and the road leading down to Plum Run. As I have already stated, our regiment crossed that road. According to Gen. Crawford's report McCandless' Brigade of Reserves was to the left of that road."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SURVIVOR.

Sergeant E. M. Woomer, of Co. A, 93rd Pa. Vols., who participated in said battle, and who is a member of the Committee on Site, paid a visit to the battlefield on August 7, 1884. In a letter to the *Daily Times* of Lebanon, on August 15, 1886, he states:

"My first visit to this place was July 2nd, 1863, when I visited it with a number of Lebanon county boys, and encamped near Little Round Top where we were engaged in the grandest battle ever fought on this continent. To-day I visited the same spot, where I then stood and where we repelled Longstreet, after he had driven Sickles from Peach Orchard, and where we also viewed the famous charge of Picketts on our right, which resulted so disastrously to Lee's forces.

"I see around me the identical rocks behind which we, weary, footsore and tired, repulsed their troops with great slaughter. Then as we advanced, taking a number of them prisoners, who had hid behind the rocks, I imagine I see that brave commander, Gen. Sedgwick (old Uncle John), say to us, as we involuntarily ducked our heads at the sound of bullets, "No dodging, my boys." As we halt at the stone wall, I see the large rock from behind which a Rebel shook his white handkerchief. I can see brave, good-hearted Dave Bowman, of Co. A, go out between the lines to bring him in, etc."

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of this committee, who participated in said fight as 2nd Lt. of Co. D, 93rd Pa. Vols., in his diary of July 2nd and 3rd, 1863, written at the time, says:

"We have a stone wall for a covering."

The Fourth of July has been an eventful month for the United States. It is not only the month of the harvest of plenty, but of great national trials and triumphs. It commemorates: The Colonial Congress and the Declaration of Independence, July 1-4, 1776; the adoption of the Constitution, the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on July 4, 1825; the assassination of President Garfield, July 2, 1881; the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-4, 1863; the surrender of Vicksburg, with 30,000 men to Gen. Grant; the victory of the late war with Spain in July, 1898, and the outbreak of the international war with China in July, 1900.

Centuries may pass and new generations populate our land; yet the name of Gettysburg will not fail to call before memory the heroic deeds enacted there. Its deeds of valor are not chanted in undying epic or immortal poems, yet beside Thermopylae and Marathon, Waterloo and Balaklava, stands the name of Gettysburg.

It is the calvary of Freedom, when we think of humanity as being crushed by sin, and look for a remedy, we begin at the Garden and find the conclusion at Calvary. When we speak of the Government of England as threatened with dismemberment and ruin, and look for the remedy, we find it at Waterloo. So, when we think and speak of oppression, class and caste in America, and we look for a remedy, we begin at Harper's Ferry, with old John Brown, and find the answer in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. So we say: For Humanity, Calvary; for England, Waterloo; for America, Gettysburg.

England had her Waterloo, France her Austerlitz and Germany her Sedan, but the loyal North with equal pride can hand from sire to son

for generations yet to come her glorious field of Gettysburg. The days preceding the 4th of July, 1863, found the darkest period in the history of the Rebellion for the North. Every interest was at stake, and gloomy fears prevailed in cabinet, councils and hearthstones. But when on that memorable afternoon the lightning telegraph flashed from the Atlantic to the Pacific: "Gettysburg and Vicksburg are ours," despair vanished and hope again sprang into life with a vigor never to be quenched until final victory crowned our arms at Appomattox.

Glorious 4th of July, 1776—glorious 4th of July, 1863! May their memories thus intertwined in the nation's heart, ever call forth our warmest gratitude. May the enjoyment of our world-renowned heritage of civil and religious liberty ever keep fresh the debt we owe to those who, through tribulations, established our Declaration of Independence, and those who eighty-seven years later sealed the blood-bought treasure with a second sacrifice of blood-bought victory.

In the beautiful language of Edward Everett on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, said "that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of that great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates to *The Battle of Gettysburg*."

And again we heard the call and in its tones a wail of anxiety, almost grief from the hearthstones of the North—"Watchman, what of the night?" The answer was heard all over the land—"All's well. The Army of the Potomac has gained a great victory," and like the ocean's roar came back the response—"Thank God and the Army of the Potomac."

What then *will* these hundreds of stones on the battlefield of Gettysburg, two of which commemorate the services of the Ninety-third Regiment, tell to the children of men? The answer has been given by immortal lips. They will tell of Pennsylvanians who died there that this Government of the people shall not perish from the earth. These stones, those monuments, will say to the children of men, as Abraham Lincoln said when he dedicated the National Monument at Gettysburg: "Gather ye here increased devotion to the cause for which they gave their lives."

"These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep" is the story of one of the old conquerors who in traveling over the battlefields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies. These memorials were as remote as that campaign against Jerichō. The Lord directed Joshua to take up stones and having crossed over the Jordan dry shod, build there a monument. These memorials have from Gilgal, at the Jordan, to the pyramids by the Nile, the Grecian Acropolis, at Athens, the Coliseum at Rome, the obelisks along the Nile, the lions mound at Waterloo, the German

monument on the Konigsplatz of "Victory," the Bunker Hill Monument, and Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, been as a memento of daring deeds in defence of the cause in which they represented the Victory.

"In the cities of the North
The brazen cannon belched forth,
For the defeat of Lee;
When the smoke from this field
Unfolded, Lo! fixed on the shield
Each wandering star was revealed,
And the steeple bells pealed
Inland to the further sea;
In the villages flags waved
For Meade's victory,—
A thousand, thousand flags waved
For the souls to be free,
For the Union saved,
For the Union still to be."

CHAPTER XXIV

THE REGIMENT AGAIN RECROSSES THE POTOMAC SOUTHWARD—COUNTER-MARCHES TO CENTREVILLE, FORWARDS AGAIN AND PARTICIPATES IN THE BATTLE OF RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

GEN. LEE during the night of the Fourth of July, retreated, and on the morning of the 5th our Sixth Corps, in advance, following the defeated and baffled Rebel legions southward to Fairfield, when in the evening we overtook the rear of the Rebel army, but before any attack was made, the Sixth Corps was recalled. On the 6th the Corps marched to Emmettsburg; on the 7th from Emmettsburg to Mountain pass near Hamburg; on the 8th from near Hamburg to Middletown; on the 9th from Middletown to Boonsboro; on the 10th from Boonsboro to Beaver Creek; on the 12th from Beaver Creek to Funkstown.

Here the 93rd was on the skirmish and after some hot skirmishing forwarded from Funkstown to the vicinity of Hagerstown and were eager for a final issue, but to their chagrin it was discovered that the enemy escaped, as it was ascertained by a march of the Sixth Corps to Williamsport, where Gen. Lee had successfully retreated across the Potomac.

Gen. Bartlett had command of our Third Division, and on the 15th the Sixth Corps marched back to Boonsboro, on the 16th from Boonsboro to Berlin. Here the Sixth Corps remained until the men were refitted with clothing and shoes. This was the second time the 93rd Regiment and Sixth Corps had crossed the Potomac at Berlin, on pontoons; the first time being after the battle of Antietam. It was on a Sunday morning, the 19th, when the march was taken up again to Southland, and while crossing the bridge into Virginia the bands played "Oh Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," while Gen. Sedgwick was close at hand directing, as usual, at difficult points, the movement of the Sixth Corps.

By four o'clock the Corps had marched through the rocky defile and was on its way to Wheatland, and on the march received a loyal greeting from ladies whose hair wore garlands of red, white and blue, and the American flag was loyally displayed and waved as a greeting to our soldiers. On the 20th from Wheatland to Beaver Dam; on the 22nd from near Beaver Dam to Rectortown; on the 23rd from Rectortown to White Plains and Barbee's Cross Roads; 24th from Barbee's Cross Roads to Thumb Run; 25th from Thumb Run to Warrenton, where the Sixth Corps, which had marched on different roads was concentrated.

Under date of July 14th, Gen. Meade announced to Maj. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, of the retreat of Gen. Lee south of the Potomac. At 11 A. M. he received the following reply:

"Maj. Gen. Meade:

"I need hardly say to you that the escape of Lee's army without another battle has created great dissatisfaction in the mind of the President, and it will require an active and energetic pursuit on your part to remove the impression that it has not been sufficiently active heretofore.

"H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.-in-Chief."

"July 14, 2.30 P. M.

"Maj. Gen. Halleck:

"Having performed my duty conscientiously and to the best of my ability, the censure of the President conveyed in your dispatch this 1 P. M. of this day is in my judgment so undeserved that I feel compelled most respectfully to ask to be immediately relieved from the command of this army.

"GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Maj. Gen."

"July 14, 4.30 P. M.,

"Maj. Gen. Meade:

"My telegram stating the disappointment of the President at the escape of Lee's army was not intended as a censure, but as a stimulus to an active pursuit. It is not deemed a sufficient cause for your application to be relieved.

"H. W. HALLECK,
"Maj. Gen.-in-Chief."

While the Sixth Corps was marching along the Blue Ridge, the southern slope was covered profusely with blackberry bushes, from which hung large, ripe fruit, and Gen. Sedgwick gave the Corps an opportunity to pluck the delicious and delicate fruit, by halting the Corps, and the repast acted as a tonic to the men.

At Warrenton the 93rd was encamped near the famous White Sulphur Springs and remained there a week. The town of Warrenton was but a few miles from Camp and was substantially built, frequently visited by the men and gave evidences of former prosperous days. The White Sulphur Springs was for many years a leading resort of Southern chivalry, was situated in a park of probably fifteen acres, was shaded by oak, chestnut and ailanthus trees, which made it a most delightful spot. I visited the Springs one afternoon and found the main building had been destroyed by Gen. Pope's army, the scene of his engagements one year before along the Rappahannock, between Warrenton and Waterloo, which the Sixth Corps now occupied as its line.

The sulphurous condition of the waters became noticeable as I approached the two cupola's, and upon arriving there I stepped down, opened the lid and took a look at its green waters. The springs were enclosed by

marble walls, benches surrounded the Springs under the cupola, and the place was delightfully cool. I took a dip, as its waters were almost even with the lid, and with eyes closed engulfed three swallows just for luck, but no more. My thirst was quenched, my desire was gratified, and it was the last glass of sulphur water I drank until I visited Bedford Springs in this State in 1869. There was a reason.

I took a stroll over the park. I found massive columns and high brick walls still standing as a silent memento of former chivalrous gaities which once held forth there when Southern aristocracy was in its prime. There was also a row of long one and two story buildings, most of them painted yellow, and were used as lodging rooms, but had fallen into decay. Upon my return to civil life, I ascertained in a conversation I had about my visit there with Adam Moss of this city, that he, as an attendant upon Robert Coleman, prior to the Civil War, that he visited the White Sulphur Springs with Mr. Coleman, and on my describing one of those low houses, he informed me he had occupied one of them, and gave me an interesting description of the hilarious times that abounded there. Mr. Moss was for many years employed at Mt. Lebanon, by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman. was held in high esteem by the family, and died while still in their employ.

Captain Jacob P. Embich and Lieuts. Kale and Dasher, on July 21, 1863, with a squad of men, left for Harrisburg, for 540 conscripts.

The Sixth Corps remained in the vicinity of Warrenton until the 15th of September. when it moved to Culpeper, which was reached on the 16th and encamped three miles west at Stonehouse mountain. Here we remained three weeks, the weather becoming cool. On Monday, October 5th the Corps marched to Cedar mountain, on the banks of the Rapidan, the scene of Gen. Bank's combat with Stonewall Jackson, and on Friday the 11th it was discovered that Gen. Lee was making an effort to form his entire army in rear of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Meade at once determined to check the movement of Lee, and the Sixth Corps was ordered to build extensive fires and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Gen. Buford's cavalry was moved across Germamia ford, while the Sixth Corps made a move as if to cross at Raccoon Ford, which ruse succeeded in calling back the Rebel infantry. That night the Sixth Corps built large fires and hastily marched toward Culpeper, which was reached at daylight, after a severe march. The march was continued toward Brandy Station, and the army moving in parallel lines, was soon behind the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station.

Gen. Meade here determined to force a combat with Lee's army, making Rappahannock the base of his operations. Next morning he ordered the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps across the Rappahannock, and advanced in line of battle. The Union line of battle stretched across the vast plain nearly three miles in length, straight as the flight of an arrow.

At each flank were several battalions *in echelon*. In the rear of the center of each wing of the line was a heavy reserve in solid square, and following in the rear of each square, a large column stretching back to the river and across bridges to the farther side of the stream. It was a grand spectacle. Thus the line of battle moved forward across the plain, never for a moment losing its perfect form. Brisk cannonading and musketry were kept up by the cavalry in front, and the army earnestly hoped that Gen. Lee might accept our challenge to an open field fight; but the Rebel General was too wary to accept battle on such equal terms and pushed on toward Sulphur Springs, to reach Centreville before us.

The Sixth Corps halted at dark, at Brandy Station. At 11 o'clock that night the Sixth Corps was ordered to retrace their steps, recrossed the river at daylight, the railroad bridge was blown up, and an hour was given to sleep and breakfast. The march north was again taken up, amid a confusion of artillery, troops, baggage wagons, pontoons, ambulances, drivers cursing horses, cannon rattling, soldiers singing and shouting, horses galloping and all gave evidence of a well directed retreat.

The Sixth Corps passed Warrenton Junction and Bealton Station and at eight o'clock halted at Kettle Run, having marched more than thirty miles in twenty-four hours. At daylight of October 14th we were again on the march, passed Bristoe Station, Manassas Junction, crossed Bull Run at Blackman's ford and reached Centreville at 3 P. M.

The booming of cannon in our rear, huge clouds of smoke, and the heavy rattle of musketry, gave evidence that Lee was following up his movement with hot work, and as the Sixth Corps formed line of battle in front of Centreville, the soldiers said: "Here is the third Bull Run; but this time the run will be on the other side."

The Sixth Corps moved to Chantilly at dark of October 14th, where we rested for the night. Next morning we moved to a stronger position, where we waited in line of battle until 3 P. M., when an officer came dashing along the line, with the order: "Strip for the fray! The enemy are down upon us!" The Corps awaited an attack, but the cavalry had checked the advance and we slept undisturbed.

Gen. Lee finding himself too late to occupy the works around Centreville before the Union army, and hopeless of any successful flank movement, retreated with his army toward the Rappahannock. On October 17th, the Sixth Corps again marched Southward in pursuit of Lee, the rain falling in torrents, rendering the mud deep, and the marching very fatiguing. The first night the Corps reached Gainesville, marched the next day through New Baltimore and reached Warrenton at night. On our march we noticed many dead bodies of our cavalry who had been killed in constant skirmishing and nearly all were stripped of their clothing by the Rebels.

The Army of the Potomac encamped in the vicinity of Warrenton for several weeks, and the first week was a disagreeable one, due to cold northwest winds, and causing discomfort everywhere from the smoke and fire driven into the faces of the men as they stood shivering over their log fires. It was thought the army would remain here in winter quarters, and comfortable huts were erected. The weather again became mild and indications, from the arrival of pontoons and other movements, that another campaign was projected.

Gen. Sedgwick before leaving this encampment held a grand review of the entire Sixth Corps, which was a magnificent spectacle. At ten o'clock at night of November 6th came to order: "Reveille at half-past four; move at daylight." November 7th we were on the march at daylight toward Rappahannock Station, and Gen. Sedgwick was placed in command of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, while Gen. Meade accompanied the left wing.

The Sixth Corps halted at noon within a mile of the station and was thrown into line of battle and a rest of several hours was given the men. In front of the Corps was a line of low hills, stretching parallel with our line of battle, and on the slope toward us, and within pistol shot of us, were Rebel cavalry pickets, sitting upon their horses and facing us with the coolest imprudence: but not a shot was fired at them.

The booming of cannon was heard on our left, and at length the order came to forward in line of battle. The Second Division, under Gen. Howe, held the right, the First Division, under Gen. Wright and the Third Division, under Gen. Terry on the left.

The Corps in this order of line of battle pushed forward up the hills, the Rebel horsemen whirling and flying before our advance, and as our skirmishers gained the summit of the hills, the Rebel infantry delivered their fire upon them, but never halting or wavering for a moment, driving the Rebels before them until they had pushed the Rebel skirmish line close upon their line of battle. The Corps at once became hotly engaged, and as the summit was reached, a grand panorama of the battle opened before us, and the whole battlefield could be seen at a single glance; a rare occurrence.

On one side were the eminences occupied by our own line of battle, and on the other, a line of hills of equal elevation, covered with swarms of Rebels. Between the two ranges of hills stretched a plain one-fourth of a mile wide, and from one to two miles long, which was occupied by skirmishers of the opposing forces. The Rebels were posted in strong positions behind extensive earthworks, forts, redoubts and rifle pits, and their artillery was posted so as to sweep the plain and the sloping grounds confronting them. Their gray lines of infantry were pouring out from behind the earthworks to meet us on the edge of the plain.

As our line of battle appeared on the crest of the hills, the Rebel batteries opened a terrific fire upon us. The air was filled with the shrieking of these fearful projectiles, which exploded with startling frequency above our heads and just behind us; but fortunately the Rebels aimed high, and many of the shells ploughed the ground in our rear or burst about our hospitals. The First Division pressed forward, pushing everything before them, at a double-quick. Each moment the scene became more exciting, and the Rebel infantry crowded the opposite side of the plain, the slopes of the hills and the rifle pits. The whole line was ablaze with the fire of musketry and the roar of battle constantly increased.

Toward evening the Third Brigade, First Division, with the intrepid Gen. Russell riding at the very front, were ordered to charge, and, with bayonets fixed, without ever stopping to fire a gun, the gallant fellows ran forward. They seized the fort, but the Rebels rallied and drove them out. Again they charged; a hand to hand encounter followed. The men leaped over into the fort, using their muskets for clubs, and, when the work was too close for that, dropping their guns and pommeling with their fists. Gen. Russell sent back for the balance of the Brigade, when the whole Brigade leaped over the embankments, capturing hundreds of the Rebels. By that time the Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin regiments, which had led the charge, had lost half of their men.

The Second Brigade, under Gen. Upton, under cover of the growing darkness, led the 121st New York and Fifth Maine within a few yards of the Rebel rifle pits, when the order to charge was given. Instantly the rifle pits were ablaze on the left of the Sixth Corps, and a destructive volley was poured into the two regiments. Another moment and the Union boys were leaping into the rifle pits, sweeping everything before them, and all this while not a shot was fired by Col. Upton's men, but charging with the bayonet, they carried all before them.

The Second and Third Divisions were less actively engaged in the center, but performed their part with alacrity and bravery and many dead and wounded from these divisions attested the severity of the fight along their portions of the line. The Rebels retreated and made an attempt to flee to the other side of the river, but their pontoon bridge was in possession of the Union troops and hundreds of panic stricken Rebels leaped into the rapid stream and were drowned in the attempt to swim across. Sixteen hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, four battle flags, and more than two thousand stand of small arms were the trophies of this splendid victory of the Sixth Corps.

The depth and force of the Rappahannock between the works the Sixth Corps had taken and those still occupied by the Rebels on the other side, made it impossible to push our victory further that night. The Rebels finding our troops in possession of their pontoon bridge, had set fire to it at the end still held by them; thus all pursuit was for the time cut off.

But on the following morning, November 8th, the Rebels had retreated, leaving us to rebuild the bridge at our leisure. Without delay the Sixth Corps pushed on toward Brandy Station, which we reached toward evening.

Gen. Lee's army, with the exception of the forces stationed at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's ford, was encamped at Brandy Station, where they erected comfortable huts, and made many other preparations for a winter encampment. We found these camps deserted, and plainly showed that they had taken a hasty leave of them. In many instances officers had forgotten to take their valises and trunks with them, and Union soldiers could be seen strutting about in the garb of Rebel Brigadiers and Colonels.

Rebel prisoners taken by the Union cavalry, gave the information that while the fight at Rappahannock Station was in progress on the Rappahannock, Gen. Lee was holding a grand review, when suddenly the information reached him that the Union forces had gained a victory. The review came to an abrupt close, and there was hurrying of regiments to their respective camps, each regiment, independently of its division or brigade, making hot haste for its own quarters. Baggage was quickly thrown into wagons and a general stampede towards the Rapidan commenced at once.

Maj. Gen. Wright, in comments upon the battle of Rappahannock Station, having commanded the Sixth Corps, said: "The works in our front, strong as they were, would have been a small matter for a corps to carry, though, if well defended, only at a serious loss of life; but on the other side of the Rappahannock—difficult and narrow stream—there were other and stronger works, well supplied with artillery, and flanked by long ranges of intrenchments for infantry, all of which held within deadly range of artillery and musketry their works on our side and the approaches thereto. On reaching the ridge and opening fire with the artillery, General Howe, who was on the right, swung his division so that the right rested on the river, thus forcing the enemy to employ a portion of his force, by a change of front, to face him in the threatening attitude he had assumed, and thereby diminishing materially the force holding the redoubts and rifle pits in our front."

Gen. Sedgwick, began his usual careful study of the ground and the skillful arrangement of his forces for the work before them. Gen. Wright, who commanded the 6th Corps, organized the attack from his own division (for the day under command of Gen. Russell), and holding it back till nearly dark, so that by the time the troops reached the works they could not be discovered by the enemy on the opposite side, thus neutralizing a fire which, by daylight, would have been disastrous, but which in twilight would have alike operated on friend and foe. Our batteries were

to fire with the greatest rapidity, and two batteries from the Fifth Corps, on our left, were to do the same, till our troops, which moved up in the angle between these artillery fires, should reach the work.

The plan worked to a charm. Scarcely any fire was encountered while the batteries were in action, and the troops nearly all reached the works without serious loss. It was only on the cessation of our artillery fire that the resistance began, but it was then too late. Our brave boys of the old Sixth Corps were upon them, and they were soon driven from their works and captured. And this was the reason the 93rd and many other regiments escaped having men killed or wounded.

Swinton, in his "Campaign of the Army of the Potomac," says:

"This campaign—from October 11th to November, 1862—may be regarded from two points of view, and from each is susceptible of a different critique. Considered as a movement to meet Lee's advance it was perfectly successful, and its conduct highly creditable. It is due to observe that Gen. Meade did not wish to avoid battle, but he was really anxious to precipitate decisive action, provided, always, he could fight on advantageous terms.

"It would have been interesting to see the result of a determination that, overleaping a too pedantic view of the nature and uses of lines of communication, would have tried the experiment of holding the army in a favorable position and allowed Lee to continue his turning movements. There is little doubt that if Meade had held fast either at Culpeper or at Warrenton, Lee would have ventured beyond those points, for Meade would then have been on his rear and on his communications to whose endangered safety he would have presently been recalled.

"There is another opportunity of which Gen. Meade might have availed himself, and that is when on the 12th the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps had been sent back across the Rappahannock, under a false lead, these Corps were in a position, by a move to the right, to fall upon the rear of Lee's column in crossing at Sulphur Springs. This would have been a bold move, and would have been as effective as Meade's retrograde movement to Centreville. But it would have been hazardous, for Lee might have disputed with a part of his force the passage of the Western fork of the Rappahannock, and still continue his march northward. As a whole the campaign added no laurels to either army, yet it was none the less attended with much toil and suffering—sleepless nights and severe marches and manifold trying exposures. But this is a part of the history of the army, in which the 93rd had its full share, of which those who did not bear the heat and burden of the day can never know much."

The *National Tribune*, in its history of "Chancellerville and Gettysburg," on January 7th, 1909, says:

"The capture of Rappahannock Station was a brilliant exhibition of how quickly and effectively the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and particularly those of the Sixth Corps, could strike. All that was needed was to let them loose. Never had a battlefield witnessed more prompt, skillful striking than the blow which Sedgwick had delivered against Lee. If the general command of the Army of the Potomac had been equal to the audacious skill of its component parts, the war would have been brought to a close many months before. The affair reflected as little credit upon Lee and Ewell as it was highly meritorious for Sedgwick, Russell, Hays and the men they commanded."

The Union loss was, killed, 83; wounded, 328; missing, 6; total, 417.

CHAPTER XXV

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN THE MINE RUN CAMPAIGN OF NOVEMBER 26TH TO 30TH, AND NEW YEAR'S EVE IS ORDERED TO HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

GEN. LEE had been caught napping, and for once counted too often upon the Army of the Potomac to attack. He found the Union army on the same side of the river Rappahannock he was, and he must either fight in the morning of November 8th or retreat, and a little after midnight he ordered a general retreat to the South banks of the Rapidan. The pontoons were brought up to Rappahannock Station and soon Gen. Sedgwick with the Fifth and Sixth Corps were across, but by this time the short November day was drawing to a close, and marched to Brandy Station awaiting supplies. On the 12th of November we were at Kelley's ford and on the 20th at Culpeper and return.

Gen. Sedgwick, who had as his guests the Mexican General Cortez, and some Russian naval officers, whose vessels were lying in New York harbor, held a review of the Sixth Corps on the 20th of November. Their display of horsemanship was of the most amusing character, and the difficulty became the more strenuous when with one hand holding the bridle and the other the pommel of the saddle, it became necessary to salute the flags and remove their head covering. They did manage it, but in the most ludicrous way as some of the "boys" of the 93rd will vividly recollect.

The issuance of a ration of whiskey, which had not been repeated to the 93rd since the eve of the battle of Fair Oaks, was an indication that a movement was in contemplation. The quality of the whiskey was of the same "fighting character" as the issue at Fair Oaks, and the men who partook of it were ready for the fray.

Gen. Meade ordered the movement on the 24th, but on the 23rd a heavy rain set in and the march was postponed until the 26th, with orders to be across the Rapidan by sunset, and occupied the positions assigned by the 27th. The regiment was provided with well filled haversacks and with the trains covered eight days. The distance was not 20 miles; the troops were supposed to easily reach there in the allotted time. The Sixth Corps started with promptness and by midnight crossed Jacob's ford and followed close in the rear of the Third Corps, making a column

of 30,000 men, bivouacked for the night. This march was one of the most tedious and fatiguing of all campaigns, and at 11 o'clock only at night was there time given for coffee.

The position assigned to the Sixth Corps was not reached, as it was ordered to march to Robertson's tavern, a point seven miles south of the ford. The next morning the Sixth Corps was drawn out in line of March to follow the Third Corps, but the Rebels appeared in our front and skirmishing and artillery firing commenced. The corps remained there until 3 o'clock when the First and Second divisions were hurried forward to the support of the Third Corps, which had become heavily engaged—our Third Division being left near the Rapidan to cover the bridges and trains.

Gen. Sedgwick and staff had dismounted and were reclining about a large tree, while the Third Corps was engaged, awaiting orders, when the attention of all was directed to two soldiers who were approaching, bearing between them a stretcher on which lay a wounded man. As the men approached within a few rods of the place where the General and his staff were, a solid cannon shot came shrieking along, striking both of the stretcher bearers. Both fell to the ground—the one behind fatally wounded, the other dead. But the man upon the stretcher leaped up and ran away as fast as his legs could carry him, never stopping to look behind at his unfortunate companions. Shocking as was the occurrence, neither Gen. Sedgwick, nor the members of his staff, could suppress a laugh at the speedy restoration of the man who was being borne disabled from the field.

The Sixth Corps moved during the night to Robertson's Tavern. Gen. Meade directed our Corp's march so as to take in the flank of the Rebels, which had confronted Gen. Warren, but upon our arrival there, it was found that all the Rebels had withdrawn beyond Mine Run. Then our Corps went into line of battle to march toward Mine Run, but coming to a crest which commanded a view of the country in front, saw the entire Rebel army strongly posted on the ridge beyond. The little run which our Corps would be compelled to cross in any further advance, was swollen by the recent rains until infantry could make their way through it only with difficulty, while for artillery it was impossible.

Gen. Meade with a council of his Generals, decided that the position which Gen. Lee had assumed was entirely too strong to give assurance of a successful attack, when General Warren urged that the only way was to turn Lee's flank at the head of Mine Run. His plan was accepted, and our Third Division, Gen. Terry in command, given him in support, and four day's rations were put in the haversacks, and also an extra allowance of cartridges.

The night was dark and stormy and the march was along bad roads, and the march on the 29th was rapid and by the afternoon had driven the

Rebels three miles into their intrenchments. Our Third Division was ordered to support Gen. Gregg's cavalry, and the enemy opened with artillery.

We had passed Mine Run. It was no longer an obstacle, and a general assault was planned for to-morrow, the 30th. Gen. Warren made his dispositions with the great thoroughness for which he was noted. He formed a front line of about one mile in length, arranged in two lines. Our Third Division, Gen. Terry, 6,000 strong, held the left flank along the Catharpin road, ready against any attack from the Rebels. Gen. Sedgwick was to make the assault, and had placed six batteries in good position to overwhelm the Rebels with a sudden storm of fire.

Gen. Warren made a careful examination of the Rebel works, and found that if he gave the order to charge it would be a slaughter like that at Gettysburg; if he failed to carry out the general plan he might expose Gen. Sedgwick's wing to a disastrous repulse. He issued the order countermanding the advance. Gen. Meade ordered the suspension of Gen. Sedgwick's attack, and ordered a retreat. The order was the outcome of Gen. Warren's examination, who dispatched to Meade that "the position and strength of the enemy seem so formidable in my present front that I advise against making an attack here. The full light of the sun shows me I cannot succeed."

The entire loss of the Union army was 14 officers and 159 men killed; 52 officers and 1,047 men wounded and 11 officers and 370 men captured or missing; total, 1,653. The Rebel loss was approximately about the same.

During the night of December 1st and 2nd, the army withdrew from Mine Run, and orders were to build fires to deceive the enemy, and then the Regiment went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. The Army of the Potomac had not fought a general battle since Gettysburg, and this was not the fault of the army or its commander, for Gen. Meade had repeatedly offered battle to Lee, but he evaded it.

On the second day of December, the 93rd went into winter quarters, near Brandy Station, on lands owned and in sight of the mansion of Hon. J. Miner Botts, a native Virginian, but with Union proclivities, and who had suffered much from depredations of the Rebel and Union armies. Mr. Botts claimed that he was the owner of six hundred miles of fence when we reached there, but after six week's encampment his fences were destroyed and the fine trees surrounding his mansion cut down, for which he received pay from the United States.

Gen. De Trobriand, who by the way, was the first commander of the 55th New York when the 93rd joined Peck's Brigade at Tennallytown in January, 1862, was promoted to a Brigadier General and commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, and remained with the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of Lee at

Appomattox. He has written a history of "His Four Years with the Army of the Potomac," and gives a description of a visit, having received orders to do so, by reason of his Brigade having at this time been encamped on Mr. Botts' land, and being the nearest Brigade headquarters to the mansion. Gen. DeTrobriand says:

"My Brigade was now encamped on the land of Mr. John Miner Botts, a Virginian, who had played a marked role in the old Whig party. He had adroitly maneuvered his bark in the midst of the political storms which immediately preceded the tardy secession of his state. Since then he had made an opposition to the Richmond government, temperate in reality, but sufficiently noisy in manner to be able to take advantage of it with us, as an evidence of Union sentiments. This able man had found means to feed at both racks. As soon as he saw us on this vast property, of which a part, it was said, was only a deposit left in his hands by means of pretended sales by the rebels serving in the armies of the Confederacy, his first care was, naturally, to make as much as possible out of the circumstances. He immediately sought Gen. Meade and demanded protection, upon the grounds of persecution from the Confederacy. Gen. Meade willingly acceded to his request, and I was ordered there.

"To my surprise, I found a house surrounded by grounds in good order, and where no mark of the war was apparent, except in the reduction of the household service. The white fences were intact. Inside them the sheep grazed, the turkeys gobbled, the chickens clucked, the geese ate the grass and the plump ducks slept with their bills under their wings. This was a rural sight which we had long before lost the habit of seeing in Virginia. My aids were not less surprised than myself, and it appeared to us that however great a victim the honorable Mr. Botts had been, he had nevertheless succeeded in saving some valuable remains of the shipwreck. A stairway of several steps led us to a piazza, covered by the projection of a Greek front, supported by high columns. The door was opened to us and we passed into the house.

"The parlor where we were received was furnished without taste, but solidly comfortable, and where nothing was wanting. On the wall a few pretentious daubs, which the want of artistic intelligence of the South accepts as pictures, were growing yellow. In fine, everything appeared to be in its usual condition and nothing indicated that the cheap carpets had been soiled by the boots of the soldiery. The master of the house soon made his appearance, with the air that Mauris must have borne when confronted by the legionary who was ordered to put him to death, but when I acquainted him with the object of my visit, modifying his expression, he took the initiative and began his oration.

"As I had not come there for flowers or rhetoric, but on the matter of trees cut down and fences burned. I hastened to give a more practical turn to the conversation. We had not the less to listen to the reading of a letter destined for the Richmond Examiner, and in which Mr. Botts complained bitterly of the excesses committed by the Confederate army to his prejudice. He inveighed particularly in the letter against Gen. Stuart, who, little susceptible to the charms of eloquence, had, it appeared, caused the arrest of the orator, in order to rid himself of his complaints, which were either too long or too strong.

"But where Mr. Botts lacked cunning was in the communication to me of the reclamation for damages and injuries to the Rebel government. It appeared to me that to hold out one hand to Richmond and the other to Washington, might be adroit, but to let me know of it was, at least, useless, especially when certain damages, which I knew had been the work of the enemy, were unjustly laid to the charge of our troops.

"The conclusion was, Firstly, we were to furnish a detail of 100 men, with wagons, to put up the fences, protected by which the flocks of Mr. Botts could graze, that afterward a special commission was appointed to assess the damage, and present a report on the question of the indemnity. As I left the army a few days later, I am ignorant of what happened."

On the 8th of December the Regiment received orders to march, but were countermanded, and on the 10th the paymaster reported at the Regiment and made payment.

Lt. Thomas B. Achey, who was quartermaster of the Regiment, was placed under arrest in the latter part of October for disobedience of orders by Lieut. Col. John S. Long, Commander of the 93rd, and Lt. P. G. Mark was appointed to act in his place. Lt. Mark allowed Lt. Achey to retain his sword and continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster, for which he was so well qualified by experience, when Lt. Col. Long called Lt. Mark to account. Lt. Mark refused to change his views, offered to return to his company for duty, not feeling inclined that the 93rd boys should suffer by reason of any act of his own, in being provided with the rations they were daily receiving in plenty from Quartermaster Achey, and Lt. Col. Long did not find it policy to make a change and restored him to duty.

The rations were at first secured to some extent from Warrenton, and trains were taken there for certain supplies, one of which Lt. Mark had charge. A violent thunder storm arose, vivid flashes of lightning blinded the drivers and horses, and when in the midst a drenching pour down, the earth fairly shook from a terrific thunder clap, the different teams became entangled, the wagons upset, and when Lt. Mark came to his senses he found his horse between the four front horses of a team, and before the loaded wagons could be extricated, a detail from Camp had to be procured.

On the 26th of December, the second flag presented by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, with all of the inscriptions of battles fought up to that time was unfurled to the Regiment by Lt. Col. Long. It had been sent in care of Lt. Mark, directed to Warrenton, and brought by train to the Regiment. Its presentation caused no little excitement, and it was received with hearty cheers and highly appreciated as a manifestation of his continued interest and welfare of the Regiment.

The Regiment was now in winter quarters, and the agitation of re-enlistment of the Regiment was entered upon and its re-enlistment accomplished by a three-fourths signing of the papers in each company.

The Regiment occupied its fine and comfortable winter quarters on the last day of the year, and although the day was a rainy and dismal one, the men had made all arrangements to spend New Year's Eve in a becoming manner. There were numerous festivities in progress throughout the camp, one of which was in progress at Headquarters, in which the officers participated. Fortunately the repast had been about over and Chaplain Lane was about to give the benediction when a bugle at headquarters, at about 8 o'clock, sounded "pack up." To say it caused consternation is to make it mildly, only a minimum of the surprise it created. The Regimental Headquarters quickly received the written orders, the company commanders, who had hurried to their quarters after the feast, were next visited by similar orders and all was excitement, but "pack up" was the order, and it was obeyed with alacrity.

The grounds around the camp were muddy, but the orders to "fall in" came next, and "forward march" was the third and last finality was our departure from our winter quarters at Brandy Station. The night was fearfully dark, and the march to Brandy Station was through mud knee deep. Men struggled along, and in the hurry became imbedded in the struggle, and some guns were dropped in the fight to keep with the regiment. By the time the station was reached the officers and men were covered with mud, and the night being a disagreeable one, great suffering resulted.

At the station the Regiment was hurriedly placed on open flat bottom freight cars, and the men fearing an increase of cold weather northward, rallied on the bales of hay on the platform of the station and spread it over the bottom of the cars for protection. Bates, in his history of Penna. Vols., says: "Loaded upon open cars, without fire the men suffered intensely from the cold as they were borne on through the frosty night air. The feet and hands of many were frozen, rendering amputation necessary in two cases, and in one proving fatal."

The order to move included the entire Third Brigade of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Gen. Wheaton, and was ordered to Harper's Ferry to meet an anticipated advance of the enemy through the Shenandoah Valley and the guarding of the many prisoners quartered there.



LT. COL. D. C. KELLER.

Part Five

1864

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT
RE-ENLISTS AS PENNSYLVANIA
VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, JANU-
ARY 1st, 1864 : : : : :

CHAPTER XXVI

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

THE REGIMENT RE-ENLISTS AS VETERANS—30 DAYS FURLOUGH—MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION AT HOME, AND ITS RETURN TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ON January 1, 1864, was consummated the result of the agitation of re-enlistment for three years, which was first approached in September, 1863, but an active campaign resulting it remained in quiescence until the arrival of the new regimental flag, the second one, on Christmas day, renewed the question in a more active manner. The United States Government offered a thirty day's furlough and both National and local bounties were liberal, while the men considered that they still had one campaign to serve, they decided to accept and many signed papers, while the regiment was stationed at Brandy Station in December, 1863.

The regiment had left Lebanon November 20, 1861, with 1,020 officers and enlisted men. Losses of killed, wounded and deaths from wounds and disease had greatly decimated the strength, and on January 1st, 1864, there were only 380 men for duty. The following application was made by each company officer desiring to remain in service and become a veteran.

Headquarters Co. D, 93rd Regt. Penna. Vols.,

Harper's Ferry, Va., January 20, 1864.

Thayer Melvin,

Capt. A. A. G.,

Headquarters West Virginia:

"I have the honor to apply for authority to proceed to Lebanon, Lebanon county, Penna., the place where the company was organized, to accompany twenty-seven enlisted men of Company D, 93rd Regt., Penna. Vols., who have re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, being three-fourths of enlisted men present within the Department, which in accordance with existing orders relative to veteran volunteers, series of 1863, entitles said enlisted men to thirty days furlough, as a company organization, and their officers to accompany them.

"I having, and do hereby express, my willingness to re-enter the service at the expiration of my present term.

"I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PENROSE G. MARK,

1st Lt. Commanding Co. "D," 93rd Pa. Vols.

244 93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

"Approved and respectfully forwarded.

"J. I. NEVIN,
"Major Commanding Regt.

"Hd. Qr. 3d Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps.,
"Dept. of Western Va.,
Jan. 23, 1864."

"Respectfully forwarded approved.

"JOHN F. BALLIER,
"Col. 98th Penna. Vols.,
"Commanding Brigade."

The request of each officer was granted and on February 7th, 1864, two hundred and eighty-four men who had re-enlisted as of January 1, 1864, left Harper's Ferry, Va., via Baltimore, for Harrisburg.

Lieutenant Colonel John S. Long who was in command of the 93rd at the time of leaving, received an order to do so from Gen. Wheaton, then commanding the Brigade, in which it was stated by the commanding officer as follows:

"The great Keystone State has sent few regiments to the field who can return showing as handsome a record as the one you command."

The Regiment was met at Harrisburg by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, and after somewhat of a delay in having the furlough approved by the Provost Marshal's office, left at about 4 o'clock for Lebanon.

The following from the *Lebanon Courier*, of Wednesday, February 9th, 1864, fully describes the welcome extended to the veterans who had left Lebanon November 20, 1861, and had returned and re-enlisted for three years more:

"Tuesday, February 8th, 1864, was a day memorable in Lebanon's history for its brilliant reception and munificent entertainment of the brave men who went out from Lebanon over two years before to meet the enemies of the Union, and who, through those long and toilsome and weary and blood-stained years have been encountering the shock of battles and the exposure of summer's heat and winter's colds, that the Republic might live, and who further than that have responded again to the call of the President and pledged again their stout hearts and iron frames to continue the fight for the nations perpetuity and glory.

"In this list of heroes whom the people have delighted to honor, were not only the gallant 93rd, but Lebanon's bravest representation in the Seventh Reserves, the 50th, in the 17th Pa. Cavalry, and some other regiments where our Lebanonians are found gallantly serving, were happily present to participate in the festivities and receive the welcome and plaudits to which their sacrifices, their sufferings and their achievements have so fully entitled them.

"Full and generous preparations had been made for the reception, and as most of the work had been entrusted to the ladies, it was tastefully and well done. The lower story of the Court House was fixed upon as the place for the solid reception, and it was beautifully ornamented for the occasion. Tables literally groaning under the profusion of edibles extended along the entire hall and through each of the adjacent rooms; and they were set out and decorated with a taste that made them a sight worth looking at. Meats, vegetables and huge and handsomely ornamented cakes loaded the boards.

"The 93rd left Harrisburg about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at our depot a little after five. The Chief Marshal and original and firm friend, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, met it at Harrisburg, and accompanied it here. The Assistant Marshals, Major L. L. Greenawalt and Col. John B. Embich, had the immense assemblage of societies and citizens promptly put in order to receive the train and proceed with the procession. When the Regiment arrived it may well be imagined that a scene of wild excitement prevailed. Friends met who had been separated for long months, and cheers and greetings welcomed the returning braves. The order of the procession was as follows:

"Perseverance Band

"Members of 50th Pa. Volunteers

"93rd Regiment of Veteran Volunteers

"Committee of Arrangements

"Orators of the Day

"Masonic Lodge

"United American Mechanics

"Perseverance Hose Company

"Union Engine Company

"Hook and Ladder Company

"Citizens

"The procession moved through the principal streets, presenting one of the finest displays ever witnessed in Lebanon. When the route had been finished, the soldiers and as many others as could gain admittance, entered the Court House to hear the welcoming speech of C. B. Forney, Esq., which was as follows:

"Soldiers of the 93rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

"I have been deputed by the Association of the Returned Soldiers and the authorities of Lebanon borough, to convey to you an expression of their earnest and cordial welcome, after your arduous and eventful service in the Army of the Potomac. In approaching the duty which has been assigned me, I feel that I am unequal to it; and thinking of the historical occasion and heroic presence in which we stand, I falter in my sincere but inadequate effort, to express to you the high esteem in which your gallant services are held by your immediate fellow citizens.

"The love of country is next in purity and sublimity to the love of God and when manifested by making the sacrifices you have made of leaving wives, children, parents and friends, and going forth to endure innumerable hardships, and to bare your breasts to the storms of lead and iron, it is demanded of us by every sentiment of gratitude, and the purest emotion of our nature, to honor and bless you for such an exhibition of your patriotism.

"If one of our gifted countrymen was almost tempted to remove the shoes from his feet whilst walking over the renowned battle fields of Marathon and Thermopylae, why should we not feel the same generous impulse to do homage to our brave soldiers, dead and living, who have invested Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, with a renown as glorious as that which has for ages clustered about the consecrated battlefields of ancient Greece.

"Soldiers of the Ninety-third, this is indeed a proud day in your lives, and one that will long be remembered in the history of Lebanon. After having undergone the trials and hardships of the camp, and many weary marches, and passed through the terrible but sublime ordeal of a number of battles, you have returned to your homes to partake of the rich reward which flows from the consciousness of having discharged the noblest duty of a citizen, and to receive the congratulations from every loyal tongue of 'Well done, my good and faithful servants.'

"From this time forth, your names will be inscribed side by side, on the same scroll of fame with those who constituted the armies of the Revolution, and your achievements will be enshrined by posterity as the most precious legacy that you could have bequeathed to them.

"Your privations and sufferings have been manifold, but they have not, thanks to the beneficent God of our fathers—been in vain, nor have your devoted countrymen at home been unmindful of them. No, we did not forget you; but know that the tear of deep sympathy for you was often shed and when the smoke of the bloody contests in which you have been engaged had cleared away, we wept over your slain and wounded comrades, and rejoiced in the safety and triumphs of those who escaped. In attestation of the sincerity of our estimate of your heroism, behold the throng of your grateful friends and neighbors around you, ready to crown you with the wreath of honor, which I hope and trust you will wear throughout long and happy lives.

"But the laurel is entwined with cypress, and contrasting your weather beaten forms and decimated ranks with the crowded platoons in which you entered the service, fills us with sad emotions. In glancing along your lines we miss many joyous and familiar faces that are absent through disease and death. Many of the places in your ranks are vacant and will be filled no more by those who went forth in them. Never again will they answer the call of the roll, or march elastically to the sound of the drum and the trumpet. You have not, you could not, bring them back with you, erect in the flush and spring of manhood, in which they gathered exultingly around the glorious standard of the Republic, but it is a precious consolation to know that you laid them in honored and immortal graves.

"Though the happiness of this occasion is mingled with sadness, and tears are contending with smiles, we should not mourn for those who offered up their lives on the altar of the country, as those who mourn without hope and faith in a just God and a righteous cause; but fixing our eyes steadfastly on these sublime objects, we should be resigned to the decree which demands the stupendous sacrifices that the country is making, and never yield the conviction that our grand old flag will triumph. It will if we continue to exhibit the brave spirit and self-sacrificing disposition that the soldiers of the 93rd Regiment have so nobly displayed.

"The events that are transpiring around us, the historical record that you have inscribed with your swords and bayonets, as well as this imposing occasion, all reminds us that our lot has been cast in the most remarkable era of the world's history. It becomes more apparent every day in the gradual development of God's providence, that the great war in which we are engaged must be fought through on the broad and expansive principle of universal liberty, without conditions or reservations. And here on the American continent, it is evident from all the indications of the times, that the grand struggle which is to decide in favor of, or against the rights of man, is now taking place.

"You have sustained distinguished parts in the great drama that is now being enacted for the establishment of pure Republican institutions throughout the length and breadth of the land from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and for the gallant share that you have taken in the fearful conflict, we assemble here to welcome you, and to greet you with honors and applause that are due to the true soldiers of freedom. As such you will henceforth take rank; and I trust that you will be able to say in the future that you were participants in the last great blow that was struck for the overthrow of despotism, here and elsewhere throughout the world.

"The throes of agony through which our beloved country is passing, and the mutterings of revolution in the old world, point significantly to the approach of a new and purer political dispensation than mankind have ever known before. It is an inspiring and sublime reflection to you to be able to say that the sword and musket in your hands helped to bring about the millenium of pure and unsullied liberty which is now dawning in matchless splendor on our redeemed and regenerated country, and casting its cheerful gleams athwart the long and gloomy night of bondage and oppression, which has prevailed for ages throughout other countries. God hasten the grand work of man's disenthralment and the approach of the day when He will break the fetters of the last slave and put the son of freedom on the tongues of all nations.

"Since you marched forth from your original encampment into the field of action, there have been many and striking changes; and not the least surprising are those in the sentiments of the great mass of our people in regards to slavery, which is no longer countenanced with indulgence, but stands out boldly and clearly in public

estimation as the most gigantic state crime in modern history. Its horrible fruits, pictured in the Rebellion, prove that its turpitude cannot be exaggerated, and the good and true men of all parties now unite in the expression of the determination to wash their hands of all complicity in it and to work together for its final overthrow.

"This result, so grand and far reaching in its consequences, was unforeseen, and can only be ascribed to the leadership of the Arbiter of the Universe; and if we would work out the exalted destiny that He has reserved for us, we must resign ourselves to His guidance and inscribe on our banners the mighty truths of His revelation, and give prominence to those men that declare that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Whilst we rejoice over the brilliant achievements of your arms, we must not forget to express our gratitude for the signal and wide-spread triumphs of the truth which is embodied in the principles that liberty is the indisputable inheritance of man.

"Now that the self-evident proposition is looming up brighter and clearer as the war progresses, we are discovering how wide has been our departure from the landmarks of our fathers, in laying down the foundation of our government. We had forsaken and stigmatized their lofty teachings as fanaticism, but through the most dreadful, yet deserved chastisement, we are learning that

"Truth crushed to the earth will rise again,
Her's are the eternal years of God;
But error wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

"Permit me, in conclusion to pay tribute to the constancy of your devotion to the holy work of upholding the government in the tented field, in which years of service have not abated your ardor in the sacred cause of maintaining the Union, and the inviolability of the flag; but on the contrary, have increased the fervency of your patriotism and the nobility of your natures, as evidenced by your re-enlistment for another term of three years.

"While I honor and thank you in the name of our people for this additional proof of your unquenchable love of country, I would point to it as a noble self-sacrificing example that should arouse the lethargic and passive spirit in our midst, and induce all of us to renew our pledges of increased devotion to the righteous cause of your peaceful homes.

"In the name of your companions in arms, the returned soldiers, and of the authorities of the borough and county of Lebanon, I bid you welcome to their hospitality and to the open arms of your peaceful homes."

"Hon. John W. Killinger was then loudly called for, and in appearing brought out the enthusiasm of the crowd as he so effectively can do. At the conclusion of his remarks the band struck up 'Old John Brown,' and with it struck a responding chord in the hearts of the soldiers and citizens and a scene of wild enthusiasm prevailed.

"After this the soldiers were conducted to the tables and entered on a hearty discussion of the things there presented. After this was over, there was a quiet dispersing of men to their homes. We have never witnessed a more orderly assemblage, and it is highly creditable to the gentlemanly character of the soldiers that such was the case.

"Of the 93rd, 284 men, about 150 of whom are from Lebanon county, have re-enlisted; of the 50th, some 20 men from Lebanon have re-enlisted, and of the 7th Reserves and of the Cavalry, there are a number, but the exact figures we have not learned."

The furlough having expired, the Regiment left Lebanon on March 10, 1864, the veterans being accompanied by some 270 recruits, for Harrisburg. It was marched to the old cotton mills on Second street where quarters were furnished, although 200 returned to Lebanon and elsewhere in the evening.

On March 21st the Regiment left for Harper's Ferry, Va., and reached there on the evening of the 23rd. On Saturday, March 26th, it left Harper's Ferry for Washington, where it arrived on Sunday, March 27th, and proceeded to Brandy Station over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where it had left at New Year.

The result of this re-enlistment of the Regiment as veterans, brought the strength up to 750 men, all of whom were on the rolls for duty, with the exception of 25 men sick or in hospitals wounded. When the regiment re-enlisted on January 1, 1864, its roll present for duty was 380, and of which 284, or three-fourths of its strength re-enlisted as veterans.

What is a war veteran? The word is defined by Webster as "long exercised—especially in war—an old soldier." The ancient idea is that a person who has smelled powder in actual combat and has served through arduous campaigns. The re-enlistment officers and men of the 93rd Regiment had Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights and Gettysburg, as experience, and the word "veteran" was only recognized in 1863, in its volunteer series from the War Department after two or more years service

VETERAN ENLISTMENT BY COMPANIES.

	Non-Com		Men.	Total.
	Officers.	Officers.		
Company A,	5	13	23	41
Company F,	3	13	15	31
Company D,	3	13	11	27
Company I,	3	5	12	20
Company C,	2	4	11	17
Company H,	3	16	19	38
Company E,	3	7	13	23
Company K,	3	15	20	38
Company G,	1	2	17	20
Company B,	3	12	14	29
Total	29	100	155	284

CHAPTER XXVII

THE REGIMENT CROSSES THE RAPIDAN AND PARTICIPATES IN TWO DAY'S
BATTLES IN THE WILDERNESS, VA., MAY 5 AND 6, 1864.

THE Army of the Potomac, from the inception of the Civil War, was the bulwark of the National Capital. It never acknowledged defeat. The Army of Northern Virginia was the hope and pride of the Southern Confederacy, and for the entire struggle for supremacy up to this time these two armies confronted each other. Considering its history as an Army of the Potomac up to this time, no army of which we have any record can be compared to it. It exhibited a peculiarity never before witnessed in a vast army, and that was the indestructible personality and spirit of the soldiers composing it. From Yorktown to Appomattox it never failed to give blow for blow. No army in the world was better organized, better disciplined with skillful leaders. Its morale could not be excelled. Competent authority pronounced it the youngest and most intelligent body of men ever gathered together in the military service.

The Regiment reached Washington on January 1st, 1864, and the train halted on Maryland Avenue. A more muddy and bedraggled lot of officers and men were never seen in the Capital of the nation, and it gave one of the best and most effective demonstrations of soldiers in active service in front of the enemy. We were marched to the "Soldiers Rest," where warm quarters were furnished and steaming hot coffee refreshed the inner man and rations served. It was not to be our lot to remain in such comfortable quarters for any unnecessary length of time; for soon thereafter we were marched on board of a freight train consisting of box cars. The weather was bitterly cold and the men not being acclimated to northern climate suffered intensely. After an all night ride without fire in the cars, Sandy Hook was reached, when rations and coffee were to have been furnished. Upon our arrival, but through some negligence or want of proper orders, no preparations had been made.

The men now became desperate, fires were lighted in some of the cars, and had not supplies been promptly forthcoming there would have been a rally by the troops. After some delay, red tape was brushed aside and rations served.

The train then proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where the Regiment disembarked and through snow, knee deep, made a reconnoissance toward

Halltown, Va., when the Regiment, after severe suffering was on January 10th, marched to Harper's Ferry, camping on Hall's Island, along the Shenandoah River, in close proximity to the old armory belonging to the United States, and guarding Rebel prisoners confined therein and in a large building on Bolivar Heights.

The following order was issued:

"Headquarters Harper's Ferry, Va.,
"3rd Brigade, 3rd Div., 6th Corps.
"January 15, 1864.

"Special Orders No. 6.

"In compliance with a request from the Provost Marshal of Harper's Ferry, Lieut. Penrose G. Mark, 93rd Penna. Vols., is detailed as Quartermaster for the prisoners and prison guards, and will report to Capt. A. Potter, Provost Marshal, at 3 o'clock this P. M. for instructions.

"By command of

"BRIG. GEN. WHEATON,
"W. J. BRADFORD,
"A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

"Headquarters 93rd Regt. Penna. Vols.

"January 15, 1864.

"Official:

"E. TRAFFORD,
"Adjutant."

There were several thousand prisoners, and in order to carry out the order, Lt. Mark had Sergeant Allen Gilbert, of Company B, detailed as Commissary Sergeant, who performed his duties with great credit to himself and the Regiment, and received the good wishes of the Rebel prisoners while the Regiment was stationed at Harper's Ferry for his many courtesies and kindness.

While on Hall's Island the Regiment furnished details three times a week, in charge of an officer, who made marches along the Blue Ridge and through Loudon Valley. The details met some miles away, while one forwarded and the other returned to camp. The purpose of these scouting parties were to give notice of a movement by Rebel troops under Gen. Early, which was anticipated up the Shenandoah Valley.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, upon assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, said to Gen. Oglesby, who had asked him "How do you like the looks of it?" "This is a very fine army, and I am told these men have fought with great courage and bravery. I think, however, that the Army of the Potomac has never fought its battles through." Gen. Grant's personal motto was that of the Scottish clan Grant: "Stand fast, stand firm, stand sure." So he stood at the time in the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg and finally at Appomattox. The Army of the Potomac at last "fought its battles through."

Gen. Grant held to the view "I don't believe in strategy in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable and with as little loss as possible."

"And what then?" asked Gen. Meigs. "Then? Then up, guards, and at 'em," replied Grant, with a touch of unusual spirit. Before Spotsylvania Grant sent a dispatch to Washington:

"The enemy hold our front in very strong force, and evince a strong determination to interpose between us and Richmond to the last. I shall take no backward steps. We can maintain ourselves at least, and in the end beat Lee's army."

And after said battle he sent that dispatch which has become historic:

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Gen. Meade on May 3rd, 1864, issued the following order which was read to every regiment while on dress parade in the evening.

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
"May 3, 1864.

"Soldiers

"Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country, the whole under an able and distinguished General, who enjoys the confidence of the government, the people and the army. Your movement being in cooperation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be spared to make it successful. Soldiers, the eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives, and your children, and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome, the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the blessings and benefits of peace. Bear with patience the hardships you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battlefield, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

"GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major General Commanding.

One of the grandest campaigns on record—surpassing anything recorded in Persian, Macedonian or Roman history, and all under command of Grant, was now about to commence. The combinations were of a magnitude hitherto unknown in war.

The 93rd upon returning from its veteran furlough to Halltown, Va., on March 23, 1864, had 508 men for duty. This did not include the men at Alexandria, Va., which increased its strength to 750 men for active service.

Private Jacob M. Seibert, of Company F, on April 18, 1864, rejoined the regiment at Brandy Station, Va., and assumed the duties of clerk to

Lt. Col. Long, Adjutant Trafford and Captain Hean. He was offered the position of Sergeant Major, but subsequently on August 1, 1864, was promoted to the Adjutancy of the Regiment upon the promotion of Adjutant Edward Trafford to the Captaincy of Company E. In a letter to his friend (written under date of April 20th, 1864), Wm. S. Bordlemay, Esq., for the past 38 years Recorder of and Deputy Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Lebanon county, and a member of the Bar, Adjutant Seibert wrote:

"Our regiment numbers about 750 present and absent. It makes the best appearance in the Brigade, and the line is nearly as long as it was when we first started away from Lebanon."

Gen. Grant's success at Vicksburg had brought him to the command of the armies of the west, and his superb campaign at Chattanooga led to his being chosen commander of the armies of the United States. The general demand was that Grant should lead the Army of the Potomac against Lee, and Congressman Washburne introduced into Congress a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General, which had died with Washington, though General Scott had borne it by brevet. The bill was passed and President Lincoln appointed Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant to the Lieutenant Generalcy, and ordered Grant to report to Washington.

After a visit to Washington, a conference with the President, and a return to the west to arrange the details of the transfer of the western army to Gen. Sherman, he returned to Washington, next day inspected the fortifications around the National Capital, received his commission as Lieutenant General and went straight to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Culpeper, Va. President Lincoln later said, in reply to a question:

"I don't know General Grant's plans, and I don't want to know them. Thank God I've got a general at last."

Gen. Grant at once entered upon his duties and the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac was effected March 24th, 1864. Our Brigade, Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Eustis' Brigade were transferred to the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and Gen. Shaler's Brigade to the First Corps. The entire Third Division, Third Corps, was transferred permanently to our Sixth Corps, and became the Third Division of the Sixth Corps. The Army of the Potomac had its five corps, consolidated into three corps. The reorganization placed the 93rd with the 98th, 102nd and 139th Penna. Regiments and 62nd New York, which had formerly fought from September 26, 1862, to this time, as the 3rd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps, into the 1st Brig. 2nd Div. 6th Corps, and in which the 93rd served until mustered out June 27, 1865. This also transferred our blue Greek cross to that of red for the Brigade and white for the Division. Gen. Wheaton remained in command of our Brigade and Gen. Terry in the Division. The Regiment was armed with Springfield rifles.

The strength of the Regiment ever since its return from veteran fullough was augmented by the arrival of recruits. On April 19th, Lieut. Gen. Grant reviewed the Sixth Corps, and this afforded the first opportunity for our corps to get a glimpse of him in person. The Corps presented a fine appearance, being well clothed and fully equipped, while the marching would have done no discredit to any army. It is not expected that troops in the field can be drilled into the discipline of regulars, but we question very much whether the difference could be recognized. One of the pleasing effects was the presence of bands, in which our Brigade band was the best—having taken the place of our regimental band—the Perseverance—and paid by the officers of our Brigade.

Gen. Wheaton had certainly ample cause to be proud of our Brigade, for their neatness and soldierly appearance of every regiment. He had the honor of commanding four veteran regiments, the fifth, 139th Pa. Vols., was not eligible for re-enlistment as "Veteran Volunteers." Captain Rogers, of Company C, who had served on court martial duties rejoined the Regiment.

At half past two o'clock on the morning of May 4th, reveille was sounded in the Regiment, at half past three the Sixth Corps was in motion, taking the road to Germanna Ford, and after marching sixteen miles crossed the Rapidan on pontoon bridges before sun set, and marched to a point three miles south of the Rapidan, and encamped near the Wilderness tavern for the night. At seven o'clock on Thursday morning of the 5th, our division was detached from the Corps, and passing Wilderness tavern marched to the Brock Road and following that for the Orange Plank Road. During the afternoon of the 5th, while marching along the narrow road flanked by heavy undergrowth, without skirmishers, or flankers, the 93rd in the advance was just plunging into the thick woods to the left of it, when a murderous fire was suddenly opened upon it from the right. The regiment halted, formed line of battle, delivered one volley, charged and cleared the woods. The sudden attack caused great excitement for a moment, but the promptness with which the Regiment met the attack gave confidence, and although the firing of the Rebels was severe, being in force in our immediate front, the Regiment moved forward with our right on the plank road, and after a spirited engagement forwarded some distance, when we halted and threw forward skirmishers and after holding said position for half an hour or more, were recalled. The density of the undergrowth, being in the heart of the Wilderness, was such that nothing was visible ten paces ahead. Our Regiment was the only one engaged at this point of the Division, and the only one which suffered from this first attack. Capt. Edward H. Rogers, Co. E, and Lieut. Maxwell B. Goodrich, Co. H, were mortally wounded.

The first and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps, occupied the extreme right of the line, Gen. Warren's Fifth Corps the Centre, and Gen. Hancock,

Second Corps, the left near Chancellorville. Gen. Getty, with our division, was sent to hold an unoccupied space and of vital importance, between Warren and Hancock, the latter being 10 miles distant. It was while waiting for the arrival of the Second Corps, that our Division, under Gen. Getty, repulsed the first attack of Gen. Hill's Corps, at the Junction of the Brock and Plank roads.

Hancock's Second Corps, having arrived, formed at these cross roads and threw up light earthworks. Our Division then moved to the right a short distance, where we were supplied with ammunition and moved further to the right and moving forward, became hotly engaged. Although unable to see the Rebels, we remained in action until dark, after sustaining heavy loss, when the Second Corps relieved us and we bivouacked along the Brock road. In the meantime the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Corps were heavily engaged on the extreme right of Warren's Fifth Corps, advanced and met counter charges of the Rebels, who made a desperate attempt to turn Gen. Sedgwick's right, but the Sixth Corps held its position.

The fight was now on along the entire line, raging furiously, the rattle of musketry so great that commands could hardly be heard, while huge trees were felled and amid the wild yells of the Rebels, which betokened a Rebel charge, and the increase of terrible volleys more frequent, broken by the cheers of our troops in counter charges, indicating a repulse of the Rebels, presented a pandemonium of victories and defeats, yet largely obscured by the dense bushes and sprouts between the contending forces.

Our Division, Second, while in position on the left of Warren's Corps, was ordered to seize and hold the intersection of the Brock road and Orange Plank Road, a point of vital importance, which was entirely exposed. Toward this point Gen. Hill sent his corps down the plank road with the intention of interposing between Hancock and Warren. No sooner had our division reached the crossing of the two roads, when our First Brigade, Gen. Wheaton, became hotly engaged. The Vermont Brigade quickly formed on the left of the plank road, and the other Brigade on our right, when the engagement became general at once, and each Brigade was suffering heavy losses, although the men, hugged the ground closely, firing as rapidly as possible.

Thus far our Division held the point of the two roads alone, and while Gen. Hancock, with the Second Corps, was advancing on our left, our Division made a charge up the plank road. Our Division held this ground against vastly superior numbers, and sustained the weight of the Rebel attacks until long in the afternoon, when the regiments from Hancock's Corps relieved us. With the heroic valor for which our Division was so well known throughout the army, it withstood the onslaught of the Rebels until its lines were terribly thinned. Our First Brigade

had held the ground with desperate Valor, while the Vermonters on the left, fought with that gallantry which always characterized them. Our noblest men were falling thickly, yet we held the cross roads.

When Hancock joined our Division on the left, he ordered a charge along the whole line, and again the carnage became fearful. For two hours the struggle continued, the Rebels charged clean up to our earthworks, and when the sounds of battle became less, and as darkness set in finally over the Wilderness, it brought rest to our and other hard fought Divisions. Our Brigade had almost lost one thousand men; the Vermont Brigade likewise, while the Massachusetts Brigade lost hundreds who had fallen on that bloody field.

The battle was renewed in the evening, especially along our Division, for Hill had not given up the capture of those two roads held by our Division, and the dark woods were lighted up with the flame from the mouths of tens of thousands of rifles. Charges and counter charges were made in quick succession, and the Rebel yell and Northern cheer were heard alternately, but no decided advantage was gained by either side. At 2 o'clock at night the troops being exhausted, the battle died away, yet our division sat with musket in hand during the wearysome night prepared to meet a charge by the Rebels. There was some skirmishing throughout the night, and at times volleys of musketry, which rolled along our lines until they seemed vast sheets of flame.

The position of the Union Army on Friday morning of the 6th was about the same. Our Division at the same point, and the line extending five miles. Between the lines were hundreds of dead and dying, whom neither army could remove, and over whose bodies the fight was renewed. The battle opened at daylight by a fierce charge on the Sixth Corps on the right, and soon the whole line became engaged. The volleys of musketry reverberated throughout the Wilderness with the sounds of rolling thunder, as charging and counter charging was in progress, and at some points the intervals between the two armies were fought over as many as five times, leaving the ground covered with the dead and wounded. At 10 o'clock the battle ceased and quiet comparatively reigned until 5 P. M., on our right.

On our front the firing was incessant all day, our Division with Hancock's Corps, made an advance on the plank road. The Rebels came after us with terrible fury one after another charge on our lines were swept away, until our Division, Gen. Getty, Sixth Corps, occupied the point line alone. Now the exultant Rebels came with stunning force against our Division of the Sixth Corps, and although our ranks were terribly thinned by the battle of the day before, we stood like a wall.

We had prepared earthworks of logs and decayed wood and against these light defences the rebels charged, but only to meet with a deadly repulse, again and again the charge was renewed, and at one time the

Rebels waving their flags were on the outside of these works, and our Division with its flags, were on the inside of them, in a desperate hand to hand struggle. We could not be driven back. While the battle was raging, a battery at the cross roads, where the 93rd was stationed, ran gun after gun out along the works, and fired grape and canister along the Rebel line, killing hundreds and finally driving them back. Although we had nearly lost three thousand men in our Division of the day before, the brave veterans sent the Rebels back along the road.

At length the Divisions on the right and left, of our Division having fallen back to the Brock road, our Division was forced to fall back to the road also, but only after exhibiting a steadiness and valor rarely equaled by any troops. We held the road in spite of every effort of the enemy to take it, but the noble Gen. Wadsworth, who I saw on horseback on the plank road, wildly waving his sword, in his effort to rally his Division of the Second Corps, to hold the ground against the Rebels, lost his life. After the storm of battle had ceased in our front, Rebel sharpshooters stationed themselves in the trees, and kept up an incessant and annoying fire, through which many men were lost.

The Sixth Corps, First and Third Divisions for thirty-six hours held fast to the right of the Army, although its right was unprotected. Breast works were erected and while falling back to them the Rebels charged and a terrific battle ensued, but the Sixth Corps refused to yield until orders came to take another and stronger position, which was held during the night.

The hospitals of the Sixth Corps were located, the first in rear of its Division, the third near by and our Second Division on the banks of Wilderness Run, near the old gold mine, and within a few rods of Gen. Meade's Headquarters. At the hospital of our Second Division, the scene was one of activity and sadness. Never had so many of our choice spirits been brought to the rear, and never had the Division been bereft of so many of its brightest ornaments by death.

The night was as dark as Erebus; all was quiet along our front, while along our breastworks showed dusky forms lying close behind as silent as death, but ready at a moment to pour out a storm of bullets. A line of glistening bayonets, forming an abatis of steel awaited the momentarily expected onslaught of the Rebels. At ten o'clock the low tones of command of the Rebel officers could be heard, as they urged their men against the Sixth Corps. Nearer and nearer came the dark line, until within twenty feet of the recumbent Pennsylvanian's, but not a sound from them. Still nearer the Rebel line approached to within a distance of ten feet, when the sharp command rang out, "Fire," and the 61st Pa. rose and delivered a withering fire into the Rebel ranks that sent them back into the darkness from whence they came; but a line of prostrate forms where the fire from our line had met the advancing Rebels, told of its terrible execution. Twenty minutes later another and stronger force advanced slowly and in

silence until within a few feet of the Union line, when with wild yells they leaped forward, some even mounting the breastworks. But a sheet of flame instantly flashed along the whole line of our works; the astonished Rebels wavered for a moment, and then beat a hasty retreat, relinquishing with its last desperate effort the attempt to drive back the old Sixth Corps.

The dead and wounded of the Rebels literally covered the ground, while scarcely a man of our side was injured by these charges. We were unable to even take care of our wounded, which lay scattered through the wilderness in the rear, and so the Rebel wounded lay between the two armies, making the night hideous with their groans.

This night attack was a desperate resort of Lee. How differently he acted from Alexander the Great. When his veteran general Parmenco came and proposed a night attack on the Persians: "I scorn to filch a victory; Alexander must conquer openly and fairly," was the reply of the great Macedonian.

The Sixth Corps at midnight fell back upon the plank road to the vicinity of the old gold mine mill, intrenchments were thrown up and the position held all the next day. Thus ended the two day's battles of the Wilderness.

But Grant had commenced a flank movement. There was no Boestian Brigade, as at Syracuse, to defeat and repel the night attack made by Demosthenes; although Grant did not succeed like Gylippas, the Spartan General, in defeating and capturing the enemy, yet his flanking movement almost turned the attack into a victory. On Saturday Grant had possession of the road to within two and one-half miles of Spotsylvania Court House, and a little after midnight the same day, his headquarters were at Todd's tavern and Gen. Lee was forced to withdraw his army from the Wilderness.

The *National Tribune*, of February 17, 1910, in "The Wilderness Campaign," of the "Brock Road," May 5, 1864, says:

"Victor Hugo has pictured in words that will live forever, the frightful debacle of the "Sunken Road" at Waterloo, which became the grave of Napoleonism. The contest in the Wilderness soon became one for the possession of the Brock road, and several times as many men died unnoted and unsung during that May day struggle for this rugged, narrow highway, as perished in the fight of the French cavalry in Victor Hugo's 'Sunken Road,'

"The Brock road was that part of the highway leading from Culpeper Court House to Richmond. To hold this was all-important to the Union army, because it was the highway to Richmond, and because behind it were all of the 4,000 wagons and ambulances, the herds of cattle and other implements of the army.

"It was equally important to Lee that the Union army should be thrust from it. If that were done the Army of the Potomac could be huddled up in the bend of the Rappahannock as it had been done a year before in the Chancellorsville campaign.

"GETTY'S BATTLE.

"At 12 o'clock of May 5, Gen. Getty, with our 2nd Division, Sixth Corps, had been sent from the Sixth Corps to protect the junction of the Brock road with the Plank Road, and his cavalry, which had been guarding that flank, was driven past it

by the enemy's skirmishers. Getty galloped forward with his staff and orderlies, the cavalry rallied on them, and the enemy's pursuit was checked until Wheaton came up on the double quick with his Brigade (62nd N. Y., 93rd, 98th, 102nd and 139th Pa.), went into line, poured an effective volley, which drove the enemy back, leaving their dead and wounded within 30 paces of the cross roads. The prisoners taken revealed that Hill's Corps had arrived with Heth's Division leading. Getty formed his Division to protect the cross roads, with Wheaton's Brigade on both sides of the road. Eustis' Brigade on the right and the Vermont Brigade on the left.

"Getty receiving an order to advance from Col. Lyman of Meade's staff, in person, promptly did so, with a section of Capt. Rickett's Battery planted behind him on the Plank road. The Division reached a ridge about 50 yards from the enemy's line, when it received a fire that burst along its entire front and passed beyond its flanks. The enemy outnumbered the Division, but for over an hour it held its ground, exchanging volleys at that short range with the enemy and inflicting terrible losses, while receiving the same. Col. John W. Patterson of the 102nd Pa. and Maj. A. H. Snyder, of the 139th Pa. were killed.

"Darkness came on, with Getty's men obstinately holding the dearly purchased ground. Everywhere along the front of the two Divisions of Hancock, as well as in front of Getty, the fight was at close range and bitter to the last degree. The mutual slaughter was awful. It was not until 8 o'clock that it ceased with the coming of darkness, where the terribly weary, powder-smoked, hungry and thirsty men settled down upon the ground for which they had struggled so hard, to get a hasty supper and then catch what sleep they could before the re-opening of the fight with the dawn. Companies and regiments had sadly shrunken since the morning. Nowhere did a regimental flag wave over more than half the men who had lined up on it when the fight began. The Brock road, which had been Lee's objective, and to gain which he had hurled Hill's great corps against his opponents, was secure."

"Here is to the heroes who died, and the brave Blue
Oh! once they were many and now they are few;
Here's to the bold ones,
The grizzled and old ones,
Who fought through the solitude, man to man,
Southward, away from the Rapidan,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness."

The 93rd in these two days terrible fighting, with almost unseen foe, when artillery was of little moment, but charges and counter charges were constant and continuous, day and night, never before experienced such a struggle. The loss of the Regiment May 5, so far as I am able to gather, were, killed, 14; mortally wounded, 10; wounded, 140; missing, 5; prisoners, 2. On the 6th, second day, killed, 6; wounded, 17, and one prisoner. Total 151, as follows:

KILLED MAY 5TH 1864.

Company A—William H. Brandt, Edward Bixler, John Hedinger.
Company B.—Corporal William Vogt, Benjamin Strouse.
Company C—Isaac Brower.
Company E—Captain E. H. Rogers, Stewart Bowman.
Company F—Corporal Elias Gassert, Amos Funck, Cyrus Grumbein.
Company G—Benjamin Wolfinger.
Company K—Sergeant Charles Rothermel, Alfred Woods.

WOUNDED MAY 5, 1864.

Company A—Corporal E. M. Woomey, S. U. Daugherty, Geo. H. Uhler, Thomas Mark, Frank T. Miller, 2nd time; Peter L. Fitterer, H. Clay Bowman, Robert A. Buck,

died Aug. 4th; Matthew Solomon, died June 17; Valentine Hedrich, Chas. W. Beck, Joseph W. Dissinger, Israel Etter, Rudolph Eisenhauer, Frank Ibach, James M. Karmany, Moses Leininger, Jere. Logan, John A. Miller, Simon McConnel, Frank Ristenbatt, George R. Rise, Henry Seigrist, Jacob Sattazahn.

Company B—Capt. John Fritz, Henry Kline, Corporal Wm. H. Weise, Aaron Weand, Cyrus Burkhart, Nathan Deirof, 2nd time; Cyrus Ebling, John Ellwanger, 2nd time; Samuel R. Fisher, Benj. F. Filbert, Winfield S. Grove, Isaac Hornberger, Henry Karshnitz, Jacob Near, Adam Snyder, James Strickler, George W. Shirey, Henry Swayze, Frank Weand.

Company C—Lieutenant H. L. Knier, Sergeant Wm. H. Risser, third time; Corporal William McLaughlin, Joseph Southam, Jacob B. Burgner, Peter Coleman, Corporal William F. Barton, John B. Coppenhaver, Lewis Brenner, John Brown, Wm. H. Baselore, loss of arm; William Mout, George K. Stoud, Wm. Thomas.

Company D—Sergeant Peter Fisher, 3rd time; Sergeant Ben. F. Gingrich, Corporal Andrew Stutzman, Corporal Wm. D. Eckert, Corporal Wm. Brooks, Samuel Bowman, died May 19, 1864; Henry Clark, Edwin Fry, Alex. Fornwalt, Henry Michael, Jacob Peffer, William Shirk, Burd Shirk, died August 7; Henry B. White, William Yarnall.

Company E—George Wybie, Corporal George Calhoun, Robert Lannon, 2nd time; Henry J. Meyers, died June 11, Thomas P. Young.

Company F—Sergeant Jos. W. Hoke, Adam L. Saylor, Corporal Romanus Stoltz, Corporal John A. Marquett, Jno. G. Dissinger, Samuel Darkes, Solomon Dissinger, Reuben Grumbein, Henry Heverling, William A. Krum, Henry Lauser, Charles Luckenbill, Levi C. Meyers, Levi F. Noll, John Parsons, John A. Reager, Monroe P. Sanders, Fred. Shoemaker, Jno. H. Tice, Florion Yous.

Company G—Captain Charles P. Sipple, Lieutenant P. J. Woomer, Sergeant Peter Rush, 2nd time; Benjamin Strause, died; Lemuel Stultz, died; Henry Spangler.

Company H—Captain C. W. Eckman, Lieutenant Max. B. Goodrich, died; Clark Guinn, William Miller, Corporal Charles W. Sholes, Hiram Layland, Corporal Lewis M. Yoder, Henry Miller, Isaac Swank, James Shissler, Edward Shissler, died May 10th.

Company I—Elias Beidelman, Corporal Henry L. Light, William Harris, George Miller, Benjamin Rhoads, Geo. Schauman, Christopher Statman, Andrew Swisher, Wm. Zeigler.

Company K—John A. Bailor, John Bartolet, Jacob Drexler, died July 9, 1864; John Geisler, John P. Gensel, Peter Gotshalk, Levi Gerhart, Augustus Herman, Mahlon Lees, Henry Nye, Wm. H. Saylor, Joseph Still, John Stofflet, H. K. Wheat, H. Werkmeister.

KILLED MAY 6TH, 1864.

Company A—Solomon Rauch.
 Company B—William Obyle.
 Company D—Martin Otto.
 Company F—O. S. William H. Gerhard, Jacob Veat.
 Company H—William Culp.

WOUNDED MAY 6TH, 1864.

Company A—David H. Bowman, Henry Fisher, Levi Kreiser.
 Company B—David Bennethum, Jonathan T. Knoll, died.
 Company D—John Donly, died May 10th, 1864; Levi Whitman, Jacob Wagner.
 Company E—James Baird, Robert Darrah, Benj. F. Kreps, George Robb.
 Company H—Sergeant David R. Eckman, J. A. Fenstermacher, Jackson B. Johnson
 Company I—John Rhoades, died.
 Company K—Charles Derolph, died June 14, 1864.

MISSING MAY 5TH.

Company B—Welsh Leffan, John Sellers, J. P. Zechman.
 Company F—Jacob Frantz, Monroe H. Stohler.

PRISONERS.

May 5, William Miller, Augustus Saylor, Co. K; May 6, Patrick Mooney, Co. E.

The Union loss on May 5-6, 1864, were killed, 2,246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3,383; total, 17,666.

Gen. Getty, of our Second Division, in his official report, says of these two battles:

"About 12 o'clock M., orders being received from Gen. Meade to hasten out to the junction of the Orange Plank Road and Germanna (Brock) plank roads to support the cavalry who were being driven from Parker's store, the Division marched rapidly out in the Plank road for a mile, and then took the Brock road * * *

"On approaching the cross roads our Cavalry were found hastily retiring * * * The presence of my small retinue, * * * served to delay their advance for a few minutes, during which Wheaton's Brigade was brought up at the double-quick, faced to the front, and a volley poured in, which drove back the enemy's advance * * * The Rebel dead and wounded were found within 30 yards of the cross-roads, so nearly had they obtained possession of it. * * *

"At 3.30 P. M. the head of Hancock's column, the Second Corps, came up on my left. * * * At this juncture orders were received from Gen. Meade to attack at once. * * * The enemy were found in strong force immediately in front. Their lines out-flanked the Division. * * * The fighting was very heavy. * * * It was with the utmost difficulty and only by the most stubborn fighting and tenacity that the Division could hold its ground, outnumbered and outflanked as they were by the whole corps of A. D. Hill. * * * Very heavy fighting, without either gaining or losing ground, was kept up until after dark.

"At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, we were in position near the Plank road, and in support of the Second Corps. The enemy was soon encountered, and were promptly induced, by the arguments of the Second Corps, to fall back, leaving many prisoners on our hands. Moving north or south of the Plank road, as the emergency of the case demanded, we kept close up to the advancing column, until near Parker's store, when the enemy made a determined stand, and brought us to a halt.

"The threatened attack on the right now burst with great fury. The lines in front gave way. Wheaton and Eustis stepped into the gap, and by hard fighting held the enemy. Soon the extreme left was forced back. The enemy, it appeared, had brought up all of Longstreet's Corps.

"After a severe contest of some hours' duration our troops were forced back to their original position at the cross roads. The Division through all this fighting and falling back held together. Not a single regiment or organization was broken up. The Brigades reoccupied their original positions. Breastworks were hastily thrown up, and preparations made to resist the enemy's farther advance. At 4 P. M. he attacked and made the most desperate effort to break our lines, but was handsomely repulsed, and after a struggle of half an hour withdrew, leaving the ground in front of our lines covered with the dead and wounded.

"Late in the evening the 1st and 4th Brigades rejoined the corps on the right of the army. * * *

"Throughout the terrible struggle that ensued this Division held the key-point of the battlefield—the Plank road. Their losses, all killed and wounded, and few or none prisoners, show how tenaciously they fought."

Comrade W. George, of the 139th Pennsylvania, in a letter in the "*National Tribune*," furnishes the following bit of information:

"A few days after the surrender at Appomattox, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Getty were riding along and talking over old schoolboy days at West Point and the events of the war, when Gen. Gordon happened to remark that he was in command of the Confederate forces on the Plank road on the first day in the Wilderness. Getty replied that he was in command of the Federal forces at that point that day, and inquired of Gordon how large a force he had. Gordon said he had his old division of 7,000 men and Heth's, of about the same strength, making in all about 14,000. Getty

replied he had only three Brigades of about 6,000 muskets, and asked Gordon what his object was in forcing that engagement. Gordon said that he knew that our reserve artillery was parked only about two miles to the rear of the crossroads, and that Hancock encamped the night before at Todd's Tavern, and that it must be several hours before he could come up to form connection with the rest of the army, and that his object was to cut Hancock off from the rest of the army, capture our artillery, and strike us in the left flank and rear, and that he was pressing down rapidly in order to accomplish it, not supposing that there was any force in his front but a small force of cavalry, and that he was surprised on reaching the crossroads to find infantry skirmishers, and that he immediately formed his forces into line preparatory to attacking us, but that our attack upon him was a few minutes before he was ready to move to attack us, and that our attack was so strong, violent and persistent that all he could do was to hold his own until dark, when he retired."

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN THREE CHARGES, ON THE 10TH, 12TH AND 18TH OF MAY, AT SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., AND TAKES AND HOLDS THE "BLOODY ANGLE," AND HAS A HAND TO HAND STRUGGLE WHICH ENDS IN A CHARGE.

GEN. GRANT finding, upon sending out reconnoissances, that Gen. Lee had fallen back upon stronger entrenchments, awaiting a further attack, and finding it useless to again bring on another engagement, determined to throw his army between Lee's army and Richmond.

The Regiment lay quiet on the 7th until ordered to march to Spotsylvania, which was reached too late to attack that day, and next morning preparations were made to make a general attack, but postponed until the 9th, and thus was entered upon the first of that wonderful series of flank movements that have become the admiration of the world.

The Regiment, with the Sixth Corps, took the Chancellorsville road, reached the old battlefield at daylight, and halted for breakfast near the ruins of the old Chancellor House. Gen. Lee anticipating Gen Grant's flanking movements had hastened Ewell's and a part of Longstreets Corps, on an inner road to Spotsylvania, upon finding Grant had withdrawn from Wilderness Run.

The Sixth Corps reached Spotsylvania at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and by reason of the intense heat, exhausted by marching and fighting since May 4th, many men fell by the wayside. The Corps rested for two hours, when it was ordered to support Warren's Fifth Corps, which had become hotly engaged. We pressed along a narrow road leading through a thick growth of timber until we came to where the Fifth Corps was engaged. Line of battle was formed, but an attack was delayed.

A wooded ravine at a little distance from our front concealed a Rebel line of battle, and in our rear were dense woods, extending to the road, along which our line was formed. The woods were on fire, and the hot blasts of air which swept over us, together with burning heat of the sun, rendered our position a very uncomfortable one. Before long, however, the Corps was ordered to the left, and took a position on the left of

Warren's Corps. Our second division was formed in three lines of battle, with the view of attacking the Rebels, and soon after dark, all things being ready, our Division moved forward to attack, but finding the Rebels too strongly posted, the attack was relinquished, although this was done after some desperate fighting by our Division.

There was brisk skirmishing along the whole line on the 9th, our Corps placed in the left center. Our Second Division was formed in a clearing on the side of a hill which sloped gradually until it reached a swamp, which, however, turned and passed our line at our left. About three hundred yards in front of us was a strip of woods one-fourth of a mile wide, and beyond the woods and open field where the Rebels was posted behind formidable earthworks. On our right was a dense forest, along which the 93rd touched with its line.

Our whole line was strengthened with breastworks of rails and logs, which were procured almost under the Rebel guns, while the heavy mists of the morning concealed the men from view. Over the rails and logs earth was thrown to protect the men from shot and shell. There was little fighting on the 9th, but on this day Gen. Sedgwick, the beloved Commander of the Sixth Corps was killed, and the Corps and army lost a most distinguished soldier.

Gen. Sedgwick was struck by a ball while on foot, directly in rear of the 14th New Jersey, First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps. Gen. Sedgwick was, as was his custom, posting a battery—the First Massachusetts—the earthworks at that point forming an angle, which he regarded as of great importance. Gen. Sedgwick while posting the battery noticed a member of Company G of that Regiment moving in a stooping position toward his company in the breastworks. Gen. Sedgwick smiled, and playfully raised his foot toward the cautious comrade, saying pleasantly and good humoredly:

“What are you dodging for? They cannot hit an elephant that far.”

Just then he received the fatal shot, below the left eye, the ball passed out at the back of his head, and he never uttered one word after receiving the fatal shot. His body was placed in an ambulance and while passing to the rear the ambulance passed along the 93rd Regiment, and never had such a gloom rested upon the whole army on account of the death of one man as came over it when the heavy tidings passed along the lines that the noble and beloved old Commander of the Sixth Corps had been killed.

The Norfolk, Virginia, *Landmark*, in 1909, says:

“Abraham Crabill, an old Confederate soldier of the Stonewall Brigade, died at his home in Shenandoah county last Saturday. It was a well established fact that during an interval between the hard fighting he had shot and killed General Sedgwick, near Spotsylvania Court House. Mr. Crabill was a sharpshooter at the time.”

"3. There's many a brave man lying
 Where he nobly fought and fell;
 There's many a mother sighing
 For the sons she loved so well;
 And the Southern winds are breathing
 A requiem where they lie—
 Oh! the gallant followers of THE CROSS
 Are not afraid to die.

4. Our truest, bravest heart is gone,
 And we remember well
 The bitter anguish of that day
 When noble SEDGWICK fell;
 But there is still another left
 To lead us to the fight,
 And with a hearty three times three
 We'll cheer our gallant WRIGHT.

5. Then, on! still onward will we press,
 'Till treason's voice is still,
 And proudly wave the "stripes and stars"
 On every Southern hill.
 We'll struggle till our flag is safe
 And honored as before;
 And men in future time shall say,
 "God bless the Old Sixth Corps."

Then e'er we part to-night, boys,
 We'll sing one song the more,
 With chorus swelling loud and clear,
 "God bless the Old Sixth Corps."

(The five stanzas of "God Bless the Old Sixth Corps," was composed and written by Miss Mary L. Masters when but sixteen years old, a sister of H. B. Masters, Commissary of Subsistence, of our Second Division, Sixth Corps.)

Steven's, the Sixth Corps Historian, says:

"No soldier was more beloved by the army or honored by the country than this noble general. His Corps regarded him as a father, and his great military abilities made his judgment, in all critical emergencies, sought after by his superior as well as his fellows. The command the Sixth Corps now devolved upon General Wright, who had long been well known in the Corps as the Commander of the First Division, and who held the command of the Corps from this time until it was disbanded in the autumn of 1865."

There was some picket firing during this Monday night, but no attack and the wearied and fatigued soldiers threw themselves upon the ground to rest.

Our position on Tuesday morning, the 10th, remained the same as on the 9th. During this day both armies gathered their strength and perfected their plans for a renewal of the contest, on a scale of magnificence seldom if ever witnessed by any army before. This was destined to be a day of most fearful carnage, and desperate attempts on the part of each army to crush the other by the weight of its terrible charges.

The activity of the skirmishing, along the line, early in the morning, steadily increased in severity until it became a roll of battle. During all the battles in the Wilderness artillery had been useless, except when here

and there a section could be brought in to command the road, like that at the Brock Road and Orange Plank Road, where the 93rd was stationed on May 6th, but now all the artillery on both sides was brought into work. It was the terrible cannonading of Malvern Hill, with the fierce musketry of Gaine's Mills combined, that seemed fairly to shake the earth and skies. Never during the war had the two armies made such gigantic struggles for the destruction of each other.

Hancock and Warren's Corps resisted the charges of the enemy, which were repeatedly hurled like an avalanche against our breastworks, hoping by the very momentum of the charge to break through our lines, but a most withering storm of leaden and iron hail would set the Rebels wavering, and finally send them back to the woods and their earth works in confusion, leaving the ground at each time with an additional layer of their dead. In turn the Second and Ninth Corps made charges, and in turn they too would be forced to seek shelter behind their defences. Thus the tide of battle along our right rolled to and fro, while the horrid din of musketry and artillery rose and swelled as the storm grew fiercer.

Our Sixth Corps was not called upon until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, then it was to make one of the most notable charges on record. Col. Upton was given twelve regiments, which assembled on the open space in front of our works, silently entered the strip of woods which was between our line and that of the Rebels. Passing through to the further edge of the woods, the twelve regiments were formed in columns of three lines, each line consisting of four regiments. Our Second Division acted as support to the charge.

At the time of forwarding our artillery from the eminences in the rear opened a terrific fire, sending shells howling and shrieking over us and the charging column, and plunging in the works of the Rebels. Col. Upton's clear voice rang out: "Attention battalions! Forward; double-quick; Charge!" And with a cheer, which were answered by the wild yell of the Rebels, the charging column forwarded, amidst a sheet of flame which burst from the Rebel line, and the leaden hail swept the ground over which the column was advancing, while the grape and canister of the Rebel batteries came crashing through our ranks at every step, and scores and hundreds of our brave fellows fell, literally covering the ground.

But nothing daunted the noble fellows rushed upon the defenses, leaping over the ditch in front, and mounted the breastworks. The Rebels made a determined resistance, and a hand to hand fight ensued, until with their bayonets our men had filled the rifle pits with bleeding Rebels. About two thousand of the surviving Rebels surrendered and were immediately marched to the rear under guard. Without halting, the impetuous column rushed toward the second line of works, which was equally as

strong as the first. The resistance here was less stubborn than at the first line. Yet the Rebels refused to yield until forced back at the point of the bayonet.

The noble heroes of the old Sixth Corps, which never failed to achieve the possible, rushed from the woods, on to the third line of defences, which was also captured, although the ranks of the charging column had become fearfully thinned. Finding that re-inforcements were reaching the Rebels, while our column was every moment melting away, a retreat was ordered, and there was not even time to bring away the six pieces of artillery which we had captured, but were filled with sod and abandoned. The charging column returned to our defenses, leaving the dead and most of the wounded in Rebel hands.

The night of the 10th was passed in quiet and the 11th was passed in making new arrangements and although skirmishing was kept up along our line, no general engagement resulted. During the night the Second Corps took up a position between the Sixth and Ninth Corps, which was not before occupied. This line made here a sharp angle and by seizing this angle, it was hoped to turn the right flank of Lee's army. Between the position of the Second Corps and the Rebel works, the ground was covered with vines and underbrush, and as it neared the defences ascended abruptly to a considerable height.

At the grey light of the morning of the 12th the 93rd was moved from its position in the woods in the front to an open field in the rear, and an opportunity was given to boil coffee and for breakfast. Every officer and veteran knew that more desperate work was on hand for the day, and while partaking of the repast, Captain Richard G. Rogers, of Co. C, came walking along the line of Co. I, and upon reaching Co. D, said to the writer: "I would give my right arm if I had no need to go into battle this day." This surely was a premonition of death, for it was followed by his being mortally wounded and died two days afterward.

When all was in readiness, the Regiment with the Corps en-masse, rapidly advanced across the field, a thick fog concealing our movement. As our column reached near the rifle pits of the Rebels, a storm of bullets met it; but charging impetuously up the hill and over the works, the Rebels, surprised and overpowered, gave way; those who could escaping to the second line in the rear, though thousands were obliged to surrender on the spot, so complete had been the surprise. Our victorious column now pushed forward on toward the second line of works, but here the enemy by this time fully prepared for an attack, the resistance became more stubborn, and the battle now raged with greatest fury.

The Sixth Corps occupied the works taken by the Second Corps, and the Rebels made the most desperate efforts to retake them, by forming their troops in heavy columns and hurling them against us with tremendous force. Our First Division held the center of the line of our corps, at a point known

as "The Angle." This was the key to the whole position, and the Sixth Corps held it. Our forces held the Rebel works from the left as far as this "Angle," and the Rebels still held the rest of the line. Whoever could hold "The Angle" would be the victors; for with "The Angle," either party could possess themselves of the whole line of works. Hence the desperate efforts to drive us from this position.

The First Division of our Corps being unable to hold and maintain the position alone, our Second Division was sent to its aid. And now, as we of the Second Division took our places in the front, the battle became a hand to hand combat. A breastwork of logs separated us from the Rebels. Our men would reach over this partition and discharge their muskets in the face of the Rebels, and in return would receive the fire of the Rebels at the same close range. Finally the men began to use their muskets as clubs and then rails were used.

The men on both sides were willing thus to fight from behind the breastworks, but to rise up and attempt a charge in the face of the Rebels, so near at hand, and so strong in numbers, required unusual bravery. Yet the 93rd, with its noble and brave comrades of the First Brigade, and with those of the rest of our Second Division, Sixth Corps, did rise up, made the charge, and drove the Rebels back and we held "the angle" ourselves—known the world over as "The Bloody Angle." Thus was verified those words which became famous of Gen. Grant: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The trees in front of the position held by our Sixth Corps during this remarkable struggle, were literally cut to pieces by bullets. Even trees more than a foot in diameter were cut off by the constant action of the bullets, and it was the long continued, fearful musketry battle between our Sixth Corps and the Rebels, which cut down those trees.

The conflict now became more and more bloody, and soon the Fifth Corps joined the Sixth Corps, and at 10 o'clock the battle rolled along the whole line, and the terrible fighting continued until 11 o'clock, when there was a lull in musketry, but the artillery continued its work of destruction. Thus the second line of works of the enemy was taken, but not without fearful loss to both armies.

Our Sixth Corps had fought at close range for eight hours. Behind the works the Rebel dead were lying, literally piled one upon another, and wounded men were groaning under the weight of dead bodies of their companions. On the morning of the 13th, Captain Charles W. Eckman, of Co. H, of the 93rd, and the writer, made a close inspection of the Rebel breastworks at "The Bloody Angle" and counted the dead and wounded five bodies deep, with living and wounded Rebels beneath their dead, and the breastworks filled up with Rebels to the very top of them.

The trophies of this famous charge, were Major General Edward Johnson with his whole Rebel division, Brig. Gen. George H. Stuart, a brigade

of Gen. Early's division, a whole Rebel regiment and including between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners. We also captured between 30 and 40 guns in this charge in the first assault in the morning by the Second and the Sixth Corps. Gen. Wright, Commander of the Sixth Corps was wounded, but not severely.

The loss of the 93rd was killed 9, mortally wounded, 9; wounded, 29, as follows:

KILLED MAY 12TH, 1864.

Company A—John Brenner, Adam Eisenhauer.
 Company B—Corporal Charles Hemberger.
 Company C—Corporal John A. Focht, Joseph Weber.
 Company F—Samuel Peiffer, Henry Seibert.
 Company I—Daniel Flugel, Christ Grillburger.

WOUNDED MAY 12TH, 1864.

Company A—George H. Logan, died May 15th, 1864; Sergeant John D. Brua, Corporal Anth. Kramer, Jacob Bechtold, Charles C. Hartline, Fred. Katzaman, William Lee. Cyrus W. Reinoehl, Joseph Soulliard, Samuel Seabold.

Company B—Captain John Fritz, Charles Foreman.

Company C—Captain Richard G. Rodgers, died May 14th, 1864; Sergeant J. F. E. Kramph, Asbury Eckman.

Company D—Corporal Abm. Collins, died May 27th; Henry Lowry, John Shultz, died June 10th; Franklin Walker.

Company E—Andrew Green, died June 6th, 1864; Antes Harnish.

Company H—Orderly Sergeant Oscar Sharpless, Wesley G. Miller, Gideon Mellon, Henry Lynn, Thomas Morrill, died June 14th, 1864.

Company I—John W. Moyer, Wm. V. Beck, died May 14, 1864; Jacob Core, Emanuel Gipple, Jacob V. Waltz, died June 22d.

Company K—D. C. Keller, 2nd time; Corporal Henry H. Fegan, Alfred Fegely, Patrick Hoosey, John K. Keller, Adam Nye, died July 4th; Henry Umberger.

Capt. P. G. Mark made a narrow escape, a piece of shell striking his coat, tearing it, and from the force he was felled to the ground.

The Union loss was from May 8-21, 1864, killed 2,725; wounded 13,416; missing, 2,258; total loss, 18,399.

William P. Haines, Company F, 12th New Jersey, Second Corps, in a letter to Buell, (Cannoneer, page 193), says:

"There had been three hours of the very hardest kind of fighting, done before breakfast, and in what seemed to us to be only a few minutes. * * * * I remember well what a thrill of joy it gave us to see our gallant brethren of the 6th Corps coming to our help; for, if we were given any choice in the matter I can truly say that the Second Corps was always glad to be helped by, and felt more confidence in the Sixth Corps than any of the others; and though we were very far from being whipped, still the sight of the old "red cross" coming up the hill was a very welcome one indeed."

"Gen. Lewis A. Grant, then commanding the Vermont Brigade, in a conversation gave a graphic description of the hand-to-hand fighting done by the Second Division of the Sixth Corps at the Bloody Angle. He said that if he had not seen it no one could have made him believe that troops would fight as they did then, getting right up into the ditch of the enemy's works and staying there, some holding their muskets over their heads trying to fire into the enemy laying on the other side, some jumping on top of the breastworks and firing down among the stubborn enemy until

they were shot themselves, others digging holes between the logs so as to fire through the parapet, and all this for more than an hour, the contending forces being only the thickness of the log breastwork apart.

"It was not until midnight, after 20 hours of combat, that Lee withdrew his lines and reformed them on his interior position, thus closing one of the fiercest struggles of the war, in which the services of the Sixth Corps were of the first importance."—National Tribune—Hist. 6th Corps.

The Regiment continued in the vicinity of Spotsylvania and participated in a reconnoissance until the 14th, when another attempt was made to turn Lee's right. The Sixth Corps at 3 o'clock, on the morning of that day, moved off to the left of our line about two miles and encamped at the Anderson House. The Rebels being found in force. No attack was made, and on the night of the 17th the Corps moved back to the scene of the 12th.

Upon reaching our position along the line of our works during the night, the Regiment was permitted to take a short rest, and next morning we found we had been placed on the outside of the rifle pits, with our back toward the enemy. This position was quickly changed and at daylight we moved forward to attack the line of the Rebels, in connection with the Second and Ninth Corps in line of battle.

As we proceeded to forward the 93rd reached a line of our dead comrades who had fallen on the 12th and had been placed side by side, with a view of burial. This line of dead, had been exposed to the hot rays of the sun for six days, and with the intense heat their faces had turned black, and putrefaction set in. The men being at double quick, and in close column of march, in line of battle, wavered as the horrible sight presented itself to their view, but this was but for a moment, when every one made an effort to step between the bodies, which was the only way to prevent trampling upon them, as they lay lengthwise in the direction the regiment was charging. The front column succeeded largely in an evasion, but the second line of men could not see to change their step, and many were forced to trample upon the hundreds of bodies, and they being bloated, bursted and scattered putrid matter all over the men. Such a presentation of death, on the moment when death faced the living, was such an experience which had not confronted the 93rd before, nor afterward, and the stench which issued forth was such as made all feel sick at the occurrence.

Our Corps had the right and forwarded up to the first line of rifle pits. These were some of those which had been abandoned by us on the 12th, and were filled with Rebel skirmishers, who were driven out and the line of battle advanced till it confronted the second line of the Rebel works.

This was a strong line behind a thick, impenetrable abatis, and held by a powerful force. We pressed this formidable line and a sharp engagement ensued, but without any advantage to our forces, and it was concluded that an attempt to dislodge the enemy could only result in a fearful loss of life. The 93rd Regiment had charged up to a clump of trees

in the immediate front of the breast works, and then hugged the ground closely, and while doing so, one of our men was struck with a solid shot fired by the Rebels, and had the entire left of his abdomen shot away, and as he crawled past the writer I caught a passing glimpse of his bowels, and but a few paces further away and he was dead. The troops were subsequently withdrawn, though while doing so the Rebels opened a terrific fire, having lost in this charge 800 men.

The Sixth Corps returned in the afternoon to the vicinity of the Anderson House, from which it had started on the evening previous, where orders were received to march toward the North Anna River. The 93rd in this charge lost as follows, as far as the names can be shown:

WOUNDED MAY 18th, 1864.

- Company A, William Wetzel, Artemus Wilhelm.
- Company H, Joseph D. Miller, died May 26, 1864.
- Company K, William Bausman.
- Company A, Sergt. Washington Horn, May 19.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE REGIMENT ENGAGES IN THE BATTLES OF NORTH ANNA, TOTOPOTOMOY,
COLD HARBOR AND PETERSBURG, VA., AND TWO RECONNOISSANCES
TO WELDON RAILROAD, AND IS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON
WITH THE SIXTH CORPS, JULY 9, 1864.

GEN. GRANT again come to the conclusion that it was impracticable to make further attempts to capture the Rebel position at Spotsylvania, decided upon another flank movement, and during the night of the 19th move around the right flank of the Rebels and seize a position on the North Anna. Late in the afternoon Ewell's Rebel Corps made a fierce assault upon the right of our line, our forces gave him a warm reception and forced him back to the cover of his breastworks, and Gen. Lee was forced to retreat. The Sixth Corps reached the banks of the North Anna on the evening of the 23rd, and in attempting to cross, it was disputed by the Rebels. The Fifth Corps, in crossing, was attacked with great vigor, but the Corps repulsed the Rebels with great slaughter. Our Sixth Corps crossed the North Anna at 4 o'clock next morning. On the 25th an advance was made of several miles out, finding the Rebels in a stronger position than they had occupied either in the Wilderness or Spotsylvania. Gen. Grant again decided to withdraw and make another flank movement.

On the night of the 26th, we recrossed the North Anna, and several day's rain had rendered the roads almost impassible by reason of the deep mud. The night was very dark, and the Sixth Corps, with two Divisions of cavalry under Sheridan, who had now rejoined the army from his great raid, from which he had started from Shenandoah Valley, now took the advance. By the 28th our Sixth Corps and the cavalry divisions after a good deal of hard fighting, crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover town. The army encamped there stretching from the river several miles southward, and on the morning of the 30th, the march was taken up for Hanover Court House, and after remaining there several hours, retraced its steps and were vigorously attacked by the Rebels, which ended in their repulse and a capture of part of their entrenchments. We lay there during the 31st, and on June 1st started on the March toward Cold Harbor. This march was a hard one, the day was sultry and the dust ankle deep, which raised clouds almost suffocating.

As we approached Cold Harbor, our Corps fell in with a column of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. Smith, our former commander. Gen. Sheridan fell in with the Rebel cavalry that morning and as we marched on came in the presence of the enemy. A line of battle was formed, the Sixth Corps holding the left of the line, our Second Division, now under command of Gen. Neill, forming the extreme left of the whole line. In front of our line was an open space two-thirds of a mile in width, beyond which was a strip of pine woods. In these woods the Rebels had entrenchments and were held by a strong force.

Gen Lee had again anticipated Gen. Grant's flank movement and had occupied Cold Harbor with his rear on the Chickahominy, once more occupying a strong position between the Union army and Richmond. An order to charge was given, and the veterans of the Sixth Corps, weary and exhausted from many days and nights of most severe labor, tedious marches by day and night, dashed across the ploughed field with cheers, making for the Rebel works. By evening volleys loud and long crashed louder and still louder, while the bloody struggle was in progress. Our Division, Second, discovering a strong force of Rebels on the left planting a battery on our flank, engaged them and forced them back.

As darkness set in the battle still raged, and sheets of flame rolled from one end of the line to the other as the Rebels strove desperately to regain the ground lost by the First and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps, rushing across a field, clearing the abatis and seized the Rebel works. By nine o'clock the firing ceased and our men set to work to strengthen the works they had captured from the Rebels and to erect new ones. Again and again the Rebels rushed against our lines, hoping to regain their lost ground, but without success. The battle though short, was a most decisive one, and the loss to our Sixth Corps was about 200 killed and 960 wounded.

Orders were given on June 3rd for an attack along the whole of our line, which extended from Cold Harbor to Totopotomoy Creek, the Sixth Corps being the Second Corps from the left. This line was nearly parallel with the Chickahominy and from a mile and a half to two miles north of it. The Rebels held three lines of breastworks, all of great strength; the first held by skirmishers and the two others by strong lines of battle. Between the two armies the ground was low and swampy, while the positions occupied by both were sandy plains. At half past six in the morning of the 3rd an advance was ordered, skirmishing became severe and the artillery opened. Our men passed rapidly across the space between the hostile lines of works and the whole Union forces were thrown against the Rebel works, but the works were too strong, the abatis too secure and the Rebels too numerous.

Our Sixth Corps charged and captured the first line, and reached within several hundred yards of the main Rebel works, but Martingdale's Division of Smith's Corps, which advanced with the Sixth Corps, became

disarranged and were repulsed. This exposed the right flank of our Sixth Corps and the whole corps was forced back. Thus the grand assault in which Grant hoped to force the Rebels across the Chickahominy had failed. The battle was over and darkness closed over the plains of Cold Harbor.

But at eight o'clock that night the Rebels in front of our Sixth Corps leaped over their breastworks and charged our lines, and at the same time their artillery opened on us. On came the charging column against the left of the Sixth Corps, and nothing pleased the veterans of that Corps better than to see the Rebels come out in the open to fight. In all these long days of battles it had been ours to charge well defended earthworks almost invariably, and whenever the Rebels chose to assume the offensive, our men were glad to show them the difference between assailants and the assailed.

The Rebels came on with determination, but their advance was met by volley after volley of musketry aimed for effect, and our well directed fire of artillery made great gaps in the advancing lines. The charge was nobly repulsed and many a Rebel who advanced to the charge was left by his retreating comrades dead between the two lines, while others were taken prisoners. This ended the battle of Cold Harbor.

The lines of entrenchments were so close that our men on the front line did not dare to appear above the breastworks, except in the darkness of the night, and almost any movement brought forth a storm of shells. High breastworks were thrown up at all angles with the main line, and deep trenches were dug, in which the men might pass to and from the front without being observed. Even with all these extraordinary precautions, it was dangerous to go to the rear by daylight. Not a day passed without some of our men being shot from trees by Rebels who kept up a fire at everything in sight.

The 93rd held the rear on the march to Cold Harbor, and were placed on guard around the hospitals. Levi Gerhart of Co. K, was killed on June 5th, and orderly Sergeant Beverly W. White of Co. E, was killed on June 6th; John Hutchinson, Co. C, wounded June 6th. This was the first experience of the Regiment in guarding hospitals, and was the last. The wounded were placed on one table, examined and placed on a second table, and then on a third, where amputations were made hurriedly. Dr. E. R. Umberger, Surgeon of our Regiment, had charge of the amputation table, and could be seen with bloody knife between the teeth in his mouth, and a bloody saw in his right hand, removing arms and legs until the heaps of legs and arms were as high as the tables.

Although the battle of Cold Harbor lasted only two days, the Union loss was: Killed, 1,844; wounded, 9,077; missing, 1,816; total Union losses, 12,737.

By these master strategic movements, it became evident to all that Grant had outmaneuvered Lee, and drove him from all his positions. By these strategies he became master of the situation, with a new base of supplies, and he was left to choose his own route to the Rebel capital, and all this was accomplished in twenty-four days from the day he struck tents at Culpeper Court House, and was master of the Peninsula without having uncovered Washington for a single hour.

Such mighty achievements in May, 1864, will be cherished and remembered as long as returning spring continues to deck the banks of the Rapidan, the North Anna, the Pamunkey and James with its fragrant flowers.

The Regiment crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May, entering the campaign with seven hundred and fifty men present for duty, and through the Wilderness and Spotsylvania battles lost men almost daily. As it marched from the trenches at Cold Harbor, its virtual conclusion, it had but three hundred and twenty-five men; and three hundred and ten men having either been killed or wounded and ninety-five men, sick sent to the rear.

Rev. J. S. Lame, Chaplain of the 93rd, in his address at the dedication of the State monument of the Regiment on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on "Pennsylvania Day," September 11, 1889, said:

"From the 4th of May, until the 2nd of June, the 93rd marched three hundred and fifty miles, made twenty-six night marches, was fifteen days without regular rations, dug thirty rifle pits and fought eight distinct battles. During all this time there were but five days in which the Regiment or some part of it was not under fire, and neither officers or men took off their clothes, seldom their accoutrements. Clothes and shoes worn out were replaced by those of dead men, and not until it arrived at the James River did the men enjoy the luxury of a bath."

Gen. Grant had again ordered another flank movement toward the James River, and on the 11th of June, it was known that no further attempt would be made at Cold Harbor to turn Lee's right flank. The movement was commenced on the 12th by Gen. Smith's Tenth and Eighteenth Corps marching to the White House Landing and there taking boats for City Point, while the Army of the Potomac, marched to the Chickahominy, crossing it far to the right of Lee's army.

The Sixth Corps withdrew from their position after dark and marched rapidly toward the left, and continued marching all night, a short halt being made near Dispatch Station next morning. Then the column pressed on again, the men almost suffocated with the dust, which hung over the column like a cloud. No halt was made at noon, and marched wearily toward night when we crossed the Chickahominy, near where we had crossed two years before, and what vicissitudes had the 93rd experienced since then. After marching one mile from its banks, the Corps bivouacked on high grounds for the night.

The Regiment was awakened early on the 14th, and with the Corps continued the march through a beautiful country, where comfortable farm

houses and fine residences were strange contrast to the ruins and destruction we had been accustomed. As we began marching, Charles City came in sight, and here the first view of James River presented itself to view since our evacuation of the Peninsula in the autumn of 1862. The view was a magnificent prospect, the river in the distance bordered by green fields, presenting a scene of surpassing beauty. Here old mansions surrounded by trees were plentiful, fields of ripe grain and forests bedecked with green foliage gave evidence of former Southern comfort, now desecrated by the ravages of war.

We halted near Charles City at noon, and remained there until the morning of the 15th, when the Corps moved to the banks of the James River and crossed on pontoon bridges, our camp near Charles City was near the mansion and beautiful grounds of John Tyler, an ex-President of the United States, and with others the writer visited the place. The house had been visited by marauders and stripped of almost everything, even the library shelves showed the absence of many works. At the point where we crossed the James River was another superb old mansion, built in English colonial style, which was the residence of a Rebel General, and was one of the few still inhabited and surrounded by a village of negro cabins. This was a resort of many of our officers, who strolled through its beautiful grounds, shaded as they were by flowers in full bloom, filling the whole place with a delightful fragrance.

From the Rapidan on the 4th of May, to the Chickahominy on June 14th, there had been almost a continuous battle, in which Gen. Lee had the advantage of closer communications. Sixty thousand of the Union forces were either killed, wounded or missing, of these thirty-two thousand had been lost at the Wilderness, fifteen thousand at Spotsylvania and thirteen thousand at Cold Harbor. We had not swerved from the direct line to Richmond and now had entered upon a determination to capture Richmond and the Southern Confederacy.

The Regiment crossed the James River on the 16th, with our Second Division, while the First and Third Divisions of our Sixth Corps, embarked on steamers for City Point. We marched all night toward Petersburg, in which cannonading was heard all day. The march on the 17th was through an intense heat and dusty roads, and we reached in front of Petersburg at twilight the same day. Gen. Smith's troops had preceded us on the 16th and driven the Rebels two and one half miles, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. Gen. Grant severely censured Gen. Smith, who reinforced, had not at once taken charge of Petersburg after capturing eleven forts and redoubts.

The First and Third Divisions had been ordered to the support of Gen. Butler and Bermuda Hundred, and our Second Division relieved Brook's Division of the 18th Corps, on the front line. Gen. Neill still commanded our Division. We were confronting a line of powerful forts and

breastworks, which extended about two and a half miles below Petersburg on the Appomattox and circling the city, terminated two or three miles above. The spires of Petersburg were plainly to be seen, and the Rebel rifle pits were occupied by our men.

Our Second Division, in conjunction with the Divisions of Smith's and part of the Second Corps, made another advance, and Smith's troops advanced rapidly across the plain facing a withering fire of grape and canister, but were not successful in reaching the Rebel works. Our Division was ordered to lie down, and at once every man commenced to dig in the sand, using his knife, cup or plate, to make a mound of earth for protection, but as our Division had not advanced in the line of attack our losses were therefore slight, yet it was close upon the Rebel works. Our advance had proven to be late, as during the night Rebel re-inforcements manned the fortifications and made them too formidable for assault. The loss of the 93rd was as follows:

Company A, Capt. Jacob P. Embich, killed.
Company D, Benjamin Wise, killed.

WOUNDED.

Company A, Joseph Veasenford, Jonathan Bender.
Company B, Daniel Leininger, Nathaniel Burkholder.
Company E, Levi Grubb.

Union loss: Killed, 1,688; wounded, 8,513; missing, 1,185; total, 11,386.

Benjamin Wise was one of the cooks of Company D, and in company with Henry Michael, his fellow cook, of the same company, had brought a kettle full of rations to the company. It was while dealing it out that a minnie ball struck him and he was instantly killed in the performance of duty.

Gen. Grant finding that his orders to take Petersburg by surprise had not carried out by Gen. Smith on the 16th, prepared for an investment of it. The Sixth Corps was ordered to the left and south of Petersburg. On the 21st the Sixth Corps with the Second Corps, marched in rear of the rest of the army, along Jerusalem plank road, while the cavalry Divisions of Wilson and Kautz were ordered to cut the Welden railroad and march across the country and destroy the South Side Railroad. Gen. Wright, of our Sixth Corps was ordered to move independent of the rest of the Army, and to secure if possible a strong position on Gen. Lee's right and attack if he thought proper. Gen. Birney in command of the Second Corps was ordered forward so as to press upon the flank of the enemy. The Sixth Corps met the Rebels after advancing a mile, in front of our Third Division, and a sharp skirmish occurred. The Second Corps was

forced back and our Sixth Corps was also ordered to retire, and the Rebels succeeded in capturing a battery from the Second Corps and more than 2,000 prisoners. The loss to the Sixth Corps was about six hundred men. The responsibility for this surprise was with Gen. Birney, of the Second Corps, for Gen. Wright, of the Sixth Corps, being entirely independent of any advance of that Corps, had of course made no disposition to keep the line intact.

The Corps remained quiet until June 29th, when on the afternoon of that day our Sixth Corps was ordered to march to Ream's Station. The march was taken up at 4 o'clock and after a march all night reached the Station, and at once commenced tearing up the track and burning the ties. After completing the work the corps retraced its steps and that night reached a point within two and one-half miles of the position we had left the day before. We bivouacked along the Jerusalem Plank Road and next morning resumed our old position with the army before Petersburg. The fourth of July was spent in Camp with patriotic demonstrations.

On July 9th the Sixth Corps, First and Second Divisions, were ordered to march to City Point at once. The Third Division had left on July 1st for Baltimore, marched toward Frederick, Maryland, where the Rebels were encountered on the banks of the Monocacy, and were driven back by Gen. Early's forces, which greatly outnumbered the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, and some green troops, collected at Baltimore, all under Gen. Wallace. Although defeated, they succeeded in arresting the progress of the invasion until the remainder of the Sixth Corps reached Washington in advance of the Rebels.

Our march to City Point was entered upon at nine o'clock on the evening of the 9th and the march of fourteen miles was made during night time, and thus escaped the heat of the day, as the roads were knee deep with dust, filling the throat, eyes and nostrils of the men. We reached City Point, on the James River, at daylight, and before noon both Divisions were on board transports which were in readiness upon arrival.

The men of the Regiment were in excellent spirits as the order was received that our destination was Washington. On our way down the James River we again got a glimpse of Harrison's Landing, our encampment in July and August, 1862, of Jamestown, the first English settlement and of Fortress Monroe and Newport News, made famous by the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. We again found ourselves passing Acquia Creek, Mt. Vernon, Fort Washington and Alexandria, where we had disembarked on September 1st, 1862, on the Antietam campaign. By two o'clock our Regiment and our Second Division were disembarked at the foot of Sixth street, Washington, and entered upon a campaign that overshadows everything else in the history of the Sixth Corps

CHAPTER XXX

THE REGIMENT CALLED TO WASHINGTON, AND WITH THE SIXTH CORPS
FIGHTS THE BATTLE OF FORT STEVENS, D. C., JULY 12, IN THE
PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SAVES THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GEN. SIEGEL who had command in the Shenandoah Valley on May 15th had engaged the Rebels at New Market, had been defeated and withdrew his army to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Grant relieved him of his command and placed Gen. Hunter in command, who resumed operations, encountered the Rebels at Piedmont, routed them and captured fifteen hundred prisoners, three pieces of artillery and three thousand stand of arms, and then marched to Lynchburg, which he invested.

Gen. Lee sent Gen. Early to meet Gen. Hunter, and finding a larger force before him, he retreated up the Kanawha Valley, leaving the Shenandoah Valley open to Gen. Early. He advanced rapidly with a view of raiding through Maryland and Pennsylvania, and if possible capture Washington.

Gen. Early, defeated Gen. Wallace on the banks of the Monocacy and on Monday morning, July 11, 1864, reached within three miles of Fort Stevens, at 9 o'clock in the morning, with an army which required from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. to pass a given point. His cavalry force consisted of 1,000 cavalymen, 20,000 infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. Gens. Early and Breckinridge both declared on the 11th that they intended to make the attack on Washington at early dawn of Tuesday morning.

The prize for which the Rebels were striving was a glittering one, the successful execution of a coup d'etat to capture and occupy the Capital of the United States. The moral effect of this capture and its occupancy, if but for a single day, no human mind could compute. It meant practically the dispersion or banishment of the government proper. It meant the destruction of its voluminous archives and perhaps the desecration of its magnificent public buildings. Nay more—the success of the Rebel arms at this thrilling crisis might have prolonged the Civil War for many years with a final issue which no human wisdom could foretell. These were tempting allurements for the bold, brave men, who staked everything on the success of their cause, and who were goaded almost to desperation by the dark clouds of defeat which already encompassed and almost overwhelmed them.

A conflict at this time between the Rebel veterans and the raw and inexperienced Union troops could have had but one result, the capture of Washington. Flushed with recent local achievements in the Shenandoah Valley and at the Monocacy in Maryland, the Rebels were ripe for anything daring and desperate. On the morning of that quiet Sabbath, July 11th, which will never be forgotten by the loyal residents of Washington, the advance skirmishers of the Rebels commenced on attack on the picket line of the Union forces in front of Washington. This Union line was driven back, until the Rebel line of skirmishers were within one hundred and fifty yards of the front of Fort Stevens, and within fifty yards of it to the right. They held this position for some considerable time, when the fort opened fire on them with shot and shell, compelling them to fall back some three hundred yards to the rear. At 6 P. M. the Rebels once more advanced its line, but they were soon forced from their position by the heavy firing from the fort, and this closed the skirmishing of the day, July 11th.

A new scene now opens in the drama. The Sixth Corps had arrived at Washington the Second Division, of ours, was met at the Wharf by President Lincoln and Secretary Staunton, at 2 P. M., of July 11th, who consulted with our officers. We disembarked amid the cheering of a vast multitude, among them was the towering form of Abraham Lincoln. His apparel was covered with dust, and every lineament of his countenance indicated a mental strain which almost prostrated him. He chatted familiarly with the superior officers, telling them to "hurry up and not lose a moment." Much was involved in the developments of the next few hours, and no one knew this better than the President himself.

Our column was formed at once and the scarred, ragged and hungry veterans were hurried up Seventh street on the double quick, and in passing along were cordially welcomed and hospitably treated to refreshments by loyal citizens who stood along the pavements, and pressed it upon the men.

An hour before Washington was in a panic, traffic was suspended and the streets were almost deserted. The foreign legations, to preserve their homes, unfurled their respective national colors, so certain were they of the successful invasion of the National Capital. Now as the demoralized populace saw the serried ranks of the veterans and the badge of the Greek cross, excitement subsided and confidence was partially restored. We marched to the north of the city, the sound of heavy cannonading in our front stimulating and hastening our progress, passing on the way wagon loads of women and children from the adjoining country, who were hastening from the approaching foe. Early in the evening we reached the grove in the rear of Fort De Russey, a little to the left of Fort Stevens, and here, within the shadows of the forest trees the sweltering veterans of the First and Second Divisions laid down to rest, the last rest for some of them on earth.

On arriving there our First Brigade was placed on picket duty immediately, and with the sharpshooters remained there all night. The writer had charge of the extreme right of the 93rd pickets and had great difficulty through the night to form a junction with those on the right in the direction of the residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair, immediately adjoining the District of Columbia line. From the parapet of Fort Stevens one had a clear view of the Rebel skirmishers. The miniature valley in front of the Fort was one of surpassing loveliness, with its green meadows, tempting orchards and fields of waving grain, and the formation and advance of our skirmish line was easy and but a few minutes elapsed until we were on the firing line and driving the Rebels back. It was evident the bulk of the enemy was in our front, and it did not long expire until they discovered by the Greek cross that the old Sixth Corps was confronting them.

Thursday, July 12th, opened bright and glorious, and at four o'clock in the afternoon President Lincoln and wife were driven up to Fort Stevens by their coachman. He was attended by two members of his cabinet and quite a number of personal friends, and just at this moment the white puffs of smoke along the Rebel skirmish line burst forth with a deadly force, and the bullets were whizzing around and about the fort with fearful effect. President Lincoln looked tremulous and careworn, as hope and fear alternated on his strongly-lined countenance, and he seemed to realize the gravity of the situation.

Maj. General Wright, commander of the Sixth Corps, accompanied the Presidential party into the fort to witness the details of a thrilling and bloody drama soon to be enacted. It was now 5 o'clock in the afternoon and hard, practical fighting was about to begin. After a short, painful silence, along the whole line of the Corps all eyes in the fort were turned to the right where the stalwart form of Colonel Bidwell followed by his Third Brigade of our Division was seen marching in support of our First Brigade in the front. The troops, veterans as they were, were the cynosure of all eyes and the recipients of much applause as they marched past the fort into the valley, beyond where we were keeping up a deadly skirmish firing. Two battle lines were formed in rear of our skirmish line and the advance line of the charging column was placed in command of Col. French.

Onward came the gallant Brigade, its tattered flags baptized in blood, flaunting in the evening breeze. These peerless veterans of the Sixth Corps who had met the Rebels in bloody combat before at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, were about to measure swords once more; this time within the very shadow of the Capital. As the signal was given "ready," the heavy ordnance of the fort sent volley after volley of thirty-two pound shells over the heads of the Union lines into the very midst of the Rebels, and thus they reached our First Brigade on the skirmish line.

Gen. Wright from a commanding position in the fort, signaled the advance, and the brave fellows of the Third Brigade started eagerly forward. First was heard the rattle of the active skirmish line of our First Brigade, and then the continuous roar of a musketry battle. The booming of the artillery and the flash of the rifles, mingled with the wild yells of the rebels, and the cheers of the Union "boys." The little valley was ablaze with the fire of musketry and the roar of battle constantly increasing.

In splendid order the charge was made by the Third Brigade. For some time the Rebels stood their ground, but soon gave way before the impetuous charge. Up to this moment the Rebels had no definite idea what troops were in the charge; they had supposed them to be convalescents, raw troops and civilians. But the sudden appearance of the Greek cross of the old Sixth Corps astounded and demoralized them. Though they did not abate a jot or tittle of their defense, they retreated sullenly, but courageously. The Rebels made a stout and vigorous resistance at the summit of the hill, supported by their second line of battle, but failed to hold it, and as darkness closed in upon the bloody scene, our Corps were the victors, having driven the Rebels over a mile. During the night the Rebels retreated toward Rockville. Gen. Wright after the battle, advanced his headquarters from Fort Stevens to what remained of the Reeves' House, and the next morning the Sixth Corps followed the retreating Rebels. Thus ended the battle of Fort Stevens.

President Lincoln and party in the Fort watched with profound interest every movement of the battle and when the Rebels retreated every part of the fort, from base to parapet was a scene of the wildest excitement. The President's face was fairly wreathed with smiles. Gen. Wright viewed the battle with official but serene composure and those present congratulated each other that the old Sixth Corps had successfully fought the first battle ever fought in the presence of President Lincoln, and that Washington, the Capital of the Nation was safe.

While the battle was in progress, President Lincoln stood in a very exposed position on the parapet of the fort, occupied by Gen. Wright. Mrs. Lincoln repeatedly entreated him to leave the fort, but he declined to do so. The President was standing within three feet of Dr. Crawford when the latter was wounded.

The gallant Third Brigade that made the charge entered the battle with one thousand men, of whom in an engagement not lasting over an hour, 54 were killed and 319 wounded, total 373. Of the 93rd, William Holtzman, of Company A, was killed on the skirmish line.

The loss of the Rebels is estimated to have been 500. The commanding officer of every Regiment in the Third Brigade was either killed or wounded.

Maj. Gen. Wright, Commander of the Sixth Corps, while residing in Washington, after the war, said as to the presence of President Lincoln at the battle of Fort Stevens:

"The President evinced remarkable coolness and disregard of danger. Meeting him as I came out from my quarters, I thoughtlessly invited him to see the fight in which we were about to engage, without a moment supposing he would accept. A moment after I would have given much to have recalled my words, as his life was too important to the Nation to be put in jeopardy by a chance shot or the bullet of a sharpshooter. He took his position at my side on the parapet, and all my entreaties failed to move him, though in addition to the stray shots which were constantly passing over, the spot was a favorite mark for the sharpshooters. When the Surgeon to whom you allude was shot, and after I had cleared the parapet of every one else, he still maintained his ground, till I told him I should have to remove him forcibly. The absurdity of the idea of sending off the President under guard seemed to amuse him; but in consideration of my earnestness in the matter, he agreed to compromise by sitting behind the parapet instead of standing upon it. He could not be made to understand why, if I continued exposed, he should not; and my representations that an accident to me was of little importance while to him it could not be measured, and that it was, moreover my duty, failed to make any impression on him. I could not help thinking that in leaving the parapet he did so rather in deference to my earnestly expressed wishes than from any considerations of personal safety, though the danger had been so unmistakably proved by the wounding of the officer alluded to. After he left the parapet he would persist in standing up from time to time, thus exposing nearly one-half his tall form to the bullets."

Stevens, the Sixth Corps Historian, says of President Lincoln's presence at the battle of Fort Stevens:

"President Lincoln and his wife, in the carriage, halted at the door of the hospital, and the President and his affable lady entered into familiar conversation with the Surgeon in charge, praising the deeds of the old Sixth Corps, complimenting the appearance of its veterans, and declaring that they, as well as the people of the country, appreciated the achievements of the wearers of the Greek cross."

Col. William F. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War of 1861-1865, says:

"Breathless interest attaches to their lone fight—Sixth Corps—at Fort Stevens, where under the eye of the President, they saved the National Capital from the hand of the invader."

President Lincoln stood closer to the hearts of the soldiers than any other. A large part of the patriotism of the soldiers was their love for Abraham Lincoln. He was to them the personification of their country. He meant more to them than "Uncle Sam"—he was "Father Abraham." The soldiers said among themselves, "he cares for us! he loves us!" and they cheerfully marched into the jaws of death for him.

That was the proudest day of its existence when the Sixth Corps—at the battle of Fort Stevens—enjoyed the lone distinction of fighting before President Lincoln, and in enduring action declared it the protection of the National Capital for the third time.

First—In the Antietam campaign, the Sixth Corps, with Couch's Division, since attached to the Corps, comprised the left wing of the Union Army, and Gen. McClellan, Commander, in his official report, October 15, 1862, says:

"Couch's Division was thrown forward to Offuts' Cross Roads and Poolsville, by the river road, thus covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac, and ultimately following and supporting the Sixth Corps. The object of these movements was to feel the enemy, to compel him to develop his intentions—at the same time that these troops were in a position readily to cover Baltimore and Washington."

Second—In the Gettysburg campaign, the Sixth Corps was on the extreme right of the army on its march toward Gettysburg, from the time of crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry to Manchester, Md. Steven's the Sixth Corps Historian, says:

"On June 29, at night, we were at Manchester, at least twenty miles from the left of the army, and between the line of march of the enemy and Baltimore."

Third—When the National Capital was menaced July 12th the Sixth Corps was hurriedly forwarded from before the Defences of Petersburg, where the Army of the Potomac was encamped, personally greeted by President Lincoln at the wharf, at Washington, and on July 12th, for the first time, the President of the United States witnessed a battle during the Civil War—at Fort Stevens, July 12th—a distinction which no other Corps attained while in service.

Was not that a proud distinction, to be placed three times nearest the National Capital to defend it from the invader?"

In the absence of General Getty, our Division Commander, at the battle of Fort Stevens, the command of our Division fell to General Wheaton, of our First Brigade, who executed the orders of Gen. Wright, and had the immediate direction of the troops on the field. And after all was over, Stevens, the Sixth Corps Historian, significantly and truthfully says:

"Cavalry was sent in the morning to ascertain the direction of the flight of the enemy, but the infantry remained quietly awaiting events.

"We gathered our dead comrades from the field where they had fallen, and gave them the rude burial of soldiers on the common near Fort Stevens. None of those high in authority, who had come out to see them give up their lives for their country, were present to pay the last honors to the dead heroes. No officer of State, no lady of wealth, no citizen of Washington was there; but we laid them in their graves, within sight of the Capital, without coffins, with only their gory garments and their blankets around them. With the rude tenderness of soldiers we covered them in the earth; we marked their names with our pencils on the little head boards of pine, and turned sadly away to other scenes.

But though no concourse of citizens followed the patriots to their humble resting place; though no bands wailed the solemn dirge, and no casket but the earth inclosed their remains, their deeds were not forgotten. Their memory was enshrined in the hearts of the people; and after a few weeks their remains were exhumed from their scattered graves, they were placed together in a little inclosure on the sunny slope in front of the fort, and a beautiful monument tells the story of their noble sacrifice."

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, relates the following incident of the arrival of the Sixth Corps at Washington, our passage through the city and the advance of our First Brigade skirmish line immediately upon our arrival at Fort Stevens:

"In the city during this time the excitement was gradually becoming general. Few people until Monday night realized the presence of a large force of Rebels immediately in front of the city. The President, Secretary Stanton, General Halleck, General Augur and several other general officers were keenly alive to the emergency, and activity could be seen on every hand. Riding down to the river to see the landing of the heroic Sixth Corps that had come up from the Army of the Potomac to our relief, I noticed the President and Secretary Stanton both on the wharf consulting with the officers of the corps. In the brief time these veteran troops passed up Seventh street

through the city amid cheers and the waving of flags and were soon at the front—for the front was not an hour's march off. As indicative of the don't-care activeness of the Sixth Corps boys who had been in so many battles, I cite an incident: Stepping up to them I inquired: 'Boys, where are you going?' 'To see the Rebs,' they replied, unconcernedly, and in turn asked what Rebels were in front. I told them Ewell's Corps. 'Good,' said one; 'is the old fellow in posish?' Not exactly understanding the army vernacular, I solicited an explanation of 'posish.' 'O, in entrenchments,' said one. I told them that Ewell was not in 'posish. 'Well, then;' they replied, 'we'll just wipe out old Ewell before taps.'" Feeling a little personal interest in seeing old Ewell wiped out, I rode on to Fort Stevens.

It was an hour before sundown, and the landscape looked most lovely. The veterans evidently admired the beautiful grounds on which they were to display. They came on a rapid march, passed the fort and in fifteen minutes were in the open fields, firing away and actually forcing back the Rebel lines. Some of the militia, who had thus been replaced, came back and I heard one of them say that the way those Sixth Corps fellows went into the skirmish frightened them almost as much as it did the Rebels. The earnestness of the boys was soon evinced by some of them being brought to the rear wounded. They all say the Rebels yelled at them, recognizing them as veterans and soon finding out that it was the fighting Sixth."

CHAPTER XXXI

THE REGIMENT ENTERS UPON THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VA., CAMPAIGN
AND ENGAGES IN THE BATTLES OF OPEQUAN SEPTEMBER 19, 1864,
AND FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

THE Regiment at one o'clock, July 13, with the Sixth Corps, entered upon the Shenandoah Valley campaign, which as events rapidly following, proved of great historic value, and overshadows all else in its history. The Shenandoah Valley, is an extension geographically Southward of the Lebanon and Cumberland Valleys, and is formed by the Shenandoah Mountains on the west and the Blue Ridge on the East, but divided longitudinally for fifty miles by the Massanutten Mountains.

At the outset of our march we passed through Tennallytown, our former camping place, and at 10 o'clock reached Potomac Cross Roads. At 5 o'clock next morning, we started, and after a march of twelve hours, reached Poolesville, a distance of thirty-six miles from Fort Stevens. Gen Wright was placed in command of the Army which consisted of the Sixth Corps and two Divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, and Gen. Getty, of our Division, commanded the Sixth Corps.

On Saturday morning the 16th we marched at daylight toward the Potomac, which we forded near the scene of Ball's Bluff slaughter. We passed Leesburg and encamped west of it and remained over Sunday. Early Monday morning we passed through Hamilton and Purcellville, ascended the Blue Ridge, and at dusk we passed through Snicker's Gap, and bivouacked for the night. The "Army of Virginia" had a skirmish with the retreating Rebel troops of Gen. Early, and this ended our reconnoissance, and Gen. Wright having received an order from Gen. Grant to get back to Washington at once, with the view of returning to the Army of the Potomac, the regiment reached Tennallytown again on the 24th.

On the 25th it became known that Gen. Early had halted his fleeing columns at Strasburg and returning to Kernstown, he attacked the Union forces there routing them on the 24th. This caused a change in the contemplated return of the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and on the 25th, we received orders to march to Harper's Ferry, but did not start before noon of the 26th. We made all haste in the direction of Frederick

City, which we reached on the 28th and in doing so passed over the battlefield of Monocacy where Gen. Rickett's, with the Third Division of the Sixth Corps had fought a battle on July 7th.

The Corps reached Jefferson by midnight and next day marched through Knoxville, Newton and Sandy Hook, passed through that wonderful gorge in the mountains at Harper's Ferry, and in the evening arrived at Halltown, four miles south of Harper's Ferry. The town of Harper's Ferry is situated on the South bank of the Potomac. It is fifty miles northwest of Washington, and at this point the Potomac is increased by the Shenandoah River, which empties into it at its junction. The southern bank is called Loudon Heights, North, South Mountain, and West Ridge, Maryland Heights.

The day following our arrival at Halltown we were counter marched, re-crossed the bridge at Harper's Ferry and after an all night march and all of next day, we reached near Frederick City. The cause of this sudden change of base was the appearance of Gen. Earley's cavalry at Chambersburg and elsewhere, causing great destruction. The series of movements which were inaugurated on July 13th, tried even the veterans of the 93rd. Marches, long, weary, hot, dusty and tiresome, were the daily occurrence of events, and our famous marches on the Gettysburg campaign were eclipsed by this perpetual series of forced marches for nearly a month. The Corps had been very much worn from its campaigns from the Wilderness to Petersburg, but now had had a month of traveling night and day.

On Wednesday, August 3rd, the Corps marched to Buckeystown, a village on the banks of the Monocacy, five miles south of Frederick City, remaining two days. Lieutenant General Grant visited us on August 5th and held a consultation with Gen. Hunter, who commanded the "Army of the Shenandoah" and relieved him of his command and placed Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in command, who had, since the commencement of the spring campaign commanded the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Grant reorganized the army by consolidating the Department of West Virginia, Washington, Susquehanna and the Middle Department, and creating a "Middle Military Division," to be under the command of Gen. Sheridan, and to this military division the Sixth Corps was temporarily assigned. This was a new era in the history of the Corps. Hitherto it had been from the beginning connected with the noble Army of the Potomac. Its history and its fame were inseparably connected with the history of that army, and when the Corps had come to the rescue of the National Capital, it became as a detachment of the Army of the Potomac. Now for the first time, the Corps was to be identified with another army. But great as was the fame and honor which the Corps had by noble deeds won for itself, it was now, by heroic achievements in the new field, to crown itself with glories even more dazzling than those in its proudest days in the old army.

The Corps on the evening of the 5th of August marched to Monocacy Junction, when cars were taken to Harper's Ferry and next morning a line of battle was formed at Halltown. Gen. Sheridan now assumed command, and the army now was composed of the Sixth Corps, Gen. Wright, two Divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. Emory, and Gen. Hunter's "Army of the Virginia," called the Eighth Corps, under General Crook. Gen. Torbert was placed in command of the cavalry, with Generals Custer, Averill and Merritt in command of a division each.

On the 10th of August we commenced our march up the Shenandoah Valley, passing through Charlestown, where John Brown was tried and executed for treason. The Court House was in ruins, all that remained of the jail was its walls, and the town presented a view of the ravages of war. Every band and drum corps played "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," hateful to Southern ears, and as a taunt to the inhabitants in memory of their victim. We continued our march to Clifton; bivouacked near Opequan Creek, and in the morning of the 12th we passed through Newtown and Middletown, and encamped on the banks of Cedar Creek at night.

The next morning the Corps crossed Cedar Creek and the pickets of our Second Division occupied one end of Strasburg and the Rebels the other end. We remained until evening, then recrossed the creek, and made our position strong for defense. The guerrilla Mosby having gained our rear, capturing a train of supplies, which he destroyed, and the prisoners captured were murdered and left unburied. On the evening of Tuesday the 16th. the Corps marched northward all night, and next day the weary march was kept up, and halted on the banks of the Opequan at night. The next morning we continued our march and formed line of battle at Charlestown, Va.

The Sixth Corps guarded the turnpike leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. Our Second Division was on the left of the pike, facing southward at a small farm house, immediately in front of which the 93rd was in position. On Sunday morning, August 21, our cavalry were driven back and the Rebels, in three columns, attacked the Sixth Corps, shells pouring in upon us with bullets whistling in every direction. The Corps at once responded, giving back volley for volley, and after a fight of several hours, the Vermont Brigade of our Corps charged the Rebels, which resulted in their retreat. The weight of the attack of the Rebels was upon the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, and the Regiment had two mortally wounded and four wounded, among who was Lieut. W. H. Riland, of Company B, who was taken prisoner.

The Rebels were repulsed, but our positions being easily flanked, the Corps fell back to Halltown, where defensive works were thrown up. Gen. Early having withdrew his army along the west bank of Opequan Creek, near Winchester, covered the approaches leading along roads from Mar-

tinsburg, from Harper's Ferry and Berryville. The Corps advanced and formed line on the east side of the banks of Opequan Creek. On the 13th of September, our Second Division was directed to make a reconnoissance toward Berryville and Opequan Creek, which was reached early in the morning. The enemy was found in force, the 93rd supporting a battery, during the skirmish and sustained a small loss. The battery was at last shelled out of position, and those who participated will distinctly remember how difficult and how ludicrous it was to dodge the solid shot and shell aimed and passing over and amidst the battery and the Regiment, after which we returned to camp.

Gen. Sheridan up to this time had been instructed by Gen. Grant not to bring on an engagement unless compelled to, as Gen. Grant considered our army rather as one of defense. Should we be defeated, the National Capital and Maryland and Pennsylvania would again be invaded by the Rebels.

But at this time, September 17th, Lieut. Gen. Grant visited our army for the second time, and what occurred between Gen. Sheridan and himself are given in his own words:

"I left City Point on the 15th to visit Gen. Sheridan at his headquarters, to decide, after conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—"Go in!" I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders."

Gen. Early on Sunday the 18th, had sent Gen. Gordon's Division toward Martinsburg, with orders to drive out the Union troops and destroy the government property. Gen. Averill, of the Union Cavalry, met him, and he was driven back to Drakesville, when General Sheridan gave orders to attack. The Sixth Corps in advance left on the march at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, moving in two columns, and by five o'clock Wilson's cavalry had captured the first line of defences, routed the Rebels and taken fifty prisoners.

The Sixth Corps crossed the creek at once, marched on the turnpike for about a mile, where the Rebels were encountered in force. Our march was through a deep ravine, and we moved up a steep ascent and formed line of battle, our first Brigade holding the left center of the Division and the Corps the left of the Army as infantry. A vigorous battle between artillery on both sides now opened and although the Sixth Corps was ready to charge, a delay of two hours occurred in waiting the arrival of the Nineteenth Corps, and in the meantime Gen. Early had recalled Gen. Gordon's Division from Drakesville and strengthened the right with earthworks.

Upon arrival of the Nineteenth Corps, it was placed on the right of the Sixth Corps, in four lines of battle. At 11 o'clock the advance was made over deep ravines and undulating fields, and the line of battle,

stretching three miles across those fields was an imposing spectacle. As we marched from the deep ravines to the hills in front the spires of Winchester in the distance came in sight; onward we went, and reaching the open plain were met with a destructive fire from the Rebel batteries, men dropped, some dead, some mortally wounded, others slightly wounded, but still the line of battle went forward, leaving the ground behind strewn with dead and wounded, the Rebels falling back, although desperately disputing every step, when murderous fire from Rebel batteries suddenly swept our right with fearful slaughter.

The line of battle still moved onward and soon the opposite heights were gained, which spread before us a wide undulating space of ground, in the center of which ran the road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. Away in the distance were the Blue Mountains, which were but the continuance of those which passed the homes of those now advancing towards them. But a short distance was the ridge held by the Rebels, and as we were about to charge for a battery, the right of our Corps was forced back by the Nineteenth Corps falling to the rear, followed by a terrific discharge of deadly missiles among its disordered ranks. This forced back the Vermont Brigade, of our Second Division, and it fell behind our Third Brigade. When Gen. Russell, of the First Division of our Corps, was moved up to replace the line.

Gen. Russell was killed by a solid shot and General Wheaton of our First Brigade, was immediately placed in command, and the Division pushed on. Nothing could withstand them; and joined by the other troops of the Corps the lost ground was regained. Gen. Sheridan, after the battle said, referring to the death of Gen. Russell: "I have lost my Captain." In the falling back of the First Brigade, having its right exposed, and Rebels charging along the ravines, partly in our rear, also was compelled to fall back, but not until on our left were seen Rebels in our rear. In falling back Col. Eckman, with the writer, jumped over a hedge fence, and landed in the midst of Rebels, who were too much scared to offer resistance, and were taken prisoners.

It was three o'clock when we heard heavy firing on our right, and all were ready to advance. The 93rd held to its former position, when Gen. Sheridan was seen coming along the line from our right, the perspiration rolling over his forehead and his black steed "Rienzi" covered with foam. He rode straight up to Gen. Getty, exclaiming: "General, I have put Torbert on the right, and told him to give 'em h——l, and he is doing it. Crook, too, is on the right, and giving it to them. Press them, General; they'll run!" And then using one of those phrases sometimes employed in the army, to give additional force to language, he skouted again: "*Press them, General; I know they'll run!*" and the shout of the men drowned all noise of battle.

It was four o'clock when we again advanced once more, charged across the undulating plain and gained the ridge at the brick mansion, and kept it, though suffering severely from the fire of a battery on our left, before the ridge was reached, and drove the Rebels towards Winchester. The Regiment forwarded and was halted in the suburbs of Winchester, where it remained for the night. As the Regiment gained the ridge at the brick mansion, there was seen right across the valley one of the grandest sights probably witnessed in the late Rebellion.

Within the valley were thousands of the Rebels, fleeing in all directions towards Winchester, along the turnpike leading down the valley, while along the left flank of them came regiments of Union cavalry, with their sabres drawn and on full charge, cutting down the retreating foe, and crushing some beneath the tramp of their horses, while others scattered in every direction, and although it was the work of but a few moments, yet terrible was the result. The cavalry in this charge captured fifteen battle flags, five guns and hundreds of prisoners.

As the line of battle moved down from the ridge at the brick mansion, toward Winchester, Captain Trafford, of Company E, of the 93rd, was in charge of the skirmishers. Upon the arrival of Capt. Trafford within the grounds of a fine mansion he was warmly greeted by a young lady, who thanked him for his coming and thus restore her home once more under the Union flag.

After the battle Generals Sheridan, Wright, Emory and Crook rode along our line and were greeted with cheers long and loud. The Rebels retreated to several miles south of Winchester and rested for the night. The battle of Winchester was fought on the scene of Washington's early military experiences. He was stationed here during the French war, and when the valley was ravaged by French and Indians, and fearful massacres were of frequent occurrence. Washington demanded of Gov. Dinwiddie reinforcements, which were refused. When he offered to resign, which was declined, and he sent him men.

Here too, near the ruins of an old church, is the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of Quebec and Saratoga, and the friend of Washington. A plain marble tablet, broken across, now covered the grave, with a simple inscription, his name and the date of his death, 1802. Here in the cemetery, on the north, is the resting place of Thomas, Earl of Fairfax, a great tory in his day, and the owner of immense tracts of land in this part of Virginia, and from whom Fairfax county took its name.

Col. Edwards Brigade, of the First Division, was placed in command of Winchester, having five thousand Rebels under guard in the Court House yard and other public places. The town was full of Rebel wounded. Gen. John A. Warner was placed in command of our First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, and it was the high privilege of the writer to meet him for the first time on the ridge at the brick mansion.

during the progress of the battle, and after the writer had been wounded in the forehead, received courtesies from him while the blood flowed down over his face.

Gen. Sheridan, after the battle, wrote out a dispatch to Grant, in which he told of his decisive victory, and said:

"I have sent Early whirling up the Valley, and I will be after him to-morrow."

Gen. Grant answered and said:

"I congratulate you and the army serving under you for the great victory just achieved. May your good work continue, is now the prayer of all loyal men."

President Lincoln sent the following dispatch:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 30, 1864.

"Maj. Gen. Sheridan, Winchester, Va."

"Have just heard of your great victory. God bless you all, officers and men. Strongly inclined to come up and see you.
A. LINCOLN."

The Union loss was reported by Sheridan at about 4,500. Early's loss was about the same. There were 2,000 Rebel prisoners taken. Many of whom were wounded. Among the killed were Gen. Rhodes, Godwin and Col. Patton, a Brigade Commander. Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and York were wounded.

The 93rd, when it entered the Shenandoah Valley, was in numerical strength no more than 300, and certainly not over 350. Taking this into consideration its losses can be clearly defined in proportion thereto. The losses up to this time, on different dates were as follows: Killed, 11; mortally wounded, 5; wounded, 32.

KILLED.

July 30—James Hall, Company K.

August 21—John Milton, Company B; Sergeant A. K. Cleaver, Company K.

September 13—Sergeant John W. Fisher, Company I.

September 19—Samuel Phreaner, Company A; Solomon Dissinger, Company F; Henry C. Mays, Company F; Sergeant J. A. Fenstermacher, Company H; John R. Mourer, Company H; Oscar Little, Company H; Henry Seiger, Company K.

WOUNDED.

August 12—William Gass, Company B.

August 21—Lieutenant W. H. Riland, Company B; Sergeant Charles Hoppe, Company B; died December 1, 1864; Henry Beyer, Company B, died September 13, 1864; John L. Leininger, Company B; John Schreiner, Company D; Martin V. Murray, Company H.

September 11—Corporal John H. Waltz, Company A.

September 19—Sergeant Wash. Horn, Company A, second time; Franklin Kurtz, Company A; Elias Urich, Company A; Sergeant Allen Gilbert, Company B; Sergeant Wm. H. Risser, Company C, fourth time; Corporal Anson B. Shuey, Company C, died Sept. 25; Corporal Hiram Yohn, Company C, died Sept. 27; Captain P. G. Mark, Company D; Peter McDonnel, Company D; Lieutenant Wm. Tate, Company E; Sergeant Henry Heck, Company E; Josiah Breininger, Company E; Alfred Hurlbut, Company E; Robert Lannon, Company E, third time; James Reader, Company E, second time; Lieutenant B. F. Krieger, company F; Sergeant Cyrus F. Moore, Company F; Sergeant Henry Flickinger, Company F; Percival Miller, Company H, second time; Adam Bishop, Company I; Harvey Faust, Company I, died.

September 19—Sergeant Chas. Herbst, Company K; Corporal Augustus Snyder, Company K; David Ongstadt, Company K; Martin Dumback, Company K; Elias Harding, Company K; Mahlon Lees, Company K, second time; Jere Showers, Company K; John H. Wertz, Company K.

George T. Stevens, in his "Three Years in the Sixth Corps," gives a vivid picture of what he saw from the time the lines of the Sixth Corps were restored to the end of the battle. In response to the request of Gen. Sheridan to "Press them," he says.

"We did press them, and they did run. Over the long stretch of open plain, down into the deep hollows, up again and over the rolling ground, past the white farm house on we went. The Rebels would run, then reaching a commanding position, they would turn their artillery upon us and sweep our lines with iron hail. On our left was Wilson, with the cavalry, charging through the growing corn, the sabers gleaming in the sunlight, the iron scabbards clanging against iron spurs, the horses dashing madly forward in seeming disorder, but all rushing like an avalanche against the right wing of the enemy. Now the retreat became a rout. The cheers of the Union boys rose strong and clear above the roar of artillery and the harsh rattle of musketry, and Early's scattered and demoralized divisions were rushing through Winchester in consternation and unutterable confusion. Frightened teamsters were lashing their animals through the streets in greatest alarm; riderless horses were galloping here and there, and pack mules were on a general stampede. Some streets became entirely blocked up by the disordered mass, and even footmen could not press through. A squad of cavalry coming to one of these obstructions leaped from their horses and made their escape on foot. Our cavalry, taking advantage of the confusion rushed among the panic stricken fugitives and gathered hundreds of them, capturing 15 battle flags and five guns.

"The remnant of the Rebel army collected some five miles beyond the town and reformed, but after a short rest made haste to get farther up the valley. As we advanced we found the mountains full of fugitives, and in the town were thousands of wounded.

"The infantry halted upon the high grounds at the border of the town, leaving the cavalry to follow up the pursuit of the flying foe, and as Gens. Sheridan, Wright, Emory and Crook rode along our front, we made the welkin ring with lusty cheers. Generous leaders of a victorious army."

THE BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL.

The Sixth Corps moved up the Shenandoah Valley on the morning of September 20th, and at 3 o'clock, being in advance, found Gen. Early in position on Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg. Here the two chains of

mountains—the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, approach each other, making the valley quite narrow. The valley is here crossed by Fisher's hill, a mountain from the Blue Ridge to the branch of the Alleghenies, called the North Mountains. At the foot of this mountain, on the north, is the village of Strasburg. We took possession of the northern part of Strasburg and the Rebels the other.

All of next day squads of Rebels came into our lines, and every regiment of cavalry carried a Rebel flag as its trophy at Winchester. We were confronted by Gen. Early's army in a position of great strength, and General Sheridan at once entered upon the work of solving the problem, after a visit along the entire line. The Sixth Corps was placed in the center, the Nineteenth Corps on the left and the Eighth Corps on the right. Gen Wright was ordered to send three regiments, two from the Third and one from the Second Division, to take an important point on the right—Flint Hill—held by the enemy, but without success.

Gen. Warner's Brigade, to which the 93rd was attached, was on the evening of the 21st ordered to carry it, and with great gallantry attacked and drove the Rebels from the hill, which proved of the greatest importance to the operations of the next day, giving us a view of the Rebel line, and affording an excellent position for artillery, of which we did not fail to avail ourselves on the next day. This charge afforded Gen. Crook to take up his position on the right, with the Eighth Corps. This was only accomplished after a night's hard work, owing to the darkness, the difficult ground, cut up by ravines, broken by ledges of rock, and much covered by dense forests.

The next morning the 93rd found itself on Flint Hill, and while there Gen. Sheridan rode along the line. To our Regiment fell an ugly position, as we were facing an almost inaccessible bluff or spur, and to reach it, it was necessary to cross a creek and mill race, and down one mountain side and up another, and all this over ditches, fences, fallen trees and stone walls. The ascent to Fisher's Hill was covered with rock, and very steep, yet it was accomplished.

After our Brigade had captured Flint Hill, Gen. Crook's Eighth Corps toiled along the North Mountain and by sunset of the 22nd, a wild shout was heard on our right, as the Third Division of our Corps and the Eighth Corps rushed down from the cover of the forest upon the flank and rear of the Rebels. That was the signal for our advancing and we jumped over our breastworks, dashed down the hillside, crossed over the mill race and up the mountain side of Fisher's Hill.

Gen. Sheridan rode in the foremost line, the men cheering him lustily as they pressed forward and climbed up the precipitous mountain, the colors of the 93rd being first on the Rebel works, but in doing so, William Smith, of Co. H, a color bearer, lost a leg, just as he was planting the colors on a Rebel caisson, which exploded. The colors were at

once taken in charge by Jacob Rankenberger, of Co. A. When the Regiment reached the guns, eight of them, the mules were still hitched to the caissons, and the writer mounted one and rode it down the southern slope of Fisher's Hill.

A correspondent of the Lebanon Courier of that date, says:

"Some individual instances of bravery were performed which deserve honorable mention, but I am not able to do justice to all. The colors of our Regiment were the first on the Rebel works, at Fisher's Hill, but the gallant deed cost the bearer a leg, as he had hardly planted it before a Rebel caisson exploded, which they had fired with a slow match. His name is William Smith, of Company H. The colors were however kept from falling by Jacob Rankenberger, of company A, who immediately took hold of them, when he saw that the bearer was struck.

Buell, in "the Cannoneer," says of the battle of Fisher's Hill: "About 3 P. M., a general advance was made, going over and through his works at the first dash, and in a manner that even astonished ourselves. This was one of the fiercest assaults ever delivered. The works were very strong, the position a commanding one, and approaches difficult by nature, and strongly improved by all the arts of defense."

Maj. P. G. Mark, a correspondent of the Lebanon *Courier*, of that date, also in writing of the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley, in which the 93rd participated, says:

"We moved from camp early on the 19th of September and by daylight had arrived at Opequan Creek, on the Winchester turnpike, crossed it, and formed line of battle under a severe shelling from the enemies batteries. Having formed line we awaited the proper adjustment of the lines of the 19th Corps, which was behind time. All being ready we were ordered to advance, which was done handsomely under a severe fire of the enemy, until forced to retire by reason of the enemy having forced back partly the lines of the 19th Corps. Our Regiment had almost gained the capture of a battery, the gunners having retired, when the orders were issued to establish a line in rear a few paces of the position gained. In the meantime heavy fighting was in progress on the right of our lines until 3 P. M., when the final order to charge was given by Gen. Sheridan, to which the men responded splendidly, and away sped our gallant veteran brigade, under a severe flank fire, over the plain in our front, toward the crest of the hill commanding the key to the position.

"In doing this scarcely any firing was done on our side, the men charging with such remarkable coolness and determination that the hill must be taken. In a moment everything was silenced by the loud cheering of the men, and the hill was ours, and fairly won, the enemy flying in confusion toward Winchester.

"It was truly a magnificent sight to view the Rebel army fleeing in confusion, with our cavalry amongst them, handling the sabres over their chivalric heads. The lines steadily advanced as the Rebels were fleeing through Winchester in confusion, the officers, unable to rally them to resist the advance of the Union army. Night having arrived the army encamped south of the town upon the field won by a decisive contest by a brave and gallant army fighting under the Stars and Stripes.

"The Regiment having made two charges, lost heavily, the casualties amounting to 4 officers wounded, 7 men killed and 32 wounded.

"Early next morning we took up our line of march, pursuing the enemy toward Strasburg, at which place we found them strongly fortified on Fisher's Hill, showing a disposition to dispute our further advance.

"On the afternoon of the 21st, the army was thrown in line of battle and skirmishers were soon engaged. Several attempts were made to occupy "Flint Hill, commanding a view of their position, which were unsuccessful, when Gen. Getty ordered our Brigade to charge it, which was done in splendid style, although darkness had already set in. The lines were formed and entrenchments made.

"On the morning of 22nd, the remaining troops formed on our line, batteries were stationed, Gen. Sheridan taking a view of the position gained. By noon the 8th Corps was on our right, 6th Corps centre and 19th Corps left. The Third Division of our 6th Corps was forwarded and connected with the 8th Corps. In doing so the enemy opened with their batteries, but were soon silenced.

"Everything being ready, Gen. Sheridan ordered our 2nd division, 6th Corps, to advance, which was done, guide left, advancing through woods then over an open field, when they opened with their batteries, the Brigade charging across, taking possession of a short line of rifle pits commanding a view of Fisher's Hill in our immediate front.

"While in possession of this, they kept up a continued fire, but failed to force an evacuation. In the meantime the 5th Corps and 3rd Division, 6th Corps, steadily advanced succeeding in flanking the enemy's extreme left, when we forwarded down a steep hill under a severe fire into a ravine, through which flowed a fine stream, which was crossed, when commenced the grand charge for Fisher's Hill.

"With cheers the boys forwarded and in a moment the hill was taken. Our Regiment placing her colors aside the battery captured, our Regiment being the first to enter and as such, have the honor of capturing the battery of 5 pieces, all sound, but one piece, which was spiked.

The color bearer, William Smith, of Co. H, one of the bravest of brave men, had his leg knocked off by a piece of shell while bravely holding his flag over the captured guns. The Regiment immediately advanced and at the bottom of the hill found three more guns, which were passed, and soon the line was on the turnpike, and the battle ended, the enemy fleeing in confusion, leaving caissons, guns, muskets, etc., lying along the road as they were retreating. This fight was one of the greatest victories of the war, having captured 16 pieces of artillery, thousands of prisoners, with slight loss on our side."

The trophies of this charge in our front were sixteen guns, of which Gen. Bidwell's Brigade, of our Corps, captured six, and our Brigade five. We also gathered up thousands of small arms, which with cannon and caissons were strewn around, and captured 1,100 prisoners. The prisoners taken thus far at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, including the wounded, numbered more than seven thousand. The absurdity and falsity of Early's statement that his effective force at Winchester amounted to only eight thousand five hundred, is readily seen. The Rebel surgeons at Mount Jackson, and the citizens, while claiming that we outnumbered Early's forces, acknowledged that he retreated from Winchester with more than twenty thousand men.

Gen. Grant ordered a salute of 100 shotted guns from the works around Petersburg, and Secretary Stanton sent order for a similar salvo to all the Departments and Division Commanders as far west as Pope in Minnesota and Rosecrans in Missouri.

The loss of the 93rd was as follows:

WOUNDED.

September 22—Hiram Yocum, Company B; Sergeant Jacob Brower, Company C, died December 11; Daniel K. Noll, Company F; Jackson B. Johnson, Company H, second time, died October 15, 1864; Wm. H. Smith, Company H; Wm. H. Seckler, Company H; Henry Hartley, Company I; John S. Day, Company I; Daniel Erisman, Company I; Joseph McConnel, Company I; John Bartelet, Company K, second time; Nathan Folk, Company K.

Gen. Sheridan followed the Rebel army up the valley, through Mount Jackson, New Market and on the 25th we reached Harrisonburg, Sixty miles south of Winchester. From Fisher's Hill to Harrisonburg a running fight was kept up with the Rebel army and the Ninety-third was on the skirmish line until we reached the cemetery south of that town.

We remained at Harrisonburg until the 29th, then marched up the valley to Mount Crawford and then fell back from Mount Crawford to Harrisonburg, receiving orders to devastate the valley by burning barns, mills, graneries, and driving cattle before us in great numbers, with hundreds of refugees following.

From Harrisonburg we retraced our steps through New Market, Mount Jackson, Woodstock and Strasburg, and on the evening of October 8th encamped on the north bank of Cedar Creek. The destruction and devastation of the valley was continued by the cavalry, although a specified number of wheat stacks, graneries, sheep and cattle were saved for the wants of the people of the valley. This destruction was deemed justifiable and as a matter of military necessity to prevent a Rebel army from its occupancy and menace the frontier of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The army was followed by hundreds of refugees from Staunton, Mount Crawford and Harrisonburg, who were loyal to the North, and could no longer endure the persecution, and who now left houses, barns and farms, to find relief in the North. Gen. Early's army was broken up and demoralized, and our cavalry pressed them Southward as far as Staunton.

As our army reached near Fisher's Hill, the Rebel cavalry annoyed our rear guard, when Gen. Sheridan gave orders to Gen. Torbert to stop it. Gen. Custer was ordered to do so, attacked them, drove them beyond Mount Jackson, and took eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. That ended the annoyance for the time.

The Sixth Corps was on Monday, October 10th, ordered to proceed to Front Royal, where it remained several days and on the 13th was ordered to march toward Ashby's Gap. We reached the banks of the Shenandoah, on our way to Washington, to be forwarded then to Petersburg, when an order came to Gen. Wright, from Gen. Sheridan, to return to Cedar Creek in haste. We started at 3 o'clock and in the afternoon of the 14th joined the army again at Cedar Creek.

Union loss at Opequan: Killed, 697; wounded, 3,983; missing, 338; total, 5,018.

Rebel loss: Killed, 226; wounded, 1,567; missing, 188; total, 3,611.

Union loss, at Fisher's Hill: Killed, 52; wounded, 457; missing, 19; total, 528.

Rebel loss: Killed, 30; wounded, 210; missing, 995; total, 1,235.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN ONE OF THE MOST ROMANTIC, DECISIVE
AND EXCITING BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR—CEDAR CREEK, VA.,
OCTOBER 19, 1864. THE SECOND DIVISION ALONE FIGHT-
ING THE REBEL ATTACK.

THE battle of Cedar Creek will always remain the romantic battle of the Civil War, if romance and blood will commingle. It was General Jubal Early's Waterloo. His troops never recovered from the shock of that battle, it forever wiped out the Shenandoah Valley from the battle scenes of the war, and it is said the gray haired General Early after the war occasionally came down from Staunton, his home, to visit this field, and at such times he came alone, and there is no doubt there came before him a vision of the soldiers who fought under him, and the fog of that October morning, saw the troops of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps routed and flying before him; and then he heard the cheers of the Sixth Corps, for Sheridan, floating back from Middletown, and then saw his crushed army recrossing the Stone bridge over Cedar Creek, whirling up the valley.

The battle of Cedar Creek was fought on a Wednesday, the eighty-third anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, at Yorktown, Va., on October 19, 1781; this latter battle ground having been traversed over by the troops of the Sixth Corps in the summer of 1862. Cedar Creek had its distinct genesis. It was a battle that had to be fought. The bold invasion of General Early to within a short distance of the National Capital in the summer of 1864, had the effect of drawing a new system of warfare to the Shenandoah Valley. From the beginning of the war the valley was convenient for the shelter of a hostile force on the flanks of the Union army, operating in Northern Virginia. It had not been occupied by a single good consolidated Union force. Stonewall Jackson fought one army under Gen. Fremont and another under Banks, on alternate days in 1862 and defeated both. After that Sigel had command of a separate army. Gen. J. D. Cox of another. Gen. Kelley of another and Gen. Hunter of the last "Army of Virginia, and when the Sixth Corps appeared on the scene, in front of Fort Steven's July 11th. 1864. Gen. Early was almost within the gates of the National Capital.

The battle of Cedar Creek was certainly, from a Federal standpoint, a decided victory, and one from which the Rebels were never able to recover. Within 90 days or more Early suffered defeat in two heavy battles and went whirling up the Shenandoah Valley before Gen. Sheridan's all-conquering battalions, which advanced as far as Staunton, the key to the valley. The turnpike from Winchester to Cedar Creek is one of the finest macadamized roads in the world, smooth as an asphalt pavement, walled in by tall hedges and limestone walls, and bathed in the morning sunlight it looks like polished silver, and has been made famous in song and story through "Sheridan's Ride" on the day of the battle of Cedar Creek.

The Regiment lay in camp with the Sixth Corps, in reserve, the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, occupying the front line. The first warning we had of the coming battle was the noise made by the attack upon these corps at early dawn, and seeing fleeing troops passing through our camp, hatless, without guns or accoutrements, riderless horses, and all the evidences of a stampede of an army surprised and routed. The Regiment was quickly formed and with the Second Division, Sixth Corps, at about 6.30 in the morning, forwarded across a small stream, Meadow Run, in front of the camp, ascended a slight elevation and awaited the passing through our line of battle the fleeing troops.

The first attack made upon the Union lines was at two o'clock in the morning upon Custer's and Averill's cavalry, who were posted on the right and left respectively of the army. At four o'clock, the attack was made on the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and then we were convinced that a battle was in progress. Gen. Sheridan before leaving his army, had placed the Eighth Corps on the left, Nineteenth Corps in the centre and the Sixth Corps under Gen. Wright, on the right and rear, with cavalry on the flanks.

Gen. Sheridan left for Washington on the 15th and on the 16th received a dispatch that Longstreet was on his way from Petersburg to join Early which was obtained through the interpretation of Rebel signals. On the 17th Sheridan had finished his conference and returned as far as Martinsburg and on the 18th reached Winchester on horseback, where he remained for the night. During his absence Gen. Wright of the Sixth Corps was left in command of the army.

Gen. Early's maneuvering of his army in the early morn of the battle was worthy of Napoleon. In the gray dawn of the morning, while the fog was hanging heavily over the armies, Gen. Early sent Gen. Rosser with his Division of cavalry to strike our extreme right, held by Gen. Custer, and the First and Third Division, Sixth Corps pickets, which they did quite vigorously at 4 A. M. Gen. Gordon also struck our pickets on the extreme right, but the pickets in front of Gen. Custer, or Nineteenth Corps, gave no alarm, and Gen. Early, with Gen. Wharton's Divi-

sion and the artillery, some distance in the rear, near Strasburg, advanced to Hupp's Hill, an hour before and waited inside of our picket lines an hour, awaiting the attacks on the flanks of our army.

At 4 o'clock the pickets of our Sixth Corps were driven in, while a rattling fire of musketry was kept up, when Gen. Early advanced in three columns. Gen. Crook's Eighth Corps was enveloped by the Rebel Divisions of Gens. Kershaw, Ramseur, Pegram and Gordon, and at the same time Gen. Wharton's Division advanced against the Nineteenth Corps. Gen. Crook was overwhelmed and his Corps scattered, but at the Camp of the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. Grover's Division stood at arms.

Generals Wright and Emory formed a line of defense and awaiting the advance of Kershaw, who was in Gen. Crook's camp pursuing the fleeing soldiers. In the meantime Gen. Gordon and Pegram had passed around Gen. Crook and deflecting struck the Nineteenth Corps on the flank, being sheltered from view by the heavy fog that hung over the valley. The Rebel artillery at once enfiladed the Nineteenth Corps, and Gen. Wright ordered it to retire. By this time Gen. Crook had lost 1,300 men, with all the camp equipage and wagons.

General Ricketts, who commanded the Sixth Corps, promptly ordered the Sixth Corps from its camp in the rear, and Gen. Early's advance was checked. Gen. Rickett's was wounded at this point and Gen. Getty took the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and at once formed a line across the Winchester pike, with batteries planted to command the roads down the valley. The Vermont Brigade skirmishers made a counter charge, but were checked by the Rebel artillery.

Our Second Division held the new line and was posted on the edge of an open oak grove. Gen. Grant, of the Vermont Brigade, was in charge of our Division. In this way the Second Division awaited the onslaught of Gen. Early's victorious columns, which were driving the shattered and disorganized fragments of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps wildly through our ranks.

Gen. Early says "he sent Gen. Wharton forward from Hupp's Hill in front of the Nineteenth Corps intrenchments and the Union forces fled without resistance, and lost all its camp equipage, etc." Gen. Wright was present with the Nineteenth Corps when it was whipped, and having been wounded in his efforts to rally the men, he at once abandoned that Corps and rejoined his Sixth Corps. The Nineteenth Corps had only one General officer wounded, Gen. Grover, who succeeded in rallying his division, while the Sixth Corps had Gens. Rickett's, Getty and Wright and others wounded and Gen. Bidwell killed.

Gen. Early says:

"That after the Nineteenth Corps had fled from their entrenchments, and Gen. Wharton had taken possession of them, he encountered a division of the Sixth Corps, when he ordered Gen. Gordon to assault with his Division, which was done, and he was repulsed by the Sixth Corps."

This was at 8 o'clock, when Gen Early says:

"He brought up all of his artillery, 40 guns, and what he captured; seven guns from Gen. Crook, all he had, and eleven guns from Gen. Emory, about all he had, and commenced a furious shelling of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, which stood its ground, although it made sad havoc in its ranks."

It was at this time that Gen. Early says:

"He ordered the charge on the Sixth Corps by the Divisions of Gen. Wharton, Pegram, Kershaw, Ramseur and Wofford, and were repulsed with slaughter and a counter charge made by the Sixth Corps."

The Sixth Corps numbered less than twelve thousand men, and the Second Division had confronted Gen. Early's entire army of more than twenty thousand men, who flushed with victory, had brought up their guns and twenty of our guns, which they had captured, and rushed up upon our lines with those wild exultant yells, the terror of which can never be conceived by those who have not heard them on the field. The attack was simultaneous along the whole line of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. It was like the clash of steel to steel. The victorious columns were checked as they had found an immovable obstacle to their continued march to victory.

Our Second Division was on the left, nearest to the pike and had received the entire shock of the attack, while Gen. Bidwell's Brigade, which held the extreme left, and the key to the pike, had sustained the attack of the whole of Kershaw's Rebel Division, which came up in compact order to within very close range. The Rebels being checked, Gen. Bidwell ordered his Brigade to charge, and Gen. Bidwell was killed. The line was quickly reformed in the position from which the charge was made, and again the Rebels came on with cheers and yells. They were as bravely met as before, and a second counter-charge sent them again in disorder across the creek, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded.

A third time Gen. Early's forces came on, but with less spirit, for they had been informed that the Sixth Corps had been sent to Washington on its way to Petersburg, and having discovered the mistake, all of Gen. Early's authority was insufficient to bring them up to a spirited charge. The Second Division of the Sixth Corps had repulsed them three times with terrible loss, as well as to our own. Gen. Early having manned the 40 guns he had brought with him, together with most of the 24 he had captured in the morning. Gen. Early had twenty thousand and his line overlapped ours. Gen. Early finding he could not drive us, sent Gen. Gordon on the right flank of our Second Division, which compelled us to fall back, by order of Gen. Wright, and Gen. Getty formed the Second Division of the Sixth Corps in a more commanding position.

Stevens, the Sixth Corps Historian, in describing the assaulting of the forces of Gen. Early upon the Sixth Corps, says:

"The hope of the nation now rested with those heroes of many battle fields. Now that peerless band of veterans, the wearers of the Greek cross, whose fame was already among the choicest treasures of American history, was to show to the country and the world an exhibition of valor which should tower above all the grand achievements of the war. The Sixth Corps was not driven back."

Brigadier General Warner was in command of our Brigade, and at 10 o'clock the new position was formed north of Middletown, two miles in rear of the position held by our Second Division of our Corps early in the morning. The 93rd went leisurely to its new position, Captain Eckman, Hean and the writer stopping on the way, as Captain Eckman had been wounded, and gave assistance to him. We had not lost anything. All of the wounded were taken along and formed in the same position as in the morning. Second Division on the left, First in the center and Third on the right. The position of the 93rd was facing a wood. The Nineteenth Corps had by this time been rallied and was massed on our right and rear with cavalry on our flanks.

Gen. Wright had decided that from here the Rebels were to be driven back across Cedar Creek. Their career of victory was ended, and the grand old Sixth Corps had turned the fortunes of the day. While in course of preparation for this advance cheers were heard on our left, loud and long, when suddenly Gen. Sheridan was seen speeding up the valley pike. When he reached the line of battle he inquired: "What troops are those?" "The Sixth Corps," was the response. And as he swung his hat and dashed along the line, he shouted:

"We are all right. Never mind, boys; we'll whip them yet; we'll whip them yet! We shall sleep in our old quarters to night."

In passing the 93rd at full speed, his black steed "Rienzi" was covered with foam and dirt, and the men leaped in the air, shouted and cheered in wildest joy.

Gen. Sheridan gave a thorough examination of his line of battle and when everything was ready at 4 P. M. the line advanced, with the Second Division of the Sixth Corps as the pivot, the 93rd passing through the wood to a stone wall to the edge of it, which Lt. Col. Keller and the writer were the first to leap, and the charge continued, which ended in a glorious victory. The Rebels had made a charge at one o'clock on the right of our line, but were repulsed after a brisk fire of artillery. As Gen. Sheridan gave the orders to advance, the Third division on our right, passing through a wood under a heavy fire, the First Division moving firmly, and our Second Division was ordered to go slow, but forced the Rebels back.

Our Second and Third Divisions captured the stone wall, and in their front was a meadow and a gradually inclined plane, and behind a wall which skirted the crest was the Rebel line. Directly in front of our Second Division stood a brick mill, from the windows of which the Rebel sharpshooters picked off our men. The galling fire from the Rebel line of battle

and sharpshooters, retarded our advance, when a charge was made, when the whole Rebel line gave way, and the three divisions of the Sixth Corps bounded forward, and then commenced the wildest race that had ever been witnessed, even in that valley. The Rebel lines were completely broken and in utmost confusion, every Rebel was going in greatest haste toward Cedar Creek. The chase was followed up regardless of order for three miles, on an open plain, our men charging batteries with empty muskets, seizing prisoners by the hundreds, every Union soldier his own commander, bent on nothing but the destruction of the flying foe. Gen. Sheridan was in our midst, shouting: "Now give it to them, boys!" and hammer and tongs the cannons belched forth their red charges of death, and like the roll of 100,000 drums the musketry of our advancing and victorious soldiers echoed along the Shenandoah until the Potomac, catching up the refrain, it was carried into "Father Abraham's" bosom at Washington—the beautiful music of victory.

Gen. Early's troops fought desperately, but Kershaw's column broke, and Rhodes, Gordon and other divisions were shattered and sent helter-skelter across Cedar Creek. When we reached Cedar Creek Gen. Custer took up the fight, shouting "Charge them! Charge them!" driving them steadily up the steep ascent on the south bank of Cedar Creek, and as night had now approached, the charging column of our cavalry lit up the darkness with thousands of lights sent forth from their carbines, and the pursuit was continued until Mount Jackson was reached.

Gen. Custer caused a stampede among the Rebels, and cannon, caissons, ambulances, wagons and packed animals were caught at Strasburg, being unable to cross over the narrow bridge. In this charge 48 pieces of Rebel artillery, with 1,200 prisoners, caissons, ambulances, wagons, etc., were captured. Gen. Merritt captured seven guns and 24 guns captured from the Union army in the morning were recaptured. Gen. Ramseur of the Rebel forces was mortally wounded and died in the ambulance which was recaptured. The next morning all the captured and recaptured guns, etc., were parked in front of Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, some 83 pieces, and these trophies were viewed by hundreds of soldiers. Our army was victorious, and the honor of the Sixth Corps was saved—and the 93rd thus ended the largest day's work it had ever performed before.

Gen. Sheridan's magnetism and dash, together with his former successes had a great deal to do with this victory. It is, however, hardly probable, that Early would have made much further progress against Gen. Wright's line for a charge had been contemplated when Sheridan appeared upon the scene.

"Season's have passed since that day and year—
Again o'er its pebbles the brook runs clear;
And the field in a richer green is drest,
Where the dead of a terrible conflict rest."

Gen. L. A. Grant, Commander of the 2nd Brigade, known as the old Vermont Brigade, of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, the Division being generally known as "Getty's Division," it having been long under the command of Gen. Geo. W. Getty, was placed in command of the Division when Gen. Ricketts was wounded early in the morning, says:

"The 1st and 3rd Divisions of the Sixth Corps had formed in the low grounds of Meadow Run, north-eastwardly from Belle Grove. A dense fog hung over the ravines and lowlands, making a view of the entire situation impossible. In the obscurity and excitement there was some confusion of orders and movements and they fell back and continued their retreat to near Newton, four or five miles in the rear. There is where Sheridan found them and a part of the 19th Corps on his ride from Winchester.—(Sheridan's Memoirs, Vol. II, P. 82 and 83.)

"The 8th and 9th Corps and two divisions of the Sixth Corps were thus effectively disposed of and were out of the fight.

"We now come to the 2nd Division of the Sixth Corps. It has already been stated that this Division was in camp on the right and rear of the Union infantry—considerable distance—probably two miles from the point of the first attack. It constituted no part of the Union lines before the battle, and no other infantry fought with it during the battle in the morning—not until late in the afternoon, long after Sheridan came upon the field. This Division was separated from and acted independently of, all other infantry during the operations of the morning—and independent of all other commands, except a Division of cavalry, on our left, and a small squad of artillerymen with two guns, to whom the historian should give due credit.

"Inasmuch as this Division did so act independently, and did the main fighting for the army that morning; and inasmuch as the enemy took this Division to be the entire Sixth Corps, and recognized it as such; and inasmuch as the 6th Corps has been given credit for doing what this Division did alone; and especially as this paper purports to be an account of this Division at Cedar Creek, a reference to the Division as an organization seem called for.

"The 2nd Division of the 6th Corps was generally known as Getty's Division, it having been long under the command of Gen. Geo. W. Getty. It was composed of three Brigades.

"The First Brigade, commanded by Gen. James H. Warner, was composed of the 62nd N. Y., the 93rd, 98th, 102nd (veterans) and 139th Pa.

"The Second Brigade, known as the old Vermont Brigade, Commanded by your humble servant, was composed of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Vermont Veterans, and the 11th Vt. (1st Vt. Heavy Artillery).

"The Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell, was composed of the 1st Maine Veterans, the 61st Pa. and the 43rd, 49th and 77th New York.

"When the attack commenced, Gen. Ricketts was in command of the Sixth Corps, and Gen. Getty was in command of the Division. Ricketts was wounded early in the morning and the command of the Corps then devolved upon Gen. Getty, and the command of the Division devolved upon me, we being respectively the next officers in rank.

"The Division was under arms early in the morning and marched promptly to the left, near Middletown, and in the direction of the firing. By this movement, the Division became the left of the infantry of the army, and found itself directly in front of the advancing Confederates.

"The Vermont Brigade was there first and immediately threw forward a strong line of skirmishers and advanced it to the pike on the high ground just south of Middletown, where it checked the Confederate advance, and held it until Pegram's Division, coming fresh upon that part of the field, attacked and drove it back. While this was going on Gen. Getty moved the Division about 300 yards to the left and rear to an observation or crest, semicircular in form.

"Down Meadow Run to our front and right was a terrible scene of disaster and disorder. Coming out of the fog and trending to our right and rear were the scattered forces and confused masses of routed and demoralized military organizations. They came individually and in squads and confused masses. Organization and discipline seemed to have been lost. A few men straggled over the hill past our Division, but the great majority bore to the right and were lost to view round the woods to the right and rear. A sadder sight was rarely if ever seen.

"Our Division had not long to wait. The expected attack came with the vigor and persistence of an army flushed with victory. It was met by a terrible musketry firing along our line and the attacking forces were completely repulsed and thrown back in confusion. They reformed, strengthened their line and again advanced to the attack. This attack was stronger and more persistent than the first. They seemed determined to carry the crest. Some of them came up through the little cemetery and the brush adjacent within a few paces of our line, and met death almost at our feet. The attack was completely repulsed and the lines went back in confusion, leaving many dead and wounded in our front. They were closely followed by a skirmish line from the Vermont Brigade. About this time Early brought up his artillery. He says 18 to 20 pieces, and opened upon us a savage fire. The distance was short, the range quite accurate, and the fire was destructive at first. Gen. Bidwell and others were killed and many were wounded. But our line was not broken or greatly disturbed. Upon hugging the crest, most of the missiles went over our heads. Early is mistaken in supposing that his artillery drove us from the crest. It did not. We endured it full half an hour, when there was another infantry attack. This third attack was not a vigorous or persistent one, but they drove in our skirmishers and came near enough to our lines to receive our fire.

"This time their line was much longer than ours and extended far to our right. Gen. Getty was in a position to see that their extended line had come round the woods to our right and threatened our rear. He gave the order to fall back. We did so deliberately, leaving a skirmish line on the crest which held the position until it was ordered back a short distance, when it continued to hold its position long after Sheridan came, and until our whole army moved to an attack late in the afternoon.

"The Division formed a new line along a fence and stone wall with its left resting on the pike, and continued to hold it. The enemy did not seem inclined to attack us or follow us closely. Our skirmish line repulsed all attacks or pretended attacks upon it. It was on this line that Sheridan found us. And it was from this line that the general attack was made in the afternoon, resulting in driving the enemy from the field, capturing many prisoners, guns, ammunition, ambulances and supplies.

"From the Confederate accounts and the facts within our knowledge, it is quite certain that Early employed his whole army, except the cavalry, against our single Division.

"Ramseur's and Pegram's Divisions in the first attack; Ramseur's, Pegram's and Wharton's Divisions on the second attack, and all five Divisions and 18 or 20 pieces of artillery in the third attack. Then the Division was not driven from the crest. It was outnumbered five to one, and outflanked, when it retreated under orders, leaving a skirmish line upon the crest and established a new line from which it did not retire, and from which it advanced with others late in the day, driving the enemy before it.

"It was the Second Division of the 6th Corps that gave the enemy its first and only effective check, holding him in check for hours, withstanding and repulsing all attacks made upon it, thereby saving the army for a decisive victory. Perhaps it is not strange that the Confederates should mistake this Division for the Sixth Corps; that Pegram should take the skirmish line for a Division, or that Wharton should think the 6th Corps was advancing, when he was followed down the slope by a skirmish line from the Vermont Brigade. They certainly did make these mistakes. There was not another command of Federal infantry anywhere near us.

"I have endeavored to make it clear that it was Getty's Division that repulsed and held Early's army that morning, because that Division did do it, and it, instead of the 6th Corps, is entitled to the credit for it. It is not claimed that our Division was superior to all others. Had we been in the unfortunate condition of Thoburn's Division and the 19th Corps, we might not have done any better than they did. In fact there was not much they could do. With the enemy advancing in their front and on their flank and rear, they had to get out of there the best way they could. And it may be that the 1st and 3rd Divisions of the 6th Corps had good reason for falling back four miles. Our Division was so situated that we had time to form line, select our position and check the enemy's advance. We had the opportunity and improved it. Other troops might have done as well. It is not claimed that they would have done better.

"About 4 in the afternoon the whole army advanced all along the line. The enemy's line was attacked vigorously. At several points he was strongly protected behind stone walls, causing some delay and considerable severe fighting. But he was finally driven from these strongholds. Then there was another general advance. There was

but one halt and that was of short duration. Our troops rushed forward and drove the enemy before them. Soon the Confederate army was in full retreat, and that retreat soon developed into a rout and a stampede. Our men forwarded at their utmost speed. The advance was taken by the strong of wind and fleet of limb. Many Confederates were overtaken and captured and the rest were driven from the field across Cedar Creek, when the cavalry passed us and continued the pursuit. First among the infantry to reach the creek was the advance runners of the old Second Division. Others of the Division were not far behind, and they soon came forward into line as the front halted. It was now getting dark. The tired and victorious Division marched back to its morning camp and bivouacked for the night."

Gen. Getty after telling of the first movements in the early morning and of forming a line on the crest by the Second Division, Sixth Corps, says:

"The movement was closely followed by the enemy, and the Division was barely established in the new position when he attacked our force with great vigor, but was repulsed * * * The enemy's lines charged to within a few yards of the crest, when, unable to withstand our fire, they fell back in disorder. Reforming at the foot of the hill, they again charged, to be again repulsed * * * After holding this position for over an hour, it at length became necessary to withdraw the Division, the enemy having turned the right and opened a flank and reverse fire upon our line * * * While repelling the enemy's attack on the crest held in the morning, I was informed that the command of the Corps, Gen. Ricketts having been wounded, devolved upon me. The command of the Division was transferred to Gen. Lewis A. Grant. At this time no portion of the army, with the exception of this Division, was fighting in the field. The infantry and artillery, driven by the enemy from the field, had fallen back and were reforming."

Gen. Getty further says:

"I take pride in recapitulating the services of the Division in the operations of that eventful day. At day break the Division was on the extreme right of the infantry of the army. Immediately after daylight it moved to the left toward Middletown with a view of gaining possession of the pike and the high ground near the town. On its march it encountered the enemy, formed line rapidly, and immediately driving the enemy and taking some prisoners. At this time, finding itself on the extreme left, compelled from unforeseen causes to halt and occupy a crest 300 yards to the rear, it held this position, unsupported and unaided, for over an hour, after all other troops had left the field, checking the further advance of the enemy, and repulsing every attack, thus giving time to the scattered commands to organize and reform."—(Getty's Official Report.)

The line selected by the Division for the final stand was about one mile from Middletown. With its left resting on the pike the line extended westward perpendicular to the pike. In this position the Division held the point until Sheridan came and long after our skirmish line checking all attempts of the enemy to advance.

Sheridan says that when he arrived at the front:

This Division and the cavalry were the only troops in the presence of and resisting the enemy."—(Sheridan Memoirs, Vol. II, P. 82-3.)

Buell, in "Cannoneer," who served in McKnight's battery (M. 5th U. S.), as a detached artilleryman, has much to say in that work of the Sixth Corps in the valley, thus cites the numerous positions and the action of our Division that memorable day; and in speaking of our second position, about 9 A. M., and of our final stand, writes as follows:

"There has never been a doubt in my mind but that the Vermonters, and Bidwell's and Wheaton's (Warner's) Brigades, who were to our front then, would have held that second position if the other troops on their right had not given ground, exposing their right flank * * * Meantime, as the First Division continued to give ground on our right, Warner had to keep throwing back his right flank until the three Brigades of Getty's Division assumed the position of three sides of a hollow square. The strength of the Division was about 3,900.

"The official maps and records show that the force attacking us at this time was as follows: In front Ramseur's Division, 2,500; on our left, Pegram's Division, 2,200 or 2,300; on our right pressing and flanking Warner, Kershaw's Division, about 2,600 or nearly 7,500 muskets in all, with 16 guns. At this time—from 8 o'clock in the morning till past 9—the second Division received no help or support from any other troops of the army, except Steven's Battery and two or three small regiments of dismounted cavalry, which Merritt had formed along the brook to protect Bidwell's left. To all intents and purposes, therefore, Getty's Division, single-handed, was standing off three of Early's Divisions, and was fighting odds of at least two to one. * * * It is this stand made by Getty's Division to which Early referred in his report when he says: 'I found the Sixth Corps posted on the ridge, west of the pike, and offered determined resistance. * * * It had completely arrested our progress at that point.' At this time our First Division was about half a mile to the right rear of Warner, * * * and our Third Division was still to the right rear of Wheaton.

"So Getty's Division was absolutely going it alone. For more than an hour this desperate and unequal struggle raged along the banks of Meadow Brook and among the trees and fences of the fields west of Middletown, with a ferocity that I never saw paralleled. But it could not avail. * * * Even Warner's 'die hards,' as we used to call them, gave ground at last. * * * The whole Division then (between 9 and 10 o'clock) began to retire. There was no breaking and no confusion. * * * About three-quarters of a mile from Middletown, where, as the pursuit had ceased, we saw the Vermonters and Warner's Brigade halting in our front. * * * Whether the enemy had exhausted himself, or whether he was daunted by the front that the Vermonters and Warner's old Brigade and the remains of Bidwell's showed, I don't know, but he recoiled finally and fatally from this last position. It was here that General Sheridan found Getty's Division in line when he reached the field, and he has put it on record that we were the only troops of the army then offering resistance.
* * * * *

"This was the end of the retrograde movement of the Sixth Corps on any part of its line.—Buell in *Cannoneer*, page 292.

"Soon after Gen. Sheridan left our part of the line, in the afternoon, sounds of heavy battle began to roll up again from the extreme right, where the Nine-teenth Corps had assumed the offensive, and immediately there was a general advance along the whole line. The Vermonters and Warner's Brigades dashed at the stone wall in our front, swept it from end to end in ten minutes, and then pressed on for the second line of the enemy. * * * They took this position also, making an advance of nearly a mile, and routing two formations of the enemy in less than 30 minutes. This does not look much as if Getty's troops were demoralized by the disaster of the fore part of the day. * * *"—Buell.

Continuing the story of the great battle of Cedar Creek, Buell, already quoted, adds another paragraph highly complimentary, as follows:

"If anything yet written does full justice to Getty's Division at Cedar Creek it has escaped my notice. * * * It seems to me that Battery M. (McKnight's 5th U. S. or the old 'Ringold' Battery, of Reading,) owes a debt of gratitude and admiration to the unconquerable infantry of those devoted Brigades: * * * who stood by us through thick and thin; who came in at the supreme moment, and helped us save part of our guns, when we were making a fight for them that involved bayonet wounds and scorching men's hair and eyebrows with revolver flashes; * * * who never turned their backs, much less even 'broke,' and who, when the tide turned, though nearly half butchered, were the first to carry the enemy's position at the stone wall in their front. Nobody, Gen. Sheridan or otherwise, ever 'rallied' those men, because they never required any rallying. Getty's Division might have been buried at Cedar Creek, but not broken.—(Page 302.)

"The Second Division of the Sixth Corps had glory to spare before it ever saw the Shenandoah Valley. It had wrenched fame and honor from the teeth of many a fierce battle; but its old white Greek cross never gleamed with such fadeless splendor as in the fog and murk and wreck of that October morning, when it marked the spot where stood and stayed the Rock of Cedar Creek. Such were the men of Warner's Brigade, the 62nd New York, the 93rd, 98th, 102nd and 139th Pennsylvania; * * *"
—(Page 303.)

Col. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," says in relation to the story that Gen. Sheridan stopped the rout at Cedar Creek, says:

"In justice to the Sixth Corps, it should be noted in connection with that affair, that Gen. Wright had already given Early a successful check, had made the disposition for a counter advance, and was about to move forward when Sheridan assumed command."

Gen. Sheridan says in his official report of the battle:

"Gen. Getty's Division confronted the enemy from the first attack in the morning until the battle was decided."

Rev. J. S. Lame, Chaplain of the 93rd, in a letter to the *Lebanon Courier*, has the following to say of the battle:

"Strasburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1864.

"Editor *Courier*:—Again has the 93rd covered itself with glory. The telegraph has informed you of the result of the conflict of the 19th. Ere daylight dawned on that eventful morning frequent firing was heard on our left flank. But little attention was paid to it in our corps, as the firing was on the flank of the 5th Corps, and it was supposed that they were competent to manage their affairs. But the desultory firing grew into activity and soon artillery added its thunder to the rousing reveille. Now all was astir, but no orders came. The firing increased in intensity, swept round almost to our rear, when thousands of stragglers that had been driven or rushed to the rear by Rebel impetuosity, came sweeping over the field. At this moment of anxiety an aid came dashing up with orders "Fall in and march out immediately;" and the 93rd, with other portion of the Brigade, swept to the front. Now came the intelligence that the 5th Corps had been surprised, driven from their camp, all their wagons, ambulances and 26 pieces of artillery captured. One line of battle only stood between our camp and the oncoming force. On that the Rebels opened fire, and then balls and shells flew thick and fast through the camp. The 6th Corps alone stood to check the dash of the battle wave, and retrieve the fortunes of the day. It was forced to retire, but its retirement was only a tiger-like crouch to make its spring the more daring and dreadful. The crisis had come; on came the foe, proud, presumptive and flushed with victory. The 6th Corps rallied and checked the enemy. But every heart beat anxiously. The Rebels were in possession of the spoils of victory, our dead and some of our wounded abandoned. Gen. Wright, the commander of the army, wounded, and Sheridan, the hope of all hearts, absent. At this moment a foaming steed with distended nostrils was discovered dashing up the pike. As he approached, his rider cried to some retreating teamsters: "Turn back those wagons and camp on your old camping ground." At this moment some stragglers recognized the rider, and with loud huzzas exclaimed, "'Tis Sheridan, 'tis Sheridan," and turned for the front.

"On the mighty chieftain came, and as the battle lines saw and recognized him, cheer after cheer swept the lines from centre to either flank. 'Boys,' he says, 'You shall sleep in your old camp to-night. Forward,' and forward they went; impetuous and irresistible—over all the ground they had lost, up to and a mile beyond their camp of the morning, until from sheer exhaustion they stopped the pursuit. Then the cavalry, like an avenging thunderbolt, were launched on the flying foe.

"At dark that night the account stood thus: Our army back in the old camp; all our wagons, ambulances and cannon re-captured, with twenty-six additional pieces and 180 wagons and ambulances from the Rebels, and 1,200 prisoners.

"The 93rd was among the first to rush to the front, and the last to leave it.

"Rebel shells and bullets don't respect Heroes—for some of the 93rd have fallen."

William Clowes, Hospital Stewart, 61st Pa., in the *National Tribune* of June 17, 1909, says of the battle of Cedar Creek:

"The Sixth Corps, being encamped about a quarter of a mile in rear of the front, stood in line of battle as firm as a stone wall. Sheridan's presence in the front soon restored order, and after forming the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps in line, with cavalry on the right and left, a charge was made. After some hard fighting the Rebel lines were broken and a most complete victory won by Sheridan's army. When Early's army broke and ran, there was no stop until they reached Fisher's Hill, leaving nearly all their artillery (except three pieces), wagons, ambulances, wagons, etc., in our hands, including 15 pieces of artillery captured from the Eighth Corps. In the morning I counted 83 pieces of captured artillery parked around Sheridan's Headquarters; thus leaving Early without the necessary equipments to carry on war in the Shenandoah Valley."

The loss of the 93rd Regiment was as follows:

KILLED.

October 19—George Jones, Company C; Levi Coleman, Company G; Corporal Silas R. Hartman, Company H; Samuel Burkey, Company I; Robert C. Glotfeltz, Company I; Isaac Gross, Company K.

WOUNDED.

October 19—O. S. Ed C. Euston, Company A, second time; sergeant Uriah Meily, Company A; Sergeant And. Bleistine, Company A; Geo. Imboden, Company A; William Lee, Company A; second time; Benjamin F. Filbert, Company B, second time; Joseph Sattlezame, company B; Captain P. G. Mark, Company D; Sergeant Samuel Shott, Company D, second time; B. F. Gingrich, Company D; John Smith, Company D; Corporal Jacob Bomgardner, Company D; Jonathan Donmoyer, Company G; Jacob Donges, Company G; Henry Koutz, Company G; John Lohr, Company G; Adam J. Miller, Company G; George Walker, Company G; Captain C. W. Eckman, Company H; Emanuel Siver, Company I; Isaiah Van Horn, Company I; Eugene H. Yoder, Company K.

The Union army lost 569 killed; 3,425 wounded; missing, 1,770; total, 5,764. Of this loss the Sixth Corps had 255 killed; 1,666 wounded; 294 missing; total, 2,215.

The Rebel loss was killed, 320; wounded, 1,540; missing, 1,050; total, 2,910.

"We are tenting to night on the old camp ground,
Give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts—a song of Home,
And friends we love so dear!
Many are the hearts that are weary to night,
Waiting for the War to cease:
Many are the hearts looking for the right—
To see the dawn of Peace!
Tenting to night—Tenting to night—
Tenting on the old camp ground!

We've been fighting to day on the old camp ground,
Many are lying near;
Some are dead, and some are dying—
Many are in tears!
Many are the hearts that are weary to night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right—
To see the dawn of Peace!
Lying to night—Dying to night—
Dying on the old camp ground!"

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE SIXTH CORPS, AS SHERIDAN FOUND IT, AFTER HIS RIDE FROM WINCHESTER, VA., AND THE TRIP OF THE REGIMENT TO PHILADELPHIA FOR DUTY ON ELECTION DAY IN NEW YORK CITY.
IF NECESSARY.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

PROBABLY there never was another battle about which so much has been said, and so much acrimony displayed by the different writers of this conflict. Sheridan never claimed to have dramatically checked the rout with a wave of his sword. The whole army was not demoralized. The Sixth Corps, under Gen. Wright, stood firm, and in his memoirs Sheridan does not claim the glory that is given him in the poem, nor that he turned the tide in a minute, for as he himself says: "That the fight was not won until some hours after his arrival." In order to give Sheridan's version we quote his own simple story of his ride to the battlefield, his actions there is picturesque because of its very simplicity, and how he found the Sixth Corps facing the foe singly and alone:

"General Sheridan says that toward 6 A. M. of October 19, word was brought to him at Winchester of the artillery firing at Cedar creek. Between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, while he was riding along the main street of Winchester toward Cedar creek, the demeanor of the people who showed themselves at the windows convinced him that the citizens had received secret information from the battlefield 'and were in raptures over some good news.' The narrative continues:

"For a short distance I traveled on the road, but soon found it so blocked with wagons and wounded men that my progress was impeded, and I was forced to take the adjoining fields to make haste.

"My first halt was made just north of Newtown, where I met a chaplain digging his heels into the sides of his jaded horse and making for the rear with all possible speed. I drew up for an instant and inquired of him how matters were going on at the front. He replied, 'Everything is lost, but all will be right when you get there.' Yet, notwithstanding his expression of confidence in me, the parson at once resumed his breathless pace to the rear. At Newtown I was obliged to make a circuit to the left to get around the village. I could not pass through it, the streets were so crowded; but, meeting on this detour Major McKinley of Crook's staff, he spread the news of my return through the motley throng there.

"When nearing the valley pike just north of Newtown, I saw about three-fourths of a mile west of the pike a body of troops, which proved to be Ricketts' and Wheaton's Divisions of the Sixth Corps, and then learned that the Nineteenth Corps had halted a little to the right and rear of these, but I did not stop, desiring to get to the extreme front. Continuing on parallel with the pike, about midway between Newtown and Middletown, I crossed to the west of it, and a little later came up in rear of Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps. When I arrived, this division and the cavalry

were the only troops in the presence of and resisting the enemy. They were apparently acting as rear guard at a point about three miles north of the line we held at Cedar creek when the battle began. General Torbert was the first officer to meet me, saying as he rode up: 'My God! I am glad you've come.'

"Jumping my horse over the line of rails, I rode to the crest of the elevation, and there, taking off my hat, the men rose up from behind their barricade with cheers of recognition. * * * I then turned back to the rear of Getty's Division, and as I came behind it a line of regimental flags rose up, out of the ground, as it seemed, to welcome me. They were mostly the colors of Crook's troops, who had been stampeded and scattered in the surprise of the morning. The color bearers, having withstood the panic, had formed behind the troops of Getty. The line with the colors was largely composed of officers, among whom I recognized Colonel R. B. Hayes, since President of the United States, one of the Brigade Commanders. At the close of this incident I crossed the little narrow valley, or depression, in rear of Getty's line, and dismounting on the opposite crest, established that point as my headquarters. * * * Returning to the place where my headquarters had been established, I met near them Ricketts' Division, under General Keifer, and General Frank Wheaton's Division, both marching to the front. When the men of these divisions saw me, they began cheering and took up the double quick to the front, while I turned back toward Getty's line to point out where these returning troops should be placed.

"All this had consumed a great deal of time, and I concluded to visit again the point to the east of the valley pike, from where I had first observed the enemy, to see what he was doing. Arrived there, I could plainly see him getting ready for attack, and Major Forsyth now suggested that it would be well to ride along the line of battle before the enemy assailed us, for, although the troops had learned of my return, but few of them had seen me. Following his suggestion, I started in behind the men, but when a few paces had been taken I crossed to the front, hat in hand, passed along the entire length of the infantry line, and it is from this circumstance that many of the officers and men who then received me with such heartiness have since supposed that that was my first appearance on the field. But at least two hours had elapsed since I reached the ground, for it was after midday when this incident of riding down the front took place, and I arrived not later, certain, than half past 10 o'clock."

Gen. George A. Forsythe, who suggested Gen. Sheridan to ride along the line, also rode with Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek, says:

"Sheridan paid little attention to the report brought to him about daylight in Winchester of heavy firing at the front. In joining his escort, outside of Winchester, the general appeared anxious. He leaned forward and listened intently, once dismounting to place his ear to the ground. In a short time the party came upon a crush of army trains, sutlers' wagons, battery forges, led pack horses and mules, the driftwood, General Forsyth calls it, of a flood just beyond. Even in the demoralized mob of men encountered there were some who shouted and swung their hats in glee at the sight of Sheridan galloping toward the front.

"Farther on were seen small bodies of soldiers in the fields with stacked arms. To these Sheridan waved his hat and pointed to the front, but said not a word. It was enough. One glance at the eager face and familiar black horse, and they knew him, and, starting to their feet, they swung their caps around their heads and broke into cheers as he passed beyond them, and then, gathering up their belongings and shouldering their arms, they started for the front, shouting to their comrades farther out in the fields, 'Sheridan, Sheridan!' waving their hats and pointing after him as he dashed onward; and they, too, comprehended instantly, for they took up the cheer and turned back for the battlefield.

"To the best of my recollection, from the time we met the first stragglers who had drifted back from the army, his appearance and his cheery shout of 'Turn back, men, turn back; face the other way!' as he waved his hat toward the front had but one result, a wild cheer of recognition, an answering wave of the cap. In no case, as I glanced back, did I fail to see the men shoulder their arms and follow us. I think it is no exaggeration to say that he dashed on to the field of battle, for miles back the turn-pike was lined with men pressing forward after him to the front."

"Meanwhile the gait of the general's steed had become so rapid that only the best mounted of his escort could keep up with him. When the battle front was reached

and the situation taken in at a glance, Forsyth was ordered to go to the extreme front. He saw Colonel Charles R. Lowell, who commanded the skirmish line, and then returned to Sheridan. The story continues:

"Dismounting, I saluted. Stepping one side from the group, he (Sheridan) faced me and said:

" 'Well?'

" 'You see where we are?' (A nod.) 'Lowell says that our losses—killed, wounded and missing—are between 3,000 and 5,000 and more than 20 guns, to say nothing of transportation. He thinks he can hold on where he is for 40 minutes longer, possibly 60.'

"I can see him before me now as I write, erect looking intently in my eyes, his left hand resting, clinched savagely, on the top of the hilt of his saber, his right nervously stroking his chin, his eyes with that strange red gleam in them and his attenuated features set as if cast in bronze. He stood mute and absolutely still for more than ten seconds. Then, throwing up his head, he said:

" 'Go to the right and find the other two divisions of the Sixth corps and also General Emory's command (the two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps). Bring them up and order them to take position on the right of Getty. Lose no time.' And as I turned to mount he called out: 'Stay! I'll go with you!' And springing on his horse we set off together, followed by the staff.

"After the whole line was thoroughly formed, I rode over to my chief and urged him to ride down it that all the men might see him and know without doubt that he had returned and assumed command. At first he demurred, but I was most urgent, as I knew that in some instances both men and officers who had not seen him doubted his arrival. His appearance was greeted by tremendous cheers from one end of the line to the other, many of the officers pressing forward to shake his hand. He spoke to them all, cheerily and confidently, saying: 'We are going back to our camps, men. Never fear. I'll get a twist on these people yet. We'll raise them out of their boots before the day is over.'

"At no time did I hear him utter that 'terrible oath' so often alluded to in both prose and poetry in connection with this day's work.

"In a flash we caught a glimpse of a long gray line stretching away through the woods on either side of us, advancing with waving standards, with here and there a mounted officer in rear of it. At the same instant the dark blue line at the edge of the woods seemed to burst upon their view, for suddenly they halted and with a piercing yell poured in a heavy volley that was almost instantly answered from our side, and then volleys seemed fairly to leap from one end to the other of our line, and a steady roar of musketry from both sides made the woods echo again in every direction. Gradually, however, the sounds became less heavy and intense, the volleys slowly died away, and we began to recognize the fact that the enemy's bullets were no longer clipping the twigs above us, and that their fire had about ceased, while a ringing cheer along our front proclaimed that for the first time that day the Confederate army had been repulsed."

The following officers were mustered out of service on October 28, 1864, their term having expired:

Lieutenant Col. John S. Long.

Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I.

Capt. A. K. Kuhn, Co. D.

Lt. E. M. Ebur, Co. A.

Lt. H. J. Penrose, Co. B.

Lt. Jos. Houck, Co. A.

Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I.

Maj. John I. Nevin having recruited a full company of men in the western part of the State, it reached the Regiment at Cedar Creek in October, and was assigned as Company G of the Regiment.

The terms of enlistment of about 100 officers and men expired on October 28, 1864, and were mustered out on that day near Strasburg, Va.

Dr. E. R. Umberger, Surgeon of the 93rd, was detailed for duty at Division Hospital at the battle of Opequan and remained until the close of the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

The following autograph letter was sent to Gen. Sheridan:

“Executive Mansion,
“Washington, Oct. 22, 1864.

“Major General Sheridan:

“With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the months operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19, 1864.

“Your obedient servant,

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

The following order was also issued:

“Headquarters Middle Military Division,
“November 22, 1864.

“Special Orders No. 91.

The following names of battles will be inscribed on the colors of Regiments engaged in the same:

“Winchester, September 19, 1864.

“Fisher’s Hill, September 22, 1864.

“Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

“By Command of MAJ. GEN. SHERIDAN,

“(Signed) C. KINGSBURY, JR.,

“A. A. Gen’l.”

Gen. Grant ordered 100 guns to be fired in honor of Sheridan’s decisive victory.

After the pursuit of infantry had ended at Cedar Creek, the Regiment returned to its old camping ground and weary with the days work, the men threw themselves upon the ground while the moon shining brightly over the battlefield revealed the camps of the living side by side with the resting places of the dead. The entire battleground from Middletown to Cedar Creek gave evidence of the terrific struggle between the two armies, and there could be seen the remains of our comrades of the morning, their lifeless bodies stripped by vandal Rebels of almost every garment. They lay like specters in the pale moonlight; here still in death, under a cluster of bushes, was stretched a group; there, by the side of a wall, a row of inanimate bodies marked a spot where brave men had fallen at their posts; in the ravine, where the little creek wound its way, and beneath the boughs of the chestnut trees of the grove, many slept their last sleep.

The Regiment was moved up the valley to near Strasburg, where strong fortifications were thrown up. Before the first of November orders were received by the Regiment to proceed to Philadelphia in order to be in readiness for removal to New York city, should any disturbance occur there at the National elections. The Regiment marched to Martinsburg, where cars were taken for Baltimore when quarters were furnished to the men at the Soldiers' Rest for the night. Lt. Col. Long, before he left the Regiment for his headquarters at the hotel, placed Capt. D. C. Keller on duty as officer of the day, Captain P. G. Mark as officer of the guards and Lt. Harry J. Penrose as Lieutenant of the guards. This disposition was made to hold this trio of officers on duty, and compel them to remain at the Soldier's Rest for the night—as well all the other officers.

Lt. Col. Long's intentions may have been good, or they have been tinged with other purposes, but be that as it may, the officers performed their duty faithfully, had the men thoroughly provisioned, saw that they were comfortable for the night, promulgated the password and then passed out into the night. As a slight token of disapproval the officers of the Regiment assembled at their quarters at the hotel, in close vicinity to the Soldier's Rest and unanimously decided to make an official call upon its commander, at his hotel, formed in line, in regulation dress and marched to the hotel. Lt. Col. Long was found in his room, the officers marched into the sitting room of the hotel, and a messenger sent asking his presence.

Lt. Col. Long, upon his entrance, to his amazement discovered not only the trio of officers he had ordered to remain on duty at the Soldier's Rest, but all the rest of the officers of the Regiment. Cap. P. G. Mark was the spokesman of the officers, expressed the wishes of his fellow officers to call upon him to manifest their respect as their commander, recalled the associations in which they participated and tendered their felicitations upon his retirement from the regiment by reason of expiration of his term of service.

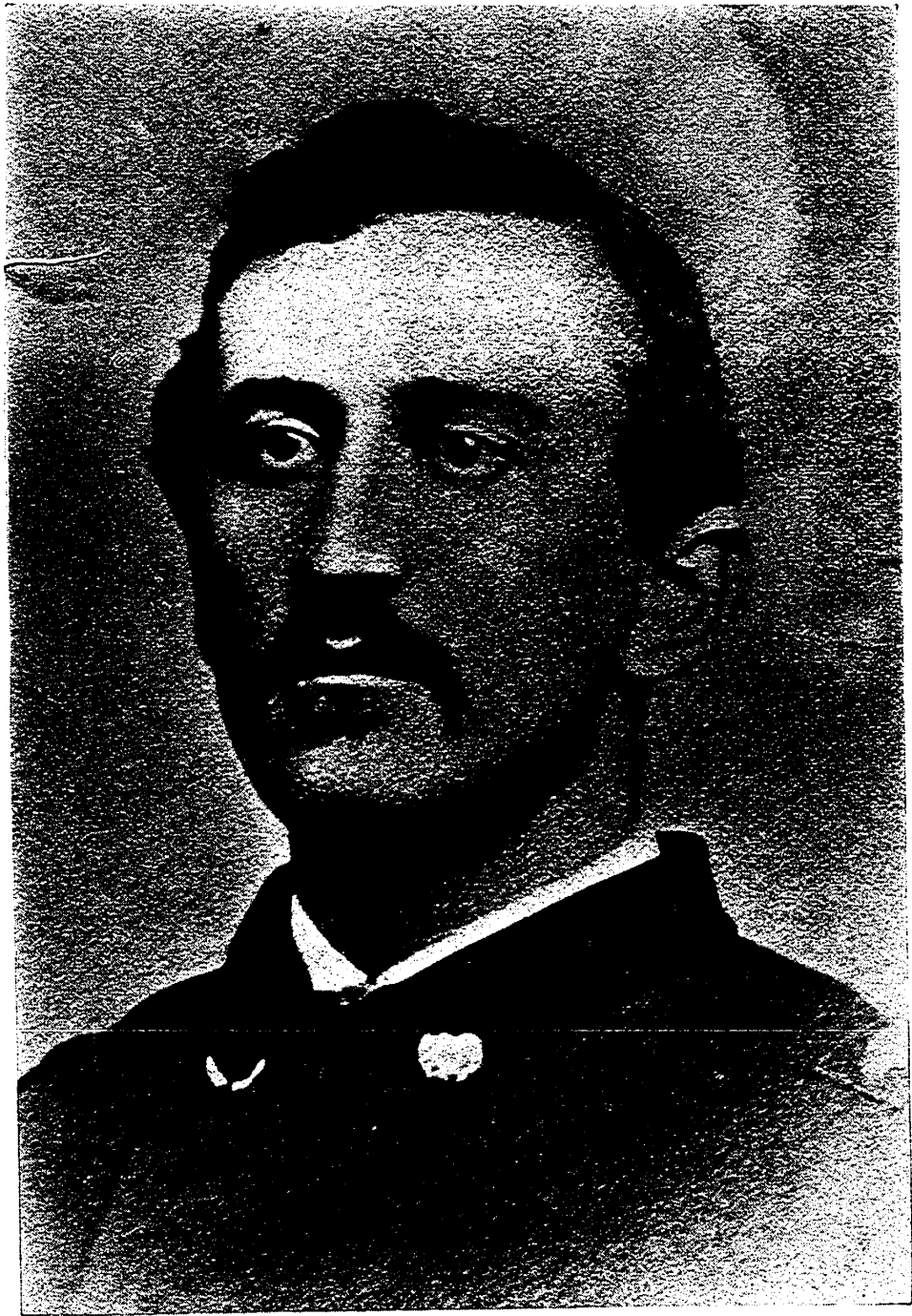
Lt. Col. Long at once grasped the critical position he occupied, he had orders to move the Regiment next morning to Philadelphia and needed officers to do it, and so cordially received the visit of the officers, expressed his thanks for the compliment tendered and gracefully extended the hospitalities of the hour, when all presented a salute and passed out into the night, and thus ended the official service of Lt. Col. Long with the 93rd Regiment, his term having expired. The next morning the Regiment was marched to the railroad station and cars were taken for Philadelphia. Upon our arrival there thousands for the first time saw a veteran regiment just from the front march through its streets, and the pavements were thronged with a multitude of people. The services of the Regiment, as one of the famous Sixth Corps, and the recent victories in the Shenandoah Valley, gave rise to great enthusiasm and cheers, long

and loud, and expressions: "They fought with the Sixth Corps, at Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequan. Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek" were made by those who were familiar with only some of the battles, while others enumerated the entire list, and when one more boisterous than the rest shouted "They fought with Sheridan in the valley," hats went up in the air, accompanied by loud acclamations of praise.

The "boys" of the 93rd appeared on the streets of Brotherly Love in the same suits in which they had fought the battles from the Wilderness to Cedar Creek, and it must be admitted did not present to view anything like a regiment on dress parade. It was a presentation of veterans in fighting clothes and paraphernalia of troops in active service, and this alone made the reception the more hearty and genuine, and a feeling of thankfulness pervaded every member of the Regiment that not its appearance but its work for the perpetuation of the Union was what had won for it the plaudits of a loyal city.

Our march through the city was a continued ovation until our arrival at Camp Cadwallader, in the northern section of the city. We were at once marched along the line of a railroad track, with a train in readiness to carry us to New York city at a moment's notice, should our services be required. As the elections passed over quietly, the Regiment on November 11th returned to the Shenandoah Valley, where it remained until November 30th, when it took up its march to Frederick City.

The Regiment had made long and weary marches before in which extreme heat predominated, but the march due to the guarding of trains of supply, was the severest of them all. The weather was cold, snow fell, followed by bitter cold winds, and as the men were not acclimated for it, intense suffering was experienced by every one. The Regiment was placed in cars at Frederick City Junction for Washington and were taken from there by boat to Petersburg. And thus ended the campaign of 1864 for the Regiment, in which it had made more marches by day and night, fought more battles and lost more officers and men than any preceding year.



COL. CHARLES W. ECKMAN.

Part Six

1865

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN THE CHARGES OF MARCH 25TH AND APRIL
2ND, 1865, WHICH CAUSES THE CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG AND
RICHMOND, VA.

THE end of the war was in sight at the opening of the year of 1865. The war now narrowed down to a siege of Petersburg, after Gen. Grant had spent two weeks and 15,000 men in trying to find some weak spot in Lee's lines. Gen. Early having been driven from the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan, left Gen. Grant free from this time to work out his campaign in his own way.

With the opening of active operations, it was made manifest that the losses of the army of the Potomac alone had been 88,387 men! The losses of the Army of the James, raised the total to considerable above 100,000—or far above the number of the force they had come out to conquer. It was however seen how vastly the Confederacy had weakened. The people of the South had lost heart; desertions from the army were incessant; the few brave troops remaining were so poorly fed that the week's rations for Lee's men through the winter was seven pounds of flour and one and three quarter pounds of meat.

The last Confederate fort—Fort Fisher, had been captured. The Rebel power in the west had been destroyed by Thomas' crushing defeat of Hood at Nashville. Sherman's army had reached the sea, and now was moving upon Lee's natural line of retreat. Against this converging circle of a million soldiers stood the armies of Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, the one numbering barely 50,000, the other scarcely half so many. Grant in his log cabin at City Point meditated his plans. Lee was anxious to make a junction with Johnston. Grant decided that Sherman must attend to the latter, while he would himself move against Lee.

The Sixth Corps was ordered to return to the Army of the Potomac on December 9th, 1864, and upon arrival at City Point, marched southward and as the lines had been extended farther west and south from a little beyond Jerusalem Plank Road, across the Weldon Railroad, and reached Hatcher's Run, eight miles from our former position; the Regiment was thrown along the lines of the Fifth Corps, and brought us near the Globe Tavern at the Weldon Railroad. Some regiments of the Corps, marched into winter quarters already prepared, but the 93rd was not so fortunate,

and work was at once commenced among the plentiful timber to erect such and in a short time the 93rd boys, adepts with the axe and experience was soon credited with having the best and handsomest quarters in the Division.

After the finishing of the quarters for officers and men the "boys" erected a fine chapel for the use of Rev. J. S. Lame, Chaplain of the 93rd, where preaching and song services were held regularly during the winter. At this time a large number of drafted men were assigned to the Regiment, which were distributed to the different companies and which for the third time refilled the Regiment with new men, and full complement of officers for the spring campaign.

Dr. Ash D. Bennett was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment and reported for duty. His fine personal traits, his pleasing address, kindly disposition and accomplishment as a physician at once endeared him to the boys of the Regiment and he was highly esteemed by officers and men.

Gen. Sheridan remained in the Shenandoah Valley after the Sixth Corps had rejoined the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, and on February 27, 1865, was ordered by Gen. Grant to leave the Valley with his superb body of horsemen and march southward to Lynchburg, and thence to rejoin the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. In this raid he destroyed the James River and Kanawha Canal, cut important railway connections, destroyed military and commissary stores, and had numerous skirmishes with the Rebels.

Gen. Sheridan originally intended to proceed further southward to Danville and join Gen. Sherman on his grand march to the sea, but the James River, swollen by heavy rains, prevented a crossing, and he marched toward the White House, and reached the Army of the Potomac on March 26th.

On March 24th, 1865, Gen. Grant from headquarters at City Point, Va., issued orders to the Army of the Potomac that on March 29th, it would move by the left for the purpose of turning the Rebels out of their then position before Petersburg. Gen. Grant had but a short time before said to a foreign officer: "I feel as sure of capturing Richmond as I do of dying." And to Gen. Sheridan, upon reporting to him on March 26th, he dispatched: "I wish to finish this thing." To Gen. Sheridan, therefore, Gen. Grant intrusted the final movement, which was to "finish this thing." The task was a welcome one to Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Lee finding that it would be impossible to hold his present line before Petersburg much longer, determined on a retreat to Danville and join Johnston. To cover this retreat he sent a strong column to attack Fort Steadman, a point toward the right of the Union line, where the two lines were very close. The attack was made very early in the morning of the 25th of March, and resulted in the complete surprise and capture of the fort and

of many of the men of the Ninth Corps. It was a short lived triumph; the fort was commanded by the guns of other Union forts on either flank, and soon, with the enfilading fire of infantry compelled a retreat of the Rebels.

Gen. Meade at the same time ordered the Sixth Corps to advance on the left, and the three Brigades of our Second Division, were sent forward to take and hold the Rebel picket line near the Squirrel Level road, for the double purpose of withdrawing the attention of the Rebels, and of advancing our lines for future operations. The charge was made, the Rebel picket line was driven in and upon reaching a high point overlooking the breastworks the Division was met with a withering fire from nine pieces of artillery, but the line went forward up to the very works and was held, although the Division was occupying an open space, without any shelter, and at an immense loss, until an aid-de-camp swiftly passed along the line and ordered a withdrawal.

The Division slowly retired, bringing all the wounded within the lines, and rested under the cover of the elevated point, while the Rebels were pouring solid shot and shell into our ranks. One shell exploded above the Regiment and caused the death of a number of men. The charge was made early in the afternoon, immediately in front of our Fort Fisher, and was made with a rush, and the taking of a large number of prisoners.

"It was this capture of the intrenched picket line of the Rebels (by our Second Division), says General Humphreys in his 'Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65;' that made it practicable for General Wright, Commanding the Sixth Corps, to carry the enemy's main line of intrenchments by assault on the morning of the 2nd of April."

The triumph over Early in the Shenandoah was both great and glorious. Yet it needed but a few days more when the Star of American glory was about to be unveiled; a mightier achievement was, than history had yet recorded, about to take place. The hearts of millions of the human race, unconscious of the coming hour, were to beat with gladness; the struggle would soon be over; our last great victory soon be won.

This was one of the most desperate charges the 93rd had been engaged in; for the entire charge, from the time the rifle pits of the Rebels had been taken, the second line of the Rebels captured, and to the very breastworks, was over an open plain. The loss to the 93rd was particularly severe, and were, as far as known, as follows:

CASUALTIES.

Killed—March 25, 1864.—Captain G. W. Mellinger, company A; R. C. Cannon, Company C; George Frick, Company C; Levi Young, Company C; Robert H. Frame, Company E.

Wounded—Corporal Henry C. Bowman, Company A; Jacob Bechtold, second time, Company A; Jacob Darkes, Company A; Adam Funck, second time, Company A; John A. Miller, second time, Company A; Simon McConnell, second time, Company A; Jonathan Perrin, Company A; James Vernon, Company A; William German, Company A; John Weidel, Company A; George S. Baldwin, Company B; Henry Karsnitz, second time, Company B; Lieut. W. H. Risser, fifth time, Company C; Sergeant John S. Light, Company C; Corporal Levi S. Bowman, Company C; John Bechtol, Company C;

Benjamin Wellington, Company C; Geo. W. Clark, Company C; Jeremiah Fauber, Company C; Charles Himmel, Company C; William F. Kline, Company C; Samuel Marshal, Company C; Frank McClintock, Company C; George L. Plank, Company C; George W. Sweltzer, Company C; Lieutenant Peter Fisher, fourth time, company D; Christian Gassert, Company D; John Hardress, Company D; George E. Meisel, Company D.

William May, Company D; John A. Nagle, Company D.

Lieut. Frank Philipi, Company E; Orderly Sergeant Wm. Maurer, Company E; Corporal Frank H. Irvin, Company E, died May 2, 1865; John Boughamer, company E; John Markley, Company E; Phil. P. Mowrer, Company E; Fred. Ott, Company E; Charles Ott, Company E; Geo. Robb, 2nd time, Company E; David Rubright, Company E.

William R. Goshert, died March 28, Company F; Cyrus Heverling, Company F; Samuel Peters, Company F; Benj. Redinger, died March 27, 1865, Company F; Israel Reed, Company F; Franklin Reager, Company F; Jacob P. Shiffer, Company F; Aaron Struphauer, Company F; Elijah Walborn, Company F.

Orderly Sergeant D. B. Zimmerman, Company G; John F. Bender, Company G; Augustus Hoffley, Company G; Geo. Walker, 2nd time, Company G.

Sergeant Clark Guinn, 2nd time, Company H; Sergeant Wm. Miller, Company H; Corporal Amos Glass, Company H; Chas. Kneibler, Company H; Henry Brandt, Company H; Conrad Beal, Company H; William Buckley, Company H; Chas. F. Deitrich, died March 26, 1865, Company H; John Eckenrode, Company H; John Garrow, died March 26, 1865, Company H; Tobias S. Johnson, company H; John W. Williams, Company H.

Lieut. J. H. Parthemore, Company I; Sergeant Henry Hartley, Company I; Henry Boyer, Company I; John Backenstein, Company I; Jacob Glasick, Company I; Jacob Hoffman, Company I; John Loan, died April 24, 1865, Company I; George Miller, 2d time, Company I; Edward Neval, Company I; Thomas Slavin, Company I; John Souders, Company I; John Walters, Company I.

Corporal H. H. Fegan, Company K; David Bossler, died May 9, 1865, Company K; Josiah Coover, Company K; Abraham Heck, Company K.

Killed, 15; wounded, 136; total, 151.

Union loss killed, 103; wounded, 864; missing, 209; total, 1,176.

The charge had accomplished its work, and was followed by a dash on our picket lines later, but without success. It was made in the early morning of the 27th (two days later) by approaching the Union rifle pits by means of a ravine which cut our line at right angles, and burst suddenly upon our pickets about the centre and captured the post. The advantage gained was slight and temporary. Little loss was inflicted on our troops, and our bended line was soon straightened out and the Rebels brushed away, leaving their dead and wounded in our care.

On the morning of the 29th of March, the grand opening of the final campaign was carried out by the Twenty-fourth Corps, relieving the Second and Fifth Corps from the intrenchments in front of Petersburg, and these two Corps, under Gen. Sheridan, moved to the left of the Union line, with a view of turning Lee's right flank. The two Corps crossed Hatcher's Run, and marched toward Dinwiddie Court House, the infantry reaching the Quaker road, the Cavalry continuing on to Dinwiddie. The Union army now stretched from the Appomattox to Dinwiddie and the Corps were posted from right to left as follows: Ninth, Sixth, Twenty-fourth, Second, Fifth, and on the left of all, Sheridan's cavalry.

Gen. Sheridan was ready on the 30th to strike the grand blow upon the right flank and rear of Lee, but a heavy rain storm set in and the attack

was postponed until the next day, April 1st. The Rebels on this day made a fierce attack upon the Fifth Corps, Gen. Warren, but failed to dislodge him.

Gen. Sheridan, on the same day, with infantry and cavalry, advanced upon the Rebels at Five Forks, a position of vital importance to the Rebels, and a brilliant victory followed for Grant and Sheridan. Part of Lee's right fled, 5,000 laid down their arms, and Lee was left with lines so thin that the men were scarcely close enough for sentinels. This was the beginning of the end, and was one of the most brilliant and bloody engagements of the war. In this fight Sheridan displayed his characteristic qualities. He was as mad with battle-rage as the God of War himself. In the midst of the fight one of his Divisions wavered and broke momentarily. Their color bearer was shot and killed and their flag had fallen. Sheridan snatched it up in his own hands and plunged into the fight at the head of the faltering men. After that he flew about like incarnate thunder and lightning; he drove men who had been wounded back in the front rank. He capped the climax of his rage by then and there relieving Gen. Warren of his command upon the field of battle. But he restored order and gained the day.

Back at Dabney's saw mill, Grant, wrapped in his blue overcoat, waited for the news of the fight. Day wore on into darkness and the hours advanced towards midnight. Suddenly Gen. Grant heard the cheers of the camp through the darkness, and he knew what that meant. Col. Horace Porter, riding hard, with foaming horse, was wild with excitement, and carried away completely, and he clapped the Commander-in-Chief upon his shoulders. Gen. Grant listened to every word, until the whole story was told. Then he arose and went into his tent. He wrote something by the light of a flickering candle within. He came out to the fire again, and gave the paper to an orderly. Then he turned to the group of officers and said calmly as a May morning.

"I have ordered an immediate assault along the lines."

He hurried forward re-inforcements to Sheridan, with directions to hold Lee's army at all hazards until the rest should come up, and to the fiery little cavalry leader he sent word:

"An attack is ordered at 4 in the morning at three points on the Petersburg front."

Sunday, April 2nd, at 4 o'clock, the time for action had now come. Holy day—commemorative of the Resurrection—momentous time! It was on the 13th of Nisan (April 2d), eighteen hundred and thirty years ago, the Saviour, sorrowful and sad, exposed and struggled against the treason of one of his followers. The mighty Ruler of events has, in His own wisdom, compiled the treachery of Judas with our slaveholders' treason, there to moulder and blacken on the desert of time, a monument reared to commemorate the foulest crimes in human history. As He has left them, so mankind in future ages can see and remember them together.

The military genius of Napoleon in his Italian campaigns, was now growing dim. Few things in the annals of war can compete with the manifestation of military genius that were this day to take place. Every soldier looked as if he understood the mighty event taking place. The smile of triumph was on every lip; the sparkle of joy in every eye.

To prevent Lee from breaking through Sheridan's lines and escaping south, where Lee had but one remaining hope of joining Gen. Johnston's army, and by that jointure might still offer a formidable front to the Union forces, a furious bombardment was begun before midnight of April 1st and continued. The evening of Saturday, the 93rd, being without commanding field officers, Captain B. Frank Hean, in command of the Regiment, and Captain P. G. Mark, second in seniority, were ordered to appear at Brigade Headquarters for instructions.

Gen. Wright's orders were read, and stated that "the assault will be made in column by battalion; echelon by brigade; mounted officers will leave their horses in the rear; the men will not load their pieces; the signal for the assault will be a gun from Fort Fisher." This was only a part of the verbal order received by the Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders of the Sixth Corps on the night of April 1, 1865, in camp in front of Petersburg. Captains Hean and Mark returned to the Regiment and shortly after 10 P. M. the orders came for preparation, and for some time those arrangements that soldiers make before going into battle were quietly completed through the 93rd. Short letters were written and messages given to the non-combatants to be sent home "in case of accidents." Useless clothing and playing cards were dispensed with, and as little as possible packed in the knapsack. Some more careful than others, wrote their names, company and regiment on pieces of paper and pinned them on their blouses, so as to be identified if killed. Cartridge boxes and canteens were filled and muskets carefully examined; rations were packed in haversacks, and the inevitable wooden pipe and tobacco bag were carefully placed where they could be as easily reached as cartridges.

Finally at midnight the word came to Captain Hean "to form on the regimental parade ground without noise; to join the Brigade and move out between the enemy's lines and ours in front of Fort Fisher." While the Regiment was forming at midnight, knapsacks were flung and placed under guard at the Fort, and in the dark and damp of the early morning, the powder smoke which hung like huge clouds near the ground deepened the obscurity and made our movements somewhat slow. The fire of the enemy inflicted much loss to our moving columns in the space between the picket lines before the positions of the different commands were reached and established, or the signal gun from Fort Fisher in our rear had been fired. The officers and men of the 93rd knew the most impregnable earthworks they were about to attack, having had a sad experience of it in dead and wounded in the charge of March 25th. The silence of the men became

painful and almost unendurable, and it was with a relief that at 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning the movement started to attack the "Sixth Corps Wedge." Not a word was heard, men standing shoulder to shoulder in both battalions of the 93rd were silent, as men by their side were hit, and this inability to return the fire of the Rebels was misery intensified to the men. The first Battalion of the Regiment reached the abatis, and in an instant the second Battalion was mixed up with it and assisted in the work of making an opening through the abatis, and with a cheer leaped over the breastworks.

The charge was so sudden and so desperate that we found some of the Rebels still in their tents, who were taken prisoners, and the charge was continued until the Boydtown plank road, southward from Petersburg, was reached, where still more Rebels were captured, and onward we went until the banks of the Appomattox were confronted. Upon reaching the plank road a man on horseback, who belonged to the signal service of the Corps, hurriedly rode up to a telegraph pole, rose in his saddle, climbed the pole, cut the telegraph wires, and after descending attached the wires to a battery, which he had fastened securely in rear of his saddle, and coolly received the Rebel dispatches as they passed over the wires from either direction.

Sergeant Charles Marquart, of Company F, of the 93rd, was the color bearer of the flag presented by G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., to the Regiment on Christmas, 1863, was painfully hurt while in the charge by coming in contact with the sharp point of the abatis and was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for being one of the first to plant the colors on the breastworks. The boys of the 93rd who participated in the memorable charge, contended that the flag carried by Sergeant Marquart was the very first and that he should have received the prize awarded to each Corps by Gen. Grant for having first planted the flag on the breastworks of the enemy.

That the 93rd was entitled to having placed one of its flags on the Rebel works first, is shown and established by the following, taken from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of April 5, 1865, furnished by its correspondent, present at the charge.

"Simultaneously with the advance of the Ninth Corps, the old Sixth, heroes already, but to be re-baptized in glory to-day, began their work under General Wright. His divisions also advanced in the same order in which they had occupied our works. Wheaton's First Division on the right, Seymour's Third Division centre, and Getty's Second Division on the left, joining at Fort Sampson the new line of the Twenty-fourth Corps, with Forster's Division on its right.

"Gen. Wright had to sustain a volley before he reached the Rebel line, but the loss from it was very slight. Not five minutes elapsed from the time Wright gave the signal to storm before Seymour, Wheaton and Getty were over the Rebel line, in possession of all its guns and hundreds of its occupants as prisoners. The enemy flying in wild disorder across the open country to their interior line we opened upon them with their own pieces, and although without great effect it served admirably to frighten them.

"Many regiments claim the honor of being first over the Rebel line and among them the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. All Regiments, every man, did well, did nobly, could do no better; but the names of

these regiments as well as of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Sixth New York, the Ninety-third Pennsylvanian, the Fifth Vermont, the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland, having been furnished me, the honor of public mention, at least, is due them."

The Sixth Corps in this famous charge, occupied a salient, the angle approaching very near the Rebel line, known as the "Sixth Corps Wedge." The Corps was massed in front of Fort Welch on our right and Fort Fisher on our left and rear, and was massed in columns of brigades in *echelon* the Third Brigade being the point of the wedge, the First Brigade on the right and the Vermont Brigade on the left. The entire Second Division was in columns by battalions by brigades.

The signal gun from Fort Fisher, in the immediate rear of the 93rd sounded the advance and the wedge which should split the Confederacy was driven home by the capture of the intrenchments, the cutting of the telegraph wires and the tearing up of the South Side Railroad. Gen. Grant at once telegraphed to President Lincoln: "Wright has gone through the enemy's line and now has a regiment tearing up the track on the South Side Railroad." Gen. Grant had got the South Side Railroad at last! The hour had come, and he knew it—and the Sixth Corps had done the work.

The Rebel line was broken by the Sixth Corps. Through that opening wedge the Twenty-fourth and Ninth Corps entered and immediately after reaching the South Side Railroad the Sixth Corps, leaving the Second Brigade of Gen. Wheaton's Division to guard the point just gained, advanced and drove the Rebels as far as Hatcher's Run, where the Second and Fifth Corps took up the work in that direction. The Corps retraced its march to Hatcher's Run, and advanced towards Petersburg and were met by the Twenty-fourth Corps, who made a gallant charge on our right.

The 93rd was placed in position immediately in front of a battery, where a determined resistance was met as the guns swept the very edge of the high point upon which it was stationed, and was death to rise above it. We had struck the Mississippi Brigade. Lee's headquarter guard, which was supporting the battery had brought us to a halt. The halt was short, however. Finding a charge upon the battery in its point too hazardous and at too great a loss, Sergeant Hiram Layland, of Company H, 93rd, led a squad, moved to the extreme left, and gaining its flank and rear, opened fire, killing their horses and forcing the men who manned the guns to retreat, and the battery consisting of four guns, stationed at Gen. Lee's headquarters were captured by the 93rd passing through the battery.

The Sixth Corps still continued to advance toward Petersburg, and after securing a commanding position threw up light breastworks and remained in position. Capt. P. G. Mark, of Co. D, 93rd, was placed in charge of the pickets of the (our) Brigade, that evening, and during the night discovering the Rebels leaving, made a report to the division officer of the picket line. The next morning Capt. Mark was ordered to forward his

picket line, which met with no resistance. Petersburg was entered at its southern end, and the line forwarded to the Court House, in the centre of the city, which was reached at about the same time by the Ninth Corps. The same day the picket line was withdrawn, and at once took up its line of march to rejoin the Sixth Corps, which that morning had started on its march to Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad, in pursuit of Lee's army, and reached it the same night.

After a successful assault upon the main line of works, the driving of the Rebels towards Hatcher's Run, the capture of a battery at Lee's headquarters, and being under arms eighteen hours, some of the officers of the Sixth Corps, had the pleasure of sleeping in the house where Gen. Lee had had his headquarters during the entire winter, and which he had left only a few hours before the arrival of the Sixth Corps.

Stevens, the Sixth Corps historian, says:

"Thus the grand old Sixth Corps, the pride of the army and the delight of the Nation, had crowned all its former record of glory by breaking the famous "backbone" of the Rebellion."

Gen. Meade, in his report says:

"Major General Wright attacked at four A. M., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's lines in his front and reaching the Boydton plank road, Major General Wright turned to the left and swept down the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where meeting with the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, General Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city."

What was Gen. Meade's opinion as late as April 17th, 1865, in an address to the Sixth Corps?

"I do not wish to make any individious distinction between your own and the other Corps of this army, but candor compels me to say that in my opinion the decisive movement of this campaign, which resulted in the capture of the army of Northern Virginia, was the gallant and successful charge of the Sixth Corps, on the morning of the 2nd of April. It was with much pleasure I received a telegraphic dispatch from your brave commander on the previous evening, telling me his confidence in your gallantry and courage was so great that he felt confident of his ability to break through the enemy's line. I finally ordered the charge to be made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd, and it was with still greater satisfaction that in a few hours afterwards I had the pleasure of transmitting a dispatch to the General-in-Chief, telling him that the reliance of your commander had been fully borne out."

General Grant says:

"General Wright penetrated the lines with his whole Corps, sweeping everything before him, and to his left, toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners."

The position held briefly, before advancing upon the battery at Lee's headquarters, gave the "boys" of the 93rd a view of the charge of the Twenty-fourth Corps on its right on Fort Gregg. Many of the men fought at the last with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Soldiers fell on the Union bat-

the ground, which extended from Five Forks to Petersburg that day, as though man's life was worth no more than that of so many insects. The men fought that day that furnishes a story to thrill the American heart, and after a fight from 1 P. M. to 2.30 P. M., Fort Gregg had fallen—the last defense of Richmond and a lost cause, and at half past three o'clock the “last ditch” of the Rebellion was reached.

The casualties of the 93rd in the engagements of Sunday, April 2nd, 1865, were as far as known, as follows:

KILLED.

Company E—Jos. Shaeffer.

Company H—Sergt. Hiram Layland, Corp. Martin V. Murray.

WOUNDED.

Company A—Corp. Jacob Rankenberger, Isaac Urich, Martin Weltmer, Thomas Gillam, Jeff. Souser.

Company B—Thos. J. Dierolf, 2d time, Joseph Sattazane, 2d time.

Company D—Wm. Donley, Peter McDonnel, 2d time; Benj. F. Phreaner, died April 19, 1865.

Company E—Geo. Everdale.

Company F—Levi S. Adams, Israel R. Ream.

Company G—Capt. John R. Kuhn.

Company I—Abm. Berry.

Company K—Capt. D. A. Gruber, 3d time; Levi Breidegan, Levi Sell, Eugene H. Yoder, 2d time.

Union loss, killed, 296; wounded, 2,565; missing, 500; total, 3,361.

On the morning of the 2nd of April, Gen. Lee hurriedly donned his richest uniform with his stateliest sword. He knew it was all up with the Southern Confederacy, after the Sixth Corps had carried his works, and upon being informed of it officially by an aid-de-camp said:

“It has happened as I thought. The lines have been stretched till they broke.”

Twenty minutes before 11 he sent this dispatch to Richmond:

“I see no prospect of doing more than holding our position here till night. I am certain I can do that.”

Gen. Lee had sent this dispatch to President Jefferson Davis, who was in church, kneeling in his pew, when the dispatch reached him. He made hasty preparation and left Richmond. His cabinet went with him, except the Secretary of War. He alone stood at his post. Strangely enough not a word of the Rebel defeat at Five Forks, the day before, had been permitted to be announced in Richmond.

At 7 o'clock Sunday evening, that fateful April 2nd, Lee sent to the Confederate Secretary the last military dispatch he ever wrote. It announced that he would make a hasty retreat with his army toward the Danville Railroad, which he hoped would still be open.

Gen. Grant was ready for such a movement; the distance between Lee and Johnston was only 150 miles. It was a matter of life and death that Lee's army should be intercepted before the junction was made.

"After them! After them!" was the watchword. The fall of Richmond was nothing. "The Rebel armies are the only strategic points to strike at," said Gen. Grant. And thus Lee went flying along the north side of the Appomattox with an army of 40,000 men. Grant and Sheridan swept along the south side and headed him off.

President Lincoln immediately set out for Petersburg. Grant gave this simple order:

"Say to the President that an officer and escort will attend him, but as for myself, I start toward the Danville road with the army."

But the President reached Petersburg before Grant left. The meeting of the two, Lincoln and Grant—the good President and the victorious General—took place on the porch of a private house in Petersburg.

Thus the great capital of treason and rebellion, which had defied the Union army for four years fell. Richmond and Petersburg were now captured; hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners taken; Lee's army demoralized, shattered, broken and driven to the four winds. This is the history of the 2nd of April. How can it be told? What pen can write it? or who contemplate the magnitude of the issues decided by this mighty event? Two hundred and forty-five years ago, on this very spot, our traffic in human flesh began. During this long period the earnest prayers and agonizing groans of an outraged people had ascended to the throne of God. They have not been in vain. Let it forever be remembered that Washington gave us a country, but this day's victory made it free.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATES IN THE BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK, VA.,
 ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR, IN THE
 CAPTURE OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND MEN AND LEE'S
 SURRENDER.

GEN. SHERIDAN, when he was entrusted with the turning of Lee's right flank on April 1st, had requested of Gen. Meade that the famous Sixth Corps be sent to him, but there was other work laid out for it, which was performed by it on April 2nd, one of the greatest day's in the history of the Civil War. Gen. Grant on April 2nd had telegraphed to President Lincoln:

"I have not heard from Sheridan, but I have an abiding faith that he is in the right place, and at the right time."

This gave Gen. Meade the opportunity to send the Sixth Corps to Sheridan. The request was a compliment to its efficiency, but the march was a fearful one, to follow up the fleeing Rebels over terrible roads. Gen. Sheridan evidently supposed that "Gen. Sedgwick's cavalry on foot" was capable of accomplishing anything, when the time is judged at which it was to be at a given point.

The Sixth Corps started at 9 o'clock, April 3rd, and made ten miles that day, the next day we crossed Winticomack creek, a branch of the Appomattox and encamped ten miles beyond. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 5th we renewed the pursuit and just before dark went into position near Jettersville. The next morning at 6 o'clock we were on the move for Amelia Court House, where General Lee was reported to have made a stand, but upon arriving there Gen. Lee had retreated during the night.

The battle of Sailor's Creek in some respects had no parallel in the Civil War. The results immediately flowing from the Union victory won at Sailor's Creek were perhaps equal to any battle fought during the war. The number killed and wounded was large. No battle had so long a list of general officers taken captive amid the struggle as that of Sailor's Creek. There was no negotiations or *treaty* for surrender; nor was there a superior number of Union soldiers over Rebel soldiers engaged on the field. Tried and disciplined troops, well commanded, of both armies fought that battle.

Sailor's Creek, on which this great battle was fought, is a small stream in Prince Edwards county, Va., and flows in general direction northward

and empties into the Appomattox. The battle was fought about two miles from Rice's Station. Gen. Lee had successfully concentrated his forces at Amelia Court House by April 4th, and intended to give battle. Gen. Grant knew that Gen. Lee's ultimate purpose was to reach Danville, to co-operate or consolidate with Gen. Joe Johnston's army. On April 5 the flying President of the tottering Confederacy issued from Danville a proclamation announcing the purpose to continue the struggle.

Gen. Grant had sent a dispatch, on April 3rd, to Gen. Sheridan:

"The first object of the present movement will be to intercept Lee's army."

Gen. Lee, at Amelia Court House, had concentrated his army into two corps, commanded by Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Ewell, and on the night of April 5, the Rebel army marched from Amelia Court House, by circuitous roads around the left of the Union army through Deatonville and Painsville, designing to move through Prince Edwards to Danville.

The Sixth Corps reached Jetersville on the 5th and Lee's movement was then cut off, without a general engagement, and the retreat to Danville via Burkesville was never again possible. At daylight the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Wright, was moved from Amelia Court House via Jetersville, following close after Gen. Wesley Merritt's cavalry, and at about 3 P. M., after a march of eighteen miles, came up with it at a point about two and one-half miles from Sailor's Creek, on the left and about the same distance from Deatonville, on the right, where it was engaged with a strong force of the enemy, which was covering his trains, then moving rapidly in a country road toward Rice's Station and Prince Edward's Court House. The Third Division of our Corps went promptly into action, drove the Rebels across the road, capturing many prisoners, wagon trains and artillery.

Gen. Lee with the main body of the Rebel army moving on this road, had, however, passed toward Sailor's Creek. Pursuit was promptly ordered by Sheridan and conducted by Gen. Wright of the Sixth Corps. The Rebel's rear guard fought stubbornly and fell back toward Sailor's Creek. The First Division, Sixth Corps, under Gen. Frank Wheaton joined the Third Division in the attack and pursuit. The main body of the cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, was despatched to intercept the Rebel retreat, and having passed east and south of the Rebels, across Sailor's Creek, and again attacked them on the right rear.

Gen. R. S. Ewell, the old opponent of the Sixth Corps on many battle-fields, was in command of the Rebel troops engaged, and at about 5 P. M. the Rebel Army was forced across the valley of Sailor's Creek, where it took an unusually strong position on the heights, immediately on the west bank of the stream. These heights, save on their face, were mainly covered with forests. There was a level bottom, wholly on the east bank of the creek, over which the Union forces would have to pass before reaching the stream,

then swollen beyond its banks by recent rains, and which washed the foot of the heights on which Gen. Ewell had rested his Corps, ready for an attack if made, and with the hope that under cover of night the whole Rebel army might escape in safety to Danville.

The Sixth Corps was halted on the face of the hills skirting the valley, within range of the Rebel guns. Artillery was put in position on these hills and a heavy fire was immediately opened. Gen. Wright, as directed by Gen. Sheridan, ordered an immediate assault to be made by the infantry, under cover of artillery. Col. Stagg's Brigade of cavalry was ordered by Gen. Sheridan to attack and if possible flank the extreme right of the Rebel position. Gen. Merritt's cavalry divisions, First and Third, were simultaneously ordered to attack the Rebel army on his right and rear. Gen. Ewell covered his immediate front with a strong and well-connected line of infantry, massing a large reserve force of infantry, in column in rear of his center, to be used as the exigencies of a battle might require. His cavalry operated on his right flank and rear.

Gen. Ewell had present on the field at least three full infantry divisions, with parts of others under the command of Generals Kershaw, Curtis Lee, Barton, DeBarre, Corse and others of the most distinguished of that army. Commodore John Randolph Tucker, commanding an independent "Marine Brigade," held an important position in Gen. Ewell's line.

Gen. Wright, without waiting for reserves to arrive in sight, ordered our Second Division on the left and the Third Division on the right, to move steadily across the plain in the face of the destructive fire of the Rebels, and with shouldered guns and ammunition boxes also in most cases, over the shoulder, waded through the flooded stream. Through the water was from two to four feet deep, the stream was crossed without a halt or waver in the line. Many fell on the plains and in the water, and those who reached the west bank were in more or less disorder. The order to storm the heights was promptly given by the officers, and it was at once obeyed. The infantry of the Sixth Corps began firing for the first time while ascending the heights and when within only a few yards of the Rebels. The Rebels gave way and an easy victory seemed about to be achieved by the Union forces.

But before the crest of the heights was reached, Gen. Ewell massed troops in heavy columns, made an impetuous charge upon and through the centre of the assaulting lines. The Union centre was completely broken and a disastrous defeat for the Union forces was imminent. This large body of the Rebel infantry became by reason of this success, exposed to the now renewed fire from Gen. Wright's artillery remaining in position of the hills of the stream. The right and left wings of the Union line met with better success and each drove back all in its front, and wholly disregarding the defeat of the centre, persisted in advancing, each wheeling as upon a pivot, in the centre of the line—then held by the

Rebel troops. These troops were soon subjected to a terrible death-dealing infantry fire upon both flanks as well by the artillery in front. The swollen stream forbade a Rebel advance to attack the endangered Union artillery.

Gen. Merritt and Col. Stagg's Cavalry in a simultaneous attack overthrew all before them on the right and left. The Rebel officers struggled to avert disaster, and tried to form lines to the right and left to repel the gallant flank attacks. This latter proved impossible. The troops on the flanks were pushed up to within a few feet of the massed Rebels, which rendered any reformation or change of direction by them out of the question, and speedily brought hopeless disorder. A few were bayoneted on each side. The Rebels were falling back rapidly and doing little execution themselves. Flight was impossible and nothing remained to put an end to the bloody slaughter but for them to throw down their arms and become captives.

As the gloom of approaching night settled over the field covered with dead and dying, the fire of artillery and musketry ceased, and Gen. Ewell, together with eleven of his general officers and about all of his army that survived were prisoners. Commodore Tucker and his "Marine Brigade," numbering 2,000 surrendered a little later, had been under cover of a dense forest and had been passed by in the first onset of the assault. The crowning glory of a brilliant record for the Sixth Corps.

Gen. Sheridan under date of May 16th in his official report of the battle, speaking of the infantry attack, says:

"It was splendid; but it was more than I had reason to expect from the gallant Sixth Corps."

Gen. Sheridan in the same report says:

The cavalry in rear of the Rebels attacked simultaneously, and the enemy, after a gallant resistance, were completely surrounded, and nearly all threw down their arms and surrendered. Gen. Ewell, commanding the enemy's forces, a number of other general officers and about ten thousand other prisoners, were taken by us. Most of them fell into the hands of the cavalry, but they are no more entitled to claim than the Sixth Corps, to which equal credit is due for the result of this engagement."

Gen. Wright says:

"Never was I more astonished," in speaking of the counter charge of the 'Marine Brigade.' "These troops were surrounded. The First and Third Divisions of this Corps were on either flank, my artillery and a fresh Division in their front, and some three Divisions of Maj. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry in the rear. Looking upon them as already our prisoners, I had ordered the artillery to cease firing, as a dictate of humanity. My surprise, therefore, was extreme, when this force charged upon our front; but the fire of our infantry, which had already gained their flanks, the capture of their superior officers, already in our hands, the concentrated and murderous fire of six batteries of our artillery, within effective range, brought them promptly to a surrender."

Gen. Wright further says:

"To the Sixth Corps had fallen the opportunity of striking the decisive blow, not only at Petersburg, on the 2nd of April, but at Sailor's Creek on the 6th, and most gal-

lantly did it vindicate the confidence reposed in it by its own officers and by the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Corps had already fought well, but never better than in the assault at Petersburg, and at Sailor's Creek, four days later.

Gen. Mahone of the Rebel army, says of Sailor's Creek:

"Gen. Vanable reported to Gen. Lee that the Sixth Corps had captured the Rebel wagon train at Sailor's Creek. Gen. Lee instantly ordered me to move my Division to the Creek and he accompanied me. We soon reached the scene of the engagement and the sight that met our gaze, as from an eminence we looked down upon the battlefield, made me sick at heart.

"The Federal cavalry had completely routed our men and were pursuing them in every direction. Infantrymen had thrown away their arms and were fleeing for life. Teamsters had cut the traces of their harness and were scampering away, leaving guns and wagons behind. One single piece of artillery at a distance was occasionally firing a shot without the slightest effect.

"Taking in the scene at a glance General Lee exclaimed: 'My God has the army dissolved?' There was that in his tone and manner which convinced me that the end had come, and for a second I was too much shocked to speak."

The National Tribune of April 30, 1896, says of this battle:

"Gens. Ewell and Anderson attempted to check and beat back the pursuing Army of the Potomac, in order to enable the Army of Northern Virginia to get away. For this purpose they took up a strong position behind Sailor's Creek, and had about 10,000 men in line. Gen. Sheridan coming up with the Sixth Corps and the cavalry, ordered an immediate attack, which was delivered with great spirit by the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Both of the Rebel flanks were turned and their front was attacked at the same time, and their destruction was almost complete. Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Curtis, Lee, Dubose, Hunton and Corse, and more than 6,000 of their men were captured or killed."

The overthrow of Gen. Ewell's Corps of Gen. Lee's army forced him to move what remained of it to the north bank of the Appomattox. From this position he was unable to extricate himself, and the surrender at Appomattox Court House naturally followed. Thus the right of the Rebel Army being annihilated at Sailor's Creek by the Sixth Corps and Sheridan's cavalry, there was no longer any hope of escape. The battle of Sailor's Creek belonged to the Sixth Corps.

There was after this battle some fighting between the cavalry of the two armies and between the Union cavalry and some of the Rebel infantry, but heavy fighting between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia ended at Sailor's Creek.

Among the trophies of this battle were the capture of twenty-eight battle flags, which were delivered over to Gen. Sheridan. As fast as they were delivered Gen. Sheridan had them planted in front of his headquarters, as a reminder to the Sixth Corps and cavalry of their deeds of valor at Sailor's Creek.

Union loss, killed, 166; wounded, 1,014; total, 1,180.

The Sixth Corps on April 7th started in pursuit of the remaining part of Gen. Lee's army at seven o'clock. At Farmville the bridge was destroyed, a foot bridge was constructed for our infantry and a pontoon bridge for artillery. The Corps crossed that night and at 10 o'clock bivouacked for the night. The next morning, 8th, the Sixth Corps marched far to the right

and rested after a march of seventeen miles. The next morning, 9th, we started at five o'clock for Appomattox Court House, where we halted to await the result of the conference between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee.

Gen. Mahone further says:

"That on the night of the 8th of April, at about 10 o'clock, I was delivered a letter by my provost marshal, whom I had sent to meet a flag of truce.

"I have a letter for General Lee," he said.

"Yes, and I know what it means," was my reply. "It is a demand for the surrender of the Confederate Army."

"I subsequently learned from Gen. Grant himself, that this letter, demanding the surrender, was written on the hotel porch in Farmville."

"I met Gen. Lee by appointment next day, and he then handed me General Grant's letter containing the proposed terms of surrender. I told him the terms were honorable. Lee turned questioning to Longstreet, who simply said "I agree with Mahone."

"Gen. Lee then went in search of Gen. Grant and to avoid another engagement we sent out a flag of truce. The soldiers seemed to understand what it meant, without knowing anything of the events of the past twenty-four hours. As by instinct they realized that the war had come to an end. Some of the men began to cry, others threw their arms in joy around the necks of their comrades. Many of them broke their sword blades and threw away their bayonets. I hastened out of sight of this affecting scene and rejoined Gen. Lee."

Gen. Lee parleyed about the terms of peace, when Gen. Grant sent him a note with eloquent simplicity:

"I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace * * * The terms on which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed."

Gen. Grant then set out for Gen. Sheridan's front. On the 9th a flag of truce from Lee halted him to offer to surrender all his forces "in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday."

Gen. Sheridan, however, had not yet heard of it. To him fell the honor of sending the last shot fired by the Army of the Potomac. He had heard rumors of the surrender, but feared it was only a stratagem of the Rebels. He paced up and down in a little farm yard like a tiger, in uncontrollable excitement.

Gen. Grant's own account of Lee's surrender is as follows:

"I had known General Lee in the old army, and had served with him in the Mexican War. When I left camp that morning I had not expected the result so soon that was then taking place, and consequently was in rough garb, and, I believe, without a sword, as I usually was when on horseback on the field, wearing a soldier's blouse for a coat, with shoulder straps of my rank to indicate who I was in the army. When I went into the house I found Gen. Lee. We greeted each other, and after shaking hands, took our seats. What his feelings were I do not know. Being a man of much dignity and with an impenetrable face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come, or whether he felt sadly over the result and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings were, they were entirely concealed from observation, but my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe that had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was not the least pretext. * * Gen. Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword that had been presented by the State of Virginia; at all events, it was an entirely different

sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private, with the straps of a general, I must have contrasted strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high, and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward."

Gen. Grant sat down at a little table in McLean house and wrote with his own hands the formal terms of surrender. They were so generous as to surprise alike his enemies and his countrymen. He did not even demand the sword of his fallen foe. He could afford to be generous. The starving army of Lee were immediately fed from the supplies of the Union army. Grant requested his men to abstain from all rejoicing.

The 93rd while awaiting the result of the conference between Grant and Lee, was resting along the highway immediately confronting a wood, within a comparatively short distance from the McLean House. All was eagerness to hear of the momentous issues involved, not only to the nation but each individual officer and soldier. At last an officer was seen emerging from the wood, mounted on a horse, at full speed, shouting with all his might: "Lee has surrendered! Lee has surrendered!" Quick as a flash every officer and man was on his feet, some crying, some shouting with all their might, others on their knees offering up a prayer of thankfulness, still others giving cheer after cheer, following by a "tiger," and in the frenzy of the moment many embraced each other; some more boisterous sounded their tin cups upon their pans, others threw their caps high into the air, more danced a "jig," sang a song, and in every conceivable way gave a manifestation of their profound joy, while at the same time tears flowed down their cheeks, hands were grasped until there was a tumult of excitement which language fails to portray.

And then this was followed by cheer after a cheer in our front; men became more excitable, mad with happiness, as Gen. Grant appeared along the line of Union troops, called for the Division band of thirty-six pieces, the command "march by the flank" was given. and as the march was taken up the highway the men followed the General. Listen! What can it mean? "The Star Spangled Banner." But listen again!" "The Red, white and Blue," and the base of the hill was reached. Lee's soldiers are at the top, and still the marching was kept up. There was no cannonading, no leaden hail, no death. Perfect silence reigned among the men. They seemed to glide like spectres, each man absorbed with powerful and dazzling reflections. But the music goes on—"Hail Columbia—Happy Land." Around the hill top the march kept on. The web is complete—"Halt!" and the stipulations of Lee's unconditional surrender were read, while the hearts of every man beat with a rapture which was akin to that of entering the "Golden Gate." The war over—battles ended—peace secured—home in sight at last.

On April 12th, in profound silence, the Southern army stacked their guns, and marched out to civil life once more. Then slowly furling their flags, they laid them down, and many a veteran stooped to kiss the stained

and tattered colors under which he might fight no more.

On the 10th of April Gen. Grant mounted his horse and turned his face toward Washington, without having once entered the Rebel lines. In the prolonged siege of Richmond Gen. Grant lost 60,000 men, a third of his forces. It is estimated that Gen. Lee had lost 40,000, half his available fighting men. The expenses of the war to the North much of the time amounted to \$1,000,000 a day.

Gen. Lee upon being asked after the war: "Whom he thought to be the greatest of Federal soldiers?" "Indeed, sir; judged by Napoleon's test of 'Who did all that?' Gen. Grant is the greatest of living American or European soldiers."

In the battles around Petersburg and in the pursuit, Lee lost over ten thousand men killed and wounded and twenty thousand men in prisoners and deserters, including those taken in battle and those picked up in pursuit; embracing all arms of the service—teamsters, hospital force, and everything—from sixteen to eighteen thousand men were surrendered by Lee. As only fifteen thousand muskets and about thirty pieces of artillery were surrendered the available fighting force could hardly have exceeded fifteen or twenty thousand men. Our total captures of artillery during the battles and pursuit, and at the surrender, amounted to about one hundred and seventy guns and three or four hundred wagons were handed over.

The battle of April 2nd, 1865, when the Sixth Corps assaulted and carried the intrenchments before Petersburg, resulted in the evacuation of Richmond, the Confederate Capital, April 3rd.

The battle of Sailor's Creek, fought by the Sixth Corps and the Cavalry on April 6th, necessitated the surrender of Appomattox April 9th. Mobile was surrendered April 12th, 1865. President Lincoln was assassinated April 14; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army surrendered April 26th, 1865; this was followed by that of Gen. Dick Taylor May 4, 1865; and of General Kirby Smith, in Texas, May 26, 1865. President Jeff Davis and members of his cabinet were captured in Georgia May 11th, and the total collapse of the would-be Southern Confederacy turned the heads of the people to results and the joys of an assured and final peace.

APPOMATTOX.

"The gray dawn of an April day
Fades to the changeless blue.
The darkest stain on Freedom's shield,
To Honor's purest hue.
As though the silent lines of blue,
The conquered lines of gray.
Unarmed, with slow, reluctant steps.
In sorrow pass away."

CHAPTER XXXVI

THE REGIMENT MARCHES TO DANVILLE, VA.—FROM RICHMOND TO WASHINGTON—THE FINAL REVIEW OF THE SIXTH CORPS—AND MUSTER OUT OF SERVICE—HOME.

IMMEDIATELY after the surrender, the Sixth Corps made a forced march to Burkesville Junction, arriving there on the 14th, and the same evening received the word that President Lincoln had been assassinated. On the 22nd of April the Sixth Corps started under orders to "push through as rapidly as possible for the purpose of assisting in the capture of Gen. J. E. Johnston's army." After a wearisome march of one hundred miles along the railroad repairing it as we marched, Danville was reached on the 27th, where we remained until the 16th of May. Gen. Johnston having heard the Sixth Corps was on the way to meet him, surrendered to Gen. Sherman.

While encamped at Danville, Va., the "boys," of the Sixth Corps published a daily paper called "The Sixth Corps," of two pages, size 12 by 18 inches, in which was printed Sixth Corps roster, orders of Gen. Halleck and Wright and other interesting matter. It was first published May 1st and ended its career on Tuesday May 16th. The editor in his concluding issue under the heading "Farewell," said:

"The course of events renders it necessary that we should now say 'farewell' to the citizens of Danville and the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps. To one and all of our readers we return sincere thanks for the kind manner and friendly spirit with which they received our paper and aided us to make it interesting and readable. By the soldiers it will be preserved for years, and shown to their children and children's children, as a memento of what took place when the 'Sixth Corps' was in Danville."

The Sixth Corps was furnished transportation at Danville over the Richmond and Danville Railroad to Richmond on freight box cars, and upon arrival at Richmond marched across the James River and camped at Manchester. In passing through Richmond on March 24th, the Sixth Corps marched in review of Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Wright, commander of the Sixth Corps and other distinguished officers.

The Sixth Corps after a pleasant encampment at Manchester, during which time quite a number of the 93rd visited Richmond and took a view of the State Capitol, President Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee's homes, Libby prison and other points of interest, left Manchester on May 24th, 6 A. M.

and marched to Hanover Court House—distance twenty miles; on the 25th started at 5 A. M. and marched to Chesterfield Station—distance eighteen miles; 26th rained all day, but marched ten miles; 27th lay still all day; raining hard; 28th, Sunday, cleared off; waited for mud to dry up to move trains; 29th moved at 5 A. M., marched to Fredericksburg—distance twenty miles; 30th moved at 5 A. M. and marched to Acquia Creek—distance 20 miles; 31st moved at 5 A. M. and marched to Dumfries—distance fifteen miles. June 1, moved at 5 A. M. and marched to Fairfax Court House—distance fifteen miles. June 2, moved at 5 A. M. and marched to within four miles of Acqueduct bridge—fifteen miles. This made a march of about 133 miles in eight days—while the distance from Burketville Station to Danville was 112 miles, and covered in four days and four hours.

The camp was within four miles of Washington, and preparations were made at once of preparing the necessary rolls for muster out of the regiments and to return to their respective states. Several of the officers were offered positions in the regular army, while it was intimated that the entire regiment would be accepted, and if so, be at once sent to Texas.

The following was one of the latest orders issued:

“Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 2d Div., 6th Corps,
“June 15, 1865.

“Special Order No. 34.

“In pursuance of authority received from Headquarters, 6th Army Corps, Captain Penrose G. Mark, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., is hereby appointed Brigade Inspector of this Brigade, and will report at these Headquarters for duty, without delay, relieving Bvt. Maj. R. W. Lyon, now acting Brigade Inspector.

“By order of BRIG. GEN. WARNER,

“(Signed) W. S. PETTIT,

“Official:

“Capt. & A. A. A. G.

“Headquarters, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., June 15, 1865.

“W. Van BUSKIRK,

“2nd Lt. and Acting Adjt.

Col. C. W. Eckman, commander of the 93rd, personally notified Capt. Mark of his appointment on the staff of Gen. Warner, with orders to deliver over to Lt. H. D. Dasher, of Co. D, the property of the Government, and thus ended his service with the 93rd, which had existed from October 12, 1861, to the present time.

The duties of Brigade Inspector placed in his charge the property of the United States, as contained in the 93rd, 98th, 102nd and 139th Pennsylvania and 62nd New York Volunteers. Daily inspections were held at which every soldier had his guns, accoutrements, knapsacks, canteens and other property inspected and condemned if such was found necessary. The duties also included duties as Aid-de Camp to Gen. Warner, and continued until the close of the service on June 27, 1865.

Two officers had been courtmartialled for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The sentence of the court was that they be deprived of their swords and that the same be done in the presence of the Brigade. The command was drawn up in the form of a square, with the General commanding and staff facing the command. Capt. Mark was assigned to this duty, and at a given signal, dismounted from his horse, saluted Gen. Warner, and marched to the centre of the square, where he met the two officers. Taking one sword, he easily bent it that the blade broke and flew into the air, but the second sword was made of better material and would not break, as the point was placed in the sandy soil to be broken. In sheer desperation, Capt. Mark unceremoniously and somewhat with a disregard to military decorum, took hold of the sword at either end and quickly and with some force struck it upon his left knee, and the blade was severed. The officers were then ordered to leave the camp. Capt. Mark approaching the Commanding General, saluted, and mounted his horse, and returned to Brigade Headquarters.

June 8th, 1865, witnessed the last of the grand reviews in Washington, when the Old Sixth Corps marched to Washington. Col. C. W. Eckman commanded the Regiment which had 450 officers and men for duty in the review.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Friday, June 9th, 1865, said, under "Another Gala Day in Washington:"

"Washington, June 8, 1865.—To-day witnessed the last of the grand reviews in Washington. The old Sixth Corps marched from the Capitol to the White House, and was reviewed by the President, by Gen. Meade, and by the thousands which the music and the flags of troops marching along the streets of a populous city always gather.

"To-day there were but a few stands up, and what there were, were in front of the White House; one for the President was directly in front of the White House, and would hold about two hundred and fifty.

"At about 9 A. M. the advance guard of cavalry swept along the avenue, and indicated the appearance of the veteran Sixth Corps. Soon the President and Secretary of War arrived and took a position upon the centre of the stand. General Meigs sat upon the right of the Secretary of War, who sat upon the right of the President.

"But a portion of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Secretary McCulloch came on the stand about ten o'clock, but no other Cabinet officers were there, and the number of dignitaries were very small.

"It took about two hours and ten minutes for the column to pass, and in ten minutes afterwards every one had left, and the avenue resumed its busy scenes.

"The troops passed directly to the aqueduct bridge at Georgetown, and marched to their camp, near Bailey's Cross Roads, having made a circuit of about fourteen miles. The sun poured down its most intense rays, and the perspiration rolled down off the men as though they were suffering severely from the march.

"At ten minutes past nine o'clock the head of the column commenced moving around the west front of the Capitol building in the following order:—

"Major-General H. G. Wright, Commanding Corps.

"FIRST DIVISION.

"Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, commanding, and staff.

"FIRST BRIGADE.

"Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose and Staff.

"Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Hufty, 450 men.

"Tenth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel John D. Johnson, 450 men.

"Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment, Major E. W. Davis, 700 men.

"Fortieth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel S. R. Gilkyson, 650 men.

"The New Jersey regiments presented a fine, soldierly appearance. Their marching was much admired for its precision and steadiness.

"SECOND BRIGADE.

"Brevet Brigadier-General Jos. E. Hamblin commanding. General Hamblin entered the service as Orderly Sergeant, which position he held some time, and has risen step by step to his present position.

"Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Col. James Hubbard, acting as infantry, 650 men, white, marched and looked well.

"Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Harper, 450 men. This regiment was organized in Philadelphia, in the early part of the war, and known as "Gosline's Zouaves." Its first Colonel, John Gosline, died at Savage Station, June 29, 1862, from wounds received at the first battle of Gaine's Mill.

"Cols. Town and Carroll and many brave officers, among them young Chapman, all of Philadelphia, were afterwards killed in battle, while bravely leading on their gallant boys.

"One hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment, Colonel E. Alcott, 500 men.

"Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Fisk, 480 men.

"THIRD BRIGADE.

"Brigadier-General Oliver Edwards commanding.

"Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General Isaac C. Bassett. 550 men.

"Second Rhode Island Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Rhodes, 375 men.

"Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel B. J. Hickman.

"Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Major Mason W. Tyler. 250 men.

"Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Allen, 400 men.

"The One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, attached to this Brigade, was mustered out early this week, and sent home.

"SECOND DIVISION.

"Brevet Major Louis A. Grant, commanding.

"FIRST BRIGADE.

"Gen. Warner, commanding.

"Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Regiment, Colonel C. W. Eckman, 450 men.

"Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel D. Koehler, 650 men.

"One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel James Patchell, 650 men.

"One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel John G. Parr, 300 men.

"Sixty-second New York, Colonel Nevin, 400 men.

"SECOND BRIGADE.

"Brevet Brigadier General George P. Foster, commanding.

"Second Vermont Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Tracy, 250 men.

"Third Vermont Regiment, Brevet Colonel H. W. Floyd, 220 men.

"Fourth Vermont Regiment, Colonel Pratt, 240 men.

"Fifth Vermont Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Kennedy, 300 men.

"Sixth Vermont Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Lincoln, 330 men.

"Eighth Vermont Regiment, Colonel John B. Mead, 400 men.

"First Vermont Heavy Artillery, two battalions, about 450 men each, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunsden.

"THIRD BRIGADE.

- "Colonel Thomas W. Hyde, commanding.
- "Forty-third New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Millikin, 280 men—deserves honorable mention for steadiness in marching.
- "Forty-ninth New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Selkirk, 250 men.
- "Seventy-seventh New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Carr, 200 men.
- "One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Walpole, 300 men.
- "First Maine Veteran Regiment, Major A. R. Sumner, 350 men.
- "Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Robert L. Orr, 450 men.

"THIRD DIVISION.

- "Brevet Major-General James B. Ricketts, commanding.

"FIRST BRIGADE.

- "Colonel Wm. S. Truèx, commanding.

"PIONEER CORPS.

- "Battalion One Hundred and Sixty-first New York, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Bogardus, 160 men.
- "Tenth Vermont Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Damon, 300 men.
- "One Hundred and Sixth New York Regiment, Colonel A. H. McDonald, 260 men.
- "Fourteenth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel J. J. Janeway, 240 men; bronzed veterans.
- "Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel James Tierney, 320 men; old flag worn to ribbons in the good cause.

"SECOND BRIGADE.

- "Brevet Brigadier-General J. W. Keifer, commanding.
- "One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel M. R. McClellan, 320 men.
- "One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Binkley, 300 men.
- "Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Jas. W. Snyder, acting as infantry, 3 battalions, about 200 men each.
- "One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Corman, 250 men.
- "One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment, Colonel B. F. Smith, 250 men.
- "Sixth Maryland Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hill, 250 men.
- "Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Captain Peter Marsh, Jr., 300 men.

"THE BATTERIES.

- "E, Fifth United States Artillery, First Lieutenant J. R. Brinkle.
- "Third New York Independent Battery, Brevet Major W. A. Harn.
- "First Rhode Island Battery, Captain Crawford Allen.
- "First New York Independent Battery, Brevet Captain O. R. Van Esten.
- "A, First New Jersey Battery, Captain A. H. Parsons.
- "G, First Rhode Island Battery, Brevet Major G. W. Adams.
- "The rear was brought up by the Fiftieth New York Engineer Regiment, Major McLaughlin commanding, 200 men, who were followed by pontoon bridges on trucks drawn by mules.

"STRENGTH OF THE OLD SIXTH.

- "The old Sixth mustered more than twenty thousand muskets. In addition there was more artillery than Napoleon ever fought in any battle—the guns of the Corps proper and all others of the Army of the Potomac which did not participate in the review of the 23d ult.
- "That the Sixth had no part in that pageant is because they were then below Richmond on duty. It only reached here three days ago, and has very justly been accorded a gala day of its own."

Dr. E. R. Umberger, who reported to the Regiment on July 30, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon, while stationed at Harrison's Landing, Va., at once became popular, and was the peer of any surgeon in the service. His jolly disposition, his untiring efforts to enhance the welfare of the men, endeared him to all. His high qualities as a surgeon, frequently were called upon by Brigade, Division and Corps Commanders, and only his devotion to the 93rd kept from him from higher honors. No officer so greatly held the esteem of all and all officers and men parted with him with regret at muster out.

Lt. Col. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," closes the Sixth Corps record as follows:

"The history of the Sixth Corps, more than any other, is replete with fascinating interest. Its record is invested with more of the romance and brilliancy of war. There was the successful assault of Marye's Heights, the brilliant dash into the rifle pits at Rappahannock Station; the deadly hand to hand fighting in the gloomy thickets of Spotsylvania; the breathless interest which attaches to their lone fight at Fort Stevens, where, under the eye of the President, they saved the National Capital from the hand of the invader; the victories in the valley with the dramatic incident at Cedar Creek; and the crowning success in the storming of Petersburg. Over all these scenes the Greek cross waved proudly on the banners of the Corps, while its veteran legions wrought deeds which linked that badge with an unfading glory and renown."

The *National Tribune* of January 20, 1910, in the history of the "Wilderness Campaign," says:

"Ever steady, reliable John Sedgwick had taken the Sixth Corps, and at Marye's Heights had shown that he had molded it into his own likeness and into one of the most magnificent fighting machines that ever stood on the field of battle. He made the whole Sixth Corps over after his own fashion into steady, dutiful soldiers, boar-like in obstinacy of defense and tiger-like in swift attack."

On the trip from Danville to Richmond with the train, a veteran of Company E, Frederick Yausau, sustained a compound fracture of a leg from the kick of a mule. Gangrene set in, which caused his death on June 27, 1865, and he was the last man of the regiment to die in the service.

On June 23rd orders were issued from Brigade Headquarters to muster out the Regiment, as soon as possible, and this was accomplished on June 27th. Upon receipt of the orders the wildest demonstrations of joy was made, almost equaling that which greeted the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9th.

After the ceremonies of muster out were observed, cars were taken for Harrisburg, Pa., where every man who answered to his name was presented with a discharge, paid off and sent on his way.

In compliance with this, it was necessary to appear before a Board of Commissioners, who upon your name being announced, took your signature, administered the oath, which amusingly ended: "So help you God—fifty-five cents."

Having been delayed in Washington, by reason of my duties as Brigade Inspector, the writer arrived at home on the Fourth of July, and for the first time in four years heard the ringing of the bells, and it appeared to me then

* * * * "Joy revealing—
* Peace the first note of its pealing."

Rev. J. S. Lame, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Middletown, Pa., in his oration at the dedication of the State monument at Gettysburg, on September 11th, 1889, said:

"The Ninety-third Regiment Veteran Volunteers has a reputation that no member of that organization need be ashamed of. Nay; she has won a grand historic position that the great Keystone State and the nation at large can well be proud of. It was composed chiefly of the middle classes of society; yeomen that sprang spontaneously and patriotically to their country's call."

Comrade Jos. M. Doyle, 424 Westmoreland Avenue, Syracuse, New, York, in a letter to the *National Tribune* of Thursday, May 27, 1909, with reference to the New York Regiments, thus refers to the other Regiments of its Brigade while in service:

"Through some misunderstanding with Gov. Morgan and the line officers, the 62nd went to the front independent of the State, and was under "Little Mac" from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, taking part in all the battles of that campaign. The 62nd was in 24 general engagements, not including several skirmishes, and lost heavily in killed wounded and from disease. There were no better regiments ever left Pennsylvania than the 102nd, 93rd, 98th and 139th, so far as fighting qualities were concerned, and the 62nd was up to them."

The epigram of the illustrious General Sherman will go thundering down the ages:

"The War of the Rebellion was wrong, eternally wrong, and the War for the Union was right, eternally right."

It is highly proper in closing this history of the 93rd to pass a deserved tribute to those of our comrades of the 98th, 102nd and 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 62nd New York Volunteers, who fought side by side with us as a Brigade during the war. Every regiment was at all times shoulder to shoulder with us when duty called, and they all retained that confidence that no matter what the emergency called for, they would do their duty. It is a significant fact that there are few, if indeed there are any Brigades throughout the entire Union army which had so few prisoners taken, and while in battle there were, comparatively speaking, none, unless wounded.

Henry V fired the hearts of his soldiers at Agincourt by thus addressing them: "He to-day that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother, be he ne'er so vile this day shall gentle his condition." So we feel that all who fought in the Third Brigade, Third Division, and First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, are lifted by the very greatness of the occasion to an equality of glory and are made brothers with us in fame.

And proud is the man who can say: "I was a member of the Third Brigade, Third Division and First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, I wore the Greek cross and fought with the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers."

And what shall we say of our dead? No better or brighter heroism was ever shown than those officers and men of the Ninety-third who are sleeping the best days of their manhood away in the cemeteries of Southland, the cemeteries north, and wherever they fell on fields of battle. They are the solid foundations of our American nationality. Their creed seems crystallized in this sentence: "We believed our country was good enough to live for! To die for!" And so they rose above the fear of man and pain of death, to a sacrifice well nigh infinite, only asking in return a free and undivided land. So to-day those of our comrades who fought with them, and survive, linger on the spots where they lie buried, and tenderly commemorate their memory, crimsoned by their blood and crowned heroism with patriotism.

To us survivors they live in admiring memory, and we can never, never, forget how in the crimson of their agony they baptized the Nation into a newer a larger liberty, and placed the sovereignty on the immutable foundation of eternal justice:

"They fell devoted, but undying;
The very gale their names seemed sighing;
The waters murmured of their name;
The woods were peopled with their fame;
The silent pillar, lone and gray,
Claims kindred with their silent clay;
Their spirits wrap the dusky mountain;
Their memory sparkles o'er the fountain;
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with their names forever."

Song of Welcome

COMPOSED BY COL. JOHN SNODGRASS.

We hail thee, comrades, true,
Men of the loyal blue,
 To thee all hail;
God bless that gallant host,
Their country's pride and boast,
whose fame shall ne'er be lost
 While freedom reigns.

We nothing crave nor sue,
Men of the loyal blue,
 But what is just!
Whose hearts have er'er been found
On Freedom's holy ground.
Then let our songs abound.
 In God we trust.

Let Welcome's song arise,
Till echoes reach the skies,
 To men so true!
Let all the chorus join,
And swell the joyful song,
To whom the praise belong—
 Brave men in blue.



Part Seventh
War Reminiscences

**Including Historical
Facts and Incidents
of the Service : : :**

CHAPTER XXXVII

FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

CAPTAIN B. FRANK HEAN, of Company F, and Captain P. G. Mark, Company D, of the 93rd Penna. Vet. Vols., were each brevetted by the President of the United States. Captain Hean commanded the five companies and Captain Mark the five companies of the right and left Battalions respectively of the Regiment at the charge before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, when the works were captured. The following is the Brevet rank issued to Maj. P. G. Mark.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

"To all who shall see these presents greeting.

"Know ye that I do hereby confer on P. G. Mark of the U. S. Volunteers in the service of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the rank of Major by Brevet in said service, to rank as such from the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia.

"And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to obey and respect him accordingly, and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, and other officers set over him, according to law, and the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,

"By the President.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

CAPTURED TWO REBELS.

Capt. John M. Mark, who commanded his Company, D, in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, during a charge on the Rebel line, came up to two Rebels, who were in hiding behind a pile of wood. He immediately

grabbed one and hurled him to the rear, and the other being as badly frightened both were taken prisoners. Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, of Co. C, relates the incident as the manner of the Captain firmly impressed itself upon his memory.

THE INFANT OF THE REGIMENT.

Mahlon Shaaber, of Company B, who stood 6 feet 6½ inches high and to sleep within the compass of his shelter tent he was obliged to double up. At Camp Mary the soldiers drew their first "sky blue pantaloons" and that opened another predicament, for pantaloons for his size were not issued. Inspection day also came along and Col. McCarter issued an order for all to appear on the parade grounds for inspection. It was a bitter cold day and the walking dangerous, but the order had to be obeyed. Shaaber donned his regimentals and appeared at the appointed hour. But he was a spectacle to behold! The largest size of trousers was No. 45, and the legs were six inches short. He stood in No. 11 shoes with a bare space of skin between the pantaloons and shoes. The coat was also decidedly astray; the buttons on the waist showed off from the middle of the back, the sleeves touched the elbows, and in this sorry plight he marched out of inspection. The boys broke ranks and hooted and shouted in the wildest paroxysm of sport and hustled him as if he was playing a game of football.

The emergency was sought to be met by presenting himself at the U. S. Army clothing department, and with pass in hand Sergt. Fritz and Shaaber, while encamped at Tennallytown, visited Washington, and appeared there for inspection. The Quartermaster General smiled and dubiously shook his head as he scanned those legs and arms. They beat about the heaps of clothing, but to no purpose, when suddenly the attendant halted in a meditative attitude and exclaimed in joyous relief: "I have it!" He hauled out two of the largest sizes of pantaloons and said: "There; splice them and make your self a pair!" He marched out with two pair of pantaloons under one arm and two pair of blankets under the other. In returning to camp, Shaaber with an inventive instinct espied a beautiful pair of leggings in a show window, which he purchased as a better alternative for short trousers, the hint was at once taken by the company, and out of deference to their giant they adopted it for future purposes.

Comrade Shaaber, after the war, was appointed Chief of Police of the city of Reading, Pa., and is not only the tallest ex-Chief of Police in the United States, but one of the tallest G. A. R. members in the Union. He is the tallest veteran of the Civil War, with one exception, and at the two last encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, he had the honor of being the tallest man in the parade, measuring 6 feet, 7 inches.

Although bearing wounds on his leg which are always sore, Mr. Shaaber is well preserved in health. He was born in 1844 and lives retired in Reading. In a recent letter to the author, in reference to those wounds, says: "I am still suffering with the open wound received at Fair Oaks, it never healed. I was struck with a piece of shell in my left leg in same fight, and that opens occasionally, and is now open; otherwise I am pretty well. I suppose the Johnnies wanted to bring me on a level with the others, but I am still above the majority."

"READY AND WILLING."

Sergt. Francis R. Heller, of Company B, in writing its history in the Peninsula Campaign, says:

"We have thus given in brief sentences, an account of Co. B's action up to the present time. We think that our friends at home take a deep interest in us, that they regard our movements with a kind watchfulness that many an earnest prayer for our well being is offered by them; we know that a knowledge of our position, that information in regard to our condition will be sources of much satisfaction and pleasure to them. We imagine Company B at present enjoys the respect and confidence of the "dear ones;" we opine that they look toward us with an anxiety natural to the situation in which we are placed; we are sure that they will have no cause to regret the trust reposed in us. They can be assured of our determination to do our duty, whenever required of us. We are certain that with their prayers encouraging us, with a trust in Providence cheering us on, with the righteousness of a good cause aiding us, we will bring no dishonor or shame upon our friends nor upon ourselves. What is yet in store for us, we know not; what the events of the war may yet demand of us, the "Keeper of the Great Seal" only can tell; but we are willing; we are ready.

"The bright morning star of glory lights upon our way, and points out to us the gifts of immortality. Honor is before us, and if determined hearts, if confident souls, can obtain it, let all rest satisfied that Company B will not be found wanting; will not be found where reproach can cast her covering upon its acts."

This was written about 14 miles from Richmond, not far from Crump's Cross Roads, May 22, 1862. But alas! like many other brave comrades, he fell a martyr to his patriotic zeal, was wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and died of typhoid fever at St. David's Hospital, near New York, June 8, 1862, and though he escaped the dangers of the gory field amid the rage of

"Deaths darts falling thick and fast"

he "sleeps beneath the clods of the valley," and his prophetic words, "but we are willing, we are ready" came but too true shortly after it was written.

A BRAVE AND GALLANT ACT.

During the fall of 1864, General Grant published the following circular:

"Headquarters Army of U. S.,
"City Point, Va., 1864.

"To whom it may concern:

"Any officer or soldier of the so-called Confederate Army deserting the same, and desiring to enter our lines, such officer or soldier of the so-called Confederate Army desiring to go to any state north, shall be furnished free transportation to any state he or they may desire to go, and such officer or soldier bringing with him arms and accoutrements shall be paid the full value of the same in U. S. Currency, and they shall be exempt from further military duty.

"(Signed) U. S. GRANT."

The mere publishing of such a circular did not have the desired effect, so Gen. Grant had thousands of circulars struck off in pamphlet form, but to get them inside of the Rebel lines was the puzzle.

On the morning of the 20th of December, 1864, Sergeant Peter Cullen, of Company B, was on picket duty in front of Petersburg, Va., and an officer came along and showed him some of the circulars to read and telling him that he would like to get some one to volunteer to take them across.

Sergeant Cullen replied that he would volunteer for the purpose. The officer asked him if he knew the consequences if he should be caught. Sergeant Cullen replied that he was fully aware of the penalty, but would undertake the job in broad daylight. Sergeant Cullen then took the package, containing several thousand of the orders, and started deliberately for the Rebel lines (about one-fourth of a mile distant), and when within about half a square he saw that they all fell in line at shoulder arms and called to him: "Hello, Yank! what do you want over here this morning?"

Sergeant Cullen replied that he had something for them. "Say, Yank; they say you'uns will all have turkeys for Christmas?" "Yes." Sergt. Cullen replied, "we will all have turkeys; and now, boys, I will lay this package down in this brush heap, and after I am gone you come out and get it. I must bid you good morning, as it is rather cold this morning."

And then Sergeant Cullen walked off as deliberately as he had come, and before the Johnnies were over their surprise he was safe in our lines. The subsequent desertions into the Union lines showed that the circular had the desired effect.

In two days Sergeant Cullen had a furlough for 30 days, wherein his deed of bravery was stated, and he visited his home in Reading rejoicing.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES.

Captain Richard G. Rogers, of Company C, in a letter to the *Lebanon Courier*, says of Salem Heights battle May 3, 1863.

"By some means or other, we were outflanked, the Rebels getting in our rear. As soon as this state of affairs had been discovered we were ordered to fall back—a proceeding that was attended with considerable danger, for the bullets came as thickly from our rear, as they did from the front. As I was obliqueing to the right, I passed

within fifteen or twenty yards of an ugly "butternut" who was vainly endeavoring to ram his cartridge home. Sergt. Risser, of Co. C, was with me, and I do not see how, in the name of sense, we escaped capture. As we got to the edge of the woods I discovered two regiments of Rebels through the field, with here and there a straggler. One of the latter was crouching along in evident anxiety to draw a sight on some unwary Yankee—but alas! his career was soon ended. Our Adjutant J. P. Embich (who by the way is just as brave a fellow as ever stepped in shoe leather), meeting us at this time, after making a narrow escape from old secesh, pointed out the above mentioned individual to Sergt. John B. Coppenhaver, when the latter took aim and brought him to the ground.

"Sergt. Stoner was taken prisoner, as well as James Youtz, both managed to escape. The latter got off a good thing on Johnny Reb. Taken unawares he was, of course, obliged to surrender, and in order to save himself from the raking fires of our batteries he lay himself down by Mr. Secesh. Presently this position became too hot for the chivalrous son, and seeing a body of troops advancing towards the woods, he interrogated Youtz as to what party they were. James intending to get off a good thing on his captor, thought there would be no harm in prevaricating a little, and although he knew full well that they were Union troops, answered him the opposite. They both made for the advancing party, when lo! a "change comes o'er the spirit of his dream," and Mr. Secesh discovers that he is betrayed into the hands of the "Yanks." This was a big feat, beautifully accomplished and certainly reflects great credit upon the coolness and judgment of Mr. Youtz."

Sergeant Harry G. Rise, of Company K, in a letter to his mother at home, wrote:

"I had a race with the 'Rebs;' they tried to capture me. The foremost 'Reb' was shot by a friend of mine, when we both made our escape."

Sergeant Rise was first shot by a Rebel, when he drew his rifle and shot him dead. After receiving the bullet the Rebel leaped into the air and the last words uttered by Lt. Washington Brua, of Co. A, who was by the side of Sergeant Rise, and who was killed immediately afterwards was "You are a good shot Harry." Sergt. Rise did not desire to inform his mother that he had fired the shot at the time, and so wrote that a friend had fired the fatal shot.

WOULD HAVE BEEN WELCOME.

On the afternoon of May 4, 1863, at Salem Heights, Va., while the Rebels in our advance were forming in line to advance, David H. Bowman, of Company A, who was an ardent supporter of the proposition that the negroes should be armed to help to sustain the flag, and noting one of his most rigorous opposers near him in line, he turned and said: "Jim, would'nt a regiment or two of negroes look very nice about twenty paces out there?" pointing to the advancing enemy. Jim was dumb.

WAS A PRISONER OF WAR.

Sergt. Allen Gilbert, of Co. B, was taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. and was confined in the jail at Salis-

bury, North Carolina, for four months, when he was exchanged and rejoined the Regiment. He complained bitterly of the treatment received at the hands of the Rebel authorities.

EXCHANGED BUTTONS WITH WOUNDED REBELS.

Lieut. Samuel L. Hughes and First Sergt. Richard G. Rogers, of Company C, visited Williamsburg, Va., the day after the battle, May 6, 1862. Sergt. Rogers, describing the visit said:

"It contains fine buildings, pretty residences and handsome ladies—any quantity of soldiers filling up all vacancies occasioned by the exodus of the more rabid secessionists. All the churches and public buildings are being used as hospitals for the wounded. We visited some of them, but as such sights create unpleasant feelings, we did not remain a great while—delaying long enough in one place to exchange some of our buttons for Virginia buttons and other relics, which may be interesting to our friends at home. The town possesses no brick or stone pavements, and the streets were clotted with mud. At the entrance to one of the public buildings is a marble statue, bearing very perceptibly the impress of age, with the inscription:

"The
 "Right Honourable
 "Newborne Berkley,
 "Baron De Botetourt
 "His Majesty's
 "Late Lieutenant and Governor General
 "of the
 "Colony and Dominion of Virginia

"This was erected, we believe in 1773 and very much dilapidated with age."

NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC DEVOTION TO COUNTRY.

Here is an act of noble and patriotic devotion to country, which I think merits publication in this history. First Lieutenant Solomon Yeakel, of Co. K, was highest in rank, as such, at the time of the re-enlistment of the company as veterans, on January 1, 1864, and resigned on April 3, 1864. Captain Richard G. Rogers, of Co. C, in a letter to the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* of Reading, under date of April 24, 1864, says:

"We regret to notice that Lieut. Solomon Yeakel has tendered his resignation and has been honorably discharged the service. Lieut. Yeakel was certainly one of the best and bravest officers in the 93rd Regiment; but, at his own instance, and much against the wishes of Lt. Col. Long, he has chosen to leave us. The reason, we understand, is simply this: He has been a good and strict officer, and like all such became unpopular with his men. At the time the company re-enlisted as 'Veterans,' they expressed a desire that he would leave the service, and the Lieutenant in his noble and patriotic devotion to country assured them that if his leaving the service would ensure the re-enlistment of the company, he would sacrifice his own wishes to the good of the cause. Thus he leaves us—with as good a record as any officer could wish,

and with the hearty, good wishes of all who knew and could appreciate his many excellent qualities—both as a gentleman and soldier. We felt in duty bound to make this explanation of the causes that induced the Lieutenant to resign, lest his motives might be attributed to other than the just reason.”

CHAPLAIN LAME'S TENT.

During the march of the Regiment from Berlin, Md., to White Plains, Va., in November, 1862, the “boys” indulged in extensive pillaging, or to use the common military parlance for expressing the same, they “bought chickens, turkeys, porkers and sheep” while the owners were absent. This foraging came to the notice of the General commanding, who ordered a thorough inspection of the regimental quarters. The “boys” having received some tuition of said inspection, kindly invited Chaplain Lame to other quarters, and while pleasantly entertained, filled his tent with the foraging supplies and covered it with leaves and blankets. Of course the Inspector did not for a moment think to visit Chaplain Lame's tent, and after his disappearance the “boys” rallied, removed the forage supplies, but very appreciatingly left a good supply to the “fighting parson” of the Sixth Corps.

LED THE REGIMENT.

Lt. Harry G. Rise was in command of Co. K on August 21, 1864, and had the company out for inspection when the Rebel cavalry made a charge upon our lines, at Charlestown, Va., and he was ordered by an Aid-de-camp to repel the attack by a charge. This order was obeyed, and while leading the Regiment with his company, the other companies having hurriedly formed line of battle in their respective positions in the Regiment, and participated in a charge in which the Rebels attack was repulsed.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. ROGERS.

Lieutenant John E. Rogers, of Company C, was one of the finest officers in the Regiment. The *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of Reading, had the following:

“Lieut. John E. Rodgers, of Company C, Ninety-third Regiment P. V., who fell gallantly fighting for his country, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, 1862, was a young man of fine promise, and highly esteemed among those who knew him. He was a son of James Rogers, of Lebanon, Pa., and was aged 21 years, 6 months and 24 days. Two of his brothers are in the same Regiment, the elder of whom was formerly an attache of the journal. The brothers are all brave fellows, and it will be to all their friends a source of deep regret that one of them should have been lost.”

Captain W. W. Murray, Commander of Co. C, says in reference to his death:

"The body of Lieut. Rogers was brought in last evening (2nd inst). We buried it as decently as we could at the time, expecting an attack. We did all we could for him. Tell his mother that I sincerely condole with her; that he was a noble son—one of whom they may well be proud."

The *Journal* further says:

"Let us not mourn for him. He died in the harness fighting for his country. His monument is the battlefield of Fair Oaks, and will endure as long as we have a country and a history. Although tens of thousands of brave hearts are ready to take his place, if need be, he will nevertheless be missed. His aged parents will miss him; his two brothers still in the Regiment, will miss him; his other relatives and friends there and at home will miss him. He sleeps the sleep of death. 'Peace be with him.'"

The following is an extract from the last letter written home by him May 13, 1862.

"Dear Parents * * * I intend, if God spares my life, to go with our army until we reach Richmond, and fling to the breeze over that city the flag we love—that emblem of purity, liberty and independence * * * It is true we (the 93rd Regiment) have not as yet received the credit we should have had in the reports of the battle of Williamsburg, yet we were highly complimented by Gen. Couch, the Commander of our Division. He gives all the credit to our Regiment for having kept the enemy in check by our constant fire; but we are not discouraged, knowing that we did our duty there as well as we knew how, and will always, should we be needed, do credit to the old Keystone state, of which we are proud and never disgrace our friends and relatives at home."

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

Among the wounded in the battle of Antietam, near Sharpsburg, on the 17th September, 1862, was Sergt. William Rogers of the 128th Regiment (Berks county 9 months men). His wound was a rather severe one in the thigh, probably by a fragment of a shell, but it was not pronounced dangerous.

Sergt. Rogers is a son of James Rogers, of Lebanon, Pa., Mr. Rogers has had four sons in the service fighting for the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. William now wounded; Richard in Captain Murray's Company C; John E., killed and buried on the battlefield of Fair Oaks, and Theodore, a drummer boy in Co. A, 93rd Regt. "This, says the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of Reading, "is a patriotic family truly, and our friend 'Dick' who enlisted from this office, has reason to feel proud of it."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN "DICK" ROGERS.

Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, who was a close friend of his Captain Richard G. Rogers, says:

"The late Captain of Company C, Richard G. Rogers, called 'Dick,' who was mortally wounded at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864, had a presentiment that this was his last

fight, and I could not talk it out of him. He was sick at the time, but refused to call upon the surgeon, and I offered to do so, when he replied: 'No; what would the boys say if I was not in the fight?' He was just telling me what to do with his money. his watch and gold locket, with his wife's picture in, when a bullet struck him in the head. His brain flew in my face.' Truly his presentment expressed in the morning of the battle to Capt. P. G. Mark, had come true."

"GEN. COUCH'S FLYING DIVISIONS."

The *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of Reading, in October, 1862, had the following:

"We have late advices from the Ninety-third Regiment P. V.. This gallant Regiment still belongs to Gen. Couch's Division, although that distinguished officer is now in command of Sumner's Corps.

"The 93rd bears the marks of honorable service. One year ago it numbered 1,000 men, and now only 440 battle scarred veterans appear on dress parade. The men enjoy excellent health and their long and laborious service has neither abated their enthusiasm nor depressed their spirits.

"The Division to which they belong is considered the most effective in McClellan's army. They can march further, sleep sounder, cheer louder and fight better than any Division in the Union Army.

From their rapid marches and countermarches on the Upper Potomac, they have won the name of 'Couch's Flying Division.'

"Lieut. Col. Arthur is now in command of the 93rd. He is a modest, unassuming, gentleman, a gallant soldier and is universally beloved by his men.

"On Saturday last the Division (Couch's) joined Gen. McClellan at Berlin, on the Potomac, seven miles below Harper's Ferry, and on Sunday the whole Sixth Corps, forming the center and reserve of the grand army, crossed the pontoon bridge and took up their march for Richmond.

"May Heaven protect them all and give them the victory!"

SAVED BY A BIBLE.

Capt. Eli Daugherty, of Company K, after being wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, 1862, was placed on the hospital ship "Whilden," which arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday night after the battle. The *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, of that date says:

"In the battle of Saturday, a minnie ball struck him just in the heart, or rather in the clothes over his heart. It went through his coat, vest and shirt. It smashed a gold watch (which he had bought for his sister) all to pieces. The ball then went into a Bible and dug its way through the lid and about six hundred pages. At the beginning of the 4th chapter, 2nd Timothy, it went out of the Bible and inflicted a slight wound in his breast. It left its last mark on that chapter.

"The watch Capt. Daugherty showed us is in fragments. The Bible is so disfigured that it will only be valuable as a relic. It was given to the Captain by a lady, and his wearing it next to his heart is undoubtedly the cause of that organ continuing to beat to day."

BOOK IN THE CALF OF MY LEG.

"In the next berth to Capt. Daugherty, in the hospital at Philadelphia, at the same time, was a soldier with a fearful wound in the leg. 'I wish,' he said as we looked at the Bible, "that I had had a book in the calf of my leg on Saturday."

ENJOYED A HOT BATH IN A FLOWING CREEK.

Capt. W. W. Murray, of Co. C, 93rd Regiment, Captain McKnight, of McKnight's famous battery, and Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, of Co. C, 93rd Regiment, on July 4th, 1862, while the 93rd was encamped at Harrison's Landing, on the Peninsula, strolled to the Chickahominy River, some distance from the camp, and decided to enjoy a bath. All undressed and plunged in when suddenly "zip" was heard, and a bullet passed over them. Soon others followed up and all made a hasty retreat—and with such alacrity, that Captain Murray departed, leaving behind one of his shoes, while the others were also deprived of some of their clothing. Getting without the range of bullets, a consultation was held as to how to secure the abandoned wearing apparel, and it was decided to again advance, which they did on their hands and knees and with the greatest caution, so as not to arouse the enemy, and succeeded in securing them, after which they returned to camp, but failed to say whether they enjoyed the hot bath or not. But a short time after their return 200 Rebels were captured in the vicinity they had been bathing, and they concluded it was that party who gave them such a glorious celebration of the Fourth of July.

AN INCIDENT IN WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

James E. Zerbe, a member of Co. G, 93rd Pa., Vet. Vols., writes the following incident to the *National Tribune*, under date of April 28th, 1910, as to who was responsible for the flank movement:

"In the *National Tribune* of Feb. 3, under the heading 'Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade,' appears an inquiry from Comrade Emerson as to who planned and executed the campaigns against Gen. Lee. Allow me to relate an incident that happened at the battle of the Wilderness which may throw quite a different light on the above subject than the explanation given.

"While the battle was raging the fiercest and the tide seemingly turning against us, our regiment, which had just come from the firing line and were getting a new supply of ammunition, lay on the hillside not far from Grant and Meade's headquarters. I took half a dozen canteens and started for a spring half a mile away. On my way to the spring I passed headquarters, and saw Grant and Meade each buried in deep thought. As I passed, Meade in earnest tones said to Grant: 'General, to-night we will fall back across the Rapidan.' Gen. Grant looked up in surprise and said firmly: 'No, General; never! We will make a flank movement.'

"I went to the spring, and on nearing headquarters, saw Grant scanning a map. No Aids or Orderlies were in sight. As I was about to pass Gen. Grant hailed me. I saluted. Gen. Grant pointed to a wagon train which was parked about three miles east in an open field, and said: "See that wagon train Take this dispatch to the Quartermaster as quickly as possible."

"I answered: 'I'll do the best I can, General, but it is a good distance to the train.'

"'Can you ride' he asked. I assured him I could. Then pointing to a black horse hitched to a railing, he told me to take his horse and see how quickly I could get there.

"I dashed down the hill on a dead run, and in about 15 minutes had delivered my dispatch. Being informed that no reply was necessary, I started back, and in less than

five minutes after I had delivered the dispatch the wagon train began to pull out and the famous flank movement was under way. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After I returned the horse the General thanked me, and told me I could go to my regiment. The question has occurred to me: Did Gen. Grant plan the flank movement in the time that I passed headquarters till I came back with my filled canteens, or had he planned it beforehand? If he planned it before he started the campaign, then he surely kept his plans concealed from Meade. If it was made in the time that I first passed and came back, it was a quick and masterly stroke, and put into execution all inside of half an hour."

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL.

After the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, Gen. Couch's division, to which the 93rd was then attached, was ordered by Gen. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, "to march, with the Sixth Corps within supporting distance for the purpose of endeavoring to capture Gen. Stuart," who had made his appearance at Williamsport with some 4,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery and 10,000 infantry, and while the 93rd was on picket duty, in front of the ford at Williamsport, the firing from the Rebel picket line was continuous and deadly.

Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, of Co. C, occupied a position behind a boulder, and the least movement above it brought a bullet. While in this position Sergt. Copenhaver saw approaching him on his hands and knees a Union soldier, to whom he called out, "Take care old man, it is dangerous here." The soldier, however, took a position by his side, when Sergt. Copenhaver noticed a "star" on each of his shoulders, and promptly apologized. The General said: "I think the Rebels are over in that corn-field, as you can see the corn stalks waving; Sergt Copenhaver informed he had noticed them there before, and just at this moment partly arose from his reclining position, with a view of getting a better view, when a bullet whizzed past, passing through the well worn slouch hat of the General who remarked "that was a pretty close shave." The General then informed him that he was Gen. Deven, of the Sixth Corps, and that his troops were in close supporting distance. The General then moved back with great caution, and after the war Sergt. Copenhaver noticed of a Gen. Deven being appointed by President Grant to a cabinet position, and he wrote to him to ascertain whether he was the Gen. Deven who occupied a dangerous space by his side at Williamsport. Gen. Deven answered that "he was the same person," and extended a cordial invitation to him to visit Washington. Sergt Copenhaver, subsequently did visit Washington, called upon the General when the exciting episode was rehearsed, and when leaving his presence Gen. Deven generously asked him what appointment he desired. Sergt. Copenhaver declined any appointment, but the visit was an enjoyable one to both, and will linger in his memory as one of the pleasantest as well as the most dangerous incidents connected with his three years service in the Civil War.

IN THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

That the 93rd was composed of officers and men of undoubted patriotism and love of country, is demonstrated by the roll of membership of Company G, 5th Pa. Vols. The company of that Regiment was recruited in Lebanon, Capt. John Ulrich, commander, and on April 19th, 1861, was ready for war. On April 20, 1861, they reached Harrisburg, were forwarded to Washington, D. C., and on May 29th, 1861, reached Alexandria, Va., one of the three advanced regiments. They were known as the "Lebanon Guards," and were discharged on July 25, 1861, at Lebanon, Pa.

They were termed the "Ragged Fifth" and saw active service while at Alexandria, Va. Among others who visited the Regiment while there was Hon. G. Dawson Coleman and Col. J. M. McCarter.

While stationed at Alexandria, Va., Lt. John P. Ely, and privates Jaccb Y. Ely and Samuel W. Lascomb, of Lebanon, Pa., edited and published "*The Pennsylvania Fifth*," a very able sheet in those turbulent times. The first issue was June 10, 1861.

The following officers and men of Company G, 5th Regiment Pa., of the three months service, subsequently enlisted in the 93rd in September, 1861, and held positions as follows:

Ninety-Third Pa. Vols.

Sergeant Lorenzo D. Derr, as 1st Lt. Co. A.
 Sergeant John B. Embich as Captain Co. A.
 Corp. Henry Schwartz, as Captain Co. I.
 Corp. Jacob P. Embich, as Captain, Co. A.
 Musician W. H. H. Embich as 1st Lt., Co. F.
 Musician John A. Focht, as Corp. Co. C.

Perseverance Band—93rd Pa. Vols.

Band—Alvin Good.
 Band—William Corl.
 Band—John Reed.
 Band—John Boyer.
 Band—Adam Bentz.
 Private—Jos. A. Bowman.
 Private—John Rise.

93rd Pa. Vols.

Private August Doederline, Co. D.
 Private Jacob Brower, Capt., Co. C.
 Private John H. Heisey, Private, Co. A.

Private William Kale, 1st Lt. Co. G.
Private John E. Rogers, 2nd Lt., Co. C.
Private H. G. Rise, 1st Lt., Co. K.
Private Samuel W. Gilbert, 1st Lt., Co. C.
Private Samuel L. Hughes, 1st Lt., Co. C.
Private Henry L. Knier, 2nd Lt., Co. C.
Private George W. Mellinger, Capt., Co. A.
Private Jacob Honafues, Private, Co. D.
Private Samuel U. Daugherty, Corp., Co. A.
Private Thomas Bechtold, Sergt., Co. C.
Private John A. Marquette, Corp., Co. F.
Private Uriah Ramsey, Corp., Co. C.
Private Ed. R. Rogers, Private, Co. C.
Private W. H. Ramsey, Corp., Co. C.
Private John Shindel, Sergt., Co. A.
Private Isaac E. Shay, Private, Co. C.

Still Living of all of the Above.

Col. John B. Embich, Lt. Samuel W. Gilbert, Lt. H. G. Rise; and Band,
Joseph A. Bowman, John Reed and William Corl.

The 93rd was also represented in the Fourteenth Regiment three month's service, by Colonel John W. Johnston, Commander of said Regiment, and Rev. J. M. McCarter, Chaplain. The former became Lieut. Colonel and the latter Colonel of the 93rd. In company E of the 14th, were also Corporal Eli Daugherty and Private David C. Dissinger, the former became Captain of Company K, and the latter Lieutenant of Company F, of the 93rd. This regiment was recruited April 24, 1861, and saw active service.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

PICKET SHOTS

WHAT A GERMAN SAID—STAMPEDE IN THE ARMY—A HISTORIC SPOT—TWO HISTORIC PLACES—THE REBELS GOT THE RATIONS—TRUE BRAND OF WHISKEY—A SECOND BULL RUN—ITS ROUGH, BUT REGULAR—HORSES SHOT UNDER THEM—AS IT WAS IN 1865—SAVED BY HIS TESTAMENT—A REBEL BOAT.

WHAT A GERMAN SOLDIER SAID.

COL. McCARTER, on the night of December 5th, 1861, had the long roll sounded, and the Regiment being without arms, it was attended with fear by some. A German soldier, who had seen service in the old Fath-erland, exclaimed: "Was the fiend schondoh und noch Kein gwehr?" (What, the enemy already here and no guns?)

A FIRST DEFENDER IN 93RD.

John Uhler, a native of Lebanon, on April 18, 1861, was at the P. & R. Station at Lebanon, and when the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, Pa., passed through on its way to Washington, D. C., promptly enlisted in its ranks, and was the first enlisted man from Lebanon County to offer himself in defence of his country. He was a shoemaker by trade, was known as "Kentucky John," and on August 28, 1861, enlisted in Company F, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., and on February 3rd, 1862, was transferred to Company G, 44th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. His enlistment on the evening of April 18th, caused a great sensation throughout the town of Lebanon.

SAVED BY HIS TESTAMENT.

"Mr. David Salmon, of Bald Eagle, this county, who is a private in the 93rd Pa. Vols., had a narrow escape at the battle of Williamsburg, Va. He was standing close by Captain Shearer and William Callahan when these men fell, and about the same time was struck on the side by a piece of shell or nearly spent canister shot. Fortunately for him the missile struck him on the blouse pocket; in that pocket was a copy of the New Testament, a small memorandum book and a small paper of sugar. Mr. Salmon fell and was carried to the hospital in an almost lifeless condition,

but recovered in a few hours. A blue spot, the size of a man's hand, marks the place where he was struck. The contents of his pocket, without doubt saved his life."—Clinton Republic, Lock Haven, Pa.

Mr. Salmon on February 7th, 1909, informs the writer:

"I still have the New Testament and can surely say, that the word of God is able to save not only the soul but the body as well."

A REBEL BOAT.

Lt. P. G. Mark while on picket duty along the Rappahannock River, in the winter of 1863, had the Rebels cease firing, arms were stacked, and a truce declared during the day. The river is narrow at Franklin's crossing below Fredericksburg, and in return for coffee, sent by the Union boys across, the Rebels floated across a boat, made of yellow pine, 14½ inches in length, 1 inch in depth and 3 inches in width, with three holes perforated for masts and Southern newspapers for sails and loaded with tobacco. The boat has been preserved and has written on it. "Run the blockade off Fredericksburg, Va., February 5, 1863, loaded with *Richmond Examiner* one letter and tobacco, sent by Mike Yarrich, 1st Texas Regiment, C. S. A." There were a number of similar boats floated across from one side to the other.

STAMPEDES IN THE ARMY.

Stampedes in the army were many and most of them without any apparent cause. A few days after the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862, a stampede was caused by horses breaking loose and running into a regiment, and in less than a few minutes the entire division was engaged in it. Fortunately, no firing occurred, and the excitement almost as quickly subsided. John Hutchinson, of Company C, a color bearer, was run over by one of the horses and received injuries that followed him through life and caused him to be discharged.

AN HISTORIC SPOT.

Just before the Regiment left the Peninsula in August, 1862, the camp was but a short distance from a huge flat rock which is pointed out as the spot where General Washington received the surrender from Lord Cornwallis of the English Army. The Regiment on three separate occasions, from the siege of Yorktown to the evacuation of the Peninsula, passed over entrenchments of the Revolutionary struggle.

TWO HISTORIC PLACES.

The Regiment also was given a glimpse of Jamestown on the James River, which is hardly more than a memory, with its ruins of the place entitled "The Birth Place of a Nation." It was founded in 1607, but deserted as the capital of the colony in 1697, and Williamsburg chosen, and it gives but little evidence of its former importance. The old tower needed support, the excavations have exhumed and the walls and foundations of the third and fourth churches and of some few houses have been laid bare. Williamsburg founded by King William and Queen Mary retains its historic associations as it was endowed with 1,000 acres of land and was sacredly protected by both armies.

THE REBELS GOT THE RATIONS.

After the Regiment had been ordered forward at Fair Oaks, just prior to the battle, rations of fresh beef were issued, and preparations to boil the same were in progress by the cooks, when a shell landed amongst them. Several more followed with bullets, and the beef remained in the kettles. It is needless to say the Rebels enjoyed the feast.

FINE BRAND OF WHISKEY.

By reason of the swampy condition of the camps in the swamps of the Chickahominy, rations of whiskey and quinine were issued to the men just prior to the Fair Oaks fight. Its issue came to a sudden ending through the experiences of a company quartermaster, who for want of a better vessel used a cooking kettle made of sheet iron to keep it during the night. He discovered the next morning that the kettle on the inside was as bright as if it had been scoured, and taking such effect on the kettle was enough to condemn its use in a man's stomach.

A SECOND BULL RUN.

The Regiment on its hurried march from Alexandria to Fairfax Court House, Va., on the morning of September 1st, 1862, experienced a second Bull Run retreat, for "ambulances, army wagons, ammunition trains, artillery and straggling cavalry and infantry came hurrying towards us in complete confusion, faster than we could forward," which brought forward the remark from Col. John F. Ballier, of the 98th Pa. Vols., commanding

the Brigade, "that something must be wrong." There was, as the 93rd experienced several hours later, and assisted in covering the retreat of the army to Centerville.

IT'S ROUGH, BUT REGULAR.

While the Regiment was resting for a short space of time at Rock Creek, at Gettysburg, after its famous march from Manchester, Md., an orderly ordered Gen. Sedgwick to "fall in" and move quickly. Gen. Latta, in his address at the unveiling of the monument at Spotsylvania to Gen. Sedgwick, said:

"More than usual quiet prevailed; merriment, though, was not altogether wanting. Loud and sonorous belched forth a stentorian voice—'Boy's, its rough; but I tell you its regular.'"

HISTORIC RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

Miss Rebecca M. Wright, whose information to Gen. Sheridan was of such value to the Union army, during the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864, that Congress voted her a gold medal in appreciation of her services, occupied the Yellow House, at Rest, in the fall of 1864. The Yellow House was more than 200 years old, and was the scene of many notable events during the Revolutionary and Civil War times. Gen. Geo. Washington stopped there while on his way to Gen. Braddock's relief at Fort Duquesne, and was the most notable and historic mansion in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Yellow House at Rest, was destroyed by fire on April 4, 1909. The survivors of the 93rd who attended the re-union of the Regiment at Norristown, Pa., on October 25, 1883, will recollect that Miss Wright, then Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsal, participated as an honored guest, and as "The Loyal Girl of Winchester" was elected one of the honorary members of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols. Association. Miss Wright was appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. in recognition of her distinguished services, and subsequently married William Carpenter Bonsal, and resides there.

THREE HORSES SHOT FROM UNDER THEM.

Lieut. Col. Johnston at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, had his horse shot from under him, and he performed his duties on foot.

Col. J. M. McCarter, at the battle of Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, had two horses shot from under him, pieces of shell breaking his sword clasps and scabbard.

Lieut. Col. Arthur and Adjutant Lewis, both had their horses shot from under them at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Col. Charles W. Eckman, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, had two horses shot from under him, one of them having his head shot off by a shell.

AS IT WAS IN '65.

A MARCH OF 300 MILES BEFORE THE LUXURY OF BOX CARS WAS OBTAINABLE.

The following article relating to Gen. Sherman's Army, is applicable to the 93rd Regiment on its march from Manchester to Washington after the war of 133 miles, one of the toughest of many marches, and its travel on open and box cars while in service:

"There are thousands of old soldiers left who remember how, after four years of fighting and marching unprecedented in the world's history, they rejoiced when they had the privilege of coming home in and on box cars. When Johnson surrendered and the war was closed, Sherman's army, which was composed of men from the West, and in which were many Illinois regiments, were southwest of Raleigh, in the interior of North Carolina. Were there Pullman cars to transport them home? No. Were there even passenger cars of the most dilapidated sort? No! Not even these. But the box cars were clean and nice, the sympathetic ones will suggest. Maybe they were, but they were not there to take the men home. Their route lay nearly 300 miles north to Washington, and every foot of that, through rain and alternate blistering heat and chill, they marched footsore though they were, from a winter campaign of more than 600 miles of march and battle. It was joy when they left Washington that they could get box cars to ride in and on—for all could not get in. With this sort of transportation they rode to the Ohio River; then crowded on hurricane and boiler decks of freight boats they lay down at night with no covering but the stars.

"Arrived at Louisville, Ky., where the veterans were mobilized, they put up their frayed and worn dog tents in open fields under the burning sun, when it shone; in the drenching rain when it fell. There was no extra accommodation for the sick, even though the war was over. Indeed, the writer of this knows as a fact that his regiment was without even its regimental surgeons, those officers having been left behind with the sick and wounded at Goldsboro and Washington, and the men had to go to the surgeon of an Ohio regiment for their "quinine." When at last, after weeks and weeks of waiting through the hot months of June and into July, the regiment was mustered out, the men were again loaded on box cars and transported up through Indiana and across Illinois to the vicinity of Springfield, where they went into bivouac in the hazel "ruffs" and underbrush some ten days, getting final pay and discharge. And from this point they went to their various homes in the distant parts of the State, and some to other states, each paying his own car fare and for what he ate along the way."—Macomb (Ill.) Journal.

The Pennsylvania Ninety-third, she is a bird,
 In drilling and skirmishes they are superb;
 But no thanks to Colonel McCarter, that's flat,
 There is no one can very well deny that;
 For Colonel Johnston is the man, they say,
 That drilled the Pennsylvania boys every day;
 And with the assistance of Major Osterloh,
 This regiment to Dixie land is bound to go,
 And fight every man until they are all dead;
 Then shall the cry be "Off with Jeff. Davis' head;"
 And when the Pennsylvania boys are on the scout,
 The secesh will find that the Ninety-third is about.

—A. S. B.

Gallant Good Fellows

Dedicated to the 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers

AIR:—LATHER AND SHAVE."

Attention, brave boys, to a few simple rhymes,
May be of some sport in these muster-out-times;
Commencing with "A," and ending with "K,"
A song of good fellows all gallant and gay.

For gallant good fellows are they.
For gallant good fellows are they.

A. There's Company "A" in the right of the line
Their guns and accoutrements always do shine;
Sometimes their clothing is tattered and torn,
But this no fault of the Captain, Wash. Horn.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

B. There's Company "B," as you shall now see.
Is composed of brave fellows all fit for duty;
Walk along to the left and open your eyes,
Take a look at the Captain, the brave little Weise.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

C. Company "C" in the centre is found,
Gallant, good fellows, of course here abound;
Against Curtin, our friend, some voted so bravely.
But by-gones are by-gones, says Capt. Rube Snavelly.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

D. Our compliments next are directed to "D,"
Composed of brave fellows from Lebanon County.
Hale, hearty, brave boys, who oft sport in the dark,
No worse, however, than Captain Pen. Mark.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

E. Company "E" comes next in the line,
They hail from the woods of Spruce and Pine;
The Captain, Ed. Trafford, of large corpulence,
Requires for his shelter eighteen De Aubry tents.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

F. Company "F" stands up bold in the list,
The members of which know how to play whist;
A commander it has who now we will name,
The gallant, the honest, the brave Captain Hean.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

G. Company "G" stands between "B" and "K,"
Of one year men we have little to say;
They came and they went, and that very soon,
Large bounties they got, says Captain Kuhn.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

H. Company "H" on the left centre does lay,
How honest they are we don't like to say;
They are mighty good fellows, and all will agree,
That Johnson, their Captain, is easy and free.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

I. Here we now are with Company "I,"
Whose members know how to do things on the sly;
Commanders they've had, but none who could shine
With Schwartz, the new Captain, and his little engine.

For a gallant good fellow is he, &c.

K. Last, but not least, comes Company "K,"
Who have stood by their colors for many a day;
Their record of course is one of the best,
With Gruber, their Captain, they are like all the rest.

For gallant good fellows are all, &c.

Not forgetting the field and staff,
Who are not in the habit of doing things half;
With Eckman, the Colonel, and Keller the next,
And Fritz, the lame Major, have all stood the test.

For gallant good fellows are they, &c.

Umberger, the Surgeon, is always so frisky,
In dealing out pills and drinking good whiskey;
His Assistant, Ash, Bennett, takes things at his ease,
Both doctors, however, all patients can't please.

For gallant good fellows are they, &c.

A Chaplain we have, whose name is J. Lame,
For himself he has won an enduring good name;
But when he rides out on a braying white mule,
A preacher's good patience it takes to keep cool.

A gallant true fellow is he.

For the Adjutant now we will find a good place,
Van Buskirk is known by his jolly red face,
He has worked very hard—done all in his power—
To get mustered-out to Lager with Lauer.

For gallant good fellows,
Gallant good fellows,
Gallant good fellows are all.

Then here's to the Soldier that stands up in line,
Who handles the musket, pulls trigger, marks time.
This is the last tramp with a load on his back;
Good bye to long marches, salt horse and hard tack.

For gallant good fellows are all, &c.

Stand Up For the Soldier Man

“Stand up; stand up for the soldier man!
Stand as he stands for you.
Stand up for the man who does and dares
For the old Red, White and Blue.
Send a hail to the soldier man,
Sturdy and stanch and brave;
For the good God knows when the bugle blows
Its last song o'er his grave.

Stand up; stand up for the soldier man!
Nor quibble and criticise;
God knows you are glad when we need his help,
That he marches and fights and dies.
Send a cheer to the soldier man,
Ready and true and grim;
Tell him fair, for his good deeds there,
His country's proud of him.

Stand up; stand up for the soldier man!
Fighting my foe and yours;
A hundred years has his blood run red,
And constant he endures.
Send a hail to the fighting man;
Honest of heart and soul;
With his country's love and the flag above.
And the Great Peace for his goal.”

CHAPTER XXXIX

OFFICIAL MUSTER OUT ROLLS OF THE 93RD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR WITH SUBSEQUENT INFORMATION.

FIELD AND STAFF.

All names marked with an asterisk (*) re-enlisted January 1st, 1864 as Veterans.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
James M. McCarter,--	Col., -----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch., Nov. 29, 1862; re-mus. April 1, 1863; res., Aug. 21, 1863; died at Preston, Md., June 18, 1900.
John M. Mark, -----	Col., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. D, to Major June 1, 1862; to Colonel, Nov. 27, 1862; res. March 12, 1863; died at Lebanon Dec. 21, 1905; buried at Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
Charles W. Eckman,--	Col., -----	Sept. 25, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. H, to Lt. Col., Nov. 27, 1864; to Col. Jan. 23, 1865; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with regt., June 27, 1865; died at Danville, Pa., May 4, 1906.
John W. Johnston,----	Lt. Col., --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Resigned July 10, 1862; died since the war.
John E. Arthur, -----	Lt. Col., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. B, Sept. 1, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. Nov. 14, 1862; died at Reading, March 15, 1900; buried in Charles Evans Cemetery.
John S. Long, -----	Lt. Col., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. F, Sept. 2, 1863; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term; died in Kansas City since war.

FIELD AND STAFF—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
David C. Keller, -----	Lt. Col., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. K, to Major, Nov. 27, 1864; to Lt. Col., Jan. 23, 1865; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 12, 1864, and Petersburg, Mar. 25, 1865; died at Reading since the war and buried there.
John C. Osterloh, ----	Major, ----	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Resigned June 10, 1862; died at Central City, Col., July 9, 1889, and buried there.
John I. Nevin, -----	Major, ----	April 1, 1863,	3	Pr. to Major, April 1, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; com. Lt. Col. Sept. 24, 1864; not mus.; mus. out Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of term; died Jan. 5, 1884, at Sewickley, Pa., and buried there.
John Fritz, -----	Major, ----	Sept. 18, 1861,	3	Pr. from Capt., Co. B, to Major, Jan. 23, 1865; wd. May 31, 1862; May 5, 1864; May 9, 1864; May 12, 1864; Oct. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with regt., June 27, 1865; died at Fleetwood, Pa., March 1, 1871; buried in Chas. Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa.
Wm. A. H. Lewis, ---	Adjt., -----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Reading, Pa., Sept. 6, 1866; buried in Chas. Evans Cemetery.
Edward Trafford, ----	Adjt., -----	Sept. 18, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt. Major, May 26, 1863, to Capt., Co. E, Aug. 1, 1864; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*Jacob P. Embich, ---	Adjt., -----	Aug. 15, 1862,	---	Pr. to Capt., Co. A, May 26, 1863; vet.
*Jacob M. Seibert, ----	Adjt., -----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. from private, Co. F, Aug. 1, 1864; dis. March 8, 1865, for wds. received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
*John B. Dewees, -----	Adjt., -----	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt. Major, Oct. 23, 1864, to Adjt., March 4, 1865; mus. out with reg. June 27, 1865; vet.

FIELD AND STAFF—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
John S. Shultze, -----	Q. M., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Com. Major, Nov. 27, 1862; not mus.; pr to Major and A. A. G., May 7, 1863, of Gen. Couch, and subsequently to Lieut. Col., but remained on detached service on staff.
Thomas B. Achey, ----	Q. M., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Q. M. Sergt., Nov. 27, 1862; res. April 25, 1864; died at Lebanon, Pa.; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*Charles S. Thomas,---	Q. M., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Com. Sergt., Aug. 10, 1862; to Q. M., July 1, 1864; acting Brig. Q. M. Sept., 1864; mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Henry G. Rise, -----	Q. M., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Acting Q. M. from Sept., 1864, to mus. out of reg., June 27, 1865; vet.
R. S. Simington, -----	Surg., ----	Oct. 15, 1861,	3	Resigned Aug. 6, 1862; died at Danville, Pa., Nov. 23, 1889, and buried there.
W. H. Worthington,---	Surg., ----	Sept. 12, 1862,	3	Dis. Aug. 3, 1863; died at West Chester, Pa., since the war and buried there.
E. R. Umberger, ----	Surg., ----	Oct. 14, 1863,	3	Mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865; died at Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 10, 1882; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
George W. Mays, -----	Asst. Surg.	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Pr. to Surg., 178th Regt. P. V., Feb. 4, 1863; died Aug. 1st, 1909; buried in Philadelphia.
John M. Dickson, ----	Asst. Surg.	Mar. 14, 1863,	3	Mus. out Oct. 27, 1864, expiration of term; died Aug. 7, 1887, at Fort Mason, Cal.
Ash. D. Bennett, -----	Asst. Surg.	Dec. 14, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Regiment, June 27, 1865.
John Quimby, -----	Chap., ----	Nov: 1, 1861,	3	Died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 11, 1862; buried in Chas. Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa.
Joseph S. Lame, -----	Chap., ----	Oct. 8, 1862,	3	Mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
James E. Teed, -----	Sgt. Maj.,	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. B, Jan. 15, 1862.
E. W. H. Stambach,--	Sgt. Maj.,	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt. Major, Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
*Levi Weise, -----	Sgt. Maj.,	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sergt., Co. B, July 1, 1864, to 1st Lt. Co. B, Oct. 22, 1864; vet.

FIELD AND STAFF—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
*John B. Dewees, ----	Sgt. Maj.,	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt., Co. F, Oct. 24, 1864; com. Adj., March 4, 1865; not mus; mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865; vet.
*David R. Eckman, ---	Q. M. Sgt.,	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt., Co. H, June 1, 1865; mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865.
P. H. Freylinghausen,	Q. M. Sgt.,	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Q. M. S., July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. C, Nov. 19, 1863; died at Jonestown, Pa., since the war and buried there.
*D. R. P. McCauley,--	Q. M. Sgt.,	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt., Co. A, Nov. 19, 1863; to 2nd Lt., Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864; vet.
John McCarter, -----	Com. Sgt.,	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to C. S., Oct. 29, 1861; dis. on Surg. cer., Dec. 26, 1862; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war and buried there.
*John J. Houser, -----	Com. Sgt.,	Oct. 21, 1863,	3	Pr. from Private, Co. H, July 1, 1864; mus out with reg., June 27, 1865; vet.
Elias Zerbe, -----	Hosp. St.,	Sept. 26, 1861,	3	Dis. Nov. 13, 1862; died at Dodge City, Kansas, since the war; buried there.
Emmor H. Bruce, ----	Hosp. St.,	Nov. 1, 1862,	3	Pr. from private, Co. F; dis. on Surg. cer., May 11, 1865; died at Reading since the war.
Charles Orth, -----	Hosp. St.,	Sept. 24, 1864,	3	Dis. by spec. order, June 19, 1865.
Aug. H. Homan,-----	Pc. Muc.,--	Sept. 30, 1861,	3	Pr. to Drum Major, Oct., 1861; dis. by gen. order, Feb. 28, 1863; died at Reading, Pa., May 18, 1863; buried in Chas. Evans Cemetery.
Theodore O. Rogers,--	Pl. Muc.,--	Sept. 10, 1861,	3	Pr. from Muc., Co. A, to Drum Major, Nov. 1, 1863; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
*Anson M. Rank, -----	Pl. Muc.,--	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Pr. to Drum Major, Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with reg., June 27, 1865; vet.
Andrew Rohrer, -----	Pl. Muc.,--	Feb. 20, 1864,	3	Pr. to Prin. Muc., July 18, 1864; absent on furlough at mus. out of reg.; died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 18, 1896; buried in Chas. Evans Cemetery.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	1
Died from disease,	1
Wounded in action,	4
Discharged on account of wounds and disability,	8
Transferred to other companies,	7
Mustered out with regiment,	11
Discharged by reason of expiration of term,	2
Resigned,	8
	<hr/>
Total,	43
	<hr/> <hr/>

PERSEVERANCE BAND.

Mustered in October 3, 1861. Discharged by Gen. Order No. 151, War Department, March, 1862.

John Stanley, leader; died at Lebanon, July 8, 1875; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

Adam C. Bentz; died at Lebanon; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

John A. Boyer; died since the War.

Joseph A. Bowman, Lebanon, Pa.

William Corl, Lebanon, Pa.

Wm. P. Carmany; died since the War.

Oscar Fleming; died at Altoona, Pa., since the War.

Alvin D. Good; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1906; buried there.

Jacob C. Gingrich; died at Reading; Chas. Evans Cemetery.

Conrad G. Gerhart, Lebanon, Pa.

William D. Krause; died since the War.

John Rise; died at Lebanon; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

John A. Rauch; died at Lebanon; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

John H. Reed, Lebanon, Pa.

Jacob B. Reinoehl; died since the War.

Zach. T. Reidel; died at Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 11, 1910.

Henry Shirk, died at Lebanon; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

Isaac Stout; died at Lebanon; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

Joseph L. Frame, Danville, Pa.

David F. Klick; died at Lebanon, Pa.; Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

Total, 20.

Zachary T. Reidel was born at Lebanon, Pa., October 14, 1848, and enlisted as a drummer boy in the 93rd band, October 13, 1861, one day less than 13 years of age. He re-enlisted August 4, 1862, as a drummer in Co. K, 127th Pa. Vols., and re-enlisted January 13, 1864, in Battery L, 2nd Pa. Artillery, and on May 23, 1866, enlisted and was assigned to the

372 93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

34th Inf., later being consolidated and designated as Co. A, 11th U. S. Inf., and later as Co. A, 16th Inf.; discharged May 23, 1869; re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1869, in Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.; discharged Oct. 25, 1874; re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1874, Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.; discharged Oct. 25, 1879; re-enlisted Nov. 3, 1879, in Co. A, 10th U. S. Inf.; discharged Nov. 2, 1884; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1884, Co. F, 23d U. S. Inf.; discharged Nov. 5, 1889; re-enlisted as First Sergeant, Co. F, 23d U. S. Inf., Nov. 6, 1889; appointed Ordnance Sergeant, July 13, 1891; retired Ordnance Sergeant (30 years' service) Oct. 30, 1891, at the age of 43 years and 16 days; died at Detroit Mich., Feb. 11, 1910; was buried by the 26th U. S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich.

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
William M. Derr, ----	Capt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Discharged July 22, 1862: died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.: buried in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
John B. Embich, ----	Capt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Lt., Sept. 1, 1862; res., Dec. 25, 1862.
*Jacob P. Embich, ---	Capt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Lt., July 22, 1862: to Adjt., Aug. 15, 1862: to Capt., May 15, 1863: died of wds. recd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery; vet.
*George W. Mellinger,--	Capt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sergt., May 31, 1862: to 1st Sgt., May 3, 1863: to 2nd Lt., Sept. 23, 1864: to Capt., Nov. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery; vet.
*Washington Horn, ---	Capt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sergt., May 3, 1863: to 1st Sgt., Sept. 23, 1864: to 1st Lt., Feb. 24, 1865: to Capt., March 26, 1865; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., Jan. 27, 1865; vet.; died since war at Jonestown, Pa., buried there.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Joseph Houck, -----	1st Lt., ---	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to 1st. Sgt., July 22, 1862; to 1st Lt., July 26, 1862; com. Capt., June 20, 1864; not mus.; mus. out, Oct. 15, 1864; expiration of term.
*D. R. P. McCaully,---	1st Lt., ---	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sergt., July 22, 1862; to Q. M. Sergt., Nov. 19, 1863; to 2nd Lt., Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864; to 1st Lt., March 26, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va.; May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Lorenzo D. Derr, -----	2nd Lt., --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Resigned May 31, 1862; died since the war.
Washington Brua, ----	2nd Lt., --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sgt., May 31, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Edwin M. Ebur, -----	2nd Lt., --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pr. from Sgt. to 1st Lt., Dec. 26, 1862; to 2d Lt., May 3, 1863; com. 1st Lt., June 20, 1864; not mus.; mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; expiration of term.
*Edward C. Euston,---	2nd Lt., --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Sept. 22, 1864; to 1st Lt., Feb. 24, 1865; to 2d Lt., June 13, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus out with Co. June 27, 1865; vet.
*James Boyles, -----	1st Sgt.,---	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 22, 1864; to Sgt., Feb. 25, 1865; to 1st Sgt., June 13, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*John D. Brua, -----	Sergt., ---	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Dec. 26, 1862; to Sgt., Nov. 19, 1863; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent in hosp. at mus. out; vet.
*Eph. M. Woomer, ---	Sergt., ---	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863; to Sgt., Oct. 3, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hosp. at mus. out; vet.; died since war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*Uriah Meily, -----	Sergt., ----	Dec. 9, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt.; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent in hosp. at mus. out; vet.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
*Andrew Bleistine, ----	Sergt., ----	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 22, 1864; to Sgt., June 13, 1865; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va. Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out, with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
John Shindel, -----	Sergt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Lewis S. Gingrich, ----	Sergt., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863 Mus. out, Oct. 2, 1864; ex. of term.
*J. Rankenberger, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 22, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; buried in Erie, Pa. Soldiers' Home Cemetery.
*Uhrich, Isaac, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 23, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet; died since the war.
*Henry Fisher, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 23, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died N. M. H. Indiana Feb. 2, 1901.
*Anton F. Smith, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 23, 1864; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war, March 17, 1898, at U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., Row 20, Sec. 4, Gr. 56.
Sam'l W. Daugherty,--	Corp., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 23, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*George H. Uhler, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Dec. 26, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Henry C. Bowman,--	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Feb. 25, 1865, wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; ab. in hosp. at mus. out; vet.
*Thomas Mark, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., June 13, 1865; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Franklin T. Miller, ---	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out Sept. 21, 1864, ex. of term.
John H. Waltz, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 11, 1864; mus. out Sept. 21, 1864, ex. of term; died since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Peter L. Fitterer, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., July 5, 1864; mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
H. Clay Bowman, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 2, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863, wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out, Dec. 13, 1864, to date Oct. 21, 1864, ex. of term.
Anthony Kramer, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 3, 1863; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out Sept. 21, 1864, ex. of term; died since the war.
Henry F. Boyer, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 29, 1862.
Henry P. Weitzel, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Peter Hauer, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., date unknown.
Chas. McLaughlin, ---	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., date unknown.
*Abraham Long, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died Feb. 27, 1864; vet.
Roland D. Butmer, ----	Muc., ----	Feb. 24, 1861,	---	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
William H. Oliver, ---	Muc., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Theo. O. Rogers, ----	Muc., ----	Sept. 10, 1861,	3	Pr. to Drum Major, Nov. 1, 1863.
Adam P. Funk, -----	Muc., ----	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 29, 1862.
Beck, Charles, -----	Private, --	Feb. 2, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May, 5, 1864; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died Feb. 17, 1892; U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec. I, Row 2, Grave 15.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Bender, Jonathan, ---	Private, --	Feb. 2, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Blankley, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Beck, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 17, 1862; died since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Brandt, Henry H., ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 29, 1862; died since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Bleistine, George, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 31, 1862; died since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Bowman, David H., ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war; buried at Omaha, Kan.
Bowman, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Bechtold, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., May 25, 1865.
Brenner, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Brandt, Wm. H., -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Bixler, Edward, -----	Private, --	Mar. 16, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Buck, A. Robert, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died Aug. 4 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Bierman, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted October 27, 1862.
Caterman, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Caterman, Andrew, --	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Conrad, Henry, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862.
Call, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term.
Conner, William, -----	Private, --	Nov. 28, 1864,	1	Sub.: deserted Dec., 1864.
Dissinger, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Dissinger, Joseph W., --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 9, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., March 27, 1865.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster i. to service.	Rank— years.	Remarks.
Darkes, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 11, 1863.
Darkes, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Aug. 16, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Darkes, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O. Oct. 3, 1864; died since the war; buried at Fredericksburg, Leb. Co., Pa.
Deemer, Samuel L., ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted, October 25, 1862.
Darkes, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dropped from the rolls by G. O., Sept., 1862; died since the war at Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Etter, Israel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864.	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown; died since the war.
Emmons, James, -----	Private, --	Sept. 27, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
*Fasnacht, Henry, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Absent, sick, at mus. out; vet.; dis. on Surg. cert.; died since the war.
*Funk, Adam R., -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hosp. at mus. out; vet.; died since the war.
Finfrock, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 2, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. Cert., Feb. 6, 1862; died since the war.
First, Valentine, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 14, 1865; died since the war.
*Groh, Wm. L., -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Garrett, John A., ----	Private, --	Oct. 25, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Garrett, Philip, -----	Private, --	April 26, 1864,	3	Ab. sick at mus. out; died since the war.
Gruber, Adam, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 30, 1862; died since the war.
Garrett, Samuel L., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 16, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Grittinger, Henry C., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 5, 1863.
German, William, ----	Private, --	Mar. 18, 1864.	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 5, 1865. Dis. by G. O., May 26,, to date May 16, 1865. Died at Myerstown, Pa., Dec. 7, 1910.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Gillam, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 2, to date May 6, 1865; died since the war.
Hartline, Chas. C., --	Private, --	Feb. 4, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Heddinger, Isaac, ----	Private, --	Mar. 2, 1864,	3	Absent in arrest at mus. out; died since the war.
Hauer, Peter, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Annville, Pa., since the war.
Hecker, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 16, 1861; died since the war.
Hoffman, Simon, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 7, 1862; died since the war.
Houser, Peter, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Heisey, John H., ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 17, 1863; died since the war; buried at Lebanon, Pa., in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Heddinger, John, ----	Private, --	Mar. 2, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Holtzman, William, --	Private, --	Mar. 4, 1864,	3	Killed at Fort Stevens, D. C., Battle Ground Nat. Cem., Washington, D. C., July 12, 1864; grave 20.
*Hedrick, Valentine, --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va.; Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 25, grave 2017; vet.
Hean, Henry, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted March 12, 1862; died since the war.
Isenhauer, Rudolph, -	Private, --	Feb. 4, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent on furlough at mus. out; died at Leb., Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Ibach, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Mar. 2, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 6, 1864.
*Imboden, George, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., June 14, 1865; vet.
Isenhauer, Adam, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Isenhauer, Isaac, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 18, 1861.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
*Katzaman, Fredk., --	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Kurtz, Franklin, ----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Leb., Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Karmany, James M.---	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Kessler, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Absent in hosp. at mus. out; died since the war at Richland, Pa.; buried there.
Krumbine, John S., --	Private, --	Mar. 31, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., July 13, 1865; died at Womelsdorf, Pa., since the war; buried there.
Kreiser, Levi, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried at Mt. Nebo, Pa.
Kauffman, Isaac, ----	Private, --	Nov. 25, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Kurtz, Calvin, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 12, 1862.
Kness, Henry, -----	Private, --	Nov. 25, 1864,	1	Sub., deserted Dec. 18, 1864.
Katerman, Frank, --	Private, --	April 29, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll; missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864.
*Lenich, William, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Prisoner; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Leininger, Moses, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war, at Lebanon, Pa.; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
*Lee, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent in hosp. at mus. out; vet.; died Feb. 21, 1891, at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; sec. C, row 14, grave 29.
*Lenich, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Leachey, David, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Ab. sick at mus. out; died since the war.
*Leonard, John, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died Sept. 16, 1909; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery; vet.
Lackey, Wm. R., -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1865,	1	mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Light, John H., -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 20, 1863.
Leonard, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 31, 1863; died Sept. 16, 1909; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
Logan, Jeremiah, ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Logan, George H., --	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Died May 15 of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Marx, Levi, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Motzer, Adam, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Mobie, August, -----	Private, --	Feb. 4, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, George, -----	Private, --	Jan. 17, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Meloy, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. by habeas corpus, Oct. 15, 1861; died since the war.
Meyers, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. Cert., May 2, 1862; died since the war.
Mark, Martin, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 6, 1862; died since the war.
Murray, John M., ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 21, 1863.
Miller, John A., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., May 26, to date May 16, 1865; died since the war.
*Matthews, Solomon,---	Private, --	Sept. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 17, of wds. recd. ; at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Murray, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 16, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll.
McConnell, Simon, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
McCord, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Died September 13, 1862.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
McCarthy, Frank, ----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	3	Sub.: deserted December, 1864.
*Noll, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1863; vet.; Died since the war.
Peffler, William B., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Petry, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; Mt. Leb. Cem.
Perrin, Jonathan, ----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Pe'ersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 12, 1865; died since the war.
Phroener, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
*Reidel, Israel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 16, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Ristenbatt, Franklin,	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3; 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Lebanon, Pa.; since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem.
Rise, George R., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; d'ed at Lebanon, Pa.; since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem.
Reinoehl, Cyrus W.,--	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Rollman, John H.,-----	Private, --	Aug. 2, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, April 26, 1864.
Reinhard, Andrew H..	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862.
Ristenbatt, Jefferson, -	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 27, 1863; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
*Rauch, Solomon, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; vet.
Rauch, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 5, 1862,	3	Deserted. Oct. 25, 1862.
*Seigrist, Henry, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Soulliard, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Sousser, Jefferson, ---	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; ab. in hosp. at muster out; died since the war.
Sattazahn, Jacob, ---	Private, --	Feb. 2, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Seabolt, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 18, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864. ab. in hosp. at mus. out.
Stout, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Tr. to Reg. Band, date unknown; died at Leb., Pa., since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem.
Sweeny, James, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. F, Oct. 15, 1861.
Smith, Henry J., ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, April 26, 1864; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Smith, Israel, -----	Private, --	Jan. 26, 1864,	3	Trans to Co. G, April 27, 1864; died since the war.
Shaud, William A., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; trans. to Co. G, April 26, 1864; died since the war.
Schoenfelder, John, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on writ of habeas corpus, Oct. 15, 1861; died since the war, at New-manstown, Pa.; buried there.
Smith, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 7, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Schantz, Abraham, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 11, 1862.
Steeley, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Feb. 7, 1862,	3	Dis. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown; died since the war.
Schnepf, John M., ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term.
Stick, Henry, -----	Private, --	Aug. 25, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Schroff, Cyrus P., ---	Private, --	Aug. 12, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died at Lebanon, Pa., June, 1910.
Stoerber, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Died October 3, 1862.
Snyder, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Died of wounds recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Shay, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Missed in action at Sa'em Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Scheaffer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died March 12, 1864.
Schroeder, Charles, ---	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	sub.; deserted Dec., 1864.
Shindle, John P., ----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 25, 1862; died since the war.
Schlaysman, P. B., --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Deserted March, 1864.
Snyder, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted Sept., 1862.
Shuey, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	dropped from the rolls by G. O., Sept., 1862.
Tobias, Adam W., ----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Muster out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Jones-town, Lebanon Co., Pa., Dec. 5, 1910; buried there.
Trail, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Tompkins, Levi, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. F; date unknown; died since the war.
Taylor, Nehemiah R., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., date unknown; died since the war.
*Urich, Elias, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Urban, Frederick, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Discharged, Sept. 19, 1864.
Veasenford, Joseph, --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Vernon, James, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
*Walter, Peter A., ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Absent on furlough at mus. out; vet.
*Weltmer, John, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Weltmer, Martin, ----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent in hosp. at mus. out.; vet.
Weidel, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wetzel, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Wilhelm, Artemus, ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 18, 1864; trans. to vet. Res. Corps Sept. 16, 1864; vet.
Weaber, W. H. H., ---	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 13, 1862; died since the war.

COMPANY A—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Weltmer, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 29, 1862; died since the war.
Walmer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 26, 1863; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa., buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Willath, Max, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Sept. 21, 1864. ex. of term: died Jan. 11, 1896, U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; buried in Old Cemetery, Row 12, Sec. 4.
Weichman, Fred. K., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 8, 1862.
Willema, August, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	died April 13, 1864.
Yoos, Anthony, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 20, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	11
Died from wounds,	5
Died from disease,	5
Wounded in action,	55
Wounded twice or more,	10
Missing in action,	2
Discharged on account of wounds and disability,	64
Drafted,	4
Deserted,	13
Transferred to other companies,	10
Mustered out with company,	53
Discharged—expiration of term,	16
Resigned,	2
Officers discharged,	1
Absent in arrest,	1
Dropped from the rolls,	2
Discharged by civil authority,	3
Promoted,	2
Total,	259

COMPANY F.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John S. Long, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Lt. Col., Sept. 2, 1863; died at Kansas City since the war.
*B. Frank Hean, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from private to 1st Sergt., Oct. 28, 1861; to 1st Lt., Aug. 4, 1862; to Capt., Jan. 1, 1864; to Bvt. Major, April 2, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 1, 1865; vet.; committed suicide at St. Kilda, Australia, December 31, 1895; buried there.
David C. Dissinger, --	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Resigned Aug. 4, 1862; died since the war, at Sunbury, Pa.; buried there.
*Benj. F. Krieger, ----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from priv. to Sgt., Oct. 28, 1861; to 1st Lt., Sept. 7, 1862; to 2d Lt., May 3, 1863; to 1st Lt., Jan. 1, 1864; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; vet.
W. H. H. Embich, ---	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Res. Sept. 7, 1862; died since the war, at Lebanon, Pa.; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Wm. D. Boltz,-----	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from priv. to Sgt., Oct. 28, 1861; to 2nd Lt., Sept. 30, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
*Michael Shaeffer, ----	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., July 10, 1862; to Sgt., Aug. 22, 1863; to 1st Sgt., May 6, 1864; to 2d Lt., Jan. 31, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
*Cyrus Moore, -----	1st Sgt., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Aug. 23, 1863; to Sgt., Dec. 3, 1863; to 1st Sgt., Jan. 3, 1865; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out; vet.
*Wm. H. Gerhart, ----	1st Sgt., --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Aug. 23, 1863; to Sgt., Aug. 3, 1863; to 1st Sgt., May 3, 1863; com. 2nd Lt., May 3, 1864; not mus.; killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Gotlieb Boyer, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Aug. 23, 1863; to Sgt., May 6, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.: died since war; buried in Mt. Leo. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
*George Souilliard, ---	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Dec. 3, 1862; to Sgt., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Charles Marquett, ---	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 5, 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 3, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with the Co., June 27, 1865; vet.: died since the war, at Carlisle, Pa.: buried there.
*Jacob Blickenderfer,--	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., June 1, 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 3, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Joseph H. Shank, ----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
John Uhler, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. G, 44th Regt. P. V., Feb. 3, 1862; died on August 9, 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa.: buried in Hillside Cemetery.
*John B. Dewees, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt. Major, Oct. 22, 1864; vet.
*Henry Flickinger, ----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	wd. at Opquan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; trs. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 14, 1865; vet.
Joseph W. Hoke, ----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Aug. 23, 1865, to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out. Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Philip I. Bord, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., March 1, 1863; to Sgt., May 5, 1863; dis. Nov. 16, for wds. recd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; died at Lebanon since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
*Ezra Troutman, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 6, 1864; absent sick at mus. out; vet.; died since the war.
Adam L. Saylor, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Corp., June 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Romanus Stoltz, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died Aug. 13, 1906; at U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., Row 14, Sec. 12, Old Cemetery.
John A. Marquett, ----	Corp., ----	Jan. 14, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864; ab. sick at mus. out.
*John W. Kinch, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Ephraim M. Boltz, ---	Corp., ----	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
William H. Lehman, ---	Corp., ----	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*John L. Meredith, ----	Corp., ----	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Daniel Bender, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Philadelphia, Pa., October 5, 1862.
*Elias Gossert, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., April 1, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1865; vet.
Jonas Smith, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 1, 1861; dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 2, 1862; died since the war.
William Smith, -----	Corp., ----	Dec. 7, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 12, 1862; dis. by G. O., March 5, 1863; died since the war.
Clinton Parry, -----	Muc., ----	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865.
Fred A. Clouse, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died October 25, 1909, at Reading, Pa.; buried in Charles Evans Cemetery.
Allwein, M. Isaac, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Anderson James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 21, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Adams, Levi S., -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out; died August 13, 1911; buried at Tremont, Pa.
Anspach, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 11, 1863,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Anderson, Riley, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 13, 1862.
Achle, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 31, 1863.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Andrews, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 19, 1862; died at U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., buried in Old Cemetery.
Brunner, David, -----	Private, --	Feb. 11, 1865,	1	Absent sick at mus. out; died since the war; drowned in Swatara Creek, Pa.
Brown, Samuel H., --	Private, --	Feb. 9, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Barto, Henry E., ----	Private, --	Feb. 9, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Betz, Peter, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 25, 1862.
Boltz, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 31, 1862; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.; buried on Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Bretz, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
*Boyer, Jared, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O. June 20, 1865; vet.; died at Lebanon, Pa.; since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*Boyer, Franklin, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O. June 20, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Bruce, Emmor H., ---	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1862,	3	Pr. to Hosp. Steward; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
Bachman, Robert, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Phila., Pa., Feb. 13, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Phila., No. 366.
Brehm, Francis, -----	Private, --	Mar. 4, 1864,	3	Deserted July 28, 1864.
Blake, Samuel B., ----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; deserted April 3, 1865.
Carmany, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Clements, Israel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Carver, Wm. J., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Trans. to Co. D. March 1, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Clay, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 4, 1862.
Cochensperger, W. W.	Private, --	July 3, 1864,	3	Dis. on G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Carmany, Joseph, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 3, 1862; died since the war.
Cox, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Not on mus. out roll; died July 31, 1906, at U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; buried at Ephrata, Pa.
*Dissinger, Cyrus, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Dissinger, John G.,---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Drews, Charles, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Dohner, Henry J.,-----	Private, --	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Darkes, Samuel, -----	Private, --	April 11, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at mus. out; died at Lebanon; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Dissinger, Solomon,---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., grave 603.
Dissinger, Jos. W., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 7, 1862.
Donough, Jos. L., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 22, 1862; died since the war.
Donough, Frank L.,---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 25, 1863; died since the war.
Dubbs, Jonathan, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 18, 1862; died since the war.
Dohner, Joseph B.,---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mis. in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864.
Ebersole, John A., ---	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ebling, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862; died since the war.
Eisenhauer, Jonathan,	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 14, 1863; died July 8, 1888, at G. H. I., Washington, D. C.
Flowers, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Focht, Moses, -----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died June 18, 1911, at Lebanon, Pa.; buried there.
Fochler, George, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Fisher, Simon, -----	Private, --	Jan. 3, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Foreman, William, --	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Fessler, William, ----	Private, --	Jan. 20, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Fasnacht, Saml. B.,--	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died July 16, 1862; burial record, July 23, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I., Sec. 1, Grave 250.
Foster, Charles, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died Sept. 30, 1862; burial record, Sept. 1, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cem. L. I., Sec. 1, Grave 384.
Fisher, Nathan, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 6, 1863.
Funk, Amos, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Farling, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Frantz, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	1	wd. and missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
*Garrett, Jona., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Goshert, Israel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Grumbein, Reuben, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. on Gen. Order, Aug. 8, 1865; died since the war.
Gleason, Patrick, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Ginter, Andrew, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Goshert, Wm. R., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died March 28 of wds. recd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington; vet.
Grumbine, Cyrus, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Gibble, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 14, 1863; died since the war.
Gockley, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Gandibue, Joseph, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. January 5, 1863; died since the war.
Gable, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 17, 1864.
Glynn, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Sub.; deserted Dec. 13, 1864.
Heverling, Henry, ----	Private, --	-----	-----	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 16, 1865.
Hair, Emanuel, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co.; June 27, 1865; di. d since the war.
Heiser, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Heverling, Cyrus, ----	Private, --	Aug. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 13, 1865.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Horst, John S., ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Harmony, Leonard, --	Private, --	Sept. 27, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Hanling, Francis, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862.
Hostler, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Sept. 30, 1861.
Hollinger, Eman'l, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Feb. 20, 1862.
Horst, Moses, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 26, 1862.
Ickes, Henry, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Johnston, William, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862; died since the war.
*Krum, Wm. A., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Kunkleman, Adam, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Krepps, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Kash, Augustus, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died at Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 18, 1861.
Kemerer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Died at White House, Va., June 28, 1862.
Kunkleman, Geo., ----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Drowned in York river, Va., June 30, 1862.
Kebler, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 10, 1862; died since the war.
Kessler, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., march 5, 1862; died since the war.
Kuhn, Andrew, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 2, 1862; died since the war.
Koch, Joseph H., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted June 28, 1862; dishonorably discharged Feb. 7, 1865, to date Oct. 12, 1864; ex. of term.
Light, Casper K., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Leffler, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Luckenbill, Jonas, ----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Leivich, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lauser, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Lamison, David, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Luckenbill, Charles, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; not on muster out roll; vet.; died since the war.
Leshner, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 2, 1861.
Lamberton, Jno. H., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died September, 1862.
*Moyer, Benneville, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Moyer, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1863,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1882; Sec. 2, Row 2, Grave 1.
Miller, John M., -----	Private, --	Mar. 18, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
Miller, John G., -----	Private, --	Mar. 31, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Peter W., -----	Private, --	Jan. 20, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Meiser, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Meyers, Levi C., -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Mahan, Dennis, -----	Private, --	Nov. 28, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Mathews, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at White House, Va., June 25, 1862.
Mays, Henry C., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Lot 13; Grave 4174.
Miller, Israel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. October 13, 1862; died at Ashland, Pa., since the war.
Moyer, Christopher, --	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Malthaner, Tobias, --	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war; Sept. 8, 1889; Nat. Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. H, Row 6, Grave 11.
Miller, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died at Ashland, Pa.
Monissmith, Tobias, ---	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G., O. June 14, 1865; died at the Nat. Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1879; Sec. H, Row 6, Grave 17.
McCulloch, Lawrence, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McDonough, Jesse, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Portsmouth, R. I., July 27, 1862.
McVicker, James, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1864,	1	June 20, 1865; died since Drafted; dis. by G. O., the war.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Noll, Levi F., -----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Noll, David K., -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ostertag, Andrew, ---	Private, --	Mar. 5, 1864,	3	Deserted May 23, 1864.
Putt, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Peters, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 3, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Peiffer, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Fredericksburg, Va., May 13, 1864; Grave 6087.
Parson, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 25, 1865.
Peters, Gibson, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 2, 1862; died since the war.
Peterson, Charles, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 26, 1863; died since the war.
Palm, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 23, 1862; died since the war.
Reager, John A., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war, at My- erstown, Pa.
Reager, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Reed, Jeremiah, -----	Private, --	Jan. 30, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Rock, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; killed on the R. & C. Railroad since the war.
Rabold, Daniel H., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Warwick C. H., Va., May 4, 1862.
Root, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Glendale, Sec. B, Grave 17.
*Readinger, Benjamin,	Private, --	Jan. 18, 1862,	3	Died at City Point, Va., March 27 of wds recd at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; vet.
Rohrer, Andrew H., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Pr. to Principal Musician May 1, 1864; died since the war.
Reed, Israel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., May 15, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Ream, Israel R., -----	Private, --	Jan. 30, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 23, 1865; dis. by G. O., May 15, 1865: died since the war.
Rohrer, Jos. H., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 6, 1862: died since the war.
Ristenbatt, Aug., ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 6, 1863: died since the war.
Rommell, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864: ex. of term: died since the war.
Reifne, Jona, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 9, 1865: died since the war.
Reager, Franklin, ----	Private, --	Jan. 30, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865: dis. by G. O., May 27, 1865.
Ross, David, -----	Private, --	Nov. 20, 1864,	1	Sub.; deserted Dec. 13, 1864.
*Shiffer, Jacob P., ---	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 30, 1865: vet.: died since the war.
Sanders, Monroe P., ---	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; ab. at mus. out.
Stamm, William, ----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Shoemaker, Fred., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865: died since the war.
Scott, William J., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865: died since the war.
Sheldon, Charles, ----	Private, --	Dec. 30, 1864,	1	Sub.: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865: died since the war.
Strubhauer, Aaron, ---	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865: dis. by G. O., June 16, 1865.
*Seibert, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; vet.
Shenfelder, John R., ---	Private, --	Nov. 10, 1861,	3	Tr. to Battery 92 U. S. A., date unknown: died at Newmanstown, Pa.: since the war.
*Seibert, Jacob M., --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Adjutant Aug. 1, 1864: vet.
Snyder, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862.
Snyder, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 26, 1862.
Scheen, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 6, 1862: died since the war.
Schwalm, R. A., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 31, 1862.

COMPANY F—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Schnellreider, David,--	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 12, 1863; died at Nat. Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio; July 8, 1895; Sec. I, Row 8, Grave 3.
Stohler, Monroe H., --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Sweeney, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 22, 1861,	3	Deserted October 25, 1861.
Swanger, John W., --	Private, --	Oct. 22, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll. died since the war.
Tice, John H., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died July, 1909; buried at Mt. Leb. Cem.
Thurber, Charles, ----	Private, --	Nov. 28, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co.: June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Trafford, Edward, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergeant Major; died since the war.
Tompkins, Levi, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll; died since the war.
Teat, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Walborn, Elijah, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Welsh, Patrick, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Witmer, Michael, -----	Private, --	Jan. 30, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Washington, Fairfax,--	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wentzel, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 27, 1862; died since the war.
Wardman, Charles,----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 5, 1862; died since the war.
Weaber, Gadaliah S.--	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. Nov. 14, to date from Oct. 28, 1864; exp. of term.
White, William H.,----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Sub.; deserted Dec. 13, 1864.
Waid, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Not on muster out roll; died since the war.
Yorlet, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died July 10, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill, L. I., grave 3335.
Yoos, Florion, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Dis. October 17, from wds. received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died since the war.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	11
Died from wounds,	3
Died from disease,	15
Wounded in action,	41
Missing in action,	4
Discharged by reason of wounds and disability,	63
Deserted,	13
Drafted,	7
Transferred to other companies,	5
Mustered out with company,	75
Discharged—expiration of term,	7
Resigned,	2
Promoted,	6
Drowned,	1
Total,	253

COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John M. Mark, -----	Capt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Pr. to Major, June 1, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1905; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem., Lebanon, Pa
Samuel R. Faber, ---	Capt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Lt., June 1, 1862; resigned Jan. 16, 1863; died since the war.
Amos K. Kuhn, -----	Capt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from 2d Lt., June 1, 1862; to Capt., Jan. 16, 1863; dis., Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
*Penrose G. Mark, ---	Capt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sgt. to 2nd Lt., June 1, 1862, to 1st Lt., Jan. 16, 1863; to Capt., May 19, 1864; to Bvt. Major, April 2, 1865; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; to Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig., 2nd Div., Sixth Corps, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Warner, June 15, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.

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COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Hiram D. Dasher, ---	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Sept. 18, 1861; to 1st Sgt., Oct. 9, 1862; to 2d Lt., May 24, 1863; to 1st Lt., May 3, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died Sept. 12, 1909; buried at Middletown, Pa.
*Peter Fisher, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; pr. from private to Sgt., April 3, 1862; to 1st Sgt., Nov. 28, 1864; to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Samuel M. Shoutt, -	1st Sgt.,---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; buried in Nat. Cem., Phila., Pa., Mechanics' Lot No. 93.
*Reuben Snavelly, ---	1st Sgt.,---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Comp. C, Nov. 28, 1864; vet.
*Benj. F. Gingrich, --	1st Sgt.,---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Wm. G. Grumbine,	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war in Kansas.
*John Smith, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Wm. Shaud, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Jonestown, Pa., since the war.
William Kale, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to 2d Lt., Co. G, Dec. 31, 1862; died since the war.
C. R. Bemederfer, -	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 26, 1862; died since the war.
Henry Christ, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged, date unknown; died June 14, 1903.
*Andrew Stutzman, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Tern—years.	Remarks.
*William D. Eckert, -	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Jacob Bomgardner, -	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Wm. H. Brown, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*William Brooks, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Henry Lineawever, ---	Corp., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Daniel Donley, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Augustus Behny, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
John O'Neill, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 15, 1864; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
William Martin, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 12, 1861; dis., Sept. 5, 1862.
William Michael, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1864; mus. out, Oct. 23, 1864; ex. of term.
Samuel F. Reed, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 12, 1861; Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Nov. 12, 1862; died since the war.
Jared Swanger, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 12, 1861; discharged, date unknown; died since the war.
John L. Shaud, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Sept. 10, 1862; died since the war.
*Abraham Collins, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 13, 1864; died May 27, 1864, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va., vet.
William Cummings, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John Mills, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died May 6, of wds. recd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Nat. Cem.; Fredericksburg, Va., grave 5338.
John Field, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 23, 1862; died since the war.
Jacob Honafius, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 23, 1862.
Philip L. Stroh, -----	Mus., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Anson M. Rank, ----	Muc., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Principal Musician, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
John Daniel, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., March '62; died since the war.
Adam K. Hess, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 14, 1862; died since the war.
Anthony Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Nov. 17, 1863; died since the war.
*Boyer, Samuel, -----	Private. --	Dec. 20, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Biechler, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., June 19, 1862; died since the war.
Books, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Ball, Laron, -----	Private, --	Sept. 3, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Bemesderfer, Saml., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Sept. 2, 1862; died since the war.
Brough, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Barr, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Burkhart, Erasmus, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died at Union Deposit, Pa., since the war.
Bomgardner, Samuel,	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 2 of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Bowman, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 18, 1862; buried at Point Lookout, Va., of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Bousman, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va.; May 9, 1864; vet.
*Carver, William J.,	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Carpenter, Henry, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Cover, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Corley, John, -----	Private, --	July 5, 1864,	3	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Clark, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, May 5, and at Cold Harbor, June 10, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Carroll, Marion, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 20, 1862; died since the war.
Curry, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 14, 1861,	3	Died January 7, 1863.
Donley, Cornelius, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., Jan. 27, 1865; died since the war, at Bismarek, Pa., buried there.
Donly, William, ----	Private, --	Feb. 28, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried at Cornwall, Pa.
Dyer, Francis N., ---	Private, --	Feb. 28, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Davidson, Sam'l B.,---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Douglass, Francis,	Private, --	Nov. 19, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Doederline, Aug., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Deesler, Louis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., July 25, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1892, at G. H. I., Washington, D. C.
Donley, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died May 10, of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Ditzler, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died; date unknown.
Delaney, Martin, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Deserted, Dec. 20, 1864.
Evans, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 4, 1864,	---	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ehrman, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died February 14, 1862; buried at Union Deposit, Pa.
Fry, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Fry, Edwin, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Fetter, Moses M., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Fornwalt, Alex., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Focht, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 8, 1862.
Fernsler, Leonard, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Prisoner; mus. out, Oct 23, 1864; expiration of term.
Flowers, Christian,	Private. --	Nov. 6, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown.
Fisher, John, -----	Private, --	April 11, 1862,	3	Mus. out April 17, 1865; ex. of term.
Fittery, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died, July 5, of wounds recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Gordon, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 23, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865. died since the war.
Garrett, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Cornwall, Pa.; buried there.
Gougenhouer, Paul, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Gossart, Christian,	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; died since the war.
Green, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged, 1863; died since the war.
Grunden, Charles, ---	Private, --	Oct. 17, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Green, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died, August 11, 1862.
Gougenhouer, A., ---	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Gerhart, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Howard, George W., --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Hummell, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Hutchinson, John L.	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Houser, Cornelius, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. C, October 1861.
Hummell, Absalom, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Haak, John; -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged, Aug. 15, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Hoffman, Michael, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., Dec. 15, 1864; died since the war.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Huber, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Dec. 21, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Herr, Henry G., -----	Private, --	Sept. 13, 1862,	3	Dis., Jan. 22, 1863; died since the war.
Hardress, John, -----	Private, --	Aug. 8, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 21, 1865; died since the war.
Honich, Adam R., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 22, 1862; died since the war.
Hoover, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown.
Hahnegraeff, Peter, --	Private, --	Sept. 13, 1861,	3	Died August, 27, 1862.
Hosler, Benjamin, ---	Private, --	Sept. 13, 1861,	3	Died July 21, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Gettysburg, Pa., Sec. A, Grave 83.
Henderson, George, -	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	1	Deserted, Dec. 20, 1864.
Heister, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Dec. 10, 1862,	3	Deserted, May 12, 1864.
Isenhauer, Jonathan,	Private, --	Oct. 16, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. C, Oct. 19, 1861.
Koonsman, Jacob, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Koonsman, John, ---	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
King, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; Died since the war.
Kiscadden, William, -	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war at Bismarck, Pa.
Koch, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Oct. 12, 1861; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Krug, Philip, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1861,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., April 16, 1865; died since the war.
Kramer, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1864,	3	Died Nov. 23, 1864; at Florence, South Carolina Rebel Prison.
Klingler, George, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted September 18, 1862.
Leshner, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Louser, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Sept. 11, 1862.
Low, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Landis, Samuel M., -	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Dec. 8, 1862.
Logan, Benj. S., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Leedom, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Nov. 30, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
*Lowry, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., March 23, 1865, for wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; vet.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Lowry, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., date unknown; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Martin, George, -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Martin, Thomas, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died Oct. 15, 1903; at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio, Sec. G, Row 8, Gr. 4.
Misel, George E., ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Mowrey, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Martin, Denton, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
May, William, -----	Private, --	July 5, 1864,	3	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out, June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Michael, Henry, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Miller, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 14, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps., April 16, 1864.
Mason, Cyrus F., ---	Private, --	Oct. 14, 1861,	----	Dis., Jan. 7, 1863; died since the war; buried at Jonestown, Pa.
Morrison, William, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Sept. 21, 1862.
McKinney, David, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*McKinney, Samuel,	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
McCleester, Hugh R.,	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McDonnell, Peter, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; ab. sick at muster out; died at Cornwall, Pa., since the war.
McKinney, David J.,	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, May 12, 1864; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
McKinney, William, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, July 25, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
Nagle, John A., -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 13, to date June 2, 1865; died since the war.
Nagle, Richard, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	3	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 21, 1865; died since the war.
Oliver, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged January 23, 1863; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*Otto Martin, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.
Peffer, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 6, 1862,	3	Captured at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 21, 1865; died since the war, at Harrisburg, Pa.
Phroener, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Oct. 12, 1861.
Plummer, Benj. F., --	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; died April 19 of wds. recd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Rhodes, Isaac I., ----	Private, --	Oct. 1, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Reed, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war; buried at Fredericksburg, Pa.
Rise, Henry G., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. K, October 12, 1861.
Reed, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged, June 14, 1862.
Riley, George, -----	Private, --	July 7, 1864,	3	Dis. by Special Order, June 21, 1865; died since the war.
Rambler, David, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war, June 25, 1884, at Union Deposit, Pa.
Reed, Eliphus, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 23, 1862.
Shriner, Abraham, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Starkweather L., ----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Shepler, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Jonestown, Pa.
Shay, Asbury, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Sharp, Daniel, -----	Private, --	July 5, 1864,	3	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Sinclair, Wm. B., ---	Private, --	Nov. 25, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Shirk, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Dis., May 19, 1865, for wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Shay, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 22, 1864; died at Lebanon, Pa., 1911; buried there.
Swalm, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Salter, Fred'k J., ---	Private, --	Oct. 14, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Shreckengast, John, --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Sechrist, Christian, --	Private, --	Aug. 31, 1864,	1	Dis. by S. O., June 21, 1865.
Shriner, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 16, 1862,	3	Wd. at Charleston, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 21, 1865; died at Manheim, Pa., since the war.
Shultz, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 10, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Shilling, John M., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 30, 1862; buried in Phila. Nat. Cem., No. 65.
Shirk, Bird, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died Aug. 7, of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 25242.
Shertzer, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died at Norfolk, Va., date unknown.
St. Clair, Eugene, ---	Private, --	Nov. 25, 1864,	3	Deserted Dec. 24, 1864.
Setzer, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted in 1863. died since the war.
Shultz, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll: died since the war.
Whitman, Levi, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 21, 1865.
White, Henry B., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wilson, Albert, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wagner, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Willamy, Augustus, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Wise, Benneville, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.

COMPANY D—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Walker, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Dec. 29, 1862; died at Cornwall, Pa., since the war.
Willits, Nathaniel, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Walker, Franklin, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Dis. for wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; died since the war.
Wolfe, William, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; died June 13, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
*Wise, Benjamin, ----	Private, --	Dec. 27, 1861,	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., City Point, Va., Sec. E, Div. 1, Grave 159; vet.
Wagner, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Sept. 26, 1862; burial record, Sept. 15, 1862; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cem., Annapolis, Md.
Yarnell, William, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Youtz, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. C, Oct., 1861.
Young, William, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	3	Deserted Dec. 24, 1864.
Ziegler, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Oct. 10, 1862; died at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1887; Sec. G, Row 8, Grave 4.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	3
Died from wounds,	10
Died of disease,	9
Wounded in action,	39
Wounded twice or more,	7
Died in Rebel prison,	1
Discharged for wounds or disability,	59
Deserted,	12
Drafted,	20
Transferred to other companies,	9

93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. 407

Mustered out with company,	66
Discharged—expiration of term,	11
Resigned,	1
Promoted,	5
 Total,	 252

COMPANY I.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Daniel J. Boynton, ---	Capt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Sept. 24, 1864; ex. of term; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war; buried there.
*Henry Schwartz, ---	Capt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt., July 22, 1862; to 1st Lt., Nov. 25, 1864; to Capt., Dec. 27, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war.
Thomas Magovern, ---	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 30, 1862; died since the war.
Henry J. Waltz, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt.; to 2d Lt., May 26, 1863; to 1st Sgt.; Jan. 1864; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died 1910; buried at Sunbury, Pa.
*Calvin Umberger, ---	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., April 11, 1862; to Sgt., Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Alexander S. Black, -	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis., July 22, 1862.
Jacob S. Steese, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt., July 22, 1862; resigned, Jan. 5, 1863.
*John H. Parthemore,	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Feb. 1, 1862; to Sgt., Nov. 1, 1864; to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*George Gastrock, ---	1st Sgt., --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., June 10, 1863; to 1st Sgt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; killed in U. S. Army, Texas, since the war.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
*Christian McGarvey,--	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Pr. from private, Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died Oct. 4, 1905, U. S. S. H., Hampton, Va., grave 8,945, Old Cemetery.
Henry Hartley, -----	Sergt., ---	April 7, 1864,	3	Pr. from private, Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Adam Bishop, -----	Sergt., ---	Oct. 9, 1862,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Pr. from private, Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*John Albert, -----	Sergt., ---	Feb. 15, 1864,	---	Pr. from private, Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
John S. Mackenson, --	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Edward Condron, ----	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept., 26, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Frederick O. Whitman,	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Henry W. Fisher, ----	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 25, 1864; ex. of term.
*John W. Fisher, -----	Sergt., ---	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Joseph C. Taylor, ----	Corp., ---	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
John Sechrist, -----	Corp., ---	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Sub.: Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Elias Beidleman, -----	Corp., ---	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Middletown, Pa., April 15, 1873.
Henry L. Light, -----	Corp., ---	Feb. 20, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
D. L. Hiekernell, ----	Corp., ---	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died Feb. 27, 1867, at Middletown, Pa.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
*John W. Moyer, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va.; May 12, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 5, 1865; vet.
Daniel Parthemer, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 3, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
George W. Stoner, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 7, 1862; died since the war.
William Condron, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 30, 1862. Died Nov. 4, 1895; at Middletown, Pa.
Harrison Erisman, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 17, 1863; died at Highspire, Pa., since the war.
Martin P. Wetzel, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out Nov. 11, to date Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Henry C. Swayze, ----	Corp., ----	Mar. 25, 1862,	3	Dis. on March 24, 1865; ex. of term.
Henry Steel, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Ammerman, G. W., --	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Albert, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 13, 1863.
Ankney, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Died Oct. 27, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.
Bletch, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Jan. 25, 1865,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Boyer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 23, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Barker, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1863,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Boyle, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1863,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Bordner, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at mus. out.
*Babb, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Bachenstine, John, ---	Private, --	Mar. 22, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent. at mus. out; died since the war.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Berry, Lee, -----	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Boot, John, Jr., -----	Private, --	Nov. 20, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 10, 1862; died since the war.
Bishop, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 13, 1862.
Boozer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 13, 1863; died in 1910; buried in Harrisburg, Pa., cemetery.
Brenner, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1864,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 11, 1863; died since the war.
Benford, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Dis., March 16, 1865; died since the war.
Berry, Abraham, -----	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Sub., Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 9, 1865; died since the war.
Berkey, Levi, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Burkey, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 25, grave 1027.
Beck, Wm. V., -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Died May 14, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Beach, Jonathan, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1862,	3	Missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Brown, Robert, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	---	Sub.; missing in action at Petersburg, Va.; April 2, 1865.
Bear, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted, Nov. 12, 1861.
Bryant, George, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted Jan. 3, 1865.
Burk, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted Feb. 5, 1865.
*Core, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent at mus. out; vet.
*Cassel, Hiram, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.: died since the war.
Comfort, David, -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Conners, John J., -----	Private, --	Dec. 5, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Crone, Emanuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 25, 1862.
Campbell, Simon, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 18, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Collings, Joseph W., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 7, 1865, to date Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Carry, Levi, -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Prisoner of war at Andersonville, 10 months, absent at muster out. Died in 1911 at Steelton, Pa.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Cole, John H., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Trans. to U. S. Navy, June 20, 1864.
Core, Benjamin, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died Feb. 28, 1862; at Tenallytown, D. C., buried at Highspire, Pa.
Callahan, Thomas, --	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 15, 1861.
Cook, John M., -----	Private, --	Nov. 11, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 19, 1861.
Coleman, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted June 10, 1863.
Crawford, Wm. A., --	Private, --	Mar. 11, 1864,	3	Deserted March 12, 1864.
Collins, Robert, -----	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Deserted March, 1864.
*Danner, Wilson W.,---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Prisoner; wd. at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Day, John S., -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Middletown, Pa.
Dennis, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
De Forrest, Walter,---	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Deabler, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.: July 9, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Decker, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1863; died since the war.
Doyle, Lawrence, -----	Private, --	Mar. 11, 1862,	3	Died, Feb. 18, 1864; at Danville, Pa.
*Davis, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 29, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.; buried in Nat. Cem., Loudon Park; vet.
Diffenbach, Aaron, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 12, 1861.
Eaton, John C., -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; deserted: returned: mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Evans, David, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Embich, Fred'k S.,---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.: died since the war at Middletown, Pa.
Erisman, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; absent at mus. out; died since the war.
Erisman, Absalom, --	Private, --	Nov. 11, 1861,	3	Dis. December 11, 1861; died since the war.
Erisman, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 28, 1863; died at Highspire, Pa., since the war.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Eves, Hiram C., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Ebersole, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died May 30, 1862, at Antioch Church, Va.
Ford, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; absent at mus. out; died since the war.
*Faust, Harvey, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at mus. out; vet; died of wounds; date unknown.
Finegan, David, -----	Private, --	April 15, 1864,	3	Absent, sick at mus. out; died since the war.
Frantz, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 10, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cem.
Fahringer, Lloyd, ----	Private, --	Feb. 14, 1862,	3	Mus. out, Feb. 13, 1863; ex. of term.
Fisher, Sanford W.,---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died June 8, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Annapolis, Md., Cemetery; grave, 1277.
Flugel, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 31, 1864,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Friend, Michael, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted, November 12, 1861.
Fisk, George, -----	Private, --	Jan. 3, 1865,	1	Deserted June 8, 1865.
Fare, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Grove, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Mar. 4, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Glymn, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 2, 1864,	1	Sub.; dis. by G. O., June 17, 1865; died since the war.
Glasich, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Jan. 4, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent. at mus. out; died since the war.
Grissel, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 3, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Gross, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks,, Va. May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 14, 1862.
Grove, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 3, 1861; died since the war.
Geistwhite, Abram., --	Private, --	Mar. 16, 1862,	3	Dishonorably dis., March 24, 1865; died in U. S. A., Texas, since the war.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Gittle, Emanuel, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1861; dis. by G. O., June 13, 1865.
Graffe, Bernard, -----	Private, --	Sept. 9, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Goho, Jonah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Grady, Jacob H., ----	Private, --	Sept. 29, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Grillburger, Christ, --	Private, --	Mar. 11, 1864,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., March 12, 1864.
Glotfeltz, Robert C.,--	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	3	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 10, grave 105.
Gossert, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 29, 1861.
Gault, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Nov. 7, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
Gayler, Joseph C., ---	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll; died since the war.
Hazlett, Saml. D., ---	Private, --	Feb. 2, 1864,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; ab. at muster out; died since the war.
Hill, Robert R., -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; wd. June 11, 1864; at Cold Harbor, Va., absent at mus. out; died since the war.
Hemphill, Jas. M., ---	Private, --	Feb. 20, 1865,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hartface, C. A., -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; deserted; returned; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hoover, Wm. E., ----	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Absent, sick, at mus. out; died at Highspire, Pa., since the war.
Hocker, Thomas, ----	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Henninger, Zephania,	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 20, 1862; died since the war.
Hunsberger, Daniel, -	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 7, 1862; died since the war.
Hoover, Wm. E., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 15, 1862; died since the war.
Hawk, George W., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 24, 1862; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Hughes, Amos, -----	Private, --	Mar. 3, 1862,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 24, 1862; died since the war.
Holstine, Cyrus, ----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Dis., March 18, 1865; died since the war.
Hoffman, Jacob, ----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Wd. at/ Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Howard, James H., -	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 13, 1863; died since the war.
Horner, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Hartman, Clarence, --	Private, --	Mar. 25, 1862,	3	Died Sept. 28, of wds. recd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Herman, Jonathan, --	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 22, 1862; burial record, Aug. 25, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I., grave 359.
Hevel, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 10, 1861.
Hyde, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 15, 1861.
Harris, William, ----	Private, --	Feb. 20, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; deserted June 6, 1864.
Harley, Joseph C., --	Private, --	Sept. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; deserted Jan. 2, 1865.
Haggerty, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 19, 1861.
Jones, Howell, -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; deserted; returned; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Jordan, Robert, ----	Private, --	Mar. 9, 1864,	3	Deserted March 10, 1864.
Kelley, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 29, 1861.
Kidman, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 30, 1861.
Karney, William F., --	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent at mus. out.
*Koch, Fred'k W., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Klinger, Charles, ----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., since the war.
Klinger, Abraham, ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., since the war.
Kerderman, Isaac, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 12, 1862.
Kern, Lloyd, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1862,	3	Wd. at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; tr. to vet. Res. Corps; date unknown.
Kline, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died June 10; burial record June 20, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Glenwood Section, Nat. Cem., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Kreider, Moses G., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted October 30, 1861. Sub.: deserted Jan. 2; re- turned Feb. 7; again de- serted April 22, 1865.
Kennedy, James, ----	Private, --	Nov. 25, 1864,	3	
Keister, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Not on mus. out roll. Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lockhard, James, ----	Private, --	Feb. 28, 1865,	1	
Lehman, George, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 26, 1862; died since the war.
Light, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died at Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1832.
Loan, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; died April 24, of wds. recd. at Petersburg, Va., march 25, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Lutz, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 12, 1861.
Leonard, Charles, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted October 30, 1861.
Muntz, Gotlieb, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; wd. at Wilder- ness, Va., May 5, 1864; died since the war.
Meriman, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 20, 1865,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Myers, Frank I., -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Miller, George, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at mus. out.
*Miller, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Miller, Howard, -----	Private, --	Feb. 11, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Martin, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 25, 1862.
Motter, Emanuel, ----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1862,	3	Dis., February 2, 1863; died since the war.
Moore, Amer., -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Trans. to U. S. Army, Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war.
Miller, Reuben W., ---	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Moreland, James, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died June 1, 1862, at Fort- ress Monroe, Va.
Murray, Monroe, ----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	1	Sub.: Deserted, Jan. 17, 1865.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Meyers, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; not on mus. out roll; died at Highspire, Pa., since the war.
McIlvain, Warren I.,--	Private, --	Mar. 4, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent. at mus. out; died since the war.
McQuade, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McKee, Thomas F., --	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McElhenny, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861.	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 20, 1863; died since the war.
*McConnell, Joseph,--	Private, --	Nov. 19, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; dis. March 21, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
*McElhenny, Ed'n, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died June 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., City Point, Va., Sec. E, Div. 1, Grave 120; vet.
Neval, Edward, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Sub.; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at mus. out; died since the war.
Ort, Charles, -----	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted Jan. 2, 1865.
Peiffer, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 3, 1862.
Peterson, Wm. H.,----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 6, 1865; died since the war.
Ryan, Ambrose D.,---	Private, --	S. pt. 1, 1862,	----	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; d'ed since the war.
Rhoads, Benj. F., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. Feb. 18, 1865.
Rhoads, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 9, 1864; absent at mus. out; died of wounds; date unknown.
Riordan, Patrick, ----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Sub.; dis. by G. O., June 2, 1865; died since the war.
*Rice, Ephraim F.,---	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Died March 11, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.; burial record, March 9, 1865, grave 217; vet.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Schick, Henry, -----	Private, --	Jan. 25, 1865,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Schauman, George, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; ab. at mus. out.
*Staman, Christopher,	Private, --	Jan. 30, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Sivert, Emanuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Slavin, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Sub.; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; ab. at mus. out; died since the war.
Seymour, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 6, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; d'ed since the war.
Smith, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 25, 1862; died since the war.
Simmers, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Aug. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 23, 1863; died at Middletown, Pa., since the war.
Seifert, Ephraim, -----	Private, --	Aug. 27, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 7, 1863; died since the war.
Slecht, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 21, 1863.
Stahl, John H., -----	Private, --	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Souder, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 9, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 7, 1865; died since the war.
Shiffer, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. F, Jan. 1, 1864.
Swisher, Andrew, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps., Jan. 1, 1865.
Shives, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Died April 8, 1864; burial record, April 13, 1864; buried at Culpepper C. H., Va., block 1, sec. A, row 8, grave 241.
Simmers, Robert, ----	Private, --	Feb. 20, 1864,	3	Died July 13, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Stipe, Andrew, -----	Private, -	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted October 30, 1861.
Sipe, John, -----	Private,	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 19, 1861.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Sullivan, William, ---	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Sub.: deserted Jan. 1, 1864.
Smith, Morgan, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	3	Sub.: deserted Jan. 24, 1864.
Shimer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Not on mus. out roll: died since the war.
Sanders, Oleander, ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Not on mus. out roll: Died at Highspire since the war.
Snoddy, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted October 30, 1861.
Stehman, Christian. ---	Private, --	Nov. 7, 1861,	3	Deserted October 25, 1861.
Shultz, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 9, 1864,	3	Deserted March, 1864.
Taylor, Samuel M.	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Van Horn, Isaiah, ---	Private, --	Sept. 16, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Van, Nathan I., -----	Private, --	Aug. 27, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Warden, William, ---	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., absent on furlough at mus. out; died since the war.
Warden, Sylvester, ---	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Waltz, Fred. K., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., since the war.
Wilcox, John W., -----	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Walters, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	1	Sub.: wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at mus. out; died since the war.
Weaver, George H., ---	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 10, 1862; died since the war.
Wise, Marx W., -----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; Dec. 24, 1862; died since the war.
Whitman, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 24, 1862; died since the war: buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
Wiand, Hugh, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Waltz, Jacob V., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died at Alexandria, Va., June 22, 1864, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Willis, Isaiah W., ---	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted October 31, 1861.
Warner, George, -----	Private, --	Mar. 9, 1864,	3	Deserted March, 1864.

COMPANY I—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Rank—years.	Remarks.
Yake, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 15, 1862; died at Swatara Hill, Pa., since the war.
Ziegler, William, -----	Private, --	Mar. 11, 1864,	3	
Ziegler, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Zimmerman, Wm., --	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 12, 1862; died since the war.
Zimmerman, Jacob, --	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 30, 1861.
				Deserted Oct. 30, 1861.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	7
Died of wounds,	7
Died of disease,.....	13
Wounded in action,	50
Wounded twice or more,	2
Missing in action,	2
Discharged by reason of wounds and disability,	83
Deserted,	40
Transferred to other companies,	5
Mustered out with company,	55
Resigned,	1
Discharged—expiration of term,	8
Officers discharged,	2
Dishonorably discharged,	1
Total,	276

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Wm. W. Murray, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Resigned October 1, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Lebanon, Pa.
Richard G. Rogers, ---	Capt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1861; to 1st Lt., July 1, 1862; to Capt., Oct. 1, 1862; died, May 14, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; grave 583, Nat. Mil. Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.
Jacob Brower, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1861; to 1st Lt., Dec. 3, 1862; to Capt., Aug. 1, 1864; died Dec. 11, of wds. recd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cem., Lebanon, Pa.
*Reuben Snavely, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sgt., Co. D, Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Samuel S. Hughes, ---	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Resigned July 1, 1862; joined another regiment; wd. at Fort Steadman, Va.; died in U. S. Hospital, Washington, D. C.
*Edwin W. Stoner, ---	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 22, 1861; to Sgt., Sept. 1, 1862; to 1st Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., Jan. 27, 1865; vet.
John E. Rogers, -----	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried on battlefield.
Samuel W. Gilbert, --	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1861; to 2nd Lt., May 31, 1862; resigned March 19, 1863.
Henry L. Knier, -----	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Aug. 12, 1862; to 2nd Sgt., May 1, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; not mus.; resigned October 28, 1864; died since the war.
*Wm. H. Risser, -----	2nd Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., June 1, 1863; to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John B. Copenhaver, -	1st Sergt.,-	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. from 2nd Sgt., May 1, 1863; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; discharged, Oct. 23, 1864; expiration of term.
*John S. Light, -----	1st Sergt.,--	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st Sgt., Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Wm. McLaughlin, ---	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Sgt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., Jan. 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Joseph Southam, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Sgt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
J. F. E. Kramph, ----	Sergt., ----	Sept. 11, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Jacob Knier, -----	Sergt., ----	Sept. 20, 1862,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Wm. Whitmore, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis., June 2, 1863; died since the war.
Thomas Bechtold, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Oct. 22, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Jacob B. Burgner, ---	Corp., ----	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Levi S. Bowman, ----	Corp., ----	Feb. 20, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Peter Coleman, -----	Corp., ----	Jan. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
William F. Barton, --	Corp., ----	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Jonathan Lightner. --	Corp., ----	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
William D. Byers, ----	Corp., ----	Mar. 21, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out. with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
James S. Wallace, ---	Corp., ----	Feb. 21, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; pr. to Corp., May 20, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Solomon Haak, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Oct. 28, 1864.
Charles D. Kaler, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged, October 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Alex. McGowan, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged, December 24, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Ceme- tery.
Anthony J. Arnold, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged December 19, 1862.
J. B. Copenhaver, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Mal- vern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; promoted to 2d Sergt., March 19, 1863.
William M. Walker,--	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Edward Penegoy, -----	Corp., ----	July 14, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; discharged June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Wm. McWilliams, ----	Corp., ----	July 9, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; dis., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Uriah Ramsey, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 2, 1865; trans. to Battery G, 2d U. S. Artillery, Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war, at Blue Marsh, Pa.
William B. Ramsey, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; died of wds., June 6, 1862; at Philadel- phia, Pa.
John A. Foucht, -----	Corp., ----	Dec. 19, 1861,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Anson B. Shuey, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 17, 1862,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 12, 1862; died Sept., 25th, of wds. received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem. at Winchester, lot 18, grave 644; sube- quently re-interred and buried at home.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Hiram Yohn, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va.. May 31, 1862; and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Oct. 27, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864, of wds. received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 9, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 18, grave 616; vet.
Samuel Thomas, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., April 17, 1862; died, date unknown.
Jacob Shay, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Pr. to Corp., Sept. 1, 1862; wd. and missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
*Penrose K. Thomas,--	Muc., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
John Beck, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis., July 25, 1862; died since war at Jonestown, Pa.
Frank G. Strickler, --	Muc., ----	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at South Bend, Indiana, since the war.
Auspach, Edward, ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 23, 1864; expiration of term.
Andrews, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Baker, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Bechtel, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Beightol, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 16, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out; died since the war.
Brawley, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Burkett, William, ----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; dis. by G. O., Aug. 11, 1865.
Benjamin, Wellington,	Private, --	Oct. 4, 1864,	1	Substitute; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out; died since the war.
Bohand, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1864,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Beyers, Asa C., -----	Private, --	Mar. 21, 1864,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Barker, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Oct. 19, 1864,	1	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Bricker, Christian, ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 14, 1861; died since the war, at Lebanon, Pa.
Bender, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 17, 1862; died since the war.
Burkheiser, Nich., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 23, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Burgner, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 7, 1862; died since the war.
*Boyer, Jared, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 23, 1865; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.; buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery; vet.
*Brenner, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1862; re-enlisted; dis., Dec. 23, 1864; for wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; drowned in Swatara Creek since the war; vet.
Barnhard, Samuel W.,	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Brown, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 2, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 9, 1865; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war.
*Behmy, Augustus, --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. D, Jan. 1, 1864; died since the war; vet.
Badds, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died June 13, 1862.
*Brower, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis., Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Bousman, John, -----	Private, --	Aug. 13, 1862,	3	Died May 15, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Danville, Va., Sec. B, div. 4, grave 132.
Brooks, John H., ----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Bemesderfer, C. R.,---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1863,	3	Trans. to Co. D; date unknown; died since the war.
*Boeshore, Wm. H., --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; not on muster out roll; vet.
Clark, George W., --	Private, --	Sept. 30, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; died April 25, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Clark, James W., ----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Carroll, Heary, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 10, 1862; died since the war.
Chamberlain, Wm., --	Private, --	July 19, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Cannon, R. C., -----	Private, --	Mar. 12, 1864,	3	Drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., Div. D, sec. C, grave 221.
Clark, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted April 20, 1865.
Coulter, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Douglass, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Dollinger, Wm. S., --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 21, for wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died since the war.
Dampman, Jonathon,	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; died since the war.
Dunn, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Dodenderfer, Geo., --	Private, --	Mar. 30, 1864,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Eastwood, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Eckman, Asbury, ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., march 25, 1865; vet.
Eisenhauer, Cyrus, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died at Lebanon, Pa., Nov., 1861.
Faber, Jeremiah, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out; died since the war.
Fisher, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Fries, Daniel H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis., Sept. 23, 1862; died since the war, in Philadelphia, Pa.
Fries, George W., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 17, 1862; died since the war.
Freylinghausen, P. H	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war at Jonestown, Pa.
Frick, George, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865, buried in Poplar Grove Nat Cem., Div. D, sec. C, grave 1365.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Glennin, Michael. ----	Private, --	Mar. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gardner, Robert, ----	Private, --	Jan. 20, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; absent on furlough at muster out.
Gamble, Hugh A., --	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; muster out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Genner, Valentine, --	Private, --	Nov. 17, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 26, 1862; died since the war.
Gross, Jonathan, ----	Private, --	Feb. 14, 1862,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 5, 1863; died since the war.
Garrett, Peter, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
Hoffman, Jesse, ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Himmel, Charles, ----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Substitute; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hebbling, Peter, ----	Private, --	Dec. 6, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hollfelder, John, ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted, mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hubbard, Albert B., ---	Private, --	Jan. 4, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hahan, Christian, ---	Private, --	Aug. 24, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Houser, Cornelius, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 20, 1862.
Haulman, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Haulman, Edward, ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged June 20, 1862; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Haulman, Levi, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war.
Hutchinson, Wm., --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war at Jonestown, Pa.
Hoover, Thomas, ----	Private, --	June 28, 1864,	1	Mus. out June 15, 1865; expiration of term; died since the war.
Hartman, William. --	Private, --	Nov. 19, 1861,	3	Dis. on surg. cert., July 15, 1862; died since the war, at Palmyra, Pa.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Hahn, George, -----	Private, --	Aug. 5, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Hutchinson, J. L., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. D, Jan. 1, 1864, vet.
Hutchinson, John, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll; died since the war at Jonestown, Pa.
Jones, George, -----	Private, --	July 9, 1864,	1	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 9, grave, 170.
Keiffer, Philip, -----	Private, --	Jan. 5, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Knight, Albert, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Kick, William, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Katerman, John, ---	Private, --	April 29, 1864,	3	Absent sick at muster out.
Kinple, John, -----	Private, --	Aug. 24, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Kline, William F., ---	Private, --	July 5, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 24, 1865; died since the war.
Koehl, Jeremiah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 28, 1862; died since the war.
Knapp, Lot, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 11, 1862; died since the war at Union Forge, Pa.
Karmany, Jacob A., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war.
Kepley, Hiram, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, October 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war, at Lebanon, Pa; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
King, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Lawton, Lucius, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Lehr, Abraham, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Pinegrove, Pa., March 21, 1911; buried at Suedburg, Pa.
Lash, Emanuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 8, 1862.
Logan, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 5, 1863; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.
Larned, North H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Tr. to Battery G, U. S. Artillery, Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Lewis, John H., -----	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Marshall, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 28, 1865.
Morris, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, John A., -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Absent sick at muster out; died since the war.
Mill, George H., -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Absent sick at muster out; died since the war.
Milliner, Leander, ----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Morrison, John L., --	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Moyer, Levi., -----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Mack, William, -----	Private, --	Aug. 5, 1862,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; absent in arrest at muster out; died since the war.
*Miller, Jeremiah, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted July 16, 1864; returned: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.: died since the war; buried at Mt. Nebo, Pa.
Martz, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 24, 1862; died since the war at Shelbyville, Illinois, 1881.
Mease, Christopher, --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 29, 1862; died at Atlanta, Geo., since the war.
Mont, William, -----	Private, --	Jan. 15, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., May 17, 1865; died since the war.
Morgan Matthew, ----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted: date unknown.
Murphy, Michael, ----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted: date unknown.
Maline, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.
Mattson, William M.,	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Moyer, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Deserted July 3, 1862.
McCord, John W., ----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; absent sick at muster out; died since the war.
McGill, Jeremiah, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 12, 1862; died since the war at Mt. Nebo, Pa.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
McCord, George, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. Cert., Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa., buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
McClintock, Frank, ---	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	3	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., May 30, 1865; died since the war.
Napp, Nelson, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. Cert., July 23, 1862.
O'Brien, Patrick, ----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Plank, Geo. L., -----	Private, --	Nov. 11, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Pfaller, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Phinicia, Stephen, ----	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., absent sick at muster out; died since the war.
Powley, Wendel, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; dis. by G. O., May 17, 1865; died since the war.
Prizzes, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; died Feb. 14, 1865; burial record Feb. 5, 1865; buried at Poplar Grove, Nat. Cem., Petersburg, Va., grave No. 1583.
Painter, Robert, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.
Quimby, Peter, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. Oct. 7, 1862; died since the war.
Redinger, John, -----	Private, --	Jan. 12, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Reed, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 2, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ribblett, Frederick, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; absent on furlough at muster out; died since the war.
Rice, Christian, -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., July 17, 1865; died since the war.
Rice, John H., -----	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., July 17, 1865.
Rhoat, Samuel C., ----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ray, George M., -----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Rogers, Edmund R., -	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 12, 1863; died at Reading, Pa.; January 19, 1911: buried there.
Reifsnyder, Martin, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1861,	3	Died, Sept. 5, 1862.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Smith, Israel, -----	Private, --	Jan. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Fontana, Pa.
Spangler, Henry, ----	Private, --	Mar. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Robesonia, Pa.
*Storm, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried at Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Shonhart, Fred'k, ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Spetzberg, August, ---	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Schmeltzer, Geo. W.,--	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 24, 1865.
States, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Stamm, Chas. E., ---	Private, --	Oct. 15, 1863,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Stewart, Robert, -----	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V., mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Steel, Jonathan, -----	Private, --	Mar. 21, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Still, William J., ----	Private, --	Aug. 1, 1862,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Shilling, Stephen, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 16, 1862; died since the war.
Smith, David C., -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 8, 1862; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Lebanon, Pa.
*Storm, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 20, 1862; died since the war.
Shott, Albert, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war.
Seibert, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1862.
Stover, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Stoud, George K.,---	Private, --	Oct. 22, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out. Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
Shannon, Joseph, ----	Private, --	July 10, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Smith, George, -----	Private, --	July 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Smith, Franklin E.,---	Private, --	July 7, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Shay, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; trans to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown; died at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Oct. 16, 1839; Sec. 8, Row 20, Grave 17.
Southam, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Western gunboat service; date unknown.
Shay, Isaac E., -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1862,	3	Died at Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862.
Shay, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Schmidt, Geo., -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Shaw, Chas. W., -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted; date unknown.
Thomas, William, ----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1862,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis., Feb. 27, 1865; expiration of term; died since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Lebanon, Pa.
Tice, David, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1861,	3	Missing November, 1862.
Ulrich, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Tr. to Battery G, 2d U. S. Art., Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war.
Ulrich, Maxwell, ----	Private, --	Nov. 17, 1861,	3	Missing November, 1862.
Vandeventer, H. J.,---	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Warner, Oakley E., --	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.; died since the war.
Weaver, Jos. H. C.,---	Private, --	Feb. 13, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
While, James B., ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Wiles, Geo. W., -----	Private, --	Mar. 21, 1864,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Weber, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged, Oct. 1, 1862; re-enlisted, Feb. 2, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Wright, Joshua C., --	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged June 19, 1862; Died since the war at Birdsboro, Pa.

COMPANY C—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Walker, Epen W., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died July 4, 1909, at Jonestown, Pa.
Youtz, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Prisoner from May 18, 1864, to Nov. 29, 1864; mus. out Jan. 6, 1865, to date Nov. 25, 1864; expiration of term.
Young, Levi, -----	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	---	Sub.; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Zimmerman, Peter, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	10
Died of wounds,	7
Died of disease,	7
Wounded in action,	51
Wounded twice or more,	5
Missing in action,	4
Discharged by reason of wounds and disability,	70
Deserted,	17
Drafted,	19
Transferred to other companies,	8
Mustered out with company,	63
Discharged—expiration of term,	15
Resigned,	4
Absent in arrest,	1
Total,	281

COMPANY H.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Joseph F. Ramsey, --	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Resigned, October 21, 1862; died at Danville since the war; buried at Danville, Pa.
Charles W. Eekman,	Capt., ----	Sept. 25, 1861,	3	Pr. from 2nd Lt. to 1st Lt., July 25, 1862; to Capt., Oct. 21, 1862; to Lt. Col., Nov. 27, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; died at Danville, Pa., May 3, 1906.
*Joseph H. Johnson,--	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; to 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; to 2nd Lt., May 1, 1863; to 1st Lt., Aug. 1, 1864; to Captain, Nov. 28, 1864; muster out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Danville, Pa., since the war; vet.
Leffard H. Kase, ----	1st Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Resigned, July 25, 1862; died at Sunbury, Pa., since the war.
Max B. Goodrich, ----	1st Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st. Sergt. to 2nd Lt., July 25; to 1st Lt., Oct. 21, 1862; died June 14, of wds. received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
*Oscar Sharpless, ----	1st Lt., --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st Sgt., May 1, 1863; to 1st Lt., Nov. 30, 1864; to Bvt. Capt., April 2, 1865; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Seth C. Freeze, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt. to 2d Lieut., Nov. 1, 1862; resigned March 21, 1863; died since the war.
*Jared Runyan, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Mar. 18, 1863. to Sergt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt., Nov. 30, 1864; to 2nd Lt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; discharged on Surg. cert., May 15, 1865.; vet.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Frederich Laubach, --	1st Sergt.,	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d Lt., May 15, 1865; not mus.; prisoner from May 3 to Oct. 31, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 21, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Clark Quinn, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., July 1, 1864; to Sergt., Sept. 19, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, March 25, 1865; absent at muster out; vet.
*William Miller, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 1, 1864; to Sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out; died since the war; vet.
*Charles W. Sholes, --	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 30, 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out; vet.
*John T. Howe, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 11, 1864; to Sgt., April 3, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Alfred B. Patton, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Aug. 14, 1862; died since the war.
William Young, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1862; died since the war.
*David R. Eckman, --	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 1, 1862; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1863; to Q. M. Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.
*J. A. Fenstermacher,	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; Wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
*Hiram Layland, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 30, 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; bu. in Poplar Grove, Nat. Cem., div. E, sec. E, grave 4672; vet.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*George A. Garrow, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Wesley G. Miller, ----	Corp., ----	Mar. 17, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 30, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gideon Mellon, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 30, 1864, wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Amos Gass, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hosp., at muster out; died since the war; vet.
*John F. Broadt, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Charles Kneibler, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., April 3, 1865; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent on furlough on muster out; vet.
*Samuel Quinn, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., March 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*John G. Hower, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; vet.
Orville D. Harder, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1862; died since the war.
Charles W. Weaver, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert.; Jan. 27, 1863; died since the war.
George S. Walker, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., April 14, 1863; died since the war.
John Byerly, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Discharged, December 17, 1864; expiration of term.
Lewis M. Yoder, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 27, 1864.
*Silas R. Hartman, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Cedar Creeek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; vet.
*Martin V. Murray, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; vet.
L. D. Haughawout, ---	Muc., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., June 11, 1862.
Joseph L. Hale, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Jan. 11, 1863; died since the war.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John Benedict, -----	Muc., -----	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. G, Oct. 28, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Acor, Joseph S., -----	Private, --	Oct. 8, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Auld, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert.. Dec. 24, 1862; died since the war.
Ammerman, John, ---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., June 28, 1862; died since the war.
Albright, James, ----	Private, --	Aug. 2, 1863,	3	Drafted; dis. on Surg. cert.; June 14, 1865; died since the war.
*Brocius, Luther S.,	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Prisoner from May 3 to Oct. 27, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Blue, Thomas H., ---	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Brant, Henry, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Sub.; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Brobst, John R., ----	Private, --	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Broadhead, Dan W.,---	Private, --	Oct. 13, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Behny, Ephraim, -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Blatchley, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Berger, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 24, 1862.
Beal, Conrad, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 7, 1865; died since the war.
Buckley, William, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
*Barnhart, Henry C.,	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died at Danville, Pa., March 5, 1864; vet.
Baker, Andrew, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Died July 10, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., grave 3,103.
Bear, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Brunner, Jacob L., --	Private, --	Aug. 26, 1863,	3	Drafted; discharged by G. O., June 13, 1865; died since the war.
Brugler, Edward S.,---	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll; died since the war.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Culp, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Campbell, John W.,---	Private, --	Nov. 14, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Canada, James D.,---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Calderwood, Enos, ---	Private, --	Nov. 16, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Carneleson, Jacob, ---	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1865,	---	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Cleaver, Allen B., ---	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 23, 1862; died since the war.
Cornish, George, ----	Private, --	Jan. 28, 1864,	3	Discharged on surg. cert., Sept., 1862; died since the war.
Culp, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Cline, Charles D., ----	Private, --	Sept. 8, 1864,	1	Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1864.
Driver, Augustus, ----	Private, --	Nov. 16, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., May 30, 1865; died since the war.
Daugherty, James, ---	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Deitrich, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Substitute; died at City Point, Va., March 26, of wds. received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Danby, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted Feb. 6, 1865.
Eckenrode, Joseph, ---	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Sub., wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Everett, Philip, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
Everhart, Nathan'l B.,	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 23, 1862.
Eckman, Philip H.,---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried at Seven Pines, Va., Nat. Cem., sec. B, lot 126, grave 117.
Freeze, Henry F., ----	Private, --	Oct. 29, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 15, 1862; died since the war at Danville, Pa.
Foley, Theopholis J.,-	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., 1862; died since the war.
Flanagan, Wilson, ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 14, 1862; died since the war.
Foley, Charles E., ----	Private, --	Nov. 2, 1861,	3	Discharged Nov. 5, 1862; died since the war.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Fortner, Harris, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Died at Washington, D. O., Jan. 3, 1862.
Frame, Robert H., ---	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Frymire, Wm., -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted January, 1862.
Fitzpatrick, James, ---	Private, --	Nov. 3, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted February 5, 1865.
*Gulic, Charles V., ----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Gibbs, Sheldon T., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 15, 1862; died since the war.
Garrow, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 3, 1865,	1	Died at City Point, Va., March 26, of wds. received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Garra, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted Feb. 3, 1865.
Hower, Uriah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hanna, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Harmon, William, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Henry, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 28, 1862; died since the war.
Hummell, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 13, 1865,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Houser, John J., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Pr. to Com. Sergt., July 1, 1864; vet.
Hoover, Jacob B., ---	Private, --	Sept. 6, 1864,	1	Deserted Nov. 12, 1864.
Harvey, Francis J., ---	Private, --	Nov. 21, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted Feb. 3, 1865.
Jones, William L., ---	Private, --	Mar. 14, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Jones, Robert E., ----	Private, --	Nov. 21, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Johnson, James H., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1862; died since the war.
Jenkins, Richard, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
Johnson, Tobias S., ---	Private, --	Sept. 27, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
*Johnson, Jackson B.,	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, and at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; died Oct. 13, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., lot 18, grave 666; vet.
Kreigh, George D., ---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.. Sept. 5, 1862.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Kime, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1862.
Kime, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
Kurtz, Samuel H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Seven Pines, sec. B, lot 126; grave 117.
Knerr, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Captured at Salem Heights Va., May 3, 1863; died at Danville, Pa., Aug. 23, 1863.
Kirst, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Deserted July 2, 1863.
*Lebo, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Lynn, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 21, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lehman, Espy A., ----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Leisenring, H. H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 31, 1862.
Leibig, Herman, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1862,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1862; died since the war.
Lawrence, John., -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 21, 1862; died since the war.
Lehman, Henry C., --	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1864,	1	Drafted; discharged by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Levers, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 17, 1863.
Lawrence, Harrison K.	Private,-----	Oct. 21, 1863,	3	Not on muster out roll.
*Mensch, Thos. M., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Miller, Percival, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Moore, James B., ----	Private, --	Nov. 21, 1863,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 6, 1863; died since the war.
Miller, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Sept. 8, 1864,	1	Dis. on G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Henry, -----	Private, --	Aug. 12, 1862,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Mutchler, Jos. R., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died June 28 of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
*Miller, Joseph D., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died May 26, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 24, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va., Nat. Cem., grave 1935; vet.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Mourer, John R., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
*Morrill, Thomas, ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died June 14 of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; vet.
Miller, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll: died since the war.
McAlister, And. G., --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McFatrige, Mich'l, --	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted: wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McClure, Philip H., --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 22, 1862.
Osman, Peter B., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Pervin, Richard, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862; died since the war.
Patton, John W., ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Persing, Joseph B., --	Private, --	Sept. 6, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Pennsyl, Eli, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Annapolis, Md., grave 2281.
Phillips, John W., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Ramsey, Reuben, ----	Private, --	Dec. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Ritchie, Jacob G., ---	Private, --	June 4, 1864,	3	Drafted: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Rhady, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Nov. 28, 1864,	3	Substitute: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Rauch, William H., ---	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 28, 1862; died since the war.
Rishel, Charles R., ----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 16, 1862; died since the war.
Reynolds, Alfred, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Slay, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Stewart, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Stephens, William, ---	Private, ---	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Slay, Peter, -----	Private, ---	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Swank, Isaac, -----	Private, ---	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Shissler, James, -----	Private, ---	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Shaffer, John L., ----	Private, ---	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Stertz, Peter, -----	Private, ---	June 7, 1864,	3	Drafted; dis. by G. O., Aug. 2, 1865.
Sylvester, Charles, ---	Private, ---	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Substitute; dis. by G. O., June 14, 1865.
Sholes, Charles L., --	Private, ---	Oct. 25, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 7, 1862.
Stephens, Charles, ---	Private, ---	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 13, 1862; died since the war.
Sperring, Jacob H., ---	Private, ---	Oct. 29, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 26, 1862.
*Smith, William, -----	Private, ---	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., June 14, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Sechler, Wm. W., ----	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., June 14, 1865; vet.
Snyder, Lambert P., ---	Private, ---	Sept. 6, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Snyder, Henry F., ---	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died June 19, 1862, at White House, Va.
Snyder, William M., ---	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
*Shissler, Edward, -----	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died May 10 of wds. recd. at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
*Snyder, John C., -----	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Died Oct. 14, 1864, at Danville, Pa., vet.
Shannon, John M., ---	Private, ---	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., May 11, 1865, to date Oct. 3, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Taylor, Jonathan W.,	Private, ---	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., May 12, 1882.

COMPANY H—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Turner, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; drowned Oct. 5, 1862, at Point Lookout, Md.
*Tittle, Oscar, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; vet.
Varus, Valentine, -----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	----	Drafted: mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Williams, John W.,-----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wiley, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Waltmire, Jacob, ----	Private, --	Nov. 18, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Woods, Charles, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862; died since the war.
Warntz, Adam B., ---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 11, 1862; died since the war.
Wagner, Charles, ----	Private, --	Nov. 9, 1861,	3	Died July 14, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Wilson, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted February 3, 1865.
Winner, Robert, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	3	Substitute; deserted March 29, 1865.
Wirtz, Israel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1861,	3	Captured at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; exchanged; deserted; date unknown.
Young, Hiram B., ----	Private, --	Nov. 26, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	13
Died of wounds,	9
Died of disease,	8
Wounded in action,	53
Wounded twice or more,	8
Missing in action,	3
Discharged by reason of wounds or disability,	61
Deserted,	10
Drafted,	22

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Mustered out with company,	55
Discharged—expiration of term,	4
Resigned,	3
Promoted,	3
Drowned,	1
Total,	253

COMPANY E.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Green B. Shearer, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Samuel McCarter, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Lt., May 5, 1862; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; resigned Oct. 30, 1862; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war and buried there.
Edward H. Rogers, --	Capt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sergt., May 5, 1862; to 2d Lt., May 5, 1862; to Capt., Oct. 30, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Edward Trafford, ----	Capt., ----	Sept. 18, 1861,	3	Pr. from Adjt., Aug. 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war; buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery; vet.
William W. Rodgers, -	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to 1st Lt., May 5, 1862; res., Dec. 13, 1862.
William Tate, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., May 18, 1862; to 1st Lt., May 26, 1863; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
*Franklin Phillipi, ----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from Priv. to 1st Lt., Jan. 3, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis., June 13, 1865; vet.
John S. Shultze, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Q. M., Oct. 28, 1861.
John S. Snodgrass, --	2d Lt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt., Oct. 5, 1862; to 2d Lt., Oct. 30, 1862; mus. out Nov. 14, 1864; expiration of term.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*David E. Beistel, ----	2d Lt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to 1st Sgt., June 6, 1864; to 2d Lt., Jan. 2, 1865; com. 1st Lieut., June 13, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Millersburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1907.
*William Kreps, -----	1st Sgt., --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., May 5, 1862; to 1st Sgt., Jan. 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Laurelton, Union Co., Pa., since the war.
Thos. C. Crawford, --	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by Gen. Order, Oct. 5, 1862; died since the war.
William Maurer, -----	Sgt., -----	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; dis. by special order, June 20, 1865.
Beverly W. White, ---	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.
*Henry Heck, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., Oct. 30, 1862; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*James Brown, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 30, 1862; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1863; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Adam Kreps, -----	Sergt., ----	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Mar. 2, 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Eugene Callacher, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Western gunboat service, Feb. 9, 1862.
*Patrick Miney, -----	Corp., ----	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 30, 1862; prisoner from May 6, 1864; to April 18, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Samuel Fulton, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., April 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
George Wyble, -----	Corp., ----	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; absent on furlough at mus. out.
Adam Kreps, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., June 23, 1862, for wds. received at Fair Oakes, Va., May 31, 1862.
Henry Fishel, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; dis., Nov. 10, 1862, by Gen. Order.

93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

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COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John Croak, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
Walter Salmon, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 31, 1861,	3	Dis. by Gen. Order, Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war.
Robert Tate, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 26, 1863.
John D. Repley, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by Special Order, June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Jacob Airsman, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by Special Order, June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Henry H. Gardner, --	Corp., ----	Sept. 21, 1864,	1	Dis. by Special Order June 20, 1865; died since the war.
*George Calhoun, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; tr. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 17, 1865; dis. by Gen. Order, Aug. 23, 1865; vet. Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Adam Smith, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died July 10, 1862.
Charles H. Robb, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 23, 1862, buried in Philadelphia Nat. Cem., grave No. 6.
William E. Benner, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died May 2d of wds. recd. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Frank H. Irvin, ----	Corp., ----	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Charles E. Bressler, --	Muc., ----	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Substitute; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Benjamin F. Cooper, --	Muc., ----	Dec. 5, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ash, Benjamin F., ---	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Discharged by General Order, Nov. 10, 1862.
Austin Lyman P., ---	Private, --	Nov. 10, 1861,	3	Died, Nov. 1, 1862; buried in Mil. Asylum Cem., D. C., grave 649.
Avis Caleb R., -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out; vet.
*Boughamer, John, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; vet.
*Baird, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1863,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged by General Order Aug. 23, 1865; died since the war; buried in Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Cem., Pa.,
Breininger, Josiah, ---	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Bathurst, Thomas, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by General Order Nov. 29, 1862.
Baird, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Dec. 28, 1861,	3	Discharged, March 13, 1865.
Bassinger, William, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; dis- charged by General Order, June 19, 1865.
Bean, Christopher, ---	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by Special Order, date unknown; died since the war.
Bell, Israel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by Special Order, date unknown; died since the war.
Brideman, John, ----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Discharged by Special Order, date unknown; died since the war.
Ball, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1861,	3	Discharged by General order, Nov. 10, 1862.
Banks, Philip, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died July 15, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill, New York, grave 236.
Bowman, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died February 13, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.; grave 5389.
*Bowman, Stewart, --	Private, --	Oct. 23, 1861,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Bressler, John J., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged, January 6, 1863; at Falmouth, Va.
Culby, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mustered out with Com- pany, June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Culby, Robert, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mustered out with Com- pany, June 27, 1865; vet.
Cowlin, Thomas, ----	Private, --	Mar. 29, 1864,	3	Mustered out with Com- pany, June 27, 1865; dead.
Campbell, Andrew, ---	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Transferred from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Cunningham, John, --	Private, --	Mar. 17, 1864,	3	Transferred from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Craig, James S., ----	Private, --	Sept. 7, 1862,	3	Transferred from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Couser, Elder J., ----	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Discharged May 6, 1862.
Crawford, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged from Cliffborne Hospital, N. Y., April 30, 1862; died at Bellefonte, Pa., since the war.
Costello, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged October 13, 1862; died since service.
Contner, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by General Order, December 6, 1862.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Campbell, Robert, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by General Order, Feb. 7, 1863; died April 7, 1900, at U. S. S. Home, Dayton,; Ohio, sec. L, row 23, grave 13.
Canton, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by Special Order, date unknown.
Coleman, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by General Order; date unknown.
Culby, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 30, 1862.
Callahan, William, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Cole, Charles, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll.
*Deter, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
*Deter, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mustered out with Company June 27, 1865; vet.
Dia, Augusta, -----	Private, --	Oct. 14, 1864,	1	Mustered out with Company, June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Dearing, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Jan. 16, 1865,	1	Trans. from Co. B, 129th P. V.; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Dobbins, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 14, 1864,	1	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Dunn, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by General Order, Nov. 8, 1862; died since the war at Lock Haven, Pa.
Dunn, Robert M., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 25, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war, at Lock Haven, Pa.
Dively, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Discharged by Gen. Order. June 15, 1865; died since the war.
*Darrah, Robert, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to May 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, July 19, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Evans, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 31, 1861,	3	Mustered out, Oct. 14, 1864; expiration of term.
Everdale, George, ---	Private, --	Aug. 1, 1864,	1	Substitute: wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; discharged by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Elrich, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Discharged by Special Order, date unknown; died since the war.
French, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Fuller, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1862,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Fair, Elias, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged by Special Order, Feb. 23, 1863; died since the war.
Fulton, Llewellyn, ---	Private, --	Sept. 23, 1864,	1	Dis. by S. O., date unknown.
Fisher, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Dis. by S. O., date unknown; died since the war.
Fearl, Nelson, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Grubb, Levi, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Grubb, Isaac, -----	Private, ---	Feb. 29, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Grubb, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged, Nov. 8, 1862.
Guthrie, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Grow, Charles W.,-----	Private,	Oct. 22, 1861,	3	Dis. at Georgetown, D. C., May 8, 1862; died since the war.
Green, Tobias, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Aug. 7, 1862.
Gray, George W., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., Nov. 10, 1862; died Oct. 14, 1864.
Gohn, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by S. O., date unknown.
Grubb, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C., grave 3726.
Garto, Lewis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 3, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va., block 2, sec. E, row 17, grave 28.
Green, Andrew, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Died June 6, 1864, of wds. received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 2004.
Harnish, Antes, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war, at Lock Haven, Pa.
Hulburt, A. H., ----	Private, --	Mar. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Herron, Henry F., ---	Private, --	Jan. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Hutchinson, John, --	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Hasbrand, William. --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged April 28, 1862; died since the war.
Hager, John M.,-----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.
Hanna, William B., ---	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 14, 1864; expiration of term.
Hoffman, Jacob, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., date unknown; died since the war.
Hoffman, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., date unknown.
Heiner, Israel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., date unknown; died since the war.
Herron, David, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Harrison, Sylvester, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 7, 1862; burial record, June 8, 1862, of wds. received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried at Philadelphia.
Irvin, Oliver M., -----	Private,-----	Feb. 29, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Irvin, Henry, -----	Private,-----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged at Washington, D. C., Surg. cert., Oct. 24, 1862.
Johnson, Matthias W	Private,-----	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Kreps, Benj. F., ---	Private,-----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; vet.
Kreps, John D., -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Kreps, James, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Kreps, John D., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O., November 8, 1862; died at Laurelton, Pa., since the war.
Kiester, John N., ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1862.
Knepley, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Nov. 9, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C., grave 507.
*Long, Aaron D., ----	Private, --	Oct. 26 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died July 19, 1906; at Branchville, Md.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Lannon, Robert, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Wilder-ness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; muster out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; killed on the railroad since the war.
Larkins, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 1, 1863; died since the war.
Lockhart, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Discharged at Falmouth, Va., April 1, 1863; died at Lamar, Clinton Co., Pa., since the war.
Long, Chauncey, ----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Discharged on Surg. cert., June 21, 1865; died since the war.
Low, Aaron, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Trans. to Western gunboat service, Feb. 19, 1862.
Myers, Elijah, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Miller, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; Wd. at Wilder-ness, May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
Myers, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged July 31, 1862; died since the war.
Meredith, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 1, 1862,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Jan. 21, 1863; died since the war.
Myers, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Dec. 29, 1862; died since the war.
Meredith, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., April 1, 1863; died at Lock Haven, Pa., since the war.
Martin, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Sept. 22, 1863; died since the war.
Markley, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 27, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; discharged by G. O., June 24, 1865; died since the war.
Mishler, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Mishler, Joseph J., ---	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Mourer, Philip P., ---	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; discharged by G. O., June 25, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Noah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., June 25, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Miller, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Mosholder, John, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Markle, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., date unknown; died since the war.
Myers, Henry J., -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Died, June 11, 1864, of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
*McCherry, James, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
McLaughlin, T., -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McLaughlin, W. H., ---	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
McMullin, Solomon, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O., Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war.
McGill, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Dec. 2, 1862; died since the war.
Nelson, Robert, -----	Private, --	Mar. 24, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Oliver, John A., -----	Private, --	Mar. 12, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Orth, Charles, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O., June 19, 1865; died since the war.
Ott, Frederick, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; discharged by S. O., date unknown; died since the war.
Ott, Charles, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Pritts, Israel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Poorman, James, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Poorman, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 5, 1861,	3	Died June 13, 1863.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Robb, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; vet.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Reader, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Rupert, Uriah J., ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Rupert, Salem, -----	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Rupert, Absalom W., --	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Rearick, Leonard, ---	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ream, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Rubright, William, --	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Rubright, David, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Ritter, John, -----	Private, --	Aug. 16, 1864,	1	Not on muster out roll; died since the war.
*Snyder, Abraham, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Shawl, James A., -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Speace, George W., --	Private, --	Sept. 14, 1862,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Snyder, Daniel B., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., July 26, 1862.
Smith, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O., Oct. 5, 1862; died since the war.
Simmons, William, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O., Oct. 5, 1862.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Snyder, Theodore, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged Nov. 10, 1862.
Shultz, Henry T. W.	Private, --	Nov. 1, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Feb. 23, 1863; died since the war.
Slifer, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Sheaffer, Michael, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Mus. out, Oct. 14, 1865, ex- piration of term; died since the war.
Sheaffer, Jeremiah, --	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown; died since the war.
Sheaffer, Adam, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown.
Sivits, Abraham, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown.
Smith, Henry, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Discharged by S. O.; date unknown.
Stuff, Daniel, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O.; date un- known; died since the war.
Salmon, David, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, Va.; May 5, 1862; discharged October 5, 1862.
Shelby, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Sept. 28, 1862, at Downsville, Md.; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot D, grave 407.
Stahl, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Died, Feb. 26, 1865; burial record, March 26, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove Nat. Cem., Petersburg, Va.
Seaffer, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Stuck, John, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Died Nov. 12, 1864; burial record Nov. 11, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Win- chester, Va., lot 18, grave 680.
Shultz, William R., ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not on muster out roll.
Toy, Henry, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Toy, Laird, ----	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Tate, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 14, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Tobin, Charles, ----	Private, --	Oct. 28, 1861,	3	Wd. at Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died Feb. 3, 1902, U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; sec. M, row 18, grave 4.

COMPANY E—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Thomas, George, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert. May 10, 1862.
Wyble, Charles, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Waltenbach, F. R.,---	Private, --	Feb. 9, 1864,	3	Tr. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Walker, Jonathan, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Nov. 8, 1861.
Warren, Lemuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged on Surg. cert., Sept. 24, 1862; died since the war.
Wall, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Discharged by G. O., Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war.
Wortz, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 14, 1864; expiration of term; died at Lamar, Clinton Co., Pa.
*Yauzen, Frederick, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died June 27, 1865; buried in Nat Cem., Arlington, Va.; vet.
Young, Thomas P., --	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent sick at muster out; died since the war.
Yeomans, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Discharged by G. O., June 19, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	9
Died of wounds,	5
Died of disease,	12
Wounded in action,	49
Wounded twice or more,	4
Discharged by reason of wounds or disability,	106
Transferred to other companies,	3
Mustered out with company,	48
Discharged—expiration of term,	10
Resigned,	2
Promoted,	1
Total,	249

COMPANY K.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Eli Daugherty, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; resigned Nov. 8, 1862.
David C. Keller, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; and at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; Pr. from 1st Lt. to Capt. Nov. 8, 1862; to Maj., Nov. 23, 1864; died since the war at Reading, Pa.
*David A. Gruber, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from 1st Sergt. to 2nd Lt., Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st Lt., April 24, 1864; to Capt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Warwick, Va., April 30, 1862; at Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862; and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war, at Annville, Pa.
Solomon Yeakel, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from 2d Lt., Nov. 8, 1862; resigned April 23, 1864.
*Henry G. Rise, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 13, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sgt. to 1st Sgt. Nov. 8, 1862; wd. at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; to 2d Lt., April 24, 1864; to 1st Lt., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*William Van Buskirk,	2d Lt., ----	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st Sergt. May 8, 1864; to 2d Lt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1863; Acting Adjutant at muster out; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Reading, Pa.; buried in Pricetown Cemetery.
*Levi Sheffey, -----	1st Sergt.,--	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., June 1, 1862; to Sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; to Sergt., Jan. 1, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war, at Annville, Pa.
*John L. Endy, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. from private Nov. 8, 1862; mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Samuel Walters, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 8, 1862; to Sgt., May 18, 1864; wd. and prisoner from 3rd to 11th of May, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Steelton, Pa., June 12, 1909.
*John C. Miller, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Sept., 1864; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Charles Herbst, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 8, 1862; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1864; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Geo. A. Guernsey, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Prisoner from May 31, 1862, to Nov., 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 20, 1862.
John H. Ward, -----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 29, 1862; died in U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1907; sec. P, row 15, grave 31.
Jonas F. Hasler, ----	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., 1862; died since the war.
*Chas. Rothermel, ---	Sergt., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
*Aaron K. Cleaver, ---	Sergt., ----	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sergt., May 18, 1864; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.
*Simon Shay, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 8, 1864; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
*James Briel, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 8, 1864; absent sick at muster out; vet.; died since the war.
*Henry H. Fegan, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 8, 1864. wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Frederick Miller, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war; buried at Pittsburg, Pa.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Hiram Xanders, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Annville, Pa., June 14, 1911; buried there.
*Augustus Snyder, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 17, 1864; wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Oley, Pa.
*Amos M. Runkel, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 17, 1864; muster out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet; died since the war.
*Moses Snyder, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
George Hauer, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 25, 1862; died since the war near Jonestown, Pa.
Daniel Fegan, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 2, 1862.
John Forrest, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug., 1862; died since the war.
Simon G. Ward, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war.
Benjamin B. Laucks,---	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 6, 1863; died since the war.
Moses Grumbine, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Amos M. Yergey, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., May 31, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1862.
William Auchenbach,--	Corp., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Feb. 25, 1862; died July 16, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 223.
Roland Lang, -----	Muc., ----	Feb. 18, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gideon Guinther, ----	Muc., ----	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Milton Myers, -----	Muc., ----	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war at Myers-town, Pa.
Angstadt, David, ----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Angstadt, Henry, ----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since war.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Bailor, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Absent on furlough at muster out; vet.; died since the war.
Bailor, John A., -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
Bartolet, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864. Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war, at Reading, Pa.
*Bausman, Abraham,--	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Bausman, William, ---	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864; dis. by G. O., Aug. 16, 1862.
*Boltz, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Breidegam, Levi, ---	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis., June 30, 1865.
Briel, Abraham, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 11, 1863.
Bishop, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 24, 1862; died since the war, at Anrville, Pa.
Bender, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 11, 1862; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
Brown, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Bartolet, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., 1862.
Berkey, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Bowers, Gustavus, ----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Basler, David, -----	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Substitute; died May 9 of wds. reed. at Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, 1865.
Barrett, James, -----	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.
Breidegam, Daniel, --	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll.
Crist, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown.
Coover, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 15, 1865.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Driehlebeiss, Isaac, ---	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Dumbach, Martin, ---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va.. Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out; vet.; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Dieter, Rufus K., ----	Private, --	Aug. 2, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war at Reading, Pa.
Drexel, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 10, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va.. May 5, 1864; died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1864.
Derolph, Charles, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died June 14, of Wds. recd. in action June 7, 1864; at Cold Harbor, Va.
Eberhart, Joseph, ----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Eberly, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 27, 1862; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Edinger, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 7, 1863.
Edinger, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Edwards, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 17, 1865.
*Fegley, Alfred, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent sick at Muster out; died since the war; vet.
Folk, Nathan, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; absent at muster out.
Funk, Martin, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 25, 1862; died since the war, at Annville, Pa.
Funk, Daniel F., -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., date unknown.
Fetterman, Jeremiah, --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Feb. 25, 1862.
Funk, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 11, 1862; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
Fisher, Geo. W., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 11, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 18, 1872.
Fessler, Israel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term.
Foltzman, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Fierstein, Geo. W.,----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died June 4, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Geisler, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out; died since the war.
Gensel, John P., -----	Private, --	Mar. 5, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gottshall, Peter, ----	Private, --	Mar. 5, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gardner, Henry, ----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Gingrich, George, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Gross, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Feb. 15, 1864,	3	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va., grave 243.
*Gerhart, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; buried in National Cem., at Arlington, Va.; vet.
Hain, Franklin, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Deserted July 27, 1864; returned; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Heffner, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 23, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Herman, Augustus, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; muster out with Co., June 25, 1865; died at U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio, March 1, 1891; sec. H, row 25, grave 5.
Hoosey, Patrick, ----	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
Harding, Elias, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at mus. out.
Hobson, John, -----	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Substitute; mus. out with O., June 20, 1865; died April, 1911; buried at Fleetwood, Pa.
Heck, Abraham, ----	Private, --	Aug. 21, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died April, 1911, buried at Fleetwood, Pa.
Helf, John C., -----	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Hunter, Jefferson, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Hauer, Peter, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. by Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war, at Anville, Pa.
Herman, Augustus, ---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died March 1, 1891, at U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio, see H, row 25, grave 5.
*Hall, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Killed at Berryville, Va., July 20, 1864; vet.
Heck, John, -----	Private, --	Aug. 6, 1864,	3	Sub.; died April 3, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Hogan, William, -----	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll; died since the war.
Hoffman, John H.,---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died March 25, 1864, at Chester, Pa.; grave No. 98, Philadelphia Nat. Cem.
Keller, John K., -----	Private, --	Feb. 15, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; dis. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
*Keller, Charles H.,---	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Koch, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Feb. 25, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Kibble, John J., -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Keller, Jeremiah, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 14, 1862.
Kreider, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 5, 1864,	3	Deserted May 3, 1864.
Loucks, James, -----	Private, --	Feb. 10, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Leese, Mahlon, -----	Private, --	Feb. 10, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; ab. at mus. out; died since the war.
Leonard, Jos. A., ----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
*Low, Peter, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Deserted July 25, 1864; returned; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Leese, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 11, 1862; died since the war.
Leinbach, Tyler, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., date unknown.
Laucks, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 5, 1864,	3	Died April 25, of wds. recd. at Brandy Station, Va., April 24, 1864; buried at Culpeper C. H., Va., Nat. Cem., block 1, sec. A, row 3, grave 93.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Miller, Geo. F., -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 23, 1862.
Minker, Matthias, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., April 7, 1863; died since the war.
Matthias, Nathaniel,--	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 29, 1862; died since the war.
Mutch, John K., ----	Private, --	April 4, 1862,	3	Tr. to U. S. Signal Corps, Jan. 1, 1864; died since the war.
Miller, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1864.
Miller, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Prisoner from July 1, to Aug. 16, 1862; and from May 5, to 7, 1863; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps., July 1, 1864.
McCurley, Jas. W., --	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Deserted, May 16, 1864.
*Nye, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Neting, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., 1862; died since the war.
Nye, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
Nye, Adam, -----	Private, --	Mar. 17, 1864,	3	Died, July 4, of wds. recd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I., sec. 2, grave 1282.
Oswald, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug., 1862; died since the war.
Peterson, Ruel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. on G. O., June 20, 1865.
Padget, John J., ----	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted April 1, 1865.
Ream, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 24, 1864,	3	Absent, sick, at mus. out; died since the war.
Reidenour, Abraham,--	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Rosenberger, Wm., --	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Runkel, Geo. M., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Rosenberger, Wm., --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Oct. 26, 1862; died since the war.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Rauch, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., date un- known; died in U. S. Sol- diers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, June 2, 1887; sec. F, row 17, grave 13.
Rothemel, Henry, ----	Private, --	Mar. 9, 1864,	3	Deserted July 25, 1864.
Roach, Jonathan, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Not on mus. out roll.
*Saylor, Wm. H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Saylor, Daniel M., ---	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Sholter, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Showers, Cyrus, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; deserted July 25, 1864; returned May 10, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Showers, Jeremiah,--	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
*Slay, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Shultz, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 24, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Still, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Stofflet, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 16, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Siechrist, William, ---	Private, --	Nov. 16, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Snyder, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 11, 1862; died since the war;
Shad, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., 1863; died since the war at Annville, Pa.
Sell, Levi, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O., June 23, 1865; died since the war.
Shucker, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Seyler, Augustus, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	----	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Seidel, Herman, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Seiger, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Shearer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died July 10; burial record, June 12; of wds. received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C., grave 2799.
Shenk, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Died at Falmouth, Va., March 27, 1863.
Torrey, Charles, ----	Private, --	Nov. 28, 1864,	----	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Troxell, John H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown.
Troxell, Noah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Umberger, Henry L.,--	Private, --	Mar. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 9, 1864; dis. by G. O., May 26, 1865.
Vansickle, Isaac, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., March 14, 1865; died since the war.
Valentine, Wm. H.,--	Private, --	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
*Wertz, John H., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Weidner, Maberry. --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 3, 1862.
Wible, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865.
Wheat, Harrison K.,--	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. Nov. 11, to date Oct. 21, 1864; expiration of term.
Woods, Alfred, -----	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
*Werkmeister, H., --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Prisoner from May 3 to 11, 1863; wd. at Wilderness. May 5, 1864; died April 1, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va., vet.
Walters, Andrew, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Missing in action, at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Waltz, George, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; deserted May 24, 1865.
Yoder, Eugene H., --	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY K—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Youse, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Yuengst, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 20, 1864; returned; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since service.
Zluhan, Jonathan, --	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	13
Died of wounds,	9
Died of disease,	4
Wounded in action,	78
Wounded twice or more,	6
Missing in action,	2
Discharged by reason of wounds or disability,	65
Deserted,	10
Drafted,	3
Transferred to other companies,	3
Mustered out with company,	55
Discharged—expiration of term,	6
Resigned,	2
Promoted,	2
Total,	<u>258</u>

COMPANY G.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Alexander G. Maitland	Capt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died June 10, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Marshall McCarter, ---	Capt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Promoted to Captain June, 1862; resigned December 26, 1862; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war.
Charles G. Sippel, ----	Capt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Promoted to Captain February 6, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; died since the war at Fairfield, Iowa.
John R. Kuhn, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 18, 1864,	1	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865.
William A. Ruddaeh,--	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Resigned February 6, 1863; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war.
P. I. Woomer, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to 1st Lt., February 6, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. July 1, 1864; died at Myerstown since the war.
A. F. Kuhn, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 18, 1864,	1	Promoted from 2d Lt., Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st Lt., Dec. 6, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; died at S. and S. H., Erie, Pa., since the war.
William Oldfield, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pr. to 2d Lt., Sept. 1, 1862; resigned Dec. 22, 1862; died since the war.
*William Kale, -----	2d Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sergt., Co. D, Dec. 21, 1862; dis. by G. O., Jan. 30, 1865; died since the war at Cornwall, Pa.; vet.
Daniel B. Zimmerman,	2d Lt., ---	Sept. 13, 1864,	1	Pr. from the ranks, May, 1864, and commissioned Dec. 3, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
George Leedom, -----	1st Sgt.,----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., June, 1862.
Albert Wolfinger, ----	Sgt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Nov. 18, 1864; died since the war.
Peter Rusk, -----	Sgt., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. May 31, 1862; May 5, 1864; mus. out, Nov. 18, 1864; to date from expiration of term.

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COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Michael Haak, -----	Sgt., -----	Nov. 24, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Feb. 18, 1865; to date from expiration of term.
*George Keehn, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. B; mus. out June 27, 1865; died since the war; vet.
John M. Morgan, ----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
William Sutch, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Norristown, Pa.
Norman B. Penrod, -	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; died since the war.
Herman Stahl, -----	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Samuel Barndt, -----	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Augustus Hefley, ----	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March, 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Warren C. McEwen, --	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
George Baltzer, -----	Sgt., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*William Vogt, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Promoted to Sergt.; transferred to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.
John McCarter, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Commissary Sergt.; died since the war at Norristown, Pa.
John Milton, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; tr. to Co. B; date unknown.
Daniel Shanabrook, --	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; died July 5, 1900; Branchville, Md.
William Booth, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., January, 1863; died March 6, 1909, at Norristown, Pa.; buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery.
Daniel Fox, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
James Bereaus, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
Thomas Gash, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
John H. Zimmerman,--	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Isaac Blansett, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Peter Ankeny, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; died May 26, 1865, of wds. recd. May 25, 1865, at Petersburg; buried in National Cemetery, Loudon Park, Md.
John A. Young, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Philip Lape, -----	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Jacob J. Bowman, --	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; volunteered as color corporal; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
William C. Horner, --	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Cornelius Beechley, ---	Corp., ----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Pr. from ranks, Oct. 18, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Oliver Keiser, -----	Mus., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 26, 1864; ex. of term.
William Davis, -----	Mus., -----	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died September, 1862.
Pembroke V. Thompson.	Mus., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	----	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
John V. Fleck, -----	Mus., -----	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Adams, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
Ankeny, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ankeny, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Died in service; date unknown.
Achey, Thos. B., ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 18'1,	3	Pr. to quarter master.
Arnold, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 18 1,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
Boone, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
*Becker, Charles, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 18'1,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. B; vet.
Berthold, August, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 18'1,	3	Missing, December, 1862.
Broomer, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
Bright, William W.,---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; dis., January 28, 1863; died since the war.
Boyles, Edward, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown.
Beard, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
Beechley, Hezekiah, --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Barndt, Perry, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank,	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Barndt, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Barndt, Aaron, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Barndt, Noah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Sick in U. S. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., since Oct. 5, 1864; dis. by G. O., June 19, 1865; died since the war.
Barndt, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Died in U. S. Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1864.
Baker, Hiram, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Baldwin, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Sick in U. S., Hospital Baltimore, Md., since Oct. 6, 1864; dis. by G. O., May 30, 1865.
Blouch, Michael, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Blansett, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Baush, James H., ---	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Bender, Harrison, ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Bender, John F., ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis., for wds. received; date unknown.
Bender, Cornelius, ---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Berkey, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	1	Killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Boytz, Hiram J., ---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 16, 1865; died since the war.
Brubaker, George, ---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Chalfant, Joseph, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Conner, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 23, 1862.
Crandall, Martin, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; dis., date unknown; died since the war.
Coleman, Levi, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Casebeer, William, --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; died since the war.
Critchfield, David, ---	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Dis. by Gen. Order, June 15, 1865; died since the war.
Custer, Jonas, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; dis. by Gen. Order, June 19, 1865.
Dunlap, Wellington, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died, February 11, 1862; buried at Reading, Pa.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Dunlap, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Delaney, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Dodenderfer, George, --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Daley, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Dunmeyer, Jonathan,	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; died since the war.
Donges, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; returned to duty Dec. 12, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Embich, Peter B., ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged, date unknown.
Enos, Benjamin, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Foreman, Charles, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Missing in action, at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; reported safe and transferred to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; died since the war at Norristown, Pa., buried there; vet.
Fox, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 30, 1862.
Fox, Solomon, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died July 24, 1862; buried at Fortress Monroe, Va.
Freed, Olediah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Missing in action, Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Fryer, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Missing in action, Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Ferner, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Garrow, George A., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trs. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
*Gass, William, -----	Private, --	Nov. 13, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; died since the war; vet.
*Gash, Thomas, -----	Private, --	Oct. 13, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Goodman, Lawrence,	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Goheen, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 23, 1862.
Good, Henry W., ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Gardner, Benjamin, --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Glotfelty, Jacob, ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
*Harman, Charles. --	Private, --	Nov. 24, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. B., Jan. 1, 1864; died since the war; vet.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Hanon, Henry, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1834,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Haller, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; deserted Oct. 27, 1863.
Hoffman, James, ----	Private, --	Nov. 19, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 29, 1863.
Hilkert, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
Harper, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war.
Hornberger, Isaac, --	Private, --	Feb. 27, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Hoover, Thomas, ----	Private, --	Aug. 5, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 15, 1865.
Hauck, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Halsey, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Homan, Augustus W.,	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Drum Major, Oct. 28, 1861.
Iseman, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out at expiration of term, Oct. 28, 1864; died since the war.
Inglebach, Henry, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out at expiration of term, Oct. 28, 1864.
Johnson, Thomas, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Jones, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Johnson, William, ---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Johnson, Josiah, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Johnson, Geo. W., ---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Johnson, George, ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Karsnitz, William, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died at Myerstown, Pa., June 6, 1911; buried there.
*Karsnitz, Henry, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; died at Myerstown, Pa., since the war; vet.
*Kline, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.; died since the war.
Keppenack, Christian P.	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., date unknown; died since the war.
*Katzaman, Fred., ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. A, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Koontz, Henry, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with the Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Kester, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Loufer, Rudolph, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis., Feb. 11, 1863; died since the war.
Long, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Deserted, Oct. 23, 1862.
Lehman, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
*Lebo, Frank, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Leedom, E. J., -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Lohr, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lohr, John, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lohr, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lohr, Jonathan, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Lape, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865, died since the war.
Moll, Jeremiah, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
McColly, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1863.
Martin, Krandale, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
McQuade, Franklin, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis., July, 1862.
Meyers, Jonathan, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Morton, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Norristown, Pa.,
Meenan, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis., died in U. S. Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1884; sec. E, row 6, grave 16.
Maurer, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Mill, George, -----	Private, --	Mar. 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Mong, George O., ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Dis. by Special Order No. 55, February 2, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Samuel S., ---	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Miller, Adjam J., ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Died from wds. received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Miller, Wm. H., -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Maurer, Henry W., --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 20, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Maurer, William J., --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 9, grave 181.
Maurer, Geo. J., -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Miller, Samuel Y., ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Died at Sheridan's Field Hospital, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.
McIlwain, Warren J.,--	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Tr. from 139th P. V.; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.
*Meredith, John L., --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Company F, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., Jan. 1, 1864; pr. to Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Nair, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died in Nat. Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1890; sec. I, row 21, grave 41; vet.
*Obyle, William, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Oakes, Dennis, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war at Norristown, Pa.
Ober, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Oglive, Eli, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Piper, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.; died at Norristown since the war.
Peifer, Jonathan, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war, at Lebanon, Pa., buried in Mt. Leb. Cemetery.
Parker, N. Charles, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Penrod, Martin, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Peterson, George, ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Quimby, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Ringer, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Roche, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; expiration of term; died since the war.
Rollman, John H., ---	Private, --	Aug. 2, 1862,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
Ryan, Ambrose D., --	Private, --	Sept. 1, 1862,	3	Trans. from 139th P. V.; tr. to Co. I, 93rd P. V.
Risheberger, Josiah,--	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Erie, Pa., Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; buried there.
Risheberger, John H.,	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Risheberger, Wm. R.,	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O., June 16, 1865; died since the war.
Resley, John D., ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Replogle, Jacob J.,--	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Rhoads, Jonathan D.,	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Raymond, Alexander,--	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Solomon, Augustus,--	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864.
Stephenson, Moses, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, Feb. 28, 1862.
*Strause, Benjamin, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died of wds. received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Straway, Solomon, --	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Shay, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Died January 15, 1862; buried in Mil. Asylum, Washington, D. C., grave 1562.
Savage, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
Souder, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for.
*Snyder, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Smith, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. I.
Staltz, Lemuel, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; died of wds., May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
*Stoner, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1864; vet.
Smithinger, John, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; mus. out, Oct. 28, 1864; ex. of term.
Shaeffer, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Shand, William A.,--	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis., date unknown; died since the war.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Smith, Henry J., ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
Spangler, George P.,--	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Spangler, Christian, --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Shaffer, Aaron E., ---	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865, died since the war.
Spangler, Henry, ----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died since the war.
St. Clair, Daniel, ----	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Stahl, William, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Died Oct. 26, 1864; buried in Loudon Park Cemetery, Maryland.
Stahl, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865 died since the war.
Smith, David, -----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Steinbaugh, Lewis, --	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Died of disease, Jan. 15, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Schmucker, Wm. B.,---	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Shaffer, Levi F., ----	Private, --	Sept. 19, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Smith, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Spangler, William, ---	Private, --	April 19, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Thomas, Charles S.,--	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Commissary Sergt., Aug. 10, 1862; vet.
Tompkins, Levi, ----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Tr. to Company A.
Vanse, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Deserted, June 15, 1862.
Vernon, James, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Tr. to Company A.
Wolfinger, Benjamin,--	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Weaver, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Norris-town, Pa., since the war.
Weeks, William P., ---	Private, --	Nov. 15, 1861,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Waltman, Alfred, ----	Private, --	Oct. 21, 1863,	3	Not accounted for.
Walker, George, -----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; died since the war.
Walters, Josiah, ----	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Weller, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY G—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Young, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis.; date unknown.
Zerbe, Elias, -----	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1861,	3	Pr. to Hosp. Steward; dis., Oct., 1862; died at Dodge City, Kansas, since the war; buried there.
Zimmerman, Jacob J.,	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Zimmerman, Samuel, --	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Zimmerman, Jonathan	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Zimmerman, Jacob, --	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Zimmerman, David T.,	Private, --	Sept. 10, 1864,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Zerbe, James E., ----	Private, --	Sept. 17, 1861,	3	Dis. Oct. 27, 1864.

There are no muster-out rolls of this company on file in the Adjutant General's office.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	8
Died of wounds,	6
Died of disease,	7
Wounded in action,	32
Wounded twice or more,	1
Missing in action,	6
Discharged for wounds or disease,	37
Deserted,	10
Transferred to other companies,	23
Discharged by expiration of term,	10
Resigned,	3
Promoted,	26
Not accounted for,	21
Mustered out with company,	87
Total,	277

93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

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COMPANY B.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
John E. Arthur, -----	Capt., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Lt. Col., Sept. 1, 1862; died at Reading, Pa.; buried in Chas. Evans Cem., since the war.
John Fritz, -----	Capt., ----	Sept. 18, 1861,	3	Pr. from Sgt. to Capt., July 8, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., March 3, 1863; remus. as Capt., Sept. 4, 1863; wd. and captured at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 9, 1864, and Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; pr. to Major, Jan. 23, 1865; died since the war at Reading, Pa.
*Levi Weise, -----	Capt., ----	Sept. 18, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept. 22, 1861; to Sgt., June 15, 1862; to 1st Sgt., July 1, 1862; to Sgt. Major, July 1, 1864; to 1st Lt., Oct. 22, 1864; to Capt., Jan. 23, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Gideon S. Kinsey, ----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Resigned, July 1, 1862; died since the war; buried at St. Louis.
Harrison J. Penrose, -	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to 1st Lt., July 1, 1862; resigned, Sept. 25, 1864.
*Daniel H. Pyle, -----	1st Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. from Corp. to Sgt., July 1, 1862; to 1st Sgt., July 1, 1864; to 1st Lt., Feb. 3, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Darius G. Rhoads, ----	2nd Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Resigned, July 8, 1862.
*William H. Riland,--	2nd Lt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Sgt., Sept. 13, 1861; to 2d Lt., Jan. 10, 1862; wd. and prisoner at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; dis., May 13, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Nathaniel Shirey, ----	1st Sgt., ---	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 18, 1862; to Sgt., April 6, 1864; to 1st Sgt., Feb. 3, 1865; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Peter Cullen, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., April 6, 1864; to Sgt., Oct. 27, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Ezra J. Boughter, --	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pr. to Corp. Aug. 31, 1864; to Sgt., Oct. 27, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Harrison Weand, ----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Sept., 1864; to Sgt., Jan. 1, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Augustus Solomon, --	Sgt., -----	Jan. 11, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 27, 1864; to Sgt., Feb. 3, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war.
George W. Bard, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; expiration of term.
Allen Gilbert, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
John W. Rhoads, -----	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war.
Charles W. Fotherow,	Sgt., -----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died, May 9 of wds. recd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
*Charles Hoppe, -----	Sgt., -----	Nov. 4, 1861,	3	Died, Dec. 1 of wds. recd. at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.
William Homus, -----	Corp., ----	Mar. 31, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Oct. 27, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Womelsdorf, Pa.
*Henry Kline, -----	Corp., ----	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Lebanon, Pa., since the war.
*John B. Reigner, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*John W. Smith, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Pr. to Corp., Nov. 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*William H. Weise, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Pr. to Corp., Nov. 15, 1864; mustered out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*John Stoner, -----	Corp., ----	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Jan. 1, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Aaron Weand, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; to Corp., Jan. 23, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Charles Baker, -----	Corp., ----	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Pr. to Corp., Feb. 3, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Matthew Crillman, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. Cert., Dec. 14, 1862; died since the war.
Henry A. Houck, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 16, 1862; died since the war.
Henry D. Markley, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Sept. 25, 1862; died since the war.
John W. Seiders, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Nov. 12, 1862; died since the war, at Reading, Pa.
Simon H. Foreman,---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war, at Reading, Pa.
John H. Kintzer, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term.
Maby E. Willman, ---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term.
*Mahlon E. Weidner,---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., Jan. 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
John W. Corkery, ----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 22, 1862.
Henry A. Lotz, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 16 of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
James Bell, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
*Charles Hornberger,---	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; vet.
*William Vogt, -----	Corp., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
William H. Clouse, ---	Muc., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war at Reading, Pa.
William H. Raser, ----	Muc., ----	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 27, 1862; died since the war.
Axe, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 18, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Alexander, Fra's R.,---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert.; date unknown; died since the war.
Albright, Isaac, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 4, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I., sec. 1, grave 304.
*Burkhart, Cyrus, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Burkholder, Nath'n,--	Private, --	Mar. 4, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 10, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Bennethum, David, --	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; ab. at mus. out; died since the war.
Baldwin, John A., ---	Private, --	Nov. 30, 1864,	1	Sub.; dis. by G. O., July 16, 1865; died since the war.
Baldwin, Geo. S., ----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; wd. at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Babb, Henry A., -----	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 20, 1862.
Boggs, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Dec. 31, 1863; died since the war.
Beck, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Boyer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 18, 1864,	3	Died, Sept. 13, of wds. at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
Bridegam, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted, Nov. 2, 1861.
Curran, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; absent, sick, at mus. out; died since the war.
Conrow, Charles, ----	Private, --	Dec. 5, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted, Dec. 15, 1864.
Connors, John J., ----	Private, --	Dec. 5, 1864,	3	Sub.; deserted Dec. 15, 1864.
*Daniels, Geo. W., --	Private, --	May 10, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Dehart, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Dierolf, Nathan, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Dierolf, Thomas J.,	Private, --	Dec. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Dyre, Reuben, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Dunn, Joseph F., ----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Sept. 6, 1862; died since the war.
Depart, Levi, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis.; date unknown; died since the war.
Daniels, Davilla S.,--	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to Western gunboat service, Feb. 17, 1862; died since the war.
Dunkelberger, S.,-----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Nov. 7, 1861; died since the war.

93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. 481

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Dorn, Adam, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Nov. 6, 1862; died since the war.
Dunkelberger, R., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis.; Nov. 12, 1864; died since the war.
Ebling, Cyrus, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Ellwanger, John, -----	Private, --	Feb. 17, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ellwanger, Christian, ---	Private, --	Feb. 15, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ellwanger, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. by G. O., July 29, 1862; died since the war.
*Fox, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Pottsville, Pa., since the war.
*Fisher, Henry B., ---	Private, --	Oct. 18, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Fisher, Samuel R., ---	Private, --	Nov. 4, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
*Foreman, Charles, ---	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Spottsylvania C. H, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at mus. out; vet.; died at Norristown, Pa., since the war.
Filbert, Benj. F., ---	Private, --	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Fritz, Tobias, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., July 20, 1862; died since the war.
Francis, Mahlon A., -	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term.
Filbert, Benj. F., ---	Private, --	Oct. 30, 1861,	3	Discharged; date unknown; died since the war.
Gilbert, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865. died since the war.
Green, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Oct. 3, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Gage, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	3	Sub.; dis. by G. O., July 11, 1865; died Sept. 26, 1886, at G. H. I. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; buried in cemetery, see F, row 1, grave 18.

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COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Grove, Winfield S., --	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert., June 15, 1865; died since the war.
*Gass, William, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Killed in action, Aug. 12, 1864; vet.
Greismoyer, Sam. S., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted July 2, 1863.
Getz, Owen, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 22, 1861.
*Himmelberger, A., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Haak, Alvin, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Reading, Pa.
Hetrick, Samuel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
*Harman, Charles, --	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
*Harbach, William M.,	Private, --	Mar. 8, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died at Reading, Pa., 1910.
Hornberger, Isaac, ---	Private, --	Feb. 15, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, sick. at muster out; died since the war.
Hartman, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862; died since the war.
Helder, Joseph, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Hartman, Max, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., Nov. 5, 1862; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
Harner, John H., ---	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Died June 8, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Heller, Francis R., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died, June 8, of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Hicks, Geo., -----	Private, --	Nov. 8, 1861,	3	Dis. May 19, 1864; died since the war; vet.
Hicks, Joseph L., ----	Private, --	Mar. 3, 1864,	3	Deserted May 19, 1864.
Homan, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted May 19, 1864.
Holler, Frederick, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Deserted Nov. 6, 1864.
Irvin, John, -----	Private, --	Dec. 6, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ives, Charles W., ----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; dis. by G. O., June 16, 1865; died since the war.
Johnston, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Aug. 6, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Klingler, Elias, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Kern, Effinger, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. Sept. 6, 1862.
Knecht, Peter, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by S. O., Nov. 10, 1862; died since the war.
Kline, Harrison, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. Feb. 20, 1863.
*Karsnitz, Henry, -----	Private, --	Oct. 26, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; dis. June 24, 1865; vet.; died at Meyerstown, Pa., since the war.
Kline, Manden L., ----	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Died September 18, 1864; buried in Loudon Park, Maryland.
Knoll, Jonathan T., ---	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Died of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Kilmer, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Deserted Oct. 31, 1864.
Leineiger, Daniel, -----	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; ab. at mus. out; died at Womelsdorf, Pa., since the war.
Lessig, James, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O. Nov. 5, 1862.
Lacey, W. H. H., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., June 13, 1862; died since the war.
Leininger, John L., ---	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Wd. at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; dis., May 1, 1865; died since the war.
Leddy, James, -----	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Deserted March 24, 1863.
Laffan, Washington, -	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
*Miller, Joseph H., --	Private, --	Mar. 14, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Minnich, Elias, -----	Private, --	Feb. 6, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Markley, Chas. H., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. Nov. 19, 1861.
Markley, Saml. R. ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. Sept. 15, 1862; died since the war.
Matthew, Solomon, --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. A Jan. 1, 1864; vet.; died June 17, 1864; of wds. recd May 5, 1864.
Morris, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1863,	3	Dis. by G. O., July 11, 1865; died since the war.
Murray, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 9, 1864,	1	Not accounted for; died since the war.
*Milton, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.
McMachin, Samuel, ---	Private, --	Dec. 1, 1864,	3	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
McCall, James, -----	Private, --	Dec. 2, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Near, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent sick at mus. out; vet.; died since the war.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
*Obyle, William, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds at Fredericksburg, Va., grave 3594.
*Painter, John L., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
*Peiffer, Jona, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Absent at muster out; vet.; died since the war at Lebanon, Pa.
Presser, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 24, 1864,	3	Dis. by G. O., June 27, 1865.
*Quimby, Samuel, ----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.
Robinson, Kitson, ----	Private, --	Nov. 29, 1864,	1	Sub.; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Ritter, Abraham, ----	Private, --	Oct. 18, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died since the war.
Rhoads, Anthony, ----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., Nov. 5, 1862.
Rissmiller, Frank, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., Nov. 5, 1862
Ruth, Benneville P., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Redcay, John S., ----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Rhoads, John G., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died Aug. 5 of wds. recd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Swoyer, James, -----	Private, --	May 7, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
*Snyder, Adam, -----	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Strickler, James, ----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Stoudt, Richard, ----	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Shirey, William, -----	Private, --	Feb. 15, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died at Monocacy, Pa., since the war.
*Stump, John F., ----	Private, --	Mar. 3, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; vet.; died since the war.
Sattlezahn, Joseph, ---	Private, --	Sept. 26, 1864,	3	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; and Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out; died since the war at Mt. Nebo, Pa.
Stomm, James M., ---	Private, --	Feb. 9, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Shirey, George W., ---	Private, --	Feb. 22, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va.; May 5, 1864; absent, sick, at mus. out; died at Washington, D. C., June 25, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Alexandria, Va., grave 3056.
Smith, John W., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. on Surg. cert., May 10, 1862; died since the war.
Shartle, George, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., Aug. 6, 1862; died at Womelsdorf, Pa., since the war.
Snodgrass, E. M., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Aug. 16, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., since the war.
Schroeder, John S., --	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis., Sept. 29, 1862; killed on the railroad since the war.
Shaaber, Mahlon, ----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; discharged Sept. 30, 1862.
Sallada, John W., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by S. O., Nov. 10, 1862.
Schade, Isaac M., ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Dis. by S. O., Feb. 12, 1864; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
Swayer, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 19, 1864,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. by Special Order, Oct. 25, 1864.
Seiders, Anthony, ----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term: died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
Swoyer, Jacob, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Dis., May 31, 1865; died since the war.
Stambach, E. W. H., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Pr. to Sergt. Major, Jan. 1, 1863.
Seachrist, Henry, ----	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1861,	3	Trans. to Co. A, Jan. 1, 1864.
Strohm, Peter, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Died June 10, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Seven Pines, Va., sec. D, lot 170.
Sheldon Gardner, ----	Private, --	Dec. 3, 1864,	1	Sub.; died April 21, 1865; buried at City Point, Va.
*Strouse, Benjamin, ---	Private, --	Jan. 1, 1864,	3	Died of wds. recd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.
Spang, Robert W., --	Private, --	Nov. 9, 1861,	3	Deserted, Nov. 21, 1863.
Sellers, John, -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

COMPANY B—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Sullivan, John, -----	Private, --	Oct. 19, 1864,	1	Not accounted for; died since the war.
Trexler, Wm. G., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert., July 5, 1862; died since the war.
Teed, James E., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Tr. to 116th Regt. P. V.; date unknown.
Uhlman, Augustus, --	Private, --	Oct. 27, 1862,	3	Wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; dis. by G. O., Sept. 14, 1865; died since the war.
West, Thomas H., --	Private, --	Feb. 26, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Webster, Aaron, -----	Private, --	Nov. 12, 1864,	1	Drafted; mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Wilson, Frank B., ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Mus. out, Oct. 27, 1864; ex. of term; died Sept. 28, 1898; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., grave 9602; New Cem.,
*Weand, Franklin, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis., Feb. 27, 1865; vet.
Worley, Wm. H., -----	Private, --	Nov. 9, 1861,	3	Dis. by G. O., Nov. 5, 1862; died at Reading, Pa., since the war.
*Yocum, Hiram, -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Wd. at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; absent on furlough at mus. out; vet.; died at Oley, Pa., since the war.
Yocum, Heisinger, ----	Private, --	Feb. 13, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Youtz, Henry, -----	Private, --	Feb. 9, 1865,	1	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865; died since the war.
Yocum, W. D., -----	Private, --	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Died at Andersonville, Ga., July 22, 1864; grave 3799.
Yeager, Francis S., --	Private, --	Nov. 9, 1861,	3	Deserted July 2, 1863.
Zimmerman, David, --	Private, --	Mar. 12, 1864,	3	Mus. out with Co., June 27, 1865.
Zimmerman, John, ---	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
*Zechman, J. P., -----	Private, --	Oct. 12, 1861,	3	Missing at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; vet.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Name.	Rank.	Date of muster into service.	Term—years.	Remarks.
Brubaker, George, ---	Private, ---	Sept. 28, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Bender, Cornelius, ---	Private, ---	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Bradley, James, ---	Private, ---	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Burks, Jos. D., -----	Private, ---	Mar. 10, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Carol, Thomas, -----	Private, ---	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Fox, John, -----	Private, ---	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Gahn, Edward, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Heacox, William, ---	Private, ---	Feb. 29, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Horner, William, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 20, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Lohr, Jonathan, ---	Private, ---	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Livingston, Jacob, ---	Private, ---	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Died Nov. 25, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa.; buried in Mt. Moriah Cem. lot.
Mitchell, Peter, -----	Private, ---	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Deserted; date unknown.
Monkle, Charles, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Monroe, Geo. J., -----	Private, ---	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Mahan, Archibald, ---	Private, ---	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
McEwen, Warren C., ---	Private, ---	Sept. 6, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Phillips, Francis, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 30, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Resley, John, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 24, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Shaffer, Simon P., ---	Private, ---	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Dis. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Stufft, Samuel, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 22, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Sipe, Alexander, -----	Private, ---	Sept. 26, 1864,	1	Not accounted for.
Sandford, Michael, ---	Private, ---	Mar. 7, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Weirich, George, -----	Private, ---	Mar. 19, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Wilson, James, -----	Private, ---	Mar. 23, 1864,	3	Not accounted for.
Total, 24.				

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	10
Died of wounds,	9
Died of disease,	7
Wounded in action,	60
Wounded twice or more,	7
Died in Rebel prison,	1
Discharged for wounds and disease,	60
Missing in action,	3
Deserted,	12
Drafted,	4
Transfererd to other companies,	5
Mustered out with company,	62
Discharged—expiration of term,	8
Resigned,	2

488 93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Promoted,	3
Officer discharged,	1

Total,	254
	=====

OFFICIAL CASUALTIES.

J. C. Kelton, Acting Adjutant General of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 21, 1888, furnishes the following from the records of said office as to the 93rd:

Casualties in Action.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed,	6	84	90
Wounded,	29	537	566
Captured or missing,	3	44	47
Aggregate,	38	665	703

Deaths.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action,	6	84	90
Of wounds,	5	56	61
Of disease,	1	97	98
Other causes,	-----	6	6
Aggregate,	12	243	255

Total enrollmentt (approximate estimate), 1,950.

Lt. Col. Wm. F. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," furnishes the following relating to the 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

	Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident, Prison, &c.			Total deaths.	Total enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		
Field and Staff, -----		1	1	1		1		17
Co. A, -----	3	14	17		7	7		189
Co. F, -----	1	15	16		13	13		203
Co. D, -----		12	12		13	13		183
Co. I, -----		14	14		13	13		214
Co. C, -----	3	16	19		9	9		204
Co. H, -----	1	21	22		10	10		171
Co. E, -----	2	12	14		12	12		196
Co. K, -----		22	22		7	7		167
Co. G, -----	1	14	15		8	8		183
Co. B, -----		20	20		9	9		181
Total, -----	11	161	172	1	101	102	274	1,908

Lt. Col. Fox states under "Greatest Losses in Battles," that the 93rd lost 15 killed, 114 wounded, total 129, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; and at before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865, 15 killed, 136 wounded, total 151. At Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, 20 killed, 84 wounded, and 22 missing. At Marye's and Salem Heights, Va., May 3rd, 1863, 8 killed, 53 wounded and 18 missing. At Opequan, Va., 7 killed and 32 wounded. Total killed and wounded, 641, and total deaths, 274.

Lt. Col. Fox comments upon these five battles by making special mention of them as having been very severe losses in those battles. But in justice to the 93rd, it should be stated that the strength of the Regiment entire in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., was not only less than 400, but that only eight companies of the regiment participated; Companies A and F having been detailed on picket before the battle.

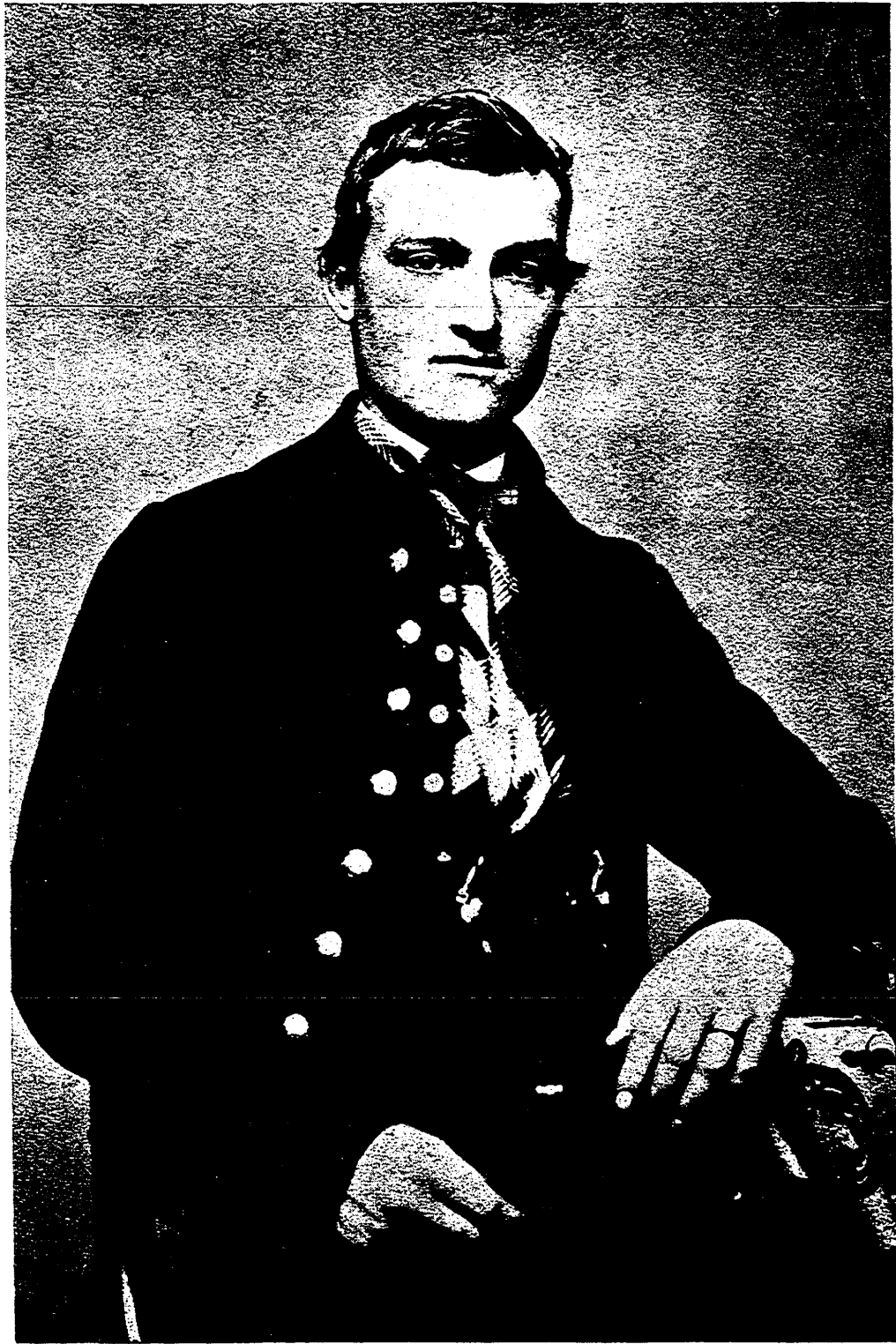
Lt. Col. Fox is also mistaken in the loss, as official reports show that the eight companies lost no less than 155 men. This is nearly, if not quite, half the number in the battle, and but few regiments can show as heavy a loss in one battle with only eight companies.

RECAPITULATION.

As contained in Bate's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

	Officers.	Non-com. officers.	Men.	Total.
Field and staff, -----	24	15		39
Perseverance Band, -----			20	20
Company A, -----	11	25	157	193
Company F, -----	7	24	175	206
Company D, -----	6	28	153	187
Company I, -----	8	23	198	229
Company C, -----	10	29	171	210
Company H, -----	8	25	138	171
Company E, -----	10	23	165	198
Company K, -----	6	26	138	170
Company G, -----	10	10	164	184
Company B, -----	8	31	146	185
Unassigned men, -----			24	24
From the above which is taken from the history of Penna. Volunteers, 1861-5, prepared in compliance with acts of the Legislature by Samuel P. Bates, 1870, must be deducted the following already counted in companies and promoted to Field and staff, -----	108	259	1,649	2,016
	10	15		25
Total enlistment, -----	98	244	1,649	1,991

There are also duplicates by reason of transfers from one company to another, counted twice, leaving the total enrollment approximately 1,950, as published by the War Department.



MAJOR P. G. MARK.

CHAPTER XL

REUNIONS OF THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE MEETINGS.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon,	1874
Dr. E. R. Umberger, Lebanon,	1874-1875
Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading,	1875
Capt. D. A. Gruber, Annville,	1876
Capt. D. J. Boynton, Middletown,	1877
Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon,	1878-1883
Col. J. M. McCarter, Preston, Md.,	1884
Private H. C. Grittinger, Cornwall,	1885-1888
Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading,	1889-1901
Private H. C. Grittinger, Lebanon,	1902

We Drank From the Same Canteen!

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours
 Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
 And true lovers' knots, I ween;
 The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss,
 But there's never a bond, old friend like this—
 We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
 And sometimes apple jack, fine as silk;
 But, whatever the tippie has been,
 We shared it together in bane or bliss;
 And I warm to you friend, when I think of this—
 We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine,
 And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine,
 From glasses of crystal and green;
 But I guess in their golden potations they miss
 The warmth of regard to be found in this—
 We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together,
 We have marched and fought in all kinds of weather,
 And hungry and full we have been;
 Had days of battle and days of rest,
 But this memory I cling to and love the best—
 We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope,
 With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope
 Upon which my faint spirit could lean—
 Oh! then I remember you crawled to my side
 And, bleeding so fast, it seemed both must have died,
 We drank from the same canteen!

—Charles G. Halpine.

FIRST REUNION.

IN accordance with an editorial notice in *Daily News*, of Lebanon, Pa., by Maj. P. G. Mark, a meeting of the survivors of the 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was called for July 30, 1874.

Preliminary meetings of Survivors.

Lebanon, Pa., July 30, 1874.

The meeting was held at the office of Dr. E. R. Umberger, Surgeon, and called to order by electing Maj. P. G. Mark, Company D, President, who stated the object of the meeting to be to organize for a reunion of the survivors of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.

On motion, Sergt. E. M. Woome, of Company A, was elected secretary.

On motion of Dr. E. R. Umberger, a committee on permanent organization was appointed and instructed to notify all the surviving members of the regiment of the temporary organization and request their attendance on Monday, August 10th, at 10 A. M., in Lebanon, to perfect a permanent organization.

The committee consisted of Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Chairman; Col. John M. Mark, Lebanon; Col. C. W. Eckman, Danville; Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading; Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon; Major B. Frank Hean, Co. F, Cornwall; Lt. Col. John E. Arthur, Reading; Captain A. K. Kuhn, Co. D, Harrisburg; Captain W. W. Murray, Co. C, Lebanon; Captain D. G. Rhoads, Co. B, Reading; Captain D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Middletown; Corp. Charles D. Kaler, Co. C, Lebanon; Lt. E. C. Euston; Co. A, Lebanon; Corp. Henry Weitzel, Co. A, Lebanon; Sergeant Cyrus F. Moore, Co. F, Shaefferstown; Corporal George H. Uhler, Co. A, Lebanon; Privates Samuel Dissinger, Co. A, Shaefferstown; Milton Myers, Co. K, Myers-

town; W. R. Lee, Co. A, Richland; Adam W. Tobias, Co. A, Jonestown; Sergeant W. F. Grumbein, Co. D, Fredericksburg and Sergeant J. B. Coppenhaver, Co. C, Union township.

A committee from 42 Post, Grand Army of the Republic, offered their hall for the future meetings, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Corporal Geo. H. Uhler, the next meeting be held at G. A. R. Hall on Monday, August 10th next.

Lebanon, Pa., August 10, 1874.

Meeting called to order by President, Maj. P. G. Mark in the Chair. Minutes of meeting held July 30, read and approved.

Letters were read from Col. C. W. Eckman, Danville; Lt. Col. John E. Arthur, Reading, and Captain A. K. Kuhn, Co. D, regretting their inability to be present, but pledging their presence and hearty co-operation at reunion.

On motion of Captain D. J. Boynton, a committee of ten on permanent organization was appointed as follows: Captain D. J. Boynton, Dr. E. R. Umberger; Corp. E. M. Boltz, Captain D. A. Gruber, Private C. C. Hartline, Lt. E. M. Snodgrass, Privates Thomas Mark, M. D. Crillman, John L. Shaffer and Lt. E. W. Stoner.

The Committee reported the following officers, which were unanimously elected:

President, Dr. E. R. Umberger, Lebanon.
Vice President, Col. Chas. W. Eckman, Danville.
Vice President, Lt. Col. John E. Arthur, Reading.
Vice President, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading.
Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon.
Recording Secretary, Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Lebanon.
Treasurer, Corp., E. M. Boltz, Lebanon.

On motion a committee (executive) of fifteen was appointed with full power to make all the necessary arrangements for a reunion with power to appoint sub-committees:

COMMITTEE.

Captain Joseph Houck, Co. A, Lebanon.
Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading.
Sergt. John B. Coppenhaver, Co. C, Jonestown.
Col. John M. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.
Capt. Edward Trafford, Co. E, Palmyra.
Maj. B. Frank Hean, Co. F, Cornwall.
Lt. P. I. Woomer, Co. G, Myerstown.
Sergt. David R. Eckman, Co. H, Danville.

Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Milldetown.
Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.
Lt. E. M. Ebur, Co. A, Lebanon.
Corp. Geo. H. Uhler, Co. A, Lebanon.
Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.
Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon.
Private W. R. Lee, Co. A, Richland.

On motion any five of said Committee shall constitute a quorum.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered G. A. R. Post 42 for use of hall.

On motion of Lt. E. M. Ebur, the 28th day of October (the date of organization of the Regiment thirteen years ago), was fixed as the day on which the first reunion of the Regiment was to held in Lebanon, at 10 A. M.

On motion of Sergt. E. M. Woomer, the Executive Committee was ordered to issue an address stating the objects of the reunion, and inviting all soldiers who were at anytime connected with said Regiment, having an honorable discharge, or transfer, to participate in said reunion regardless of the time served.

Adjourned to October 28, 1874 at 10 A. M.

ADDRESS OF INVITATION.

The following address was prepared by Maj. P. G. Mark, Corresponding Secretary, for Executive Committee:

"To the Survivors of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.:

"Comrades: The object of this address is for the purpose of effecting an organization of the surviving officers and members of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, whereby the friendships formed while in the service may become more closely connected.

"Thirteen years have elapsed since the organization of the Regiment, and how many privations endured, hardships suffered and battles fought during the years of our service.

"The ties then formed have grown stronger, the love for the cause we fought for deeper and the associations dearer as the years have passed.

"To have been a member of the Regiment is an honor; to have served under its battle-torn flags a proud distinction; and to have bravely protected and secured their return to those who placed them in our charge, amid the fiercest contests ever engaged in by the armies of the world, is a bright record to any one who handled a sword or carried a musket.

"It is not necessary to refer to the duties in camp; to the trials on the march, or to the work performed on the many fields of battle—all these ever remain fresh in the memories of those who have assisted in making its unsurpassed history, in which hundreds of brave boys were killed and wounded.

"Our purpose, therefore, is to invite all our comrades to attend our first annual reunion of the regiment, at Lebanon, on the 28th day of October, 1874.

We shall endeavor to make your visit to the old camping grounds one of pleasure, and hope you will see the necessity of once more falling into line on that occasion."

PROGRAMME FOR REUNION.

The following was the programme adopted by the Executive Committee, of which Capt. Joseph Houck was chairman.

Wednesday, October 28, 1874.

At 10 A. M. the address of welcome to visiting comrades to be delivered in the Court House.

10.30 A. M., business meeting.

2.30 P. M., the annual address will be delivered by Rev. Jos. S. Lame, of Philadelphia, last Chaplain of the Regiment.

7 P. M. The Regiment will proceed to the residence of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, at Mt. Lebanon, to pay its respects.

Thursday, October 29, 1874.

9 A. M., the Regiment will meet at the Court House and in a body proceed to Donaghmore Furnace and go to Cornwall by special train. Leave Cornwall to return at 2 P. M.

A banquet to visiting comrades will be given in the evening.

The citizens of Lebanon, and especially the ladies, are cordially invited to take part in the reception of our comrades.

The Perseverance Band, formerly of the 93rd Regiment, will enliven the occasion with some of its choice selections.

Headquarters will be at Lebanon Valley House.

Excursion tickets will be issued by the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads.

Maj. P. G. Mark was made chairman of Decoration Committee, with power to appoint four assistants.

Col. J. M. Mark, Private Moses Leininger, Corp. C. D. Kaler, Capt. D. A. Gruber and Corp. E. M. Boltz, were appointed a Committee on Reception.

THE REUNION.

Lebanon, October 28, 1874.

The first annual meeting of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was called to order in the Court House at 10 A. M., by Dr. E. R. Umberger, President of the Association.

President Umberger introduced Chief Burgess Jacob Roedel, who delivered the following address of welcome:

"Gentlemen, Officers and Members of the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

"In the name of the citizens of the borough of Lebanon, I do hereby tender unto you a hearty welcome to our town, and invite you to our generosity and hospitality.

"I had intended to address you by proxy and employ some one else who could have been more competent to make a speech suitable on such an occasion, but on mature reflection I thought you were now citizens as I am, for in this we are superior to any other government, where our soldiers has accomplished his mission, he returns to his home and occupies a private position during his future life.

"It is not necessary to tell you what you know yourselves, perhaps, much more correctly than I can repeat it, but still I would speak a few words of the time when the proclamation of the President of the United States called for the young and strong men of the country to march and fight for the Union.

"You heard the voice and rushed shouldering your muskets, into the ranks of the Army of the Potomac. You shared the toil and danger of the battlefield. When the first victims of the war were brought to be buried in their beloved home; John Henry's son, Captain Embich, John Mellinger's son, and many more too numerous to mention, it produced such profound sympathy and sorrow among our citizens—your friends—that will never be forgotten.

"I congratulate you on your escape with your lives; that you have fought a good fight; that you have beaten the enemy, and come off more than conquerors. May you now enjoy the fruits of your labors, may your future conduct express the true answer in all things, so that when one asks you who you are, you may answer, 'A member of the gallant Ninety-third,' which is equivalent to that of saying, 'This is a brave man.'

"In conclusion, may your sojourn in our midst be of such a character that we all may remember it with profound respect and pleasure.

"Keep up discipline, lay off the unworthy so that the heading of this programme for this reunion may ever remain close to the eagle of the Regiment; the banner of the stars and stripes of these United States and end a life so heroically commenced in moral purity and full of the hope of eternal life."

Sergeant Peter Cullen, of Company B, Chief of Police of Reading, responded, stating that he felt pleased at the liberal display of flags in various places, denoting the warm welcome of visiting comrades. He felt grateful at the reception and hoped the time would be pleasantly passed. He expressed thanks on the part of the Comrades who came in our midst and eloquently portrayed the gratification of the soldiers at their reception at this the first reunion of the Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (applause).

Lieut. H. J. Waltz, of Company I, was called upon and made one of his characteristic speeches, keeping the audience in constant laughter, in relating his experience of going into the army for \$13.00—a substitute. The boys appreciating his remarks applauded him frequently and left him to understand that all the drafting experience was a joke, knowing him to have responded as one of the first and bravest of the Regiment that never acknowledged defeat.

President Umberger appointed the following committees:

On Constitution: Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Col. John B. Embich, Lt. Wm. H. Riland, Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, Captain S. R. Faber, Private William Smith, and Lt. H. J. Waltz.

On officers: Maj. P. G. Mark, Lt. E. C. Euston, Sergt. Peter Cullen, Captain W. W. Murray, Private William Smith, Lt. P. I. Woomer, Captain D. A. Gruber, Lt. H. J. Waltz and Private Cyrus Dissinger.

LETTERS READ.

Lebanon Furnaces, September 12, 1874.

"Mr. George H. Uhler:

"My Dear Sir: I have received yours of yesterday, signed as Chairman on Programme of the members of the 93rd Regt.

"I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to consult with your committee personally, as my arrangements are all made for a trip to California. Expecting to leave home on the 14th inst., and to be absent four or five weeks.

"I confidently expect that if my life is spared I will be with you on the 28th prox., and hope to share with you the expenses of the reception of the members of the Regiment from a distance who may honor us with their presence.

"In regard to the flags—should sickness, death or any unforeseen calamity prevent my return home in time to be with you, you may assure the representatives of the 93rd Regt. are welcome to the use of those flags so long as they remain in my custody.

Hoping that my life may be spared to meet you all on October 28th,

"I remain yours very truly,

"G. DAWSON COLEMAN."

"Bethlehem, Md., October 20, 1874.

"George H. Uhler, Chairman of Programme:

"My dear sir: I am more regretful than I can tell in having to decline the honor of delivering the annual address, and the pleasure of meeting my surviving comrades of the Regiment organized and first commanded by myself.

"I have been striving to bend my engagements, or indeed break them, so as to be with you, but find in so brief a period I have to arrange matters that it is utterly impracticable.

"Be kind enough to express my regret to the Regimental Association and to the members of my old band, the "Perse," and if the future should hold forth such another opportunity, assure my comrades I shall endeavor to be with them.

"Hoping that the coming occasion may be all its most sanguine friends hope for,

"I am most truly yours,

"JAMES M. McCARTER."

"Pittsburg, Pa., October 19, 1874.

"Mr. George H. Uhler:

"Dear Sir: In reply to your courteous note inviting me to attend the re-union of the 93rd P. V. V. on the 28th inst., I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend at that time. Please assure the 'boys,' however, though necessarily absent in body, I shall be with them in spirit, and will ever cherish the recollection of my association with the 'old 93rd,' its glories and its dangers, as one of the brightest and best of my remembrances.

"I trust that next year I will be able to 'rally around the tattered colors of old,' with the rest of you.

"I remain, yours truly,

"JOHN I. NEVIN."

"Reading, Pa., October 26, 1874.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"My Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th inst. is at hand. I am exceedingly sorry that it will be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present at the reunion of the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the 28th and 29th inst.

"I am compelled to leave for Philadelphia on Wednesday and will not return before Thursday evening. Had I received your invitation two days earlier I would have

arranged to be with you, as I assure you nothing would have given me more pleasure.

"Trusting that you will have a pleasant time at the reunion of the Ninety-third, I am certain will be a source of much pleasure and profit to one and all.

"Truly yours,

"C. F. EVANS, Mayor."

"Wilmington, Del., October 25, 1874.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"Dear Friend: Yours of the 20th was duly received and perused with pleasure, but feel sorry that I cannot attend the reunion, but please give my kindest regards to all the boys, and perhaps, at some future day I will be so situated as to meet you all at an annual reunion.

"Hoping you may have an old fashioned time, I bid you adieu.

"A. R. WILHELM."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Constitution made their report and it was adopted.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of Committee on Officers, reported as follows, which was adopted:

President, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading.
Vice President, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon.
Vice President, Col. C. W. Eckman, Danville.
Vice President, Captain W. W. Murray, Lebanon.
Secretary, William H. Clous, Reading.
Treasurer, Lt. Col. John E. Arthur, Reading.
Chaplain, Rev. Jos. S. Lame, Philadelphia.
Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon.

Executive Committee.

Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading.
Lt. Wm. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading.
Sergt. Allen Gilbert, Co. B, Reading.
Private Frederick Clous, Co. F, Reading.
Sergt. David R. Eckman, Co. H, Danville.
Private H. H. Kline, Co. B, Myerstown.
Capt. Edward Trafford, Co. E, Palmyra.
Lt. Wm. A. Ruddach, Co. G, Norristown.
Capt. Levi Weise, Co. B, Womelsdorf.
Sergt. John T. Howe, Co. H, Scranton.
Private Maxamilian Hartman, Co. B, Reading.
Capt. Joseph Houck, Co. A, Lebanon.
Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, Co. C, Jonestown.
Maj. B. Frank Hean, Co. F, Cornwall.

Private, W. H. Miller, Co. K, Annville.
Col. J. M. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.
Capt. A. K. Kuhn, Co. D, Harrisburg.
Private B. Frank Wilson, Co. B, Reading.
Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.
Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Middletown.

Danville and Reading were placed in nomination as the next place of meeting. Reading received 108 votes and Danville 11 votes.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Col. J. M. Mark and Col. John B. Embrich were appointed a committee on introducing the orator.

The committee introduced Rev. J. S. Lame, formerly Chaplain of the Regiment.

Chaplain Lame gave a brief sketch of the career of the Regiment as soldiers, interspersed with a number of stories, incident to camp life, in which many of the hearers were prominent actors. His remarks vividly recalled the pleasing features of a soldiers life, so that its darkest shades were tinged by the prevailing gladness; complimented them in the highest manner for their morality and respect for religion and religious manners while in service.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, president-elect assumed the chair.

On motion, the flags presented by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman to the Regiment, and now before the Association, were ordered to be photographed.

Lt. Col. John E. Arthur, Lt. Wm. H. Riland, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, F. R. Alexander and Sergt. Allen Gilbert were appointed a committee on badge.

At 6.30 P. M., President Lt. Col. D. C. Keller headed the survivors on a march to the residence of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, at Mt. Lebanon. Upon arrival of the survivors at the mansion, Maj. P. G. Mark introduced Chaplain Lame who made an eloquent address.

Chaplain Lame paid a glowing tribute to the well known generosity of Mr. Coleman, as to the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of the Ninety-third.

Mr. Coleman, in response tendered his most sincere thanks and extended the hospitalities of his home, and if his house had been proportionally as large as his heart, all might have enjoyed his princely hospitality.

Quite a number entered the mansion and the Perseverance Band rendered several pieces of music. The survivors subsequently returned to the Court House and were dismissed.

Thursday, October 29, 1874.

Vice President, Captain W. W. Murray, presided in the absence of President Keller.

On motion a committee of five, consisting of Maj. P. G. Mark, Sergt. P. H. Freylinghausen, Dr. E. R. Umberger, Privates Charles Foreman and Moses Leininger was appointed on resolutions.

Maj. P. G. Mark introduced Mr. John Kaley, of Jonestown, a soldier of the war of 1812 and three cheers were given to him.

At 9.30 A. M. the survivors fell into line and preceded by the Perseverance Band and Freeman Reserves Drum Corps, marched to Donaghmore Station and there took a special train for Cornwall. The Ore Hills and the new North Cornwall Furnace were visited, after which they returned home and were dismissed by Maj. P. G. Mark until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark three hearty cheers were given by the survivors to the citizens of Lebanon.

The line of march was then taken to the Lebanon Valley House, where at 9 P. M. a banquet was held.

After a hearty supper the comrades were dismissed and many left for their homes well pleased with their visit and to attend the second reunion at Reading, Pa., October 28, 1875.

There were 149 survivors who answered roll call at this reunion.

SECOND REUNION.

The second reunion of the survivors of the Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was held at Reading, October 28, 1875.

The survivors were met at the depot and the following formation was carried out.

Chief Marshal Lt. Col. D. C. Keller.
Assistant Marshals Sergt. Peter Cullen, Lt. W. H. Riland.
Ringgold Band.
Reception Committee, Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Chairman.
Officers of the Association.
Executive Committee.
Civilians accompanying the survivors in carriages.
Perseverance Band.
Survivors of the Regiment.

The line of march was taken to the Grand Opera House, where Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, President of the Association introduced His Honor Mayor C. F. Evans, who was received with hearty applause and delivered the following address of welcome.

"Gentlemen and Members of the Late 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

"In extending a cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of Reading to the members of the 93rd and the distinguished visitors whom you have invited to be present with you, I am moved by sentiments of respect and pleasure. Respect for the members of an organization whose brave deeds performed in defense of our country's honor and national existence live on the pages of history as a noble record of what brave and earnest men and patriots are willing to endure in the hour of their country's danger and tribulations. Pleasure that you have honored Reading in fixing it as the place of your second reunion.

"While we admire your fine soldierly bearings, we do not forget that all of you, years ago, in the dark hour of our country's history, kept time to the music of the Union in the bloody contest for the Supremacy of our government.

"The services of the Regiment and the many battles it engaged in are historic. The people of Reading and Berks county feel a just pride in these achievements, for two companies of your regiment were made up of young men of this city and county; and not forgetting at this time, one who though resting from the battle of life, lives in the grateful remembrance of the citizens of Reading who knew him, but to love and respect him—Major John Fritz.

"I am pleased to see the old regimental flags and Band of the 93rd on duty on this occasion. Music always nerves the patriots arm to do his duty nobly and cheerfully.

"Gentlemen of the 93rd it must indeed be exceedingly pleasant to reunite today for the second time, after a separation of fourteen years, to meet with old comrades, and go over the past with each other in review of the days of suffering and pleasure, and bring back to almost living reality the scenes of the great Rebellion in the suppression of which you acted so noble a part, and I trust that this day of reunion may be one long to be remembered, that nothing may happen to mar its pleasure, and that in the future you will revert to it as a day of most pleasant associations.

"Once more, gentlemen, I bid you a warm welcome to Reading and extend the hospitalities of the same."

Mayor Evans was frequently applauded in the course of his remarks, and at the conclusion of his address was loudly cheered.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, the President, then turned to Co. J. M. McCarter, first Commander of the Regiment, and asked him to reply on behalf of the Regiment.

COL. McCARTER'S RESPONSE.

"This call is unexpected, as I had no previous intimation that a speech was expected of me, but having been called upon, I cannot help express the mingled gratification and oppressiveness which the circumstances cause me. Gratification because of seeing the familiar faces of those who stood with me in the hour of peril, and whose undaunted courage had not only won the commendation of their superior officers and friends, but from the Rebels themselves.

"I experience a feeling of oppression because of the absence of so many comrades, some of whom are sleeping beneath Southern skies. The faces of the dead rise up before me and their spirits seem present with me at this hour. It is this that makes my heart sad. I feel a peculiar personal pride in this Regiment, because I raised it, and all its first officers, commissioned and non-commissioned men, were of my own appointment.

"I commanded it from the time of its recruitment to the battle of Gettysburg, and though not permitted to continue by reason of ill health, and though I was entitled with a high position, every man who shouldered a musket in its ranks, held a post of honor equal to my own—the post of bullets—and the Mayor's reception today in such complimentary language honored alike the officers and recipients.

"I thank the Mayor for the words of welcome he has spoken, for we know they were cordial. During our stay we will seek to deserve well of the citizens of Reading. From its midst they had sent out, not only with the 93rd, but with almost every regiment that entered the field and old Berks has crowned herself with glory in thus honoring and defending the flag. The record of her soldiers could never die. I will refer more fully to our history at a later hour, and in conclusion, I hope to see flying in glory over the centennial celebration of this country the flag under which the country has moved forward in the war of progress."

Col. McCarter was warmly applauded during and at the close of his speech.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller called a business meeting of the Regiment.

Among others present as guests were Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. John W. Killinger, Congressman; Hon. William Kaufman, Representative; Hon. Jacob G. Heilman, Senator; Judge Robert M. Henderson, D. G. Thompson, Esq., member of town council; W. G. Lehman Esq., District Attorney; Rev. Theodore Stevens, of the Lebanon M. E. Church; C. M. Bowman, Esq., of the Lebanon *Valley Standard* and L. F. Houck, Esq., Justice of the Peace.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Senior Vice President, received the following letters of regret and acceptance of the invitation extended them to attend the reunion.

Lebanon Furnaces,

"Lebanon, Pa., October 5, 1875.

"Captain P. G. Mark:

"My Dear Sir: I have just received your kind invitation to participate in the second annual reunion of the 93rd Regiment, at Reading, on the 28th inst. It gives me great pleasure to accept the invitation. The flags of the Regiment are only in my custody for preservation, and are always at the disposal of the men to be carried, who carried them through the war.

"I am pleased to know that the Perseverance Band will accompany the Association on this occasion. I will gladly bear a share of the expense of this reunion, and enclose my check as a contribution to the fund, and will be pleased to meet and confer with any of your members in order to promote the success of this reunion.

"Yours very truly,

"G. DAWSON COLEMAN."

"Lebanon, Pa., October 11, 1875.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"Dear Sir: Your invitation for the Ninety-third reunion at Reading on the 28th inst., has been on my table several days. I delayed its acceptance because I was uncertain whether I would be at home on the day designated. I had previously made some engagements for the last week of the month, but I have endeavored to arrange them so that I could be able to go to Reading.

"The occasion promises to be one of rare interest, and especially to all of us in Lebanon, who had many friends among the gallant soldiers of the Ninety-third. Their services are justly held in high esteem here, and it will give me great pleasure to unite with the boys in their second reunion.

"Respectfully,

"J. W. KILLINGER, M. C."

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 9, 1875.

"P. G. Mark, Esq.:

"My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the second annual reunion of the 93rd Regt., at Reading, Oct. 28, 1875, and also attend the address to be delivered by Col. McCarter on the evening of the 27th inst., in Lebanon. I do not know of anything now to prevent me attending upon both of these interesting occasions. It gives me great pleasure to accept the courtesies thus extended and I beg to express my thanks to yourself and committee for the kind terms in which you have presented them.

"I am very truly,

"R. M. HENDERSON, P. J.,

"Jonestown, Pa.,
"October 16, 1875.

"P. G. Mark, Esq., Committee on Invitations:

"Dear Sir: In response to your invitation to attend the second annual reunion of the 93rd Regt., permit me to thank you, and assure you that it will afford me pleasure to mingle with the survivors of that gallant regiment—in which we Lebanon countians claim almost exclusively our own.

"My present intentions are to attend your reunion, but circumstances (which you, my dear sir, well know) may prevent my taking advantage of your kind remembrance.

"Hence should I fail to put in an appearance, let me here wish that all of you be spared the full measure of man's allotted longevity, and many happy returns of your gatherings.

"Very truly
"JAC. G. HEILMAN, State Senator."

"Chincoteague, Sept. 25, 1875.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

Dear Sir: Yours found me at Chincoteague Island, Va., having been sent in April last to this place by the church authorities as pastor of the M. E. Church. It is nearly 300 miles from you and my old comrades, yet I have concluded to obey my hearts wishes and be with you.

"To the surviving members of my old Regt., to the many noble men and women of Pennsylvania, who were its friends, as well as to the 'Perse' Band, give my cordial greetings and believe me.

"Yours very truly,
"J. M. McCARTER."

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 4, 1875.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"Dear Sir: Your invitation to attend the second annual reunion of the Ninety-third Regiment to be held at Reading, Oct. 28, 1875, is at hand.

"Should circumstances render it practicable it will afford me pleasure to accept your kind invitation and accompany my guest Col. J. M. McCarter to the Reunion.

"Yours truly,
"THEO. STEVENS, Pastor M. E. Church."

"Annville, Oct. 16, 1875.

"P. G. Mark, Esq.:

"Dear Sir Your letter of the 15th inst., inviting me to participate in the second annual reunion of the Ninety-third Regiment at Reading on the 28th inst., is before me, for which permit me to thank you. I very much regret that prior engagements at that time will not permit me to be present on that occasion.

"Wishing the brave remaining members of the 93rd Pa. Regt. a happy reunion, and long may they live to enjoy the blessings they have achieved by their bravery. I will try my best means to change my engagements and if it can be done I will be present.

"Respectfully yours,
"JOHN H. KINPORTS, Associate Judge."

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 18, 1873.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"Dear Sir: Your note of the 14th inst., inviting me to participate in the second annual reunion of the 93rd Regiment P. V. V., has been duly received.

"Circumstances permitting, I shall esteem it a great privilege to meet with the 'Boys' who fought so gallantly to preserve our country.

Thanking you for the kind invitation thus extended. I remain,

"Very respectfully yours,

"W. G. LEHMAN, District Attorney."

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 22, 1875.

"P. G. Mark, Esq., Com. on Invitations, 93rd Regt. Penn'a Vet. Vols.:

"Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21 inst. in viting me to attend the second annual reunion of the Ninety-third Regt. Penn'a Vet. Vols., at Reading on the 28th inst.

"Having always a great interest in the 93rd Regt. P. V. V. from the day of its organization, on account of the many personal friends therein, as well as its noble record during the war.

"It will therefore (if nothing intervenes) afford me a great deal of pleasure to be present at the reunion on the day mentioned. Appreciating as I do, and thanking you for the kindness conferred, I beg to remain.

"Very sincerely,

"D. G. THOMPSON, Member of Council."

"Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 27, 1875.

"Dear Sir: I thank you for the invitation to meet the remaining members of the 93rd Regiment tomorrow, and I am sorry I cannot be at Reading with you. But an engagement made some days ago will compel me to be in a different part of the State.

"I was with your Regiment when you reached Washington in 1861, and I watched its career with pride during its long and brilliant service, and I would like to see and rejoice with the scarred monuments remaining to tell of the deeds of the departed members and the deserved honors of the regiment on their many fought battlefields.

"With respect, yours truly,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"Ex-Secretary of War."

"Col. P. G. Mark.

"Executive Chamber,

"Harrisburg, Pa., October 18, 1875.

"P. G. Mark, Esq., Chairman Committee on Invitations, Lebanon, Pa.:

"Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the second annual reunion of the 93rd Regiment P. V. V. to be held at Reading, Pa., on the 25th day of the present month and regret that a previous engagement will preclude my acceptance.

"Will you be pleased to convey to those in attendance the assurance of my respect and esteem and believe me.

"Very truly yours,

"J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor."

"Sunbury, Pa., Oct. 26, 1875.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"My dear sir: Since my return and the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend the reunion of your Regiment at Reading on the 28th inst. I have been indulging in

the hope that I would be able to with you, and am glad to say that I now feel pretty confident I can arrange my engagements here to admit of my going down on the 27th inst.

"Lest something might occur, however, to render it impossible for me to leave here, I hope you may enjoy the fruits of your victories and have many returns of the same.

"Trusting I shall, however, be with you, and have the pleasure of seeing you all tomorrow,

"I am as ever, very truly yours,

"I. B. PACKER, Member of Congress."

Reading, Oct. 25, 1875.

"W. H. Clous, Secretary:

"Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday enclosing invitation to be present on the 28th inst. at reunion of the 93rd Pa. Veteran Volunteers, came duly to hand. I regret that a prior engagement calling me away from home will prevent my meeting with you. Though I cannot be present I no less appreciate the honor your invitation confers upon me, and shall pray that the blessing of Him who guided our armies through the fearful darkness and struggles of our Civil War and has preserved and kept those who shall meet in your reunion with thousands more, to be an honor to the land of their birth, or their adoption may rest upon you in your meeting; and that while memory may bring up to your minds sad associations, your hearts may nevertheless be glad as you look abroad upon a redeemed country.

"Express my thanks to your comrades for the invitation, and my regrets because of my inability to accept it.

"Fraternally yours,

"A. H. SEMBOWER,

"Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Reading."

At 3 P. M., Col. McCarter delivered the annual address, which was unusually thrilling and interesting, in which he gave a history of the Regiment from the date of muster to the battle of Gettysburg.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.
Vice President, Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading.
Vice President, Lieut. E. M. Ebur, Co. A, Lebanon.
Vice President, Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, Co. C, Union Forge.
Secretary, Private W. H. Miller, Co. K, Annville.
Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon.
Treasurer, Dr. E. R. Umberger, Lebanon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. John B. Embich, Co. A, Lebanon.
Sergt. H. H. Fegan, Co. K, Annville.
Sergt. Hiram Xuanders, Co. K, Annville.
Private Peter Hauer, Co. A, Annville.
Corp., E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.
Private Moses Leininger, Co. A, Lebanon.
Capt. Joseph Houck, Co. A, Lebanon.
Corp. John H. Shand, Co. D, Annville.
Capt. Eli Daugherty, Co. K, Shaefferstown.

Private Lott Knapp, Co. C, Union Forge.
 Sergt. P. H. Freylinghausen, Co. C, Jonestown.
 Capt. Eli Daugherty, Co. K, Shaefferstown.
 Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Co. B, Reading.
 Lt. Col., D. C. Keller, Co. K, Reading.
 Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Co. G, Norristown.
 Dr. R. S. Simington, Danville.
 Sergt. D. R. Eckman, Co. H, Danville.
 Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Middletown.
 Capt. Ed. Trafford, Co. E, Lebanon.
 Capt. A. K. Kuhn, Co. D, Harrisburg.
 Private Fred. Fink, Co. K, Annville.

The next place selected to hold the reunion was Annville, Pa., on October 28, 1876.

The following named gentlemen were elected honorary members:

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon.
 Hon. C. F. Evans, Reading.
 Hon. J. W. Killinger, Lebanon.
 Hon. J. G. Heilman, Jonestown.
 Hon. William Rank, Jonestown.
 Hon. J. H. Kinports, Annville.

The Regiment then formed in line in front of the Grand Opera House, and headed by the Ringgold and Perseverance Bands marched to the head of Penn street and counter marched to the American House.

At 8 P. M. the Regiment preceded by the resident members and Perseverance Band, marched to the head of Penn street, to the headquarters of Max Hartman, where they spent a pleasant hour, with Mr. Hartman who was a member of the Regiment. His whole establishment was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

The regiment then marched to the *Times and Dispatch* office and tendered it the compliment of a serenade.

At 9 P. M. a banquet was enjoyed and given by the resident members of the organization at the American House. It was a superb affair.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, the retiring President, occupied the head of the table. On his right was seated Col. McCarter and on his left Mayor Evans and nearby were seated Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur and Sergt Peter Cullen, P. G. Mark and others.

Among the invited guests were Col. C. B. McKnight, Dr. W. Murray Weidman and J. K. Sterrett, Esq., of the *Times and Dispatch*.

Remarks were made by Col. McCarter and Mayor Evans. The music was furnished by the Perseverance Band.

All along the line of march the utmost enthusiasm prevailed as the Regiment entered the city and subsequent parades. The sidewalks were crowded with people who looked with admiring eyes upon the brave boys in blue.

Their two bullet-pierced, shell-torn battle flags were the centre of attraction, being the same presented to the Regiment by Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, and many a heart beat faster as they watched their riddled folds streaming in the air and many an eye grew dim with the sad recollections of a family circle broken and a home rendered desolate while fighting in their defence.

THIRD REUNION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers Association, the following programme was adopted for the reunion at Annville, October 28, 1876:

At 10 A. M. the address of welcome to visiting comrades will be delivered by Hon. J. H. Kinports.

At 2 o'clock P. M. a business meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year.

At 3 P. M. the annual address will be delivered by Rev. J. S. Lame, Chaplain.

At 4 P. M. the Association will form in line for a short street parade.

The Washington Cornet Band of Annville and the Perseverance Band, of Lebanon, formerly of the Regiment, will furnish the music.

The following address, written by Maj. P. G. Mark, was addressed to the surviving members of the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers Association by the Committee on Invitation:

“Comrades:

“The time for the Third Annual Reunion of the surviving officers and members of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers is fast approaching, the purpose of which is more firmly to cement the ties which bind us together in one common brotherhood.

“Fifteen years have elapsed since the organization of the Regiment took place, to do battle for our country, to defend its liberties, and to perpetuate the freedom enjoyed by every one under its protecting flag.

“In the performance of that duty to our country associations have been formed which as time passes, more strongly appeal to us to revere, while the cause which brought us together under our flag grows hollower, and the love of our comrades dearer as memory dwells upon the privations, sufferings and hardships endured while in the service.

“The history of the Regiment forms a prominent part in the history of a nation's freedom, secured by the blood of hundreds of thousands of its heroes, and he who wore the sword or handled the musket within its ranks can point with pride to the imperishable record it made.

"When the people of a Republic, which has maintained itself for an hundred years and celebrating its Centennial birth, it is meet that those who assisted in its perpetuation should assemble and review afresh the memories of the struggle made memorable in its history and thus honor the cause for which our fallen comrades gave their lives.

"By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

THE MEETING.

The Third Annual Reunion of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was held in the Town Hall at Annville on Saturday, October 28, 1876.

The resident members at Annville assembled at the Hall in the morning, and headed by the Washington Cornet Band of Annville and the colors of the Regiment, presented and in the custody of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, marched to the depot to receive visiting members of the Association who were subsequently escorted to the hall, and dismissed until 1 P. M. In the noon train more members arrived and when the hour of meeting was at hand nearly 100 members were present.

Captain D. A. Gruber, the President of the Association called it to order and introduced Rev. J. R. Meredith, who delivered a prayer.

President Gruber—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. J. W. Kinports, one of the Associate Judges of this county, who will deliver the address of welcome.

Judge Kinports was greeted with applause and said:

"Friends, Soldiers, Patriotic Members of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers:

"I have been honored with the selection to make the address of welcome, and I desire to say that the sentiments expressed therein are the sentiments of my heart, the sentiments of the citizens, and what these sentiments are I have placed in writing.

"Fifteen years have elapsed since the organization of the Regiment took place to do battle for our country, to defend its liberties, and perpetuate the freedom enjoyed by everyone under its protecting flag.

"The time designated for your third annual reunion has come. It has pleased you to select our village as the place for holding your annual meeting. We feel honored to have you come among us. The history of your noble regiment is well known to us, the battles you have fought, the marches you have made, the deprivations you have endured, the sacrifices you made to maintain the authority of our loyal government. These will not easily be effaced from our memories, while we mourn the honored and noble dead, we no less honor our patriotic living. Many of your comrades lie buried in the Southern graves, among whom are some of our own brave citizens, others of your number returned with you to their homes, but have since died and gone to rest.

"They sleep their last sleep,
They have fought their last battle;
No sound can awake them to glory again."

"But the great God of Nations has spared your lives to meet again at this annual reunion, to live over again in memory the scenes of the past. The battles you helped to fight, the long weary marches you have gone, the deprivations you have endured, will be recalled and form topics of interesting conversation. The old battered-riven 'Flags of the Union' will bring many of these scenes vividly to your recollection.

"But you are here in this Centennial year of your country's history to cherish and cement more firmly the Associations and ties formed when you stood side by

side in defence of your country's liberty. Associations that should be cherished until you meet in that great reunion above.

"May the Government you helped to defend, the liberties you helped to preserve, the institutions you helped to maintain, long be vouchsafed unto us. May they need no other defense than that which can be made without spear or bayonet.

"May you live long to enjoy the blessings flowing from them, and have many glorious reunions and at last meet in the great reunion of souls in the world to come.

"And now, in the name of the citizens of Annville, I bid you welcome. Welcome because of the brave deeds you have done. Welcome in the name of the liberties we love. Welcome one; welcome all."

SERGT. CULLEN: In behalf of the members of the Ninety-third Association, I extend to the citizens of Annville our earnest and hearty thanks for the kind welcome they extended to us to-day, I assure you we all appreciate the respect and kindness very much, and feel deeply grateful that we are permitted to enjoy our Third Annual Reunion in this beautiful valley.

Fifteen years ago today the 93rd Regt. was organized, and I notice before me many familiar faces which I have heretofore seen in the midst of many a battle. We have suffered privations, endured hardships and struggles, and we feel as if we had done so not in vain. The respect shown to our comrades who are with us today and the kindness extended will linger with each and every one of the members so long as memory lasts. I thank you therefore in behalf of the Association for this kind greeting.

JUDGE KINPORTS: I desire to thank the members of the 93rd Association for electing me an honorary member of the Regiment. I feel proud of it and would feel much prouder had I been a member of it in reality.

PRESIDENT GRUBER: Having been disappointed by the absence of Chaplain Lane, the orator, I have succeeded in securing Rev. J. M. Deitzler, who has kindly consented to make a brief address:

REV. DIETZLER:—"Brethren of the 93rd Regiment: Having called you brethren I will state that I was during the late Rebellion elected Chaplain of a regiment, but at the time being prostrated with illness at Womelsdorf, by the providence of God, it was not my pleasure to do active service in the field. I should have been with you on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and therefore have some right to call you brethren.

"We are happy to greet you. I feel proud to be in your midst. We mourn those persons who were once here, and are not here today. We are happy to see so many of you, and hope the reunion may be one of pleasing recollection. As I looked upon these torn flags in your march through town. I felt as if I had some idea of the battles, hardships and struggles through which you passed. I hope you will always enjoy the peace you have secured by your victories. That there be no occasion to go again, but dark clouds are hovering over us, and I feel sometimes as if this nation had not done right by those who assailed its unity. I feel as if there was a necessity to be ready and do over the work and make it final. I feel proud of the flags, proud to be here under the folds of that flag for which our fathers fought. God bless the surviving members of the 93rd."

DR. E. R. UMBERGER: I propose three cheers. They were given with the old flags waving.

President Gruber read a letter from Lt. Harry G. Rise, of San Francisco, California, the sentiments of which were endorsed by Mr. L. M. Yoder of that city, both being members of the Association.

Maj. P. G. Mark read a letter from Chaplain Lane stating his inability to be present.

MAJ. MARK: I move that a committee on officers be appointed. The motion prevailed.

Sergt. E. M. Woomer moved that the time and place be fixed first.

Captain Boynton made a lengthy address asking that the next reunion be held at Middletown. Offering a warm reception to all those who would participate.

MAJ. MARK: I move that the next reunion be held at Middletown, on Monday, October 29, 1877.

After some discussion by Maj. Mark, Lt. Euston, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Dr. Umberger, Comrade Crillman, Capt. Boynton and Sergt. Cullen, Middletown was selected.

PRESIDENT GRUBER: I have appointed as Committee on Officers Maj. P. G. Mark, Sergt. Peter Cullen, Lt. E. C. Euston, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Private Matthew Crillman, Capt. D. J. Boynton, Lt. Hiram D. Dasher, Dr. E. R. Umberger and Private John L. Schaeffer.

The committee, after some consideration, reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

President, Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Middletown.
Vice President, Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading.
Vice President, Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading.
Vice President, Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Co. A, Lebanon.
Secretary, John L. Schaeffer, Co. I, Middletown.
Treasurer, Lt. Hiram D. Dasher, Co. D, Middletown.
Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Capt. Reuben Snavely, Co. C, Middletown.
Private Frederick S. Embich, Co. I, Middletown.
Private Matthew Crillman, Co. B, Philadelphia.
Private Henry Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.
Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon.
Capt. W. W. Murray, Co. C, Lebanon.
Sergt. H. D. Markley, Co. B, Reading.
Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Co. K, Reading.
Corp. Harry L. Light, Co. I, Harrisburg.
Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I, Sunbury.
Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Reading.
Capt. A. K. Kuhn, Co. D, Harrisburg.
Dr. R. S. Simmington, Danville.
Capt. Jos. Johnston, Co. H, Danville.

Lt. E. M. Ebur, Co. A, Lebanon.
Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.
Private W. H. Miller, Co. K, Annville.
Maj. B. F. Hean, Co. F, Cornwall.
Col. E. W. Eckman, Danville.

CAPT. BOYNTON:—"Comrades: I have undertaken to return to you my thanks for that vote selecting Middletown as the place to hold the next annual reunion. Little did I think that I would be made President in asking that Middletown should be selected. I had no such thought and feel deeply grateful. I was never honored so highly before as being selected to preside over such a noble association. I ask your co-operation and your continued efforts to have future reunions a success. I desire as one of you, to extend to you my sincere thanks for elevating me to this position, and in behalf of the citizens of Middletown, tender you a hospitable reception when the time for the next reunion takes place."

There being no other business the Association adjourned and subsequently paraded through the town, headed by the Washington Cornet Band, which furnished excellent music.

FOURTH REUNION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, at Middletown, the following programme was arranged for the fourth reunion to be held Monday, October 29th, 1877.

Rev. J. T. Swindells, pastor of the M. E. Church, was selected to deliver the address of welcome.

That Maj. P. G. Mark, of Lebanon, deliver the annual address.

That the services of the Citizens' Band be secured for the occasion.

The following Committee on Invitations was appointed:

Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Co. B, Reading.
Col. J. M. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.
Col. C. W. Eckman, Co. H, Danville.
Capt. W. W. Murray, Co. C, Lebanon.
Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.
Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I, Sunbury.
Capt. Ed. Trafford, E. Lebanon.
Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading.
Corp. Simon Shay, Co. K, Annville.
Sergt. P. H. Freylinghausen, Co. C. Johnstown.
Corp. H. H. Kline, Co. B, Reading.
Private Emanuel Grubb, Co. I, Middletown.

ADDRESS OF INVITATION.

The following address, written by Maj. P. G. Mark, was issued by the Committee on Invitation for the Fourth Annual Reunion:

"To the Survivors of the 93rd Regiment Pa. Vet. Vols.:

"Once again we greet you to announce that the time is rapidly drawing nigh for the Fourth Annual Reunion of the surviving officers and members of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, an association formed amidst companionship as soldiers in defence of our homes, our country and our flag.

"Memory vividly recalls sixteen years ago, when the Union bequeathed by our fathers was endangered by traitor hands, and brave men along the banks of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, West Branch and Swatara, who drove the plough, worked in the shop and handled the axe, grasped the sword and rifle and shoulder to shoulder swiftly formed in the ranks of war.

"The prominence gained by the Regiment in services heroically performed has become historical and the hardships, privations and sufferings endured are but the remembrance of duties which cast a lustre upon those who handled a sword or carried a musket within its ranks and assisted in making its imperishable record as one of the famous Sixth Corps.

"It was an honor to have been a member of it; a distinction to be proud of to have served under its bullet-riddled flags, and the perpetuation of valor in battles the mightiest of issues the most momentous and in achievements the grandest of all time, in which hundreds of our noble comrades who bared their bosoms to the leaden storm, and fell, while fame has written their names in blood or winter froze them into immortality.

"Do honor then to the heroes who are sleeping the best years of their manhood away, while every hill and valley in the long belt of bloody strife stand as a monument to their bravery, by joining us in rehearsing the stories of battle, of danger and prison gloom and revere the cause for which they died, that in the words of the martyred Lincoln 'the nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people, might not perish from the earth.'"

THE MEETING.

The Fourth Annual Reunion of the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was held on Saturday, October 27, 1877.

The weather was damp and unpleasant, but there was a fair attendance of the brave boys. The largest delegation came from Lebanon, accompanied by the Perseverance Band.

The survivors were warmly received at the depot, and after a cordial greeting they formed into line and headed by the Band marched to Smith's Hall, when a short business meeting was held, presided over by President Boynton and remarks made by Lt. H. J. Waltz.

Maj. P. G. Mark explained that the object of the meeting was for the transaction of business on account of the afternoon session being too short to transact the business entire.

On motion of Maj. Mark a committee of five was appointed on officers. Committee: Maj. P. G. Mark, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Lt. J. B. Embich, Lt. E. C. Euston, Sergt. Peter Cullen and Capt. Joseph Houck.

On motion of Capt. John Ulrich, of Lebanon, was elected an honorary member.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2.15 P. M. President Boynton called the meeting to order. There was a large increase of members, and in less than 15 minutes the building was literally packed with veterans and admiring citizens.

President Boynton made a few well timed remarks and Rev. Jos. Lame, of Philadelphia, former Chaplain, made a most fervent and appropriate prayer.

Rev. J. T. Swindels, pastor of the M. E. Church, then delivered the address of welcome and was well prepared for the occasion, and his happy, appropriate and eloquent remarks were highly appreciated by the entire audience.

Maj. P. G. Mark, of Lebanon, delivered the annual address, in which he stated that the Regiment was composed of citizens of Lebanon, Berks, Dauphin, Centre, Montgomery and Montour counties, and gave a short history of the organization, its battles and victories, thrilling incidents and daring deeds, and was heartily applauded and took his seat amidst the greatest enthusiasm, such as only soldiers who fought side by side could manifest.

Chaplain Lame was loudly called for and responded with a most eloquent address, receiving rounds upon rounds of applause.

The Committee on Officers reported the following officers, which report was adopted:

President, Col. John B. Embich, Co. A, Lebanon.

Vice Presidents, Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Co. A, Lebanon; Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading, and Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading.

Treasurer, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.

Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon.

A motion to hold only biennial sessions in the future was lost, and Lebanon was chosen as the next place of meeting, October 28, 1878.

The following Executive Committee was elected: William Corl, Band, Lebanon; Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Co. B, Reading; Col. C. W. Eckman, Co. H, Danville; Private John Hutchinson, Co. C, Lebanon; Private Moses Leininger, Co. A, Lebanon; Private C. G. Gerhart, Lebanon; Co. J. M. Mark, Lebanon; Maj. John I. Nevin, Pittsburg; Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon; Private, W. R. Lee, Co. A, Richland; Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading; Capt. D. J. Boynton, Co. I, Middletown; Lt. H. D. Dasher, Co. D, Middletown; Lt. W. H. Ruddach, Co. G, Norristown; Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading; Dr. E. R. Umberger, Lebanon; Capt. Joseph Houck, Co. A, Lebanon; Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I, Sunbury.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

Sergt. E. M. Woome, Co. A, Lebanon.
 Sertg. J. B. Copenhaver, Co. C, Union Forge.
 Private W. H. Clous, Co. B, Reading.
 Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading.
 Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Co. B, Reading.
 Private C. C. Hartline, Co. C, Middletown.
 Private Moses Leininger, Co. A, Lebanon.
 Capt. D. G. Rhoads, Co. B, Reading.
 Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading.
 Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.
 Corp., H. H. Fegan, Co. K, Annville.
 Capt. Eli Daugherty, Co. K, Shaefferstown.

After the transaction of business the Regiment made a short parade.

A number of public and private houses were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting.

Mr. J. C. Leshner, photographer, displayed a flag that was made on the day that Richmond was captured by the Union forces April 2nd, 1865.

All the members were highly pleased with their reception, giving due credit to the retiring President, Captain D. J. Boynton, who did all in his power to make the reunion a success, and expressed his sincere thanks to the citizens of Middletown who so nobly stood by him and gave substantial aid to make it a success.

The *Middletown Journal*, of October 27, 1877, says:

"No one but a true and brave soldier could appreciate the meeting—the reunion—as these veterans did. Ah! it is something grand; cheering and soul thrilling, for these soldiers to meet and talk about old times in the tent and field. A reunion of the survivors of a regiment that had together stood the storm and shock of battle, marched wearily over thousands of miles, and together slept on the tented field or by the wayside. Yes, only those could fully appreciate the reunion and comprehend the seemingly hearty and jovial manner in which it was conducted."

 FIFTH REUNION.

At a meeting of the survivors of the Ninety-third Regiment in Room No. 4, Court House, May 30th, 1882, it was resolved to hold a reunion of this Regiment at Lebanon, Pa., October 28, 1882, the twenty-first anniversary of its organization as a regiment.

It is hoped that every member will endeavor to be in attendance as business having in view a permanent organization will be transacted. Comrades are respectively invited to request all soldiers to participate.

The Perseverance Band, formerly of the Regiment, will furnish the music.

The following were continued officers of the Regiment:

President—Col. John B. Embich, Co. A, Lebanon.
 Vice Presidents, Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading; Sergt. Peter Cullen, Co. B, Reading; Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Co. A, Lebanon.
 Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon.
 Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon.
 Treasurer, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. E. R. Umberger, Lebanon; Lt. Col. J. E. Arthur, Reading; Capt. Jos. Houck, Co. A, Lebanon; Capt. Levi Weise, Co. B, Womelsdorf; Lt. H. D. Dasher, Co. D, Middletown; Capt. Jos. Johnson, Co. H, Danville; Capt. S. R. Faber, Co. D, Steelton; Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Co. G, Norristown; Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville; Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I, Sunbury; Lt. H. G. Rise, Co. K, San Francisco; Dr. Ash D. Bennett, New Washington; Maj. John I. Nevin, Pittsburg; Lt. Charles S. Thomas, Co. G, Port Kennedy; Maj. J. C. Osterloh, Johnstown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Maj. B. F. Hean, Co. F, Cornwall; Col. J. M. Mark, Lebanon; Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading; Col. C. W. Eckman, Danville; Lt. E. W. Stoner, Co. C, Lebanon; Capt. Reuben Snavelly, Co. C, Middletown; Lt. P. I. Woomer, Co. G, Myerstown; Lt. Calvin Umberger, Co. I, Harrisburg; Capt. Eli Daugherty, Co. K, Shaefferstown; Corp. H. H. Fegan, Annville; Lt. D. R. P. McCaully, Co. A, Lebanon; Lt. E. M. Ebur, Co. A, Lebanon; Corp. John H. Waltz, Co. A, Lebanon; Private George Imboden, Co. A, Lebanon, and Corp. George H. Uhler, Co. A, Lebanon.

THE MEETING.

The fifth reunion was held at Lebanon, on October 28, 1882.

At 12.30 P. M. the comrades marched to the depot and received visiting comrades. Col. J. M. McCarter occupied a carriage.

The Perseverance Band during a short parade, played "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Coming Through Georgia," and other military airs. The bell at Perseverance Engine House was rung as the Regiment, some two hundred members, marched along its front. The reunion was well attended and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

The line of march was headed by Chief Burgess A. J. Meredith, Major P. G. Mark and Hon. C. R. Lantz, and upon arrival at the Court House the fifth reunion was called to order by Maj. P. G. Mark, calling to the chair Vice President W. H. Riland, of Reading.

Music by the Perseverance Band, after which Rev. S. A. Martin, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, delivered a prayer.

Hon. C. R. Lantz, who represented Chief Burgess Meredith made the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"Comrades, Soldiers and Fellow Citizens:

"As the representative of our genial, courteous and popular Chief Burgess, and the citizens of Lebanon borough, I extend to you a hearty welcome and fraternal greeting. Although twenty-one years have elapsed since your organization was effected here, yet the love, admiration and esteem of our people has not been alienated from the brave defenders of our country and her institutions. We remember your patience and endurance; we revere the memory of the loss of many of your number on the field of strife and carnage, with admiration, love and respect. We remember all the valor and bravery displayed on many hard fought fields of victory.

"It would not be appropriate for me here to review your history. Your name as an organization and as soldiers, has been written already. Your achievements of success in civil strife in which you were engaged, are the noblest monuments of your fame, upon whose tablets are inscribed the valor and prowess you and the men who died in a cause both just and holy, and whose devotion will never be obliterated from the hearts of a free and United people. There are two little words indicate an expression of the thoughts I desire to bring before you to illustrate my remarks, 'Now and Then.' I shall reverse the order and speak first of 'Then.'

"Twenty-one years ago there was reared one of the most gigantic rebellions that the world's history ever recorded. Its internal origin had long accumulated thought and expression by the leaders of slavery and expression; with a powerful constituency gave the prestige and made it formidable in the extreme.

"When Fort Sumpter was fired upon and the apathy and lethargy of the northern people were aroused, it was then that there lived in our midst a gentleman of bravery and valor, who was not only competent to lead our brave boys to victory and success, but also that you, who quickly and nobly responded to your country's call. Then you abandoned your peaceful avocations and professions in life to battle for your country and its laws.

"We cannot forget the noble sentiments of our people, and the many prayers in your behalf, particularly the encouragement, aid and comfort of that soldiers friend, George Dawson Coleman, whose memory we revere, whose magnificent magnanimity and charity and beneficence has been engrossed in every soldiers heart, never to be eradicated. He is dead—Peace be to his ashes.

"Other individual acts of kindness to you and the cause might be enunciated, but sufficient to say that we all respect and esteem you for your splendid achievements and demeanor during that struggle of carnage and blood. Then it was that our country was imperilled, our flag trailed in the dust, our institutions endangered, our country distracted, business stagnated, and the future grandeur and glory of our once united territory threatened to be destroyed.

"It was then that many left their firesides and wives never to return. A large portion of your number sleep beneath Southern soil, their bones rest beneath a Southern sky. Some of you left the best members of your bodies on the field of strife, or gave them as a sacrifice on the Nation's altar; but the picture has changed—the sun of peace has again dawned upon this great Nation. Your work is over.

"The Nation's gratitude render this country grander, happier and more prosperous than ever before; slavery abolished and the shackles of 4,000,000 oppressed people removed; industry and the march of onward progress in trade and commerce re-instated; that now this country is at peace with all nations, the grandest, noblest and richest of all lands on the face of the earth.

"Her institutions of art and science; her system of education through the free schools and orphan schools of this State for the education of the soldier's orphans, the strong bulwarks of her future welfare, intelligence and happiness; our flag floating undismayed over land and sea, as the proud emblem of our nationality.

"You no longer are the brave boys who left our town twenty-one years ago. You have become citizens of a country and government you helped to save. The prayers of

our people and the nation combined to an All-wise and Omnipresent God, have been answered in the restoration of peace, the preservation of your lives since your return to your homes.

"We mourn the loss of many of those who cannot rejoin with us on this occasion. We anticipate and bespeak for you a pleasant time in your deliberations while in our midst. We welcome you to our homes and firesides, and in the memory of the people of Lebanon, we again thrice welcome you.

"May your reunions long continue to exist as an organization and may we finally all be able to participate in that grand reunion of the 'just made perfect' of the fallen redeemed, of the oppressed set free, when with a Lincoln, Garfield, Meade and Reynolds and the rest of brave soldiers and patriots we will appear before the throne of Grace, before whom all nations must appear—the God of battles, of our Father and peace. Again thrice welcome brave men of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vois."

Col. J. M. McCarter of the Regiment responded in an eloquent strain. He spoke of the organization of the Regiment, its encampment at Camp Coleman, the struggles through which it had passed, the heroism displayed and the prominent part it occupied, the battles in which it participated, the privations endured in the history of the memorable struggle for freedom, intelligence, liberty, human rights and protection of homes of those near and dear to all.

The response was in every respect eloquent, expressive, opportune, and created great enthusiasm. Comrade Howe and others also made able and interesting remarks.

Maj. P. G. Mark read the following letter:

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 27, 1882.

"P. G. Mark, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.:

"Dear Sir: In reading your letter of 24th inst., which came to hand on my return last night, I did not observe that the appointed day was Saturday the 28th, tomorrow.

"I beg to enclose subscription to the fund to defray expenses. The old flags are in such a precarious condition, and prized so highly, that Mrs. Coleman said she would prefer not to have them carried again, when asked for them some year or two ago. I have not time now to carry your request to her. I am sorry you did not write a day earlier.

"Yours very truly,

"ARTHUR BROCK."

The question of permanent organization was discussed and remarks made by Comrade C. C. Hartline, Comrade John T. Howe and Maj. P. G. Mark.

On motion of Comrade Howe, seconded by Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Lebanon was named as the place for holding our reunion.

Lt. W. A. Ruddach, of Norristown also named that city.

A vote was taken and resulted in a vote of 33 for Norristown and 31 for Lebanon.

The following officers were then elected:

President, Col. J. M. McCarter, Preston, Md.

Vice Presidents, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Norristown; Lt. W. H. Riland, Reading; Sergt. John T. Howe, Scranton.

Corresponding Secretary, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon.

Assistant Secretary, Private Charles Foreman, Norristown.
Treasurer, Capt. Samuel McCarter, Norristown.
Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Lame, Honeybrook, Pa.

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark, a committee on badge was appointed: Maj. P. G. Mark, Lt. W. H. Riland, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Capt. D. A. Gruber and Capt. S. R. Faber.

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark, a committee of three was appointed on permanent organization: Maj. P. G. Mark, Private C. C. Hartline and Sergt. John T. Howe.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the burgess, citizens of Lebanon, the Perseverance Band, the comrades of Lebanon county, the officers of the Association and the county commissioners.

On motion agreed that all comrades sending their cards of address to the corresponding secretary shall be considered as members of the Association.

EVENING SESSION.

President McCarter called the meeting to order at 7 P. M.

On motion of Comrade Howe the next reunion be held on Thursday, October 25, 1883.

On motion agreed that the following committee shall have charge of history and memoirs: Col. J. M. McCarter, Maj. P. G. Mark, E. M. Boltz.

The following were appointed an executive committee.

Capt. Samuel McCarter, Co. E, Norristown.
Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading.
Sergt. John T. Howe, Co. H, Scranton.
Capt. A. K. Kuhn, D., Harrisburg.
Maj. B. Frank Hean, Co. F, Cornwall.
Sergt. C. D. Marquette, Co. F, Carlisle.
Capt. Levi Weise, Co. B, Womelsdorf.
Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.
Corp. Thomas Mark, Co. A, Jonestown.
Capt. Eli Daugherty, Co. K, Sheafferstown.
Lt. P. I. Woomer, Co. G, Meyerstown.
Dr. J. W. Schultze, New York city.
Col. C. W. Eckman, Co. H, Danville.
Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon.
Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Co. A, Lebanon.
Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.
Lt. H. J. Waltz, Co. I, Sunbury.

Closing remarks were made by Comrade Serg. John T. Howe, Maj. P. G. Mark, Ex-Senator C. R. Lantz and others.

Lt. W. A. Ruddach sang the Star Spangled Banner, and after singing "Praise God from All Blessings Flow," the reunion adjourned sine die.

Col. J. M. McCarter delivered an eloquent address, practical and impressive, to a large number of comrades in the Court House on the "Duties of the Hour." The occasion was one which will long be remembered as it contained such excellent truths, and was one worthy of deliverance on the occasion.

SIXTH REUNION.

Maj. P. G. Mark, corresponding secretary, early in January, 1883, prepared a complete roster of every officer and soldier of the Regiment and entered upon the work to secure the present post office address of each member, and if dead, where he died since the war.

After six months of laborious work he secured the present post office addresses of surviving officers and soldiers to the number of 750 officers and soldiers, and in the prosecution of the work has made personal visits to Danville, Middletown, Harrisburg, Reading, Annville, Jonestown, Womelsdorf and Myerstown, and has had correspondence with survivors at Millersburg, Wrightsville, Lock Haven, Stoyestown, York, Altoona, Philadelphia, Sunbury, Williamsport, Reinholdsville and other points.

Every officer and soldier whose address was known received a list of unknown addresses, and a considerable number of replies were received.

The Perseverance Band was secured to attend the reunion at Norristown on Thursday, October 25, 1883.

The following correspondence explains itself.

"Headquarters 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.,

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 9, 1883.

"Col. Theo. W. Bean:

"Comrade: The reunion of our Regimental Association will take place at Norristown, October 25, 1883. I learn that you are familiar with the history of the service rendered to the Union cause by Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsal, late Wright, and especially at the battle of Opequan, September 19th, 1864.

"And also that you are personally acquainted with the lady who now resides at Washington, D. C. Will you please extend to her an invitation to be present and become the guest of the 93rd on the 25th inst. By complying with this request you will oblige many comrades of our Association. If it be your pleasure will be glad to have a brief biographical sketch of Mrs. Bonsal enclosed in your reply.

"Very truly yours,

"P. G. MARK, Corresponding Secretary."

"Norristown, Pa., Oct. 22, 1883.

"Maj. P. G. Mark:

"Dear Sir—Comrade: Your favor of the 9th inst. duly received. Your request has been complied with and I am authorized by Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsal to report to you that she accepts your invitation to be present at the approaching reunion of the Ninety-third on the 25th inst, at Norristown, and asks me to return to you and through you to your thoughtful associates, her thanks for this unexpected consideration.

"Your further request may be biographically summarized as follows:

"Rebecca M. Wright, daughter of Amos M. and Rachel Wright, was born near Winchester, Va., January 31, 1838. She is connected by birth with the Society of Friends, as were her ancestry for many generations. Her parents were members of Fairfax (Va.), Quarterly meeting and Baltimore, Md., yearly meeting. Her father died August 27, 1865, and is buried in Friends Meeting House burying grounds, attached to Ridge Meeting, Virginia. Her mother died June 21, 1874, in Rice county, Kansas, while visiting her daughter, and was there laid to rest in private grounds for burial. Miss Wright enjoyed the advantage of a fair education, obtained in the schools at Winchester, Va., and at the age of fifteen years was employed as a teacher. At sixteen she declined further employment in this calling and took a year's course of study at the Friend's School in Loudon county, Virginia, taught by Samuel M. Jamey.

"For three years prior to the war she taught a private school under the care of Friends at Hopewell Meeting, Va. Subsequently she was assistant teacher in a private school of 80 school children, but her pronounced Union sentiments, during the early days of the Rebellion were distasteful to the management and the popular feeling of the community.

"She, therefore, withdrew from the institution and opened a private school in Winchester. Her sentiments were well known. She taught the children of loyal parents and never lost faith in the Union cause, nor refused to aid the friends of the National government and its armies in the many and memorable struggles for the possession of the Shenandoah Valley.

"It was upon information furnished General Sheridan by Miss Wright 'that the battle of Opequan was fought and probably won.' The correspondence between them will be read at the reunion on the 25th inst. Miss Wright was appointed to a position of honor in the Treasury Department at Washington, in the year 1868, in recognition of her distinguished service to the country. She subsequently married William Carpenter Bonsal. She still retains her position, and at present resides at the National Capital.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"THEO. W. BEAN."

THE MEETING.

The surviving members of the Ninety-third Regiment arrived at Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, shortly before noon, Oct. 25, 1883. They numbered about one hundred and fifty in all.

They were met on alighting from the train at the depot by the Reception Committee, Col. Theo. W. Bean, Col. John W. Schall, J. Wright Apple, Esq., and Messrs. W. A. Ruddach and Charles Ramsey. The surviving members of the Regiment residing in Norristown, the Burgess and the officers and members of the town council, delegations from Zook Post and from Company F, Sixth Regiment, National Guard, were also present as an escort to the visitors.

The different organizations passed through the principal streets in the following order:

1st—Carriages containing T. J. Baker, Esq., Burgess; Joseph F. H. Bodey, Esq., President of Town Council; Florence Sullivan, Esq., borough Treasurer; F. F. Rodenbough, Esq., clerk of Town Council; A. K. Calhoun, Esq., borough surveyor; Francis Baker, Esq., street commissioner, and members of town council.

2nd—Zook Post Drum Corps.

3rd—Members of Company F, Sixth Regiment, Sergt. Eugene Hartzel, commanding.

4th—Zook Post No. 11, G. A. R.

5th—The following surviving members of the 93rd living in Norristown: Capt. Samuel McCarter, Capt. Marshall McCarter, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Sergt. John McCarter, Lieut. Charles S. Thomas, Charles Foreman, William Booth, Augustus Solomon, John Pifer and Oliver Keiser.

6th—Reception Committee.

7th—Carriage containing Col. J. M. McCarter.

8th—Perseverance Band of Lebanon, 28 pieces.

9th—The surviving members of the Regiment and other visitors.

10th—Carriage containing lady visitors.

IN SESSION.

The Association met in the Court House and was called to order at 12 M.

Prayer by Rev. Henry M. Keiffer.

Welcome address by Col. Theo. W. Bean, which was eloquent, earnest and abounded in thoughtful considerations and manifested great feeling for the welfare of the Regiment while in their midst.

Response by Col. J. M. McCarter. The response was hearty and delivered in a manner which gave every one the knowledge that the Colonel was satisfied and well informed of the hospitalities of the people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 2.30 P. M. in the Court House. After a choice selection rendered by the Perseverance Band, Col. McCarter called the meeting to order.

Comrades of the 93rd Regiment: We meet after a year's separation, and meet to transact business as well as for sociability. I trust we will hold such a meeting as becomes gentlemen. Let us not in our desire to be heard, forget the rules of courtesy, but when a comrade has spoken let him remain silent and another have a chance to be heard. We meet under sorrowful as well as pleasing circumstances. We miss from among us the genial companion and faithful friend Doctor E. R. Umberger, who was

with us one year ago. Capt. D. J. Boynton of Middletown, has also gone from our midst.

Thus comrades one by one we are all silently passing away. Let us do our duty as Christians and gentlemen while we live and we shall feel no more fear at the last hours than we feel now upon retiring to our rest at night. I congratulate you all upon being here.

Maj. P. G. Mark, corresponding secretary, reported that Dr. E. R. Umberger had died on December 10, 1882, that he notified the different officers and soldiers and received replies from Col. McCarter, Col. C. W. Eckman, Maj. John I. Nevin, Lt. H. D. Dasher, Lt. H. J. Waltz, Dr. George Mays, Capt. Joseph Johnson and Lt. H. J. Penrose. All the letters were turned over to his widow, together with resolutions of comrades who met in Lebanon for that purpose.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of Committee on Badge, reported the new badge. The badge has a silver pin with the words engraved thereon "93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.," a blue satin ribbon to denote Third Brigade, Third Division, on which is printed in gold letters "the names, dates and places where the Regiment was engaged," and a Sixth Corps Greek cross, of silver, with red edging to denote First Brigade, white cross of Second Division and lettering on cross, 3 Brig., 3 Div. and 1st Brig. 2 Div., 6th Corps.

On motion the report was received and the badge adopted as sample shown with the exception of shortening of the clasp of pin one-half inch. The report included an offer from Messrs Schlechter & Henry, of Reading, to furnish the badges as follows:

Common silver badge enameled and engraved, \$1.75 each; satin badge, gilt letters and tassel and braid, 75 cents; total \$2.50. If ordered in lots of 100 the cost of the silver badge is \$2.00 and the satin badge \$1.00, total \$3.00.

Major P. G. Mark read the following letter:

"Home, Oct. 23, 1883.

"Mr. P. G. Mark:

"I am sorry I have no flowers to offer at the re-union of the 93rd Regt. But the out door flowers are gone, and the plants in the green house have scarcely commenced yet to bloom.

But I wish if you have time that you see Mr. Graeff and find out the price he would ask per 100 for the photographs of the old battle flags. I would like to present one to every man in the Regiment (from me) as a souvenir. As my husband raised the Regiment and presented the flags both to them, which you have had photographed. I take great pleasure in asking them each to accept a photograph of what they all loved and so bravely defended.

"Yours truly,

"MRS. G. D. COLEMAN."

On motion a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Coleman for her generous offer.

Comrade Howe called for report of officers, and the Recording Secretary, Lt. Euston, read the minutes of last reunion held at Lebanon, which were adopted as recorded.

Maj. P. G. Mark, chairman on constitution, made a report which was acted upon section by section and adopted.

Maj. P. G. Mark moved that a committee of five be appointed to erect a suitable monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg where the Regiment was engaged. Committee: Maj. P. G. Mark, chairman; Lt. W. H. Riland, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Maj. B. Frank Hean and Lt. E. C. Euston.

The following communication was read from Zook Post G. A. R. No. 11, Department of Pa., of Norristown, which was unanimously adopted:

"Comrade Charles Foreman, Asst. Corresponding Secretary:

"Dear Sir: I am directed by Gen. Zook Post No. 11 of Pa. G. A. R., to inform you that the Post rooms are at the disposal of your Association for such purposes as may seem best to your committee during the period of your reunion. You are further advised that the Post would participate in the escort of your visiting comrades from Bridgeport to Norristown. That it will also participate at your Camp Fire at the Court House on the evening 25th October, 1883, and that the Association is cordially invited to participate in the camp fire tendered you by the Post on the same evening after the close of your camp fire at Zook Post rooms.

"Hoping these propositions will meet with your acceptance at your hands,

"I am yours,

"W. J. WELLS, Post Adjt."

On motion it was agreed that we adjourn to meet at Zook Post Room at 7 P. M. and proceed in a body to the Court House.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by Corresponding Secretary Maj. P. G. Mark. Prayer by Rev. Gibson after which President McCarter took the Chair.

The programme arranged by the local committee of arrangements was carried out. One of the principal features of the entertainment was the history of the Loyal Girl of Winchester, as depicted by Col. Theo. W. Bean, in his correspondence with Maj. P. G. Mark, Corresponding Secretary, and the presentation by Col. Bean of Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsal. The following letter was read:

"September 15, 1864.

"I learn from Maj. General Crook that you are a loyal lady and still love the old flag.

"Can you inform me of the position of Early's forces, the number of divisions in his army and the strength of any or all of them, and his probable or reported intentions? Have any more troops arrived from Richmond or any more coming or reported coming?

"I am very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,

"P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Maj. Gen. Commanding.

"You can trust the bearer."

"September 16, 1864.

"I have no communication whatever with the Rebels, but will tell you what I know. The division of General Kershaw and Cutshaw's artillery, 12 guns and men, General Anderson commanding, have been sent away, and no more are expected, as they cannot be spared from Richmond. I do not know how the troops are situated, but the force is much smaller than represented. I will take pleasure hereafter in learning all I can of their strength and position and the bearer may call again.

"VERY RESPECTFULLY."

"Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
"New Orleans, January 7, 1867.

"My Dear Miss Wright:

"You are not probably aware of the great service you rendered the Union cause by the information you sent me by the colored man a few days before the battle of Opequan, on Sept. 19, 1864.

"It was upon this information the battle was fought and probably won. The colored man gave the note rolled up in the tin-foil to the scout who awaited him at Mill-wood.

"The colored man had carried it in his mouth to that point and delivered it to the scout, who brought it to me. By this note I became aware of the true condition of affairs inside the enemy's lines, and gave directions for the attack.

I will always remember this courageous and patriotic action of yours with gratitude, and I beg of you to accept the watch and chain which I send to you by General J. W. Forsythe, as a memento of September 19, 1864.

"I am very respectfully yours,

"PHIL. H. SHERIDAN,
"Major General.

"Miss Rebecca Wright."

The reading of these letters were received with loud cheers by the audience whose enthusiasm it was difficult to restrain. "The Loyal Lady of Winchester," Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsall, was then introduced. She stepped forward and bowed while the great crowd arose and cheered.

Mrs. Bonsal is a very pleasant looking lady and received the applause in a modest and charming way. Her reception was simply a perfect ovation. She was the recipient of numerous elegant floral offerings. Her name is part of our National history.

There was a tremendous throng gathered in the Court House to witness the camp fire services. Every available space in the Court Room was occupied. The space back of the platform was filled with prominent ladies of Norristown and neighboring boroughs who heartily entered into the evenings enjoyment. Leading citizens prominent in business and professional circles, were conspicuous in different parts of the hall. The walls were festooned and the pillars draped with flags. Inside of the bar were muskets stacked which supporting a belt and cartridge box, and an old, well battered flag, reminded one of the old days when the land trembled with martial tread.

The Perseverance Band rendered well lively music and Col. McCarter made a few eloquent remarks.

Col. Theo. W. Bean spoke for half an hour, detailing very interesting details in the history of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, which has made the old Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sheridan, immortal. He feelingly alluded to the important part played by one who was present, in furnishing the information which led to the famous victory of Opequan. He delineated the circumstances which surrounded Gen. Sheridan; how Gen. Jubal Early, with his Rebel Cohorts, menaced him, how he threatened Washington, and how, learning from Major Gen. Crook that there was a Loyal Girl in Winchester, he wrapped in a piece of tin foil, which a faithful colored man carried in his mouth, at the dead of night, to Winchester; how he returned safely with the answer, and how with that information he threw himself upon Gen. Early and in the words of his famous telegram, sent him "whirling up the Valley."

In referring to the correspondence read, as stated heretofore, he said: "This is a chapter in the history of the war which until tonight has not been opened."

Miss Bessie McCarter sang a solo "God Bless the Old Sixth Corps," in her usual charming manner. She was assisted in the chorus by the Lutheran choir, which under her direction did well.

Prof. John M. Stephen, of Reading, read "The Loyal Girl of Winchester." This is an original poem composed by Col. Bean, and was received with great applause. Prof. Stephen is a splendid elocutionist and justly merits his wide reputation as such.

The Harmony club rendered a song and when encored Mr. Frank Duddy sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

The Perseverance Band discoursed some splendid airs.

Prof. John M. Stephen read the familiar "Barbara Fritchie" with so much feeling that it seemed to be invested with a new charm.

Mr. George F. Meredith spoke on behalf of the Sons of Veterans and his tribute to the memory of Pennsylvania Volunteers evoked loud cheers.

The Glee Club rendered "Some Twenty Years Ago," a song written by Col. E. A. Dana, of Kansas City, especially for the occasion.

Hon. C. R. Lantz, of Lebanon, was then introduced, and eloquently eulogized the 93rd Regt. for the heroic part it played in the great struggle for the Union. His remarks called forth loud applause.

Miss Bessie McCarter sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," assisted by the choir in the chorus.

Prof. John M. Stephen recited "Sheridan's Ride," and it is needless to say that he rendered this familiar poem with such beauty unknown before.

Adjutant General Thomas Stewart read a parody on "Sheridan's Ride." He kept the audience in a continued roar.

After several volunteer addresses the audience was dismissed.

AT ZOOK POST ROOMS.

The members were then escorted to the Zook Post Rooms by Zook Post, where a bountiful lunch was served in the style for which Zook Post is noted. Here a genuine camp fire jollification was held, after which Dr. L. W. Reed invited the entire company to partake of his hospitality at Mr. John Ogden's restaurant. It was midnight when the entertainment was ended.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Association was called to order by Col. McCarter, President.

At the request of the President, committee on memorial stone was increased, and Col. McCarter, Capt. Eli Daugherty and Capt. D. A. Gruber were added to the committee.

President McCarter stated that Capt. Daugherty and Capt. Gruber had offered to cut the marking stone free of charge. That parties would cheerfully furnish the material for the same, after which it was resolved that the committee bear their own expenses.

Maj. P. G. Mark reported sixty-seven comrades of the Regiment as having died during the year, and in a few touching remarks depicted the affecting scenes at the funerals at which he had been present. Only 268 survivors survive of the 1,020 originally enlisted.

Col. McCarter at the close of Maj. Mark's address besought the comrades "to cherish love for each other and to keep green the memories of those who are gone."

On motion a committee of three was appointed on resolutions, consisting of Comrades Sergt. John T. Howe, Maj. P. G. Mark and Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, whose report was as follows and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the surviving members of the 93rd Regt. P. V. V. are hereby tendered to the ladies of the reception committee for their interest in the reunion, and the kind manner in which they performed their duties, and also to the gentlemen serving in the same capacity.

"Resolved, That especially to Zook Post No. 11, G. A. R. are our thanks due, to the Fire Department; to the members of Company F, 6th Regt., for their escort; to the Democratic and Republican Clubs; Mrs. Bonsel, the 'Loyal Girl of Winchester;' to Col. Theo. W. Bean, of Norristown; to the various glee clubs; to Prof. John M. Stephen, of Reading; and Commander Thos. J. Stewart; to the Sons of Veterans; to the Burgess and all the good people of Norristown.

"Resolved, That we fully appreciate the interest taken in our behalf by the members of Co. G of the 93rd Regiment.

"Resolved, That we fully appreciate the interest so manifestly taken at present and always in our welfare by Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon.

"We also thank the daily press of Norristown for their kindly interest and their frequent notices of our reunion and for their full report of our sessions from day to day."

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark the presentation of such names for election as honorary members was now opened and the following were elected:

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Bellefonte.

Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg.

Miss. Fanny Brown, Lebanon.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Bonsel, "The Loyal Girl of Winchester," Washington,
D. C.

G. A. Nicholls, Esq., Reading.

Col. Theo. W. Bean, Norristown.

Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Merion.

All the members of Perseverance Band, of Lebanon, as an organization.

The Recording and Corresponding Secretary were appointed to procure a certificate of Honorable membership and forward the same to those elected.

The place of holding the next annual reunion was considered and Gettysburg, Lebanon and Danville were named. Gettysburg was unanimously chosen upon a vote being taken and the date was fixed Thursday, October 30, 1884.

On motion it was agreed that the committee on Gettysburg memorial marking stone shall have charge of the selection of place, of stone and have the stone ready for next reunion.

Rev. W. L. Grey, of Norristown, made a few appropriate remarks, upon being introduced by the President. He said he could not claim us as comrades, but as brothers. He was not in the field, but his duty led him to wait upon the wounded, sick and dying soldiers in the hospital.

Lt. Solomon Yeakel wished an error corrected made by the Philadelphia papers. The error was that it was said that there were 800 of the original members 1,040 living. But the fact is that but 268 survive of the 1,020. The balance were men who enlisted subsequently. The regiment was filled up three times.

Lt. W. H. Riland stated that of the original regiment, fully two-thirds were either killed or wounded. Lt. Riland stated his experience in the battlefield as he lay wounded, likely to fall into the hands of the Rebels for an indefinite time. But the sudden charge of Gen. Sheridan saved him as well as many others.

The nomination and election of officers being next in order, Capt. Samuel McCarter and Lt. Col. D. C. Keller were appointed tellers and the following were elected:

President, Col. J. M. McCarter, Preston, Md.

Vice Presidents, Maj. B. Frank Hean, Lebanon; Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading, and Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Norristown.

Treasurer, Corp., E. M. Boltz, Lebanon.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Lebanon.

Corresponding Secretary, Corp. Geo. H. Uhler, Lebanon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Co. A, Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon.
- Co. B, Lt. W. H. Riland, Reading.
- Co. C, Sergt. J. B. Copenhaver, Union Forge.
- Co. D, Lt. H. D. Dasher, Middletown.
- Co. E, Capt. Samuel McCarter, Norristown.
- Co. F, Private Cyrus Dissinger, Cornwall.
- Co. G, Charles Foreman, Norristown.
- Co. H, Sergt. J. T. Howe, Scranton.
- Co. I, Private Henry L. Light, Harrisburg.
- Co. K, Lt. Solomon Yeakel, Weissport.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the Perseverance Band for its good music and gentlemanly deportment.

On motion it was agreed that members and the Band attend the excursion to Valley Forge.

Music by the Perseverance Band, "Nearer My God to Thee." And with a prayer by Rev. W. L. Grey, the doxology was played by the band, in which the audience participated.

VALLEY FORGE.

The survivors, with the Perseverance Band, left for Valley Forge, on the 2.30 P. M. train, arriving at 3 o'clock. They were received at the Washington headquarters by Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, the lady Regent of the Valley Memorial Association, assisted by Miss Rebecca M. Bonsel and other prominent ladies of the Schuylkill valley.

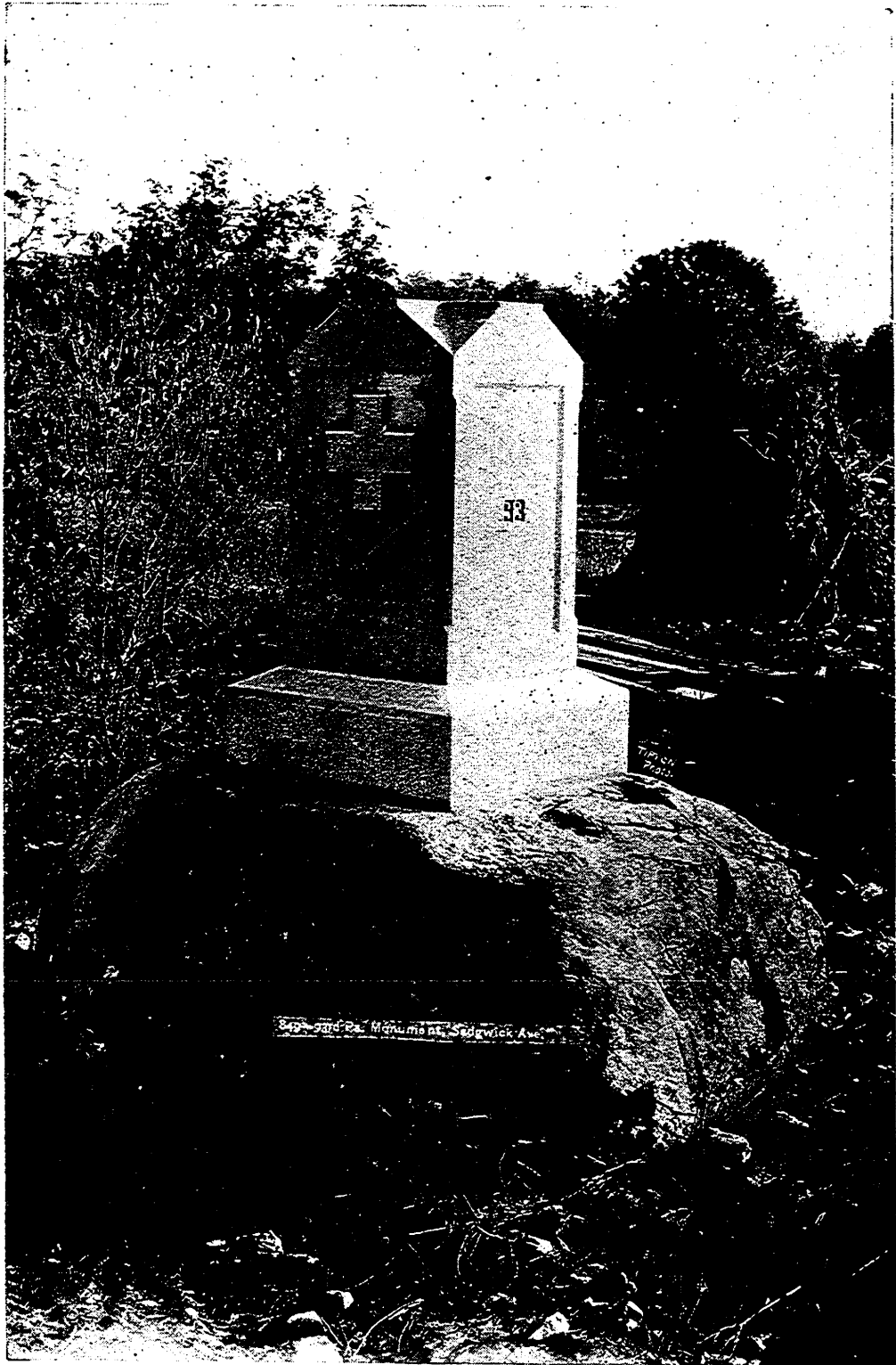
During the reception the Perseverance Band discoursed some of its choicest airs. The Reading Railroad sent a special train at 5 o'clock to convey the Regiment to Phoenixville, thus enabling the members to catch the express train for home. For this kindness the 93rd Regiment Association desires to make public acknowledgement.

SEVENTH REUNION.

The Executive Committee of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association met in Room No. 4 Court House, Lebanon, Pa., on December 28, 1883.

Corp. George H. Uhler, corresponding Secretary, submitted a circular intended to be issued to members, which was read and ordered to be printed.

There were present Lt. W. H. Riland, of Reading; Private Cyrus Dissinger of Cornwall, and Corresponding Secretary George H. Uhler.



MRS. G. DAWSON COLEMAN MONUMENT.

The circular confined itself closely to the business affairs of the Association, but in the absence of a quorum nothing was officially accomplished except to issue the circular.

MEMORIAL STONE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Memorial Stone Committee, was held in Room No. 5, Court House, Lebanon, July 21, 1884. Major P. G. Mark, Chairman, presided and those present were Lt. E. C. Euston, Capt. D. A. Gruber, Lt. W. H. Riland and Capt. Eli Daugherty.

Maj. P. G. Mark presented Gettysburg Battlefield Map for inspection.

Chairman Mark also presented the following letter:

“Home, June 10, 1884.

“Mr. Mark: I thank you for the beautiful appreciation you have of the loveliness and purity of Mr. Coleman's character. I do hope you will select a boulder from the Elizabeth Farms property and allow me to pay all the expenses of bringing it to Lebanon, and also to Gettysburg afterward.

“Yours truly,

“MRS. G. D. COLEMAN.”

On motion it was resolved to visit Elizabeth Farms this day by conveyance and examine stone, which was done, and Capt. D. A. Gruber gave dimensions and character of stone desired to Mr. Deemer, 5 feet high, 3 feet wide and three feet thick.

On motion, Committee selected a boulder on the very apex of South Mountain, on land of Elizabeth Farms.

On motion Committee visit Gettysburg battlefield August 6, 1884, to fix site of stone.

On motion Maj. P. G. Mark, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller and Capt. E. A. Daugherty were appointed a special committee to go if entire committee cannot attend.

Gettysburg Battlefield,

August 6, 1884.

A meeting of committee on memorial stone was held at Gettysburg battlefield, present Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, Capt. Eli Daugherty, Maj. B. Frank Hean, Lt. E. C. Euston and Lt. W. H. Riland.

After an inspection of the ground, a site was selected on Little Round Top where the Regiment formed line and made a charge, a report to be made thereof to Vice President Buehler by Chairman Mark.

Reading, Pa.,

August 17, 1884.

A meeting of the committee on memorial stone was held at Central Park. Present Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Maj. B. F. Hean, Lt. W. H. Riland, Capt. D. A. Gruber, Capt. Eli Daugherty and Lt. E. C. Euston.

Chairman Mark reported the arrival of stone from Elizabeth Farms, at Lebanon, which was accepted.

Maj. B. F. Hean presented design for said stone, and it was adopted as follows:

On top a Sixth Corps cross, cut out of stone, on either side "93rd," in center of stone, except on one side, the design of a shield; and inside of shield a Sixth Corps cross of blue in which should be cut "93 Pa. Vols—3rd Brig., July 2-3, 1863." And at the base of the stone "Erected by the survivors of the Regiment, October 30, 1864."

On motion Chairman Mark was ordered to have it cut, the propositions of Capt. Eli Daugherty and Capt. D. A. Gruber to do the same having been withdrawn.

Chairman Mark was also ordered to place it in position. That a photograph of the flags and copy of the Regimental muster roll be placed in the stone.

Lebanon, Pa., October 9, 1884.

A meeting of the committee on memorial stone was held at Room No. 4, Court House, Lebanon, Pa. Present Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, Capt. D. A. Gruber, Capt. Eli Daugherty and Lt. E. C. Euston, members of said committee.

Chairman Mark read the following letters:

"Gettysburg Memorial Battlefield Association,

"Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 2, 1884.

"Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Battle Field Memorial Association, held yesterday the following action was taken, which I am directed to inform you of.

"The inscription submitted in your letter to Mr. Buehler is approved, with the suggestion, however, that you insert the number of your Division as well as Brigade. A committee was appointed to purchase the ground upon which your Brigade and Regiment fought.

"The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the position selected by the 93rd Penna. Volunteers was occupied also during the battle by Barnes' Battery and other organizations, we deem it advisable that the proposed monument of the 93rd Pa. be placed in the position occupied by the Regiment when in action, if the position can be purchased for a reasonable sum. If not then that the monument be temporarily placed in the avenue, immediately in the rear of the position occupied by the Regiment, with inscription indicating that the Regiment occupied the position _____ yards in advance.

"Hoping our action will meet with the approval of your Association.

"I am very respectfully yours,

"JOHN M. KRAUTH, Sec.

"To Maj. Mark, Ch."

"Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association,

"Gettysburg, Oct. 2, 1884.

"Dear Sir: Since writing you this morning it is thought advisable that a member of your committee or the full committee, should visit the field and view the ground. There will be a cavalry reunion on the 15th inst. and Col. Bachelder will be here at that time. The only desire of the Association is to have all locations, especially those of value, and permanence, historically accurate. Since writing you this morning I have a letter from the 98th Pa., and they propose erecting a monument at an early day. This will make it additionally important that the position be purchased where the Nevins Brigade did its fighting.

"Yours very truly,

"J. M. KRAUTH, Sec.

"To Capt. P. G. Mark, Ch. &c., Lebanon, Pa."

"Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association,

"Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 2, 1884.

"P. G. Mark, Esq.:

"Dear Sir: The delay in answering your letter in regard to the position of the 93rd Pa. Reg., was occasioned by the fact that there is, as you were aware, some trouble as to the proposed site we, the resident members of the Board, were reluctant to assume the responsibility of deciding the matter.

"At a meeting of the full Board held here, called for Oct. 1, the matter was left for its decision. Secretary Krauth will advise you of the decision of the Board.

"I may briefly say that your proposed inscription was approved, except that the Division, as well as the Brigade, ought to be designated.

"The difficulty as to the proposed site, I understand to be this: The Barnes' Brigade and a Battery occupied that position during the fight, while your Regiment only formed there and did its fighting some hundreds of yards in advance. To put the 93rd there would exclude the others who really occupied the grounds.

"You will readily understand the difficulty which confronts the Association in view of the fact that the erection of memorial indications is growing rapidly, and we must have in view the rival claims of organizations.

"To meet the special case, the Board yesterday appointed a committee to purchase, if practicable, the ground occupied by Nevin's Brigade, as other regiments, besides the 93rd, intend to erect monuments.

There will be a reunion of cavalymen here on the 15th inst., and it would be well if your committee could visit the ground—say on the 16th—Col. Bachelder will be here then. We want to make everything satisfactory, if possible, and prefer to buy more land, rather than have conflicts in future.

"Respectfully, &c.,

"D. A. BUEHLER."

After discussion the committee decided to go to Gettysburg on the 16th inst.

Chairman Mark reported that Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman would pay for placing it in position.

The report was made that the stone would be delivered at Gettysburg, from Lebanon, free of charge by the Railroad Company.

Gettysburg Battlefield,

October 16, 1884.

The committee met on the battlefield, there being present Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, Maj. B. Frank Hean, Lt. E. C. Euston and Capt. Eli Daugherty. The committee met Col. Bachelder by appointment near Little Round Top and discussed the situation.

After some interchange of views the site was finally and satisfactorily settled in the immediate front of Little Round Top to the right of Devil's Den and along a ridge. A fine boulder was found at the proper position upon which the memorial Tablet will be placed.

It was decided that Mr. D. T. Pittenturf, granite dealer at Gettysburg, have the placing of the stone in position, and he being present, was given his instructions.

It was agreed that if minor changes of inscription could be made on blue cross, it should be done, and the matter was left in the hands of Major Hean.

Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 18, 1884.

A meeting of the committee was held at Lebanon Valley House parlor at 8 P. M. Present Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman, Maj. B. Frank Hean, Captain Eli Daugherty and Lt. E. C. Euston.

Maj. Hean reported that he had attended to change in cross, but was too late as to some. The stone cross would be here by Thursday next.

It was agreed that the tracing of the words "3rd Brig. 3 Div. 6th Corps, July 1st and 2nd, 1863," made by Lt. E. C. Euston, should be forwarded by Maj. Hean to Mr. D. F. Pittenturf and by him cut on Boulder.

It was agreed that the size of letters below on said stone "Erected by the Surviving Members of the Regiment, October 30, 1884" should harmonize with the rest.

It was agreed that only what was decided upon at Reading should be placed in the glass jar by Maj. P. G. Mark.

Maj. P. G. Mark reported that he would proceed to Gettysburg 28th inst. and have the jar placed in the stone; also to veil the monument with

American flag on the morning of 30th. After considerable discussion the following programme was adopted for 30th inst.

1st—Upon arrival of train at Round Top Station form line of march to Memorial Tablet.

2nd—Upon arrival at Memorial Tablet music by the Perseverance Band.

3rd—Prayer by Rev. Joseph S. Lame, Chaplain of Regimental Association.

4th—Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of Committee, to present the stone as the work of the Committee, which had been erected by the survivors to the Regimental Association.

5th—Music by the Band.

6th.—The unveiling of the Memorial Tablet by Miss Fanny Coleman—"Daughter of the Regiment."

7th—Address of Col. J. M. McCarter, President of the Association, receiving and transferring the Tablet to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

8th—Address of Vice President D. A. Buehler, Esq., of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association receiving the stone.

9th—Music by the Band.

The unveiling ceremonies of the marking stone took place at 10.30 A. M.

THE NINETY-THIRD MONUMENT.

Prof. J. Howard Wert, A. M., in his book on "Monuments and Inscriptions on the Gettysburg Battlefield," published in 1886, says:

"A short distance from the monument of the Third Massachusetts Battery of the Fifth Corps Artillery, stands prominently forth the attractive monument of the gallant Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, marking their position July 2nd and 3rd.

"The monument is perched on a massive natural rock as its base, part of the inscription being chiseled on the base. The monument itself consists of a second base, and a massive die with paneled sides, the faces sloping from either side above the panels so as to form in the top surface of the monument an enormous Corps badge.

"It is of red stone, whilst the blue Greek cross of the noble Sixth stands out in relief from one of the faces. On another of the polished paneled sides is deeply carved the magic number "93." From an inspection beneath the cross we learn that the monument was erected by surviving members of the Regiment Oct. 30, 1884.

"It presents an imposing appearance at a distance; but the texture of the stone will bear no comparison on a close inspection with the Westerly, Concord, Chester or Quincy granite, or with the granite of the battlefield. The execution of the monument, however, is perfect and the enormous corps badge, formed on the top surface, one of the finest conceptions on the field.

"The Ninety-third Regiment was recruited in Lebanon County in 1861, by the Rev. James M. McCarter, of the M. E. Church, who had been Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment. It was full in less than a month, and soon passing to the front, received a terrible baptism of blood in McClellan's Peninsula campaign. Here, and in numerous other desperate battles, in which it fiercely fought for the supremacy of the Union, it sustained heavy losses, which carried mourning to many homes and hearths. No regiment of the Army of the Potomac had a better or nobler record.

"July 1st, 1863, the Regiment was at Winchester, Md.; the Sixth being the Corps which most immediately covered the city of Washington. At 8 o'clock that evening they started on a forced march for the distant battlefield on which Reynolds had that day fallen. Marching all night, at 9'clock next morning they heard the dull booming of the distant cannon, and at ten crossed Mason's and Dixon's line. The men were fatigued, the day was hot and the roads dusty, but as the colors were unfurled and the drums beaten as the signal that they stood on the invaded soil of the free North, within the limits of their own loved Keystone state, the heroes of the Ninety-third pressed on with renewed life and vigor. At 2 o'clock, P. M. of the same day they reached the immediate rear of the battlefield at Rock Creek, on the Baltimore pike. They were soon ordered to advance to the help of the Third and Fifth Corps."

The monument stands on South Sedgwick avenue, and close to the entrance to Round Top Park, and its inscription portrays the momentous occasion of the arrival of the Regiment during the terrible struggle of that battle and has inscribed:

"The 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers formed line of battle at this point, under the immediate direction of Major General John Sedgwick, Commander of the Sixth Corps, July 2, 1863."

This monument, more than any other on the battlefield, is a monument of home associations and noble patriotism of Mrs. G. D. Coleman, while it also marks a historic spot and event commemorative of the decisive moment when the Sixth Corps reached there, while the Union forces were being driven back in confusion, and the victorious onslaught of Gen. Longstreets attack checked, which had overwhelmed the left of the Union Army and saved it from destruction. Stevens, the Sixth Corps historian, says:

"It is certain that but for our presence, the Union line must have been irretrievably broken and our army probably routed. Indeed had we been half an hour later even, we would have been too late to do more than to cover the retreat of the Army of the Potomac."

"Headquarters 93rd Regt..

"Penna. Vet. Vol. Association,

"Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 1, 1884.

"Corresponding Secretary George H. Uhler on the above date issued a circular in which he set forth that on the last Thursday (the 30th) of October, the annual reunion of the survivors of the 93rd Regiment will be held at Gettysburg, Pa., on the field where in the early days of July, twenty-one years ago, so many of our brave comrades laid down their lives that the nation might live.

"An extra-interesting event will occur. On that day we propose to place in position a monument or marking stone designated the place at which the Regiment was engaged in that fearful struggle for supremacy between the Government and its rebellious subjects.

"The stone is now being prepared according to a design which we hope will meet the approval of all comrades. Comrades lay aside for a day or two your usual avocations and meet with each other as brothers meet brother after a long separation. Come and bring your wife and children; let them see the ground on which the decisive victory of the war was won.

"You belonged to a regiment that has a record unsullied by a single dark shade. Our banners are pure and the words "93rd Regiment Pennsylvania" can be displayed by every member of the Regiment with pride.

"Come! You will be missed, if not present at the roll call. Let us grasp your hand of an old comrade, and live again for a day in the memories of the past."

BUSINESS MEETING.

The 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association met in the Court House, at Gettysburg, Pa., at 2 P. M., on Thursday, October 30, 1884.

Col. J. M. McCarter, President, presided at the meeting, which was well attended.

Comrades were present from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and all parts of the State.

The following letters were read:

"1203 N. Street N. W.,

"Washington, D. C., March 19, 1884.

"My Dear Sir:

"I need hardly say that I was much gratified by the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., on the occasion of my retirement from active service, coming as it does from one who belonged to the good old Sixth Corps.

"Let me thank you for the kind wishes for my future, which you express for yourself and the brave 93rd Pa. Vols., and to beg that you convey my thanks to the members of the Association for their flattering remembrance of their old Commander. With the best of wishes for every member of the Association, and yourself personally, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"H. G. WRIGHT.

"Mr. George H. Uhler,

"Lebanon, Pa."

"Headquarters Army of the U. S.,

"Washington, D. C., April 3, 1884.

"Comrade George H. Uhler, Corresponding Secretary 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.:

"Dear Sir and Comrade: Your letter of March 15th has just reached me this morning informing me of my selection as an honorary member of the Association of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols, which I accept with pleasure, coming as it does from the veterans of a Regiment which served with distinction and honor in my command in the Shenandoah Valley, in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

"With kind love to all the surviving members of the Regiment.

"I am Dear Sir and Comrade,

"Yours truly,

"P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Lieutenant General."

Letters were read from Col. Ballier of the 98th Pa. Vet. Vols.; Judge John B. McPherson, Col. Theo. Bean, Hon. J. G. Heilman, Ex-Judge R. M. Henderson and Capt. Charles Sipple of Co. G, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols.

The following officers were elected:

President, Private H. C. Grittinger, Co. A, Cornwall.

Vice Presidents, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Co. G, Norristown; H. Clay Bowman, Co. A, Cleveland, Ohio; Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading.

Corresponding Secretary, Corp. Geo. H. Uhler, Co. A, Lebanon.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Co. A, Lebanon.

Treasurer, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Co. F, Lebanon.

Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Lame, Cornwall.

Executive Committee, Maj. B. F. Hean., Co. F, Chairman, Lebanon; Col. J. B. Embich, Co. A, Lebanon; Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading; Lt. E. W. Stoner, Co. C, Lebanon; Maj. P. G. Mark, Co. D, Lebanon; Capt. Samuel McCarter, Co. E, Norristown; Lt. Charles Thomas, Co. G, Norristown; Sergt. J. T. Howe, Co. H, Scranton; Corp. Daniel Parthemer, Co. I, Middletown, and Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville.

Notwithstanding the rain the programme of the unveiling was faithfully carried out.

Adourned to meet at Lebanon, Pa., September 8, 1887.

EIGHTH REUNION.

The Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers Survivors met on Thursday, September 8, 1887, in the Court House, Lebanon, Pa., and was largely attended. The Perseverance Band furnished the music.

President Grittinger, of Cornwall, called the meeting to order.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of the Memorial Stone Committee, reported that the committee to locate the spot on which to erect the regimental monument, for which the State of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of \$1,500, on the Gettysburg Battlefield, had selected a site on Little Round Top, where the regiment was in line of battle, on July 2, 1863.

Maj. P. G. Mark offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers Association in business meeting assembled, hereby select five survivors who were actual participants in the battle of Gettysburg, to locate said site for a memorial monument of the Regiment on said battlefield and to erect the same.

"Resolved, That in connection with said committee of five to locate the site a committee of one from each company, including Col. C. W. Eckman and Chaplain, J. S. Lame, shall be selected to adopt a design."

On site—Maj. P. G. Mark, Lt. E. C. Euston, Sergt. E. M. Woomer, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller and Sergt. J. B. Copenhaver.

On Design—Corp. J. H. Waltz, Lt. W. H. Riland, Lt. E. W. Stoner, Lt. H. D. Dasher, Capt. Samuel McCarter, Maj. B. F. Hean, Lt. William A. Ruddach, Col. C. W. Eckman, Lt. J. H. Parthemer, Capt. D. A. Gruber.

The following officers were selected.

President, Private H. C. Grittinger, Co. A, Cornwall.

Vice Presidents, Lt. W. H. Riland, Co. B, Reading; Capt. D. A. Gruber, Co. K, Annville and Private W. H. Miller, Co. K, Annville.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Lebanon.



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Corresponding Secretary, Corp. Geo. H. Uhler, Lebanon.
Treasurer, Sergt. J. B. Copenhaver, Union Forge.
Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Lame, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee: Maj. B. F. Hean, Cornwall; Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon; Private W. H. Clous, Reading; Sergt. P. H. Freylinghausen, Jonestown; Sergt. B. F. Gingrich, Lebanon; Capt. Samuel McCarter, Norristown; Corp. E. M. Boltz, Lebanon; Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Norristown; Col. C. W. Eckman, Danville; Lt. J. H. Parthemer, Elizabethtown; Private Frederick Fink, Annville.

On motion, the corresponding secretary was instructed to notify each survivor of the Regimental Association of the date when the tablet to be erected at Gettysburg is to be dedicated, and that on that occasion a reunion will be held.

On motion it was resolved to hold a soldier's reunion at Mt. Gretna, under the auspices of the 93rd Regiment Vet. Vol. Association on October 8, 1887.

President Grittinger appointed the following a committee to call upon the county commissioners and urge that they place the monument in Monument Park, Lebanon, in proper condition, the foundations showing signs of disintegration: Rev. J. S. Lame, Maj. P. G. Mark, Corp. E. M. Boltz, Col. John B. Embich and Sergt. E. M. Woomer.

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark, the President and Corresponding Secretary notify each survivor of the Association of the day and date when the monument at Gettysburg will be dedicated, and that on that occasion a reunion will be held.

On motion of Maj. P. G. Mark, the survivors marched in a body to Monument Park and examine its condition and replacing of the base now in progress.

Mr. Harry I. Daugherty, marble cutter, of Lebanon, who was given the contract to place the foundation stone at the soldiers monument in Monument Square in good condition found a tin box which had been placed there when the corner stone was laid.

The box itself was still in excellent state of preservation, but on opening it, it was found that all the printed matter placed therein had solidified into a shapeless mass, similar to a piece of punk, or something resembling in appearance to the Egyptian mummies found in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The silver coin were in an excellent state, baring a little verdigris, but the copper coins partook of oxidation, which probably might have been removed with little effort, but inasmuch as Mr. Daugherty had no authority to interfere with the contents, he felt some reluctance to disturb them.

NINTH REUNION.

The 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Association held a reunion at Gettysburg on Wednesday morning, October 3d, 1888.

A special train of seven cars left Lebanon at 7 A. M. and were joined by three more cars at Gettysburg.

The survivors were taken to Round Top station by a special train.

Col. Chas. W. Eckman was appointed master of ceremonies, and under his direction the line of march was taken for the monument near Devil's Den, N. of Valley of Death.

The Perseverance Band rendered several pieces of music, after which Sergeant Guernsey offered a prayer.

Miss Bessie, a grand-daughter of George H. Uhler, and Master Ed. R., son of Lt. E. C. Euston, unveiled the monument.

Rev. J. S. Lame, Chaplain of the Regiment, delivered an oration which abounded in patriotic sentiments and was received with great enthusiasm.

John M. Krauth, Esq., of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, accepted the monument in behalf of the Association and promised to see that it would be properly protected from harm.

Maj. P. G. Mark, Chairman of the Committee on Site and Design, then read the inscriptions which will be placed on the monument as follows:

"After charging with the Brigade from the right of Little Round Top, in the evening of July 2nd, and assisting in the repulse of the enemy, and in the capture of a number of prisoners, the Regiment retired to and held this position until after the close of the battle.

"Present, at Gettysburg 270 officers and men.

"Loss 1 officer and 9 men (1 mortally wounded).

"Organized at Lebanon as the Lebanon Infantry.

"Mustered in October 28, 1861.

"Re-enlisted January 1st, 1864.

"Mustered out June 27, 1865.

"Recruited in Lebanon, Berks, Montour, Dauphin, Clinton and Centre Counties."

The following officers were elected:

President, Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, Reading.

Vice Presidents, Col. C. W. Eckman, Harrisburg; Lt. H. J. Waltz, Sunbury; Capt. D. A. Gruber, Annville.

Corresponding Secretary, Corp. George H. Uhler, Lebanon.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Lebanon.

Treasurer, Sergt. J. B. Copenhaver, Lickdale.

Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Lame, Cornwall.



STATE MONUMENT, DEDICATED OCTOBER 3, 1888.

Executive Committee: Co. F, Maj. B. F. Hean, Cornwall; Co. A, Col. J. B. Embich, Lebanon; Co. B, Lt. W. H. Riland, Reading; Co. C, Capt. Reuben Snavely, Middletown; Co. D, Maj. P. G. Mark, Lebanon; Co. E, Sergt. Samuel McCarter, Norristown; Co. F, Charles Marquette, Carlisle; Co. G, Lt. W. A. Ruddach, Norristown; Co. H, Capt. Jos. H. Johnson, Danville; Co. I, Lt. J. H. Parthemer, Elizabethtown; Co. K, Capt. D. A. Gruber, Annville.

The line of march was then taken across country, over which the regiment had charged, and when Little Round Top was reached the monument presented by Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, and erected at her expense, came in sight. The associations connected with this monument made it an interesting place to visit, and all expressed themselves delighted with its prominent situation and the fine appearance it presents.

Maj. P. G. Mark made a brief address as to the historical fact the monument commemorates at that point, and that all expenses had been paid by Mrs. Coleman, of Mt. Lebanon, the boulder having been brought from the very apex of the mountain at Elizabeth Farms.

Col. J. M. McCarter the original commander of the Regiment then stepped forward, and in behalf of the survivors accepted this new proof of the generous lady who has befriended the Regiment at all times and paid a beautiful tribute to her kindness and generosity. He feelingly referred to the valuable service rendered by the late Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, and his remarks were received with a feeling of undisguised pleasure by the survivors.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

The survivors of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers left Lebanon in a special train over the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad on Wednesday morning September 11, 1889, for Gettysburg, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monuments of the 93rd, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with other regiments of Pennsylvania commands engaged in the battle by the Survivors' Associations.

The Perseverance Band and survivors and friends occupied Pullman palace cars, and 350 people participated.

The survivors of the Regiment met at their monument, near Little Round Top and Devils Den, at 2 P. M.

After the Band had rendered several appropriate airs, Rev. J. S. Lame, of Cornwall, Chaplain of the Regiment, delivered an historical address, setting forth the history of the Regiment from its organization on October

28, 1861, to its muster out on June 27, 1865. The address was replete with interesting details and was received with the greatest attention, although rain was falling in torrents.

There were 15,000 veterans and 10,000 more visitors present. The rain began to fall at noon with such intensity that the contemplated parade of the Veteran Survivors of the Pennsylvania Regiments had to be abandoned.

Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, was appointed Chief Marshal of the Survivors of the 93rd Regiment and Maj. P. G. Mark was his aide-de camp.

Governor Beaver held a reception at the Springs Hotel the same evening. Maj. Gen. Sickels, of New York, participated.

The ceremonies of "Pennsylvania Day" took place on Thursday, September 12, at 1.30 P. M.

Hon. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, delivered the address, transferring of the monuments to the Governor.

Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, accepted them in behalf of the Commonwealth.

Isaac R. Pennypacker, Esq., read a poem entitled "Gettysburg."

Brevet Captain Joseph G. Rosengarten, aid-de-camp, staff of Major Gen. Reynolds, described the battles of the first day, July 1, 1863.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry H. Bingham, Major and Judge Advocate, Staff of Major General Winfield S. Hancock, described the second and third days, July 2-3, 1863.

Governor James A. Beaver transferred the monuments to the Battlefield Memorial Association.

Edward McPherson, Esq., accepted them on behalf of the Association.

Music, Dedication Quartette and Perseverance Band of Lebanon, Regimental Band of the 93rd Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

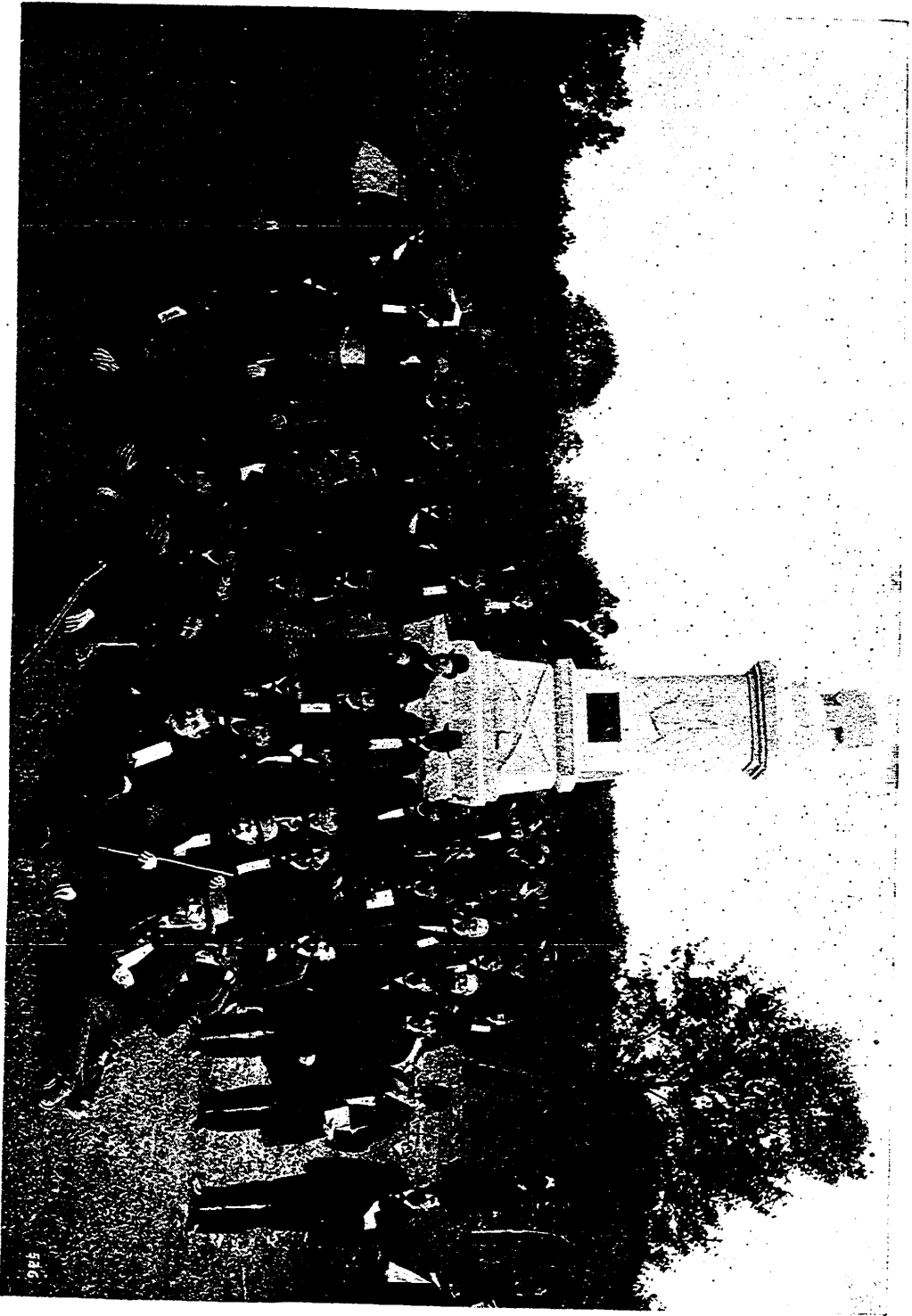
Gen. Gobin in transferring of the monuments to the Governor of the Commonwealth, well said:

"From the earliest era of which we have historical data, nations and individuals have delighted to honor heroic deeds, and enduringly mark the spot upon which the fate of governments was involved in the shock of battle. Even though the result, in many instances, impeded the onward march of progressive thought and shackled the limbs of advancing freedom, the natural pride with which was beheld the powers of her soldierly upon that field, demanded of the nation suitable commemoration of the event, and a definite location of the scene.

"In the memories and traditions of past centuries the legends of the middle ages, the histories of the ancient rulers, or the struggles of nations for a better civilization, the one place made sacred is that upon which their armies fought and conquered. Every nationality has insisted upon tributes of this character, and many have learned important lessons from them.

"We remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece, who, when he had traveled in his boyhood over the battlefields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies, upon his return, said, 'These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep.' Each feature of the chiseled granite was an inspiration to him as a soldier, and, doubtless, had an inspiring effect upon his subsequent career.

"The Romans who placed the busts of their successful leaders upon their coin; the Swiss who employed the genius of Thorwaldsen to boldly hew from the granite face of the Alps a lion to perpetuate the courage of their countrymen in a foreign land; the



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nations embodying their patriotism or skill at arms by triumphant arch or memorial column, were all actuated by the same motive. Even beyond these, upon the banks of the Nile, as remote as the days when the Pharaohs ruled, and amid the sands of old Asyria, can we find the remains of magnificent specimens of memorial architecture.

"But with reverent respect for all, we are today desirous of doing honor to the soldier of our own state. These are their monuments. Those graves contain the dead of the State who fell upon this field. Men of Pennsylvania, they were of your flesh and blood; they went out from your homes; they battled for the preservation of your firesides, and the vacant chairs remain within your households.

"Their comrades claim them in memory and friendship, and it is a claim as far-reaching as the warm throbbing heart of the old soldier can make it. With tear-dimmed eyes they range over this field as over no other spot in all the land, and would say to the trespasser 'put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.'

"And when we have completed the work in hand and the memory of men in the ranks have been rendered immortal to the full extent of our ability, can we not, will we not, all unite in efforts to place

"Under the dome of the Union sky
The American Soldier's temple of fame."

WHAT MEAN THESE STONES?

Brevet Major Chill W. Hazzard, on behalf of the Battlefield Association, in the acceptance of the Pennsylvania Reserve Monuments, said:

"What, then, will these stones tell to the children of men? The answer has been given by immortal lips. They will tell of Pennsylvanians who died here that this Government of the people shall not perish forever from the earth. These stones, these monuments, will say to the children of men, as Abraham Lincoln said when he dedicated yonder monument: 'Gather ye here increased devotion to the cause for which they gave their lives.'"

TENTH REUNION.

The Survivors of the Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, met for the first time since 1889 at Lebanon, June 19, 1901.

Vice President Lt. H. J. Waltz, of Co. I, called the meeting to order in Uhler's Hall. The Perseverance Band of Lebanon, furnished the music.

Charles B. Forney, Esq., a life long friend of the Regiment, and who took an active part in its formation, was introduced and made a brief address. He referred to the occasion as one of the most enduring sights to be permitted to appear before the survivors of the 93rd Regiment whom he had the honor to welcome in an address upon their re-enlistment in 1864.

He invoked the richest blessings upon them all, hoped they would live long and enjoy the fruits of their victory and feelingly referred to the absence, by reason of death, of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, who would have glorified to be a participant, and who had done so much to make the Regiment attain the high standard in military life.

At the conclusion of his address he was given a rousing vote of thanks and subsequently elected an honorary member of the Regiment.

The invitation of the Sons of Veterans to participate in the parade of the State Sons of Veterans in Lebanon this day, was accepted, and Captain Joseph H. Johnson was elected Marshal.

Col. John M. Mark, Maj. P. G. Mark, Col. John B. Embich, Corp. Frank Reed and William H. Oliver, of the Regiment, were aids on the staff of Hon. C. R. Lantz, Chief Marshal

The Perseverance Band, and the veterans of the 93rd, headed the first division of the parade.

The following officers were elected by the Association:

President, Private H. C. Grittinger, Cornwall.

Vice Presidents, Capt. Jos. H. Johnson, Danville; Private Wm. H. Boeshore, Union, and Col. John B. Embich, Lebanon.

Recording Secretary, Lt. E. C. Euston, Lebanon.

Corresponding Secretary, Corp. Geo. H. Uhler, Lebanon.

Treasurer, Sergt. John B. Copenhagen, Union Forge.

Executive Committee: Capt. Jos. H. Johnson, Co. H, Danville; Corp. Harry P. Weitzel, Co. A, Lebanon; Private James Strickler, Co. B, Lebanon; Sergt. John B. Copenhagen, Co. C, Union Forge; Lt. Hiram D. Dasher, Co. D, Middletown; Private David Solomon, Co. E, Lock Haven; Sergt. Cyrus H. Moore, Co. F, Shaefferstown; Private Wm. H. Miller, Co. K, Annville; Private W. H. Stechler, Co. H, Danville; Lt. J. H. Parthemer, Co. I, Elizabethtown; Lt. H. G. Rise, Co. K, Lebanon.

Chaplain, Corp. Frank T. Miller.

Gettysburg and Petersburg were named for the next place of meeting, and the selection was referred to the Executive Committee.

After the parade the Survivors of the 93rd held a camp fire at the Lebanon Valley House, which was a pleasing affair. Interesting speeches were made by Comrades Sergt. John T. Howe, of Scranton; Lt. H. J. Waltz, Sunbury; Lt. Solomon Yeakel, Weissport; Maj. P. G. Mark and Capt. H. T. Euston, Lebanon.

CHAPTER XLI

IN MEMORIAM

COL. J. M. McCARTER, COL. JOHN M. MARK, COL. CHARLES W. ECKMAN, LT.
COL. JOHN W. JOHNSTON, LT. COL. D. C. KELLER AND LT. COL.
JOHN E. ARTHUR.

In Memoriam

COL. JAMES MAYLAND McCARTER came from a fighting family at Norristown. One of his brothers was Capt. Samuel McCarter, of Co. E; another Capt. Marshall McCarter, of Co. G, and another brother Commissary Sergeant John McCarter, all of that place.

Col. McCarter joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1838, when but 16 years of age. He filled appointments at Centreville, Seaford, Smyrna, Lancaster, West Chester, West Philadelphia, Reading and Lebanon, Pa.

After his retirement from the military service he took up his residence in Preston, Maryland, and on June 18, 1900, died after a short illness from paralysis, aged 78 years, at his home near Preston, Caroline county, due to wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, where he had two horses shot from under him.

Col. McCarter was attached to the regiment until he resigned August 31, 1863, and was one of the bravest officers that served in the Civil War. He was eloquent, and his memorable address to his command on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg will forever endure in the memory of all the officers and soldiers who heard the sublimely patriotic words. He was one of the most brilliant orators in the Methodist Church, and his patriotism and love of country will stand as an abiding monument to him with those who had the honor of his acquaintance and who served under him when the nation was in peril.

During the stirring times which preceded the Civil War, he made many eloquent and patriotic addresses, and it was largely through his individual

efforts that the 93rd Regiment was recruited and mustered into the service of the United States.

He stood high in the councils of the nation; sincerely loved by those with whom he served as a soldier and will always be remembered as the "fighting parson" of the Civil War of 1861-5.

COL. JOHN M. MARK.

Colonel John Miller Mark, of Lebanon, recruited Company D of the 93rd Regiment, and was commissioned Captain, October 3rd, 1861. He was promoted to Major, June 1, 1862; to Colonel, November 27, 1862, and resigned March 12, 1863, by reason of ill health. He was Brevetted Brigadier General by President Johnson, but declined. He commanded the Regiment from that time and led it in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. He was placed in command of the Brigade temporarily, as the following order sets forth:

"Headquarters 3rd Brigade,
"February 13, 1863.

"Orders:

"The commanding officer of the 93rd Penna. Vols. will detail 100 men properly officered from his command for picket duty. They will be supplied with three days rations and will report to Capt. Louis Voltarie 98th Penna. Vols. tomorrow at 8.30 A. M.

"By order of COL. JOHN M. MARK,
"93rd Penna. Vols. Commdg. Brigade.
"GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
"A. A. A. G."

Col. Mark was wounded while in command of Company D, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and was taken from the field by Gen. Peck, commanding the Brigade, who was his personal friend. He returned to the Regiment as Major June 1, 1862, and remained with it until his resignation March 12, 1863.

Col. Mark was born on a farm in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, Pa., on March 15, 1822, a son of George Mark, who was born on the same farm January 16, 1797, and died January 14, 1839. His grandfather was George Mark, a native of Germany, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He was one of the oldest and best known citizens of Lebanon, and prior to the war was Register and Recorder of Lebanon county. In 1863 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal of Lebanon, for many years United States Gauger and Storekeeper and Chief of Police of Lebanon, under Mayor P. L. Weimer.

Col. Mark suffered continuously from his wounds, having at Fair Oaks, Va., received a wound through his right forearm, was also wounded in

the leg, and fragments of an exploding shell striking him in the neck. It was with feelings of personal regret that Col. Mark gave up his brilliant military prospects and returned to his home, and it was also a source of regret to his comrade-in-arms. Gov. Curtin, after his resignation from the 93rd, tendered him the Colonelcy of a drafted regiment, but he declined it.

Col. Mark, died at Lebanon, December 21, 1905, from general debility incident to old age, having been 83 years of age. After his death the members of "John A. Weimer Post No. 494, G. A. R.," changed the name to "Col. John M. Mark Post 494, G. A. R., Lebanon, Pa.," in honor of the deceased, who was a brave and efficient officer.

COL. CHARLES W. ECKMAN.

Colonel Charles W. Eckman, of Danville, became a member of the 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, on September 25, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of Company H of that place. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, July 25, 1862, to Capt., Oct. 21, 1862; to Lieut. Col., Nov. 27, 1864; to Brevet Colonel, October 19, 1864; to Colonel, January 23, 1865. Was tendered the rank of Brigadier General April 2, 1865, but declined.

Col. Eckman was appointed as Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. He was appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, but declined, with the modest remark that he had seen enough of war. He was affectionately called by the "boys," "the old war horse of the 93rd."

He was wounded three times in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, but never left his post. He had at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, two horses shot from under him in less than twenty minutes, and was himself seriously wounded in the side by a piece of a shell that blew off the head of his horse and the pommel of his saddle. He especially distinguished himself in the charge of Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, and received special recognition from President Lincoln. He commanded the 1st Brig., 2d Div., 6th Corps, shortly before the muster out of the Regiment, while stationed at Danville, Va., April 30, 1865.

He was presented with a magnificent sword—the gift of his soldiers—with its blade of inlaid Damascus steel, its handle studded with jewels, its scabbard of silver mounted in gold. This was highly prized by him and remains as spotless as his record.

Col. Eckman was born at Punxsutawney, Pa., June 27, 1837, and died in his Sixty-ninth year at Roaring Creek, May 3rd, 1906, due to a

painful wound received in service which never healed, and from the effects of which he suffered during all his subsequent life. During the last two years of his life he was ailing most of the time, due to the wound.

After the war he conducted a general store business in Danville, Pa., as a member of the firm of Captain C. W. Forrester, Samuel Gulich and himself. Some years later William T. Ramsey purchased and conducted the Danville Oil Refinery. He was postmaster at Danville, Pa., for sixteen years, receiving his first appointment from President Grant. After his retirement he moved to the city of Reading, and afterwards to the city of Harrisburg, where he became manager of the Lochiel Furnace, under a lease held by Robert H. Coleman, of Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa. He subsequently returned to Danville, when he became manager of a department of the Danville Bessemer Steel Company, and later he moved to Roaring Creek, Montour county, Pa., where he lived a retired life upon his farm up to the time of his death.

Col. Eckman was the soul of honor and integrity. He was kind and charitable and had a pleasant greeting and a kind word for all whom he met. Naturally he counted as his friends all within the wide range of his acquaintanceship. As for his comrades of the 93rd, he was beloved as a brave man, a loyal hero, and the ideal of a volunteer officer.

The deceased was a member of Goodrich Post 22, G. A. R., of Danville, named in honor of First Lieutenant Max. B. Goodrich, of Company H, 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., who was mortally wounded May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va., and died of his wounds June 14, 1864. The Camp of Sons of Veterans at Danville, Pa., is named "Colonel C. W. Eckman," in honor of the deceased.

His funeral took place on Saturday following his death, and he was buried in Odd Fellow's Cemetery by a delegation of Company F, uniformed, and Goodrich Post, G. A. R., where he rests in peace. And thus ended a life actuated by pure principles, a kind regard for others, loyal to his country, to the home, and a kind regard for his fellowmen.

Col. Eckman's death was due to wounds received in defence of his country. May we not reverently say that those who have died for their country are not dead, but are with us today, more living in memory than when they braved their patriotic bosoms to the leaden hail of death. Such as he made this broad land a nation. God forbid that this fair land should ever need another such a sacrifice. The place he sleeps is patriotic ground.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID C. KELLER.

Colonel David C. Keller, brought the nucleus of a company from Friedensburg, Berks county and it was named Company K, being joined by Captain Eli Daugherty, of Annville. He was commissioned First

Lieutenant October 21, 1861; promoted to Captain, November 8, 1862; to Major, November 28, 1864; to Lieutenant Colonel, January 23, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862; Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

He was wounded seven times and possibly the only man in the country who carried in his body three bullets shot into him during the Civil War, and these bullets were never taken from his body. At times the bullets reminded the Colonel of their presence and caused him considerable pain. He was mustered out with the Regiment, June 27, 1865, having served in all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged, except when wounded.

His bravery and distinguished services brought him into prominence. After the conclusion of the war, was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Auditor General on the Republican ticket and served a three year's term as county commissioner of Berks county, Pa., the Gibraltar of Democracy to the honor and credit of himself and his party. Of genial disposition of great social qualities and open heartedness in his walks of life, they made him widely known, highly respected, and rallied around him a host of friends, an honor to his regiment and as one of the bravest of volunteer officers in the Civil War.

During his term of service he frequently commanded the Regiment and was also for a short time in command of the 98th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, to which the Regiment was attached. He was popular with all who had the honor of his acquaintance and the ideal volunteer.

The Atlantic City, New Jersey, *Times* in 1887 said: "Lt. Col. D. C. Keller, who is stopping at the Mansion, was one of the bravest soldiers in the army. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 93rd Pennsylvania Regiment, when he was 22 years old, and has the marks of seven bullets in his body, as proof of unqualling courage."

LIEUTENANT COL. JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Lieut. Col. John W. Johnston, was a citizen of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, when the Civil War broke out, and was Colonel Commanding the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers of three months men, which was mustered in at Camp Curtin, on April 30, 1861, and serving said enlistment was mustered out at Harrisburg, July, 1861.

Rev. J. M. McCarter, pastor of the M. E. Church, of Lebanon, was Chaplain of said regiment and his prominence gained the friendship and respect of Col. Johnston to such a degree that as a compliment he accepted the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., although having been urged by Gov. Curtin to accept the Colonelcy of several regiments.

Col. Johnston was a brother of Hon. William F. Johnston, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and fought in the Mexican War. He was mustered in with the Regiment at Camp Coleman on October 28, 1861, at once assumed his duties, and to his masterly skill as a soldier and and strict disciplinarian the efficiency of the Regiment was mostly due, and his fine appearance as an officer and manly characteristics of a gentleman made him beloved by every officer and soldier in the Regiment.

Col. Johnston, who had fought from Puebla to the city of Mexico, was naturally cool under fire. At the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, after his horse had been shot from under him, he gave attention to his duties on foot. After the ammunition of the Regiment had become exhausted, a member said to him: "Col. Johnston, what will we do now; our cartridges are all?" The Colonel replied, very coolly, "Go through the motions," which created a little laugh among those who heard it. He, however, ordered the regiment to fix bayonets and lie down." The significance of this order meant cold steel should the Rebels make a charge on our lines, which followed, and as they came on shouting "Bull Run" were repulsed and the charge of the 93rd was not made. He died at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN E. ARTHUR.

Lieutenant Colonel John Elliott Arthur, of Reading, came to the 93rd Regiment as Captain of Company B, and was commissioned October 12, 1861. promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, September 1st, 1862, and was discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.

At the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted in Captain Thomas Leoser's company, which was raised in Reading, and assigned to the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and with General Scott's army marched into the city of Mexico. While the assault on Chapultepec was being made he was wounded. After one and one half year's service he returned to Reading, being discharged on account of wounds.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited Company B, of the 93rd Regiment, and his company was assigned to the left of the Regiment, the second position of honor. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, Seven Day's fighting before Richmond, after which he was compelled to resign by reason of ill health.

He was an intimate friend of Lieutenant Colonel John W. Johnston, both having served in the Mexican War, an excellent drill-master, quiet in his demeanor, gentlemanly in his conduct, a strict disciplinarian and cool and brave officer in battle. No officer in the Regiment was held in higher

esteem than Lt. Col. Arthur, and his severance with the Regiment was a loss that could not be replaced.

He was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, April 25, 1826, where he attended the public schools and learned the blacksmith trade. He became a citizen of Reading at the age of 19 years, and connected himself with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and became Assistant Foreman.

During the emergency call for troops during the invasion of Pennsylvania, he recruited a company, which was assigned to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of which command he was made Lieutenant Colonel.

After the expiration of this service, he returned to the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and in 1870 was chosen City Treasurer, and at the ensuing election he received the unanimous nomination of both political parties, and in all served seven terms, a period of fourteen years as the City's Treasurer, when in 1885 he retired.

In 1887 he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor against James R. Kenney, and was defeated for the office by but 104 votes.

No one stood higher as a citizen of Reading and was one of the best known and most highly respected residents of that city. He died from heart disease at Reading.



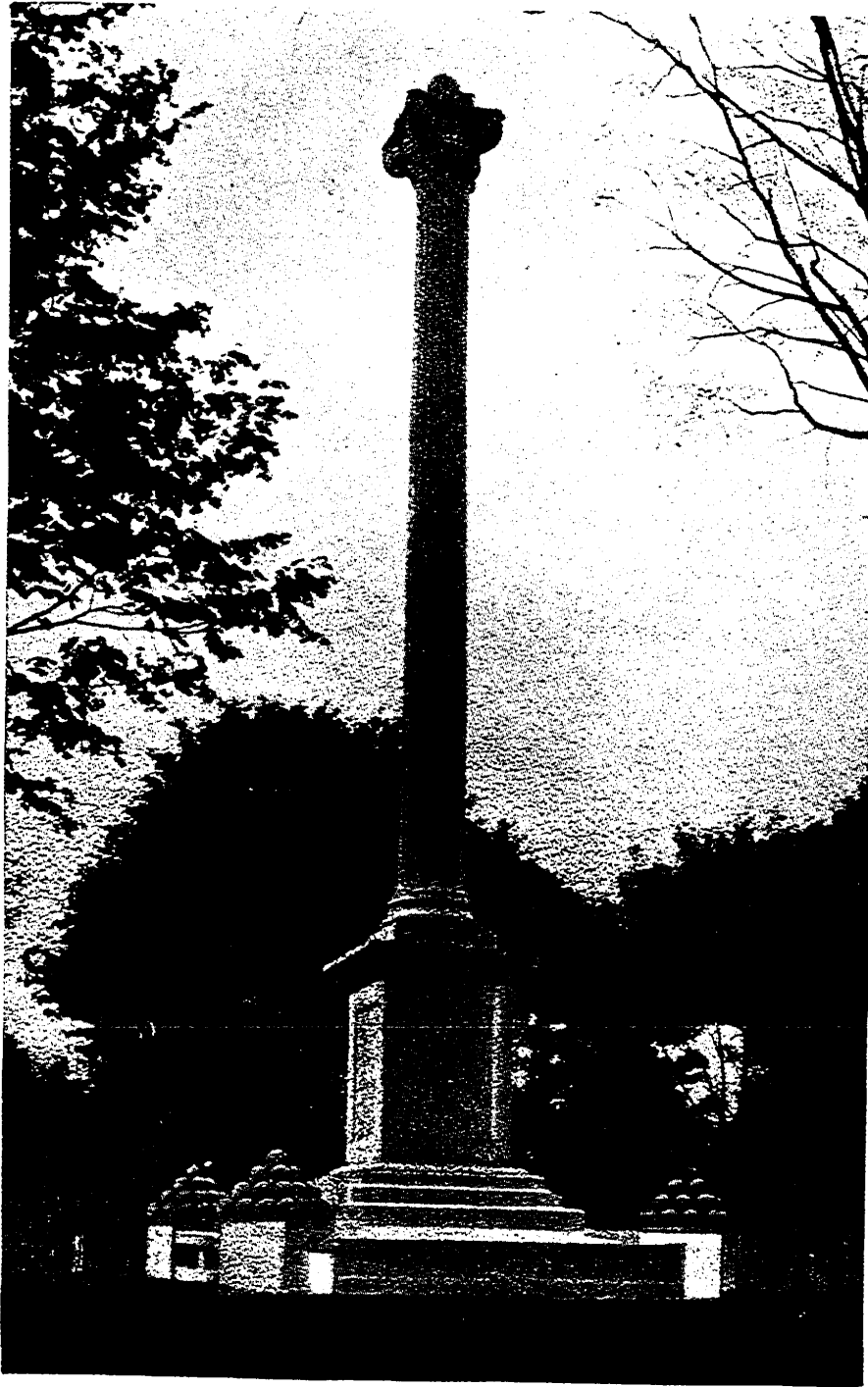
CHAPTER XLII

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE PATRIOTIC LADIES OF LEBANON COUNTY, ON PART OF THE GROUND OCCUPIED BY THE REGIMENT IN "CAMP COLEMAN," LEBANON, PA.

MRS. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, who had manifested a deep and loyal interest in the welfare of the Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers throughout the war, continued her patriotic efforts in doing honor to those who fought in the service of their country, rallied around other patriotic ladies, and with liberal subscriptions of her immediate family and friends, and with the assistance of prominent ladies in Lebanon and vicinity held a fair in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Lebanon, in the month of April, 1867, at which was realized \$1,000 and more, and by exhibitions and other means, collected a considerable amount of money for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Lebanon county soldiers who were killed or died in the military service of the United States during the late Rebellion, to be known as the Women's Monument.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania by an act approved March 22nd, 1867, setting forth that Simon J. Stine, Cyrus D. Gloninger, George Ross, Jacob Roedel, Lorenzo C. Shirk, Christian Henry, Adam Rise, John H. Bressler, J. Ned George, Grant Weidman, B. Frank Hean, Charles H. Meily, Andrew Light, Jacob G. Heilman, William W. Murray, Harry Ulrich, John H. Kinportz, Jacob Weidle, Jr., J. P. S. Gobin, Wm. C. J. Smith, A. Frank Seltzer, E. R. Umberger, William Grumbein, Jerome B. Deininger, Jacob Witmer, Jr., Henry L. Roebuck, Jonathan Zerbe, J. G. Batdorf, William Tice, John P. Bowman, Augustus Smith, Samuel B. Light, John H. Waltz, George H. Uhler, Armand Weaber and Henry C. Grittinger, constitute commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the Lebanon County Soldiers and Sailors who were killed or died in the military or naval service of the United States during the recent rebellion within the borough of Lebanon, on such spot as may be selected by the said commissioners.

The said commissioners were also authorized to select a plan and specifications and to issue proposals for the erection of the monument aforesaid, and to make such contract or contracts as they may deem necessary for the erection of the same.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, LEBANON, PA.

The said commissioners were also directed to organize and elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and that all money or things of value heretofore subscribed, collected or in any manner procured for the erection of said monument be vested in the commissioners aforesaid, and the treasurer was authorized to collect and receipt for to all persons having such money in their possession and to the treasurer of the Lebanon county fair, for the proceeds of said fair and to hold the same to the order of said commissioners for the purpose heretofore stated.

The said commissioners were authorized also to receive subscriptions, gifts, legacies and bequests for the object aforesaid and to make such rules as are deemed necessary. That, if after a proper effort has been made on the part of the commissioners, a sufficient sum of money shall not be secured for the completion of said monument the commissioners of Lebanon county were authorized to aid by payment of any sum not exceeding \$5,000, and the said Commissioners of Lebanon county were authorized to donate sufficient ground belonging to the county for the erection of said monument. And upon completion of said monument the Commissioners of Lebanon county were authorized to take charge of the said monument and keep the same in preservation and repair at the proper charge of the county of Lebanon.

In pursuance of said act the said commissioners organized and held several meetings, the treasurer made demand upon the fund subscribed and collected by the fair, but it was withheld. The commissioners also took an active part in the selection of a site and selected the one upon which the monument is now erected in connection with the trustees of the Women's Monument Association.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act approved February 28th, 1868, to create trustees to erect a monument in Lebanon county.

The act set forth that the women of Lebanon county at a fair held in the borough of Lebanon, in the month of April, 1867, and by exhibitions and other means had collected a considerable sum of money for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Lebanon county Soldiers who were killed or died in the military service of the United States during the late Rebellion.

And that it is the wish of a large majority of the women most active in raising the money to erect a monument to be known as the Women's Monument, it was enacted as follows:

"That Debbie B. Coleman, Fanny Brown, Elizabeth Lehman, Susan Diller, Lucetta Hoffman, Sarah A. Lentz, Emily Karch, Belemina Kline, Eliza Henry, Mary Killinger, Catharine Ashton, Kate A. DeHuff, Annie Wiestling, Elizabeth S. Eby and Mary Daily are created trustees of the money collected at such fair, and all other moneys then in the treasury of the Ladies Monument Fair of Lebanon county, and were

empowered to increase said fund, buy a lot of ground in or near the borough of Lebanon, and to erect a monument thereon to be known as the Women's Monument.

The said trustees were also authorized to elect one of their number as President Secretary and Treasurer, and not less than three of their number as an executive committee, to whom may be entrusted the selection of the site, the plan of the monument and the disbursement of the money.

The commissioners of Lebanon county were also authorized to contribute a sum not exceeding \$5,000 towards the erection of said monument, and that upon the completion of the monument, the commissioners of Lebanon county were authorized and directed to take charge of said monument, by whom it shall be kept in preservation and repair, at the proper charge of the county of Lebanon, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this were repealed.

The passage of this act, made the Women's Monument trustees the controlling power, and action was at once taken towards its erection. Hon. G. Dawson Coleman and George Hoffman were empowered to purchase a site.

Thomas Foster, as representative of the Mifflin estate, on July 8, 1868, gave a deed for certain lots bounded by Eighth street, on the west, Lehman street on the South, Spruce street on the east and Monument street on the north, to Hon. G. Dawson Coleman and George Hoffman, , lots for the sum of \$400. On July 22, 1868, U. S. Vaux, executor of George Vaux, lots for \$700; on July 21, 1868, Clement Biddle, lots for \$1,500, and on July 22, 1868, Charles Dutick, executor of Charles Graeff, lots for \$900, a total of \$2,500 for Monument Park, as now constituted, to the same parties.

The trustees of the Women's Monument entered upon the work of erecting a monument in the centre of this plot aforesaid, which is of marble, 30 feet in height of column, on the top of which is a cannon ball. There are several bases and the inscriptions read as follows:

East side—"Erected by the citizens of Lebanon county, Anno Domini 1869." On lower base—"Wilderness"—"Chattanooga."

West—"In memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of Lebanon county, fallen in defence of the Union." base—"Fair Oaks"—"Fredericksburg"

North—An American eagle on top of anchor and gun. Base—"Port Royal"—"Vicksburg."

South—American flags with a stock of guns in centre. Base—"Antietam"—"Gettysburg."

On the four corners of the base are 25 cannon balls, 12 on lower, 8 on second, 4 on third and 1 on top; total 100 cannon balls. The mound or square covers 30 paces each side, and an iron flag staff surmounts the monument, which was erected the present year.

The Park is surrounded by a low limestone coping, with entrances at each corner, and an entrance on each street in the centre; the walks centre on the monument from each entrance, and are of cement, and the park is shaded by fine trees. It is lighted by 12 electric lights.

The commissioners during the summer place therein iron benches, have an officer in charge, and by reason of its historical associations and pleasant surroundings it is the most popular and revered spot in the city.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman and Wife Debbie and George Hoffman and wife Lucretta, on April 1, 1870, for the Women's Monument trustees, gave a deed to George Gerberich, James Hummell and Lawrence Ibach, Commissioners of Lebanon county, for the entire monument Park, including monument. It reads as follows:

"In consideration of one dollar, on which is a monument to the memory of Lebanon county soldiers who were killed or died in the military service of the United States during the late Rebellion. That the said county commissioners and their successors in office shall and will take the care, charge and custody of the monument erected upon said lots of ground, and shall and will cause to be erected upon said lots of ground suitable fences to enclose the same and have walks around in and through said lots of ground, and otherwise decorate the same and forever hereafter keep the said ground as well as the monument, fences, walks, &c., in good order and condition, and in all respects comply with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed February 28, 1868, entitled an act to create trustees to erect a monument in Lebanon county, and the said George Dawson Coleman and wife and George Hoffman and wife for themselves and their heirs so give their deed."

The county commissioners in the report of the county auditors for 1909 value Monument Park at \$50,000. When purchased in July, 1868, the price paid for the ground was \$2,500.

A. L. Horst, Harry M. Miller and William Gassert, county commissioners, in the early part of the present year, were notified by Lieut. Colonel Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, of the shipment from the San Antonio, Texas, Arsenal, of a three-inch wrought-iron gun, model of 1861, to be placed in Monument Park. The presentation of the gun was made by act of Congress, dated May 2, 1896, by the United States Government to the county of Lebanon. The gun weighs 816 pounds.

Monument Park is situated upon the south western end of the ground occupied by the Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, when it was recruited as a regiment, and was known as "Camp Coleman." The park occupies part of the space of the officer's headquarters of the regiment.

On Memorial Day each year the Park is passed through by the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans and other organizations as a mark of respect to what it commemorates.

The deeds of men, though writ in granite fade away. It is left to posterity to glorify the deeds of their ancestors. So also this monument. It is apparently a dead stone without language. But the monument speaks in a powerful language of the heroic deeds performed at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Wilderness, Antietam, Chattanooga, Port Royal and Vicksburg, and warns and admonishes the living who should ever dare again with insolent hand to destroy our glorious Union or to insult the grand old flag. It admonishes the youth to follow our example and in the days of danger to stake life and property in the protection of our country.

CHAPTER XLIII

MONUMENTS IN MEMORIAM ERECTED BY THE STATE AT WINCHESTER AND COLD HARBOR, VA., AND GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Ninety-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, participated in the battle of Opequan, Va., on September 19, 1864, and sustained a loss of eleven killed, five mortally wounded and thirty-two wounded. The official records of the National Cemetery, at Winchester, Va., show twelve members of the Regiment buried there. There are 5,000 soldiers buried there, of whom 800 were Pennsylvanians.

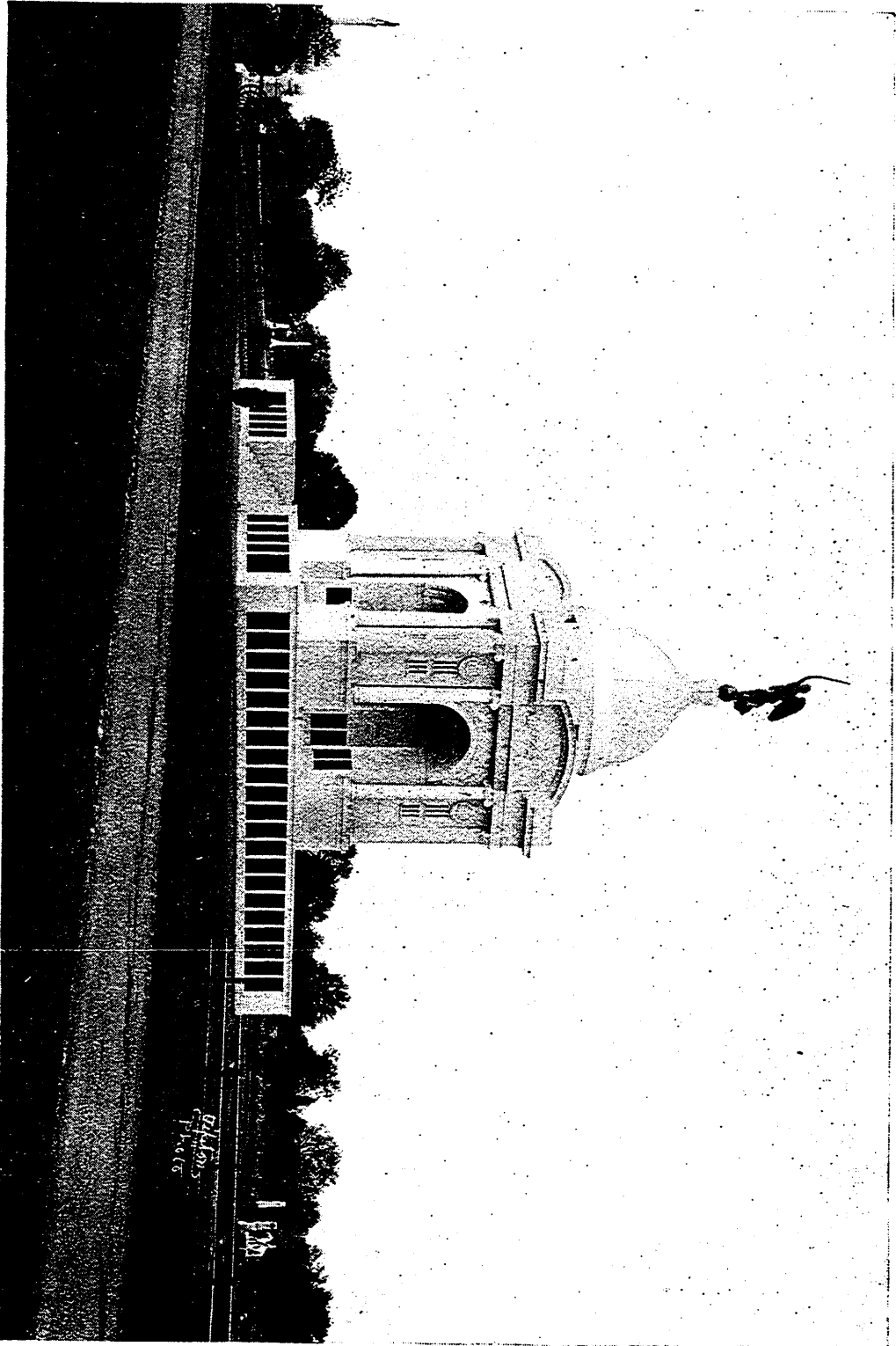
On the forty-fourth anniversary of that battle, a magnificent monument was unveiled in the National Cemetery "to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in battle in and around Winchester." The monument, which is of granite, surmounted by a heroic figure in bronze, cost \$25,000. The money was appropriated by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, and is a fitting tribute to their heroic conduct under most trying conditions.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

The Regiment also participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, to 6, 1864, and lost a number of men. This monument was built by a commission created by act of June 13, 1907, which appropriated \$5,000. The monument is a magnificent construction of gray Richmond granite, with a base of nine feet square and surmounted by other bases upon which rest a plinth, a shaft and a statue seven feet in height of an infantry soldier at parade rest facing southward. The total height of the monument is thirty feet three inches and on the monument is the keystone in granite and Pennsylvania coat of arms in bronze.

On the face of monument are flags crossed with 1861 above and 1865 below. Underneath are letters "Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all Pennsylvania Regiments which participated in the operations from May 31st to June 12, 1864, incident to and during the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia." Under those letters is cut "June 1st-3rd, 1864."

On the base of Die is "Pennsylvania." On the west side are contained the figures of eleven Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, on the east side the



PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

figures of three batteries, and on the north and south side the figures of sixty-five infantry regiments. Among the number is the "93rd." The monument was dedicated with impressive ceremonies by the Governor and other high officials of this State on October 20, 1909.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The regiment was a participant in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, 1863, and lost a number of wounded, one mortally. The Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated \$140,000 to erect a memorial structure on the battlefield of Gettysburg to the volunteer soldiers, sailors and marines from Pennsylvania.

A Battlefield Memorial Commission was appointed to select a suitable site on the battlefield, determine upon the design of the structure and supervise its construction.

This memorial, a triumphant arch is located at the junction of Hancock and Pleasanton avenues on the battlefield, fully a half mile south of Gettysburg, and is one of the most imposing structures on the field. Surrounding the arch four acres have been set aside as Pennsylvania Park. This Park is one of the most conspicuous parts of the field.

The arch is constructed of white North Carolina granite. The monument proper surmounts a parapet 84 feet square, this parapet, being enclosed by a stone coping. In the niches in this coping bronze tablets are placed, each being an inscription of one character or another bearing upon the fight.

The monument is 69 feet high and 40 feet square. The four great arms of the service are represented in bas relief, and interior stairways makes the monument a great observatory of the battle field.

It is built in the form of a hollow square, or high arch opening from each of the four sides. These arches are topped by huge reliefs, which are a feature of the massive work. The structure is topped by a dome, on which is perched a figure symbolizing victory. It is significant that the figure is of iron, cast from the cannon which were used in the war, not necessarily the ones from Gettysburg. It is understood that they were collected from several battlefields.

This piece of statuary is 21 feet high and weighs 7,500 pounds. It is the figure of a woman whose right hand encloses a sword and the left a palm leaf.

The space around the base of the monument is filled with inscriptions as follows: "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in honor of her sons who on this field fought for the preservation of the Union, July 1, 2, 3, 1863."

On another slab, also cut in granite, is a record of the commands engaged in the conflict and reads: "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg; 69 regiments

infantry, nine regiments cavalry, seven batteries of artillery; total present, 34,530. Killed and mortally wounded, 1,182; wounded, 3,177; missing, 860; total, 5,219."

There are also recorded the names of the 34 general officers who commanded during the engagement. The list is headed with the name of General Meade, and includes Reynolds, Hancock, Gregg, Birney, Geary, Humphreys, Hayes, Crawford, Rowley, Pleasanton, Gibbons, Winster, Huey, Vincent, Muhlenberg, J. Irvin Gregg, Cobham, Lyle, Fisher, Coulter, Schimmelpfennig, Biddle, McCandless, Stone, Tippin, Kane, Brook, McIntyre, Dana, Switzer, Frazer, Neil and McKean.

There is a bronze tablet for each command, giving the names of the individual members of the command. The 93rd regiment had present in said fight 356 officers and men, all of whose names are contained on one tablet.

A bronze plate contains Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

Another tablet is one designed as a tribute to the mothers, sisters and wives of the soldiers.

The memorial is located but a short distance north of South Sedgwick avenue, along which is the monument erected by Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman as a tribute to the 93rd on Little Round Top.

The memorial was dedicated on Tuesday, September 27, 1910, in the presence of an immense throng. The State had provided free transportation for all Pennsylvania soldiers inside the State, and Governor Stuart accepted the memorial on part of the State.

It is also contemplated to place bronze statues of Lincoln, Curtin and others about the monument.

The State has also appropriated \$8,000 for a monument in the National Cemetery at Culpeper, Va., to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers buried therein. The 93rd has three.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The following roster of officers and enlisted men of the Ninety-third are contained on a bronze tablet on the Pennsylvania Memorial at Gettysburg, designating that they participated in said battle, July 2 and 3, 1863.

COLONEL J. M. McCARTER.	QR. MASTER THOMAS B. ACHEY.
MAJOR JOHN I. NEVIN.	CHAPLAIN JOS. S. LAME.
ADJUTANT EDW. TRAFFORD.	SERGT. MAJOR E. W. H. STAMBAUGH.
SURGEON W. H. WORTHINGTON.	Q. M. SERGT. P. H. FREYLINGHAUSEN.
ASST. SURGEON E. R. UMBERGER.	COM. SERGT. CHAS. S. THOMAS.
ASST. SURGEON J. M. DICKSON.	HOS. STEWARD EMMOR H. BRUCE.

COMPANY A.

Captain Jacob P. Embich.
1st Lt. Joseph Houck.
2d Lt. Edwin M. Ebur.

SERGEANTS.

George W. Mellinger.
D. R. P. McCaully.
Lewis S. Gingrich.
Washington Horn.

CORPORALS.

John D. Brua.
Anthony Kramer.
Abraham Long.
John H. Waltz.
Peter L. Fitterer.
H. Clay Bowman.
Ephraim M. Woomer.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Bowman.
David H. Bowman.
James Boyles.
Joseph Call.
Edward C. Euston.
Henry Fasnacht.
Henry Fisher.
William L. Groh.
Valentine Hedrich.
Peter Houser.
Adam Isenhauer.
George Imboden.
Moses Leininger.
William Lee.
Cyrus Lenich.
William Lenich.

Jeremiah Logan.
Uriah Meily.
Thomas Mark.
John Noll.
John Petry.
J. Rankenberger.
Solomon Rauch.
Theodore O. Rogers.
John M. Schnepp.
Henry J. Smith, wounded.
William A. Shaud.
Nehemiah R. Taylor.
George H. Uhler.
Isaac Urich.
Max. Willath.
Artemus Wilhelm.

COMPANY F.

2d Lt. B. F. Kreiger.

SERGEANTS.

William H. Gerhart.
Michael Shaffer.
Cyrus Moore.
Joseph W. Hoke.

CORPORALS.

Elias Gossert.
Andrew Bleistine.
Gotlieb Boyer.
Henry Flickinger.
George Soulliard.

PRIVATES.

Emmor H. Bruce.
George Bretz.
Fred A. Clouse.
Cyrus Dissinger.
John B. Dewees.
Charles Drews.
William R. Goshart.
Andrew Ginter.
Jonathon Garrett.
John S. Horst.
William Krum.
John W. Kinch.
Chas. Luckenbill.

Christ Moyer.
Benneville Moyer.
John Moyer.
Chas. Marquett.
Jacob Rommell.
Benj. Readinger.
Samuel Rook.
Jacob M. Seibert.
Henry Seibert.
Romanus Stoltz.
Edward Trafford.
Gadaliah S. Weaber.

COMPANY D.

Captain Amos K. Kuhn.
1st Lt. Penrose G. Mark.
2d Lt. Hiram D. Dasher.

558 93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

SERGEANTS.

Reuben Snavelly.
Peter Fisher.
Samuel Shoutt.
Benj. F. Gingrich.
William Grumbein.

CORPORALS.

William Michael.
John Smith.
Abraham Collins.

PRIVATES.

Levi Books.
William Brooks.
J. Bomgardner.
Samuel Boyer.
Samuel Bowman.
Erasmus Burkhart.
William H. Brown.
Francis Douglass.
William D. Eckert.
John Fisher.
Leonard Fernsler.
Benjamin Hossler.
Henry Lowry.

Benjamin S. Logan.
Samuel McKinney.
Henry Michael.
David J. McKinney.
Martin Otto.
Anson M. Rank.
John Shreiner.
William Shay.
George Swalm.
John Shultz.
William Shaund.
David Seltzer.
Andrew Stutzman.

COMPANY I.

Captain D. J. Boynton.
1st Lt. Henry J. Waltz.

SERGEANTS.

Calvin Umberger.
Henry W. Fisher.

CORPORALS.

John W. Fisher.
George Gastrock.
John H. Parthemer.

PRIVATES.

Adam Bishop.
Samuel Babb.
Jacob Core.
Hiram Cassel.
Jos. W. Collings.
Lawrence Doyle.
Fredk. S. Embich.
Floyd. Falinger.
Harvey Faust.
Abram Geistwhite.
Clarence Hartman, mortally wounded;
died September 28, 1863.

Frederick W. Koch.
Lloyd Kern.
Christ. McGarvey.
Edwin McElhenny.
Daniel Miller.
John W. Moyer.
Ephraim F. Rice.
Henry Swazze.
Jacob Shiffer.
William Shives.

COMPANY C.

Captain R. G. Rogers.
1st Lt. Jacob Brown.
2d Lt. Henry L. Knier.

SERGEANTS.

J. B. Coppenhaver.
John A. Fought.
Edwin W. Stoner.
William H. Bisser, wounded.

CORPORALS.

Aaron B. Shuey.
William M. Walker.
Hiram Yohn.

PRIVATES.

William Bechtle.
Asbury Eckman.
J. L. Hutchinson.
Hiram Kepley.
Jacob Knier.
J. F. E. Kramph.
John L. Light.
Wm. McLaughlin.
Jeremiah Miller.

Cyrus Shay.
George K. Stoud.
Joseph Southam.
George Stover.
William Thomas.
Penrose K. Thomas.
James Youtz.
Peter Zimmerman.

COMPANY H.

Captain C. W. Eckman.
1st Lt. M. B. Goodrich.
2d Lt. Jos. H. Johnson.

SERGEANTS.

Oscar Sharpless.
J. A. Fenstermaker.
David R. Eckman.

CORPORALS.

John Byerly.
Jared Runyan.
Silas R. Hartman.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Barnhart.
Frederick Broadt.
James D. Canada.
Philip Everett.
Clark Guinn.
Charles V. Gulick.
Amos Gass.
John G. Hower.
John J. Houser.
Jackson B. Johnson.
Richard Jenkins.
Samuel Kurtz.
Daniel Kime.
Charles Kneebler.
Hiram Layland.
William Miller.

Thomas M. Mensch.
Martin Murray.
Joseph Miller.
Thomas Morral.
Samuel Quinn.
Edward Schissler.
William Slay.
William Smith.
William W. Sechler.
Charles W. Scholes.
John Stewart.
John M. Shanon.
John C. Snyder.
William Stephens.
Oscar Tittle.
Charles Wagner.

COMPANY E.

Captain Edw. H. Rogers.
2d Lt. J. S. Snodgrass.

SERGEANTS.

Beverly W. White.
David E. Beistel.
William Kreps.
Henry Heck.
James Brown, wounded.

CORPORALS.

Patrick Miney.
John Croak.

PRIVATES.

Stuart Bowman.
John Boughamer.
Wm. Bessinger.
Robert Culby.
George Calhoun.
John Evans.
Lewis Garto.

Benjamin F. Kreps.
Robert Lannon.
James McCherry.
George Robb.
James Reader.
Abraham Snyder.
Frederick Slifer.

COMPANY K.

Captain David C. Keller, wounded.
 1st Lt. Solomon Yeakel.
 2d Lt. David A. Gruber.

SERGEANTS.

Henry G. Rise.
 Wm. Van Buskirk.
 Charles Rothermel.
 Levi Sheffy.
 John L. Endy.

CORPORALS.

Aaron K. Cleaver.
 Charles Herbst.
 James Briel.
 Henry H. Fegan.
 Peter Low.
 Simon Shay.

PRIVATEES.

Samuel Boltz.
 Abraham Bausman, wounded.
 Daniel Bailor.
 Martin Dumbach.
 Charles Dierolf.
 Rufus K. Deiter.
 James Edinger.
 Alfred Yeakley.
 James Hall.
 Charles H. Keller.
 Frederick Miller.
 Milton Meyers.
 John K. Mutch.
 Joseph Nye.
 Henry Nye.

Amos. M. Runkel, wounded.
 George Runkel.
 Cyrus Showers.
 Jeremiah Showers.
 William Saylor.
 Augustus Snyder.
 Moses Snyder.
 Josiah Shultz.
 Augustus Seyler.
 Adam Slay.
 John H. Wertz.
 Hiram Xanders.
 Isaac Yuengst.
 James Youse.

COMPANY G.

Captain Charles Sipple.
 1st Lt. P. I. Woomer.
 2d Lt. William Kale.

SERGEANTS.

Albert Wolfinger.
 Michael Hawk.
 William Vogt.

PRIVATEES.

Joseph Chalfant.
 George A. Garrow.
 William Gass.
 Thomas Gash.
 Charles Harman.
 William Karsnitz.
 Henry Karsnitz.
 Henry Kline.
 John Meredith.

William O. Boyle.
 John Piper.
 Benjamin Strause.
 Adam Snyder.
 John Stoner.
 John Swithinger.
 William P. Weeks.
 Samuel Quimby.
 Elias Zerbe.

COMPANY B.

1st Lt. H. J. Penrose.
 2d Lt. Wm. H. Riland.

SERGEANTS.

Levi Weise.
 Daniel H. Pyle.
 Frank B. Wilson.
 Allen Gilbert.
 George W. Bard.

CORPORALS.

M. E. Crillman.
 Charles Hoppe.
 Simon H. Forman.
 John H. Kintzer.

PRIVATES.

Cyrus Burkhart.
E. J. Boughter.
Peter Cullen.
Nathan Dierolf.
Thomas T. Dierolf.
Reuben Dyre.
Mahlon A. Francis.
Henry R. Fisher.
Samuel R. Fisher.
Sam. S. Grismoyer.
A. Himmelberger.
Joseph Helder.
James Homan.
Albin Hawk.

C. Hornberger.
John L. Painter.
John B. Reigner.
John W. Smith.
Anthony Seiders.
Henry Seachrist.
James Strickler.
Franklin Weand.
Aaron Weand.
Harrison Weand.
Mahlon Weidner.
Wm. H. Weise.
Francis S. Yeager.
Jonathan P. Zechman.

CHAPTER XLIV

BURIAL RECORDS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES OF EACH COMPANY, INCLUDING UNASSIGNED MEN.

COMPANY A.

Max Willath, Co. A, died Jan. 11, 1896, U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; Old Cemetery; Row 12, Sec. 4.
 Valentine Hedrich, Co. A.; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Lot 25, Grave 1017.
 Corp. Jacob Rankenberger, Co. A, Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Cemetery, Pa.
 Charles W. Beck, Co. A; died Feb. 17, 1892, U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. I, Row 2, Grave 15.
 William Lee, Co. A; died Sept. 21, 1891, U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec. C, Row 14, Grave 29.
 William Holtzman, Co. A; died July 12, 1864; Grave 20, Battle Ground Nat. Cem., Washington, D. C.
 Anton F. Schmidt, Co. A; died March 17, 1898, at U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; Row 20, Sec. 4.

COMPANY F.

Samuel B. Fasnacht, Co. F; died July 16, 1862; Cypress Hill, L. I., Sec. 1, Grave 250.
 Charles Foster, Co. F; died Sept. 1, 1862; Cypress Hill, L. I., Sec. 1, Grave 334.
 William R. Goshert, Co. F; Arlington, Va.
 Jacob Root, Co. F; Glendale, ———; Sec. B, Grave 17.
 Henry C. Mays, Co. F; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Lot 18, Grave 4174.
 Corp. Romanus Stoltz, Co. F; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., Aug. 13, 1906; Old Cemetery, Row 14, Sec. 12.
 John Andrew, Co. F; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; Old Cemetery.
 Samuel Pieffer, Co. F; National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., May 13, 1864; Grave 6087.
 Solomon Dissinger, Co. F; Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va.; Grave 603; died Sept. 19, 1864.
 Robert Bachman, Co. F; No. 366, Nat. Cem., Phila. Pa.
 Jonathan Eisenhauer, Co. F; died Jan. 8, 1888, at S. H. I., Washington, D. C.
 Tobias Balthaner, Co. F; died Sept 8, 1889; U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. H, Row 6; Grave 17.
 David Schnellreider, Co. F; died July 8, 1895; U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec. I, Row 8, Grave 30.
 John Moyer, Co. F; died March 7, 1882; U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec. D, Row 2, Grave 11.
 N. Yorlet, Co. F; died July 10, 1862; Cypress Hill, N. Y.; Sec. 5, Grave 3335.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Abraham Collins, Co. D; National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Private John Shultz, Co. D, National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Private John M. Shilling, Co. D; National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grave 65.
 Private Bird Shirk, Co. D; National Cemetery Alexandria, Va.; died August 7, 1864; Grave 2522.

Private William Wolfe, Co. D; Arlington, Va.; Sec. E, Div. 1, Grave 159.
 Private John Wagner, Co. D; died Sept. 26, 1862, U. S. G. H., Annapolis, Md.
 Private James Kramer, Co. D; National Cemetery, Florence, South Carolina.
 Corp. John H. Mills, Co. D, May 6, 1863; National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.;
 Grave 5338.
 Sergt. Samuel Shoutt, Co. D; No. 93, Mechanics' lot, U. S. Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Private Louis Dissler, Co. D; died Feb. 22, 1892, at G. H. I., Washington, D. C.
 Private Thomas Martin, Co. D; died Oct. 15, 1908, U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec.
 G, Row 8, Grave 30.
 Private Jacob Ziegler, Co. D; died Nov. 29, 1887, at U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec.
 G, Row 8, Grave 4.
 Private Benjamin Hossler, Co. D; died July 21, 1863; buried in National Cemetery,
 Gettysburg, Pa.; Sec. A, Grave 83.
 Private Benjamin Wise, Co. D; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19; 1864; buried in
 City Point, Va., National Cemetery; Sec. E, Div. 1; Grave 159.

COMPANY I.

Jacob Aunkey, Co. I; died Oct. 27, 1864; Loudon Park, Baltimore.
 John Davis, Co. I; Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.
 Robert C. Glotfeltz, Company I; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; Lot. 10, Grave
 205.
 Jonathan Herman, Co. I; Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.; Grave 359.
 John Loan, Co. I; Arlington, Va.
 Edward McElhenny, Co. I; City Point, Va.; Sec. E, Div. 1, Grave 120.
 William Shives, Co. I; Culpepper C. H., Va., died April 8, 1864; Block 1, Sec. A, Row
 8, Grave 241.
 Robert Simmers, Co. I; died July 13, 1864; City Point, Va.
 Charles Gormley, Co. I; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.; died July 8, 1900.
 Sergt. Christopher McGarvey, Co. I; died Oct. 4, 1905; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.;
 Grave 8945, New Cemetery.
 Cyrus Kline, Co. I; Glenwood Section, National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ephraim W. Rice, Co. I; died March 11, 1865; National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.;
 Grave 217.
 Sanford W. Fisher, Co. I; died June 8, 1862; National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.;
 Grave 1277.
 Samuel Burkey; Co. I; Winchester, Va.; Lot 25, Oct. 19, 1864; Grave 1027.
 Jacob V. Waltz, Co. I; Alexandria, Va., National Cemetery.

COMPANY C.

Corp. Anson B. Shuey, Co. C; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; died Sept. 27,
 1864; Grave 644; subsequently re-buried at home.
 Corp. Hiram Yohn, Co. C; Winchester, Va.; died Sept. 27, 1864; Lot 18; Grave 616.
 Private John Bausman, Co. C; Danville, Va.; Sec. B, Div. 4, Grave 132.
 Private George W. Clark, Co. C; Arlington, Va.
 Private R. C. Carmon, Co. C; Poplar Grove; Sec. 3, Div. D, Grave 221.
 Private George Frick, Co. C; Poplar Grove; died March 25, 1865; Sec. C, Div. D,
 Grave 1365.
 Private George Jones, Co. C; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; died Oct. 19,
 1864; Lot 9, Grave 170.
 Private John Pizzle, Co. C; Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Va., burial record Feb. 5,
 1865; Grave 1583.
 Capt. Richard G. Rogers, Co. C; May 14, 1864; Grave 583, Fredericksburg, Va.,
 National Cemetery.
 Private John Shay, Co. C; died Oct. 16, 1899; U. S. S. H., Dayton, Ohio; Sec. L,
 Row 20, Grave 14.
 Private Peter Coleman, Co. C; died Dec. 21, 1863; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va.;
 Grave 8600, New Cemetery.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Hiram Layland, Co. H; Poplar Grove; Sec. E, Div. E. Grave 4672.
 Private Jackson B. Johnson, Co. H; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; Lot 18; Grave 666.
 Private Samuel H. Kurtz, Co. H; Seven Pines, Va.; Sec. B, Lot 126, Grave 117.
 Private Joseph D. Miller, Co. H; National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 1935; died May 24, 1864.
 Private Philip H. Eckman, Co. H; National Cemetery; Seven Pines; Sec. B, Lot 126; Grave 117.
 Private S. F. Edwards, Co. H; National Cemetery, Culpepper, Va.; Grave 244; died April 24, 1864.
 Private Eli Pennyle, Co. H; died July 5, 1862; National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.; Grave 2281.
 Private Andrew Baker, Co. H; died July 10, 1865; Grave 3103; National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

COMPANY E.

Corp. Frank H. Irvin, Co. E; Arlington, Va.
 Private Stuart Bowman, Co. E; Wilderness, Va.
 Private Joseph Shelby, Co. E; Antietam; Sec. 26; Lot D; Grave 407.
 Private Samuel Stable, Co. E; Poplar Grove National Cem., Petersburg, Va.
 Private John Stuck, Co. E; Winchester, Va.; Lot 18, Grave 680; died Nov. 11, 1864.
 Private Frederick Youzen, Co. E; Arlington, Va.
 Corp. Charles H. Robb, Co. E; died July 10, 1862; Cypress Hill, New York; Section 5, Grave 3334.
 Private Caleb R. Avis, Co. E; Mil. Asylum, Washington, D. C.; Grave 649; died Nov. 1, 1862.
 Private Philip Banks, Co. E; died July 15, 1862; Cypress Hill Cemetery, R. I., Sec. 1, Grave 236.
 Private Jacob Grubb, Co. E; Mil. Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.; Grave 3726; died Aug. 2, 1862.
 Private Lewis Garts, Co. E; Arlington Cemetery, Block 2, Sec. E, Row 17, Grave 28.
 Private Andrew Green, Co. E; Alexandria, Va.; Grave 2004; died June 6, 1864.
 Private Sylvester Harrison, Co. E; Philadelphia, Pa.
 Private Henry J. Meyers, Co. E; Arlington, Va.
 Private John Bowman, Company E; Fredericksburg, Va., February 13, 1863; Grave 5389.
 Corp. Wm. E. Benner, Co. E; No. 6, U. S. Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Private Josiah Breininger, Co. E; Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Cemetery.
 Private Robert C. Campbell, Co. E; died April 7, 1900; U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. L, Row 23; Grave 13.
 Private Aaron D. Long, Co. E; died July 19, 1906, at Branchville, Md.
 Private Charles Tobin, Co. E; died Feb. 3, 1902; at U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. M; Row 18, Grave 41.
 Private John Kneply, Co E; died Nov. 9, 1862; S. H., Washington, D. C.; Grave 507.

COMPANY K.

Corp. William Auchenbach, Co. K; died July 16, 1862; Cypress Hill, L. I.; Sec. 1, grave 223.
 Private Isaac Gross, Company K; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; Oct. 19, 1864; Grave 243.
 Private Levi Gerhart, Co. K; Arlington, Va.
 Private John Heck, Company K; Arlington, Va.
 Private John Laucks, Co. K; National Cemetery, Culpepper C. H., Va.; Block 1, Sec. A, Row 3, Grave 93.
 Private Adam Nye, Co. K; died July 4, 1864; Cypress Hill, L. I.; Sec. 2, Grave 1282.
 Private Henry Shearer, Co. K; Mil. Asylum Cemetery, D. C.; died June 12, 1862; Grave 2799.
 Private P. H. Workmeister, Co. K; Arlington, Va.

Private J. H. Hoffman, Co. K; No. 98, National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Private Augustus Herman, Co. K; died March 1, 1891; U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. H, Row 25, Grave 5.
 Private Frederick Rauch, Co. K; died June 2, 1887; U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. F, Row 17, Grave 13.
 Sergt. John H. Ward, Co. K; died Dec. 13, 1907; U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. P, Row 15, Grave 31.
 Sergt. Albert Miller, Co. K; buried in Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa.

COMPANY G.

Solomon Fox, Co. G; Fortress Monroe, Va.
 Daniel Shay, Co. G; died Jan. 15, 1862; Military Asylum, Washington, D. C.
 William Stahl, Co. G; died Oct. 26, 1864; buried in Loudon Park, Md.
 William J. Maurer, Co. G; died Oct. 19, 1864; National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.; Lot 9, Grave 181.
 Corp. Peter Ankney, Co. G; Loudon Park, Md.
 Daniel Shanabrook, Co. G; died July 5, 1900, at Branchville, Md.
 Jacob Nair, Co. G; died Dec. 12, 1893, U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. I, Row 21, Grave 41.
 Daniel Meenan, Co. G; died Aug. 13, 1884, at Dayton U. S. S. Home; Sec. E, Row 6, Grave 16.
 Lt. A. F. Kuhn, S. and S. Home, Erie, Pa.
 Josiah Rishelberger; Cemetery Erie, Pa., State Soldiers' Home.

COMPANY B.

Isaac Albright, Co. B; died August 4, 1862; Cypress Hill, L. I.; Sec. 1, Grave 304.
 William Oyle, Co. B; Wilderness, Va.; Fredericksburg, N. C.; Grave 3594.
 Peter Strohm, Co. B; Seven Pines, Va.; Sec. D, Lot 170.
 W. D. Yocum, Co. B; Andersonville, Ga.; Grave 3799.
 Mandem L. Kline, Co. B; Loudon Park, Md.
 George V. Shirey; Co. B; National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.; Grave 3056; died June 22, 1865.
 Frank B. Wilson, Co. B; U. S. S. Home, Hampton, Va., Sept. 28, 1908; Grave 9602, New Cemetery.
 John Gage, Co B; died Sept. 26, 1886; G. H. I., U. S. S. Home, Dayton, Ohio; Sec. F, Row 1, Grave 18.

UNASSIGNED.

Jacob Livingston. 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols., died; Mt. Moriah lot, Philadelphia, Pa.
 K. Rizzle, Private, died March 25, 1865; grave 1583, Poplar Grove Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.
 Cyrus K. Rains, Private; died May 14, 1864; buried in Fredericksburg, Va., National Cemetery; Grave 1283.
 J. Tyrell, Corp.; died May 14, 1864; buried in Fredericksburg, Va., National Cemetery; Grave 3081.

In my correspondence with the different cemetery superintendents and soldiers' and sailors' homes, I have been furnished the following data:

The *National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., says: "There are 82 National Cemeteries in 21 states and Territories, containing over 225,000 graves."

There were 127,000 Union soldiers captured as prisoners of war, of which 71,000 died while in prison of Rebels. These prisoners were instrumental in keeping from the field 230,000 Rebels, who were fed and well clothed in our northern prisons.

Capt. P. B. Corwin, Superintendent of National Cemetery, informs me that "There are 1,965 interments at Cold Harbor, of which 1,294 are unknown. In one trench there are 889 unknown."

Supt. M. M. Jeffery's, of the National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., writes: "There may be quite a number of the 93rd Pa. Vet. Vols. among the unknown burials, as the interments here are as follows: Known, 2,515; unknown, 12,802; total, 15,317."

That there were about 2,000,000 young men of the North struggled desperately with the South for four long years, with about 1,500,000 men of the South. Beginning with the firing on Fort Sumpter, April 12, 1861, and ending with the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865; there were 1,508 days on every one of which the vicious crack of the rifle was heard.

In all there were 2,261 skirmishes and battles. Of the 2,000,000 men in the Union army, about 125,000 were actually killed in battle, 280,000 were wounded, 184,791 were missing or captured, more than 250,000 died of disease and 253,535 were discharged on account of wounds or disease, rendering them incapable of further service.

More Union soldiers were shot dead on the field of battle than England had killed in 800 years of National life, and she has been fighting continually and in every part of the world.

More men fell in four years fighting for the Union than have fallen in all the wars of Europe for the past three-quarters of a century.

The dead numbered more than the whole number enrolled for the Spanish-American War. The number wounded was greater than the total enrollment of that war. The 93rd lost more than were killed in the whole Spanish-American War.

Of the total of 1,104 regiments organized for service, sixty days three months, one hundred days, six months, nine months, one year, two years and three years—300 lost 10 per cent. more of their total enrollment, killed in battle, which is the case of the 93rd.

The grand total of deaths in the Union Army was 280,420 made up of 4,879 in the regular army, 246,243 in the volunteers and 28,298 in the colored troops; or again, 38,203 in the cavalry, 15,954 in the artillery and 226,263 in the infantry. These figures represent the number of men who died while in service and do not include the tens of thousands who were discharged for disability contracted in service and died in private life from the effects of the same.

Soldiers of the "disappearing army," as we the old veterans of the Civil War have been termed, are dying at the rate of 100 every day, from sunrise to sunrise. The Pension Bureau states that the rate of death 40,000 Civil War veterans die in a year, and that there are from 150,000 to 180,000 soldiers who are not on the pension rolls.

Of the mighty army which wore the blue, there remains but a remnant. It is estimated that of the more than 2,500,000 who enlisted in the ranks, less than 500,000 survive and of the original 38 officers of the "93rd" only Captain Eli Daugherty and Lt. Solomon Yeakel of Co. K, Capt. John B. Embich, Co. A, and Capt. A. K. Kuhn, of Co. D, are living. The highest ranking officer of the 93rd present when the Regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1865, yet living, is Major P. G. Mark, brevetted by President Johnson, "for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, where he commanded the second battalion of five companies in the Capture of Petersburg."

The Unknown Dead

Above their rest there is no sound of weeping,
 Only the voice of the song birds thrill the air,
 Unknown their graves, yet they are in God's keeping;
 There are none missing from his tender care.

He knows each hallowed mound, and at his pleasure,
 Marshals the sentinels of earth and sky;
 O'er their repose kind nature heaps her treasure,
 Fanned by soft winds which round them gently sigh.

Bravely they laid their all upon the altar,
 Counting as naught the sacrifice and pain;
 Their's but to do and die, without a falter,
 Ours to enjoy the victory and the gain.

They are not lost—that only which was mortal
 Lies 'neath the turf o'er arched by Southern skies;
 Deathless they wait before the Heavenly portals,
 In that fair land where valor never dies.

In the great heart of the coming generations,
 Their fame shall live, their glory never cease;
 E'en when comes to all earth's troubled nations,
 God's perfect gift of universal peace.

CHAPTER XLV

ROLL OF SURVIVING MEMBERS, JUNE, 1911, AWAITING THE FINAL MUSTER
OUT.

With Fife and Drum

To the sweep of martial music,
Comes the line down the street;
But the heads are bowed and silvered,
And but feeble are the feet.
Feet that marched to battle music
In the days of long ago;
Heads so proudly held, and bravely,
E'er time silvered them with snow.

Brave old hearts now beating sadly.
Slow feet faltering as they go;
Gray heads bowed with sweet sad memories
Of the days of long ago.
Of the comrades who went with them.
Where the music led the way;
Bitter-sweet to every veteran,
Are the memories of this day.

Brave old men, we bow before them,
Marching to the city white,
With their flowers and their garlands;
Surely, 'tis a gracious sight.
Proud are we that we have known them,
E'er the last old veteran true,
Steps his last to martial music;
Goes to join his last review.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lt. Col. John S. Shultze, unknown.
Dr. Ash. D. Bennett, Asst. Surg., Mahaffey, Pa.
Lt. Charles S. Thomas, Q. M., Norristown, Pa.
Lt. Jacob M. Seibert, City of Mexico, Mexico.
James E. Teed, Sergt. Major, Reading, Pa.
John B. Dewees, Adjutant, Canton, Ohio.
David R. Eckman, Q. M. Sergt., Danville, Pa.
John J. Houser, Com. Sergt., Three Rivers, Michigan
Theodore O. Rogers, Prin. Muc., 1008 Walnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
Anson M. Rank, 115 North Court Street, Rockford, Illinois.

PERSEVERANCE REGIMENTAL BAND.

William Corl, 730 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Conrad G. Gerhart, 130 N. 10th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Joseph A. Bowman, 128 South 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 John H. Reed, 310 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Joseph L. Frame, Danville, Pa.

COMPANY A.

Captain John B. Embich, 360 North 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Captain Joseph Houck, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa.
 Lt. D. R. P. McCaulley, 1123 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Lt. E. M. Ebur, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 Lt. Ed. C. Euston, 812 Lehman St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. John D. Brua, 254 South 5th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. Uriah Meily, Colonial Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. Lewis S. Gingrich, care of National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Corp. Samuel W. Daugherty, Dayton, Ohio.
 Corp. George H. Uhler, Rahway, New Jersey.
 Corp. Henry C. Bowman, Burlington, Iowa.
 Corp. Franklin T. Miller, 124 South 4th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Corp. H. Clay Bowman, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Corp. Peter Hauer, 20 South 2nd St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Corp. Chas. M. Laughlin, Middletown, Pa.
 William H. Oliver, 260 South 6th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Jacob Bechtold, 1033 Walnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Henry F. Boyer, Unknown.
 Isaac Cartennan, Lebanon, Pa.
 Andrew Carteman, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Joseph Call, Unknown.
 Samuel Dissinger, Scheafferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Joseph W. Dissinger, 499 North 6th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 William L. Groh, Elizabeth Farms, Lancaster Co., Pa.
 H. C. Grittinger, 135 South 9th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Charles C. Hartline, Middletown, Pa.
 Franklin Ibach, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George Imboden, 1021 Mifflin St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Calvin Kurtz, 11 North 7th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 John H. Light, 124 South 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 John M. Murray, Hummelstown, Pa.
 Simon McConnell, 1124 Buttonwood St., Lebanon, Pa.
 George F. Miller, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 William B. Peffer, National Military Home, Columbia Falls, Montana.
 Israel Reidel, U. S. Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 Cyrus Remoehl, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 Andrew H. Remhard, Cornwall Pike, Lebanon, Pa.
 John H. Rollman, unknown.
 Joseph Soulliard, Lickdale, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Samuel Seabold, 1321 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Abraham Schantz, Waynesboro, Pa.
 John M. Schnepp, 1918 South Frazer St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Martin Weltner, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Artemus Wilhelm, Wilmington, Delaware.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. Cyrus Moore, Scheafferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Sergt. Henry Flickinger, Sheridan, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Sergt. George Soulliard, Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Sergt. Jacob Blinkenberger, unknown.
 Sergt. Joseph W. Hoke, unknown.
 Corp. Ephraim M. Boltz, R. F. D. No. 9, Lebanon, Pa.

Corp. John W. Kinch, Alamosa, Colorado.
 Isaac M. Allwein, 345 North 5th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Peter Betz, Stricklerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Samuel H. Brown, Unknown.
 Samuel Clay, Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Cyrus Dissinger, Cornwall, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 John G. Dissinger, unknown.
 Henry J. Dohner, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
 William Foreman, Lickdale, Pa.
 William Fessler, Unknown.
 Jonathan Garrett, Reading, Pa.
 Israel Goshart, Schoeneck, Lancaster Co., Pa.
 Jacob Gockley, 1928 Lehman St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Cyrus Heverling, West Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Francis Hanling, National Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Henry Heverling, unknown.
 Casper Kleight, Morris P. O. Stevens Co., Minnesota.
 Henry Lauser, Schaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 William S. Krum, unknown.
 Thomas Meiser, Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Christopher Moyer, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Peter W. Miller, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
 David K. Noll, Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 William Putt, Cornwall Pike, Lebanon, Pa.
 John Parson, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Peter Samuel, Lebanon, Pa.
 Franklin Reager, Peoples P. O. Schuylkill Co., Pa.
 William Stamm, Sheridan, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Daniel Snyder, Palmyra, Pa.
 Monroe P. Saunders, unknown.
 William Snyder, Progress, Dauphin Co., Pa.
 Aaron Struphauer, Suedburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
 Aaron L. Saylor, Talmage, Kansas.
 Gadaliah S. Weaver, Bordner's Store, Lebanon Co., Pa.

COMPANY D.

Capt. A. K. Kuhn, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 Capt. P. G. Mark, 27 North 6th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Gingrich, 257 South 8th St, Lebanon, Pa.
 Corp. Wm. D. Eckert, 366 North 10th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Corp. William Brooks, Sheridan, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Corp. Daniel Donley, 311 Walnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Corp. William Martin, Mt. Zion, Lebanon county, Pa.
 Corp. William Michael, 912 South Alley, Lebanon, Pa.
 Muc. Philip L. Stroh, Altoona, Pa.
 Jacob Barr, Columbia, Pa.
 Henry Carpenter, Bismarck, Pa.
 Henry H. Clark, Unknown.
 Samuel Focht, 230 Mifflin St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Moses Fetter, Schaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Alexander Fornwalt, Middletown, Pa.
 Leonard Fernsler, 124 South 7th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Edwin Fry, Manheim, Pa.
 Christian Flowers, Hummelstown, Pa.
 John Fisher, Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa.
 George W. Howard, Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 John L. Hutchinson, 221 East Cumberland St., Lebanon, Pa.
 George W. Hoover, unknown.
 Daniel Leshner, Steelton, Dauphin Co., Pa.
 Henry Lowry, 536 North 10th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Samuel M. Landis, Middletown, Pa.
 George M. Martin, 127 S. 12th St., Lebanon, Pa.

James Miller, unknown.
 Isaac I. Rhodes, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 David Reed, unknown.
 Asbury Shay, 1115 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 William Shirk, 322 Walnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Christian Sechrist, West Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Levi Whitman, 2291 S. 16th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 William Yarnall, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

COMPANY I.

Lt. John H. Parthemer, Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.
 Lt. Alexander Black, unknown.
 Lt. Jacob S. Steese, Middletown, Pa.
 Sergt. Henry Hartley, 607 W. Orange St, Lancaster, Pa.
 Sergt. Fred O. Whitman, Room 20 Donaldson Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Corp. Martin C. Wetzel, Unionville, Ohio.
 Corp. Henry W. Fisher, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Corp. Joseph C. Taylor, unknown
 Jacob Bordner, Lykens, Pa.
 David Comfort, Lancaster, Pa.
 Samuel Babb, unknown.
 Jacob Core, Middletown, Pa.
 Wilson W. Danner, Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa.
 Emanuel Crone, Shamokin, Pa.
 Samuel Campbell, Middletown, Pa.
 John H. Cole, Washington, D. C.
 Lloyd Faringer, Columbia, Pa.
 Frederich W. Koch, New Cumberland, Pa.
 David Gross, unknown.
 Emanuel Gipple, Lancaster, Pa.
 Frank S. Myers, Lancaster, Pa.
 Lloyd Kern, Nat Mil., Dayton, Ohio.
 Francis Kiester, Middletown, Pa.
 George Miller, Lancaster, Pa.
 Daniel Miller, Columbia, Pa.
 Jacob Peiffer, Nat Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Benj. F. Rhoads, Columbia, Pa.
 Andrew Swisher, Lancaster, Pa.
 George Schauman, Marietta, Pa.
 Jacob Schlecht, Middletown, Pa.
 Henry C. Swazee, 1213 Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
 Nathan I. Van, unknown.
 John H. Wilcox, unknown.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Reuben Snavelly, Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.
 Lt. Edwin W. Stoner, 353 North 10th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Lt. Samuel W. Gilbert, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
 Sergt. John B. Copenhaver, 459 North 6th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. Jacob Knier, Avon, Lebanon county, Pa.
 Sergt. Joseph Southam, Tamaqua, Pa.
 Corp. Anthony J. Arnold, Nat. Mil. Home, Dayton, Ohio.
 Muc. Penrose K. Thomas, 257 South 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Edward Anspach, Bloomville, Ohio.
 Peter Coleman, unknown.

W. H. Boeshore, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Levi S. Bowman, unknown.
 William F. Barton, Tamaqua, Pa.
 William Burket, Bernville, Pa.
 James W. Clark, unknown.
 Asbury Eckman, Bradford, Stark Co., Illinois.
 Samuel Fisher, unknown.
 Hugh A. Gamble, unknown.
 Peter Garrett, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Michael Glennon, unknown.
 Robert Gardner, unknown.
 Cornelius Hauser, 708 Race St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Solomon Haak, Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
 Emanuel Lash, Forneydale, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Samuel Marshall, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
 William Mont, Allentown, Pa.
 Nelson Napp, Pinegrove, Pa.
 John Redinger, Pinegrove, Pa.
 William Reed, Pottstown, Pa.
 John H. Rice, Robinsonville, Bedford Co., Pa.
 Samuel C. Rhoat, unknown.
 George M. Ray, unknown.
 George W. Schmeltzer, Pinegrove, Pa.
 Daniel Seibert, South Bend, Indiana.
 John Southam, Tamaqua.
 George Stover, East Liberty Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Joseph H. C. Weaver, Inland P. O., Summit Co, Ohio.
 James B. White, unknown.
 George W. Wiles, unknown.
 James Youtz, Martinsburg, W. V.
 Peter Zimmerman, Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa.

COMPANY H.

Lt. Oscar Sharpless, Blackwell, Oklahoma.
 Lt. Jared Runyan, Vermillion, South Dakota.
 Sergt. Clark Quinn, Catawissa, Pa.
 Sergt. John T. Howe, Scranton, Pa.
 Sergt. Charles W. Sholes, Chicago, Illinois.
 Corp. George A. Garrow, Danville, Pa.
 Corp. Wesley G. Miller, Enola, Pa.
 Corp. Samuel Quinn, Lewisburg, Pa.
 Corp. John F. Broadt, Berwick, Pa.
 Corp. Charles Kneibler, Scranton, Pa.
 Corp. John Byerly, unknown.
 Corp. Lewis M. Yoder, San Francisco, California.
 Mus. L. D. Haughwout, Pottsville, Pa.
 Thomas H. Blue, Northumberland, Pa.
 Ephraim Behny, 312 N. 5th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 George Berger, Alexandria, Virginia.
 James D. Candy, Pottsgrove, Pa.
 Philip Everett, Danville, Pa.
 Nathaniel Everhart, Danville, Pa.
 Charles V. Gulic, Northumberland, Pa.
 James Hanna, unknown.
 William Harmon, unknown.
 William L. Jones, Danville, Pa.
 Robert E. Jones, unknown.
 Tobias L. Johnson, unknown.
 Richard Jenkins, Elmira, New York.
 George D. Kreigh, unknown.
 John Kime, Danville, Pa.

Daniel Kime, Danville, Pa.
 Franklin Lebo, Lock Haven, Pa.
 H. H. Leisenring, Danville, Pa.
 Espy A. Lehman, unknown.
 Henry C. Lehman Bard, Bedford Co., Pa.
 John Levers, Milton, Pa.
 Harrison K. Laurence, Sunbury, Pa.
 Reuben Ramsey, unknown.
 Jacob G. Ritcher, unknown.
 Joseph Rhady, unknown.
 William Stephens, Berwick, Pa.
 Peter Sley, Catawissa, Pa.
 Isaac Swang, unknown.
 John L. Shaffer, Middletown, Pa.
 Peter Stertz, unknown.
 Charles Sylvester, unknown.
 Jacob H. Sperring, Pittston, Pa.
 Lambert P. Snyder, Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.
 William H. Sechler, 1205 Erie Avenue, Tioga, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jacob Waltmire, unknown.
 Hiram B. Young, unknown.

COMPANY E.

Lt. John S. Snodgrass, Mill Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
 Lt. William W. Rogers, Nittany Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
 Lt. Franklin Phillip, Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Pa.
 Sergt. William Maurer, unknown.
 Sergt. James Brown, Nittany Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
 Sergt. Adam Kreps, Laurelton, Union Co., Pa.
 Corp. Patrick Miney, Renova, Clinton Co., Pa.
 Corp. Samuel Fulton, Lockhaven, Pa.
 Corp. Henry Fishel, Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.
 Corp. George Wyble, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.
 Corp. Robert Tate, Lamas, Clinton Co., Pa.
 Corp. George Calhoun, Carbondale, Pa.
 Muc. Charles E. Bressler, Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa.
 Benjamin F. Ash, unknown.
 Lyman B. Austin, unknown.
 John Boughamer, Cold Spring, Blair Co., Pa.
 James Baird, Nat. Mil. Home, Indiana.
 Joseph Baird, Nat. Mil. Home, Danville, Illinois.
 Joseph Baird, U. S. S. Home, Danville, Illinois.
 William Bassinger, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Isaac Ball, Carbondale, Pa.
 Robert Culby, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Elder J. Couser, Liberty, Clinton Co., Pa.
 Joseph Contner, Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
 John Croak, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Daniel Caton, unknown.
 David Coleman, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Henry Culby, Canton, Ohio.
 Charles Cole, unknown.
 William Deter, Roland, Centre Co., Pa.
 John Deter, Roland, Centre Co., Pa.
 John Evans, Farrandsville, Clinton Co., Pa.
 George Everdale, unknown.
 Llewellyn Fulton, Milesburg, Clinton Co., Pa.
 Levi Grubb, Laurelton, Union Co., Pa.
 Isaac Grubb, Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
 Tobias Green, Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.
 George Gohn, unknown.
 Alfred Hurlburt, Lock Haven, Pa.

John M. Hagan, Flemington, Clinton Co., Pa.
 Will B. Hame, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Isaac Hoffman, Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Pa.
 Oliver M. Irvin, Bellefonte, Pa.
 Henry Irvin, Bellefonte, Pa.
 Benj. F. Kreps, Laurelton, Union Co., Pa.
 John D. Kreps, Freedom Forge, Mifflin Co., Pa.
 James Kreps, Laurelton, Union Co., Pa.
 John N. Kleister, Unknown.
 Aaron Low, Farrandsville, Pa.
 Elijah Myers, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Isaac Miller, Unknown.
 W. H. McLaughlin, unknown.
 David B. Snyder, Mount Union, Pa.
 William Simmons, unknown.
 Theodore Snyder, Bellefonte, Pa.
 Adam Sheaffer, Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Pa.
 Abraham Sivitis, unknown.
 Henry Smith, unknown.
 David Salmon, Lock Haven, Pa.
 William R. Shultz, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Harry Toy, unknown.
 Laird Toy, unknown.
 George Thomas, Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.
 F. R. Waltenbach, unknown.
 Jonathan Walker, Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.
 Joseph Yeoman, Lock Haven, Pa.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Eli Daugherty, Lebanon, Pa.
 Lt. Solomon Yeakel, Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa.
 Lt. Harry G. Rise, Lebanon, Pa.
 Sergt. John L. Endy, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
 Sergt. George A. Guernsey, Canton, Pa.
 Sergt. Charles Herbst, unknown.
 Corp. Daniel Fegan, Annville, Pa.
 Corp. Roland Lang, Reading, Pa.
 David Augstadt, New Jerusalem, Berks Co., Pa.
 Samuel Boltz, 1718 Centre St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Levi Breidegan, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
 Daniel Bartolet, unknown.
 William Berkey, unknown.
 Daniel Briedegan, unknown.
 Abraham Briel, Reading, Pa.
 Abraham Bausman, unknown.
 William Bausman, Hershey, Dauphin Co., Pa.
 Josiah Crist, Hummelstown, Pa.
 Joseph Cover, unknown.
 Isaac Dreibelbeis, Oley, Berks county, Pa.
 Daniel Edinger, Reading, Pa.
 John Edwards, unknown.
 Nathan Folk, unknown.
 Jeremiah Fetterman, Ashland, Pa.
 Israel Fessler, unknown.
 John P. Gensel, Ashland, Pa.
 Peter Gotschall, Ashland, Pa.
 Henry Gardner, unknown.
 Patrick Hoosey, unknown.
 Elias Hardung, unknown.
 John Hobson, unknown.
 Abraham Heck, Fleetwood, Berks Co., Pa.
 John C. Helf, unknown.

Charles H. Keller, New York City.
 John K. Heller, Reading, Pa.
 John J. Kibbie, unknown.
 Jeremiah Keller, Ashland, Pa.
 Joseph A. Leonard, unknown.
 Tyler Leinbach, Mt. Penn P. O., Pa.
 George F. Miller, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Henry Miller, unknown.
 William H. Miller, 1200 Lehman St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Joseph Nye, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Ruel Peterson, unknown.
 Abraham Reidenour, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
 Jonathan Roach, unknown.
 Daniel M. Seyler, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
 Henry Sholters, Reading, Pa.
 Adam Slay, unknown.
 Jonah Shultz, Nat. Mil. Home, Hampton, Va.
 Joseph Still, Burlington, Iowa.
 Charles Torey, unknown.
 John H. Troxell, Burlington, Iowa.
 Henry Umberger, Harrisburg, Pa.
 William H. Valentine, unknown.
 Mayberry Weidner, Allentown, Pa.
 Jacob Wible, unknown.
 Eugene Yoder, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
 James Youse, unknown.

COMPANY G.

Capt. John R. Kuhn, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
 2d Lieut. D. B. Zimmerman, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Sergt. George Leedom, Reading, Pa.
 Sergt. Peter Rusk, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sergt. Michael Haak, Richland, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Sergt. John M. Morgan, unknown.
 Sergt. John Milton, unknown.
 Sergt. Herman Stahl, Friedens, Pa.
 Sergt. George Baltzer, Miami, Illinois.
 Sergt. Samuel Barndt, Elderton, Pa.
 James Adams, unknown.
 George Ankeny, Somerset, Pa.
 John Arnold, Myerstown, Pa.
 Cornelius Bender, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Harrison Bender, Frieden's, Pa.
 Jacob Blansett, Latrobe, Pa.
 Muc. Oliver Keiser, Norristown, Pa.
 John Barndt, Allenvale, Pa.
 John F. Bender, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Edward Boyles, unknown.
 Joseph Brunner, unknown.
 Corp. Cornelius Beechly, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Hezekiah Beechly, Friedens, Pa.
 Perry Barnet, Somerset, Pa.
 Samuel Baldwin, Friedens, Pa.
 Michael Blouch, Johnstown, Pa.
 Jonas Custer, Somerset, Pa.
 William Daley, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Benjamin Enos, Stoyestown, Pa.
 Peter B. Embich, Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
 Thomas Gash, 112 Butler street, Trenton, N. J.
 Henry M. Good, McKeesport, Pa.
 Charles Harman, Roxbury, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George W. Johnson, Johnstown, Pa.

576 93RD REGIMENT PENN'A VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Johnson, Hooversville. Pa.
George Johnson, Johnstown, Pa.
E. J. Leedom, Reading, Pa.
Corp. Philip Lape, Johnstown, Pa.
Samuel S. Miller, Somerset, Pa.
William H. Miller, Stoyestown, Pa.
William Ober, San Bernard, California.
Daniel Ringler, Reading, Pa.
John H. Rischeberger, Stoyestown, Pa.
Jonathan D. Rhoads, Stoyestown, Pa.
John D. Resley, Salix P. O., Cambria Co., Pa.
W. B. Smucker,, Miami, Oklahoma.
Aaron E. Shaffer, Jenners, Pa.
David Smith, Friedens, Pa.
John Smithinger, Reading, Pa.
Frederick Weller, Johnstown, Pa.
William P. Weeks, unknown.
Alfred Witman, unknown.
John Walker, unknown.
Corp. John A. Young, Stoyestown, Pa.
Henry Young, Unknown.
David T. Zimmerman, Somerset, Pa.
James E. Zerbe, S20 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.

COMPANY B.

Captain Levi Weise, Womelsdorf, Pa.
Lt. Harrison J. Penrose, 140S North 6th St., Reading, Pa.
Lt. Darius G. Rhoads, Nat. Mil. Home, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sergt. Nathaniel Shirey, Monocacy, Berks Co., Pa.
Sergt. Peter Cullen, 912 North Front St., Reading, Pa.
Sergt. George W. Bard, Reading, Pa.
Sergt. Ezra J. Boughter, Suedburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Corp. William H. Weise, Womelsdorf, Pa.
Corp. John Stoner, Avon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Corp. Mahlon E. Weidner, Allentown, Pa.
Henry A. Babb, Reading, Pa.
Cyrus Burkhart, St. Cloud, Florida.
Nathan Dierolf, Reading, Pa.
Thomas J. Dierolf, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
Joseph F. Dunn, Reading, Pa.
Cyrus Ebeling, 525 Maple St., Lebanon, Pa.
Samuel R. Fisher, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
Benj. F. Filbert, unknown.
Mahlon A. Francis, Bloomfieldville, Berks Co., Pa.
Samuel Hetrick, Womelsdorf, Pa.
John Hartman, Unknown.
Joseph Helder, Reading, Pa.
Elias Klinger, Suedburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Effinger Kern, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
Harrison Kline, unknown.
James Lessig, Reading, Pa.
Elias Minnich, Suedburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Charles H. Markley, unknown.
Henry Presser, National Military Home, Hampton, Va.
Frank Rismiller, Fleetwood, Pa.
Anthony Rhoads, National Military Home, Marion Branch, Indiana.
James Strickler, S31 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
Joseph Sattlezame, Ono P. O., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Mahlon Shaaber, 1215 Chestnut St., Reading, Pa.
John W. Salladay, Ashland, Pa.
Henry Swayse, Pottstown, Pa.

Thomas H. West, Reading, Pa.
Franklin Weand, Leesport, Pa.
David Zimmerly, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.

Total living,	476
Known address,	376
Address unknown,	100

Only a Few of Us Left, Boys

Only a few of us left, boys—
Only a few of us left;
A scanty old guard,
Weather beaten and scarred—
There are only a few of us left.

