















NOTE TO THE READER.

This Sketch should be read in connection with Swinton's History of the Army of the Potomac, and with reference to the plans and maps therein contained, which are accurate.

Joiniers Monumental Association.

Chambersburg, La.:

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GIFT HP FLETCHER

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PREFATORY.

It is desirable that a record of the principal incidents in the career of the Regiment which Franklin county was pleased to consider peculiarly her own, should be preserved. The survivors will cherish such a memorial. The dead will be embalmed in its pages.

It is especially becoming to make this memorial the means of rearing a Column to the Fallen Braves of the County, of whatever Regiment.

The Franklin County Soldiers' Monumental Association design erecting such a Column at the County seat. This Sketch has been prepared for them, and the proceeds derived from its sale will be devoted to that object.

It has been read, as published in the following pages, to a number of the Officers and Men of the Regiment, who were with it throughout, and has received their approval.

The Company Rolls are taken from the Regimental Descriptive Book. The "Remarks"—the notes of changes, casualties, &c.,—have been carefully revised by competent members of the respective Companies—in all the Companies except A, C and K, by one or more of the Officers. Sergeant Seiders revised A; Sergeant Strickler, K; Mr. Seth Dickey, C.

General Tyler kindly furnished copies of his Reports of the part taken by his Brigade at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.











A SKETCH

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THE 126TH REG'T PA. VOLUNTEERS.

On the 8th of July, 1862, the Peninsular Campaign came to a disastrous close. McClellan was at Harrison's Landing. The siege of Richmond was raised. Fifteen thousand men had been lost to the army in the fruitless struggle. That grand army, which was the pride and hope of the country and which had fought its way to the gates of the Rebel Capital, had staggered back in a seven days' combat to the banks of the James river. The North was stunned with grief and despair.

Halleck was made General-in-Chief. On the 14th of July, Pope took command of the Army of Virginia. On the 17th, the President was authorized to accept the services of one hundred thousand volunteers for nine months to serve as infantry, for whom the same provision was made as for volunteers for three years, except as to bounty. At the same time arrangements were made to set in motion the terrible machinery of the draft. The President approved the Confiscation and Emancipation Act. The Nation was beginning to adopt stringent and energetic measures. On the 31st of July, all leaves of absence were revoked and annulled, and all officers and privates capable of service were required to join their commands. During the

FORMATION OF THE COMPANIES.

first week of August, the Confederate Generals were assembling their forces for the purpose of crushing the army commanded by General Pope and advancing to the capture of the Capital. On the 9th of August, Jackson fought Banks at Cedar Mountain.

Such was the aspect of military affairs in the East whilst the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment was recruiting. About three weeks were occupied in this labor. Juniata county furnished two companies, namely: F and I. Captain John P. Wharton, of Perryville, led the men of Company F, and those of I came in charge of Captain Amos H. Martin, of Mifflintown. Both these officers were men of mature years and sterling character, and the young men who followed them from the banks of the Blue Juniata were the flower and promise of the county.

The remaining eight companies were from Franklin county, except part of one company, which was furnished by Fulton. Debler gathered around him, in Company A, the young men of Chambersburg; and here also Miles and John H. Reed assembled companies G and D. Brownson led down C from Mercersburg. The mountaineers of Fulton, under Pott and Hoke, uniting with the men of Antrim collected by Wm. H. Davison, formed Company B, under Waynesboro' sent out E, under the Walkers. From the highlands of Path Valley, John H. Walker was followed by the bulk of Company H, Elder filling out the complement with St. Thomas' contribution. The quota of Greencastle marched out as Company K, under Rowe and A. R. Davison. The materiel of these companies was also excellent. The very pick and pride of Franklin county responded to the call of the President at this great crisis of the struggle. The towns and the hill-sides of the Conococheague sent of their best youth. A fair proportion of the officers had seen service and learned the rudiments of drill and discipline in the school of actual hostilities.







This regiment, made up so largely of the citizens of Franklin county, was always regarded with pride by her people as her peculiar contribution to the war.

The several companies of which the regiment was composed assembled at Camp Curtin between the 6th and 10th These having been duly mustered into of August, 1862. service, an election for field officers was held in camp on the 13th of August—the electors being the company officers. This election was without legal force, and merely served to indicate to the Governor the wishes of the regiment in James G. Elder, of St. Thomas, Franklin this regard. county, who had been captain of company C, Second regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, (three months service) was elected Colonel. Captain John Dick, of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, then serving with his regiment in the field, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and D. Watson Rowe, late First Lieutenant of Company C, Second P. V., was chosen Major. The selection of Captain Dick was due to the desire of the regiment to have the aid of an experienced soldier, but the regulations of the War Department, at the time, prohibited officers of threeyears regiments from being transferred to nine-months organizations, (as was said,) and the Governor accordingly commissioned James G. Elder as Colonel, D. Watson Rowe as Lieutenant Colonel, and James C. Austin, who had been voted for as Lieutenant Colonel, to be Major. At the same time, John Stewart was commissioned as Adjutant, and T. Jefferson Nill as Quartermaster.

On the next day, the men having been supplied with arms and clothing, and the companies furnished with camp and garrison equipage, the order to proceed to the front was received by Colonel Elder, and at 4 A. M. of Friday, the 15th of August, tents were struck, and the commissions of the Field and Staff Officers being now handed to them, the regiment was conveyed by car to Baltimore and thence to

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Washington, where it arrived at 4 A. M. of the succeeding day. Remaining at the Soldiers' Rest until noon, the march was then taken up for the south side of the Potomac, and at 6 P. M., tents were pitched near Fort Albany, about five miles from the city, a beautiful location, which was named Camp General Casey was here in command of the provisional brigades, and to him reports were made. At this time the Surgeons joined the regiment and the Non-Commissioned Staff were appointed. From this camp, on the 22nd of August, the command was moved to Alexandria, and thence four miles out to Mrs. Scott's house, near Clouds' Mills. The regiment was now brigaded with the Ninety-First, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, and One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded respectively by Colonels Gregory, Frick and O'Brien. adier-General Erastus B. Tyler was assigned to the command of the brigade. No change took place in the brigade organization whilst the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was in service, and General Tyler remained in command until the term of service of the regiments had ex-Here the regiment was fully supplied with ammunition and transportation, and began regular drill. was ready for work. Major Hershberger, of Chambersburg, went down to the front and instituted a school for officers, which was kept up until the result of the second Bull Run necessitated active movements of the command.

On the 23d of August, orders were received by Colonel Elder to be in readiness to proceed to Warrenton; but, for some reason, the regiment was not moved. On the 26th, indeed, the baggage was loaded and sent off, but the men remained in camp, and in the afternoon again pitched tents. On Sunday, the 31st of August, orders came at 8 P. M., directing Lieutenant Colonel Rowe to prepare to proceed with six companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth and a section of artillery to Bull Run bridge and hold it.











The companies were called out, a train of cars with the artillery aboard stood ready near by. At 11 P. M. Colonel Rowe was ordered to Alexandria for final directions, but the order to move did not come, for the tide of battle had already passed the point designated, and the bridge was destroyed. On this day, companies A and B were sent seventeen miles to the front in charge of an ammunition train, and Company K was also sent to Fairfax Station to guard and care for the wounded there collected. The deep booming of cannon had now, for several days, warned the regiment of the fearful struggle daily drawing nearer, and at length the streams of wounded and stragglers revealed only too clearly that a second time, on the field of Bull Run, the banners of the Union had trailed before the foe.

On the 2nd of September, the whole army was drawn back within the lines around Washington, and the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was moved to a position one mile from Alexandria, named Camp Wade, between two Forts. Here, on Saturday, the 6th of September, Reverend Samuel J. Niccolls, appointed Chaplain to the regiment, joined it, and the Commissioned Staff was thus made full.

On Sunday, the 7th, a long and tiresome march was made from this camp to Fort Corcoran, up the river, and back again to Camp Whipple beside Fort Richardson, where tents were pitched in a peach-orchard. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening divine service was held by Reverend Mr. Niccolls, the chaplain, before head-quarters. At that hour, unknown to the men, the whole rebel army had crossed the Potomac and were settling around Frederick.

At this place the regiment learned of the dismissal from the service of Major Austin, on the 5th of September, for visiting Washington without leave, contrary to General Orders, No. 114. Major Austin had been very sick of a severe chronic disease, and ignorant, like the rest, of the order referred to, went to the city and placed himself in charge of a physician there from August 28th till September 3d, when he rejoined the regiment. This summary dismissal was subsequently, upon a better understanding of the matter, revoked and Major Austin restored, but he then resigned. He accompanied the regiment, however, to Antietam.

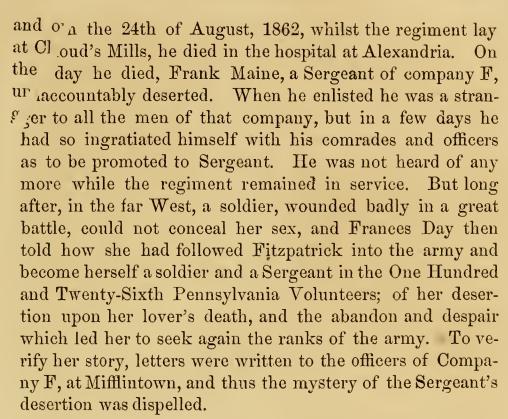
It was whilst lying in this camp, a portion of the regiment in the rifle-pits, and the remainder on picket at Bailey's Cross-Roads, near Munson's Hill, every one supposing the enemy to be in full force in front of Washington, and an assault upon the fortifications daily expected, that a flood of letters from Franklin county first informed the men of Lee's invasion of Maryland, and that their hearths and altars were threatened. A very deep feeling pervaded the entire regiment. Every one pondered the situation, and endeavored to divine the near future. While thus the letters came in from the 8th until the 11th, showing with each day an increase of excitement at home; while Lee was issuing his proclamations to Maryland, and McClellan was marching in five parallel columns on Frederick; the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth picketed and drilled, and lounged and smoked in the works around Washington, the monotony broken only by a review on the 9th by Gene-Fitz John Porter and General Whipple. But the afternoon of Friday, the 12th, found the brigade of Tyler marching through Georgetown and Washington to Meridian Hill, at the foot of 14th street in the latter city, whence began, on Sunday, the 14th of September, the march for the battle field of Antietam.

Before we follow the regiment from Washington a bit of romance connected with its history is to be chronicled. William Fitzpatrick, of Western Virginia, loved or was loved by Frances Day. Fitzpatrick enlisted in company F, from Juniata county, and went to the war with the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment. In a short time he fell ill,





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On Sunday, Sept. 14th, the regiment marched with the brigade from the Camp at Meridian Hill for the Monocacy, by way of Rockville, encamping by that stream on the afternoon of the 16th, about the time Hooker's corps was first put in motion on the field of Antietam, and the great battle On the first day's march, General Humphreys with his staff was observed on the roadside, snatching a marching review of the brigade as it passed by en route, and it was then learned that a day or two before he had been assigned to the division composed of the brigades of Tyler and Allabach. He remained at the head of this division until the muster out of the regiments composing it. these two officers, Tyler and Humphreys, who together had sole charge of the fortunes of this regiment, General Humphreys was a Regular officer, past middle life, educated at West Point, deeply learned in engineering, long attached to the Topographical Department, and so far, during the

war, on the staff of General McClellan. He entered the service on the 1st of July, 1831, as Brevet Second Lieutenant, in the Second Artillery. Served in Florida: resigned 30th September, 1836: was appointed First Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, July 7th, 1838. He knew little of human nature in civilians, and when he first assumed command of this division he was not well fitted to handle citi-Nevertheless, he was greatly relied upon. zen volunteers. General Tyler, on the other hand, was not an educated soldier, but full of military spirit and aptitude, and admirably suited to have charge of a brigade of men fresh from the He was heartily liked by all under him, and was as much respected as liked. He was a large, soldierly-looking man, in the prime of life. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war as Colonel of the Seventh Ohio, and served under Rosecrans in West Virginia. He subsequently fought by the side of Shields in the Valley, when Stonewall Jackson was there. The regiment was fortunate in both its general officers.

Tyler's brigade lay on the Monocacy, by the Frederick road, from the evening of the 16th till the middle of the afternoon of the 17th of September, during which time a large body of paroled Union prisoners, surrendered by Miles at Harper's Ferry, passed southward. About 3 o'clock the march was taken up for Antietam, by way of Frederick, Middletown and Boonsboro,' and the command was forced forward all night, halting but one hour on the top of South Mountain for rest, and at 8 A. M. of the 18th arrived on the battle field, received twenty additional rounds of ammunition, and took position in reserve with the rest of Porter's The men were much fatigued with the twenty-six corps. miles forced marching, but were in good heart at the prospect of making their first fight near home. The reinforcement which Humphreys thus brought to M'Clellan numbered six thousand men. The fight was not resumed.





crossed the Potomac. Tyler's brigade was moved down to the river bank and watched the enemy on the other side all day, while an Ohio battery amused them with an occasional shell. The brigade went into camp one mile from Sharpsburg, where it lay without a movement worthy of note until the 16th of October. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment, raised on the border, was over-overflowed all the while it lay here with friends and relatives, who came in great numbers, bearing loads of provisions and delicacies. The State Colors were presented here, and the division was honored with a review by the President of the United States.

On the 16th of October, General Humphreys, with his division and some artillery and cavalry, made a reconnoisance into Virginia, crossing the Potomac below Shepherdstown and proceeding as far as Leetown. The enemy's cavalry hovered in the Federal front all the way, and his horse-artillery were kept pretty busily at work. He fell back, however, without showing much resistance, and the casualties were few. The reconnoitering force encamped over night near Leetown, and next day retraced its steps and recrossed the river, the movement having been very finely conducted by General Humphreys. After this, for two weeks, the time passed as before—in guard, drill, parade and review. The ladies of Waynesboro' relieved the monotony somewhat by the presentation of a beautiful banner to Company E, many of the fair donors being present.

At length, on the 30th of October, 1863, (M'Clellan having begun his movement on Warrenton,) the regiment broke camp at 3 P. M., and moved about six miles into Pleasant Valley. At day-break next day the march was resumed, the river at Harpers' Ferry was crossed on pontoons, and the brigade halted four miles beyond the Ferry, in Loudon county. On Sunday, 2nd of November, Snickersville was reached and the regiment went into camp, but having only

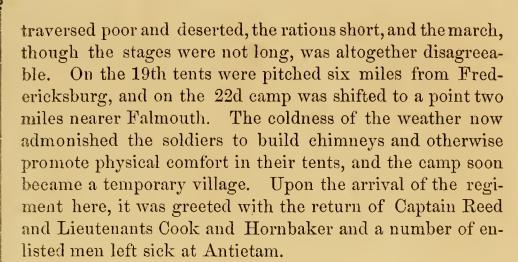
had time for supper, the march was continued after dark to the top of the mountain—Snicker's Gap. Here, on the top of the Blue Ridge, the brigade lay until Wednesday, the 5th. The weather was growing cold. The west winds whistled on the mountain peaks and pierced to the marrow of the men's bones. But there were compensations. The soldiers, living off the enemy, reveled in mutton and veal. The enraptured vision of the pickets drank in the beauties of the Shenandoah Valley, spread out like a great quilt beneath them—Berryville plainly in view, and the distant spires of Winchester dimly visible.

From Snicker's Gap the command was moved towards Aldie, but when about four miles from that place changed direction and passed through White Plains to New Baltimore, and thence to the vicinity of Warrenton, where it lay encamped until the 17th of November. Here M'Clellan, attended by Burnside, his successor in command of the army, bade farewell to all the corps in a grand and brilliant review. A day or two later, Fitz John Porter also reviewed the 5th Corps upon taking leave of it—Hooker succeeding him. While here, the six corps of the army were consolidated into three Grand Divisions of two corps each, and the Fifth Corps, now under Butterfield, was assigned to the Center Grand Division, which Hooker commanded. On Sunday, the 16th, Hooker reviewed Humphreys' division, and the men began to know "Fighting Joe," and to take pride in him as their commander. In the evening, Reverend Mr. Niccolls preached his farewell sermon to the brigade, at General Tyler's headquarters. The leave of absence granted him by the Presbyterian Congregation of Chambersburg had expired, and he now resigned the chaplainey and returned home.

On Monday, the 17th, the division began its march by way of Warrenton Junction and Richland Creek to the vicinity of Falmouth. The weather was rainy, the country







At 4 A. M. of the 11th December, the reveille was beaten and the regiment moved out to the field of its first great It halted in a level plat about two miles out. next day it was moved forward a mile or two and bivouacked in a pine woods near the Philips House, and close by the river. During both days the men were inspired by the music of bands and the deep booming of Burnside's cannon on the river bank. On Saturday, the 13th of December, the brigade crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge, entered Fredericksburg at the northern end, then turning to the left moved down to the centre of the town. At 31 P. M. General Tyler moved his command to the front, and filing to the right from the Telegraph road, entered a low meadow, at the far end of which stood a large brick tannery. Above this meadow, overshadowing it, frowned the rebel redoubts and batteries. The command was massed in this enclosure—the Union and Confederate batteries playing over the heads of the men. Very soon a rebel officer was observed to advance a section, and immediately he opened on the crowded mass beneath. The shell dropped down into the throng and threw the earth and mangled bodies into the air. The men were not in line of battle-could not form in line-were simply awaiting orders. They could only watch the battery on the height above; watch

the flight of the shell into their midst, and shudder at its destruction. It was awful to stand thus and be slaughtered. But at length the order came to move to the left of the Telegraph road and form in two lines under cover of a hill, preparatory to a last charge upon the rebel works on Marye's Heights. The road was swept by the enemy's shell and the bullets of his sharp-shooters. The right of the regiment was hurried across; the left waited a moment at the edge of the road, then it also hastily passed over, but not scathless. Lieutenant Fortescue, of G, had scarcely put foot into the road before a ball from a sharp-shooter's rifle pierced his head and he fell a corpse.

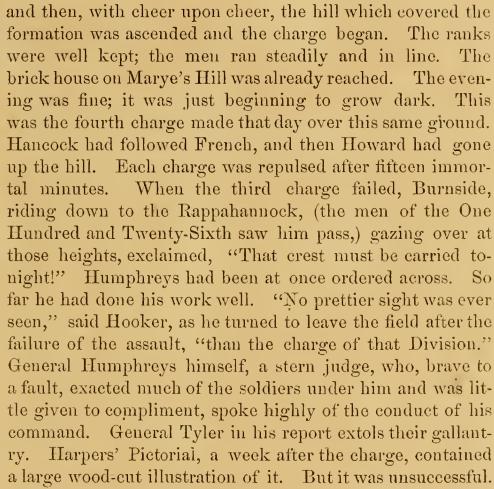
As rapidly as possible, for it was growing late, the column of assault was formed in two lines. The first line was composed of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Pennsylvania, under Colonel O'Brien, on the right, and the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Frick, on the left; the second line, six or eight paces in the rear, was made up of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Elder, on the right, and the Ninety-First Pennsylvania, Colonel Gregory, on the left.

While the brigade was thus forming, at the base of the hill, a battery above was engaged in a fearful and desperate duel with the rebel artillery—their many guns concentrating on it a converging fire. It was an unequal fight. The artillerymen, black with powder and smoke, worked like fiends. Volunteers were sent from the regiments below. In a short time the men were scattered about the ground dead, and the guns were rendered useless or hauled off. At this moment General Hooker and General Butterfield came out of town, and from an eminence a short distance to the rear, prepared to watch the effect of Humphreys' charge.

The men were ordered to rely solely upon the bayonet and cautioned not to fire; the command: "Officers, twelve paces to the front!" was given; the bugles sounded the charge,







In front of the brick house at the foot of the crest, and along the raised ground to its right and left, lay a body of men in line prone on the earth. They were the men of the last preceding charge. Whether they did not wish to be run over by the men and the officers on horseback, or from whatever cause, they raised partly up, cried halt, remonstrated with violent gesticulations as the charging line came upon them, and thereby very greatly disarranged the ranks and broke the force of the charge. But the column passed over them like a storm. Colonel Elder led the right wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth to the right of the brick house. Lieutenant Colonel Rowe sent part of the left wing, placed in his charge, also to the right, and led

the two left companies, H and K, around on the other These latter companies having a clear field pressed rapidly beyond the house and quite near the stone wall, blazing now in the evening with the enemy's fire. Colonel Elder, with those who went to the right of the house, was greatly obstructed by fences in the way, which had to be broken down. Nevertheless he pushed vigorously beyond the house and approached the stone wall. As the house was passed on either side, the fire of musketry, which was severe before, grew terrific. The long line of stone wall was a sheet of flame. From every eminence, in front, to right, to left, the rebel cannon were turned on the charging column. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly. In one moment more the wall could be gained. How it came about is not known, but certain it is that the men lying in front of the house, who had been passed over, began to fire at the enemy through our advancing lines. Immediately there was a stop. The fire in the front, the fire in the rear, every flash visible in the twilight, astounded the soldiers. Bewildered, they stood for a moment irresolute; then in their excitement began to fire at the rebel line. This was fatal. The charge was over. All its momentum was lost. It was folly to think of leading men leisurely up to that blazing fence; it was more hopeless still to expect them to stand still and remain enduring that fire. The officers urged. nel Elder, gallantly pushing forward, fell badly wounded. General Tyler was struck on the breast with a piece of shell. General Humphreys already had two horses killed under him, and was raving in front of the lines - urging the men on whilst pulling his holsters from under his dead Among the line officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, Debler, Pott, Wharton, Walker, Fletcher, and Mackey, had been carried from the field. Men were falling rapidly. Their feeble fire against the stone wall was futile. It was growing dark. Lieutenant Colonel Rowe





was on the left of the regiment, on the other side of the house, ignorant that Colonel Elder had fallen. The regiment was without a Major. It fell back with the rest of the brigade to the protection of the house, and descending the acclivity up which the charge had been made, re-formed under the cover of the hill whence the charge began.

Of the character of the work which this division was put to do, and of the behavior of the men who followed Humphreys up those heights on that December evening, General Hooker speaks thus, under oath a week afterward, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War; and he who won on many a bloody field the *sobriquet* of "Fighting Joe," must be supposed no mean judge of a brilliant charge:

Major General Joseph Hooker, sworn and examined.*

"About 2 o'clock, on that day, [December 13th,] I received orders to send another of my divisions to support General Sturgis, and about the same time I received an order from General Burnside to cross over my other two divisions and attack the enemy on the Telegraph road—the same position we had been butting against all day long. As soon as I received the order my divisions commenced crossing.

"I rode forward to see what I could learn from the officers—French, Wilcox, Couch, and Hancock—who had been engaged in the attack. Their opinion, with one exception, was that the attack should not be made on that point. After conferring with them I went to examine the position to see whether or not it could be turned. Discovering no weak point, and seeing that many of the troops that had already been engaged in the attack were considerably demoralized, and fearing that should the enemy make an advance, even of but a small column, nothing but disaster would follow, I sent, my Aidde-camp to General Burnside to say that I advised him not to attack at that place. He returned, saying that the attack must be made. I had the matter so much at heart that I put spurs to my horse and rode over here, [the Lacy House, where the committee were sitting,] and tried to dissuade General Burnside from making the attack. He insisted on its being made.

"I then returned and brought up every available battery in the city, with a view to break away their barriers by the use of artillery. I proceeded against the barriers as I would against a fortification and

*See Report on the Conduct of the War, Part 1, pp. 667, 671.

endeavored to breach a hole sufficiently large for a "forlorn hope" to enter. Before that, the attack along the line, it seemed to me, had been too general—not sufficiently concentrated. I had two batteries posted on the left of the road, within four hundred yards of the position upon which the attack was to be made, and I had other parts of batteries posted on the right of the road at the distance of five or six hundred yards. I had all these batteries playing with great vigor until sunset upon that point, but with no apparent effect upon the rebels or upon their works.

During the last part of the cannonading I had given directions to General Humphreys' division to form, under the shelter which a small hill afforded, in column for assault. When the fire of the artillery ceased I gave directions for the enemy's works to be assaulted. General Humphreys' men took off their knapsacks, overcoats and haversacks. They were directed to make the assault with empty muskets, for there was no time there to load and fire. word was given the men moved forward with great impetuosity. They ran and hurrahed, and I was encouraged by the great good feeling that pervaded them. The head of General Humphreys' column advanced to within, perhaps, fifteen or twenty yards of the stone wall, which was the advanced position which the rebels held-and then they were thrown back as quickly as they had advanced. Probably the whole of the advance and the retiring did not occupy fifteen minutes. They left behind, as was reported, seventeen hundred and sixty of their number, out of about four thousand.

"I may as well state here that Sykes' division was drawn up to support Humphreys, so that in case he should succeed, I could throw forward all the force that I had left—Sykes' division, about four thousand men—to hold the position in face of thirty thousand who were massed behind that wall. That was why I did not like to make the attack, because even if successful, I could not hold the position. It was now just dark. Finding that I had lost as many men as my orders required me to lose, I suspended the attack, and directed that the men should hold, for the advance line between Fredericksburg and the enemy, a ditch that runs along about midway between the enemy's lines and the city, which would afford a shelter for the men.

"I will say that, in addition to the musketry fire that my men were exposed to, the crests of the hills surrounding Fredericksburg form almost a semi-circle, and these were filled with artillery, and the focus was the column that moved up to this assault. That focus was within good canister range, though I do not think any canister was thrown on my men that day. All these difficulties were apparent and perfectly well known to me before I went into this assault.





BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

They were known also to other officers. General French said to me that the whole army could not take that point." * * *

Question.—Had you made any impression upon their works

Answer.—Not the slightest; no more than you could make upon
the side of a mountain of rock. * * * * * *

Question.—How did the men behave during the attack?

Answer.—They behaved well. There never was anything more glorious than the behavior of the men. No campaign in the world ever saw a more gallant advance than Humph-Reys' men made there. But they were put to do a work that no men could do."

Colonel Elder was carried from the spot where he fell to the brick house, and after a while into Fredericksburg to the hospital, where he was placed in charge of Doctor Nugent. His left leg near the thigh was fearfully shattered, and his life for a time was despaired of. He was subsequently conveyed to Washington, where he remained until the regiment was mustered out, the command of it devolving, thenceforth, on the Lieutenant Colonel. The wounds of Captain Debler also prevented his return, and Lieutenant Welsh was in charge of Company A from this time. During the charge the color-bearer of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth regiment was shot, and the colors of that regiment were rescued and safely brought off by George E. Jones, of company II, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, and returned by Lieutenant Colonel Rowe to the regiment. The brigade went into action two thousand strong, and lost in the few minutes of the charge, thirty-three officers and four hundred and twenty-three men.

About 9 o'clock at night the brigade was withdrawn from the field and rested in the streets of the town. At 3 A. M., however, it was again taken under Colonel Gregory to the scene of the evening's charge. Everything now was perfectly quiet, not a gun broke the stillness of the night. The grouns of the wounded rang out clear in the night air. The ground was strewed with the dead and dying, and the ambulances and stretcher-bearers flitted quickly and quietly over

the field. A deep mist obscured everything. Lieutenant Walker was out with a party detailed for the purpose, seeking all night long the wounded and dead of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. Until daylight the regiment lay on the ascent below the brick house. In the morning the brigade was relieved and taken by General Tyler into Fredericksburg, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth being quartered in a graveyard opposite the office of G. H. C. Rowe, Esq., which was used as regimental headquarters. was Sunday. On the evening of the 15th, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was posted as a strong picket along one of the streets in the suburbs. From this duty it was subsequently taken, toward midnight, and hurriedly conducted across the city and out to the left beyond the limits of the town, across a stream and up a road to a small brick Here four companies were held in reserve, and the remainder were posted on the edge of a precipitous hill running in a semi-circle round to the railroad. The enemy's pickets could be heard talking. The men crawled quietly to their places and lay flat down, their guns pointing through the fence. Arrived at the block-house, Lieutenant Colonel Rowe placed therein Captain Brownson, with a dozen of his men, and sent Captain Walker with six of company E's men across to the railroad. Just at this time the moon shone out brightly for a little while, throwing long shadows down the hill, rendering what was doing observable to the enemy. But fortunately the changing of the pickets was now accomplished. Soon, however, it grew dark again and towards morning rained very hard. All night long the army of Burnside had been busy seeking the North bank of the Rappahannock, yet so quietly that not the rebels only but this regiment (except one or two officers) knew nothing of it.

Toward daylight an order came to withdraw the command as speedily and cautiously as possible. Colonel Rowe had







hardly begun to put this order in execution before it was countermanded, and the men had to be put back. part of a company of the Ninety-First under Captain Lentz, and also a body of Berdan's sharpshooters were sent to him, Again the order came to withdraw, and again it was countermanded by fast-riding aids-de-camp. The army was not yet quite over the river. The Lieutenant Colonel was exceedingly fearful these movements among the pickets would draw the attention of the enemy. It was a long time growing light, but now at length it was broad-day, when, not too soon, the order came to hasten to the bridges. The regiment was hastily collected together. Lentz, with his men and the sharp-shooters, were to remain until the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth should begin to move down the road to town and then fall in as skirmishers on the flank and rear. All this was happily executed (with one oversight), and the regiment, double-quicking, entered the town, found the lower bridge taken away, hastened to the upper bridge, without stopping for the knapsaeks which had been stored when about to proceed to the charge. This bridge had also been swung out into the river, but was now put back, and the regiment crossed over to the other side. Then the bridge was again cut loose and Fredericksburg was abandoned by the Union army. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was the last regiment to cross.

But Captain Lentz with six of his men was in the block-house. Lieutenant Bonsall, of F, the officer sent to withdraw the pickets and convey the orders to Lentz, had mistaken his lieutenant for him, and he was in utter ignorance of what was doing. Here he remained some time alone (he and his six men) of all the army, in front of the enemy. A rebel soldier, approaching cautiously, found six guns suddenly thrust out at him, and surrendered. Brought into the block-house he surprised Lentz with the news of the evacuation of Fredericksburg. Look-



ing out he saw the Union line deserted and the rebels gathering towards the block-house. He left suddenly with his prisoner, down the steep hill, across the canal, through the edge of the town, the other end of which was swarming with rebels, hid behind the abutment of the destroyed bridge, until a gallant little fellow, a drummer, swam across for a skiff, which, brought back, saved most of Lentz's party. The morning of the 16th the regiment breakfasted in the pine woods where it had bivouacked the night of the 12th, and after noon settled down in the former camp. It left camp with twenty-six officers and six hundred and six men, but company I, having been detached as hospital guard, did not participate in the action.

A few days after the battle of Fredericksburg, the Rev. John Ault joined the regiment as Chaplain. He remained with it, however, only until the 18th of January, when the mud-march was begun, at which time, being sick, he went · home on leave, and did not rejoin the command again until it arrived at Harrisburg for muster-out. Until the mudmarch the life in camp was monotonous and devoid of excitement. The courts-martial of Lieutenants Cook and Hornbaker, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, and afterwards of Colonels Frick and Armstrong, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, which grew out of the dress-coat difficulty, alone gave any zest to it. Lieutenants Cook and Hornbaker left the regiment at Antietam after the battle, when the regiment was under orders to move, and went home, sick, with the Surgeon's leave—but there was want of formality in procuring the leaves of absence. Though both undoubtedly sick and wholly unfit for duty in the field, they failed to send to the headquarters of the regiment the certificates required by regulations and orders. They were accordingly found guilty and dismissed, and left as the command started on the mud-march. The dismissal of Lieutenant Cook, upon a full presentation of his case, was after-





wards, and after the muster out of the regiment, justly revoked by order of the President. It is to his credit, that being under arrest at the time of the battle of Fredericksburg, he asked permission to have his sword and command restored in order to his taking part in the battle, which was refused. Lieutenant Hornbaker made no effort to have his sentence reversed, but subsequently entered the army as a private and effaced whatever stain there was upon his record, if any, by his death on the field of battle.

The difficulty about the dress-coats, which was quite" an episode in the life of the regiment, was succinctly this: About the 10th of January, 1863, General Humphreys issued an order that all the men should draw dress-coats. Now, whatever clothing the men drew above a prescribed quantity, they were charged with, and they were already amply provided with blouses and warm under-clothing. Dress-coats were superfluous for comfort. represented to the Division General, but he clung to his caprice, and the men refused to take the coats. The regimental and company commanders were placed in an awkward position. The order was arbitrary, but it was imperative. They finally refused to compel their men, and were placed in arrest. They were, in the end, forced to yield and made the necessary requisitions, and the men took the coats off their hands, but threw them away, and the only effect of the order was to subtract several dollars from each man's pay. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth remained contumacious, were placed in arrest, tried and dismissed the service, but were restored again by the President, and wrote in their vindication a book called "Red Tape and Pigeon Hole Generals."

But now the time had come for Burnside to move again. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday, the 20th of January, the brigade to which the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was attached (Tyler's) marched out of camp and journeyed two

miles on the famous mud-march. Towards evening it began to rain and continued to rain all night, sometimes with much violence. The men were drenched; the roads were made dreadful. It rained the next day, during which the On the 22nd, the brigade command made some four miles. lay in a woods where it had encamped the night before. This day there was no forward movement. The afternoon was employed in making corduroy road. There was no thought of going ahead; how to get back was the question. Pontoon trains, wagons, guns, ammunition trains, encumbered the roads. Horses and mules were everywhere floundering in the mud. The soil, though tenacious, was without bottom. The supply trains could not be brought up. The whole army, therefore, was put to corduroying. Regiments could be seen coming across the country like moving groves, every man carrying a tree top. So Birnam Wood once came to Dunsinane.

"Let every soldier hew him down a bough, And bear 't before him."

Behind came others bearing the rails of rifled fences. The branches thrown into the mud made a bed for the rails. Whole woods were cut down and thrown into the road. On Friday, whiskey rations were issued to the command, and the same work was continued. At length, on Saturday, the 24th, the brigade marched back over the road it had helped to make to the former camp, and so the mud-march ended. Burnside after this resigned, and Hooker became commander of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade was assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps.

For three months all grand military operations ceased. In this interval, however, the troops were constantly and energetically drilled and disciplined. The ranks were filled up. Clothing was furnished, and excellent food in abundance. A system of furloughs was instituted. From the 1st of February till the 1st of May, the regiment daily grew better in *physique* and *morale*.







On Monday, the 2d of February, Tyler's brigade was transferred from the camp it had hitherto occupied, near Falmouth, to another a mile or two further West, where were greater conveniences of wood and water. The new location was a very beautiful as well as advantageous one. giments were in the woods, on the sides of gently sloping hills, at the foot of which ran a stream of clear water. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth were placed side by side and over against the Ninety-First and One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, on the other side of the stream. Brigade head-quarters were near by, on a bluff, amidst cedars. This camp was the home of the regiment during the remainder of its term of service. quiet months were passed here in picket and drill, and inspection and parade; in eating, sleeping, smoking; in going to camps, and hurdle-races and home (as to some); in drawing rations and washing, and writing love-letters; in rollcalls and reviews; in camp and hospital guard, and burials of the dead with muffled drum.

Among the occurrences of this time which excited a lively interest in the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment, was the presentation to General Tyler, by the men and officers of his brigade, of a magnificent young horse, named "Young Salem," of "Grey Eagle" stock, pure white, and superbly beautiful,—bought in Ohio for a large sum,—together with the necessary trappings and housings, and a splendidly mounted sword and spurs. The visit, also, of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, in March, and the subsequent review by General Polardi, a Swiss officer of rank, served to relieve the tedium of the days.

About the 25th of February, Stuart pressed back our cavalry out-posts, which created some excitement in camp. The regiment was hastily forwarded to the picket line, and kept under arms all night—a night which will remain long in the memories of the men on duty. "It snowed and

blowed," said they upon their return, "and we marched in a circle all night long through the snow and mud to keep warm."

The 22d of February was duly observed by the firing of cannon in the morning, which, naturally enough, was mistaken at first for a fierce attack by the enemy. But the repose at head-quarters, and the absence of gay Aids hurrying with sharp messages, quieted all such apprehensions. On this anniversary of the birth of Washington, celebrated by the Army of the Potomac, in the midst of a great war for the Union which he founded, an echo in every soldier's breast responded to the loud acclaims of the deep-mouthed cannon.

At Head-Quarters of the Regiment: On the 25th of February, Lieutenant Colonel Rowe was made President of a court-martial and military commission which sat at the head-quarters of Allabach's brigade, and remained on this special duty until the 17th of March, when he took command of the brigade for ten days. During this period, Captain Andrew R. Davison, the senior captain present, commanded the regiment. On the 31st of March, Captain Robert S. Brownson, of Company C, was mustered in as Major, and assumed command as such. Adjutant John Stewart was appointed by General Humphreys, on the 11th of April, Commissary of Musters for the Third Division, Fifth Corps, and Lieutenant George F. Platt acted as Adjutant In April, Assistant Surgeon Grube was transferred to the Sixth Corps. B. B. Henshey, the Hospital Steward, having been discharged on account of disability, on the 1st of the same month, Lewis Keyser was appointed to fill his place. Nugent, resting from the amputations and dressings of Fredericksburg, and the Assistant Surgeon, Swift, dealt out, at the hour of the Surgeon's call, the daily portions of quinine and calomel; while Nill, the Quartermaster, and his aids, Allison and Kinsler, (what time the







reveille had summoned the men from their downless couches to the labors of the day,) devoted themselves assiduously to the diurnal duty of issuing hard-tack and pork. The Sergeant Major, Ziegler, was busy in the Adjutant's quarters with the morning reports, or flitting about the camp with unwelcome details for pickets or guard. Miller and Donovan, and their comrade musicians, were ever and anon, throughout the day, sounding their too-accustomed calls; and Tommy Daily and Kauffman, the color-sergeants, at the hour of dress-parade, brought out the colors which they carried so gallantly up the heights of Fredericksburg, and which they were destined to wave so lightly in the face of the enemy in the dark woods about Chancellorsville.

In the Companies: In February, Captain William H. Davison was appointed Assistant Inspector General on the Staff of General Tyler, and detached thenceforth until the muster out of the regiment. The command of the company devolved on Lieutenant James Pott; the First Lieutenant, Henry M. Hoke, having been made Division Ordnance Officer in October, 1862, and detached on the staff of General Humphreys. On the promotion of Brownson, James P. M'Cullough was advanced to Captain from First Lieutenant, to which he had been promoted on the discharge of Hornbaker. The First-Lieutenancy remained vacant. Lieutenant Trout, in command of a detachment of thirty men, was on duty at the General Hospital, Stoneman's Switch, from the 16th of January till the 16th of March. Reed resigned the captaincy of company D in January, and Josiah C. Hollinger was its commander subsequently, with Platt as First Lieutenant and McCauley as Second. All the officers of company H were absent on account of wounds for two months succeeding the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the interval of their absence, Lieutenant Walker, of E, first, and afterwards Lieutenant McWilliams, of F, was assigned to the command of that company. Benjamin F.



Zook was made Second Lieutenant of company G in the place of Harry Fortescue, mourned by his company. tenant Rowe commanded A. R. Davison's company while the latter had charge of the regiment, and John W. P. Reid was for a while Ambulance Officer. Company A was kept small by details from it, and Dæbler was much missed by his men, but his absence was not regretted more by them than by Welsh and McLenegan, his Lieutenants. Captain William W. Walker, enjoying a better fortune than most others, obtained from General Hooker a leave of absence for twenty days for the benefit of his health, and hied him off to Waynesboro', leaving George Walker and Brenneman to look after company E. This was before the epoch of "leaves" and furloughs. George L. Miles and McCurdy were accustomed, in these peaceful times, to take a quiet delight in exercising their men in the manual of arms; and while Martin of I watched with fatherly care over his men, and Davis amused himself with the drill, the honest Lieutenant Degan enjoyed himself often on extra and special duty.

Lieutenant Bonsall, of Captain Wharton's company, was in arrest from the time of the battle of Fredericksburg until the 29th of January, on the following charge and specifi-

cation:

Charge: Failure to deliver orders entrusted to him by his commanding officer for delivery.

Specification: In this, that he, the said Lieutenant James C. Bonsall, of company F, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whilst his company and regiment were on picket duty to the front and left of Fredericksburg, having been ordered by Lieutenant Colonel D. Watson Rowe, the officer commanding his regiment, to communicate an order of Brigadier General Humphreys' to the commanding officer of the Berdan Sharp-shooters, and to the commanding officer of a company of the Ninety-First Pennsylvania Infantry, on the picket line held by the said One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment, in relation to the withdrawal of the said sharp-shooters and the said company of the Ninety-First, did fail to deliver said order to the commanding officer of the said company. This at or about 6 o'clock A. M., of the 16th day of December, 1862.







This charge was tried by a court-martial, and Lieutenant Bonsall was not found wholly blameless, but was restored to duty. His duties during the entire night of the 15th were of an arduous and dangerous character, being constantly sent with orders along the picket line, withdrawing and replacing the men; yet he performed them with fidelity and The blame principally attached, in the opinion of the Court-Martial, to the officer of Lentz's party to whom Bonsall communicated the order, after asking for the officer commanding the party, and being referred to him as such, and who failed to notify his captain of its reception; and they found him guilty and inflicted upon him a sentence of extraordinary severity. This, however, General Humphreys did not approve. In consequence of the failure to receive Colonel Rowe's order, Lentz and his men were in great danger, and some of them were captured, as before narrated.

Many other things occurred in this interval between the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, which it would be pleasant to relate, but the limits of a brief Sketch forbid.

The Changes in the Rank and File of the Companies: Who, among the thousand men, was killed; who was wounded; who nobly died; who meanly deserted; who was discharged or taken prisoner; who was promoted and who reduced, will be found in the following pages in a compact shape. In the List of Casualties are gathered the heroes of the battles. But not all of them; for many brave men escaped unharmed—too many to be mentioned by name. Many gallant deeds of officers and men must remain unwritten, to be told and talked of by the cheerful fire of a winter's night; and many interesting stories and laughable incidents and, perhaps, some pitiful tales, like that of Susan S. Edrington,—the sweet young lady of seventeen summers, who died on the picket line—must be reserved for those private recitals.

In this Sketch a simple chain of occurrences has been

forged, each link of which, like a morning drum-beat to a spectral army, will call up before the minds of the participants in the scenes described, a thousand departed and long-forgotten associations connected with bivouac and battle.

On Monday, the 27th of April, Lieutenant Colonel Rowe received orders to be ready to move the regiment at 12 M., and at that hour the march was taken up for Chancellorsville. The effective of the regiment was twenty-nine officers and five hundred and seventy-seven men; but Captain W. W. Walker's company having been detailed for guard duty, was temporarily detached from the regiment, decreasing its strength by three officers and fifty-six men. ceeding up the river on Monday and Tuesday, the Rappahannock was crossed on Wednesday, at Kelly's Ford, by means of pontoons. Crossing Mountain creek the same evening and halting long in the darkness of the night, on Thursday, the 30th, the Rapidan was passed at Ely's Ford. It was an inspiring sight—the crossing of the Rapidan. The long column moving down into the swift river, stretching across and far up the long and gentle ascent on the southern side; the men wading arm-pit deep, clothes and eartridge boxes swinging on the bayonets of the guns held well up in the air. Having encamped over night in a wood of thick-standing pines, on the 1st of May, (Friday,) the direct road to Chancellorsville was taken, and shortly before noon the regiment, with the brigade, was massed by the side of the Chancellor House, a solitary large brick dwelling, on an open clearing of some three hundred yards in extent each way, in the margin of the Wilderness, which constitutes Chancellorsville. Precisely at 12 M., the first gun of the great fight opened. Three roads run east from Chancellorsville towards Fredericksburg: on the right, the plank road; to its left, the turnpike, uniting with the former at Tabernacle Church; still to the left, and not far from the





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river, a road leading to Bank's Ford. Slocum's corps took the plank road, Sykes' division the turnpike, and Meade, with Griffin's and Humphreys' divisions, advanced on the river road for five miles and came within sight of Bank's Ford. Thus this ford was uncovered and a position obtained out of the Wilderness on a commanding ridge. denly as unaccountably the three columns were ordered back. Tyler's brigade hastened back at the double-quick the whole distance to Chancellorsville, and came in just as Sykes was arriving, skirmishing hotly with the enemy who had followed him closely. Tyler was just able to get in without becoming engaged. On Friday evening, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, with the brigade, lay quite near the Chancellor House, being on the left of the line of battle, which stretched along the Orange plank road, westward about four miles. On Saturday, Humphreys was moved back near to the Rappahannock, to the vicinity of Scott's Dam, and held a formidable position there on high and steep bluffs, which he lined with artillery. Here the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth lay during Saturday and Saturdaynight, whilst Jackson made his famous onslaught on the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. The enemy occasionally showed himself on this part of the line, but made no attack or ad-Early on Sunday morning, however, Tyler's brigade was moved down from the heights which it held, and hurried to the right. Along the road lay the Eleventh Corps greatly shattered, ready to occupy the position evacnated.

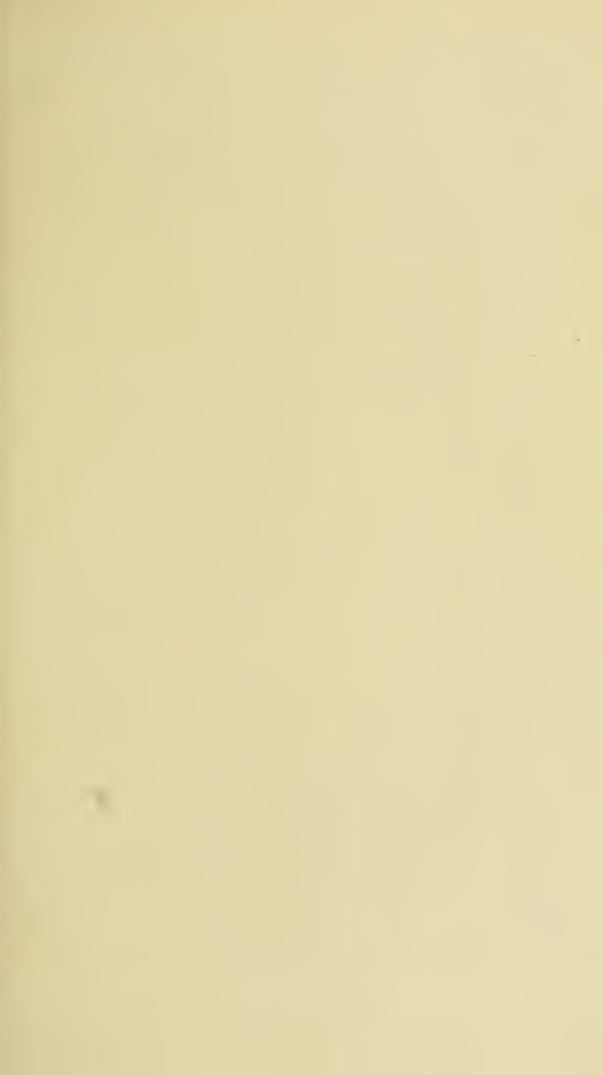
About eight o'clock Tyler reached the open ground and the road running from Chancellorsville to Ely's Ford, and prepared at once for action. In the hasty march to the right, about thirty men of the regiment had seized the opportunity to drop out among the men of the Eleventh Corps, and the Lieutenant Colonel commanding having ordered the rolls to be called, four hundred and ninety men only



responded to their names; but they were to be relied upon, and the regiment was still comparatively large. Shortly the order came to move into position in the line of battle, and Lieutenant Colonel Webb, of General Meade's staff—across the open space swept by the batteries, down into the dense woods a good distance—led the brigade and placed it on the right of General French, whom it was to support, and under his orders. Captain W. W. Walker's company having been detached as before-mentioned, did not participate in the action, but a few of its men went in with Wm. II. Davison's company.

The brigade was just getting into position on the right of French, (in the order from right to left of Ninety-First, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth,) when a scout brought word to Colonel Rowe, which was at once communicated to General Tyler, that the enemy was hurrying. masses to the right and would advance to the attack at once. At the same moment, almost, the brigade opened fire on the right, and in a few minutes the entire line was engaged. During the whole of this action the right of Tyler's brigade was "in the air." No troops whatever were in position on its right flank, and there was nothing to protect that flank or prevent its being turned. The First Corps was not yet in place so as to join it. French, therefore, was on the left; nothing was on the right of this brigade. Stuart, now in command—in place of Jackson, shot the night before was pushing his forces to Tyler's unprotected right, and beyond it.

From the first the firing of the brigade was very rapid. The enemy, in the dense woods and thicket, were not very clearly seen by the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, nor did they for some time reply actively at this part of the line. Colonel Rowe, therefore, sent first the Sergeant Major, Ziegler, then Major Brownson, and at last went himself to





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General Tyler to inform him that the fire did not seem to be effective, and that the enemy appeared to await the time when the ammunition should be exhausted, for their charge stating that it was already very low and requesting that the firing should cease or at least slacken. But General Tyler, having the whole line and all its exigencies in view, ordered the firing to be kept up, saying "Your men are doing excellently, Colonel." At length, after more than an hour's hard work, the ammunition was spent, and the men were beginning to rifle the eartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded to supply themselves. The enemy now evidently began to press forward more earnestly; their banners advanced through the woods; their fire began to tell fearfully on the ranks of the regiment. The gaps, however, were speedily closed, and the line was firm. The company officers were very diligent and active. Major Brownson, in the Lieutenant Colonel's place on the right, and Captain A. R. Davison, acting Major, on the left, increased their exertions. Adjutant Stewart (now Division Commissary of Musters and detached, but participating in the action with the regiment), and Acting Adjutant George F. Platt, aided Brownson and Davison, respectively, with coolness and effect. Colonel Rowe was everywhere along the line with words of encouragement. But every moment it became more evident that unless ammunition arrived soon, the line could not long be held. Colonel Rowe was cut in the cheek with a rifle-Major Brownson's clothes were pierced with bullets. Lieutenant J. Gilmore Rowe, commanding company K, was borne from the field badly wounded in the head. Walker of H was struck. Men were falling all along the line. On the right, company C had lost full one-fourth of the men McCullough took in. Company I, on the left, had suffered nearly as much, and company H even more severely. General Tyler now sent word that ammunition was not to be had after repeated endeavors; that General French's orders were



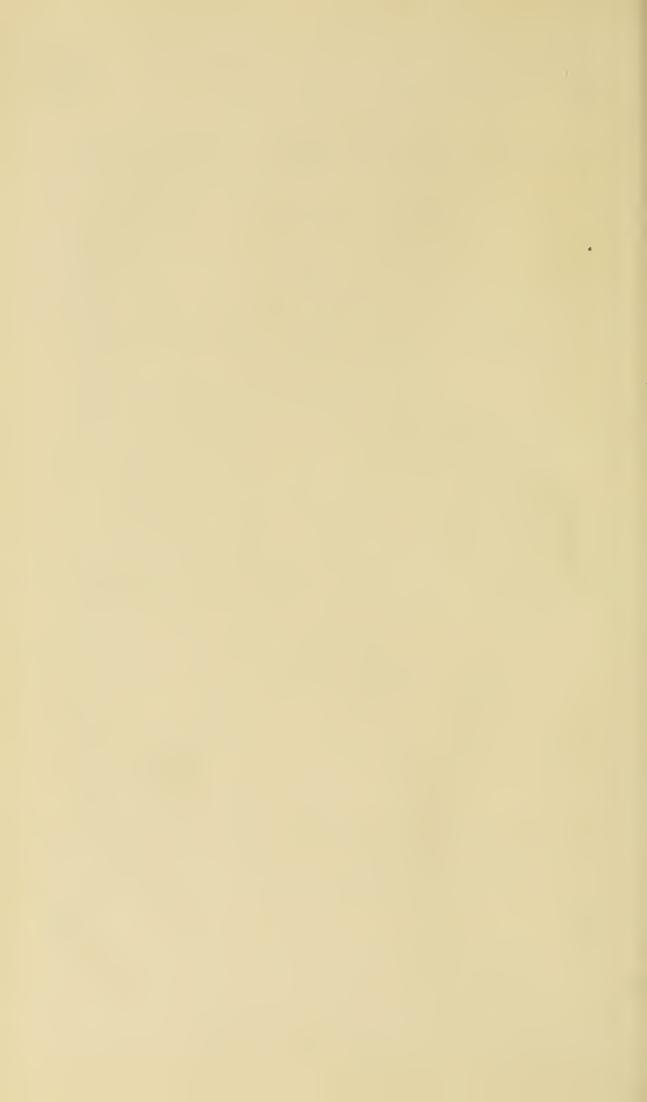
to retire in as good order as possible when the ammunition should be entirely exhausted. Still the enemy pressed harder and harder in front.

Such was the state of affairs in the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, when Stuart, having turned the right of the brigade and taken it in reverse, was pouring down his troops on the right and rear, filling all the woods. The Ninety-First regiment was first struck, and to avoid capture fell Then in turn the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, next in line to the right, gave way. This left the right flank of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth exposed. To change front in that dense thicket was impossible, even if the impetuous charge which the regiment was now sustaining in front would have permitted. The line was held, however, till the last minute—till the rebels on the flank were within forty yards; then, from right to left, the line melted away in the thick woods, and emerging upon the cleared space beyond, re-formed behind the battery. Lieutenants Fletcher and McCauley, and Sergeant Lesher, with a number of men, became mixed with the enemy and were captured. bels pressed closely after to the edge of the clearing and showed themselves on the open ground, but the guns opening upon them with grape and canister, they speedily disappeared in the shadow of the forest.

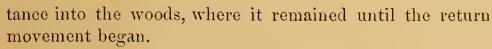
The same fate with the other regiments befell the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, which stood on the left of the line next to French's men. In its turn it was swept back, but so mingled did its men become with the enemy that there was a hand to hand tussle for the colors, which, however, were safely borne off at last. Having re-formed behind the battery, which stood near the small white house along the road to Ely's Ford, the regiment remained there in support of it, until the First Corps got well into their position on the right of the line, when it was withdrawn with the rest of the brigade back from the road, a short dis-











The night of May the 5th, (Tuesday,) was a hard and gloomy one. It rained violently. The commissary stores were burnt. The army was falling back across the river. Again all sacrifices had been in vain. The men lay or sat about all night long awaiting momentarily the order to move to the rear. It came at daylight. In the forenoon of the 6th, the swollen stream was crossed on pontoons at United States Ford, and after a fatiguing march of twelve miles, through deep mud, the site of the old camp, whence the regiment started on the Chancellorsville campaign, was reached, and it was done with marching and fighting.

A quiet week in camp succeeded the battle of Chancellorsville. The term of service of the regiment was about to expire. General Tyler assembled it, and publicly extolled the conduct of the men in both the great actions in which they participated. Tuesday, the 12th of May, was a day of There was a great visiting among the leave-taking in camp. regiments, and the General's quarters were crowded all day. At six o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, May 13, 1863, the regiment took cars at Stoneman's Station for Aquia Landing, and ceased to belong to the Army of the Potomac. At Aquia, the boat Warner lay ready to convey the men to Washington, where, after a beautiful ride up the Potomae, they arrived, and went to the Soldiers' Retreat, blessing, all the way, James Watt and those who helped him bring about, for purposes of locomotion, the substitution of steam and iron for human will and muscle. The next forenoon the cars carried them to Baltimore. At dark they continued their homeward journey to Harrisburg. At 7 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 15th, the regiment marched, with drums beating and flags flying, through Harrisburg to Camp Curtin. The comrades, free from restraint, gay and happy, enjoyed themselves about the town or in the camp,

for several days, while the officers were busy with the preparation of the muster-out rolls. At length, on Wednesday, the 20th of May, the companies were mustered out of service, the men received their pay and discharges, and, with cordial hand-shakings, separated and started home. The companies from Juniata were welcomed at Mifflutown, and those from Franklin county received a great ovation at Chambersburg. Each town and township beside gave a

separate reception to its own peculiar company.









APPENDIXES.







FIRST APPENDIX.

GENERAL F. B. TYLER'S REPORT

OF THE PART TAKEN BY HIS BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS TYLER'S BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS, CAMP IN THE FIELD, December 16th, 1862.

CAPTAIN CARS'LL M'CLELLAN,

Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division: Captain:—I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my brigade in the engagement at Fredericksburg, for the information of the commanding General.

We marched from our bivouacon the morning of the 13th instant, with the Ninety-First Pennsylvania Infantry—twenty-three officers and four hundred and one men; the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry—twenty-four officers and five hundred and eighteen men; the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry—twenty-six officers and six hundred and six men; and the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania Infantrytwenty-six officers and five hundred and seventy-five men; making a total of ninety-nine officers and two thousand one hundred enlisted men. From the time we left camp until we were ordered into action, no opportunity was afforded the regimental commanders to have further calls, but such efforts were made to prevent straggling as to induce me to believe that with the exception of the regimental details of twelve men in charge of knapsacks [and Captain Martin's company of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, detailed as hospital guard, numbering two officers and sixty-three men,] my brigade took its full duty strength into the action.



A list of the casualties of the different regiments, prepared with great care, I herewith send you, making my total loss four officers and forty-six men killed, twenty-nine officers and two hundred and ninety-four men wounded, and eighty-three men missing. Of the latter I have good reason to believe a large majority were either killed or severely wounded.

The position first assigned us was on the right of the plank-road, subjected to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on the crest of the hill beyond. Our loss at this point is accounted for as "missing in action." Being almost immediately ordered across the road into the engagement, we were unable to account for them otherwise.

I was delayed somewhat in the formation of a double line of battle on the left of the road by the constant passing of limbers to the front and rear, and the deep mud along the line indicated to form on. As soon, however, as the formation was complete, the order to sound the charge was given, the caution having been previously communicated to the command not to fire a gun until orders were received from me.

The brigade moved forward in as good order as the muddy condition of the ground on the left of my line would admit, until we came upon a body of officers and men lying flat upon the ground in front of the brick house and along the slight elevation on its right and left. Upon our approach, these officers commanded "Halt!" flourishing their swords as they lay, while a number of their men endeavored to intimidate our troops, crying out that we would be slaughtered, and the like. An effort was made to get them out of the way but failed, and we marched over them, and when within a very short distance of the enemy's line a fire was opened on our rear, which wounded a few of our most valuable officers and, I regret to say, killed some of our men.

Instantaneously, the cry ran along the line that we were being fired into from the rear. The command halted, receiving at the same time a *terrible* fire from the enemy. Orders for the moment were forgotten, and a fire from our whole line was immediately returned. Another cry passed along the line, that we were being fired upon from the rear, when our men, after giving the enemy several volleys fell back.

It will be impossible for me in this report to mention the many acts of heroism on that bloody field, but it is due the officers and men to state that they performed their duties well, and they need no higher encomium than to know that their conduct on the field was highly complimented by their Division and Grand Division Commanders.







Colonel O'Brien, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, led the right front; Colonel Frick, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, the left. Colonel Elder, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, held the right rear, and Colonel Gregory, Ninety-First, the left rear. These officers discharged their respective duties creditably and satisfactorily, their voices being frequently heard above the din of battle, urging on their men against the terrible shower of shot and shell and, last but not least, the terrific musketry as we approached the stone wall. Of their conduct, I can not speak too highly. Lieutenant Colonel Rowe, Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong and Major Anthony, and Major Thompson, are entitled to great credit for their efforts and officerlike conduct during the engagement.

Colonel Elder received a serious wound, (fracture of the thigh) and was carried off the field, Lieutenant Colonel Rowe assuming command. Colonel Gregory received a very slight wound in the hand. Major Tod, of the Ninety-First, lost his right leg from a shell just before the charge was sounded. I fear it will cost him his life. He was a brave and valuable officer. Adjutant Reed, of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, received a serious wound in the thigh, whilst at the head of his regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong had a horse shot under him. Adjutant Green, of the One-Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, exhibited great coolness in the discharge of his duty. Captains Leib, Taylor, Breekenridge, Lawrence, Hague, Lyon, Walker, M'Cready, and Dæbler, were very severely wounded, and Colonel O'Brien had a very narrow escape—a ball passing through his saddle from front to rear directly under him.

It may not be improper for me to say that Captain Thomas, Acting Inspector General on the staff of the Division Commander, having his horse shot and thus prevented from serving him, joined his company in the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, and was severely wounded while leading his men in the charge.

I desire to call the particular attention of the Commanding General to the accompanying reports from the regimental commanders relative to the creditable conduct of the officers and men of their respective regiments.

I take pleasure in being able to report that the Medical Department of the command was well and ably conducted, and although a number of medical officers were absent, our wounded were well and promptly attended to, under the personal supervision of the Acting Medical Director, Dr. M'Kinney, assisted by Acting Brigade Surgeon, Nugent.

Colonel M. S. Quay, late of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth was upon my staff as Volunteer Aid-de-camp, and to him I am



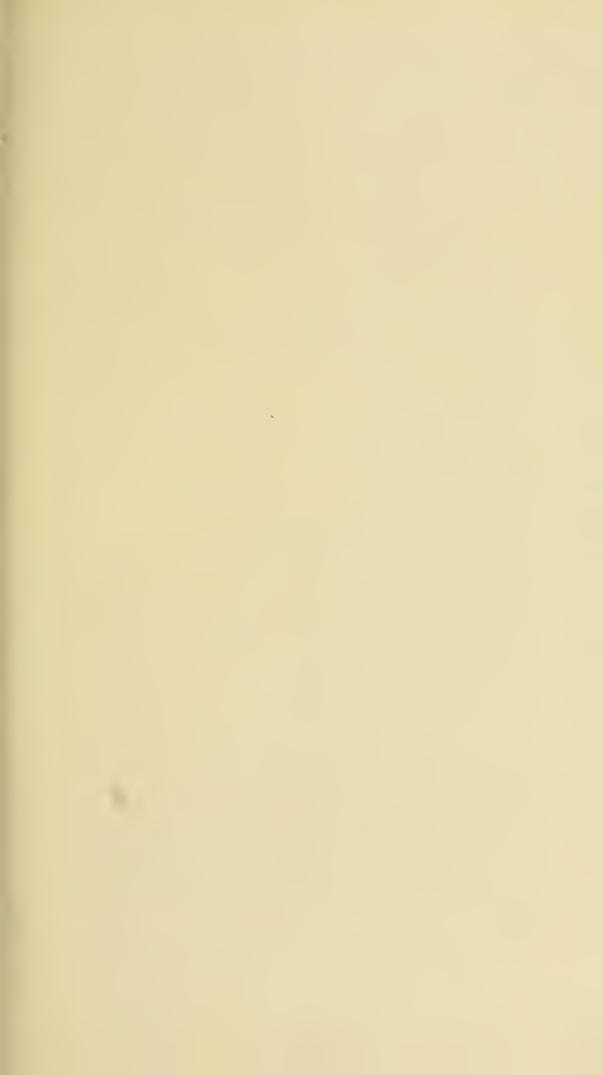
TYLER'S REPORTS.

greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement. To my staff, who were with me, Captain H. C. Ranney, A. A. G., and Lieutenant J. B. Diehl, A. D. C., do I owe much for their promptness and untiring efforts during the entire six days and nights we were under arms.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant

(Signed)

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier General Commanding.





GENERAL E. B. TYLER'S REPORT

OF THE PART TAKEN BY HIS BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VIRGINIA, May 10th, 1863.

CAPTAIN CARS'LL M'CLELLAN,

Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division:

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the casualties of my command in the action of the 3d inst, and also to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in that engagement:

About nine o'clock, A. M., I received an order from Major General Meade to put my command in motion and go to the support of General French; Lieutenant Colonel Webb to indicate the position we were to occupy. That officer in person pointed out the line we were to take possession of, directly in the face of the enemy and on the right of General French's command in the woods.

The regiments were scarcely in position until the enemy opened fire upon us, which was promptly and effectively returned by our men. I saw at once that the enemy out-numbered us, as they were in double lines and extended beyond our right. I immediately asked for reinforcements, but was informed that they could not be furnished. Colonel Webb, who had remained in front for some moments, started back promising to bring up reinforcements if he could obtain them, but he returned in a short time without them.

The rapid and incessant fire of our men prevented the enemy from advancing, although they made several efforts to do so. Holding our position nearly or perhaps quite an hour, reports reached me that

our ammunition was being exhausted, many of the men supplying themselves from the bodies of the dead and wounded. About this time I discovered the enemy were receiving reinforcements. Another double line was plainly seen advancing and extending further to our right. I sent for ammunition twice without being able to obtain it. (As I afterwards understood it had not come up from the rear.) I reported the fact to General French with the further information that the enemy were pressing us and asked for orders. He replied that he could not furnish me with ammunition, and to retire

in as good order as I could when we should have exhausted what we

The moment our fire slackened, the enemy pushed forward with at least twice our numbers. As near as I can tell we were in position from an hour to an hour and three-quarters before we were forced to retire. During this time the whole line was under my eye and I have to say that I never saw officers and men behave with more bravery and coolness than did the entire command. The officers were very active and I saw many of them aiding the men by preparing their cartridges for the guns. The field officers were passing up and down the lines encouraging their men with great spirit and coolness.

The Ninety-First regiment was on our right and received the first fire of the enemy. They are entitled to great credit for their conduct during the action. Colonel Gregory received a slight wound early in the engagement and left the field, yet the men kept well at their work under Lieutenant Colonel Sinex. The One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth, Colonel O'Brien, was second in line, and no set of men could have behaved better. The officers, one and all, following the example of their Colonel (who was constantly on the alert) were very active and not a man shirked his duty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, Lieutenant Colonel Rowe, was third in line, and for earnest, spirited work they could not be excelled. Colonel Rowe exhibited the true characteristics of a soldier—brave, cool and determined, and his spirit was infused into every officer and soldier of his command. The One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth was on our left, and no man ever saw cooler work on field drill than was done by this regiment. Their firing was grand, by rank, by company, and by wing, in perfect order. Colonel Frick's stentorian voice was heard above the roar of musketry, and with the aid of his Lieutenant Colonel and Major his regiment was splendidly handled, doing their duty well.

Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men of the brigade. Not a single neglect came under my notice during the engagement. The colors of the different regiments show that they





47

were carried well to the front, and I saw them defiantly waived in the face of the enemy.

The officers of my Staff, Captains H. C. Ranney and William H. Davison, Lieutenants Diehl and Tyler, rendered me every assistance

in their power under an incessant fire.

Among the officers seriously wounded I have with regret to mention Major Anthony of the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, a true soldier and a dutiful officer. Lieutenant Colonels Rowe and Shaw were slightly wounded, as was Lieutenant Diehl, Aid-de-camp.

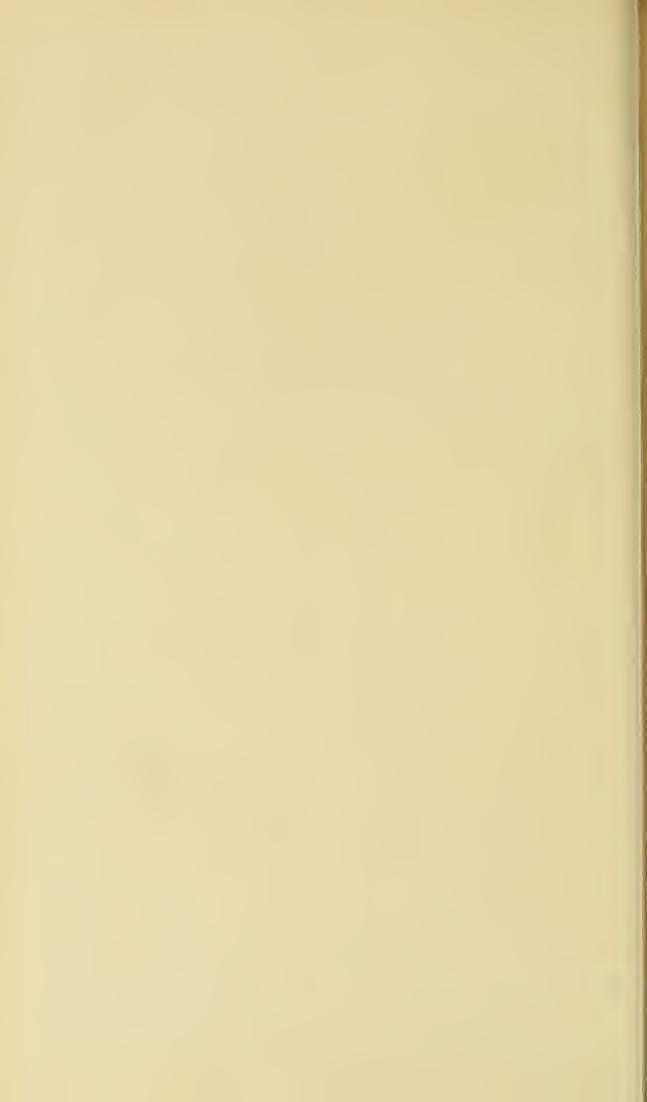
I have the honor to be, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

(Signed)

E. B. TYLER,

Brigadier General Commanding.







SECOND APPENDIX.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYL-VANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 13TH, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel James G. Elder,

Wounded severely in thigh.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING.	
Captain John Dœbler.	Corporal Thomas G. Pilking	gton, K
Corporal Emanuel Forney.	John S. Oaks,	K
Thomas D. French.	D. Augustus Houser,	K
George Goettman.	D. Frank M'Loughlin,	R
Benjamin K. Goodyear.	David Newman,	К
Jacob Lightcap.	Abraham Reitzéll,	К
David C. M'Gaughey.	Jacob B. Shafer,	ĸ
Harris J. Renfrew.	David W. Washabaugh,	ĸ
Jacob Martin		

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING.	
Lieutenaut James Pott.	John Taylor,	IS.
Corporal Jacob H. Swisher.	Andrew C. Richardson,	ĸ
William Finney.	,	
Henry Ruthrauff.		
James H. Woy.		

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING.	
Corporal Wm. Hays M'Clelland.	William W. Brinkley,	K
J. Brewer Cushwa.	Dallas E. Mowen,	К
Levi Fritz.		
John Huston Work.		

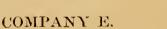
CC	OMPANY D.	
WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING	i.
Samuel C. Ledy. Henry Laman.	Henry Cook.	К
John B. Lindsey.		



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LIST OF CASUALTIES.



		WOUNDED.
John	F.	Flory.

KILLED AND MISSING.	
Sergeant Geo. M. D. Brotherton,	\mathbf{K}
Daniel C. Hoover,	M
S. P. Rouzer,	\mathbf{K}
Henry F. Barnett,	M

COMPANY F.

Theodore Miller, K

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED.
Russell Fields.
William J. Knight.
Robert W. M'Intire.
John S. Shaffer.

Lieutenant Harry C. Fortescue, K Laurence Harmon, K

COMPANY H.

wounded. Captain John H. Walker.	KILLED AND MISSING. Jeremiah Brindle,	р
Lieutenant Josiah W. Fletcher.	Robert F. Elliott.	K
Lieutenant William H. Mackey.	William H. Rhodes,	K
Corporal Calvin J. Gamble.	,	
Samuel C. Elder.		
Samuel T. M'Clay.		
Jacob F. Reamer.		
Newel D. Stark.	•	

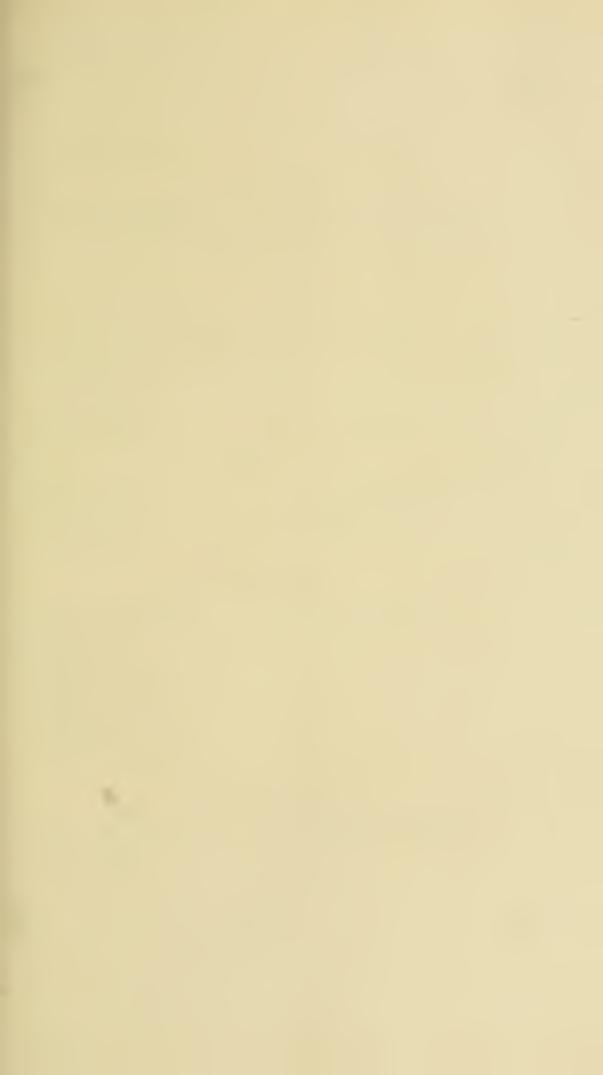
COMPANY I.—NOT IN ACTION.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING.	
Sergeant Henry Strickler.	Adam C. Bert,	K
Sergeant John H. Logue.	George M. Byers,	κ
Corporal John M. D. Detrich.	James Mitchel,	К
Corporal David K. Appenzellar.	George W. Shook,	K
George W. Alexander.	Charles H. Shirey,	K
James C. Morehead.	Henry M. Spidel,	к
Cyrus Baughman.	Joseph Shatzer,	К













LIST OF CASUALTIES

IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYL-VANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. VIRGINIA, MAY 3, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Watson Rowe,

Wounded in face.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED.

KILLED AND MISSING.

Charles Allison.

Robert G. Randall,

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED.

George Brunner. Andrew Glenn.

M. W. Kissecker.

John Oliver. James H. Woy.

KILLED AND MISSING. Sergeant John Brown Lesher,

Jonathan Bowman, C. C. Hagar,

David F. M'Donald, Nicolas C. Trout,

K M

ĸ

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED.

Thomas D. Metcalfe.

David L. Coyle. Bryson Bruce.

George Cole.

James M'Connell.

William M'Dowell.

William E. M'Kinstry.

James O. Parker. Joseph Ripple.

William M. Starliper. John L. Zimmerman.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED. Corporal Andrew Holby.

John B. Heart.

Lewis Monath. Adam Nieklas.

KILLED AND MISSING. Lieutenant Clay M'Cauley,

LIST OF CASUALTIES.



COMPANY E. - NOT IN ACTION.

COMPANY F.

WOUNDED.	KILLED AND MISSING.	
Corporal Theodore Birchfield.	John C. Eberts,	М
Jacob Longacre.	William Colee,	M
J. L. Shultz.	William Givler,	M
John L. Tutton.		
S. H. Whitmer.		
Jerome Weisner.		

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED.

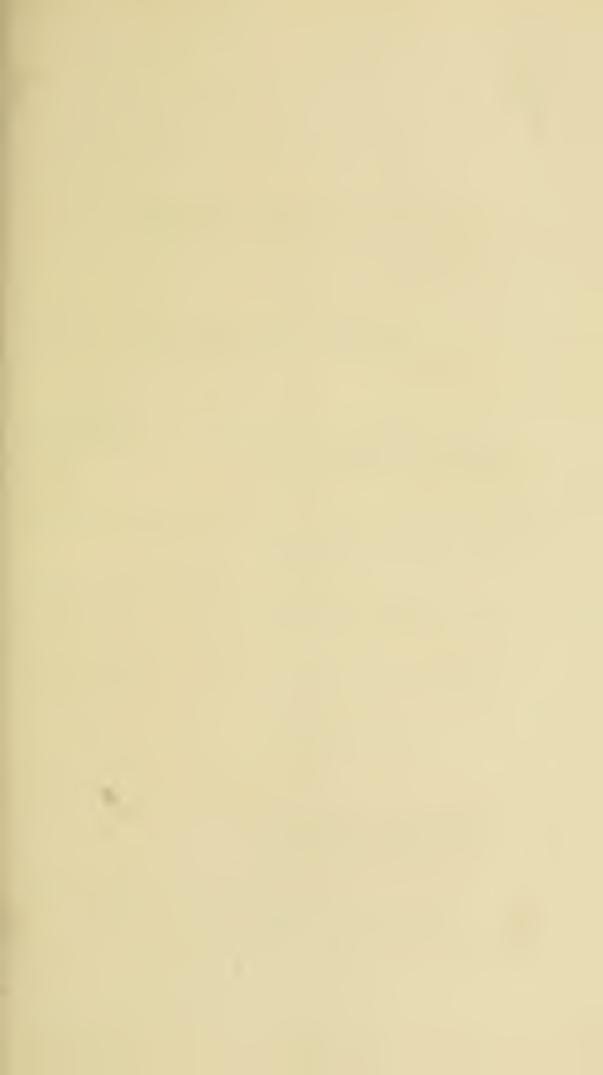
KILLED AND MISSING, -- NONE.

Corporal S. O. B. M'Curdy. Corporal Richard Waters. James M'Cartney.

COMPA	ANY H.	
William A. Gaston. James H. Grey. Samuel Lee.	KILLED AND MISSING. Lieutenant Josiah W. Fletcher, Nicholas M. Bowers, John A. Harris, John M. Coons, John H. Stitt, William Mc. C. Wilson,	P K P P K P
WOUNDED.	ANY I. KILLED AND MISSING. Ephraim Bell, A. H. Fasick, William Patton, George Walls,	K P K K
COMPA	ANY K.	
wounded, Lieutenant John Gilmore Rowe. William F. Rupert.	KILLED AND MISSING. Simon W. Rupley, George F. Missavy, William H. Snively,	K K P









THIRD APPENDIX.

field and Staff Officers ---- Commissioned.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
James G. Elder,	Colomet.	Wounded severely in thigh at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Absent, wounded and with leave from that date until expiration of service.
David Watson Rowe,	Lieut. Col.	In command of the Regiment from 13th Dec., 1862. Slightly wounded in cheek at Chancellors- ville, Va., May 3d, 1863.
James C. Austin,	Major.	Honorably discharged upon resignation for disability: Special Orders, No. 33, Hd. Qrs. C. G. D., Dec. 22d, 1862.
Robert S. Brownson,	Major.	Promoted from Captain of Co. C, and mustered in as Major, March 31, 1868.
John Stewart,	Adjutant.	Appointed Com. of Musters, 3d Div. 5th Corps, 11th April, 1863.
Thomas J. Nill,	Qr. Master.	,
Washing'n G. Nugent	Surgeon.	
Frank Grube,	Asst. Surg'n	Appointed Asst. Surgeon, U.S. Volunteers, and transferred to 6th Army Corps, April, 1863.
Daniel D. Swift,	Asst. Surg'n	
Samuel J. Niccolls,	Chaplain,	-Honorably discharged upon resignation, 23d Nov., 1862.



FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

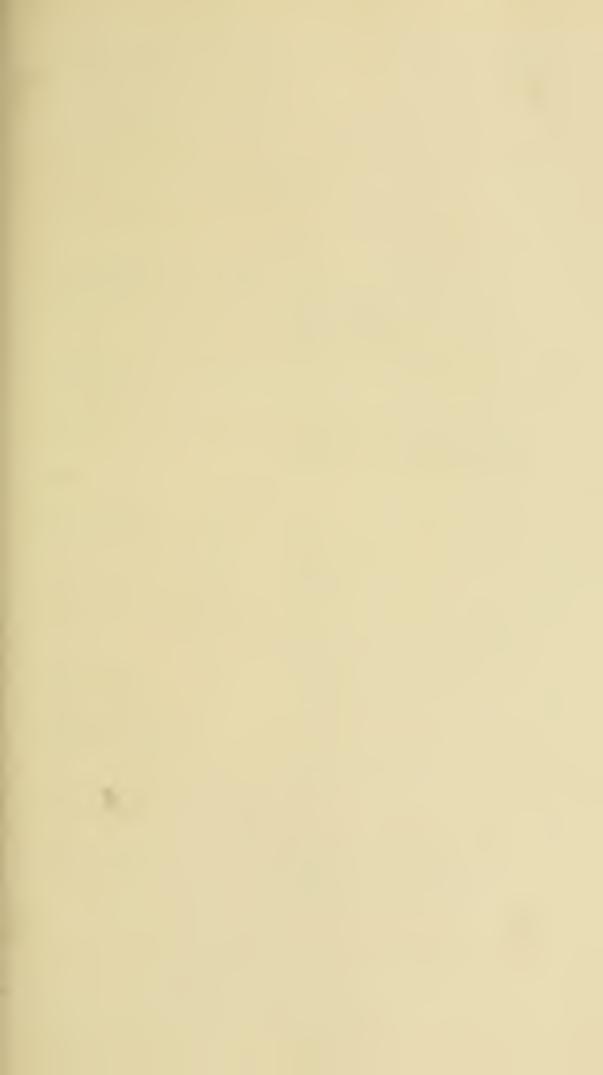
NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
John Ault,	Chaplain.	Mustered in at Harrisburg, Dec. 2d, 1862. Joined the Regt. Dec. 19, 1862. Absent, with leave from Jan. 18, till Feb. 7, 1863. Then absent, sick, without leave till expiration of service.

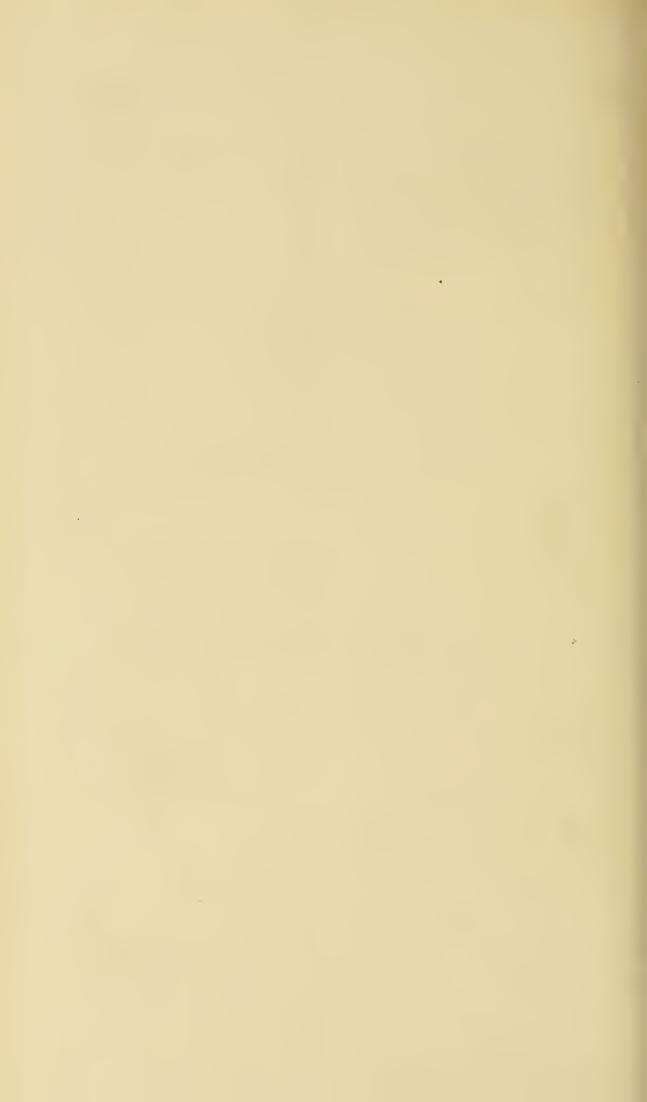
Non--Commissioned Staff.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
George F. Ziegler,	Ser. Major.	
Wm. M. Allison,	Qr. M. Ser.	
Chas. W. Kinsler,	Com. Sergt.	
Bottsf'd B. Henshey,	Hos. Stew'd	Discharged for disability, April 1, 1863.
Lewis Keyser,	• 6	Appointed April 2, 1863.









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COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
John Dæbler,	Captain.	Wounded severely in arm at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, necessitating his absence from the company during the remainder of term of service.
John Stewart,	1st Licut.	Appointed Adjutant, August 16, 1862.
George W. Welsh,	2d Licut.	Promoted to 1st Lieut., August 16, 1862, vice John Stewart. In command of Company A from 13th Dec., 1862, till end of service.
William M'Lenegan,	2d Lieut.	From private vice Geo. W. Welsh.
John A. Seiders, J. Porter Brown, Rob't Bard Fisher, Thomas Durboraw,	1st Serg't, 2d '' 3d '' 4th ''	Died near Camp Falmouth, Va., Dec. 24, 1862.
Benj. F. Deal	5th "	Discharged 9th Feb. 1863, for disability.
Thomas G. Pilkington	Corporal.	Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, 13th Dec., 1862. Died, from wounds, 15th January, 1863.
David F. Hoffman, Dennis Reilly,	66	Deserted, Oct. 30, 1862. Returned March 30, 1863.
Samuel M'Ilroy, Alexander Flack, David Greenawalt, Thomas H. McDowell	6 6 6 6 6 6	Deserted, 2d November, 1862.
Emanuel Forney,	4.4	Wounded 13th December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Frederick Shinefield, Thomas Donovan, James G. Glass,	Musician. Wagoner.	G1
Allison Charles, Andrews Geo. B., Baker Luther S.,	Private.	Wounded at Chancellorsville. Promoted to Corporal. Deserted, Oct. 24th, 1862, from camp, near Sharpsburg, Md.

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NAMES.

Bard Cephus L. Bigham John G. Bittinger Hiram P.

Bradley Wm. M., Brandt Daniel W. Brown John C. Cline Robert, Clugston Wm. M. Cole George F. Davidson Wm. G.

Doughty John, Deatrich Geo. F. Doyle Isaac B. Duncan Geo. W. Earley Daniel S.

Edmiston Henry C. Eyster Wilbur F. Fahnestock B. A.

Fisler David B. French Thomas D.

Fufler Christian, Gaff William, Gill William B. Gilmore James R.

Goetman George,

Goodyear B. K.

Hays John M. Heck George S.

Houser Hiram, Hutton Jacob H.

Keller Jacob

Lange Henry Lee Thomas

Lighteap Jacob

Huber Abraham Keefer Wm. B. Kennedy William

4.6

6.6 4.4

Hockenbery Wm. H. Houser David A.

RANK.	REMARKS
Private.	
"	
4.6	Deserted, September 17, 1862, at
	Frederick, Md.
6.0	
4.4	
4.4	
4.6	•
6.6	Ť
6.6	
6.4	Discharged, for disability, by order of Gen. Meade, Jan'y 16, 1863.
4.6	
4.4	
6.6	Discharged for disability.
6.6	
44	Promoted to Sergeant, May 3, 1863.
4.6	
4.4	
4.4	
6.6	
"	Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, 13th Dec. 1862.
4.4	
66	Discharged for disability.
	701-1 1.70 04/1 4000 1
••	Discharged Dec. 24th 1862, by
	order of Sec. War.
••	Wounded in action at Frede-
4.4	ricksburg, 13th Dec. 1862.
	Wounded in action at Frede-
6.6	ricksburg, 13th Dec., 1862.
6.6	
44	
4.4	Wanneled in action at Engla
	Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., 13th Dec., 1862, died from wounds 25th Dec., 1862, at Washington, D. C.
4.4	at washington, D. C.
6.6	
4.4	
6.6)
4.6	Discharged, 19th Feb., 1863, by
	order of Surgeon Breer, General
	Hospital, Philadel'a: Disability.
4.6	Deserted, Sept. 17, 1862, from
	gamp near Frederick Md

camp near Frederick, Md.

Wounded, in action, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.





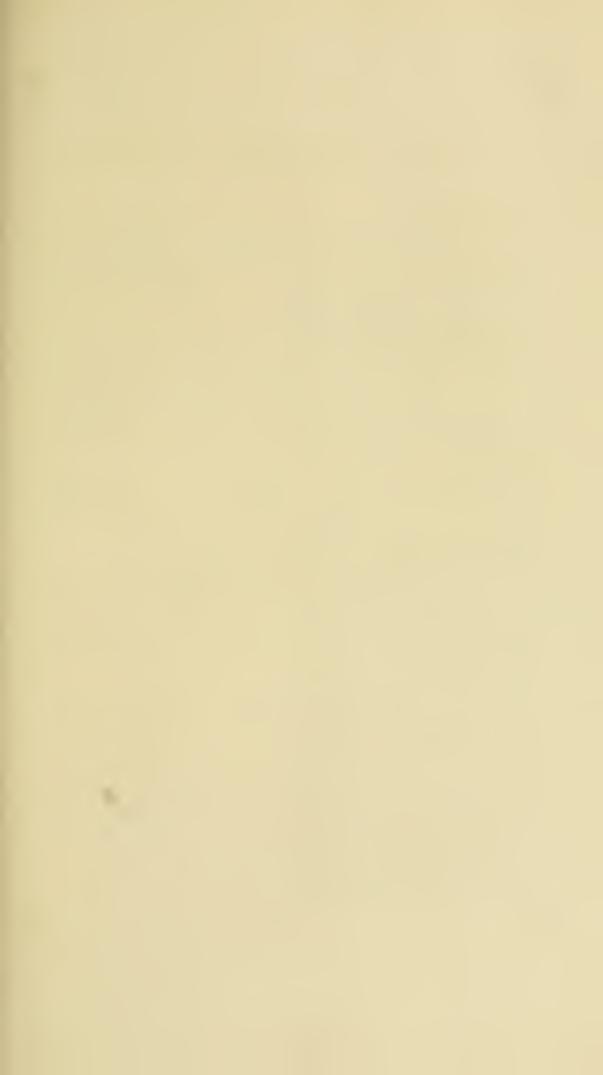
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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
McIlroy Sam'l H.	Private.	Promoted to Sergt., May 3, 1863.
M'Lenegan Wm.	4.4	Promoted to 2d Lieut., Aug. 15,
		1862.
M'Laughlin David F.	6.6	Killed, in action, at Fredericks-
		burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Martin Jacob,	4.6	Wounded, in action, Frede-
35 1 (0) 11 34	4.6	ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Mahon Thaddeus M.		TO: 1.0. 1:
McGowan Jacob,	••	Died, from disease, at Stanton
1		Hospital, Washington, 15th Feb.
Maywell Council D		1863.
Maxwell Samuel B. McGrath T. J. C.	4.6	Died 4th March 1882 from die
median 1. J. C.		Died, 4th March, 1863, from disease, at Camp, near Falmouth, Va.
M'Gaughey David C.	44	Wounded at Fredericksburg,
in Gaugney David C.		Va.
Nace David B.	6.6	7 (1.
Newman David,	6.6	Wounded, in action, at Frede-
2. O WINGEL TOUR TOU		ricksburg, Va., 13th Dec., 1862.
		Died, 15th Jan., 1863, at Washing-
		ton, D. C.
Oaks John S.	4.6	Discharged 23d Dec., 1862. Died.
		Dec. 25th, 1862, from wounds re-
		ceived in action, 13th Dec., 1862.
Paxton John N.		Promoted to Corporal.
Pfoutz John F.	6.6	
Piper William,	•	
Patton James C.	6.6	Discharged from General Hos-
		pital, Philadelphia, by order of
		Gen. Montgomery, 7th January,
		1863.—Disability.
Randall Edmund,	4.6	
Randall Robert G.	46	Taken prisoner at Chancellors-
721 1 7 2 7 7	4.6	ville.
Rhodes John H.	66	
Rhodes Franklin,	. 66	
Roades Henry M.		
Reid Samuel D. C.		
Ritter James (4.		
Rial Henry,	66	Willad in nation at Knadaniaka
Reitzel Abraham,		Killed, in action, at Fredericks
Renfrew Thomas D.	6.6	burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Renfrew Harris J.	6.6	Wounded, in action, at Frede
remiew Hairis J.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Seibert David H.	64	Absent, siek, from Oct. 30, 1862.
remere Louville II.		Honorably discharged 31st Jan-
		uary, 1863, by order Surgeon Hunt.
		Convalescent Camp, Va., for dis-
		ability.
Chattan Louis D	64	Wounded, in action, at Frede
DUBBLE TREOD B		
Shaffer Jacob B.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Died
Shaner Jacob B.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Died at Hospital, Washington, D. C.,

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Shryock Samuel S.	Private.	Discharged, Oct. 9, 1862, on account of nervous affection of the eyes.
Sharp Robert,	4.6	
Sixeas Jacob,	66	Discharged for disability.
Stratton Samuel,	44	
Stewart Reges,	66	
Taylor John,	16	
Wampler Geo. B.	4.6	
Watson Geo. W.	4.6	Provost Guard at Corps Hd.Qrs.,
Washabaugh D. W.	4.4	from 22d Sept., 1862. Killed, in action, at Fredericks- burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Wilt Adam W.	4.6	burg, va., 1900. 10, 1002.
Welsh Philip R.	66	







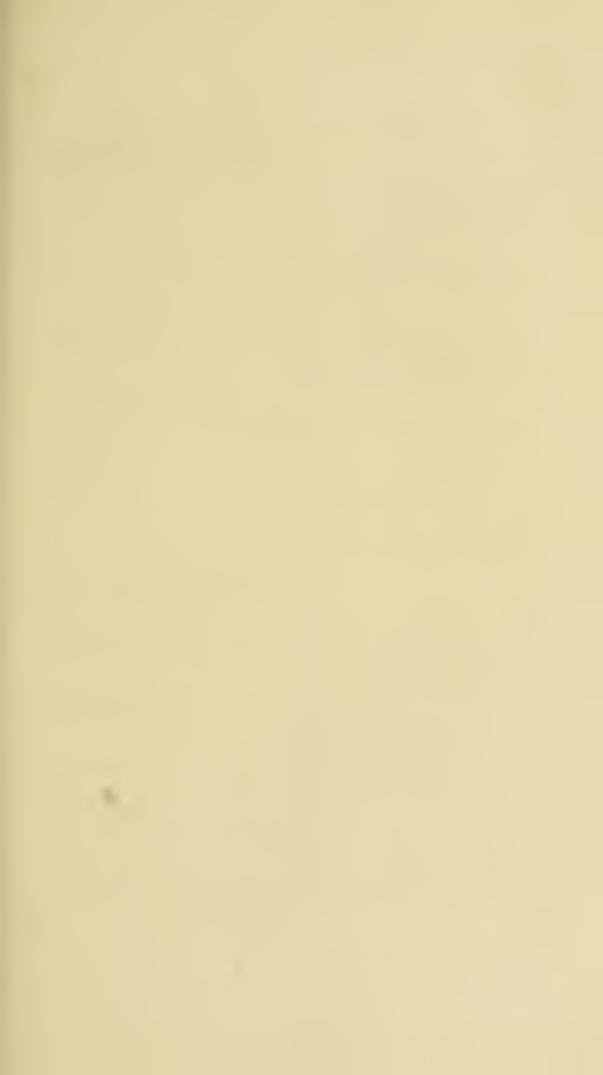
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NAMES. RANK. REMARKS.			
James C. Austin,	Captain.	Promoted to Major.	
William H. Davison,	"	Promoted to be Captain, August 20, 1862, vice Austin, promoted. Feb. 1863, appointed Inspector General of Brigade, and detached until expiration of service on the Staff of Gen. Tyler.	
Henry M. Hoke,	1st Lieut.	Detailed as Division Ordnance Officer, Oct. 13, 1862.	
James Pott,	2d Lieut.	From 1st Sergeant, August 20, 1862, vice Wm. H. Davison. Severely wounded in the face at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.	
James Pott, Harvey Wishert,	1st Sergt. 2d Sergt.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant. Promoted to 1st Serg't, Aug.	
I. Y. Atherton,	3d Sergt.	20, 1862. Promoted to 2d Serg't, August 20, 1862. Absent, sick, without leave, and dropped from the rolls,	
John Brown Lesher,	4th Sergt.	March 9, 1863. Promoted to 3d Serg't, Aug. 20, 1862. Captured at Chancellors-	
Joseph Myers,	5th Sergt.	ville, May 3, 1863. Promoted to 4th Serg't, August 20, 1862. Reduced to ranks by order of Col. Elder, Oct. 21, 1862. Deserted Dec. 10, 1862, just before the battle.	
John L. P. Detrich,	Corporal.	Promoted to 5th Serg't, August 20, 1862. Reduced to ranks, Nov.	
Silas D. Anderson,	£4	4, 1862. Promoted to 5th Serg't, Nov. 4, 1862. Discharged, for disabili-	
William H. Weyant,	£¢.	ty, Feb'y 4, 1863. Promoted to 4th Serg't, Oct. 21, 1862. Reduced to ranks at Chan-	
Jacob H. Swisher,	"	cellorsville. Discharged, from Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1863, on account of general disa-	
		ability and left thumb amputated from wound received in battle at	
		Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862.	

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NAMES.	RANK,	REMARKS.
William Orth,	Corporal,	Deserted, Oct. 21, 1862. Return-
		ed, March 28th, 1863, under Presi-
		dent's Proclamation.
Courtney G. Glenn,	4.4	
Peter Wesner,	: 6	
Inmog R Comming	66	Promoted to 1th Sound at (1)
James R. Cummins,		Promoted to 4th Serg't at Chan-
11 75 22 2		cellorsville.
John H. Bush,	Musician.	
Jared Irvine,		Never mustered in.
D. A. Lamberson.	Wagoner.	
	i i i i joner i	
Abbott T. J.	Dairecto	
	Private.	
Alabaugh S. G.		27.11
Bowman Jonathan,	6.6	Killed, in action, at Chancel-
,		lorsville, May 3, 1863.
Baker Andrew	66	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Bowman Abraham,		XXX 1. 12. 1.40.1. 1. 1.60
Brunner George,	••	Wounded in left hand, at Chan-
		cellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Barnheisel R. W.	4.4	Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 21.
-	1	1862.
Boerner Adam,	66	1002
Decree 44 Transle (4	66	
Barnett Joseph C.		
Cleary Thos. J.	4.6	
Crunkleton Robert,	4.6	
Conrad Moses,	4.6	
Cleary James,	4.4	
Chamborg They	4.6	
Chambers Thos. J.		
Clevenger Adam,		
Dennisar Daniel,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal at battle
		of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Deaver Jesse A.	6.	
Edwards John,	4.6	Deserted, Sept. 20, 1862.
	66	Described, Sept. 20, 1802.
Foreman John M.		777 7 7 7
Finney William,	6.4	Wounded, in action, at Frede-
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Felteberger John,	4.6	Deserted, Oct. 8, 1862.
Greenawalt Jacob,	6.6	
Glenn Geo. W.	4.4	Dischanned from Homital
Glenn Geo. W.		Discharged from Hospital, at
		Newark, N. J., Oct. 17, 1862, on
		account of disability.
Glenn Andrew,	4.6	Wounded, slightly, at Chancel-
1		lorsville.
Gossert Samuel C.		Died April 10 1000 Some Est
Gossert Samuel C.		Died, April 19, 1863, near Fal-
(1) D		mouth, Va.
Glass Daniel,		Discharged from Regimental
		Hospital, near Falmouth, Va.,
		July 14, 1863, on account of disa-
Charden D	4.4	bility.
Gordon David		Promoted to Corporal.
Grove Wm. A.	"	
Grove Emanuel	4.6	
Hager C. C.	66	Captured, in action, at Chancel-
go. O. O.		
2		lorsville, May 3, 1863.
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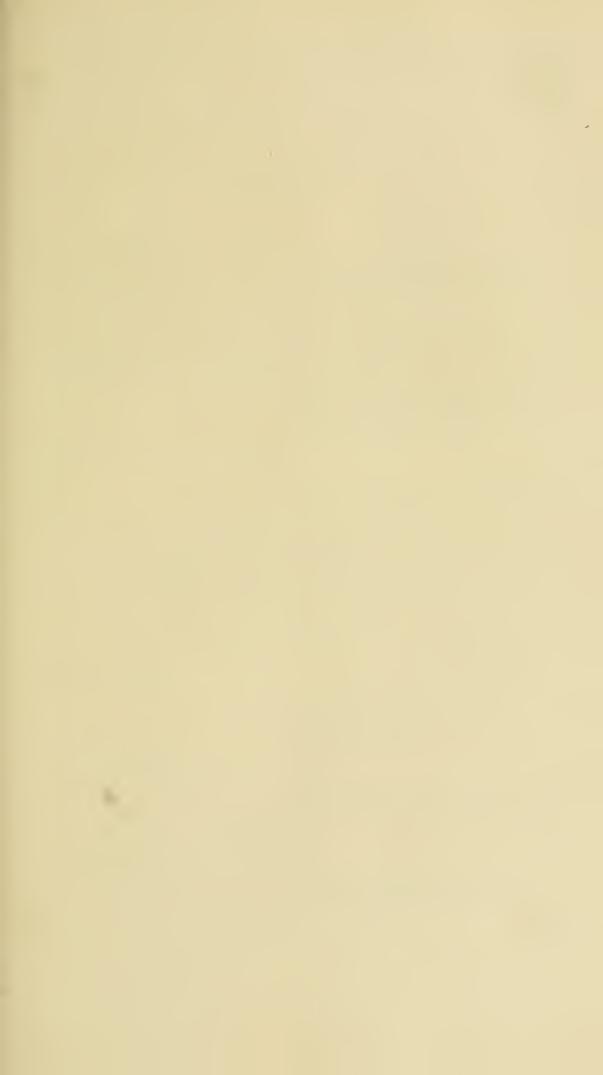
NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS,
Hoopengardner Ab'ın	Private.	-
Hoke James S.	4.6	
Jacobs Adam,	6.6	
Kissecker Matthias W.	66	Wounded, slightly in hand, at
		Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Kendall John F.	6.4	Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 17,
Terrotter worth 1		1862, on account of good beha-
		vior in action.
Keith Wilson R.	. 6	VIOLITE de CIOIL.
Kelso D. W.	4.4	Droppoted to Comparel March 1
Keiso D. W.		Promoted to Corporal, March 1,
		1863, for meritorious conduct be-
Tining Dayley	4.4	fore the enemy.
Lininger Reubeu,		
Long William,		
Long Philip,	••	Discharged, on account of disa-
		bility, March 29, 1863, by order of
		Major General Meade.
Lindsay James M.	4.4	Discharged, for disability, Mar.
		21, 1863.
Litten Richmond,	11	
Logan Wm. C.	4.6	Died, at Harewood Hospital,
		November 24, 1862.
Moore Wm. H.	4.4	i i
Missavy John,	6.6	
Mellott Norris,	6.6	Deserted, Sept. 25, 1862.
Mellott Geo. W.	4.4	Deserted, Sept. 25, 1862.
Martin Lazarus,		1 2 control of the second
Oliver John,	4.6	Wounded, in action, severely,
on to bomi,		at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Pedicord John M.	4.6	de Chareenvestire, may 5, 1000.
Pittman Benj. F.	4.6	
Parlett John,	46	
		Wounded in action at Freda-
Ruthrauff Henry,		Wounded, in action, at Frede-
Dudianal (L.W.	4.6	ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Pedicord C. W.		Died in Dander Henrital Lee
Richardson And'w C.		Died, in Douglas Hospital, Jan.
		29, 1863, from wounds received in
		battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13,
NI	66	1862.
Showalter Samuel,		D
Speelman Lawson W.		Promoted to Corporal, August
		20, 1862. Reduced to ranks, by
		order of Colonel Elder, October
		21, 1862.
Shrader George,	4 L	Promoted to Corporal, March 1,
		1863, for good conduct.
Sleighter Amos,	4.4	
Salkeld S. W.	4.6	
Sterrett Matthias N.	h 6	
Shatzer Joseph,	4.4	
Stine John,	4.6	
Smith Wm. D.	4.6	•
Tritle Luther D.	4.4	
Tritle Jacob M.	4.6	•
1		2.2

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Truax William,	Private.	Died, in Regimental Hospital,
·		near Falmouth, Va., November
		27, 1862.
Taylor John,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal, Oct'r 21,
	I .	1862. Missing, in action, at Fred-
		ericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, since
	!	which nothing has been heard of
	1	him. Known to have been
		wounded in the leg and disabled.
Ulrick John,	4.4	Deserted, Dec. 10, 1862, just be-
		fore the fight.
Unger W. P.	4.6	
Wilson James,	1 66	
Witherspoon D. C.	1 44	
Wilders James,		
Unger Samuel,	4.4	
Walker William,	1.6	
Wright Paul F.	66	
Woy James H.	1	Wounded, in action, at Frede-
J.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
		Wounded, in action, at Chancel-
		lorsville, May 3, 1863.
Woodcock W. W.	66	
Young Carlton,		Promoted to Corporal, Nov'r 4,
		1862. Promoted to 5th Sergeant,
		March 1st, for good conduct.











COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Robert S. Brownson,	Captain.	Appointed Major, by Gov. Curtin, 16th March, 1863. Mustered in as such, 31st March, 1863.
James P. M'Cullough,	"	From First Lieutenant, March 19, 1863, vice R. S. Brownson.
Samuel Hornbaker,	1st Lieut.	Dismissed the service of the U. S., 16th Jan'y, 1863.—General Orders, No. 4, Third Division, Fifth Corps; and General Orders, No. 13, Head Quarters Army of the Potomae, Feb'y 18, 1863.
Jacob S. Trout,	2d Lieut.	10001140, 100 , 1000.
James P. M'Cullough	1st Serg't.	Promoted, February 9, 1863, to First Lieutenant, vice Hornbaker.
David Carson,	2d Serg't.	Died, September 13, 1862.
Oliver H. Anderson,	3d Serg't.	Promoted to 2d Sergeant, Feb. 9, 1863.
William W. Brinkley	4th Serg't.	Killed, at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Thomas D. Metcalf,	5th Serg't.	Wounded, at Chaneellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Jacob B. Myers,	Corporal.	Promoted to 2d Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1862. To 1st Sergeant, Feb'y 9, 1863.
John K. Shatzer,		
David L. Coyle,	66	Promoted to 4th Sergeant, Dee'r 14, 1862. Wounded, slightly, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
David F. McDonald,		Taken prisoner at Chancellors- ville, May 3, 1863.
Peter McC. Cook,		
John Findlay Smith,		
David R. Wolff,	11	
Wm. H. M'Clelland,		Wounded, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Wm. P. M'Cune,	Musician.	1
Henry Oyler,	Wagoner.	
Alleman Samuel C.	Private.	
	1 66	
Armstrong John, Bennett John,	46	Deserted Oct. 30, 1862. Returned under President's Proclamation, March, 1863.

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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Boyd R. Hays,	Private.	
Bowers George K. M.	"	
Brant Theodore,	44	Deserted Oct. 30, 1862. Return
		ed under President's Proclama
		tion, March, 1863.
Bradley J. Johnston,	4.4	
Brubaker Patterson,	4.4	
Bruce Bryson,	4.6	Wounded, at Chancellorsville
		May 3, 1863.
Byers Edward, 💎 📋	6.6	
Byers John M.	. "	
Cantner Jacob,	4.4	Deserted Oct. 30, 1862. Return
		ed under President's Proclama
		tion, March, 1863.
Jampbell M'Farland,		
Cole George,	4.6	Wounded, at Chancellorsville
0 1		May 3, 1863.
Creigh Thos. Alfred,	4.6	•
Trilly Theodore,	4.4	
Cushwa J. Brewer	"	Wounded, at Fredericksburg
		Dec. 13, 1862.
Dickey Seth,	4.6	1500. 30, 1502.
Divelbiss David U.	44 +	
Divelbiss Joseph K.	"	
Doyle Cornelius,	64	
	14	
Dronenburg John T.	ιt	
Ouffield James B.	4.6	
Eckert John,	4.6	16
Eekman John W.	6.6	4
Findlay Robert S.	6.6	Described of Househouse An are
Findlay Edward J.		Deserted at Harrisburg, Augus
	4.6	9, 1862.
Fritz Levi,	**	Wounded, at Fredericksburg
		Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Fulton Joseph R.	"	D 4 10 1 10 10 10 1
Farns Samuel,	6.6	Deserted Oct. 30, 1862. Return
		ed under President's Proclama
		tion, March, 1863.
Rehrett Benjamin F.	4.4	Discharged, for disability, 19th
		March, 1863, by order Major Gen
		eral Meade.
Hause Milton,	4.4	
Henninger John,	"	
Hendricks George, 🔝	"	1
Hersh David M.	4.4	
Hornbaker Daniel N.	4.6	
Hornbaker Jno. Wm.	44	+
Hospelhorn Wm. H.	4.4	4
Metcalfe Thomas C.	4.6	
Miller Christopher,	44	1
Mowen Dallas E.	4.6	Killed, in battle, Fredericks
2011 011 20111110 221		burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Mowry Jacob S.	4.4	500 8, 100, 1000, 10, 1002.





COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Myers Geo. W. C.	Private.	
M'Cune Wm. Brewer	4.6	
M'Cune John E.	4.4	
M!Donald George,	4.6	
M'Culloh J. Archib'd	4.4	Died, in camp, March 31, 1863.
M'Connell James,	44	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
The contract of the contract o		May 3, 1863.
M'Clelland Robert,	. 44	may 9, 1009.
M'Clelland Adam,	44	Died at Comp near Followith
orenand actually,		Died, at Camp, near Falmouth,
M'Cutcheon Robert,		Va., Dec. 5, 1862, of fever.
M'Dowell William,	4.4	Wounded of Chancelland
m bowen william,		Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
MIZington Wm T	66	Va., May 3, 1863.
M'Kinstry Wm. E.		Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
North Consol M	44	Va., May 3, 1863.
North Samuel W.		
Orth J. Q. Adams,	"	
Palmer G. W.		
Parker J. Thompson,	6.6	
Parker James O.	4.4	Appointed Corporal, Oct'r 25,
		1862. Wounded, at Chancellors-
		ville, May 3, 1863.
Patterson Samuel J.	4.6	
Pensinger Thomas,	4.4	
Rankin J. Watson,	4.4	
Reed Charles F.	"	
Ripple Joseph,	4.4	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
11		Va., May 3, 1863.
Ross Adam,	6.6	, a., 1110, 5, 1000.
Scully David B.	4.4	Discharged, for disability, 10th
Seding Burid B.		March, 1863, by order of Major
	•	General Meade.
Secrist Jacob B.	4.6	deficial meade.
Shorts Henry,	11	
Socks John,		
St. Clair Thomas,	46	W1-14-60 1111
Starliper Wm. M.	•	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
Stine II		Va., May 3, 1863.
Stine Henry J.	"	Appointed Corporal, Dec. 13, '62.
Thomas Christopher,		
Tibby James,		
Trout Nicholas C.	4.6	Killed, at Chancellorsville, Va.,
TT 11 TY		May 3, 1863.
Walt William W.	4.6	Died, at Camp, near Falmouth,
		Va., February 24, 1863.
Weiler John B.	4.6	
Werdebaugh Wm.	4.6	
Wolff David E.	4.6	
Work J. Huston,	4.4	Wounded, at Fredericksburg,
,		Va., December 13, 1862.
Zimmerman John L.	44	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
The state of the s		Va., May 3, 1863.
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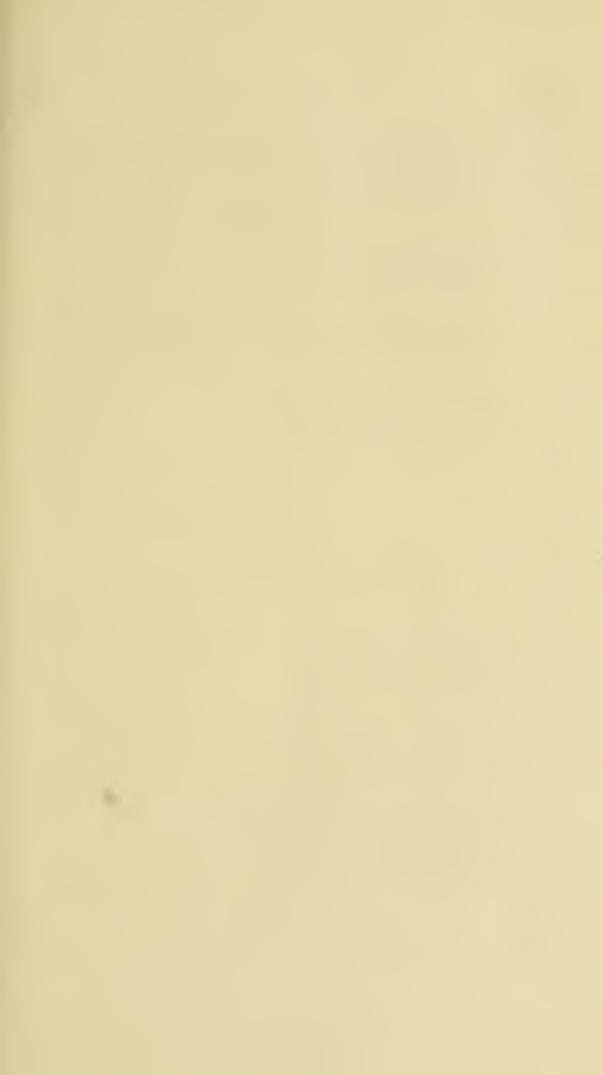


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COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
John H. Reed,	Captain.	Honorably discharged upon resignation, January, 1863.
Josiah C. Hullinger,	Captain.	From 2d Lieut., Feb'y 1863, vice John H. Reed, resigned.
Jeremiah Cook,	1st Lieut.	Discharged the Service, Jan. 16, 1863. [Dismissal revoked.]
George F. Platt,	1st Lieut.	Vice Jere. Cook, Feb. 24, 1863. Acting Adjutant at battle of Chancellorsville.
Clay M'Cauley,	2d Lieut.	Vice Josiah C. Hullinger, promoted to Captain. Captured at Chancellorsville.
George F. Platt,	1st Serg't.	Promoted to 1st Lieut., vice
John M'Curdy, Clay M'Cauley,	2d Serg't. 3d Serg't.	Jere. Cook, Feb'y 24, 1863. Promoted to 2d Lieut., vice J.
John M. P. Snider,	4th Serg't.	C. Hullinger, Feb'y 24, 1863. Discharged, by order of Maj.
Alex'r L. C. Dingwall	5th Serg't.	Gen. Meade, Feb'y 12, 1863.
William A. Mountz,	Corporal.	Promoted to Sergeant, February 14, 1863. Reduced to ranks at
Lewis Monath,	44	Chancellorsville. Reduced to ranks, February 17, 1863. Wounded at Chancellors-
Charles W. Kinsler,	4.6	ville, Va., May 3, 1863. Appointed Commissary Ser-
Bottsford B. Henshey	66	geant, Aug. 15, 1862. Appointed Hospital Steward,
William B. Cook,	c c	Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, by
Henry B. Kindig,	6.6	order of Brig. Gen. Butterfield. Promoted to 1st Sergeant, Feb.
	l	[25, 1863.





COMPANY D.

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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Joseph W. Seibert,	Corporal.	Discharged, Jan. 14, 1863, by
717'11'	- 	order of Maj. Gen. Meade.
William Fentiman,		Reduced to ranks, Feb. 17, 1863.
Sam'l M. Shoemaker,	Musician.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Samuel Etter,	Wagoner.	
Bowman Henry,	Private.	
Barnes Geo. W. Bittinger Joseph S.		Total and and
Dittinger Joseph S.		Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, by
Bushy Jacob,	6.6	order of Gen. Butterfield.
Bear Daniel,	"	
Barnett William A.	66	
Buchanan James T.	"	
Brittian Melville C.	"	Detached as Haspital Claul-
		Detached, as Hospital Clerk, from Oct. 1862.
Carr Harry L.	"	110111 000. 1802.
Cook Henry,	4.6	Died, Dec. 14, 1862, from
		wounds received at battle of
		Fredericksburg, Va.
Cook John H.,	6.6	Discharged, Feb. 19, 1863. Ab-
CII I TI		sent, sick, from Oct. 1862.
Clippinger John R.	"	
Cover Henry L.	66	Discharged, Jan'y 14, 1863.
Evans William C.	"	
Ely Francis R. Falter George B.	6.6	
Ferronburg Edward,	"	
Funk John L.	"	
Gibbs John,	66	Died I 0 1000
cia de de dirit,		Died, Jan'y 9, 1863, at camp
Gordon David R.	"	near Falmouth, Va.
Houser Nicholas B.	"	
Harmon George E.	4.4	
Humelsine Menaris,	"	Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 23,
′		1862. Promoted to Sergeant, Feb.
TT		25, 1863.
Holby Andrew,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal, Feb'y 14,
		1863. Wounded, at Chancellors-
Hallman Tasab TF		ville.
Hallman Jacob H. Heart John B.	4.6	
Licaro John D.		Wounded at Chancellorsvile,
Johnston George W.	. 6	May 3, 1863.
Keyser Lewis,	"	Appointed TI. 11 2 Cl
Kindig David E.	66	Appointed Hospital Steward.
Keefer George G.	6.6	
Ledy Samuel C.	6.6	Discharged March 0 1000
		Discharged, March 9, 1863.
		Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Lesher John H.	"	Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, by
T		order of Gen. Butterfield.
Lininger Peter,	**	and a succession.
Lininger George W.	"	
Ziminger George W.	1	

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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Laman Henry,	Private.	Wounded at Fredericksburg,
	"	Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Lewis Reuben M.	"	Discharged, March 10, 1863.
Larch Charles,	"	
Lindsay John B.	**	Wounded at Fredericksburg,
	"	Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Moore Upton H.	"	
Mellinger John,	66	71 1 71 1 11 1000 6
M'Kisson James,	**	Died, Feb. 24, 1863, Camp near
		Falmouth, Va.
Miller George,	"	
M'Dowell James B.	"	
M'Curdy Alexander,		Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 17,
	.,	1863.
M'Grath Allen C.	4.6	Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 16,
		1862. Discharged, Feb. 12, 1863.
M'Hale Austin,	"	
M'Kane Andrew,	"	
Mohler Samuel, 🔝 📗	"	5
Mohler Frederick R.	4.6	
M'Nair Amos K.	11	
Markward William,	s.4	Promoted to Corporal, Februa-
		ry 14, 1862.
Meelman Adam,	"	
M'Laughlin James,	4.6	
M'Elwaine Robert,	44	
Nicklas Adam,	"	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
		Va., May 3, 1863.
O'Malley Samuel,	4.6	
Palsgrove David L.	"	
Palsgrove Jackson,	"	
Pike Ferdinand W.	"	Promoted to Corporal, Aug. 16,
		1862. Deserted, Nov'r 5, 1862.
Pensinger George,	"	
Pensinger Jacob,	1.6	
Peisel David L.	4.6	Promoted to Corporal, Februa-
		ary 14, 1863.
Powders David L.		
Parker John W.	"	
Reisher Samuel,	4.6	Discharged, Feb'y 6, 1863, for
		disability.
Reilly Francis,	"	
Shinafield John W. 🛭	"	
Shearer Elias,	"	
Shultz Andrew J.	"	Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 17,
		1863.
Shetter Simon C.	66	
Simmers David,	44	
Stickle Samuel C.	4.6	
Stahl William,	"	
Snyder John A. J.	"	
shearer Walker,	"	

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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Spencer David, Shinefield Geo. S. Trogler William, Washabaugh Daniel, Weaver Henry A. Yeager Leonard, Yenkle Charles,	Private	Died, Nov. 2, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md. Discharged, Feb. 7, 1863.

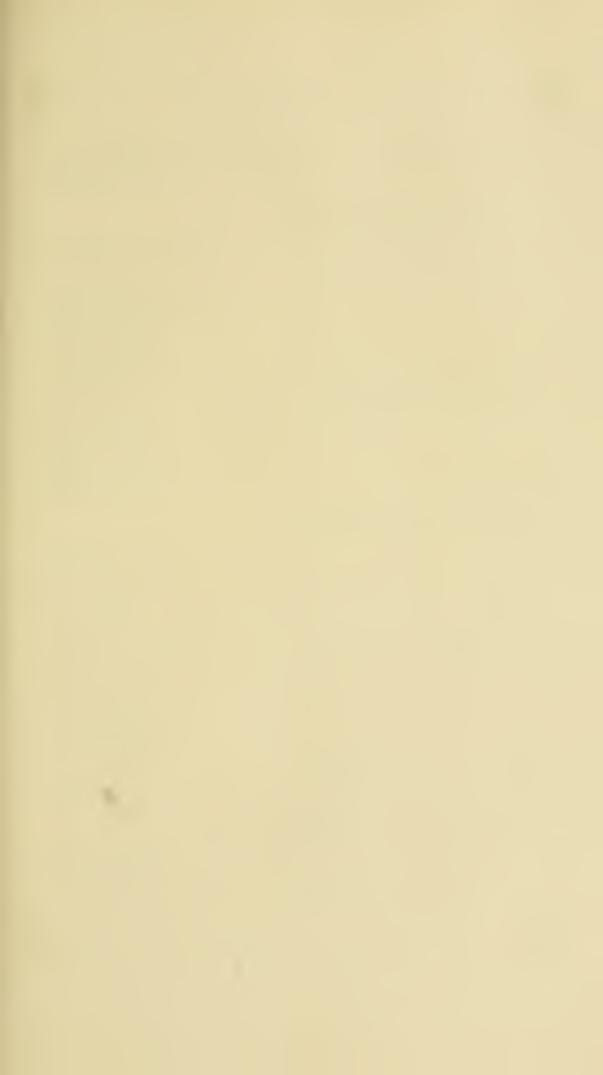
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COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
W. W. Walker,	Captain.	
.Geo. W. Walker,	1st Lieut.	
Thos. J. Nill,	2d Lieut.	Promoted to Quarter Master of Regiment.
Henry H. Breneman,	2d Lieut.	Promoted to 2d Lieut., Nov. 18, 1862, from 2d Serg't.
Frederick Berkel, Henry H. Breneman,	1st Serg't. 2d Serg't.	Promoted to 2nd Lieut., Nov. 18, 1862.
John A. White, Benjamin S. Gaff,	3d Serg't. 4th Serg't.	Killed in action at Fredericks-
Geo. M. D. Brotherton,	5th Serg't.	burg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Samuel J. Lidy, James B. French,	Corporal.	
John C. Tracy,	"	Discharged for disability, 23d Dec., 1862.
Geo. L. Freet, Jacob F. Newman,	""	
Luther B. Walter,	46	
John C. Anderson, Augustus C. Manahan,	4.6	Died, Dec. 22, 1862, in camp near Falmouth, Va.
John Bell,	Fifer.	,
Geo. G. Pilkington, Matthias Minehart,	Drummer. Wagoner.	
Anderson W. W.	Private.	
Bowman Calvin, Bowman Geo. W.		
Bowman John F.	66	
Barnett Henry F.	"	Missing after the action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Bender John M.	1.6	Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 17, 1862. Discharged for disability,
Beard Napoleon,	=	March 2, 1863. Discharged for disability, April.
Benchoof Benj. F.	"	6, 1863. Died, at Wind Mill Hospital, of typhoid fever, Jan'y 23, 1863.





COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Bear D. Jacob,	Private.	
Boyles Robert J.		
Carnan Archibald,	"	
Cordel John,	""	Discharged at Washington
•		Hospital, by order of Gen. Mar-
		tindale, Feb. 19, 1863.
Cunningham Thos.	11	
Criner George F. K.	4.6	Absent in Hospital, from Oct.
		30, 1862.
DiffenderferEmanuel,	4.6	
Ditch William H.	1.4	
Detro Lewis,	4.4	
Davis Cornelius,	4.4	
Davis Robert,	. 6	
Delph Michael,	4.4	
Flory John F.	4.4	Wounded at Fredericksburg,
		Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Flohr Samuel,	4.4	Discharged for disability, 16th
		Feb., 1863.
Flohr Thomas,	4.6	
Flory Elias S.	4.4	
Gamp Frederick,	4.6	
Grove John W.	4.6	
Honodle Adam,	4.6	
Hoover Daniel C.	4.6	Missing since the action of
Troover Danier C.		Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13,
		1862.
Hoover J. Wilson,	6.6	
Hellane Daniel,	6.6	
Hollingsworth F. S.	44	
Hall Finly,	"	
Hoof Milton,	"	
Izer David,	4.6	
Izer John,	"	
Johnston William,		Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 17,
Johnston William,		1862.
Kriner Michael,	16	1002.
	"	
Kriner Henry, Kipe J. W.		•
Kaddle Aden		
Kaddle Adam,		
Lokas William,	66	
Lippy Albert, M'Vicker J. M.	16	Deserted, 14th Sept., 1862, from
M' Vicker J. M.		Georgetown, D. C.
Mantgay Jalen	1 66	Georgetown, D. O.
Mentzer John,	1 44	Discharged, March 29, 1863, for
Myers Samuel R.		disability, by order of Gen.
NC:11 . T 1 T	4.6	Meade.
Miller John L.	66	
M'Ferren James,	1	Described from Ruedonials Mil
Maun Samuel,		Deserted from Frederick, Md.,
26111	46	Sept. 17, 1862.
Miller David,	1	

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Nunnemaker Benj.	Private.	
Newman George F.	4.6	
Nevin W. G.	11	
O-1- f-1- T		
Ogle John E.		
Price Geo. K.		Duamant of the Manager to Dag
Peters John H.		Promoted to 5th Sergeant, Dec. 17, 1862. Died in hospital, April 3, 1863.
Pool Joseph,	11	0, 1000.
Pentz John,	6.6	Discharged for disability, Mar.
rentz John,		20 1962 by order of Con Mondo
Rowzer Simon P.	6.6	20, 1863, by order of Gen. Meade. Killed in action, at Fredericks- burg, Va., Dec, 13, 1862.
Renfrew W. A. M.		burg, va., Dec, 15, 1002.
Rock Abraham,		
Rider Frank S.		
Ripple Augustus J.	66	Promoted to 2d Sergeant, Nov.
Tupple Augustus J.		1, 1862.
Singer Daniel W.	6.6	Absent, sick. Reported as a de-
Coope William	4.6	serter, Nov. 3, 1862.
Seace William,		Described Continued 1000 from
Stull Joseph S.		Deserted, Sept'r 18, 1862, from
Choon Toroniah	4.6	Frederick, Md.
Shoop Jeremiah,	6.6	
Sellers Amos J.		
Sherley Wm. H. Smith Charles J.		
and the second s		
Strausner Paul	1 66	
Saunders William, Sibbett Wilson R.	4.6	
Sanders John,		
Taylor Wm. H.		
Taylor George F.	44	
Waddle Henry J.		
Wolff Jacob		
Williard M. A.		Dromotod to Cornoral April 96
William Mr. A.		Promoted to Corporal, April 26 1863.
Wolff Daniel	1 66	1000.
Wetzel Samuel		
Wetzer Samuel		







(G).

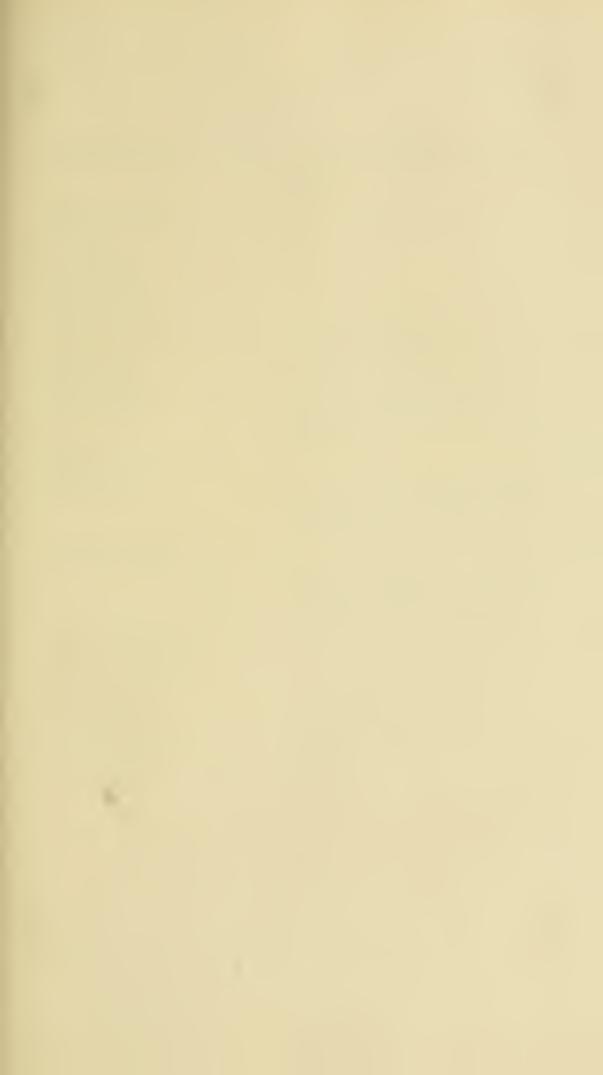


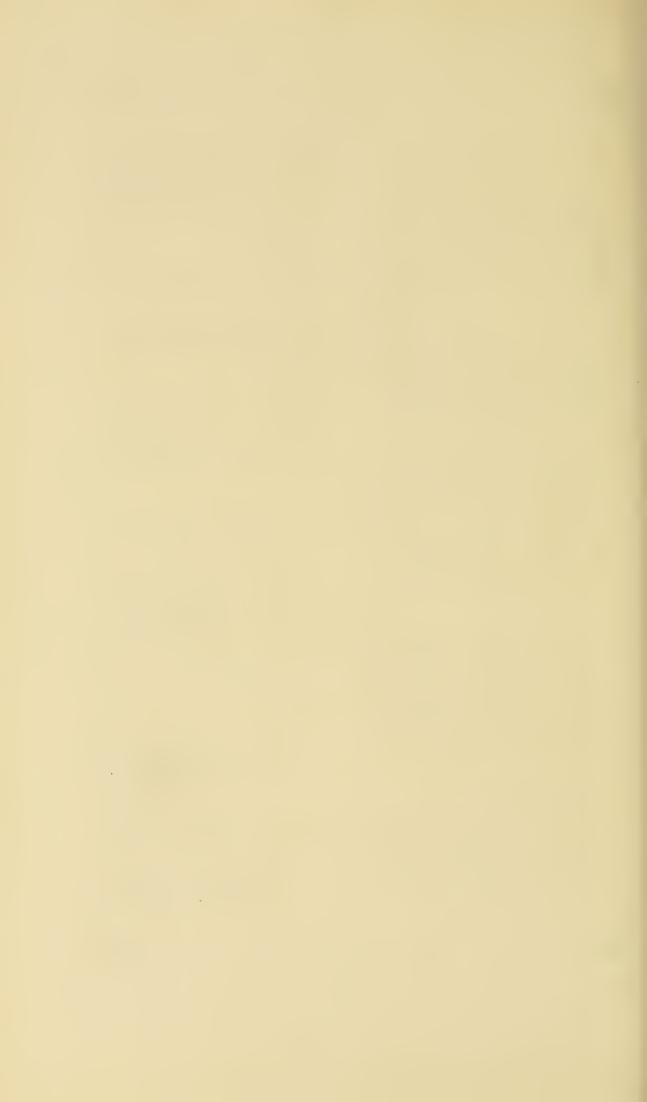
COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
John P. Wharton,	Captain.	Injured at Fredericksburg, Va
Rob't P. M'Williams,	1st Lieut.	
James C. Bonsall,	2d Lieut.	
Banks W. Sharon, John W. Phillips, William B. Roush, Martin S. Littlefield, Frank Mayne,	1st Serg't. 2d Serg't. 3d Serg't. 4th Serg't. 5th Serg't.	Deserted, Aug. 24, 1862. After wards turned out to be a woman
Josiah M. Bowers,	Corporal.	whose real name was France Day. Promoted, August, 1862, to 5tl Sergeant.
Adam J. Greer, Sol. B. Kauffman, Lemuel Warner,	6.6	Discharged, Dec'r 24, 1862, a Walnut Street Hospital, Harris burg, Pa. Color-Bearer. Wounded slightly, in right leg at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec.
Isaac R. Walton, Wm. W. Mitchell, Franklin P. Kirk,		Reduced to ranks at Fredericks
Cloyd Kreider, S. A. G. Mathers, Cha's H. Williamson,	Musician. Wagoner.	burg, Dec, 13, 1862. Deserted, Sept. 18, 1862. Discharged, Feb. 7, 1863, by or
Anderson George, Adams John, Anderson Jacob,	Private.	der of Gen. Sykes. Deserted, Sept'r 18, 1862.
Bonsall Samuel,	66	Wounded in battle of Fredericksburg Dec 13 1862
Burchfield Theodore,		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Promoted, Aug. 26, 1862, to Corporal. Wounded at Chancel legacitle. May 2, 1862.
Bolton Enos, Blackford John E.	"	lorsville, May 3, 1863.
Beaver Martin, 🐪 🔠	"	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Bruner Jeremiah, 🔠	Private.	
Civils Lorenzo D.	"	Deserted, Jan'y 21, 1863.
Cline John G.	"	, , ,
Calhoun Samuel,		Wounded slightly in the hand
ettinotti ettinter,		at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec
		13, 1862. Discharged March 29
		1069 for disability by order of
		1863, for disability, by order of
C1 C1 -1		Gen. Meade.
Clay Samuel,	••	Discharged, March 20, 1863 for disability, by order of Gen
		for disability, by order of Gen
		Meade.
Code Richard M. J.	" ,	
Dressler Jeremiah,	6.6	Deserted, Jan'y 24, 1863.
Deam William,	4.4	Discharged, Dec. 13, 1862, by order of Gen. Martindale.
		order of Gen. Martindale.
Dunn George,	4.6	Wounded in left arm, in battle
built George,		of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1869
Ebbert John C.	11	Missing at Chancellorsville.
	"	missing at Chancehorsvine.
Fink David,	6.6	
Ellis Samuel,		
Fasic Britton Allen,		
Fink Porter,	"	Taken prisoner near Warren
		ton Junction, Nov. 18, 1862. Re
	•	turned to his regiment, Feb. 20
		1863.
Fitzpatrick William,	"	Died at the Hospital, Washing
,		ton, Aug. 24, 1862.
Guss Jefferson J. A.	4.4	Discharged, Feb. 7, 1863, by or
ortisis s circuson o . 11.		der of Gen. Sykes.
Givler William,	"	Missing at Chancellorsville.
Garver Michael,	6.6	missing at Chancehors the.
	6.6	
Hood Nathaniel,	44	•
Hicus William,		701 1 3 77 1 0 7000
Hock Samuel,	44	Discharged, March 2, 1863, or
		der of Gen. Meade.
Hench Mortier Sam'l,	6.6	Wounded at battle of Frede
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Hinkle N. S.	6.6	Wounded at battle of Frede
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Laird Robert A.	66-	Wounded at battle of Frede
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Logan William C.	66	1100000018, 2500120, 2002.
Laughlin Geo. H.	66	
Louder James R.	66	
	66	Wounded at Chancellorsville
Longacre J. E.	•	wounded at Chancehorsvin
Logue Oren,		D
Mathers Jesse,	**	Deserted, Sept. 18, 1862.
Miller Theodore,		Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at battle of
		Fredericksburg.
Moore William B.	66	Discharged, Feb. 12, 1863, b
		order of Gen. Sykes.
		4/
Matthes Samuel W.	"	





COMPANY F.

NAMES	RANK.	REMARKS.
M'Knight William B.	Private.	Discharged, Oct. 9, 1862, for disability, by order of Maj. Gen. Porter.
Mitchell Benjamin R.		
Maxwell W. B.		Discharged, Feb'y 17, 1863.
Myers William,	4.6	Discharged, Feb y 17, 1808.
Peck John, Quay David,	4.6	
Row Samuel,	4.4	
Ramp Daniel,		
Spout John,	""	
Sarvis Columbus,		Died, Jan. 24, 1863, in Hospital,
Stoner George W.		Camp near Falmouth, Va.
Swonger David E.	4.6	
Stine Jacob,	6.4	Died, Jan. 19, 1863, in General
	4.6	Hospital, near Acquia Landing.
Shultz Jesse L.		Wounded at Chancellorsville. Discharged, Dec. 22, 1862, for
Smith William J.		disability, by order of Brig. Gen. Butterfield.
Steyner Jonathan,	44	
Seys Isaac,	1.0	
Tutton John L.		Wounded at Chancellorsville.
Unholtz H. C.		Promoted to Corporal, for good conduct, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Weidman Adam H.		lionsburg, 2 car as, a, a
Weildman Elmer,	4.4	
Weildman James,	\$ 4 4 	Deserted, September 20, 1862. Brought back and kept at Harper's Ferry until unable to do duty.
777. / TT		Discharged, Dec. 31, 1862. Deserted, January 21, 1863.
Winters Harmon, Whitmer Samuel H.	11	Wounded at Chancellorsville.
Warner Jesse W.	11	Trounded do Ottomos
Woods William W.	"	
Weisner Samuel E.	4.6	1 1 (0) (1)
Weisner Jerome,	16	Wounded at Chancellorsville.
Webb Josiah,		Deserted, January 21, 1863.
Williams J. A. Winegardner Sam'l,		Died, January 18, 1863, at Hospital, Acquia Creek.
Yocum John,		prices, recipitate oxogen
Yocum Henry,	4.6	•

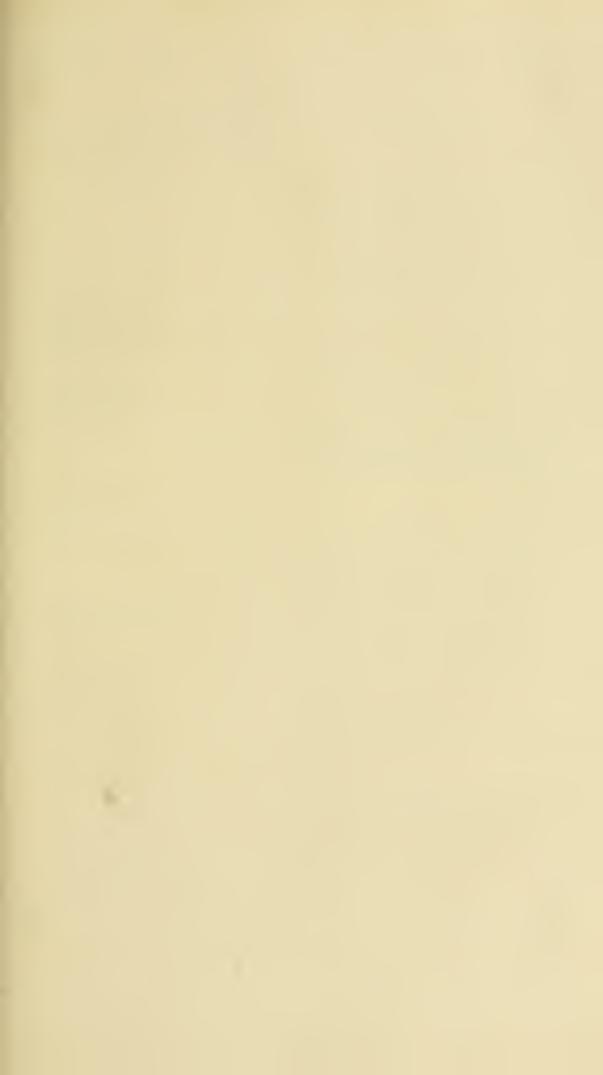


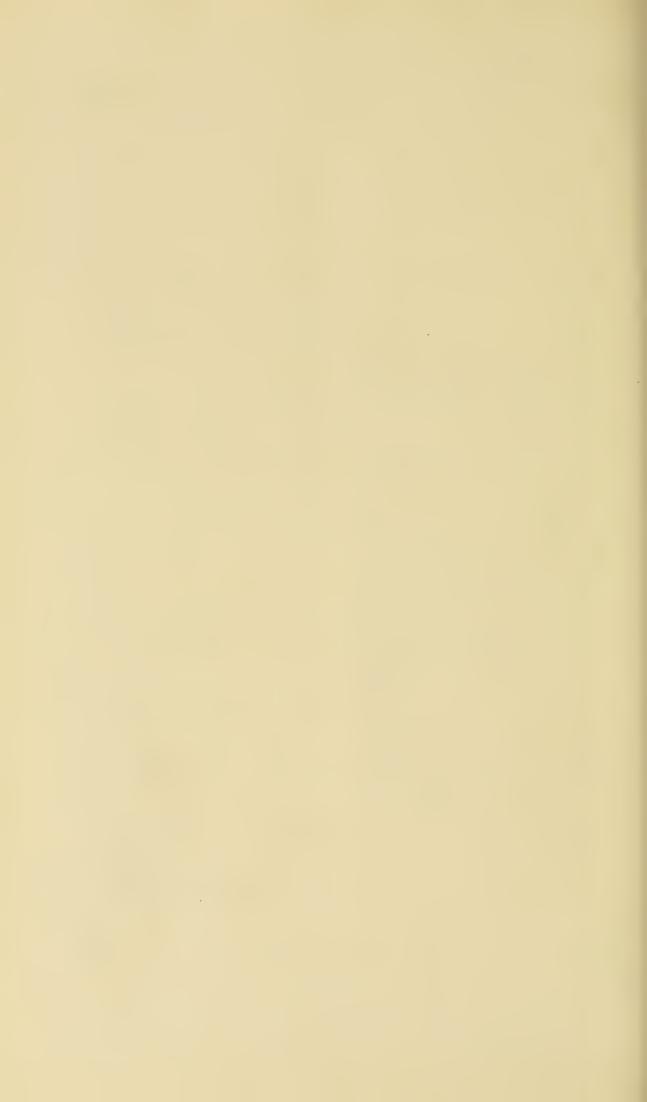




COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
George L. Miles,	Captain.	
Stephen O. M'Curdy,	1st Lieut.	
Harry C. Fortescue,	2d Lieut.	Killed, in action, at Fredericksburg, Va., 13th Dec. 1862.
Benjamin F. Zook,	.2d Lieut.	Vice Fortescue, killed. Promoted from 1st Serg't Feb. 9, 1863.
Benjamin F. Zook, John H. Harmony,	1st Sergt. 2d Sergt.	Promoted to 1st Sergeant, Feb.
AnthonyK.M'Curdy,	3d Sergt.	9, 1863. Promoted to 2d Serg't, Feb. 9,
John C. Flickinger,	4th Sergt.	Promoted to 3d Serg't, Feb. 9,
John Liggett,	5th Sergt.	1863. Pinnarged, Dec. 2, 1862, by order of Gen. Butterfield.
John Kasy Jr.	Corporal.	Deserted, Oct. 30, 1862. Reduced to ranks Dec. 4, 1862. Re-
S.O. Brown M'Curdy,	"	turned April 1, 1863, Pres'ts Proc. Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
Thomas Lindsay,	"	May 3, 1863. Reduced to ranks, by order of Col. Elder, Dec. 4, 1862.
Edward Monath,	6.6	Promoted to 4th Serg't, Feb'y 9, 1863.
Peter Dorty, Amos A. Skinner,	46	Reduced to ranks May 3, 1863.
Richard Waters,	6.6	Wounded, severely, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
William T. Smith,	((Reduced to ranks, Oct. 21. 1862, by order of Col. James G. Elder.
George A. Miller,	Musician.	Discharged, Oct. 30, 1862, by order of Maj. Gen. Porter.
John C. Miller, James Muma, Beidel Philip D.	Wagoner. Private.	Promoted to Corp'l Dec. 5, 1862.
Bert John, Burkholder Jacob,	110000	Tromoted to corp rises, 1002.
Bair David W. Barelay Franklin N.	"	
Brinsly John,	"	





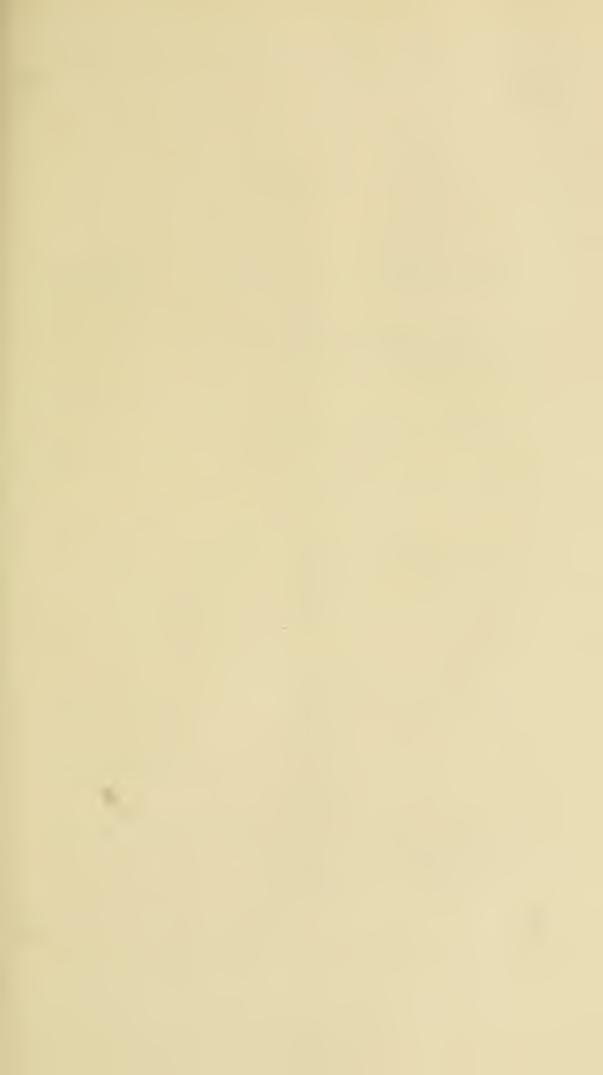
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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Brinsly Noah A.	Private.	
Coover George W.	4.6	
Cook William J.	66	
Crouse Henry C.	"	Discharged, April 2, 1863, by or-
Crouse Henry C.		der of Gen Meade.
Duck Daniel,	4.6	
	4.6	Promoted to Corp'l, Feb. 9, 1863.
Ditzler Charles N.		Wounded at Fredericksburg,
75 77 75'.7 7		Dec. 13, 1862.
Dunkle Michael,	"	701 1 7 7
Dunkle Solomon,	••	Discharged, Dec. 31, 1862, at
		Frederick, Md.
Dunkinson Wm. E.	6.6	
Davis Edward J.	66	
Eyser Benjamin,	"	
Edmondson H. M.	**	
Embich Daniel W.	4.6	Promoted to Corporal, October
		29, 1862.
Eyster Geo. S.	"	
Fleagle Annanias,	6.6	
Forney John M.	4.4	Promoted to 5th Sergeant, Dec.
Torne, bonn ar.		5, 1862.
Fields Russell,	44	Wounded severely at Frede
r ieras russen,		Wounded, severely, at Frede-
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Discharg-
Evench Teaml	4.4	ed, for disability, March 9, 1863.
French Joseph,	"	
Gelwicks Daniel B.		
Gaff Samuel,		
Heeter John F.	"	
Hepfer Peter S.	"	
Harmon Lawrence,	66	Killed, in action, at Frede-
		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. True
		name, L. Barger.
Hockersmith M. S.	66	
Hepfer Daniel J.	"	
Harclerode Wm. H.	"	Deserted, October 30, 1862. Re-
		turned, Pres'ts Proc. April 1, 1863.
Jones John D.	"	, tres to 100. HpH 1, 1008.
Jones David W.	66	
Johnston Enos,	"	Died, of disease, at Reg'l Hos-
Johnston Enos,		nital Folder 14 1969
Kannady Joh	66	pital, Feb'y 14, 1863.
Kennedy Job, Knite William J.	66	Wounded corrected at E. I
Enite william J.		Wounded, severely, at Frede-
Tightney Frank!	66	ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Lightner Franklin,	4.6	
Lynch Reuben,		
Loudenslager Philip,		787
M'Intyre Robert W.	66	Wounded, slightly, at Frede-
35164		ricksburg, Dee'r 13, 1862.
M'Curdy John A.	"	
M'Cartney James,	6.6	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
		May 3, 1863.
Miller Franklin A.	. 66	
Melhorn Simon,	66	
,		· ·

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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
M'Kee Thomas,	Private.	
Moore John T.	"	
Maun William P.	"	
Nolan George W.	"	
O'Neal James,	66	
Over Daniel S.	"	
Pence Christian,	"	•
Rosenberger Samuel,	11	•
Rummel James W.	4.4	
Reitzel Henry S.	44	
Reed George W.	"	Discharged, April 12, 1863, by
recent George II.		order of Gen. Meade.
Rinehart Lewis,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal, De'r 5
Tillenare Bewis,		1862.
Stewart Robert,	66	Discharged, Dec'r 24, 1862, by
Ste wart Hoselt,		order of Brig. Gen. Montgomery
Senseny Ferdinand,	66	order of brig. Gen. Honegomery
Senseny Hiram C.	66	
Speer Charles,	4.6	
Shoemaker Geo. W.	4.6	Died, in Hospital, near Frede
ishoemaker cico. vi.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.
Sharp Adam,	4.6	11cksbuig, va., 15cc. 11, 15cs.
Shaffer John S.	66	Wounded, severely, at Frede
ishaner sonn is.		ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Discharg
		ed, March 10, 1863.
Shearer Jesse,	4.6	Cu, 1211111110, 1000.
Shearer Jonathan,	4.6	
	66	
Shearer Amos, Smith William F.	66	
Walters William H.	4.6	
	66	
Worthington Isaac,	"	
Waddle Samuel C.	66	
Witherow Franklin C	"	
Wilson Harrison,	66	
Zarman Joseph N.		







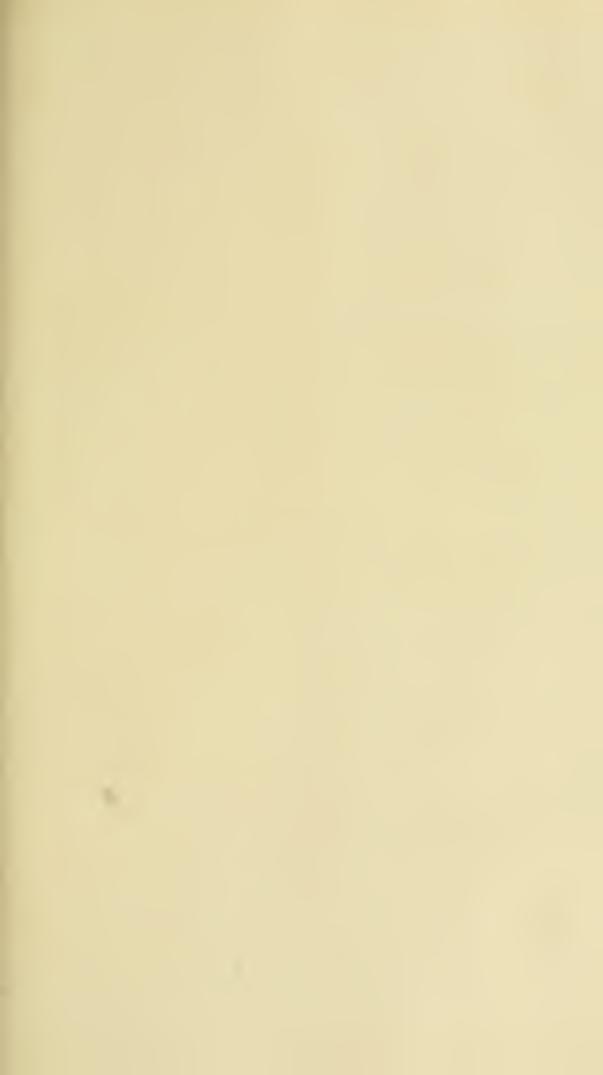


NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
James G. Elder,	Captain.	Promoted to Colonel of Regiment.
John H. Walker,	Captain.	From 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1862. Wounded, severely, in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Slightly wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
William H. Mackey,	1st. Lieut.	Promoted, Aug. 26, 1862, from Orderly Sergeant. Wounded, severely, in battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Josiah W. Fletcher,	2d Lieut.	Wounded, severely, in battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Captured at Chancellorsville, May, 3, 1863.
William H. Mackey, Jacob Snider,	1st Serg't. 2d	To 1st Licutenant. Discharged, Jan'y 14, 1863, at
Alfred J. Kent,	3d "	Camp near Falmouth, Va. Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
Stephen W. Pomeroy,	4th "	May 3, 1863. Promoted to 1st Sergeant, Aug. 26, 1862.
Andrew Burgess,	5th "	20, 1002.
Calvin I. Gamble,	Corporal.	Wounded, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Benjamin Dawney, Samuel W. Beam,	66	Reduced to the ranks, by order of Lieut. Col. D. W. Rowe, Jan. 27, 1863.
M'Ginley J. Wilhelm	"	11, 1000.
Jas. B. Worthington, Samuel W. Croft,	"	Reduced to the ranks, by order of Lieut. Col. D. W. Rowe, Jan. 27, 1863.
William Campbell, William J. Harrison,	Musician.	Discharged March 2,1863, Camp
william J. Harrison,	musician.	near Falmouth, Va., for disability, by order of Maj. Gen. Meade.
John A. Harrie,	"	Prisoner, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.



Kissel Thomas R. Kerr Robert,

NAMES.	RANK,	REMARKS.
Martin L. Staubs,	Wagoner.	
Anderson William J.	Private.	
Boatman Wm. F.	66	
Burke William H.	66	Died, January 3, 1863, at Camp
		near Falmouth, Va.
Brindle Jeremiah,	"	Taken prisoner at Fredericks
		burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Baker Augustus,	4.6	
Benjamin Wm. N.	"	
Bowers Nicholas M.	66	Severely wounded, in leg, a
		Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863
		Taken prisoner, and died shortly
		after.
Cebolt Elias H.	"	
Coons John M.	4.6	Prisoner, at Chancellorsville
		May 3, 1863.
Claudy William M.	6.6	
Diehl Hugh,	4.6	
Doyle James,	"	
Detrich William T. C.	44	Died Feb. 24, 1863, in camp
iscerion winding it. O.		Died, Feb. 24, 1863, in camp near Falmouth, Va.
Detrich Jacob H.	"	Promoted to 4th Serg't, Aug
Detiren bacoo 11.		26, 1862.
Elder Samuel C.	6.6	Wounded, at Fredericksburg
inder Samuel C.		Dec. 13, 1862.
Elliot Robert F.	6.6	Wounded, in action, at Frede
isinot itobert i.		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862
		Died, Jan'y 2, 1863.
Everett John W.	66	151ed, 5th y 2, 1005.
Ferguson David,	6.6	
Fickes David D.	4.4	
Gillan John W.	66	
Gaston William A.	6.6	Wounded at Chancellersville
Gaston William A.		Wounded, at Chancellorsville
Char Innog H	66	May 3, 1863.
Gray James H.		Promoted to Corporal Jan'y 27 1863. Wounded and taken pris
		oner at Chancellorsville, May 8
Cuar Illiamaa	66	1863.
Gray Thomas,	4.6	
Gray William,	44	December Oct 5 1909
Guyer David Ć.	4.6	Deserted, Oct. 5, 1862.
Haiston William,	66	
Haiston Mercer D.		Not tryonty on a woons of any
Harrison A. St. Clair,		Not twenty-one years of ago
		and taken away by his father
II on als Callers	6.6	Aug. 13, 1862.
Hancock Solomon,		
Hurley Samuel,		
Hoover Joseph,	"	D 111 G
Jones George C.	•	Promoted to Corporal, Januar
17: 1 mil - 73	4.6	27, 1863.
Kissel Thomas R.	* *	





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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Kridle John W.	Private.	
	Private.	777 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Lee Samuel,	•	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
	j	May 3, 1863.
Leedy William,	4.4	Deserted, August 16, 1862, at
,		Harrisburg, Pa.
Landis Henry,	"	1220011350418, 240
Myers Samuel,	4.1	Decembed October 00 1000
Myers Samuel,		Deserted, October 29, 1862, at
	4.6	Sharpsburg, Md.
Mason James H.	•	Discharged, Feb'y 21, 1863, for
•		disability, by order of Brig. Gen.
		Sykes, commanding Corps.
M'Lain Alex'r C.	- 66	Joseph Company
Miller Daniel,	4.6	
Maclay Samuel T.	66	Wounded of Englanded
Maciay Samuel 1.		Wounded, at Fredericksburg,
BUT ! TO ! TO	4.6	Dec. 13, 1862.
M'Lain Brice B.	••	Died, Dec. 27, 1862, Camp, near
		Falmouth, Va.
Pomeroy Andrew A.	4.1	Wounded in arm, at Chancel-
		lorsville, May 3, 1863.
Ritter Lewis,	4.4	Discharged for disability, Feb.
Tereter Elevis,		
		25, 1863, Camp near Falmouth,
		Va., by order of Brig. Gen. Hum-
		phreys, Commanding Corps.
Ricker Cyrus M.	+ 4	
Rose Henry,	4.6	
Rhodes William H.	4.1	Wounded, in action, at Frede-
		riekshurg Va Dec 13 1862 -
		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.— Died, Dec. 21, 1862.
Reamer Jacob F.	6.6	Diett, Dec. 21, 1802.
Realier Jacob F.		Wounded, at Fredericksburg,
GI 1 TO 13 TH	44	Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Skinner David H.		
Stitt John H.	4.6	Missing at Chancellorsville,
		May 3, 1863, and never heard of.
Skinner John A.	6.6	9, 2000, 1114 210 1114 210
Swain Geo. A.	6.6	Died, Dec. 24, 1862, Camp near
Shirk Teach	6.6	Falmouth, Va.
Shirk Jacob,	4.6	
Shearer Samuel A.	46	
Shearer Joseph B.	• •	Died, Dec. 28, 1862, Camp near
		Falmouth, Va.
Smith John,	4.6	Wounded at Chancellorsville,
,		Va. May 3, 1863.
Saltsman James D.	4.6	VIII. 212113 0, 1000.
	44	
Saekman Jacob,	46	
Sellers John E.	"	
Sellers James A.		
Shirk Joseph A.	4.6	
Stark Newel D.	4.4	Wounded, at Fredericksburg,
		Va. Dec. 13, 1862
Shafer Joseph,	4.4	Wounded 'at Chancellersville
orition observing		Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded, at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Claimpor Coloin 35	4.4	Va., May 3, 1803.
Skinner Calvin M.		Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
		Va., May 3, 1863.

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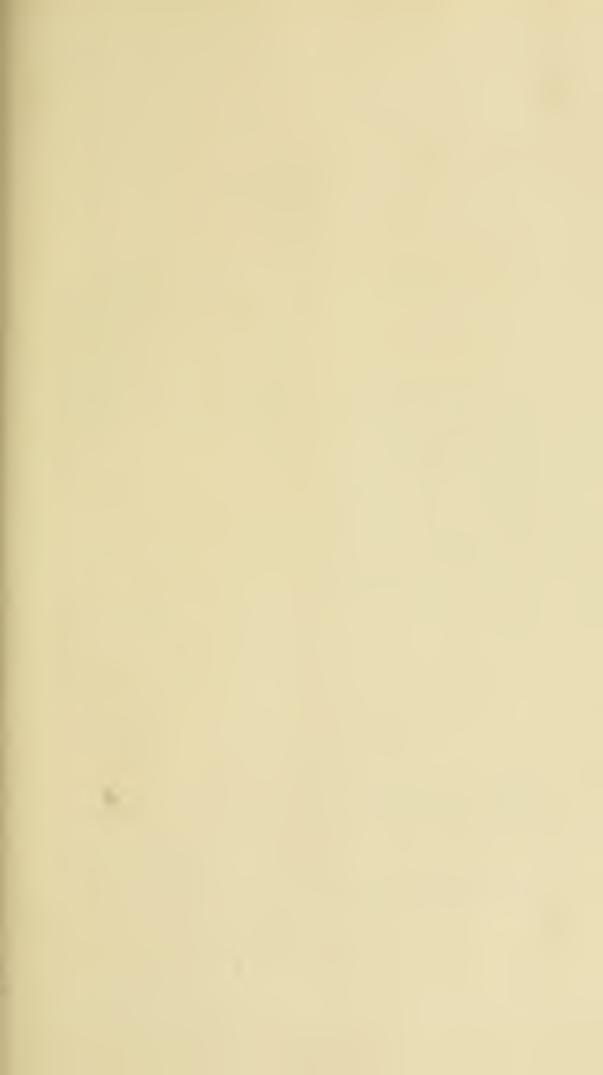


COMPANY II.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Sullivan Theodore,	Private.	
Varner Noah,	6.6	
Wilson Thomas B.	46	Discharged, Nov. 21, 1862, by
		order of Brig. Gen. Butterfield.
Wilson Wm. M'C.	4.6	Taken prisoner at Chancellors-
		ville, Maŷ 3, 1863.
Williams James,	6.6	, , ,
Woods John F.	£ 6	Discharged, for disability.
Wyant John P.	"	
Wentling Andrew	64	•
Wagner Henry B.	4.6	Promoted to Corporal, Jan'y
		27, 1863.
Yager Jeremiah,	4.6	
Zigler Jacob,	1.1	













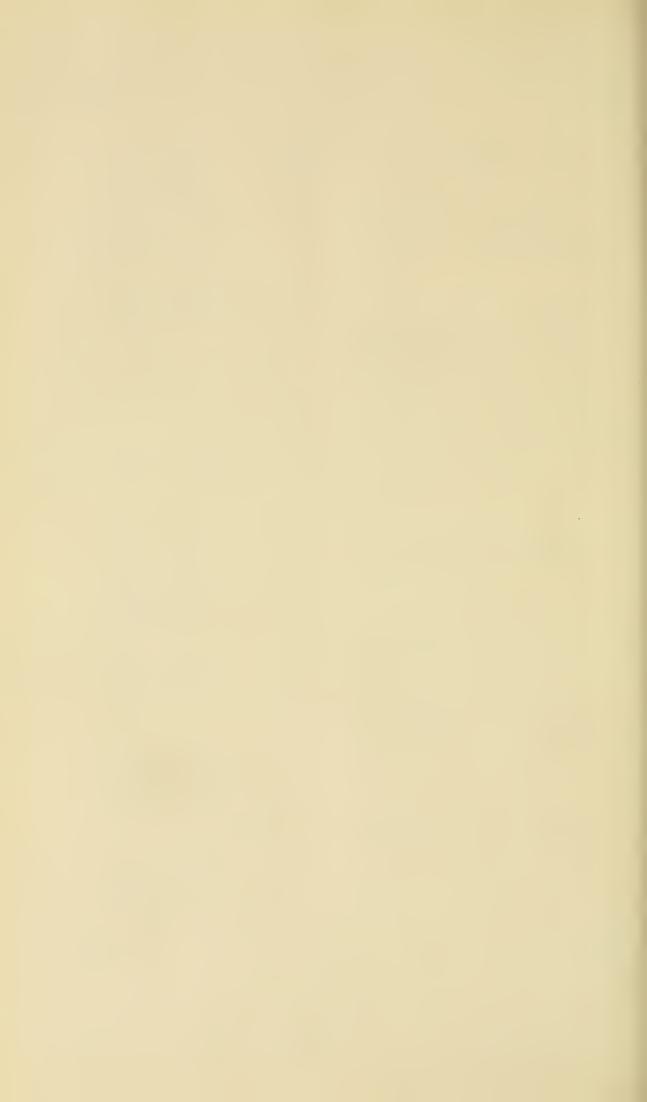
COMPANY J.

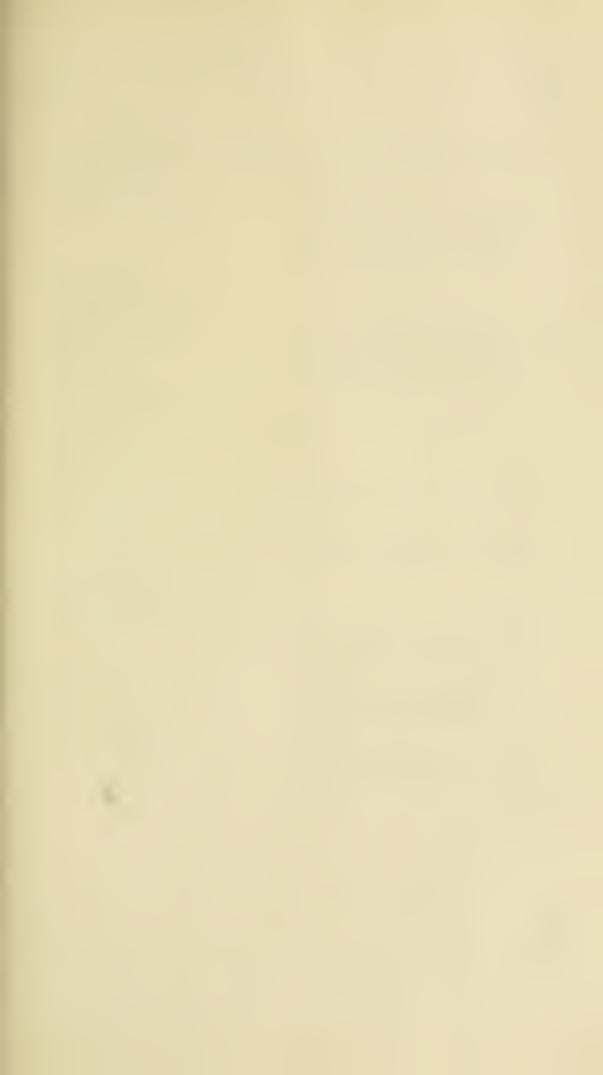
NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Amos H. Martin,	Captain.	-
William H. Davis,	1st Lieut.	
Lewis Degan,	2d Lieut.	
William Littlefield, James M. Sharow,	1st Sergt. 2d Sergt.	Discharged for disability, Feb. 27, 1863, at Harrisburg.
William M. Allison,	3d Sergt.	Promoted to Regim'l Qr. Mr.
George Goshen,	4th Sergt.	Serg't, August 18, 1862. Promoted to 3d Serg't, August 18, 1862. Discharged, for disabil-
J. Wesley Reynolds,	5th Sergt.	lity, Jan'y 14, 1863. Promoted to 4th Serg't. vice Goshen, August 18, 1862; to 3d
Lucian W. Dunn, Jr.	Corporal.	Serg't, Jan'y 14, 1868. Promoted to 5th Serg't, vice M'
Calvin B. Harris,	6.6	Clelland, Jan'y 17, 1863. Died, at General Hospital, Jan
Lewis J. Givler, John N. Banks, John H. Wright,	6.6 6.6 6.6	uary 18, 1863. Reduced to ranks, Dec. 11, 1862 Discharged, for disability, Feb.
John P. Williams, John H. Sharow, Alanson D. Wood,	66 66	ruary 7, 1863.
Banks B. Logan,	Musician.	
Andrews Wesley, Akley James D.	Private.	Promoted to Corporal, Jan'y
Basam Simon,	4.4	17, 1863. Discharged, for disability, Jan 12, 1862, by order of Con. Morde
Bristline William,	4.6	13, 1863, by order of Gen. Meade Discharged, Jan'y 13, 1863, by order Gen. Meade, for disability
Berg Frederic De Brennishaltz H. M. Baumgardner Adam,	6 6 6 6 6 6	Discharged, for disability, Oct

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK,	REMARKS.
Barnard David,	Private.	
Butt Jacob H.	170000	
Biddle William,	4.6	
Barkley Cornelius,	**	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
D (1) (7)	4.6	May 3, 1863.
Bathgate Thomas,	44	Trilled at Ohem collemanille More
Bell Ephraim,		Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Cadreny John Lewis,	4.6	0, 1000.
Coder Thomas B.	"	
Chamberlin Cheny J.	44	
Chapple John,	+4	Discharged, for disability, Jan-
		uary 13, 1863, by order of Gen.
		Meade.
Carruthers Thos. N.	4.6	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
Cons Dhilin I	. 6	May 3, 1863.
Cope Philip J.	. 6	Discharged for dischility Con
Callins John,		Discharged, for disability, September 24, 1862, at Fort Wood,
		N. Y.
Curwin Joseph,	4.6	
Chesnut William,	. 6	Discharged, for disability, Jan.
,		14, 1863.
Dunn Lucian W. Sr.	6.6	
Etke Simon,	46	
Egles Adolph,	. 66	
Fletcher John,		Gentand at Chancellansville
Faisic Alanson H.		Captured, at Chancellorsville,
Forsyth Robert,	6.6	May 6, 1863.
Groninger Wm. H.	4.6	
Gross David,	4.6	
Geedy William,	6.6	
Geedy George,	**	Wounded at Chancellorsville,
	9	May 3, 1863.
Heaps Amos,	* t	
Hattfield Levi,		W . 1 1 4 60 11 10
Hawk William,		Wounded at Chancellorsville,
Henry John,		May 3, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville,
remy oum,		May 3, 1863.
Kerchner Isaac H.	"	2147 0, 1000.
Kauffman Morgan,	44	
Kline Washington,	4.6	
Kennedy John N.	• •	
Kirk John W.	4.6	
Kaltwriter William,	4.	Discharged, for disability, Ap'l
Laguard Thomas		3, 1863.
Leonard Thomas, Myers William T.	4.6	
Myers George W.	6.6	
Mosser Amos,	6.6	
M'Cahern William,	4.6	









COMPANY I.

10%	a

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Moore William H.	Private.	Wounded at Chancellorsville,
DE LES TO 1	4.6	May 3, 1863.
Martin Joseph,	44	7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
M'Gonagle Alfred,	••	Discharged, for disability, Dec.
M161-11 G1'	4.4	23, 1862.
M'Clellan Cornelius,	••	To 5th Serg't Aug. 18, 1862, vice
		Reynolds; to 4th Serg't Jan'y 17,
Martin Jacob R.	66	1863, <i>vice</i> same.
O'Neal John,	66	
O'Neal Joseph,	66	
Pennebaker Moses,	4.4	
Pennebaker Daniel,	4.6	
Patton William,	66	Died of wounds received at
ration william,		Died, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Parker Cloyd,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal, Dec. 11,
runci Cioya,		1862.
Rowe William,	4.6	1002.
Robison William S.	66	
Roth Joseph B.	4.6	
Rowe George,	4.6	
Shirk William V.	4.4	
Stimmel Joseph W.	4.6	
Snively Elias,	4.6	
Shirk William J.	4.6	Discharged, for disability, Dec.
		29, 1862.
Stine Daniel,	4.6	'
Showers Michael M.	6.6	Deserted, Sept. 19, 1862. Re-
		turned to Camp, March 17, 1863.
Singer Corbet D.	6.6	
Showers David P.	4.6	
Saylor Allen,	4.6	
Smith Wellington,	4.6	
Stump Mathide,	**	Wounded, in action, at Chan-
		cellorsville, May 3, 1863. Dis-
X7	4.4	charged July, 1863.
Venammon Thomas,		Discharged, for disability, Mar.
Walla Cagner		28, 1863.
Walls George,		Killed, at the battle of Chan-
Wharton Konner	4.6	cellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Wharton Kepner,		Discharged, for disability, Mar.
Wallace Henry,	4.4	28, 1863.
wanace frenry,		Died, in Camp near Sharps-
Wise Samuel,	* 44	burg, Md., of fever, Oct. 23, 1862. Discharged, for disability, Feb.
Wisc Samaer,		195 1969
•		25, 1863.





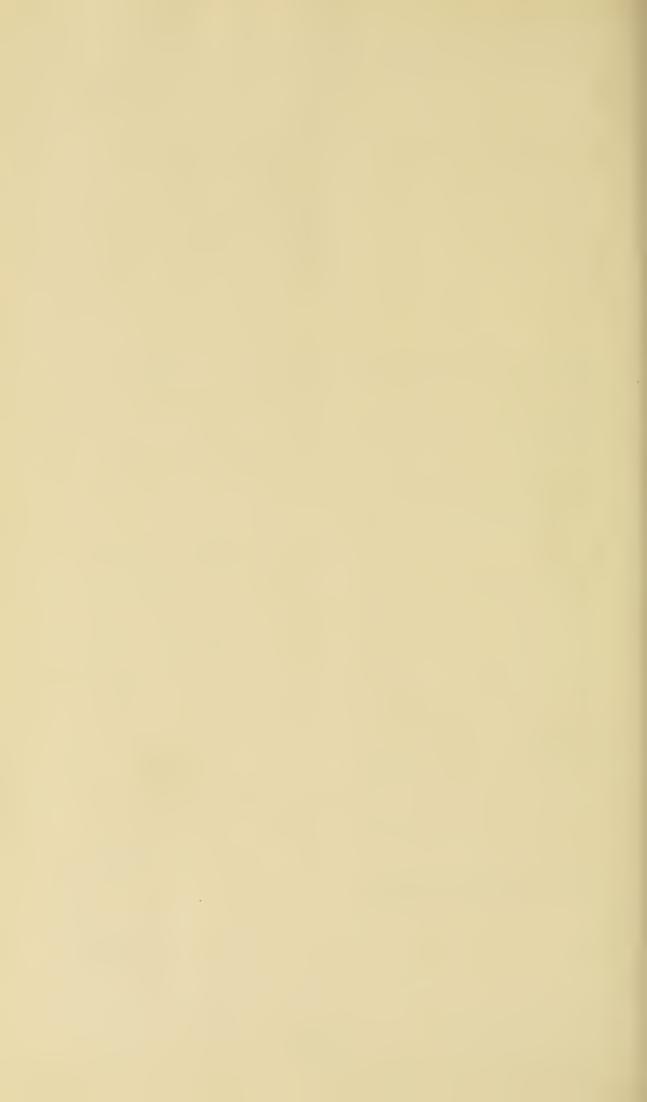




COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
David Watson Rowe,	Captain.	Elected Major Aug. 9, 1862. Promoted to Lieut. Col., Aug. 15, 1862.
Andrew R. Davison,	Captain.	Promoted from 1st Lieut., Aug. 9, 1832. Acting Major of Reg't at the battle of Chancellorsville.
John Gilmore Rowe,	1st Licut.	Promoted from Orderly Serg't, August 9, 1862. Wounded, severely, in forchead at battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, whilst in command of his company.
John W. P. Reid,	2d Lieut.	
John Gilmore Rowe,	1st Serg't.	Promoted to 1st Lieut. Aug. 9, 1862,
John H. Logue,	2d Serg't.	Wounded, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
William Snyder,	3d Serg't.	Promoted to 1st Serg't, Aug. 15, 1862.
Simon W. Rupley,	4th Serget.	Promoted to 3d Serg't, Oct. 14, 1862. Killed in action, at Chancellorsville.
Henry Strickler,	5th Serg't.	Promoted to 4th Serg't, Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded, in left arm, at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, requiring amputation. Discharged, April 27, 1863, at Findlay Hospital, D. C.
Emanuel Hawbecker,	Corporal.	Promoted to 5th Serg't, April 1, 1863.
Wm. C. Byers,	š 6	Reduced to ranks by order of Col. Elder, Oct. 20, 1862.
Scott K. Snively, Thomas Daly,		Color-Bearer of Reg't at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Promoted to 4th Serg't, May 1, 1863.



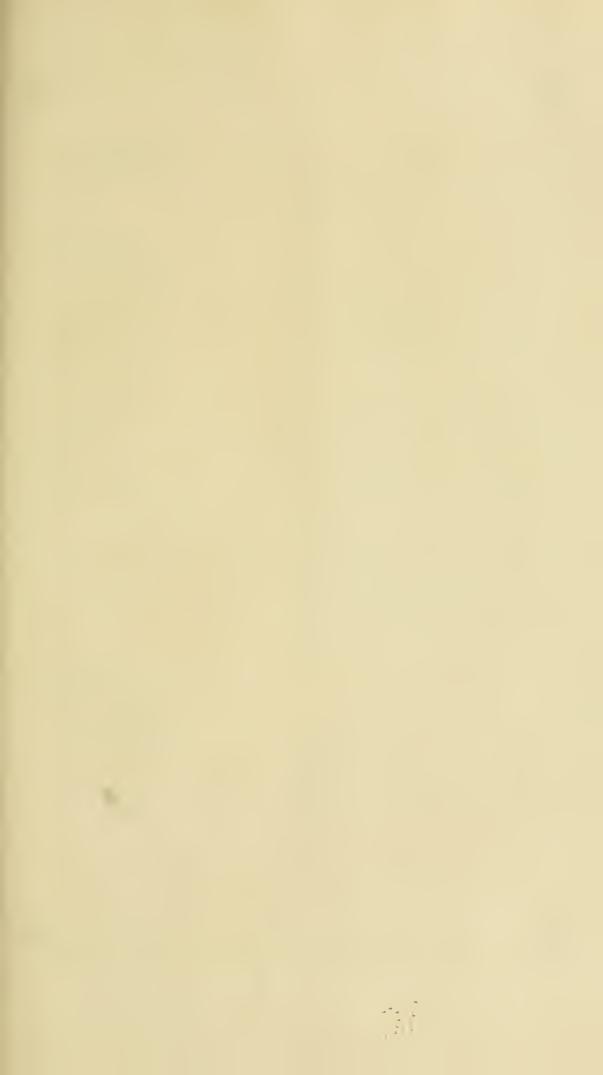


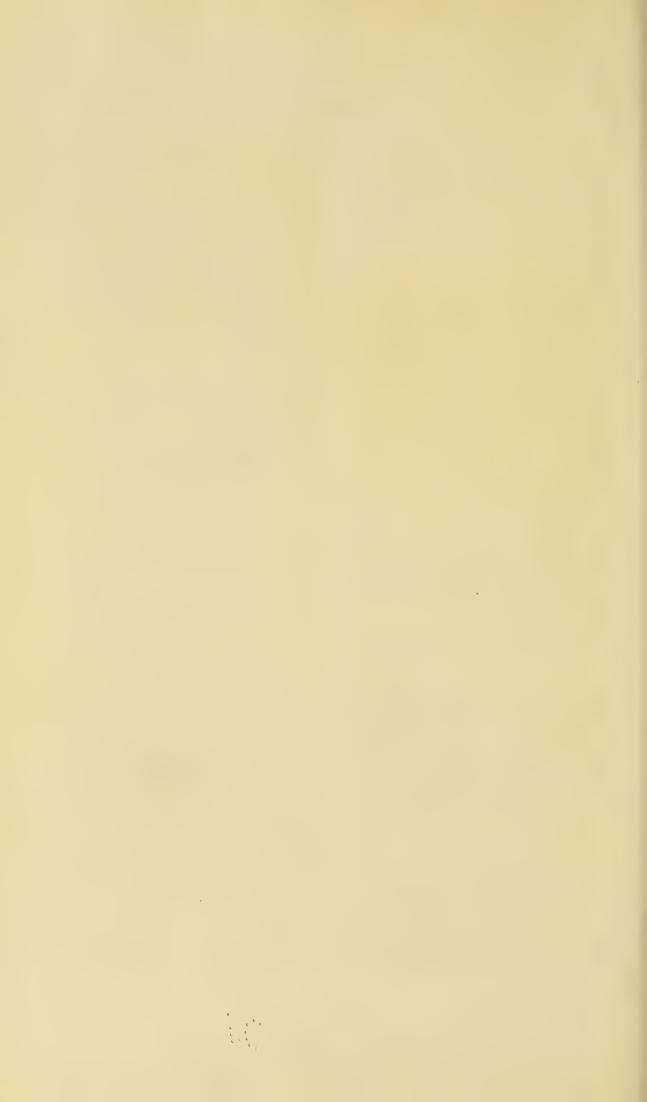


NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
John M. D. Detrich,	Corporal.	Promoted to 5th Serg't, Oct. 14,
John M. D. Detrich,	Corporal.	1862. Wounded, in hand, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Discharged, for disability, March 23,
Trabas IT Trad	6.6	1863,
Joshua K. Hood,		Discharged, for disability, Feb. 13, 1863, by order of Gen. Meade.
George F. Missavy,	6.6	Killed, in action, at Chancel- lorsville. Va., May 3, 1863.
David W. Buchanan,	6.6	Reduced to ranks, May 4, 1863, by order of Lieut, Col. Rowe.
John H. Byers,	Musician.	Deserted, Oct'r 18, 1862, from camp near Sharpsburg, Md.
William Snodie,	((cump neur comeposit, ma.
George W. Bartle, Appenzeller David K.	Wagoner. Private.	Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 14,
		1862. Wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Alexander George W.	6 6	Wounded, at battle of Frede-
Bert Adam C.	6.6	ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, Killed, at battle of Fredericks-
Bemisderfer John S.	4.6	burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Beck William H.	6.6	l .
Byers John Boggs,	6 6	Promoted to Corporal, Oct. 20, 1862.
Barr James W.	4.6	
Bartle Henry,	4.6	
Byers George M.	6.6	Killed, at battle of Fredericks- burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Bushey Calvin,	4.6	Our S, Va., 1900, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
Brown John McC.	4.6	Appointed Regimental Wagon- Master, Oct. 8, 1862. Discharged,
Buchanan James H.	٤.	for disability, by order of Gen. Sykes, Feb. 7, 1863. Wounded at Fredericksburg, by shell, Dec. 13, 1862. Dischar- ged, for disability, by order of
Baughman Cyruś,	6.6	Gen. Meade, July 25, 1863. Wounded, at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Cleverstone Dan'l D.	4.6	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
Crooks William W.	6.6	
Colby George,	6.6	
Donathan James H.	4.4	
Davison John B.	4.4	Promoted to Corporal, Feb. 13,
Daniels William,	. 4	1863, by Col. Rowe. Discharged, for disability, Jan. 14, 1863, by order of Maj. Gen.
Eyler George W.	۵ ا	Meade, On detatelled duty at Gen'l Hospital, from Oct. 29, 1862.
Ferry John W.	*	Ambulance driver.

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Eachus James C.	Private.	Detailed, permanently, for Provost Guard at Corps Hd. Q'rs from Sept. 22, 1862, to end o
77 67 1 76		service.
Frye Charles M.	44	Died, of disease, in hospital
Frye Jonas M.	44	Jan'y 23, 1863.
Gardner Philip L.	. 44	
Gordon John C. R. 🔠	"	
Gordon Jeremiah C.	44	
Hollar James Wilson,		Provost Guard, at Corps Hd Q'rs, from Sept. 22, 1862, to end
Hammill Albertus K.	4.6	of service. Absent, sick, at Greencastle
The court of the		from Oct. 21, 1862, to end of ser
		vice.
Holman Joseph,	4.4	
Hyssong Jeremiah C.	44	Promoted to Corporal, April 1
Hginfritz Isaiah,	4.4	1863.
Kreps Michael H.	. 44	
Kunkle Charles H.	4.6	
Kuhn John W.	6.6	
Keims William T.	44	
Lear Jacob,	66	
Lowe John, Lowe Philip C. F.	4.6	
Laughlin Henry,	4.4	
Morehead James C.	4.4	Wounded in hand at battle o Fredericksburg, Va., December
		13, 1862, by shell.
Marshall John A.	66	D 131 G 14 33
Mowers Samuel,	••	Promoted to Corporal, April 1
Mitchell James,	4.4	1863. Killed, at the battle of Frede
, and the state of		ricksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Newcomer Charles H.	4.6	S, ,, ,,
Palmer John,	44	
Parker William H.	**	Provost Guard, at Corps Head Q'rs, from Sept. 22, 1862, to end
Palmer Samuel,	44	of service.
Potter George H.	u į	
Palmer Charles H.	44	Discharged, for disability, Feb 21, 1863.
Pensinger Lazarus,	44	
Pool Jacob W.	66	
Palmer Simon,	44	
Pensinger David N. Pawling George, M.	"	
Pentz David.	4.6	
Rupert William F.	"	Wounded, at Chancellorsville,
		May 3, 1863.





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NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Robison John,	Private.	
Reymer Michael D.	4.6	Detached from Company for
		duty as one of Provost Guards, at
		5th Corps Hd. Q'rs, Sept. 22, 1862,
		to end of service.
Rule David,	11	
Ritter Jacob,		
Reneker Samuel,	6.6	Promoted to Corporal, May 3,
,		1863.
Shook George W.	"	Died, of wounds received at
Shoon Goodge !!!		the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.,
		in a charge made by the Reg't on
		the Rebel works, Dec. 13, 1862.
Salmon James.	6.6	Died, of disease, in Regimental
Saimon James.		Hospital, Feb. 23, 1863.
Chirox Tomos	66	110Spital, 1 co. 23, 1000.
Shirey James,	66	Promoted to Corneral May A
Stoner Joel,		Promoted to Corporal, May 4,
Oleinen Oleenlee II	66	1863.
Shirey Charles H.		Killed in battle, at Fredericks-
O . 1 TTT-11: TT	66	burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Snively William H.	•	Taken prisoner at Chancellors-
		ville, May 3, 1863.
Shoaf Amos J.		
Stoner Joseph C.	4.4	Discharged, for disability, Ap'l
		12, 1863, Camp near Falmouth,
		Va.
Spidle Henry M.	"	Killed, in battle at Fredericks-
		burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Shatzer Joseph,	6.6	Killed, in battle at Fredericks-
• '		burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Snively Isaac,	6.6	Detached, for Provost duty at
- ,		Corps Hd. Q'rs, Sept. 22, 1862, at
		Sharpsburg, Md., and did not re-
		join company until muster-out.
Unger Jacob A.	4.4	J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J
Valentine Gilbert,	6.6	
Winkfield Jacob,		
Weiser Reuben,		
Wagner John M.	6.6	
Wilders William A.	6.6	
	6.6	Promoted to 2d Sorolt Aug
Zeigler George F.		Promoted to 3d Serg't, Aug.
		15, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant-
//:		Major, Aug. 18, 1862.
Zimmerman Andrew		Died, in Regimental Hospital,
		Camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec.
		1, 1862.







Trom Franklin repositing by led. Mc Gerran

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SKETCH OF THE 126TH REGIMENT PENN-SYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. Prepared by an Officer and sold for the benefit of the Franklin County Soldiers' Monumental Association. Cook & Hays, Chambersburg. 1869. 12 mo. pp. 100.

WE are furnished by our publishing office with an advance copy of the volume having the above title, which is soon to be issued and sold for the object indicated upon its title page. We have read it with pride and the keenest pleasure, and we are much mistaken if the thousands who will follow'us through the admirably told story of the 126th's trials and hardships and glories will not to the full partake of both with us when once they have begun the reading. Everything conspires to make this an interesting book. The ranks of the regiment whose history is hereia sketched were filled with the choicest of our youth, whose family connections embraced the most of the community and bound them up in heart and soul with the fortunes of the regiment. The war to which they went plainly had involved the life of the nation, the stage of the struggle attained, when they set out, was that supreme moment when the continued bafflings of hope had given rise to vexation, to grief and to gloom. The fast-following incidents of the memorable campaigns of their service, varied by alternate triumphs and defeats, the imminent perils to and the signal deliverances of the very homes left by the soldiery from the hand of the invader and spoiler intensified the interest felt by all at home, as well for the welfare of them away as for themselves and for the land. Patriotism had its keen edge sharpened by the whetting of affection and selflove.

With breathless impatience, consequently, men and women waited for the electric message and too often with darkest forebodings chided even the lightning's delay in imparting the longed for and yet dreaded news. The nine mouths—brief

enough now, when the story of their contribution to the great work is seen to form but a single act in the great melodrama played by hosts in the face of the world and of the centuries—dragged their weary length along to the paleing of men's cheeks and the breaking of women's hearts.

How many there live to-day from whose memories the racking anxieties and the crushing griefs of that period neither time will efface the marks, nor afterjoys and blessings assuage and compensate! How many, alas, there were whose light and gladness expired ere the compensation came, and who were unable to live when they might no longer love, or loving never more embrace! Yet there were many, for whom, though the battle's chances threatened their dear ones, and the agonies of a nation's couvulsive struggle for life touched their nearest sympathies, Providence reserved only the anxiety of the moment, and withheld nothing but the infliction of grief. Their loved ones were untouched upon the perilous line of fire-hard service brought them honor, and brave deeds applause. Manly virtue was to be strengthened by experience, by suffering and temptation, knowledge increased by the teachings of the stern school of war, and out of all the stripling and the novice were to come the full grown and disciplined protectors and cherisher of home. And they did so come. On the glad day when the term of enlistment was fully ended, the last contracted engagement fulfilled, the banners furled and returned to the hands which had lent them, the State received back more than she had sent out, the community a fair equivalent. Remembering, accordingly, who had gone and when and why, what they had done and what it achieved, who were watching and waiting alike quick to grieve if mishaps befell and to be glad if fortune blessed, who were longing for the return with words of welcome and of praise, the writer was powerfully aided in making what he certainly has produced—an interesting book. All classes, we think, will read it with eagerness-the soldier whose fortune it was to be enrolled; the friend who saw him go, himself unable to accompany; the relative who felt the miseries of suspense and of anxiety; the patriot who prayed for the success of our arms, all will welcome this sketch. They will not find it too brief-though "a simple chain of occurrences has been forged" yet each link "will call up before the minds of the participants a thousand departed and long-forgotten associations connected with bivonac and battle." The reader, whether he stayed at home or was a member of the gallant regiment and fought its fights, will find it constantly inviting him to new remembrances and opening a new story at every page, the fresher perhaps that the story had his own adventure or his own thoughts for its centre. Nor is it too long-apart from the appendixes, it can be read at a single sitting; and having the unity of a well-contrived drama it lures the reader on to its conclusion. In the regiment's name, and we are sure in the name of our readers, we thank the writer for his graceful sketch.

The object of his writing is another subject of thanks. The book ought to sell largely-we are sure it will. The profits are meant for that monument which, long ago, a grateful people should have erected to their dead heroes. That Providence preserved our National life, we profess to be profoundly grateful for; to the brave men who sleep in the soil they defended and whom we yearly delight to honor with garlands and with words of praise as the instruments whereby Providence wrought our preservation, it is our bounden duty, under Heaven, to set up an enduring mark of our gratitude which may testify when we sleep beside them, how we cherished their memory; which may foster in our children a desire to emulate, when occasion offers, their patriotism and their work.

Shame be upon us, as lip-servers, if we do not! As bad the reproach of niggard as of craven. Let a monument rise which shall be as imperishable as the virtues and the services it commemorates! A beginning has been made—the fund has been started—for its increase we hope that the edition of this book will be rapidly sold, and another called for before the approach of spring.

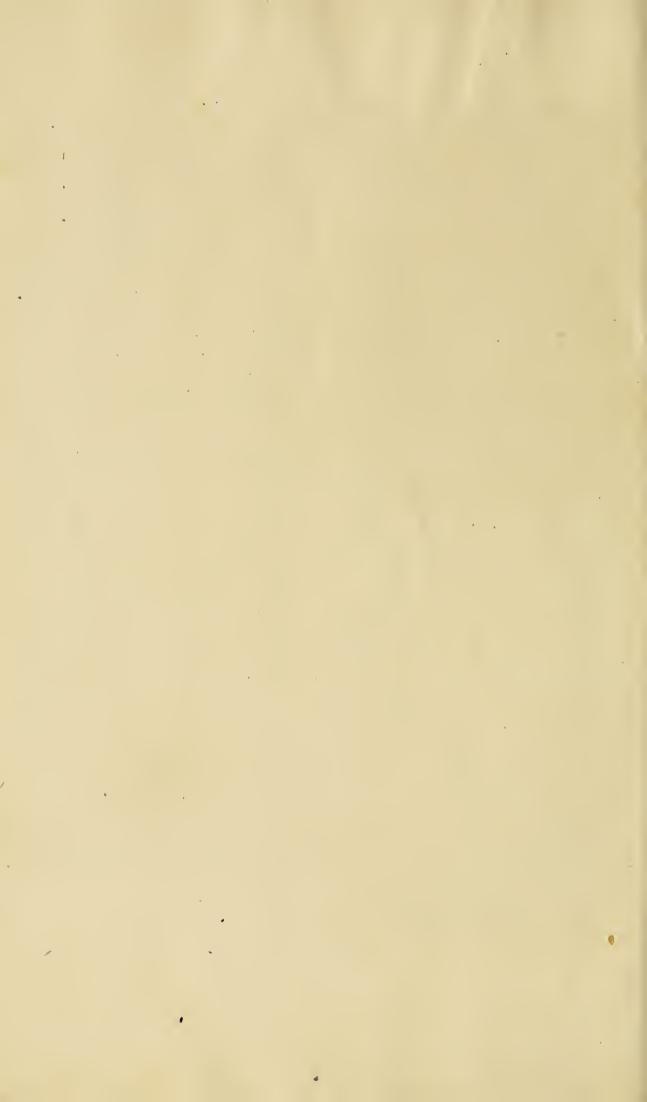
From Vally Spices"
by W. S. Stenger Ey

A SKETCH OF THE 126TH REGIMENT PENN-SYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Prepared by an Officer of the Regiment, Published by Cook & Hays, Repository Office, Chambersburg, Pa.

We have examined the advance sheets of this book and are heartily pleased with it. It has been prepared with great care by an Officer of the Regiment, with a manifest intention to do no injustice to any one, and to give honor to those to whom honor is due. It is a very succinct and, we believe, truthful history of the Regiment. Our citizens will all remember this regiment. Many of them had dear relatives in its ranks. Others had friends and acquaintances among the number, whom they followed with anxious hearts through the nine months of their service. To all these it will be interesting to read of the dangers through which these soldiers passed. To some who read its pages, they will recall dear ones who sickened and died of disease in the camp, and others who fell in the forefront of the battle with their faces to the foe.

The book details the principal incidents in the career of the regiment from the time of its organization to the time of its being mustered out of service. It will be remembered that this regiment took part in the bloody battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and acquitted itself with signal honor in both. The reports of the part taken in these conflicts by the Brigade of which the 126th formed a part, were kindly furnished by General Tyler, who commanded the Brigade, and are printed in this volume. These reports make the first Appendix. The second Appendix is made up of the list of casualties in the regiment, and the third, of the names of the Field and Staff officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the latter being given by companies.

It is well known to our people that an organization is in existence known as the Franklin County Monumental Association, which has for its object the rearing of a monument to the memory of the dead soldiers of Franklin County. It was thought that a volume like this, so interesting to the soldiers and the friends of the soldiers, would meet with a ready and extensive sale, and it was suggested that the money realized should help to swell the fund of the Monumental Association. For this purpose it is now being published. The book will be neatly bound and sold at one dollar, and our citizens will thus be able to keep a permanent record of the doings of a regiment in which they felt the liveliest interest, and, at the same time, will contribute to the erection of a monument in honor of the dead of this regiment, as well as those of other regiments who laid their lives upon their country's altar. Orders for the book should be sent to W. S. Stenger, Treasurer of the Monumental Association.





FIRST NOT THE TOTAL ACQUIMENT HENRSylvania Holunteers,

TO BE HELD AT

REPOSITORY HALL, CHAMBERSBURG, Pf.,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870.



Yourself and Lady are respectfully invited to attend.
THAD. M. MAHON,
Chairman Com. Accongements.

FIRST ANNUAL RE-UNION 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Polunteers,

TO BE HELD AT

REPOSITORY HALL, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

ASSEMBLY AT I O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE COURT HOUSE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC

ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS. ELECTION OF ANNUAL OFFICERS. SELECTION OF PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

MUSEC.

PART II.

BANQUET IN REPOSITORY HALL, FROM 5 P. M., TO 71/2 P. M.

Toasts.

The Union. Pennsylvania, the Keystone. The Army. The Flag. The Citizen Soldier. The 126th Regt. P. V. Our Dead Comrades. The Patriotic Women of America. The loyal people of the Border, who fought the enemy at the front, while their homes were ravaged by rebel invaders. Our Fulton County Comrades. Our Juniata Connty Comrades.

PART III.

ADJOURNMENT TO THE COURT HOUSE, 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M. ADDRESSES.

RECITATIONS. } "SHERRIDAN'S RIDE," "CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE."

PART IV.

PROMENADE CONCERT IN HALL, FROM 9 O'CLOCK TO 12 M., MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS, &e,

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Franklin Repository.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Delivered at the Re-union of the 126th Reg. P. V., Dec. 13, 1870, BY LIEUT. COL. D. W. ROWE.

COMRADES: - The committee of arrangements appointed at a meeting of the officers of the 126th Regiment, which convened at Trostle's Hotel; in this borough, on the 13th of May last, the anniversary of the battle of Chancellorsville, to arrange for this reunion of the whole regiment, on the anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg, have done me the honor, to request that I would welcome you to the business and the festivities of this occasion. I shall neither deny nor conceal that the duty is a pleasant one. Nothing which concerns the regiment is indifferent to me. For its dead I have unbounded sorrow, for its survivors a sentiment of fraternity and the extended hand of cordial friendship. Its good name every one of us feels to be in his own peculiar keeping. The memories of the old regiment are cherished in our inmost hearts, and will expire only with our latest breaths. To welcome you, my old comrades and friends, after an interval of seven years, to a renewal of friendships, and an interchange of greetings, under such happy auspices and auguries, is, believe me, for I use no hollow professions, a duty that is remunerated in the performance, if only I shall suitably impress you with the cordiality of our welcome.

In whose name shall I welcome you?

In that of the officers who pre-arranged this meeting, whose spokesman I am more immediately. For one allowable source of pride there is to them, that they commanded such men. Whatever their own deficiencies, and they were the result for the most part of the unwarlike era which preceded the rebellion, when for so many years the country basked in the sunshine of peace, and the sword was, if not in very fact, at least

almost literally, turned into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks, one all-sufficient compensation they found in the dispositions of the men they commanded. For what mattered it to have skilled and efficient commanders, when every man in the ranks was intelligent enough to understand his duty and patriotic enough to do it? Had it not been for this, the South would indeed have had a great advantage over us. For their officers and leaders were for the most part and to some extent accustomed to arms and to the command of mer, and to the treatment of them as interiors and subordinates. But yours were like yourselves inured to the pursuits of industry and accustomed to equality, and they were never able at any time fully to play the superior, even on proper and indeed necessary occasions .-You, by your character and conduct enabled them to command with credit, and even in the end to be victorious, and so to reflect upon their past career with pleasure and sometimes even with Our officers, when the piping times of peace had returned again, and war's stern alarums were changed to merry meetings, had nothing so much at heart as to draw you together that you who did the work might receive the reward, and that having suffered hardships in common, you might in common and together rejoice in the fruition of your labors.

I do not hesitate to welcome you also in the name of the old regiment, whose baptism of fire at Fredericksburg this day recalls and memorates. But is not this the regiment which now re unites? Not so, my comrades. That body which marched so gaily out of Harrisburg, in August, 1862, which listened to the thunders of second Bull Run and Antietam, and went up Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, and down into the dense woods at Chancellorsville, exists no more. It is a recollection only-a thing that once was, but is no more. An ephemeral existence, that, as we now look back upon its career, lived but a short summer's day and then passed from sight, leaving behind only such memories as linger after the death of a beautiful child, all sadly pleasant and cherished with pain. For the memory of the past is a sigh.

The old regiment, as it once existed in organized shape, strong in the united strength of a

thousand youthful hearts fired with patriotism, beautiful as it stood forth clothed in all the paroply of war, around whose standard you gathered, under whose banners you marched to champion the grandest cause that ever men fought for by land or sea, or for which ever knightly lance was laid in rest, or ever hero did a deed of derringdo-sleeps in the graves of the departed and is nothing in the sphere of sublunary things. This phantom which we call the 126th Regiment, if it seems to you to appear again, to day, arises to your memories and affections alone. Some of its elements and factors only are here. The words of the mustering officer spoke it into existence, and at his command it perished. And inasmuch as it lives to day only in your fanciesand can never benceforth exist otherwise-I imagine the shade of the old regiment is grateful for this day's reunion, its revivification of the events of the years that are gono, when the regiment made part of the grand army of the Republic and had "a local habitation and a name" among mortal existences, and is delighted at the spectacle which this hall now presents.

Above all, I welcome you here and to this reunion in the name of the patriotic people of Franklin county, who sent you out with their blessings, and received you back with manificent ovations.

Can any of us forget how this people, our kindred and friends, burthened with the weight of the great contest and already beginning to writhe under its wounds, their tears of sorrow mingling with their smiles of encouragement, sent us, their brothers and sons, forth to the battle, with every hope and wish and blessing, themselves consumed with a secret fear both for ns and our country—and envying ue the felicity. of the power to do and strike as well as to pray and hope for the success of the cause? their letters forgotton, steadying us, stimulating us? Are the numbers in which they flocked to us, when opportunity offered, with presents and every token of regard, no longered remembered? deep excitement pervaded these homes after a disastrous battle! What sincere mourning for our comrades who fell on the field of honor! What a reception to the survivors when, their

period of service ended, they returned to their friends, welcomed with every manifestation of pride and delight! And this same people, again and again, since that time, have made evident their regard for you, have suffered no opportunity to pass to express it, have sought occasions to testify to it. They, to a great extent, placed the good name of the county in your keeping, when they sent so large a body of you out together to do valiantly for the Union of their Fathers, and because you kept well your trust, they honor you and see you with pleasure assemble on the occasion of the reunion.

To what do I welcome you?

To a renewal of friendships, to an interchange of gratulations, to cordial handshakings, to the expression of emotions long desiring utterance. to a bursting of the barriers of mere conventioualism and a genuine restoration of sundered ties of association, once as strong and firm as those of almost any other possible relation in life; to an abandonment of yourselves to good fellowship within the bounds of decorum, and a thorough enjoyment of the day, divested of all cares save to be happy whilst the day lasts, and to make all the comrades and friends delighted with the oc casion. Carpe diem! Seize these fleeting hours dedicated to the memories of your soldier life, live over again the scenes of the war times: recall the pleasing occurrences and if you choose the "moving incidents by flood and field" in your career, smoke again in fancy your pipes at the tent doors surrounded by close friends and true companions, and let some one tell a tale or story and the clear, ringing laugh resound. I invite you to a day's thorough enjoyment, the cares of life laid aside, and troubles dismissed and forgotten. Shall we have never a day of unalloyed happiness? Is heaven so stern as to forbid an interval of joy? If ever you may be happy, it is permitted to you to be so now—Heaven is propitious, your fellow men will applaud. Something of business there is for you to do. A moment must be devoted to perfecting the organization of the association we to-day establish, we trust to be long maintained, even to the far off days when half a dozen decrepit men shall alone remain to represent the 126th, and recall the glorious, his toric days of to them "auld lang syne." This done,

a banquet awaits you, where the groaning tables, like a sorely pressed garrison, call loudly to be relieved, and the caterer for this reunion expects with anxiety your coming, and, pallid, waits to hear his Highland Jenny cry,

"Did'na ye hear their slogan."

Let us see to day that "it is merry in hall, where heards wag all." Something pleasant we have endeavored to provide for every moment of time. What with toasts and responses, and addresses and recitations, and music and refreshments, it is hoped to carry you delightedly forward to the promenade concert, when with the ladies and the music leading the festivities, the day shall end, like a successful exhibition of fire works, in a blaze of brilliancy. In short, though I may not offer you a feast of reason, I invite you to an overflow of soul.

I observe that in accordance with the invitatious extended you, your wives and your friends have come up on the feast day to enjoy them selves with you. They are welcome. nothing to us to be offered happiness, if they may not participate. They were never forgotten in the days we commemorate, and are not to be omitted now. Without them the reunion could not be a success. The better-half part of the programme would be necessarily omitted. Some of the comrades, however, have not realized, after the lapse of so long a time, the reasonable expectation of their companions in arms their march through life they have no supporting column, and no entrenched camp guarded by love, the sharpest eyed of sentries. You seem to avoid capture by the ladies with the same anxiety you tried to escape the rebels. You even run, it is said, at the first attack. Do you not perceive how your reputation for courage suffere? For shame! No Audersonville awaits the captive of the fair, and "Libby" has no horrors for her prisoner. She will not release you a green as well as wretched shadow, however she captures you; but will lead you a dance of delightful measures, always, loyal sir, to the music of the Union. We know that faint heart never won fair lady, and that none but the brave de serve the fair, and we lament that your courage has died out. Or are there really positions in the field matrimonial, not so formidable in appearance, still harder to take by storm than Marye's Heights at f'redericksburg? Well, we are willing to believe it for your sakes and because some of the comrados here with wives and babies beside them—on that I must profoundly congratulate them—have encountered some intantry since the war ended harder to conquer than ever was Stonewall Jackson's.

On looking over the muster-roll of the regiment, I am delighted to observe how many of our boys came back to take the "girls they left behind them " I thought it would be so, on the days when I saw them, like snakes from a stone wall on a sunshiny day, thrusting out long necks from their tents to catch a view of some piece of Virginia calico which was sailing down the road, and then retiring back to their bunks to sing, after the manner of the dying swan, whose note is always, you know, most beautiful just before death, "Annie Laurie." These same girls, who were so constantly screeched out by the fife, and "drammed out" by the drum as left behind, I to-day welcome, having at length come up, with all possible cordiality.

We went forth, comrades, eight hundred men from this county of Franklin. As I look over this assembly now, many of the comrades are here indeed, but a majority of those who took the oath and shouldered arms at Harrisburg are not here. Where are they? and why do they not participate? Some valiant and noble youths we wrapped in their blankets and buried to the sound of the muffled drum in the enemy's land. They sleep in soldiers' graves, having met death in the midst of battle.

"Their bodies are dust,
And their good swords rust,
And their souls are with the saints
We trust."

It was their fortune (shall I call it an evil one?) to die for their country. It was a happy one, if indeed it be true, as Kosciusko dying said, and many champions of fatherland before him, that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. Dulce et decorum pro patriam mori. They sleep in honored graves. Their fame is secure. No error of theirs can impair the debt of gratitude we owe them. They live in our memories youthful heroes. We pity them for their youth, we admire them for their great hearts. It it is permitted to them to know and be interested in mundane affairs, and they per-

cyive from the starry spheres above the beauty and the glory of their work here accomplished, wherein is our fortune better than theirs? Nevertheless, if not for their sakes, for our own, we wish they were here to-day, and their absence leaves a chasm in our happiness which must remain open. I must not chill with gloomy thoughts now, at the outset, the festivities of this reunion, but so much had to be said, could not remain unsaid.

On the column which we will erect to their memory, we may justly transcribe the words from the marble which Athens raised over her youths who fell in the lost battle of Chæronea:

These are the Patriot brave, who side by side,
Stood to their arms and dashed the foemen's pride:
Into the battle rushed at glory's call,
With firm resolve to conquer or to tall:
That Greeks should ne'er to tyrants bend the knee,
But live as they were born, from thraldom free.
They fought, they bled, and on their country's breast,
(Such was the doom of Heaven) these heroes rest."

Others are not here, because they have laid them down to die under the skies of the restored Union, and amidst the graves of their fathers, and have gone to join the former in the Elysian fields. Ah! how I love to fancy them welcomed by Lyons and Baker, and Wadsworth and Sedgewick and Reynolds and he above all, the commander in chief, the Martyr President, not as soldiers, but as the deliverers of four millions slaves from cruel bondage.

And still others are absent, because they are scattered all over the Union, and are far away from us, in the pursuit of some one or other of the callings of industry, working with their hands or brains, restoring the waste of the war, archi tects of their own fortunes and also of the prosperity of the country. No one of them a soldier, the day after Appomatox. No one of them willing to be a hireling to the bloody trade of war. or be of a class separate and apart from the citizens; servants of the centurions to go when they say go and come when they say come. The mustering out of our armies, the melting of near a million soldiers fresh from the fields of battle and victory, into law-abiding citizens, is "the coming mercy" of our great struggle. It is the grandest fact in the history of the war. To transform such citizens into such soldiers, was a great and astonishing performance; to transform such soldiers back again into such citizens far surpasses it.

Our citizens were our soldiers, and to-day we observe a great phenomenon in the old world of the same kind. Germany's citizens are also her soldiers. And such great things have been accomplished by the citizen soldiers in two hemisphers, in recent days, that henceforth it is decreed that a standing army of professional soldiers, a body separate and apart from and above the citizens, from them but not of them, shall not be found. The hireling butchers of a despot will never again confront the armed citizens, fighting for fatherland, their weapons guided by patriotism and intelligence. Henceforth armies will not be the play-things of monarchs and the tools of ambition, nor battles be tought for the glory of dynasties, or houses; but war will be made only for the genuine interests of the Commonwealth, since it cannot be made without the concurrence and assent of the citizens; for intelligence will guide the ballot, and the man who votes will be the man to fight.

The discharged soldiers of the Union therefore are not a class, but only a fraternity. Association in dangers and hardships makes fast friends, by a natural law, and brothers in arms are of kin. They are, indeed, in one sense, kindred by blood. Our re union to day is the outgrowth of this sentiment of fraternity. Companions in arms are held together, as it were, by a species of free masonry—and this is a fraternity older than masonry itself. When you go abroad among strangers your discharge is your certificate of membership, the pass word is Gettysburg or Appomatox—and the hailing sign of distress is the wound you bear; and these are recognized not only by your comrades, but by all people.

Are we not a fraternity!

Soldier—"I belong to Gideon's band"

Comrade—"Here's my heart and here's my hand."

When on the 20th of May, 1863, we separated, the war was raging. The rebellion was still in its ascendant. But almost immediately it began to sink. Meade burled Lee back from Round Top. Sheridan sent Early whirling through Winchester. Grant went crashing afterwards, through the Wilderness, and taking the rebel army in his iron embrace, crushed the life out of it at Appoinatox. Then ensued the scene under the apple tree, on which the Union soldiers had so set their hearts to hang Jeff Davis; but the good genius of the Rpublic, unwilling that the

arch traitor should be hung by the hands of a Union soldier, procured for him from the gods a meaner exit. Then the pageant at Washington and the disbanding of the armies. Then the replacing of the pillars of the Temple—the vast work of reconstruction. And now, this day, there is what our eyes longed to behold, peace and union. And there is Liberty. Soldiers, the work you were given to-do, is done.

Ten years ago we were no more respected in the eyes of the world than are now the United States of Colombia. We were not only not a great power—we were not a power at all, either physically or mornlly. We made no impression whatever on the world.

To day the flag of the Umon is the symbol of power as well as freedom, in every sea. China selects an American for her chief ambassador, the greatest honor I think ever conferred. Our minister at Paris is the protector of the Germans when their own is dismissed, and is at the same time the medium of negotiation between the great nations at war. The London Times speaks of Prussia, England, and the United States of America, as able to lead the world We occupy a position side by side with Prussia, the now acknowledged leader of Continental Europe.

That England joins herself with Prussia and us, is not strange. After the battle of Salamis, a vote of the generals was taken as to who should be crowned for most distinguished services.—
They were to indicate a first and a second. Every one voted himself first and Themistocles second. And it was agreed that Themistocles was first. We only desire that every other nation should admit us to be next to itself.

And, my comrades, what wonderful scenes are these we see enacted? In Eugland, at a great meeting of the working people to express sympathy with the newly established Republic of France, it does not suffice to unite the tri color of France with England's ensign; but the flag of the Union must be entwined with them both. And in France, when the Empire falls like a rotten apple, at a touch, and the people set up the Republic of their hearts, and are frantic with joy at their liberties secured, they rush for the American flag, and waving it with their own, cry "Live the Republic!" "Live the United States!"

This is what we are. What we will be is told

in a word. The United States of America willnot live forever. They will at last be lost in the United States of the World. This is the work of him who said when the contest was on: "I am needed; the work cannot be done without me."

I must not forget to say, at this reunion of the 126th Regiment, that no one of its soldiers has had reason to blush for the regiment to which he belonged. Its record is without a stain. I am sorry that I cannot say that the record of every man that belonged to it is equally stainless. This regiment always did what it was put to do, so far as men might. At Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, indeed, we were not victorious. But the Gods only are always successful. I saw the work you did. You deserved success. I vouch General Tyler, who sits here to answer, who saw you go up Marye's Heights on that eventful December evening, who saw you rob the cartridge boxes of your dead comrades, in the woods at Chancellorsville, to maintain the fight.

Yet I have always regretted that the regiment had not the good fortune to participate in a grand victory, such as came on several occasions later in the war. It would have mitigated the sorrow we felt for the loss of our comrades. To see them die in fruitless efforts. Ah! that was the bitterness of it. But we know better now. Nevertheless they would have been happier in their deaths, if they had died in the midst of victory. I would we might have seen their smiles, and had the good fortune of the friends of Botzzaris—

"They fought like brave men, long and well,
They piled the ground, with Moslem slain,
They conquered, but Botzzaris fell
Bleeding at every vein;
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile, when rang their proud hurrah!
And the red field was won;
Then saw, in death, his eyelids close
Calmly as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun."

I have insisted that the 126th played well its part in the grand drama of the rebellion. Its soldiers now, without a blush, may fight over again the battles by their peaceful firesides, of a winter night. Like Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, they may interlard every conversation with some illustration from the days of the war. I do not expect to hear them talk, however, of angles and bastions, salients and bulwarks, palisadoes and

scarps and counter searps, and ravelins and half-moons. As little do I expect of all of them the grand answer of Capt. Toby, in reference to his courage, if theirs should be called in question: "Sir, I trust I am not afraid of anything but to do a bad action."

But there will be many scenes to live over again to-day, and I detain you from them too long. I invite you to the business of the day, and to its enjoyments. Be happy in the recollection of duty done, and in the glorious future of your country. For the prospect ahead is all radiant and inspiring. We advance to grandeur and power. We move on to Empire. The Genius of the Republic guides. The lamp of liberty lights the way. The harmony of the States as they move in their appointed orbits around the central sun of the Union, making music akin to the "music of the spheres," is the anthem to which we march. The great company of patriots, liberators and martyrs to wrong in all ages behold us from above.

Already we are out of the wilderness and catch a glimpse of the promised land. We are bound for the other side of Jordan. We are already entering the goodly land our fathers only saw at a distance from the top of the mount. A land, the hum of whose cheerful industry mingled with the tones of a free and happy peeple, without a discordant note from the throat of a single down-trodden creature, shall be in the ears of the oppressed of other lands a music sweeter than the strains the enraptured poet heard—

And heard a mermaid on a dolphins' back
Utter such dulcet and harmonious strains
That the rude sea grew civil at her song
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres
To hear the sea maid's music'



Ar the reunion of the 115th Regiment, I enusylvania Volunteers, held at Chambersburg recently, the address of welcome was delivered by Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Rowe, at present associate law judge of the district embracing Franklin county. It was an admirable oration, and one which districted talke to the patriotism and learning of Judge Rowe.

RE-UNION OF THE 126th REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The first annual re union of the surviving members of the 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held in Chambersburg, on Tuesday, December 13th, 1870 Some two hundred officers and men of the regiment were present, besides invited guests from other regiments. The committee of arrangements consisted of the following persons: T. M. Mahon, Chairman; Sergt. John A. Seiders, Lieut. G. F. Platt, Lieut. Josiah W. Fletcher, Lieut. George W. Welsh and Sergt. Harry Strickler. For its well arranged programme, and the able and successful manner in which all the proceedings were conducted, this committee deserves great credit.

According to programme, the regiment first assembled in the Court House, at 11 o'clock, P. M., where the address of welcome and annual oration were delivered. The meeting was called to order by T. M. Mahon, and the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. John Ault. He returned thanks to Him who had permitted the meeting of the day. Though many had been called to lay down their lives on the field of battle, or die a lingering death in the damp tent or loathsome hospital, a goodly number were spared to meet in peace when the fires of rebellion were quenched and the bonor of the government sustained. He prayed for the President, the government, all public councils, that they might rule in the fear of God; for the nation in its sin, that repenting it might become an example of righteousness to all the world; that He would bless these returned soldiers in all their pursuits; when duty called they buckled on the sword of Liberty, might they now gird on that of the Spirit, and as they fought under the "hanner of the stars" for the preservation of the Union, might they now also go forth and buttle under the banner of Christ for the gaining of His kingdom.

The following officers were then elected:

President-Cot. James G. Elder.

Vice Presidents-Capt. Wm. H. Davidson, Sergt. John A. Seiders.

Secretary-Lieut. W. H. Mackey. Treasurer-Sergt. McClellan.

Col. Elder on taking the chair said: Ladies and Gentlemen, It affords me great pleasure to meet you here to-day. Comrades of the 126th, I

greet you, who have come to day to this re-union. We meet to mourn for our comrades slain and rejoice with those living. I bid you all welcome.

Col. Elder was followed by Lieut. Col. Rowe, in his address of welcome.

In order that the members of the regiment and its many friends who were unable to be present, may have an opportunity to peruse the address of welcome, delivered by Col. Rowe, and the annual oration by Adjutant John Stewart, we propose to publish them in full next week, and therefore make no further mention of them here than to say that both were able and eloquent addresses and were listened to with marked pleasure by a very large and highly pleased audience.

At the conclusion of the address, a recess of ten minutes was voted, for the purpose of affording the members an opportunity to welcome Gen. E. B. Tyler. They crowded around their old leader, who no doubt felt a welcome truer than words could express, in the hearty grasp of each soldier's hand.

The recess over, the following business was transacted.

The report of the committee on constitution, &c., accepted, and the following constitution and by-laws adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

The object of this organization is to promote and encourage among the survivors of the 126th Regiment P. V., the feelings of friendship and sympathy which grew up among its members during their service in the war of the Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory of their deceased comrades and of the scenes and incidents which they saw and experienced.

I. This organization shall consist of the efficers and privates of the 126th Regiment who subscribe their names to the constitution, and pay the annual dues prescribed by the by-laws.

II. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by a vote of the members at the annual meeting.

111. The regular annual meeting shall be held on the 13th day of December in each year, at a place to be designated at the regular meeting of the preceding year.

BY LAWS.

I. Each member of the organization shall be required to pay into the treasury the sum of fifty couts annually.

II. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report at each annual meeting the financial condition of the organization.

The report of the committee on officers for the ensuing year was accepted, viz:

President—Major Robert S. Brownson. Vice President—Capt. John H. Walker. Secretary—Lieut. George W. Welsh. Treasurer—Sergt. Harry Strickler.

The report of the committee on speakers accepted:

Orator-William Kennedy. Address of Welcome-Thad. M. Mahon.

Greencastle was determined upon as the place of next meeting, December 13th, 1871.

Adjutant John Stewart then delivered the annual orntion.

The tollowing resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the editors of the Valley Spirit, Franklin Repository, Public Opinion, Valley Echo, Village Record, Mercersburg Journal, Fulton Democrat, Valley Sentinal, Shippensburg News, Carlisle Volunteer, Carlisle Herald. State Journal Patriot and Union, Juniata Democrat and Register and Juniata Republican, for their kindoess in publishing the notices of our re-union, sent to them by the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution

be sent to the editors of said papers.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M.

BANQUET.

At 51 o'clock, P. M., the regiment re-assembled in Repository Hall. Here the taste and good judgment of the committee of arrangements were well displayed in the beautiful manner in which the hall was decorated and in the convenience of all the arrangements. Three tables were spread with an abufidant supply of those "good things" which delight the inner man, which had been prepared by Mr. E. S. Shank, the genial proprieter of the Montgomery House, who knows how, if any one does, to tempt the palate and spoil digestion. To prevent confusion, the middle table was reserved for the ladies and other invited guests. Whilst the "old boys" of the 126th, after Rev. John Ault had asked a blessing, "did good service on the fluks."

After supper the guests were provided with seats, and the members of the regiment gathered around the middle table and pledged in cold water the following toasts, proposed by Col. Rowe:

First-"The Union."

Lient. Jere. Cook responded briefly to the sen timent—"The Union"—by saying that so much has already been well spoken during the progress of the day's exercises that he felt they would thank him for being brief, and he was as willing to confer that favor as they were to receive it. He was the more willing to be brief because the toast announced presented an exhaustless subject. After a few pointed remarks as to the origin of the Union, and the central idea about which it was framed, the principle that all men are created equal, he stated that the antagonism which existed on that subject led to the rebellion. War was accepted by the Government to preserve the Union.

"That," continued Mr. Cook, "is why it seems to me fit and proper that this sentiment should be entertained by us. But for the war we would not be assembled in the capacity we are; and as we fought in defence of the Union, at our first reunion to recall the memory of those terrible scenes of war and bloodshed now almost overgrown with the luxuriant growth of the fruits of peace, we naturally rejoice that the Union is safe.

"It seems to me that this sentiment ought to convey something more to our minds than the idea of the integrity of the nation. It is true there are no states missing in the restored Union, but this is not all that is required to constitute a perfect Union. We all rejoice heartily that our armies were able to hold the rebellious states in the Union in spite of the maduess of secession, but we rejoice far more at the unmistakeable signs of returning reason to the people of those states, and the evidences of their growing love for the old flag and government. All these satisly us that the end has justified the war. Let us recognize in this sentiment the facts, that our re-union has no sectional feeling in it, and no sentiment of hostility toward those who were arrayed in arms against the Union, but have returned to her in good faith and sincerity; that this is a Union of the people of the United States, as well as of the several States, that ours is a homo geneous government, that we are one people. Let us give special expression to the thought that whatever of rejoicing we feel and express here, some of it, at least, is due to the recognition of the fact that the Union which was preserved through war has brought unnumbered blessings to those who in their madness fought against it with arms in their hands, as well as to those who were triumphant in the war, and that the blessed fruits of peace are to-day acknowledged and prized by them as they are by us.

Second-"The patriotic women of America." Responded to by Wm. Kennedy. You do well to propose a toast to woman, for in our own idea of this world's happiness, woman and toast are inseparably connected. I appreciate the feelings of gratitude which prompted the committee to make this toast an essential part of this programme. For without women I would like to know where any of us would be to-night, and more, there is uot one of us would have a button on his shirt. "Woman," said the great Toodles, in a Herculean effort to vent the feelings that swelled in his bosom, "woman, lovely woman, you're a trump." With woman on our side we win the battle of lite. Some one has said, "woman is like ivy, the greater the ruin the closer she clings," and he was a sour old bachelor who perverted it into the 'closer she clings the greater the ruin." Woman, ir, is the necessity of our being; the great Crea tor saw it was not good for man to be alone, so He gave him woman to increase his joys and double his expenses But we are to talk of the patriotic women of America They, like the Spartan mother, never nursed a coward. She told her son, when she sent him forth to do batile, "Come back with your shield or on it." but how much bigher, nobler, is her character who gave her son and left the issue with the God of battles. It is my duty on this occasion to speak of those women who through the weary night hours watched by the bedside of the suffering, binding up wounds, administering the cooling draught, whispering words of comfort, closing the eyes in death and bearing the last message to loved ones at home. If it be true toat dropping a single tear is greater than shedding rivers of gore, then we must yield the palm to woman. My comrades, it does require some courage to stand in battle, but you will agree that not upon man, but woman, the sorrow must fall.

Third—"To our dead comrades." Drank in silence.

Fourth-"The army."

Response by Gen. E B. Tyler. In responding to the sentiment which has just been announced, I feel as if it would have been better if you had selected some one who belonged to the regiment, rather than me to respond, and the more so since it is not my forte to make speeches-in other words, I'm not a "speechist." Looking back, we find that the first organization of armies was among the Egyptians. Several thousand men were arranged in what they called the army. The army was divided into two divisions; the men were armed with pikes and swords-there were no cannon and muskets in those days. But this is history, and I'll leave it and come down to our army, which raised its hat to the "stars and stripes," the army which forms the nucleus around which the citizens of our government rally to protect it in time of danger. Its dead, its living heroes, we all know, and it would be folly for me to stand here and try to portray them. It is due to-night that I should repeat what I made a part of the official history of the war, that it is a pleasure for me to be surrounded by those men who performed their duty as soldiers honorably and well. What can I say more. It seems to me that that covers the ground. I will say that I always felt honored by the alacrity with which you performed my commands, and shall carry the feeling to my grave. It must, it should be gratifying to the prife of every one to know that their record is without spot. is the pride of sustaining their country, right or wrong-prefering that it should be right-but their country right or wrong. This is the fourth regimental re-union I have attended since the

war, and none can be compared to this. There is nothing more gratifying to him who has been honored with the command of men, than to know his men think he has done his duty. The government gave me the power to command, but you did the work. God bless you.

Fifth-"The citizen soldier."

Responded to by Lieut Geo. W. Welsh. The tyrants of the Earth, in all ages, have sustained themselves upon their thrones by the power of standing armies, supported by resources wrung from the hands of their toiling subjects. By this means the ambitious and selfish have enslaved and

perpetuated the slavery of millions. Wrest, for a day, from the hands of Emperor, King. Czar and Sultan the power of these hired soldiers, and the next dispatch which flashes beneath the Atlantic from the Old World will proclaim that in all Europe there exists not a throne, crown or sceptre. Remove from the soldiers which compose these armies all hope of gain and preferment, and they will disappear like mist before the rising sun. Stimulated only by promises of reward and promotion, without an impulse of patriotism, these mercenary wretches have become traitors to their the best interest of their fellow men, the tools by which despots rivet their shackles on the limbs of their victims.

How different the character of the citizen soil dier. Stimulated only by patriotism, and love of race, the citizen soldier ignoring all selfish in terests has been the defence of liberty in ever Wherever the trop grasp of despotism has been broken, wherever the freedom of a people has been achieved, it has been done by the citi zen soldier. Look at the history of your own government. It was the citizen soldier who achieved your liberties, the citizen soldier who has defended and sustained them. In every battle of the revolution from the opening fray at Lexington to the closing fight at Yorktows, it was the citizen soldier who met the dri lled and disciplined hireling of the tyrant and at last vanquished and drove him from our shores. In our late war with England, veterans who had been drilled and disciplined under the eye of Welling ton, soldiers who in Europe had been the victors of many a bloody field, were vanquished by the untrained citizen solder in almost every battle from Niagara to New Orleans. It was the citizen soldier who sustained our national honor in every battle in the war with Mexico and planted our flag on the walls of her capitol.

And in the last great struggle for national life it was the citizen, untrained in war, who at the call of his country in the hour of her extreme peril, relinquished his peaceful avocation, and from work bench and plough and desk came to her defence and crushed the power of treason and rebellion.

Despots may sustain their thrones by the power of a mercenary soldiery, but the liberties

of a free people when threatened by tyrany are only to be sustained and defended by the patriotism of the people themselves.

Sixth—"The comrades of other regiments."

Response by Capt. G. W. Skinner. I certainly did not expect to be called upon to respond to this or any other toast My eloquent friend, Mr., Kennedy, has broadly asserted here this evening that no American mother ever nursed a coward. but I am afraid I am about to disprove the truth of his assertion, by shirking the duty you, sir, have just imposed upon me. Besides, by your own intimation, the time for this part of the programme of the evening has passed I must go so far, however, as to thank you, and the gallant boys of the 126th, in behalf of my comrades of other regiments, for your remembrance of us on this occasion. I feel that it is no uncommon honor you have done us-Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville toasting the other battle fields of the war. Between all soldiers, Mr. Chairman, there exists a common bond of sympathy. It was well said by Col. Rowe, in his address of welcome to-day, that we are all in a manner brothers. Yes, brothers. Having been called forth to succor the same cause, having passed through the same routine of duties, and having shared the same kind of dangers, the tie that binds us is almost as strong as that which draws to one another the hearts of those who in child hood's hour knelt at the same parental knee. Between my own regiment, which held a reunion here a few weeks ago, and the 126th, there exists a peculiar bond of sympathy. It might be said that the same section sent us forth, and in the ranks of the one were numbered many friends and relatives of those in the ranks of the other. We gave you our sympathy in the field, we felt proud of your bravery, and we unite to night, present and absent ones alike, in wishing you a good time generally. Again we thank you for vonr kindness.

Seventh—"The Loyal People of the Border, who fought the enemy at the front, while their homes were ravaged by rebsl invaders."

Response by Licut. James Pott.

Lieut. Pott in his response took occasion to refer to the repeated invasions made by the rebel armies into the defenceless border counties, and the bavoc made by them upon the property of loyal citizens, many of whom were at the front fighting the common enemy, and animadverted severely but forcibly upon the unwarranted assaults of the press of the State upon our citizens in their appeal to the Legislature for relief. We regret that the extreme length to which he extended his remarks compels us to forego the pleasure of publishing them in full, and it would be doing him manifest injustice to present an unsatisfactory abstract of them.

The toasts, "The Keystone State," "The Flag," "The 126th Regiment P. V.," "Our Fulton County Comrades," "Our Juniata County Comrades," were taken together and responded to by all the members of the regiment in three hearty cheers.

Interesting letters and dispatches were received from a number of members of the regiment, whose attendance great distance and other circu astances rendered impossible. Kindly greetings and remembrances, tender sympathies for the old associates and expressions of regret tha they could not be present came from the far off Pacific coast, from Nebraska, from New Orleans, from Baltimore and other points.

The regiment now adjourned to the Court House to listen to the recitations and await part fourth of the programme.

Mr. Samuel Palmer was introduced and recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade" in an excellent manner.

As no one had been chosen to complete this part of the programme, by a unanimous vote Lieut. J. W. Fletcher was called upon to recite "Sheridan's Ride." The Lieutenant, after remarking that he stood on delicate ground in attempting to recite "this poet praised poem of an artist poet," delivered the production in a manner to excite the admiration and cheers of the audience.

The Promenade Concert followed next, and as it was intended it should be, so it was, the crowning feature of the day. On recentering Repository Hall, we found the scene entirely changed. The tables were cleared away, the room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen promenading—ladies from abroad and the pretty girls of Chambersburg as well—with the Chambersburg Silver Cornet Band and Orchestra discoursing

inspiring music, and the floor all ready for dancing. Is it surprising, good folks, that those inclined to trip the "light fantastic" could not resist the temptation to dance? And dance they did until the mideight hour had struck, and the shricks of the locomotive whistle warned the delegations from abroad that it was time to leave.

The citizens of Chambersburg will long remember with pleasure the happy re union of these brave defeuders of the nation's honor, who fought at the front while their homes were ravaged by rebel invaders.

