

men. Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," says, "In the progress of the gigantic struggle which ensued . . . so many and such brilliant services have been rendered by the soldiers of the national armies, that the timely march of these companies has been little noted. But the value of their presence in the capital at this critical juncture cannot be overlooked in any fair estimate of the causes which led to our triumph; and it must ever be regarded as one of the links in that chain of great events, seemingly planned by Providence, for our deliverance." The thanks of the House of Representatives, which are rarely tendered, and only for great and most signal services to the State, were expressed in the following terms:

"THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
"July 22, 1861.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob at Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April last, for the defense of the National capital.

"GALUSHA A. GROW,  
"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

#### ALLEN GUARD (three months' service).

Recruited at Allentown. Mustered into service at Harrisburg, April 18, 1861.

Thomas Yeager, captain; James M. Wilson, first lieutenant; Joseph T. Wilt, second lieutenant; Joseph T. Wilt, first sergeant; Solomon Goble, second sergeant; William Wolf, first corporal; John E. Webster, second corporal; Ignitz Cressor, third corporal; Daniel Kramer, fourth corporal.

#### Privates.

Cole, Norman H.	Miller, Edwin H.
Deitrich, Charles.	McNulty, Henry.
Derr, Henry W.	Pfeffer, Charles A.
Dunlap, Milton H.	Rieber, Jonathan W.
Early, William.	Ruhe, William.
Frederich, Gideon.	Rothman, Ernest.
Fuller, Mathew R.	Rhoads, George W.
Frume, William G.	Romig, John.
Gross, Edwin.	Schenck, Samuel.
Geidner, James.	Storch, Henry.
Henry, George F.	Shiffert, Charles A.
Houck, John.	Sigman, M. H.
Hillegas, Nathaniel.	Seip, Lewis G.
Hettinger, Joseph.	Sheidler, Adolphus.
Hoxworth, George.	Sheidler, Enville.
Hittle, Edwin M.	Uhler, John F.
Jacob, David.	Wetherhold, Allen.
Kress, William.	Weiss, David.
Keiper, George W.	Wagner, William.
Leisenring, Martin W.	Weiss, Joseph.
Leh, Franklin.	Weyandt, Benneville.

**The First Pennsylvania Regiment.**—The Allen Rifles, a company in Allentown, which had several years been organized and under the command of Capt. Tilghman H. Good, on the organization of the First Pennsylvania Regiment became a part of it, and was designated as Company I. The members of the company volunteered their services on the 13th of April, 1861, and they were offered to and accepted by the Governor on the 15th. On the 18th the volunteers left their homes and families, unarmed and without uniforms or equipments, and proceeded to Harrisburg.

On the 20th of April the First Pennsylvania Regiment was organized by the choice of Samuel Yohe, of

Easton, as colonel; Tilghman H. Good, of Allentown, as lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas W. Lynn as major; while James Miltimore was designated as adjutant. The captain of Company I (the Allen Rifles) having been elected lieutenant-colonel, William A. Gausler was chosen to fill the vacancy. We may remark here that most of the members of this company re-enlisted in other organizations after their term was out, and that all but a few of them received commissions during the war, ranking them from lieutenant to colonel.

On the night of the 20th of April the regiment left Harrisburg under command of Brig.-Gen. George G. Wynkoop, and proceeded first to a point near Cockeysville, Md., then to Camp Scott, near York, Pa. Clothing and camp equipage were received here, and on the 14th of May it entered on the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad from the Pennsylvania line to near Baltimore. May 25th it was ordered to Cantonville, Md.; on the 29th to Franklinton, and on the 3d of June to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade; from there it was ordered with its brigade to Hagerstown, and thence, on the 21st of June, to Frederick, Md. It then went to Martinsburg, Va., where it did garrison duty till July 17th. It was then, with its brigade, engaged in making demonstrations in front of the enemy till after the battle of Bull Run. On the 21st it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and on the 23d it took passage for Harrisburg, where the men were discharged and mustered out of the United States service.

#### FIRST REGIMENT (three months' service).

##### COMPANY I.

William H. Gausler, captain; E. P. Rhoads, first lieutenant; Benjamin C. Roth, second lieutenant; Abeile Heilman, first sergeant; Edwin G. Muench, second sergeant; Henry Fried, third sergeant; Noah Trumbor, fourth sergeant; Henry Trumbor, first corporal; Mahlon Fried, second corporal; Daniel C. Miller, third corporal; Charles Mertz, fourth corporal; Julius Benkert, musician; Augustus Ebert, musician.

#### Privates.

Albright, Tilghman.	Haldeman, Henry.
Albright, James.	Keck, Thomas.
Blumer, Henry A.	Koeler, Lewis.
Blank, Wellington J.	Kramer, Solomon.
Bechtel, Daniel.	Keck, Franklin.
Behlen, Anthony.	Kleckner, William.
Bergensstock, David.	Konold, Melchoir.
Crist, Nelson.	Kramer, Henry.
Dech, William.	Kuhns, Alonzo.
Donius, Tilghman.	Keiper, Henry.
Eichel, John.	Kleckner, Benjamin.
Edge, Perry.	Laubach, Thomas.
Ginginger, William.	Leiser, James.
Guth, Henry.	Miller, Tilghman.
Gaumer, Willoughby.	Miller, Henry.
Haldeman, William H.	Mohr, Henry.
Hiskey, Oliver.	Miller, Charles.
Heldt, Jonas.	Moyer, William J.
Harris, William P.	McCrystal, James.
Huber, Peter.	Nonnermaker, John.
Hammersley, Ellis.	Nonnermaker, Daniel.
Hilliard, William.	Nagel, Andrew.
Hackman, Martin.	Ochs, Jesse.
Hainse, Charles.	Rommel, Peter.
Hackman, Charles.	Roth, Edwin.
Hardner, David.	Ritz, Tilghman.



Rehr, Lewis.	Smith, Joseph.
Rommel, Edward.	Trexler, Franklin.
Seip, James M.	Trexler, Henry.
Saeger, Richard M.	Van Dyke, Walter.
Stallley, Christian.	Wenner, George.
Schwenk, Charles.	Worman, Abraham.
Steele, Joseph.	Wagner, Henry.
Stuber, James.	Wasser, Franklin.

#### The Ninth Regiment (Three Months' Service).

—Of this regiment, recruited under the call for seventy-five thousand men, issued by the President April 15, 1861, Company D was from Lehigh County, and about one-half of its members were enlisted at Catasauqua. In that town a meeting was held immediately after the publication of the President's call. Patriotic addresses were made by David Thomas, M. H. Horn, George W. Cyphers, and others, and a feeling aroused which bore immediate fruit, and not only that, but had an effect throughout the war period. At a second meeting, held on April 17th, the number of enlistments was increased to forty. These men were consolidated with a squad then being enlisted at Allentown, and left for Harrisburg on the 19th, where they were mustered into service on the 24th.

At the town-meeting in Catasauqua the following persons were appointed a committee to go with the enlisted men to Harrisburg, and attend to their wants until they were mustered into service: Joshua Hunt, M. H. Horn, William Miller, C. D. Fuller, V. W. Weaver, and George W. Cyphers. After they were duly mustered, Governor Curtin commissioned M. H. Horn, of this committee, with authority to visit their camps and attend to their wants generally.

From the date of muster the Ninth Regiment remained at Camp Curtin until May 4th, when, having received arms and accoutrements, it proceeded to West Chester, where a camp was established and daily drill had. There it remained until the 26th of May, when it moved by Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del., to strengthen the loyal feeling in that region. The regiment remained in camp at Hare's Corner, Del., until June 6th, when it was ordered to join Gen. Patterson's command at Chambersburg, Pa. Here it was attached to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Dixon H. Miles, of the regular army (who was subsequently killed at Harper's Ferry). The regiment advanced to the Potomac on Sunday, June 16th, and encamped on the road between Williamsport and Martinsburg. The regiment subsequently recrossed the Potomac and encamped near Williamsport until July 1st, when the whole army in and about that place removed across the river in the direction of Martinsburg, Va. The enemy under Jackson having retreated from Falling Waters, the Ninth encamped on the 2d of July on their campgrounds. From the 2d to the 8th they remained in and about Martinsburg, Va., and on the latter date moved out on the Winchester pike to Bunker Hill, and a general forward movement was decided upon

with a design of giving battle to the enemy concentrated at Winchester. But before the movement was commenced a council of war was held, after which the order to advance was countermanded. On the 17th the regiment was removed to Charlestown, on the 21st to Harper's Ferry, on the 22d to Hagerstown, and on the 24th to Harrisburg, where the men were mustered out. During their absence the men of Company D were not called upon to face the sternest duties of war, but they performed all that was required of them. The Catasauqua men on their return home were tendered a collation, which was served in one of the Crane Iron Company's buildings, and the Allentown boys were also appropriately greeted at the city of their home.

#### NINTH REGIMENT (three months' service).

##### FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

H. C. Longenecker, colonel; William H. H. Hagen, lieutenant-colonel.

##### COMPANY D.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

G. D. Hand, captain; C. A. G. Keck, first lieutenant; Enoch Phillips, second lieutenant; Levi Stabler, first sergeant; William Semmer, second sergeant; Tilghman Miller, third sergeant; Morgan Richards, fourth sergeant; Charles Nolf, Jr., first corporal; Richard Wilson, second corporal; William Williams, third corporal; Granville Hangams, fourth corporal; Henry Stressen, musician; William Miller, musician.

##### Privates.

Arthur, Samuel.	Lewellyn, Thomas.
Barrow, Samuel C.	Meyers, William H.
Baumeister, William C.	Morrison, John.
Clement, Hugh.	Michael, Charles H.
Craft, Levi.	Manley, Lewis.
Crogan, Richard.	McClosky, John.
Cooney, Michael.	McGee, Cornelius.
Dettwiler, Henry.	McHecker, John.
Davis, Isaac.	McHoes, Joshua.
Daniel, Daniel.	Patrick, John.
Edwards, Evan.	Pauly, William H.
Elliott, James.	Paul, William.
Eckenberger, Henry.	Ruse, David.
Fondran, Benedict.	Rohn, Wilson.
Graham, John.	Ritter, Augustus.
Grate, John.	Schwab, Joshua.
Hopkins, William.	Snyder, William T.
Hopkins, John.	Snyder, James E.
Hughes, James.	Sattenfoss, William H.
Henry, Francis.	Schlosser, William.
Hetthenson, James.	Smith, Samuel.
Hammerly, Robert.	Smith, Stephen.
Hacker, Jacob.	Steinberger, Henry.
Jones, Joseph.	Tombler, David A.
Kransic, Edwards.	Vansychell, James.
Kane, John.	Vouland, Charles.
Kick, Lorentz.	Wilson, Frank H.
Keiser, Edwin.	William, Robert.
Keiser, William.	Werly, William.
Leister, Tilghman.	Wolf, Abraham.
Lockwood, Samuel.	Xandres, Francis.
Leister, Peter.	Young, James.

#### The Forty-sixth Regiment (Three Years' Service).

—Immediately after the mustering out of the three months' men, Arnold C. Lewis, then editor and publisher of the Catasauqua *Herald*, commenced recruiting a company for the three years' service, which eventually became Company C of the Forty-sixth Regiment. The company was composed, in part only, of men



from Catasauqua and vicinity, and the regiment was recruited in Northampton, Allegheny, Potter, Berks, Dauphin, and other counties. The men of Company C were mustered into service Aug. 17, 1861.

The regimental organization was completed at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on September 1st, as follows: Col. Joseph F. Knipe, Lieut.-Col. James L. Selfridge, Maj. Arnold C. Lewis. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, and was posted on the Upper Potomac, along the Maryland shore, near Harper's Ferry. Soon after its arrival it was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, under the command of Gen. Williams. On the 24th of February, 1862, they crossed the Potomac, and under Gen. Banks occupied in turn Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, and Winchester. Their first engagement with the rebels was at or near Kernstown, and on the 25th of May, 1862, they participated in the battle of Winchester, where the Union army, numbering seven thousand men, contended with Jackson's forces of twenty thousand for five hours. In this fight the Forty-sixth lost in killed, wounded, and missing, seventeen men. On the 7th of August, 1862, they were ordered towards Cedar Mountain, and on the 9th, about 5 P.M., the whole division was advanced upon the rebel lines. The position of the Forty-sixth was opposite the enemy's advanced artillery, and upon this they charged with desperate valor. They were fearfully exposed to the enemy's artillery and strong lines of concealed infantry, which poured in upon them a merciless storm of shot and shell. The total loss of the regiment was thirty killed, thirty-four wounded, and six taken prisoners. In the battle of Antietam they supported Ricketts' division, and advanced, carrying the woods to the right of and beyond the cornfield. Their loss in this battle was six killed and three wounded. Upon the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign the Forty-sixth was ordered forward from Fairfax, but did not arrive upon the field in time to be engaged. In the reorganization of the army the Forty-sixth was made part of the Twelfth. On the 27th of April, 1863, the corps marched north to Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and moved to Chancellorsville, and was here joined by the Third and Fifth Corps. The army under Gen. Hooker advanced May 1st, and was met by Stonewall Jackson's corps on the 2d, about sundown. Fighting immediately commenced, and was continued the whole night, and until the evening of the third, both armies losing heavily. The Forty-sixth lost four killed, a large number wounded, and ten taken prisoners. On the evening of July 1st the regiment arrived at Gettysburg, and was posted on the summit of Culp's Hill. The Forty-sixth held the extreme right of the line as far as Spangler's Spring, and owing to their sheltered position the loss was small.

After the withdrawal of Lee's army into Virginia the Forty-sixth was forwarded, with the Eleventh and

Twelfth Corps, to the Rapidan and was there detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to the support of Gen. Rosecrans, in Tennessee. In January, 1864, a large proportion of the officers and men of the Forty-sixth re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and joined Gen. Sherman's army at Chattanooga and entered the Twentieth Corps, the old Eleventh and Twelfth being consolidated. They participated in all of the battles fought under Sherman after that date, the most important of which were Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, and Atlanta. In these several engagements their loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty men. On Sept. 1, 1864, Atlanta surrendered, and the hard fighting of the regiment was now over.

On the 11th of November, Sherman commenced his march to the sea. On the 21st of December he reached Savannah; on the 17th of February, Columbia; on the 17th of March, Goldsboro'. On the 26th of April, Johnson surrendered at Raleigh, and the army immediately commenced its homeward march, and on the 16th of July the Forty-sixth, after nearly four years of faithful service, was mustered out. An order was given to muster out at Alexandria, Va., but the regiment was not broken until it reached Harrisburg.<sup>1</sup>

Following is the roster of the Lehigh men in Company C of this regiment:

#### FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

##### COMPANY C.

Mustered in Aug. 17, 1861; mustered out July 16, 1865.

Arnold C. Lewis, elected capt. Aug. 17, 1861; maj. Sept. 4, 1861; killed Sept. 22, 1861, by private John Lanehan, of Co. I, while attempting to enforce discipline in a case of insubordination. (Lanehan was hanged for the crime near Frederick City, Md., Dec. 23, 1861.)  
W. R. Thomas, elected 2d lieut. Aug. 17, 1861; 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1861.  
Joseph Matchette, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; to 5th sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. of Co. I, July 27, 1864.  
James McQuillen, pro. to corp. Nov. 4, 1861; to sergt. March 4, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 20, 1864; to 1st lieut. July 27, 1864.  
Robert Wilson, pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut.; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.  
Isaac Davis, pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1861; to sergt. Aug. 31, 1863; to 1st sergt. May 22, 1865.  
Daniel Davis, pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1863; to sergt. May 22, 1865.  
Edward Cramsie, pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E, May 22, 1865.  
Morgan Richards, pro. to 5th sergt.; drowned near Edenberg, Va., April 4, 1862.  
William McMonagle, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.  
John Moore, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.  
John Patrick, pro. to corp. May 22, 1865.  
Robert E. Williams, pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1861; severely wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1862.  
John J. Davis, pro. to corp. April 4, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 9, 1863.  
Hugh Lyons, pro. to corp. Aug. 30, 1863.  
John H. Price, pro. to corp. Sept. 14, 1861.

##### Privates.

Wallace Brown, killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.  
Daniel Desmond, wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

<sup>1</sup> From an article by Col. M. H. Horn, in the *Catasauqua Valley Record* of March 9, 1876.



John Leo, wounded in battle, and trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863.  
 John McQuillen, must. out on surg. sick certif. Nov. 24, 1862.  
 David Bachman, died at Philadelphia June 15, 1865.  
 Daniel Dyer, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. July 14, 1862.  
 Alexander Duneghly, wounded in battle; hon. disch. (disabled) on surg. certif. Nov. 27, 1862.  
 John Cannon, drowned with Morgan Richards, near Edenberg, Va., April 4, 1862.  
 Andrew Sinly, wounded in action; died Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Philip Hill, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. as unfit for duty Nov. 11, 1862.  
 George Hasson, wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 7, 1862; grave at Alexandria, Va., No. 235.  
 John Kilpatrick, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as disabled Oct. 26, 1862.  
 James McLaughlin, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Oct. 10, 1862.  
 David McCandles, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Patrick Reilly, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.  
 John A. Richards, wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; died soon after in the field.  
 W. S. Thompson, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Feb. 21, 1863.  
 Frank Ward, died at Hancock, Md., Feb. 15, 1862.  
 Patrick Sullivan, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Feb. 13, 1863.  
 John Blair, hon. disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863, as unfit for service.  
 Philip Gallagher.  
 James Adams.  
 Thomas Mooney, must. into service Jan. 7, 1864.  
 James McCracken, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.  
 Condy Pollock.  
 John Reed, must. into service Jan. 3, 1864.  
 Edward Rogers.  
 Samuel Zellner, disch. by General Order Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Edward Mullen.  
 John McFadden, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 H. W. Ehrit, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Benjamin Beidelman, must. into service March 3, 1864.  
 Jeremiah Keef, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Thomas McMurtrie, must. into service March 9, 1864.  
 Solomon J. Rowe, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Elias Beidelman, must. into service Feb. 26, 1864.  
 William McConegle, must. into service May 11, 1864.  
 James McClellan, must. into service April 7, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865.  
 John Brown, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864.  
 John McMurtrie, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.  
 William Pritchard, must. into service March 11, 1864.

**The Forty-seventh Regiment (Three Years' Service).—**This regiment in the three years' service was recruited principally through the influence and exertions of Col. Tilghman H. Good, of Allentown, who was granted his authority by Governor Curtin on the 5th of August, 1861. Companies A and E were raised at Easton, B, G, I, and K at Allentown, C at Sunbury, D at Bloomfield, Perry Co., F at Catasauqua, and H at Newport, Perry Co., and at Harrisburg. It will thus be seen that five companies, forming one-half the strength of the regiment, were recruited in Lehigh County. Companies B, E, and G, as also a portion of Company I, had previously served in the First Regiment, during the three months' service; D, in the Second; A and a portion of I, in the Ninth; C, in the Eleventh; and K, in the Twenty-fifth. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and on the 1st of September the following field officers were appointed: Tilghman H. Good, colonel; G. W. Alex-

ander, lieutenant-colonel; and William H. Gausler major; James W. Fuller, Jr., was appointed adjutant. Schools of instruction for officers were instituted, and although but little opportunity was presented for drill, the command was brought to a high degree of proficiency in discipline. The various companies were uniformed and equipped as they were mustered in, at dates varying from August 19th to September 20th.

The Forty-seventh proceeded from the State to the national capital, arriving there on September 21st, and being stationed on Kalorama Heights until the 27th, when it was ordered to join the advance of the army. It encamped at Fort Ethan Allen and was assigned to the Third Brigade of Gen. W. F. Smith's division, under Gen. J. J. Stevens, which comprised besides the Thirty-third, Forty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth New York Regiments. The Forty-seventh had been armed by the State with the Mississippi rifle and drilled exclusively in light infantry tactics. Its commanding officer was a strict disciplinarian, having for years commanded the Allen Rifles, a company well known in Pennsylvania for its efficient drill. As winter approached the soldiers of this regiment received in the form of blankets, gloves, and articles of clothing practical proofs that they were remembered by their friends at home. During the bitterly cold night of September 28th the Forty-seventh occupied the fort and momentarily expected an attack. At four o'clock in the morning they heard the heavy firing which they supposed to indicate an engagement with the enemy on the part of some of the other regiments encamped in the vicinity, and hastily forming the men marched at double quick three miles in the direction of the sound to reinforce their comrades. But it was found that through a sad mistake the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiments had been firing upon each other.

The regiment moved with the brigade and division to Camp Griffin, and on October 11th took part in the grand review at Bailey's Cross-Roads. On the 20th of December it was ordered to take part in the battle of Dranesville, but the enemy retreated before it reached the field. On Jan. 22, 1862, the regiment was ordered, at the request of Brig.-Gen. Brannan, then commanding the Third Brigade, to accompany him to Key West, Fla. On the following day it left Washington for Annapolis, embarked on the steamship "Oriental" on the 27th, and arrived at Key West February 4th. It was then brigaded with the Seventh New Hampshire and the Ninetieth and Ninety-first New York, all under the command of Gen. Brannan. While in Florida the regiment suffered much from fevers incidental to the climate, and many of its members died. At length, upon the 18th of June, to the relief and joy of all, it embarked for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 22d. In July it moved to Beaufort, where it was brigaded with the Sixth Connecticut, Seventh New Hampshire, and



Eighth Maine. It being necessary to picket the entire island, and a large portion of the force being sent North, the duty devolving upon those who remained became exceedingly onerous, but the men of the Forty-seventh bore their full share, and the regiment received the highest commendation from Gens. Hunter and Brannan for its attention to duty and fine discipline.

Soon after Gen. O. M. Mitchell assumed command of the Department of the South, about the middle of September, an expedition was fitted out to penetrate Florida and remove the obstructions in the St. John's River. For this purpose a force was selected, consisting of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, First Connecticut Battery, and one company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, all under command of Gen. Brannan. Landing at Maysport Mills on the 1st of October, the campaign was opened by operations directed against St. John's Bluff, a strongly-fortified point five miles from the mouth of the St. John's River. Making a detour of twenty-five miles through pine woods and swamps, the Forty-seventh constantly in the advance, and almost incessantly skirmishing with and driving the enemy before them, the command bivouacked at night in the rear of the fort. The gunboats were constantly exchanging shots with the rebels in their works during the night. In the morning the brigade was formed and advanced to the assault, but they found that the Confederate Gen. Finnegan, who was in command, had evacuated under cover of the darkness, leaving eleven pieces of artillery and a great quantity of ammunition. Companies B and E, under command of Capt. Yard, were sent in pursuit of the retreating foe, and, after a sharp skirmish, took possession of Jacksonville, Fla. Thence the two companies proceeded, on the 6th of October, by steamer "Darlington," two hundred miles up the river, where the rebel steamer "Governor Milton" was captured and safely conveyed within the Union lines. The loss to the Forty-seventh in these successful operations was but two wounded.

On the 21st the command proceeded to destroy the railroad bridge over the Pocotaligo, and sever communication between Charleston and Savannah. A landing was effected at Mackey's Point, and with the Forty-seventh again in advance the force marched towards the bridge, Col. Good being in command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Alexander in command of the regiment. The brigade had marched but a few miles when, coming out into an open region, it received a heavy fire from a rebel field battery. The brigade was deployed to the front, and drove the enemy from their position. A little farther on, at Frampton, the rebels were found posted in a wood with infantry and artillery, while in their front was an open cotton-field. The brigade was formed in line of battle with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, and charged upon the enemy in the face of a terrific fire. This bold movement had the desired

effect; the enemy fled precipitately and in panic. Pursuit was made, and after a chase of four miles the enemy was found in force at Pocotaligo bridge, under command of Gen. Walker. A ravine extended along their front. The Forty-seventh was ordered to relieve the Seventh Connecticut, and forming upon the edge of the stream, kept up for two hours a steady and effective fire. But they received a storm more terrible than they sent, for the rebels in their strong intrenchments obtained a large reinforcement, and poured forth a murderous fire upon the Union line. The ammunition of the artillery being completely exhausted, and night coming on, the command was withdrawn to Mackey's Point. Capts. Mickley and Junker and fourteen enlisted men were killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded. Both officers and men were complimented in general orders for their gallantry. Returning to Hilton Head on the 23d, the Forty-seventh was, a week later, detailed as escort at the burial of Gen. Mitchell, and fired the salute over his grave.

The Forty-seventh was ordered to Key West, Fla., on the 15th of November, and arrived there on the 18th. Here a detachment of five companies, under command of Col. Good, was ordered to garrison Fort Taylor, and the remaining five, under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, to garrison Fort Jefferson. At this time the military importance of these posts was very great. A strenuous effort to secure foreign intervention was being made by the Confederate government, and with some prospect of success. In his instructions to Col. Good the general commanding says, "It is hardly necessary to point out to you the extreme military importance of the two works now intrusted to your command. Suffice it to state that they cannot pass out of our hands without the greatest possible disgrace to whoever may conduct their defense and to the nation at large. In view of difficulties that may soon culminate in war with foreign powers, it is eminently necessary that these works should be immediately placed beyond any possibility of seizure by any naval or military force that may be thrown upon them from neighboring ports. . . . Seizure of these forts by *coup de main* may be the first act of hostilities instituted by foreign powers, and the comparative isolation of their position, and their distance from reinforcements, point them out (independent of their national importance) as peculiarly the object of such an effort to possess them." Recognizing the imminent peril to which they were exposed, without a moment's delay the entire available force was employed to place the forts in the best possible condition of defense, and the efforts were unremitting until every means at command were brought into requisition to render them impregnable. In these positions, with Col. Good in command, the regiment remained until the 25th of February, 1864. In the mean time five hundred men of the regiment had re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. The



Forty-seventh was highly complimented at various times during its occupancy of Key West for its efficiency, and continually enjoyed the confidence of the department commander.

In obedience to orders received Feb. 25, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Franklin, La., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. An expedition was fitting out at Franklin, under command of Gen. Banks, to proceed up the Red River, and on March 15th it moved, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, by way of New Iberia, Vermilionville, Opelousas, and Washington to Alexandria, where it was joined by the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and a fleet of gunboats under command of Commodore Porter. After a few days' rest it again moved forward, following the course of the Red River toward Shreveport, which was to be the point of attack. The line of march from Natchitoches was through a country affording no forage and but little water. The regiment encamped on the night of April 7th at Pleasant Hill, and on the following day marched until three o'clock P.M., when the column halted. Firing had been heard in the front for some time, and the Forty-seventh was hurriedly formed and sent forward at double quick, passing the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps. As it approached the scene of action, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in a confused mass, were met hurrying toward the rear. The brigade was brought into position on a small elevation. Scarcely had this been done when the rebels, flushed by victory, came sweeping on in hot pursuit of the retreating Union troops. A well-directed volley at short range from the half-concealed battle-line which had been hastily formed suddenly brought them to a halt. Infantry and artillery had poured a storm of lead and iron into their ranks which literally mowed them down. The rebel line wavered and fell back, but again pressed forward bravely, and was again repulsed. Moore, in his "Rebellion Record," says, "Volley after volley was discharged from each side full into the ranks of their opponents, but neither gave signs of yielding, and night charitably threw her mantle over the ghastly scene, and enforced a cessation of hostilities. The wounded of both armies lay during the night between the lines, and their groans and cries for water were most distressing. Shortly after midnight the command was withdrawn, and, wearied and worn, it returned to Pleasant Hill on the 9th. The loss was near sixty men killed and wounded, and among the former was Lieut. Swoyer, of Company K. At Pleasant Hill the regiment was posted on the right of the line, with its right resting on a high bluff. The enemy, under command of "Dick" Taylor, made an attack at mid-day, and the battle raged with great fury until five o'clock P.M. In the middle of the afternoon the Forty-seventh was ordered from the right to the left of the line, and while passing by the flank, in the rear of the One Hundred and Sixty-

fifth, repelled a charge made against that regiment, and before which they had fallen back. Then the Forty-seventh made an impetuous counter-charge, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which the rebels were driven back and several pieces of artillery captured. Lieut.-Col. Alexander was severely wounded, and Color-Sergt. Benjamin F. Walls was wounded, as was also Sergt. Pyers, of Company C, who seized the colors when Walls was obliged to relinquish them.

Gen. Banks, notwithstanding the victory at Pleasant Hill, was obliged to retreat to Grand Ecore, which place was strongly fortified. There the army remained until the 22d, when the retreat to Alexandria was commenced, which place was reached on the 25th, after a light engagement with the enemy at Cave Hill. During this expedition the Forty-seventh marched eight hundred miles, and lost, by sickness, killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred men. On the 16th of May the army reached Simmsport, and crossed the Atchafalaya on a bridge of steamers. Subsequently the regiment moved to New Orleans, and was ordered from there to Washington, where it arrived on July 12, 1864. As a part of the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. Hunter, the Forty-seventh was engaged in the defense of the capital, and in expelling the rebel army from Maryland. Gen. Sheridan was soon after placed in command of the forces concentrated here, and proceeded to reorganize what was thereafter known as the Army of the Shenandoah.

On the 19th of September the regiment, posted on the extreme right of the corps, engaged in the battle of Opequan. At two o'clock A.M. Gen. Sheridan drew out his entire force, determined to carry the enemy's works by assault. The First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, to which the Forty-seventh was attached, fought with great gallantry, and sustained heavy loss. The grand charge of Gen. Crook's forces and the cavalry under Averill was made through the line held by this regiment. The rebels fell back to Fisher's Hill, eight miles south of Winchester, where they were found on the 21st strongly posted. The Forty-seventh deployed as skirmishers, and charged the enemy's works. Owing to the abruptness of the ascent the rebels were unable to depress their guns, and the men suffered little loss. The pursuit of the retreating foe was continued during the entire night, and until it reached Port Republic. The command soon after returned, and encamped at Cedar Creek.

Col. Good and Lieut.-Col. Alexander were mustered out on the 24th of September, their terms having expired, and Maj. Gobin and Charles W. Abbott, of Company K, were promoted to fill the vacancies, while Capt. Levi Stuber, of Company I, was promoted to major.

On the 17th of October the Forty-seventh proceeded on a reconnoissance to Strasburg, and on the 19th participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, where the Army of West Virginia, under Crook, was surprised



COL. T. H. GOOD.