

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microcopy No. 269

**COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS OF
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN
ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI**

Roll 262

Seventeenth Infantry, We - Y



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

Washington: 1959

2502

Wiley. O. H. P.

Co. E, 17 Mississippi Inf.

(Confederate.)

Sergeant

Sergeant

CARD NUMBERS

1	1676	23834	20
2		1232	21
3		2116	22
4		1117	23
5		1118	24
6		1119	25
7		1120	26
8		1121	27
9		1122	28
10		1123	29
11		1124	30
12		1125	31
13		1126	32
14		1127	33
15		1128	34
16		1129	35
17		1130	36
18		1131	37
19		1132	38

Number of medical cards herein

Number of personal papers herein

✓ BOOK MARK

✓ See also

(Confederate.)
 H. 17 Miss.
 O. H. P. Wiley
 Capt. M. D. Moreland's Company,
 17 Reg't Mississippi Volunteers.
 Age 27 years.
 Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll
 of the organization named above, called into the
 service of the Confederate States. Roll dated
 North Mississippi, 1861.
 Muster-in to date May 27, 1861.
 Joined for duty and enrolled:
 When May 27, 1861.
 Where North Mississippi.
 By whom Wm. H. H. H.
 Period 12 months.
 Traveling to place of rendezvous 14 miles.
 Remarks:

*This company was successively designated as Captain
 Moreland's Company, Mississippi Volunteers, and as Captain
 Moreland's Company, and Company E, 17th Regiment Mis-
 sissippi Infantry.
 The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in
 June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the
 State service and was mustered into the Confederate service
 for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-
 organized for the war.

Book mark:
 H. H. H.
 Copy:

(Confederate.)
 H. 17 Miss.
 O. H. P. Wiley
 Capt. M. D. Moreland's Company,
 (Burnsville Blues), Miss. Vols.
 Age 27 years.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above, called into the
 service of the State of Mississippi,
 for Not dated, 1861.

Enrolled:
 When May 27, 1861.
 Where North Mississippi.
 By whom Wm. H. H. H.
 Mustered into service:
 When May 27, 1861.
 Where North Mississippi.
 By whom Wm. H. H. H.
 Last paid:
 By whom Wm. H. H. H.
 To what time May 11, 1861.
 Remarks:

*This company was successively designated as Captain
 Moreland's Company, Mississippi Volunteers, and as Captain
 Moreland's Company, and Company E, 17th Regiment Mis-
 sissippi Infantry.
 The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in
 June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the
 State service and was mustered into the Confederate service
 for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-
 organized for the war.
 *From copy made in the M. S. Office, War Department, 2
 March, 1903, of an original record borrowed from the Director
 of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss. - M. S. 42819.

Book mark:
 H. H. H.
 Copy:

(Confederate.)
17 Miss.

C. L. S. Wiley
Co., 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for *May 27 to June 31*, 1861.

Enlisted:
When *May 27*, 1861.
Where *Winnipeg, Minn.*
By whom *W. L. H. H. H.*
Period *1 yr.*
Last paid:
By whom
To what time, 1861.

Present or absent *Present*
Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
C. L. S. Wiley
(642) Copy.

(Confederate.)
17 Miss.

C. L. S. Wiley
Co., 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for *July 1 to Aug 1*, 1861.

Enlisted:
When *July 1*, 1861.
Where *Winnipeg, Minn.*
By whom *C. L. S. Wiley*
Period *12 Mths.*
Last paid:
By whom
To what time, 1861.

Present or absent *Present*
Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
C. L. S. Wiley
(642) Copy.

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
C. H. P. Gilly
 Sgt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Sept 30 to Oct 31, 1861.

Enlisted: May 27, 1861
 When
 Where
 By whom
 Period
 Last paid: May 31, 1861
 By whom
 To what time Aug 31, 1861.

Present or absent Present
 Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
H. M. Taylor
 (612) Copyist

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
C. H. P. Gilly
 Sgt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Nov. + Dec, 1861.

Enlisted: May 27, 1861
 When
 Where
 By whom
 Period
 Last paid: May 31, 1861
 By whom
 To what time Oct 31, 1861.

Present or absent Present
 Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
H. M. Taylor
 (612) Copyist

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
 C. H. P. Smith
 Capt. Co. E, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for Feb. 20 to Apr. 1, 1862.
 Enlisted:
 When May 27, 1861.
 Where Memphis, Miss.
 By whom Capt. Smith
 Period 1 yr.
 Last paid
 By whom Capt. Smith
 To what time Dec. 31, 1861.
 Present or absent Present
 Remarks:
 The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.
 Book mark
 (42) Copyist

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
 C. H. P. Smith
 Capt. Co. E, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for May 1 to June 1, 1861.
 Enlisted:
 When May 27, 1861.
 Where Memphis, Miss.
 By whom Capt. Smith
 Period 1 yr.
 Last paid
 By whom Capt. Smith
 To what time Dec. 31, 1861.
 Present or absent Present
 Remarks:
 The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.
 Book mark:
 (42) Copyist

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
John C. Wiley
 1st Co. 5, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above
 for *July & Aug*, 1862

Enlisted: *John C. Wiley*, 1861
 When *June 27*
 Where *Mobile, Ala.*
 By whom *John C. Wiley*
 Period *1 yr*
 Last paid: *100*
 By whom *John C. Wiley*
 To what time *June 30*, 1862
 Present or absent *Not stated*
 Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

(642)

Copyist.

(Confederate.)
 17 Miss.
John C. Wiley
 1st Co. 5, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above
 for *Sept. & Oct*, 1862

Enlisted:
 When *Sept 27*, 1861
 Where *Mobile, Ala.*
 By whom *John C. Wiley*
 Period *1 yr*
 Last paid:
 By whom *John C. Wiley*
 To what time *Sept 30*, 1862
 Present or absent *Not stated*
 Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

(643)

Copyist.

(Confederate.)

17

Miss.

C. H. P. Miller
Supt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Nov. & Dec.*, 1863.

Enlisted:

When *May 27*, 1861.

Where *Wichita Falls, Texas*

By whom *Sgt. Miller*

Period *1 yr.*

Last paid: *Sgt. F. Miller*

By whom *Sgt. F. Miller*

To what time *1863*

Present or absent *Absent*

Remarks: *At Liberty, Tex. since Nov.*

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

C. H. P. Miller
Copy.

(Confederate.)

17

Miss.

C. H. P. Miller
Supt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Jan. & Feb.*, 1863.

Enlisted: *May 27*, 1861.

When *Wichita Falls, Texas*

Where *Sgt. Miller*

By whom *1 yr.*

Period *Sgt. F. Miller*

Last paid: *Nov. 3*, 1863.

By whom *Sgt. F. Miller*

To what time *1863*

Present or absent *Absent*

Remarks: *On sick leave since Oct 5. 1863*

7 days.

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

C. H. P. Miller
Copy.

(642)

(Confederate.)
 H. 17 Miss.
C. P. Miller
 Capt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above
 for *Mar. & April, 1863.*

Enlisted:
 When *March 27*, 1861
 Where *St. Louis, Mo.*
 By whom *Capt. Miller*
 Period *1 yr.*
 Last paid:
 By whom *Capt. E. Spence*
 To what time *Dec. 31*, 1862
 Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

(542)

C. P. Miller
 Copyist.

(Confederate.)
 H. 17 Miss.
C. P. Miller
 Capt. Co. C, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
 Appears on

Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above
 for *May & June, 1863.*

Enlisted:
 When *May 27*, 1863
 Where *St. Louis, Mo.*
 By whom *Capt. Miller*
 Period *1 yr.*
 Last paid:
 By whom *Capt. E. Spence*
 To what time *Dec. 31*, 1863
 Present or absent *Present*
 Remarks:

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:

(542)

C. P. Miller
 Copyist.

(Confederate.)
H. 17 Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley
3 Reg't Co. E, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above
for *July & Aug. 1863*

Enlisted: *May 27*, 1861
When *May 27*, 1861
Where *Smith, Miss.*
By whom *W. H. Fisher*
Period *1 year*
Last paid: *Sept. 30*, 1861
By whom *Sept. 30*, 1861
To what time *Sept. 30*, 1861

Present or absent: *Present*
Remarks: *Killed at the
battle of Vicksburg
30 Sept 30/63*

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
O. H. P. Wiley
(642) Copy

(Confederate.)
H. 17 Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley
3 Reg't Co. E, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above
for *Sept. - Oct. 1863*

Enlisted: *May 27*, 1861
When *May 27*, 1861
Where *Smith, Miss.*
By whom *W. H. Fisher*
Period *1 year*
Last paid: *Sept. 30*, 1861
By whom *Sept. 30*, 1861
To what time *Sept. 30*, 1861

Present or absent: *Present*
Remarks: *Killed at Chick
savage*

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

Book mark:
O. H. P. Wiley
(642) Copy

(Confederate.)
H | 17 | Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley
Enlisted Co. E (Burnsville, Miss.),
17 Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

Appears on a "Record" of the organization named above, from April 12, 1861, to March 7, 1865.
Record dated: Near Richmond, Va., March 7, 1865.

Enlisted: When *April 12, 1861*, 1861.
Where *Burnsville, Miss.*
Period *1 yr.*
Born—(State) *Miss.*
Occupation *Master*
Residence—(Nearest P.O.) *Burnsville, Miss.*
Age when enlisted *27*
Married or single *Single*
Remarks *Killed Sept. 20, 1862, at Little Rock, Ark.*

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was reorganized for the war.

* From copy made to the M. S. Office, War Department, March, 1903, of an original record borrowed from the Director of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.—M. S. Jones.

Howe mark: *H. H. Howe*
(634) [over] Copy.

(Confederate.)
W | 17 | Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley
Sgt., Co. E, 17 Reg't Mississippi Vols.

Appears on a "Regimental Return" of the organization named above, for the month of *Nov.*, 1862.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

Absent Sick

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was reorganized for the war.

M. Leonard
(544) Copy.

(Confederate)

W | 17 | Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley

Sgt., Co. E., 17 Reg't. Mississippi Vols.

Appears on
Regimental Return
of the organization named above,
for the month of Dec., 1862.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date, 1862

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:
Abst. Sick or wounded.

The 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.

M. Leonard

(544) Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

W | 17 | Miss.

O. H. P. Wiley

Sgt. Co. E. 17 Reg't. Miss.

Appears on
Hospital Muster Roll
of General Hospital,
at Liberty, Va.,
for Sept. & Oct., 1862.
Not dated

Enlisted:
When June 7, 1861
Where Burnsville
By whom Capt. Moreland
Period War

Attached to Hospital:
When
How employed, 1862

Last paid.
By whom Capt. Mott
To what time Jan. 31, 1862

Present or absent Not stated

Remarks:

Book mark:

J. G. G. G.

(545) Copyist.

Regimental Casualty Analysis

17th MS Infantry

Organized: on 6/1/61

Mustered Out: 4/9/65

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Report List

#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
21	09/19/63	<u>Chickamauga, GA</u>	0	<u>2</u>	0	0
22	11/29/63		0	0	<u>1</u>	0
23	11/29/63	<u>Fort Sanders, TN</u>	0	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	0
24	11/29/63	Ft Sanders, Knox Co, TN	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
25	05/06/64	<u>Wilderness, VA</u>	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
26	05/11/64	<u>Spotsylvania Court House, VA</u>	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
27	06/01/64	<u>Cold Harbor, VA</u>	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
28	09/03/64	Bunker Hill, VA	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0
29	09/04/64	Cythiana, KY	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
30	10/19/64	<u>Cedar Creek, VA</u>	0	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	0
31	11/30/64	<u>Franklin, TN</u>	0	<u>2</u>	0	0
32	12/15/64	<u>Nashville, TN</u>	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0
33	04/06/65	Farmville, VA	0	0	<u>1</u>	0

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Historical Data Systems, Inc.
 P.O. Box 35
 Duxbury, MA 02331

Battle History

CHICKAMAUGA, GA. SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1863



Home

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863. Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Chickamauga the Union forces, commanded by Maj.-Gen. William S. Rosecrans, were organized as follows: the 14th corps, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, was made up of the four divisions of Baird, Negley, Brannan and Reynolds; the 20th corps, Maj.-Gen. Alexander D. McCook, consisted of the three divisions of Davis, Johnson and Sheridan; the 21st corps Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, included the divisions of Wood, Palmer and Van Cleve; the reserve corps, Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, was made up of the divisions of Steedman and Daniel McCook; the cavalry corps, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, embraced the divisions of Col. Edward M. McCook and Brig.-Gen. George Crook. The effective strength of the entire Army of the Cumberland was slightly less than 60,000 men of all arms.

The Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Braxton Bragg, was divided into the right and left wings. The right, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, was composed of Cheatham's division of Polk's corps; Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill's corps, consisting of Cleburne's and Breckenridge's divisions; the reserve corps, Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker, including the divisions of Walker and Liddell. The left, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, embraced Hindman's division of Polk's corps; Longstreet's corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. John B. Hood, and consisting of the divisions of Hood and McLaws; Buckner's corps, Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, including the divisions of Stewart, Preston and Bushrod Johnson; Wheeler's cavalry, including the divisions of Wharton and Martin; and Forrest's cavalry, consisting of the divisions of Armstrong and Pegram. The total strength of the army was not far from 72,000 men.

For several days prior to the engagement both armies had been maneuvering for position. Several attempts had been made by Bragg to cut off and destroy detachments of the Union army, but they had failed, either because of the tardiness of his officers in executing his orders, or because the movements were discovered by the Federal commanders in time to thwart the designs. On the 17th McCook's corps was in McLemore's cove, between Stevens, and Dug gaps, with the remainder of the army in easy supporting distance. For the first time since the crossing of the Tennessee river the Federal forces were in ~~position where they could be quickly concentrated. And it was well that such was the case, for Bragg, having failed to strike~~ the army in detail, was contemplating a movement in force against Rosecrans. The 17th was occupied by him in getting his troops in position along the east bank of the Chickamauga. Wheeler, with his two divisions of cavalry, was to make a feint against the troops at McLemore's cove, while Forrest was to cover the right and front to prevent the Federals from gaining knowledge of Bragg's intentions and preparations. Bushrod Johnson's brigade came up from Ringgold and was assigned to a position at Reed's bridge, on the extreme right of the line. Walker's corps, about 6,000 strong, took position at Alexander's bridge on Johnson's left. Next in order came Buckner's corps, which was stationed near Bedford's ford. Then came

Polk's corps, drawn up opposite Lee & Gordon's mills, with Hill on the extreme left. Late in the day two brigades came up from Mississippi and were united with Johnson's, thus forming a division of three brigades at Reed's bridge. That evening Bragg issued his orders for the whole line to move at 6 o'clock the next morning, cross the Chickamauga, and advance on the Federal position. His plan was for Johnson to cross at Reed's bridge, strike the Union left and force it back toward Lee & Gordon's mills, the other portions of the line to cross in succession and continue the assault from right to left, constantly pressing the Federals on the left and rear.

The plan was well conceived, but, as frequently happens in war, a series of unforeseen occurrences prevented its successful execution. When Johnson began his forward movement on the morning of the 18th he was so delayed by the stubborn resistance of Minty's and Wilder's cavalry that it was 3 P.M. before he gained possession of the bridge. In the meantime, Hood had arrived on the field and was assigned to command the division, which was further strengthened by the addition of three brigades belonging to Longstreet's corps. As soon as the bridge was gained Hood rushed his troops across and swept southward to the point where Walker was to cross and resume the assault. The Federal cavalry had been engaged throughout the forenoon in making an extended reconnaissance along the entire front and had developed the enemy's position. Finding Walker about to cross at Alexander's bridge, Wilder massed his brigade of mounted infantry at that point and, after a sharp skirmish, succeeded in destroying the bridge. This compelled Walker to cross at Byram's ford several hours behind schedule time. It was 5 P.M. before Hood had reached a position where he could menace Wilder's flank, and the latter retired toward Gordon's mills. Night fell with only about one-tenth of Bragg's army across the Chickamauga and again his plans had failed.

The fighting at the two bridges, in connection with the reconnaissance, had so far indicated the Confederate plan of operations as to cause a radical change in the position of the Union troops. At 4 P.M. Thomas concentrated his corps at Crawfish Spring, where he received orders to move northward to the Chattanooga and Lafayette road and take up a position at or near Kelly's farm. He arrived there about daylight on the 19th and stationed his command to cover the roads leading to Reed's and Alexander's bridges. The morning of the 19th, therefore, found the Union army with its right resting at Crawfish Spring, where the left had been on the preceding day while the left was several miles north, prepared to contest the possession of the road, which Bragg had hoped to occupy without apposition, thus giving him an easy line of march to the Federal rear. The battle was opened on the 19th, by Thomas. Col. Daniel McCook, whose brigade had been stationed during the night on the road leading to Reed's bridge, reported the destruction of the bridge about 4 A.M., and that the only force of the enemy he could discover on the west side of the stream was one brigade, which might be cut off. Thomas ordered Brannan to send forward two brigades for this purpose, and to support Baird with the rest of his division. About 10 A.M. Croxton's brigade became engaged with Forrest's cavalry, gradually forcing him back for about half a mile upon two brigades of infantry - Wilson's and Ector's - who raised the "rebel yell" and in turn forced Croxton to retire until Baird came to his support, when the Confed-

erates were again driven for some distance, a number of prisoners being taken. This action of Croxton's brought on the battle of Chickamauga before the Confederate troops were in the positions assigned them. It also gave Bragg the first knowledge of the fact that his right was overlapped by the Union left, and that his flank was in danger of being turned by Thomas. Hurriedly changing his plans he halted Walker who was marching toward Lee & Gordon's mills, and ordered him to make all possible speed to the relief of the right wing. Croxton's men had almost exhausted their ammunition and were moved to the rear to renew the supply. Baird's and Brannan's divisions were then united and after some severe fighting drove Walker from their front. Baird had halted to readjust his line, when he was struck on the flank by Liddell's division, and two brigades - Scribner's and King's - were thrown into disorder and their batteries captured by the enemy. Just at this juncture R. W. Johnson's and Reynolds' divisions arrived and were immediately formed on the right of Baird. As soon as they were in position the line advanced, attacking Liddell on the flank and rear, driving him back for a mile and a half, while Brannan's men met him in front and recaptured the guns taken from Baird's brigades, the recapture being effected by the 9th Ohio at the point of the bayonet. Cheatham's division was then rushed to the support of Liddell, but Thomas had also been strongly reinforced and the Confederates were driven back upon their reserves, now posted along the west bank of the Chickamauga between Reed's and Alexander's bridges. This was followed by a lull of about an hour in which Brannan and Baird were posted in a position on the road leading from Reed's bridge to the Lafayette road north of Kelly's and ordered to hold it to the last extremity. About 3 P.M. a furious assault was made on Reynolds' right and Brannan's division was sent to his assistance, Croxton's brigade arriving just in time to check the enemy in an effort to turn Reynolds' flank and gain his rear. Again Thomas reformed his line and about 5 o'clock the enemy assaulted first Johnson and then Baird, but both attacks were repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants. This ended the fighting for the day.

On the evening of the 19th, Rosecrans met his corps commanders in council at the house of Mrs. Glenn, and the plans for the next day's battle were arranged. Thomas was to maintain his present position holding the road to Rossville, with Brannan's division in reserve. Davis, division of the 20th corps was to close on Thomas' right, and Sheridan's division was to form the extreme right of the line. Crittenden was to have two divisions in reserve near the junction of Thomas' and McCook's lines, ready to reinforce either as circumstances might require. Davis and Sheridan were to maintain their pickets until they were driven in by the enemy. The reserve corps, under Granger, and the cavalry were to keep open the line of communications to Chattanooga. The Confederate line was also somewhat rearranged. Beginning at the right it was made up of the divisions of Breckenridge, Cleburne, Cheatham and Walker, the last two being in reserve. The left wing began with Stewart's division, which touched Cleburne's left, followed in order by Johnson and Hindman. Hood was in reserve behind Johnson, Preston was in reserve on the extreme left, and Humphrey and Kershaw, who had come up during the night, were also held in reserve. Longstreet arrived about 11 P.M. on the 19th and assumed command of the left wing.

Although Bragg had failed to accomplish his ends on the 18th and 19th, he still adhered to his original plan of successive attacks from right to left, in an effort to force the Union army up the valley. Orders were accordingly issued for Breckenridge's division to attack at dawn on the 20th his assault to be followed rapidly by the other divisions throughout the entire length of the line, but constantly forcing back the Federal left until the road to Chattanooga was in possession of the Confederates. Before daylight Bragg was in the saddle near the center of his line anxiously waiting for the sound of Breckenridge's guns. The morning dawned red and sultry, with a dense fog hanging over the battle-field. During the night the Union troops had thrown up temporary breastworks of rails, logs, etc., behind which a line of determined men awaited the onset. Eight o'clock came and still no attack. Bragg then rode to the right and found the troops unprepared for an advance. All the energy possible was exerted to begin the action, but it was 9:30 before Breckenridge moved. Cleburne followed fifteen minutes later and the fight was on.

At 2 A.M. Thomas had received word from Baird that his left did not rest on the road to Reed's bridge, as it was intended to do, and that to reach the road he would have to weaken his line. Thomas immediately sent a request to headquarters for Negley's division to be sent to the left to extend the line to the road, and received the assurance that the request would be granted. At 7 A.M. Negley was not in position and Thomas sent one of his staff to hasten him forward and to point out the ground he was to occupy. About the same time Rosecrans rode along the line and personally ordered Negley to lose no time in joining Thomas, at the same time directing McCook to relieve Negley and close up his line more compactly. Upon reaching the left of the line Rosecrans became convinced that the attack would begin on that flank, saw the importance of holding the road, and again rode back to hurry Negley's movements. The division then moved to the left with Beatty's brigade in advance, and Rosecrans directed Crittenden to move Wood's division to the front to fill the gap in the line caused by Negley's removal.

The assault of Breckenridge fell mainly on Beatty's brigade soon after it was in position on the left and it was driven back in confusion. Several regiments of Johnson's division, with Vanderveer's and Stanley's brigades, hurled themselves into the breach, checked the advance of the enemy and finally drove him entirely from Baird's flank and rear. Immediately following the opening attack the Confederate line advanced, striking Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds in quick succession. But, from behind their improvised fortifications, the Federals met the assaults with a bravery and determination seldom equalled on the field of battle. Fresh troops were hurried forward by Bragg, who now made a desperate effort to drive in the center and turn Thomas' right. Again and again the Confederates advanced in the face of that merciless fire and each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. Finding all his efforts in this direction futile, Bragg fell back to his old position.

About 11 A.M. Wood received an order from headquarters to "close up on Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him."

In the execution of this order a gap was left in the line, which Davis undertook to close with his reserve brigade. But Longstreet had observed the break in the line and was quick to take advantage of it. Before Davis could get his reserves into position the divisions of Stewart, Hood, Kershaw, Johnson and Hindman came rushing through the opening, sweeping everything before them, while Preston's division pressed forward to the support of the assailants. McCook vainly endeavored to check the impetuous charge of Longstreet's men with the three brigades of Heg, Carlin and Laiboldt, but they were as chaff before the wind. He then ordered Walworth and Lytle to change front and assist in repelling the assault. For a time these two contended against an overwhelming force, temporarily checking the enemy in their immediate front. But the Confederates, constantly increasing in numbers, succeeded in turning the left of these two brigades and they were forced to retire to avoid being surrounded. In this part of the engagement Gen. Lytle was killed and Hood seriously wounded. Wilder and Harrison joined their commands with that of Sheridan to aid in resisting the fierce attack, but a long line of the enemy was advancing on Sheridan's right and he was compelled to withdraw to the Dry Valley road in order to save his command. Subsequently he moved toward Rossville and effected a junction with Thomas, left on the Lafayette road. In his report Rosecrans says: "Thus Davis' two brigades, one of Van Cleve's, and Sheridan's entire division were swept from the field, and the remainder, consisting of the divisions of Baird, Johnson, Reynolds, Brannan, and Wood, two of Negley's brigades and one of Van Cleve's, were left to sustain the conflict against the whole power of the rebel army, which, desisting from pursuit on the right, concentrated their whole efforts to destroy them."

This tells the situation. Not only were the troops on the right driven from the field, but several thousand men were made prisoners 40 pieces of artillery and a large number of wagon trains fell into the hands of the enemy. When McCook's forces were compelled to fall back in confusion they were not pursued. Instead, Longstreet reversed the order of battle, and when Stewart's division reached the Lafayette road it became the pivot upon which the left wing turned to the right instead of to the left, with the intention of crushing the forces under Thomas.

At 11 A.M. Granger and his chief of staff were seated on the top of a hay-rick at Rossville. Through his glass Granger could see the clouds of smoke, constantly increasing in volume, while the sounds of the battle grew louder every moment. Scanning the road to the south he saw that no attack was likely to be made on his position, and rightly surmising that the whole Confederate strength was being massed against Thomas, he said to his chief "I am going to Thomas, orders or no orders." Sliding off the hay-rick he hurriedly directed Dan McCook to station his brigade at McAfee Church, to cover the Ringgold and Lafayette roads, then went to Steedman and ordered him to take his command "over there," pointing toward "Horseshoe Ridge" where Thomas was making his last stand. Along the crest of this ridge Thomas had placed Wood's and Brannan's divisions, while on the spurs to the rear was posted his artillery. If Wood had inadvertently brought about the disaster by the withdrawal of his division, causing the gap in the line, he now retrieved himself. From 1 P.M. until nightfall he bravely

held his portion of the ridge, repulsing several obstinate and determined attacks of the enemy. One of these attacks was made by Bushrod Johnson, who reformed his line on a ridge running nearly at right angles to the one on which Brannan and Wood were posted. Longstreet reinforced Johnson with the divisions of Hindman and Kershaw, the object being a movement in force against the Federal right and rear. Just at this critical moment Granger and Steedman arrived and reported to Thomas, who ordered them into position on Brannan's right. Granger then ordered a charge on the Confederate lines. Steedman seized the colors of a regiment and led the way. Inspired by the example of their commander the men hurled themselves upon the enemy and after twenty minutes of hot fighting drove him from the ridge which was held by Steedman until 6 P.M., when he fell back under orders. The arrival of Granger's troops was a great advantage to Thomas in another way. By some mistake the latter's ammunition train had been ordered back to Chattanooga at the time the Union right was routed, and the supply was running low, when the arrival of Granger with about 100,000 rounds put new courage into the men as it was distributed among them. To add to the supply the troops went among the dead and gathered all they could from the cartridge boxes of their fallen comrades and foes alike. Toward the close of the day the order was given to husband the ammunition and use the bayonet as much as possible. Some of the late charges of the Confederates were repulsed with the "cold steel" alone. The gallant stand of Thomas, and the generalship he displayed in holding Horseshoe ridge in the face of superior numbers, won for him the significant sobriquet of the "Rock of Chickamauga."

When Longstreet broke the Union line at noon Rosecrans himself was caught in the rout. Believing that his army was doomed to certain defeat, he went to Chattanooga to provide for the security of his bridges and, as he says in his report, "to make preliminary dispositions either to forward ammunition and supplies, should we hold our ground, or to withdraw the troops into good position." The first official intelligence that Thomas had of the unfortunate occurrence on the right was about 4 p. m. when Gen. Garfield, Rosecrans, chief of staff, arrived from Rossville. Notwithstanding the disheartening news, Thomas decided to hold his position until nightfall, if possible. The remaining ammunition was distributed and instructions given to his division commanders to be ready to move promptly when orders to that effect were issued. At 5:30 Reynolds received the order to begin the movement. Thomas himself went forward to point out the ground he wanted Reynolds to occupy and form a line to cover the withdrawal of the other troops. While passing through a strip of timber bordering the Lafayette road Thomas met two soldiers, who had been in search of water, and who informed him that a large body of the enemy was drawn up in line in the woods just in front advancing toward the Union lines. Reynolds was ordered to change the head of his column to the left, with his right resting on the road, and charge the enemy. At the same time the artillery opened a converging fire from both right and left, while Turchin made a dashing charge with his brigade, utterly routing the Confederates and driving them clear beyond Baird's position on the left, capturing over 200 prisoners. Robinson's and Willich's brigades were then posted in positions to cover the retirement of the troops, the former on the road leading through the ridge, and the latter on the ridge to the right. Wood, Brannan and Granger fell back

without molestation, but Baird, Johnson and Palmer were attacked as they were drawing back to their lines. This attack was made by L. E. Polk's division, but by this time it had become too dark to move with certainty, and in advancing the Confederate line was changed so that it formed an acute angle, the troops firing into each other. The withdrawal from the field was accomplished with such precision and quietness that it was not discovered by Bragg until after sunrise the following morning. Thomas took up a position in the vicinity of Rossville and remained there during the 21st, retiring to Chattanooga that night. Bragg's army had been so severely punished in the two days' fighting that he was disinclined to continue the conflict. Some desultory skirmishing occurred on the 21st, but no general movement was undertaken.

The Union losses in the battle of Chickamauga, according to the official reports, were 1,657 killed, 9,756 wounded, and 4,757 missing. The Confederate losses, as given in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," amounted to 2,389 killed, 13,412 wounded, and 2,003 missing.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 5

[Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

Historical Data Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 35
Duxbury, MA 02331

O.H.P. Wiley
Co. E, 17th MS Infantry
Civil War

Biographical Information
Online Sources



Oliver H P Wiley in the 1850 United States Federal Census

Name: Oliver H P Wiley

Age: 23

Birth Year: abt 1827

Birthplace: Tennessee

Home in 1850: Southern Division, Tishomingo, Mississippi, USA

Gender: Male

Family Number: 306

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Oliver H P Wiley	23
	Anna Wiley	59

Source Citation

Year: 1850; Census Place: Southern Division, Tishomingo, Mississippi; Roll: M432_382; Page: 108B; Image: 226

Source Information

Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1850 United States Federal Census, the Seventh Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color, birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1850 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

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SCHEDULE L - Free Inhabitants in Southern Division in the County of Lebanon State of Mo enumerated by me, on the 7 day of July 1850. Lease Lovell Ass't Marshal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Elizabeth B	16	F					Lebanon			
	Louisa G	14	F								
	Rhoda L	14	F								
248 344	Robt H. Linder	62	M			Harmon	52	L.C.			
	Rhoda	60	F								
	Robt J	21	M					Lebanon			
	Louisa L	20	F								
	Ann J	35	F								
	Elizabeth	25	F								
	Andersa Brown	2	F					Mo			
248 345	John H. Linder	20	M					Lebanon			
	Mary J	18	F								
	Louisa	5	F								
	Perilla	5	F					Mo			
	Robt J	3	M								
248 346	Oliver H. P. Mery	32	M					Lebanon			
	Louisa	25	F					L.C.			
248 347	Harmon B. Linder	52	M					Mo			
	Mahira	45	F					Mo			
	Robt J	21	M								
	Elizabeth	18	F					Lebanon			
	Mahira	16	F					Mo			
	Louisa	8	F								
	Elizabeth V. P.	9	F								
248 348	Shannon Payne	52	M					Mo			
	Milla	45	F					Mo			
	William	21	M					Lebanon			
	Stephen	19	M								
	James	15	M								
	Elizabeth	14	F								
	Ann	12	F								
	Amanda J	9	F					Mo			
	Zeretta	7	F								
	Andersa	4	F								
248 349	Harmon B. Linder	52	M					L.C.			
	Ann J	30	F					Lebanon			
	Mary J	11	F								
	Mary Ann	7	F								
	Nancy J	7	F								
	Audrina A	4	F								

14 m
26 f



Oliver H B Wiley in the 1860 United States Federal Census

Name: Oliver H B Wiley

Age: 32

Birth Year: abt 1828

Gender: Male

Birth Place: Tennessee

Home in 1860: Tishomingo, Mississippi

Post Office: Burnsville

Family Number: 1875

Value of Real Estate: [View image](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Ann Wiley	64
	Oliver H B Wiley	32

Source Citation

Year: 1860; Census Place: Tishomingo, Mississippi; Roll: M653_593; Page: 281; Image: 286; Family History Library Film: 803593

Source Information

Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color, birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

in the County of San Diego State

of Miss L. P. L. enumerated by me, on the 23 day of August 1880. John S. Foster
Post Office Burnsville

Name of person whose name appears on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.		Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	Wm. J.	M	27					Wm.	
2	John Brown	M	27		Conducting			Wm.	
3	John Glen	M	27		"			Wm.	
4	Wm. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
5	Wm. Allen	M	27		Chase			Wm.	
6	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
7	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
8	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
9	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
10	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
11	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
12	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
13	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
14	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
15	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
16	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
17	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
18	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
19	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
20	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
21	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
22	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
23	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
24	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
25	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
26	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
27	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
28	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
29	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
30	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
31	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
32	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
33	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
34	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
35	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
36	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
37	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
38	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
39	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
40	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
41	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
42	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
43	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
44	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
45	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
46	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
47	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
48	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
49	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	
50	John J. Allen	M	27		"			Wm.	

REQUEST FOR MILITARY RECORDS					1. DATE	2. FULL TIME/STAFF IN
3. NAME OF REQUESTER		4. RESEARCHER CARD NO.			6/23/15	100000
5. NAME OF REQUESTER		6. ROW			8. SHELF	
Vanne Lubbo		085586				
ITEM NOS. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, AND 9 FOR STAFF USE ONLY		5. STACK AREA		9. SEARCHER		
1664						
10. RECORD IDENTIFICATION (Check one only)						
<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY SERVICE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PENSION <input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND						
11. NAME OF SOLDIER		12. NAME OF DEPENDENT (if applicable)				
Peter S. Duganne		Mary E. Duganne				
13. UNIT (CO, BN, or REGT.)		14. STATE SERVED FROM		15. WAR OR DATE OF SERVICE		
Co. B 17th PA Inf		PA		Civil		
16. PENSION FILE NUMBERS						
a. INVALID		APPLICATION		CERTIFICATE		
		801546		267118		
b. WIDOW		90126		680233		
c. MINOR						
d. MOTHER						
e. FATHER						
f. OTHER NUMBERS (C, XC, BLWT, etc.)		XC 2680922				
17. RECEIVED		18. DATE		19. RETURNED		20. DATE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION						
NA FORM 14027 (10-12)						

DO NOT REMOVE FROM RECORDS

Explanation of Return Request for a Pension Application File, NA Form 14027

1. ☐ The record requested was removed from the files for reference use and has not been returned yet.
2. ☐ There is only one pension application file per soldier. All of the numbers that appear on one index card must be transferred to one copy of the NA Form 14027. This request is a duplicate request.
3. ☐ Because of the popularity of these records we are forced to place a limit on the number of files that we can provide to a single researcher in one day. We can retrieve 4 files (pension or military service or a combination of both) for a researcher at each scheduled pull time. You have exceeded that limit.
4. ☐ The form submitted is incomplete. Please ask the staff for assistance or refer to the pamphlet on how to request the records.
5. ☐ The record you requested is available on FBI3.com in the Microfilm Reading Room.
6. ☐ All copies of the NA Form 14027 must be legible for us to pull the records that you have requested. Please apply enough pressure when you write to ensure that all of the copies are legible.
7. ☐ For access to files with number designations "R###" contact the Retirement and Insurance Service, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Streets NW, Washington DC 20415-0001.
8. ☐ The file you specified cannot be requested on NA Form 14027. Please go to the Finding Aids Room (G28) for assistance.
9. ☐ We have a Civil War pension file with that number but it does not appear to relate to the soldier listed on your form. The index entry that you copied may be wrong. You may have transposed numbers or the clerk who prepared the card 100 years ago may have transposed numbers. Please re-check both the alphabetical index (T288) and the organizational index (T289). List all of the numbers which appear on the index card including any "C" or "XC" numbers on a single NA Form 14027. Make sure all of the numbers on the index card are on the correct lines and in the correct columns in part 18.
10. ☐ We have searched under the file numbers that you provided but did not find the file. The index entry that you copied may be wrong. You may have transposed numbers or the clerk who prepared the card 100 years ago may have transposed numbers. An XC or C pension certificate number may be necessary in order to locate this soldier's Civil War or later pension application file. We ask that you re-check both the alphabetical index (T288) and the organizational index (T289). List all of the numbers which appear on the index card including any "C" or "XC" numbers on a single NA Form 14027. The XC or C pension file number should appear at the bottom of the index card. Make sure all of the numbers on the index card are on the correct lines and in the correct columns in part 18.
11. ☐ There is no pre-Civil War pension application file under that name and regiment. Please recheck the indexes or refer to the military service record for alternate name spellings and correct regimental information.
12. ☐ There is no bounty land application file under that name and regiment. Please refer to the military service record for alternate name spellings and correct regimental information.
13. ☐ The record you requested was removed from the files some time ago and was apparently misfiled on its return. Take this NA Form 14027 to the Finding Aids Room and leave it with your name and address. We will try to locate the file. If we are successful we will contact you.
14. ☒ The pension file you requested is not in the National Archives. It is still in the custody of the Department of Veterans' affairs (VA). Please write to: FOIA/Privacy Act Officer

National Archives at St. Louis
P.O. Box 38757
St. Louis, MO 63138

15. ☐ The file does not appear to be in our custody. It may have been removed from the files without documentation prior to transfer to the National Archives more than 50 years ago.

OTHER:

His V.A. pension file number is
Circled, above.

**Peter S. Duganne
Co. B, 77th PA Infantry
Civil War**

**Biographical Information
Online Sources**

Peter Duganne in the 1870 United States Federal Census

Name: Peter Duganne
Age in 1870: 39
Birth Year: abt 1831
Birthplace: Virginia
Home in 1870: Indiana, Allegheny, Pennsylvania
Race: White
Gender: Male
Post Office: Tarentum
Value of Real Estate: View image

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Peter Duganne	39
	Elizabeth Duganne	33
	Isabella Duganne	15
	George Duganne	13
	Elizabeth Duganne	10
	Samuel Duganne	6
	Ella Duganne	4
	Maggie Duganne	2
	William Duganne	2/12

Source Citation

Year: 1870; Census Place: Indiana, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Roll: M593_1292; Page: 177A; Image: 601; Family History Library Film: 552791

Source Information

Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data:

- 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593. 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132. 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1870 United States Federal Census, the Ninth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age at last birthday, sex, color, birthplace, occupation, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1870 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Indian Township, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated by me on the 28 day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Marion

Richard, Asst. Marshal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Male	Jacob	11	f	m				Pennsylvania										
2	Female	Idella	1	f	m				Pa										
3	Female	Elizabeth	14	f	m	Married			Marion										
4	Female	Grace	21	f	m	Married			Pennsylvania										
5	Female	Anna	24	f	m	Married			Pa										
6	Female	John	27	f	m	Married			Pa										
7	Female	William	28	f	m	Married			Pa										
8	Female	John	29	f	m	Married			Pa										
9	Female	John	30	f	m	Married			Pa										
10	Female	John	31	f	m	Married			Pa										
11	Female	John	32	f	m	Married			Pa										
12	Female	John	33	f	m	Married			Pa										
13	Female	John	34	f	m	Married			Pa										
14	Female	John	35	f	m	Married			Pa										
15	Female	John	36	f	m	Married			Pa										
16	Female	John	37	f	m	Married			Pa										
17	Female	John	38	f	m	Married			Pa										
18	Female	John	39	f	m	Married			Pa										
19	Female	John	40	f	m	Married			Pa										
20	Female	John	41	f	m	Married			Pa										
21	Female	John	42	f	m	Married			Pa										
22	Female	John	43	f	m	Married			Pa										
23	Female	John	44	f	m	Married			Pa										
24	Female	John	45	f	m	Married			Pa										
25	Female	John	46	f	m	Married			Pa										
26	Female	John	47	f	m	Married			Pa										
27	Female	John	48	f	m	Married			Pa										
28	Female	John	49	f	m	Married			Pa										
29	Female	John	50	f	m	Married			Pa										
30	Female	John	51	f	m	Married			Pa										
31	Female	John	52	f	m	Married			Pa										
32	Female	John	53	f	m	Married			Pa										
33	Female	John	54	f	m	Married			Pa										
34	Female	John	55	f	m	Married			Pa										
35	Female	John	56	f	m	Married			Pa										
36	Female	John	57	f	m	Married			Pa										
37	Female	John	58	f	m	Married			Pa										
38	Female	John	59	f	m	Married			Pa										
39	Female	John	60	f	m	Married			Pa										
40	Female	John	61	f	m	Married			Pa										

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Indiana Township, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated by me on the 25 day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Lawrenceville

R. P. D. Hall Ass't Marshal

The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family			Relationship to Head of Family			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female			Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if foreign birth			Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic			Whether aged 65 years or over			Whether aged 18 years or over			Whether aged 15 years or over			Whether aged 10 years or over			Whether aged 5 years or over			Whether aged 1 year or over			Whether aged 1 month or over			Whether aged 1 week or over			Whether aged 1 day or over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Peter Duganne in the 1880 United States Federal Census

Name: Peter Duganne
Age: 49
Birth Year: abt 1831
Birthplace: Virginia
Home in 1880: O'Hara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania
Race: White
Gender: Male
Relation to Head of House: Self (Head)
Marital Status: Married
Spouse's Name: Mary Duganne
Father's Birthplace: Pennsylvania
Mother's Birthplace: Pennsylvania
Neighbors: View others on page
Occupation: Oil Refinery
Cannot read/write:
Blind:
Deaf and Dumb: View image
Otherwise disabled:
Idiotic or insane:
Household Members:

Name	Age
Peter Duganne	49
Mary Duganne	29
George Duganne	22
Elizabeth Duganne	20
Samuel Duganne	17
Ellie Duganne	14
Margaret Duganne	13
William Duganne	10
May Duganne	6
Cora Duganne	3
Duganne	5m

Source Citation

Year: 1880; Census Place: O'Hara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Roll: 1090; Family History Film: 1255090; Page: 77A;

http://search.ancestry.com/search/collections/1880usfedcen/36680272/printer-friendly?o_vc=Record%3aOtherRecord&rhSource=7163

Peter S Dugane in the 1890 Veterans Schedules

Veteran's Name: Peter S Dugane

Home in 1890 (Township, County, State): OHara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania

Year enlisted: 1861

Year discharged: 1864

Rank: Musician

Company: View image

Regiment or vessel: View image

Length of service: View image

Source Citation

Year: 1890; Census Place: OHara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Roll: 88; Page: 1; Enumeration District: 330

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *1890 Veterans Schedules* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2005.

Original data: Special Schedules of the Eleventh Census (1890) Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M123, 118 rolls); Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description

This database is an index to individuals in the United States enumerated in the 1890 special census of Civil War Union veterans and widows of veterans available on microfilm M123 (118 rolls) from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Information listed in this index includes the veteran's name or widow's name, rank, year of enlistment, and year of discharge. [Learn more...](#)

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Page No. 1

Supervisor's District No. 9

Enumeration District No. 330

Eleventh Census of the United States.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINERS, AND WIDOWS, ETC.

Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion (who are survivors), and widows of such persons, in Dist. Chas. Sup, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated in June, 1890. Henry E. Beatz

Serial No.	Full Name	Rank	Company	Date of Enlistment	Date of Discharge	Length of Service
1	16 16 Robert Smith	1st Lt.	Union	1862	1865	3 yrs
2	24 24 Rudolph Burger	Private 1st	7th Regt Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
3	25 25 Mary E. widow of Joseph Lacy	Private 1st	9th Pa. Res.	1862	1865	3 yrs
4	22 22 Samuel Hays	Private 1st	7th Regt Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
5	23 23 Samuel Hays	Corp.	7th Regt Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
6	36 36 Peter J. Dugane	Musician	7th Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
7	34 34 James Brown	Private 1st	3rd V. Cav.	1862	1865	3 yrs
8	45 45 Thomas Lacy	Private 1st	10th Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
9	48 48 Charles Squire	Private 1st	5th Pa. Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
10	48 48 Charles Squire	Private 1st	135th Ohio Inf.	1862	1865	3 yrs
11	51 51 John Brown	Private 1st	11th Pa. Res.	1862	1865	3 yrs
12	67 67 Joseph Dagnel	Private 1st	1st Pa. Res.	1862	1865	3 yrs
13	Hoboken					
14	Hoboken					
15	Do					
16	Do					
17	Do					
18	Hoboken					
19	Hampsville					
20	Shapburg					
21	Do					
22	Do					
23	Hoboken					

Peter Duganne in the 1900 United States Federal Census

Name: Peter Duganne
 Age: 68
 Birth Date: Aug 1831
 Birthplace: Virginia
 Home in 1900: O'Hara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania
 Race: White
 Gender: Male
 Relation to Head of House: Head
 Marital Status: Married
 Spouse's Name: Mary Duganne
 Marriage Year: 1876
 Years Married: 24
 Father's Birthplace: Scotland
 Mother's Birthplace: France
 Occupation: View on Image

Household Members:	Name	Age
	Peter Duganne	68
	Mary Duganne	50
	Kate Duganne	22
	Howard Duganne	17
	Ada Duganne	15
	Walter Duganne	9

Source Citation

Year: 1900; Census Place: O'Hara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Roll: 1365; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 0336; FHL microfilm: 1241365

Source Information

Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

Description

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1900 United States Federal Census, the Twelfth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, relationship to the head of household, color or race, sex, month and year of birth, age at last birthday, marital status, number of years

B

† *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. 1976
‡ *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. 1976

http://interactiveancestry.com/Private/7602/004114972_00383/45919500?andscape=true&source=ancestry.com%2Fsearch.ancestry.com%2Fcgibin%2Fseal%2Finteractiveancestry.com/Private/7602/004114972_00383/45919500



Peter S Duganne in the Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963

Name: Peter S Duganne
Gender: Male
Race: White
Age: 75
Birth Date: 2 Aug 1832
Birth Place: Fayette County, Pennsylvania
Death Date: 11 Jul 1908
Death Place: O'Hara, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA
Certificate Number: 65424

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

Original data: Pennsylvania (State). Death certificates, 1906–1963. Series 11.90 (1,905 cartons). Records of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Record Group 11. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Description

Pennsylvania's Department of Health started keeping statewide death records on January 1, 1906. Now you can find them in this collection. [Learn more...](#)

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MARGINS RESERVED FOR BINDING

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK.—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

A. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. Age should be stated exactly. Physicians should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified. The "Special Information" for persons dying away from home should be given in every instance.

FORM T. 2, No. 1-208-12-21-05

PLACE OF DEATH

County of Allegheny

Township of L. Kara

or

Borough of

or

City of

(If death occurs away from usual residence give fully called for under "Special Information.")

Registration District No.

Primary Registration District No.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

File No.

65424

Registered No.

69

Ward

(If death occurred in a hospital or institution give the NAME, ADDRESS of street and number.)

FULL NAME

Peter S. Duganne

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX	<u>Male</u>	COLOR	<u>White</u>
DATE OF BIRTH	<u>Aug 2 1881</u>		
AGE	<u>75</u> years, <u>11</u> months, <u>9</u> days		
SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED	<u>Married</u>		
BIRTHPLACE (State or County)	<u>Laurel, Va.</u>		
OCCUPATION	<u>Painter</u>		
NAME OF FATHER	<u>Not known</u>		
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or County)	<u>Not known</u>		
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER	<u>Not known</u>		
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or County)	<u>Not known</u>		

THE ABOVE STATED PERSONAL PARTICULARS ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF

(Informant) Mrs. P. S. Duganne

(Address) Arden P.O.

Filed JUL 11 1908

John A. Grady
Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH	<u>July 11 1908</u>
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u>June 1 1908</u> to <u>July 16 1908</u>	
that I last saw him alive on <u>July 10 1908</u>	
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>2:55</u>	
P. M. The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Cancer of face</u>	
<u>Sealed glass</u>	Duration: <u>55</u> Days
<u>Contributory</u>	<u>Exhaustion</u>
Signed: <u>H. Marshall</u>	M. D.
<u>July 11 1908</u>	(Address) <u>Arden P.O.</u>

SPECIAL INFORMATION may be given in plain terms, in the following spaces:

Where was disease contracted?

PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL DATE OF BURIAL

Henderson Cemetery July 12 1908

UNDERTAKER W. A. Clower Springdale, Pa.

+ 1778 or Peter
Duganne, Peter S.
 Co. B, 77 Pennsylvania Inf.

Musician | *Musician*

CARD NUMBERS.

1	19799534	26
2	19799627	27
3	19799719	28
4	19799810	29
5	19799895	30
6	19799970	31
7	19800044	32
8	19800119	33
9	19800182	34
10	19800263	35
11	19800319	36
12	19800377	37
13	19800428	38
14	19800483	39
15	19800543	40
16	19800598	41
17	19800625	42
18	19800682	43
19	19800771	44
20	19801233	45
21	19796304	46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein.....0

✓ Book Mark :

✓ See also



The National Archives ★ The Library of Congress

**The Horse Soldier
 Research Service**

Vonnie S. Zullo
 Researcher

Telephone/Fax: (703) 904-9126

3506 Majestic Pine Lane ★ Fairfax, VA 22033

<http://www.horsesoldier.com>

Pa.

27

Pa.

Pa.

unslvania Inf

unslvania Inf

unslvania Inf

Det. Huggins
Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

Roll

Roll dated

11, 1861.

11, 1861.

1861.

Remarks:

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

100

Copyist

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2 Helant
Copyist

27

Pa.

Pa.

Det. Huggins
Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for 11-18-61, 1861.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

(358)

2 Helant
Copyist

27

Pa.

Det. Huggins
Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for 11-18-61, 1862

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

(358)

2 Helant
Copyist

Pa.

77

Pa.

W
Regt Pennsylvania Inf

W | *77* | *Pa.*
Peter Hugganue
Brig, Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

ter-in Roll

above. Roll dated

Oct 11, 1861

Oct 11, 1861

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks:

due \$ *100*

77

Pa.

W
Regt Pennsylvania Inf

W | *77* | *Pa.*
Peter Hugganue
Brig, Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov 1861*, 1861.

Present or absent *Not stated*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks:

77

Pa.

W
Regt Pennsylvania Inf

W | *77* | *Pa.*
Peter Hugganue
Brig, Co. B, 77 Regt Pennsylvania Inf

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan to Apr 30*, 1862

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Copyist.

(358)

W
Copyist.

Book mark:

(358)

W
Copyist.

Book mark:

(358)

W
Copyist.

Book mark:

Pa.

77

Pa.

77

Pa.

77

Pa.

again
t Pennsylvania Inf

Order of Discharge
Munick Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf

Order of Discharge
Munick Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf

Order of Discharge
Munick Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf

Appears on

Appears on

Appears on

ster Roll

Company Muster Roll

Company Muster Roll

Company Muster Roll

Aug 31, 1862
Present or absent

Sept. 9 Oct., 1862
Absent

Aug, 31 to Dec. 31, 1862
Absent

Jan. 9 Feb., 1862
Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Absent without leave
since Oct. 8.

Remarks: Absent without leave
since Oct. 8 " 1862

Remarks: Absent without leave
since since Oct. 8 " 1862

Book mark:

Book mark:

Book mark:

Clark
Copyright.

(358) Handwritten signature
Copyright.

(358) Handwritten signature
Copyright.

(358) Handwritten signature
Copyright.

Pa.

28

77

Pa.

Augustus Peter D. Dugan
5th Pennsylvania Inf.
Musicians Co. B, 77 Reg't Pa. Infantry.

uster Roll

Appears on Special Muster Roll

for

April 10, 1863

Present or absent

Present

Stoppage, \$

100 for

Due Gov't, \$

100 for

Remarks:

Absent

Present

22/63

Count Marchal

20/61, 9th Co

161, 8 days

was

is in Present

Book mark:

Roll
Copyist

(359)

Parmales
Copyist

28

77

Pa.

Peter D. Dugan
Musicians Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for

May 2 June, 1863

Present or absent

Present

Stoppage, \$

100 for

Due Gov't, \$

100 for

Remarks: *Detained as clerk at*

Regimental Sta. qm.

by order of 2d Col. 29 Feb

Apr. 30 " 1863

28

77

Pa.

Peter D. Dugan
Musicians Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for

July & Aug, 1863.

Present or absent

present

Stoppage, \$

100 for

Due Gov't, \$

100 for

Remarks: *Detained as clerk at*

Regimental Sta. qm. order of

2d Col. 29 Feb 30/63.

Book mark:

Roll
Copyist

(358)

Heifer
Copyist

Pa.

A

77

Pa.

A

77

Pa.

A

77

Pa.

James
Pennsylvania Inf.

Peter D. Suganme
Mus., Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Peter D. Suganme
Mus., Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Peter D. Suganme
Mus., Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.
Appears on

Muster Roll

Company Muster Roll

74, 1863.
absent

for *Jan 4 Dec*, 1863.

Present or absent

*absent*Stoppage, \$ *100* forDue Gov't, \$ *100* forRemarks: *Detained as clerk at*

at Schaff-
er

Aug 1st order of bel
ence Dec. 20, 1863.

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan 7 Feb*, 1864.

Present or absent

*absent*Stoppage, \$ *100* forDue Gov't, \$ *100* forRemarks: *Detained as clerk at*

Aug 1st order of bel
ence Dec. 20, 1863.

Company Muster Roll

for *March 7 Apr.*, 1864.

Present or absent

*absent*Stoppage, \$ *100* forDue Gov't, \$ *100* forRemarks: *Detained as clerk at*

Aug 1st order of bel
ence Dec. 20, 1863.

Book mark:

Book mark:

Book mark:

Copyist.

(358)

Keeper

Copyist.

(358)

Keeper

Copyist.

(358)

Keeper

Copyist.

Pa.

2

77

Pa.

2

77

Pa.

2

77

Pa.

Virginia
Pennsylvania Inf.

Peter D. Longman

Music, Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Peter D. Longman

Music, Co. B, 77 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Master Roll

Company Muster Roll

Company Muster Roll

Age 29 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

1864.

for *July 9 Aug.*, 1864.

for *Sept. 1 Oct.*, 1864.

Victoria, Tex. Oct. 6, 1865.

Absent

Present or absent *Absent*

Present or absent

Muster-out to date

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Last paid to

Dec. 3, 1865.

Clothing account:

Last settled, 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100 ; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100 ; due \$ 100

Remarks *Outlines as per*

forth.

discharged, Oct. 11,

by reason of

prolonged term of

service.

Book mark:

Book mark:

ler

Copyright.

(335)

Shuler

Copyright.

(358)

Hepler

Copyright.

(361)

Watson

Copyright.

D 1 77 | **Pa.**

Peter J. Duganne
Musician, Co. D, 77th Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Age 29 years.

Appears on a

Detachment Muster-out Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

U. S. Warrent Ga, Oct 11, 1864

Muster-out to date Oct 11, 1864

Last paid to Dec 31, 1864

Clothing account:

Last settled Dec 31, 1864, drawn since \$..... 100

Due soldier \$..... 100; due U. S. \$..... 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 16 ²⁵ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$..... 100

Bounty paid \$ none ¹⁰⁰ 100; due \$ 100 ⁰⁰ 100

Remarks: M.O. by reason of
expiration of term for
service.

Book mark:

E. N. Lipscomb
Copyist.

(349)

A COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES
REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF
THE SEVERAL STATES, THE ARMY REGISTERS
AND OTHER RELIABLE DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES

By: **Frederick H. Dyer**
Late 7th Connecticut Volunteers

A
Concise
History of each and
every Regiment, Battery
Battalion and other Organizations
mustered by the several States for service
in the Union Army during the period referred to.

BROADFOOT PUBLISHING COMPANY
MORNINGSIDE PRESS
1994

Please note: Included in your research packet is the regimental history of the unit your soldier served in during the Civil War. To discover which battles he served in, compare the dates on the muster roll cards in his Compiled Military Service Record with the corresponding time in the regimental history. When he is listed as "present" on the muster roll cards you can assume he was with his unit at whichever engagement they were participating in at that time.

Moved to Nashville, Tenn., July 31, and guard trains on Nashville & Northwestern Railroad till December. Moved to Franklin December 20, and duty there till September, 1865, guarding trains, scouting and provost duty. (Co. "C" was stationed on Tennessee & Alabama Railroad and captured.) Mustered out September 1, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 6 Officers and 46 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 107 Enlisted men by disease. Total 161.

76th REGIMENT INFANTRY, "KEYSTONE ZOU-AVES."

Organized at Harrisburg October 18, 1861. Left State for Fort Monroe, Va., October 19. Attached to Wright's 3rd Brigade, Sherman's South Carolina Expedition, to April, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Dept. of the South, to July, 1862. District of Hilton Head, S. C., 10th Corps, Dept. South, to April, 1863. Guss' Brigade, Seabrook Island, S. C., 10th Corps, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Folly Island, S. C., 10th Corps, to July, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Morris Island, S. C., 10th Corps, July, 1863. 1st Brigade, Morris Island, S. C., 10th Corps, to August, 1863. District of Hilton Head, S. C., 10th Corps, to April, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 10th Army Corps, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, to May, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 18th Army Corps, to June, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 10th Army Corps, to December, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 24th Army Corps, Dept. Virginia, to January, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Terry's Provisional Corps, Dept. North Carolina, to March, 1865. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 10th Army Corps, Dept. of North Carolina, to July, 1865.

SERVICE.—Sherman's Expedition to Port Royal, S. C., October 21-November 7, 1861. Duty at Hilton Head, S. C., till May 30, 1862. Operations on James Island, S. C., June 1-28. Battle of Secessionville, S. C., June 16. Evacuation of James Island and movement to Hilton Head June 28-July 7. Duty there till October. Expedition to Pocotaligo, S. C., October 21-23. Frampton's Plantation, Pocotaligo, October 22. Duty at Hilton Head, S. C., till April, 1863, and at Seabrook Island till June. Moved to Folly Island, S. C. Attack on Morris Island, S. C., July 10. Assaults on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, July 11 and 18. Siege operations against Fort Wagner till August. Ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., and duty there till April, 1864. Moved to Yorktown, Va., April. Butler's operations on south side of the James River and against Petersburg and Richmond May 4-28. Capture of Bermuda Hundred May 5. Waltham Junction, Chester Station, May 6-7. Proctor's Creek and operations against Fort Darling May 12-13. Battle of Drewry's Bluff May 14-16. On Bermuda Hundred front May 17-28. Moved to White House, thence to Cold Harbor May 28-June 1. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 15-18. Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond June 16 to December 6. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30, 1864 (Reserve). Demonstration on north side of the James at Deep Bottom August 13-20. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, August 14-18. Battle of Chaffin's Farm, New Market Heights, September 28-30. Battle of Fair Oaks October 27-28. In trenches before Richmond till December 6. Expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., December 6-24. Second Expedition to Fort Fisher January 3-15, 1865. Assault on and capture of Fort Fisher January 15. Sugar Loaf

Organized at Pittsburg October 15, 1861. Left State for Louisville, Ky., October 18. Attached to Negley's 4th Brigade, McCook's Command, at Nolin, Army Ohio, to November, 1861. 5th Brigade, Army Ohio, to December, 1861. 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army Ohio, to September, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Right Wing Army Cumberland, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps, Army Cumberland, to October, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, Army Cumberland, to June, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, to August, 1865. Dept. of Texas to December, 1865.

SERVICE.—Camp at Nolin River till December, 1861, and at Munfordsville, Ky., till February, 1862. March to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Nashville, Tenn., February 14-March 3, and to Savannah, Tenn., March 16-April 6. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Duty at Pittsburg Landing till May 28. Siege of Corinth, Miss., May 28-30. Skirmish near Corinth May 9. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 1. Buell's Campaign in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee June to August. March to Louisville, Ky., in pursuit of Bragg August 21-September 26. Pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky October 1-22. Floyd's Fork October 1. Near Clay Village October 4. Dog Walk October 9. March to Nashville, Tenn., October 22-November 7. Reconnoissance toward Laverne November 19 and November 26-27. Laverne, Scruggsboro November 27. Advance on Murfreesboro December 26-30. Triune, Tenn., December 27. Battle of Stone's River December 30-31 and January 1-3, 1863. Duty near Murfreesboro till June. Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign June 23-July 7. Liberty Gap June 24-27. Occupation of Middle Tennessee till August 16. Passage of Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga (Ga.) Campaign August 16-September 22. Battle of Chickamauga September 19-20. Siege of Chattanooga September 24-October 27. Reopening Tennessee River October 26-29. Duty at Whitesides, Tyner's Station and Blue Springs, Tenn., till April, 1864. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May 1-September 8. Tunnel Hill May 6-7. Demonstration on Rocky Faced Ridge and Dalton May 8-13. Near Kingston May 13. Battle of Resaca May 14-15. Near Kingston May 18-19. Near Cassville May 19. Kingston May 21. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kennesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Pine Hill June 11-14. Lost Mountain June 15-17. Assault on Kennesaw June 27. Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4. Chattahoochee River July 6-17. Peach Tree Creek July 19-20. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Utoy Creek August 5-7. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama against Hood September 29-October 26. Nashville Campaign November-December. Columbia, Duck River, November 24-28. Battle of Franklin November 30. Battle of Nashville December 15-16. Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17-28. At Huntsville, Ala., till March, 1865. Expedition to Bull's Gap and operations in East Tennessee March 13-April 25. Moved to Nashville, Tenn., April 25, and duty there till June. Moved to New Orleans, La., June 17-25, thence to Indianola, Texas, July 13-21. Duty at Indianola and Victoria, Texas, till December. Mustered out December 6, 1865.

[Regiment Casualty](#)[Analysis](#)[Regimental](#)[Experience](#)[Regiment](#)[Personnel](#)[Regiment](#)[Photos](#)[Regiment](#)[History](#)[Regiment](#)[Report List](#)

Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 60

Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 254

(Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Oct '61	Nov '61	Negley's 4th	McCook's Command at Nolin		Army of Ohio	
Nov '61	Dec '61	5			Army of Ohio	
Dec '61	Sep '62	5	2		Army of Ohio	
Sep '62	Nov '62	5	2	1	Army of Ohio	
Nov '62	Jan '63	2	2	Right Wing, 14	Army of Cumberland	
Jan '63	Oct '63	2	2	20	Dept and Army of Ohio and Cumberland	
Oct '63	Jun '65	3	1	4	Dept and Army of Ohio and Cumberland	
Jun '65	Aug '65	1	1	4	Dept and Army of Ohio and Cumberland	

[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

Historical Data Systems, Inc.

P.O. Box 35

Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment Casualty
Analysis
Regimental
Experience
Regiment
Personnel
Regiment
Photo
Regiment
Report List

Lancaster, Huntingdon, Blair, Fulton and Luzerne, rendezvoused first at Chambersburg and later at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in Sept. and Oct., 1861, for three years. Co. H was never fully organized on account of lack of numbers and was finally disbanded after being with the regiment for some time. A company of artillery under Capt. Muehler was recruited to form part of the regiment, but was detached at the beginning of 1862, and never rejoined the command. On Oct. 18, 1861, the regiment left the state and proceeded by transport to Louisville, Ky., and moved thence to Nolin creek, where it encamped for some time, and was assigned to the 5th brigade (Gen. Wood), 2nd division (Gen. McCook), Army of the Ohio (Gen. Buell). On March 2, 1862, the regiment arrived at Nashville and on April 7, it participated with its division in the second day's struggle at the battle of Shiloh, with a loss of 3 killed and 7 wounded. On May 28, the command was in front of the works at Corinth, Miss., and after the evacuation on the 30th it slowly returned to Nashville, arriving there early in September. Later in the month it hastened with Buell's army to the protection of Louisville; was engaged with the enemy at Floyd's fork, Ky., and skirmished at Fern creek and Claysville. The regiment was not engaged at Perryville and soon after that battle returned to Nashville, where it rested until the opening of the winter campaign. Late in November it had a sharp skirmish near La Vergne, and about a month later moved with the army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans on the Murfreesboro campaign. The regiment was heavily engaged in the battle of Stone's river, and was warmly commended for its gallantry by Gen. Rosecrans, who said: "It was the banner regiment at Stone river. They never broke their ranks." It was employed in guard, picket and foraging duties after the battle until Feb., 1863, and was then occupied on the fortifications at Murfreesboro until the latter part of June, when it broke camp and moved against the enemy at Liberty gap, Tenn., where it lost one-third of its effective strength. At the battle of Chickamauga the 77th fought with great courage and coolness. On the evening of the first day's battle, while attempting to hold an advanced position against great odds, it was outflanked and overpowered by a superior force, and despite the utmost bravery displayed, was forced to yield-all of its field officers, 7 line officers and 70 men being captured by the enemy. After the battle the rest of the command retired with the army to Chattanooga, whence it moved to Walden's ridge, and then to Whiteside, where it remained until the close of the year. In Jan., 1864, most of the men reenlisted and were given their veteran furlough and on their return in April, the regiment moved with Gen. Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, being successively engaged at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna, the Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, and in the siege operations about Atlanta, destroying railroads, etc. At the close of August, it was engaged at the battle of Jonesboro, was in the action at Lovejoy's Station; and after the fall of Atlanta it moved back toward Nashville with the 4th and 23rd corps. In the Nashville campaign the enemy was met at various places including Columbia, Duck river, Spring Hill Thompson's station, Franklin and Nashville. The 77th was sharply engaged at Franklin on Nov. 30, losing a large number killed and wounded and it lost heavily at the battle of Nashville. After the battle it took part in the pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Huntsville, Ala. In March 1865, it moved to Strawberry plains, Tenn., where it was joined by three new companies, and two weeks later received two more companies at Bull's gap. On its return to Nashville in April, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, Col. Rose commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Robinson the regiment, and was ordered to Texas arriving at Indianola on July 27. It moved thence to Green Lake marched to Camp Stanley, near Victoria, on the Guadalupe river, and on Dec. 5, was ordered home. It arrived at Philadelphia Jan. 16, 1866, where it was finally mustered out.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 1

Stone's River after battle report:

Report of Capt. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

same road. At 8 a.m. we encountered the enemy within 2 miles of Triune. We were immediately placed in position with the balance of our brigade on the left of the road. Our front line was composed of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers on the left, the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers on the right, and the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers in the center. Our regiment and the Seventy-ninth Regt. Illinois Volunteers were held in reserve, but advanced with the brigade, our regiment covering the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. Skirmishers were thrown forward by each of the three first-named regiments, as also were two companies of the Seventy-seventh Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, which occupied the extreme left of the line. In this manner we advanced toward Triune, driving the enemy from his position, and took possession of the town, the enemy retreating toward Shelbyville. We encamped about 1 mile beyond Triune, near the turnpike.

December 28, we remained in camp, where we stopped the evening before.

December 29, we retraced our march on the same road for 2 miles, and turned off on a dirt road running in an easterly course into the Salem turnpike, at the junction of which two roads we, silently and without fires, encamped for the night.

December 30, we marched toward Murfreesborough, on the Salem turnpike, for about 3 miles, when we were thrown into column, by division, into the woods on the right of the road, with the balance of our brigade and division. At this time heavy skirmishing was going on our left and in front. We advanced for a short distance, when our regiment and the Thirtieth Regt. Indiana Volunteers were ordered to change front to the right, deploy column, and throw out skirmishers. We then advanced, moving toward the right of the general line of battle for about a quarter of a mile. We then changed front to the left, and occupied a dense cedar grove. The position of our regiment was now on the right of the Twenty-second Regt. Indiana Volunteers, of Gen. Davis' division. It was here that we received a heavy fire from a rebel battery that was stationed to the right and in front of us in an open field by the edge of a woods, at a distance of 500 yards. After a sharp skirmish it was silenced, when we threw out our pickets and remained for the night. Our position was now on the left of our brigade and on the right of Davis' division.

December 31, we were under arms at 4 a.m., and at daylight we discovered the enemy in large force within 60 yards of our pickets, who immediately commenced firing, when the enemy advanced to a furious attack. As the pickets retired, our regiment advanced to meet the enemy, and resisted their attack with desperate valor, repulsing the forces immediately in front, with great slaughter, and compelling them to retire across the brook, where we first found them posted, into a cornfield beyond. This was the first attack that was made on our lines; but almost at the same time the enemy's columns on our left, which were directed on those regiments on our right, pressed furiously onward, bearing down everything before them. Those regiments on our right fell back after a short but desperate resistance, as was shown by the great mortality on both sides. Soon after this, the regiment on our left changed position to our rear, leaving our regiment completely isolated and battling against great odds, with the danger of being surrounded. We were ordered to retire for about 150 yards, and then march to the right, in order, if possible, to reattach ourselves to the balance of our brigade, which had been driven from its first position. While doing this we fell in with a portion of Gen. Davis' division, and were advised that we had better co-operate with that division for the present, as our brigade had by this time retired so far that it would consume much valuable time in finding it that could be used at this particular juncture to great advantage by re-enforcing one of his [Davis'] brigades. We posted ourselves on the right of Davis' division, in front of which was a rebel battery, at a distance of about 400 yards. A little to the right and in front of this was Edgerton's battery, which had been previously captured by the rebels in the onset, and was still in their possession.

It was here that our regiment charged alone, recapturing Edgerton's battery, and up to the guns of the rebel battery, through a hurricane of grape and canister, until we were confronted by several thousand of the rebel infantry, when, as we were unsupported, we were obliged to retire to the line from which we started on the charge, leaving our much-loved battery in the hands of the rebels, as we had no means of moving it off. Yet we were repaid for this desperate charge as much as for any we made during the day in damaging the enemy and holding him in check.

We retired in good order, and halted and formed in our previous

minute successfully make a stand.

When we came near the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike we fell in with a portion of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under the gallant Maj. Collins; also a portion of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers. These, with our regiment, were now joined together as the remnant of the old Fifth Brigade, under Col. Dodge, as brigade commander. We were posted on the edge of the woods by Gen. Johnson, on the right of Gen. Van Cleve's division, which had just come up. The rebels were now coming on with tenfold more impetuosity, and our men were ordered to lie down quietly behind a fence, which partly protected us. We waited here until the rebels were within a short distance, when we up and delivered our fire with such great effect that the rebels began to give way.

We now pitched into them with whoop and yell, all the time delivering a most destructive fire, and soon the whole rebel column was in full retreat. We drove them half a mile, when our ammunition gave out and we were relieved, when we retired to the railroad to obtain a fresh supply. This was the first check of importance that the rebels received, as it saved our ammunition train and secured for our forces an important position. From the break of day until 12 m. our regiment was under constant fire, and terribly our ranks were thinned. At night our regiment went on picket.

January 1, 1863, we remained under arms on the crest of the hill, where we ended our final charge on the 31st ultimo.

At 4 p.m. we received a heavy fire from a rebel battery, which was soon silenced.

January 2, remained in the same position as on the 1st. A heavy battle was fought on our left, in which we took no part. In the evening we went on picket. A heavy skirmish took place immediately in front of our line.

January 3, still remained under arms in our old position. At night, in the midst of the rain, the last final struggle was made, in which we took no part.

During this great battle our little regiment did no discredit to the old Keystone State. Officers and men stood up and did their duty nobly. Among those noted for conspicuous valor I must mention Adj. S. T. Davis, who rendered me invaluable assistance throughout the battle; also Capt. F. S. Pyfer, Company K; Capt. William A. Robinson, Company E; Capt. A. Phillips, Company G, and Capt. J. J. Lawson, Company C, all of whom cheered and encouraged their men throughout the battle with a coolness which belongs to none but veteran officers. That our line never broke shows that our men fought like veterans.

We went into action with 288 men. We lost, in killed, 5, including Lieut.-Col. Housum; in wounded, 29, including 1 commissioned officer; missing, 29, including 2 commissioned officers. Total, 63. Of those missing the greater part are either killed or taken prisoners.

I must not forget to mention the valuable services and noble conduct of Dr. Downey, the assistant surgeon of our regiment. He remained with us throughout the battle, and displayed the most indomitable energy and courage in attending to our wounded, and in superintending the whole medical department, which came within his sphere.

I regret to say that, notwithstanding the great valor displayed by our regiment as a body, there were some miserable cowards who skulked away during the excitement of the battle, and left their comrades to perform their duty. I have carefully obtained their names and rank, however, and shall forward them without delay.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOM. ELLWOOD ROSE,
Capt., Comdg. Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. D. C. WAGNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade.

Source: Official Records

PAGE 334-29 KY., MID. AND E. TENN., N. ALA., AND SW. VA. [CHAP. XXXII].
[Series I. Vol. 20. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 29.]

marched at 5 a. m. to Catoosa Springs, where we encamped for two days. On Saturday, May 7, marched south to Tunnel Hill. On Sunday, May 8, moved to Mill Creek Gap and Rocky Face Ridge. On Monday, May 9, near midnight, the regiment went on picket. On Tuesday, May 10, skirmished all day with the enemy; had 3 enlisted men wounded. On Wednesday, May 11, the regiment, with the Thirtieth Indiana, moved on to a ridge which commanded Mill Creek Gap, and threw up rifle-pits. On Friday, May 13, at 5 a. m. the regiment with the division moved forward through Dalton, and at 9 a. m. came up with the enemy's rear guard; had some skirmishing, and went into camp. On Saturday, May 14, left camp and marched two miles, when our corps engaged the enemy, skirmishers were thrown out from each regiment; 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man was wounded of this regiment. On Sunday, May 15, skirmishing commenced at daylight, and we were engaged with the enemy more or less all day; lost 3 enlisted men wounded. On Monday, May 16, we moved at 6 a. m. into Resaca, and at 4 p. m. crossed the river and marched four miles, where we encamped for the night. On Tuesday, May 17, we marched at 8 a. m., and encamped within two miles of Adairsville. On Wednesday, May 18, the regiment marched at 6 a. m., passed through Adairsville, and six miles beyond encamped for the night. On Thursday, May 19, the regiment marched at 6 a. m.; came up with the enemy's rear guard at Kingston, where we commenced skirmishing, and so continued until the enemy was driven back to Cassville. This regiment lost during the day 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 20th, 21st, and 22d, the regiment lay in camp. On Monday, May 23, we marched west six miles, where we crossed the Etowah River, and continuing the march four miles farther encamped for the night. On Tuesday, May 24, the regiment moved out of camp at 6 a. m., and marched fifteen miles and encamped.

On Wednesday, May 25, the regiment left camp at 10 a. m. and marched about eight miles to where the Twentieth Army Corps had been fighting, and encamped for the night. On Thursday, May 26, the regiment moved into the line of battle, our brigade being in reserve. On Friday, May 27, the regiment moved forward to the front line, and had sharp fighting all day. The casualties were 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded. On Saturday, May 28, our skirmishers were hotly engaged. The casualties in the regiment were 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded. On Sunday, May 29, the skirmishing continued all day; casualties, 4 enlisted men wounded. On Monday, May 30, the skirmishing still continued; casualties, 2 enlisted men wounded. On Tuesday, May 31, our skirmishers were still engaged, and the casualties of this regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Wednesday, June 1, the position of the regiment was still unchanged. The loss on this day was 1 enlisted man killed. On Thursday, June 2, no change of position took place; casualties of the regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Friday, June 3, in the same position as on the 2d; casualties of the regiment, 2 enlisted men wounded. On Saturday, June 4, moved camp at daylight to the left, the rebels having retreated during the night. On Sunday, June 5, the regiment lay quietly in camp all day. On Monday, June 6, the regiment marched at 5 a. m. a distance of about six miles to near Acworth Station. The regiment lay in camp during the 7th, 8th, and 9th. On Friday, June 10, the regiment left camp at 7 a. m., and marched four miles and encamped near Pine Knob, or Pine Top, near the enemy, our regiment on the second line, and was not engaged with the enemy. On Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th of June, the regiment still lay in camp on the second line in the same position as on the 10th. On Monday, June 13, the regiment moved one mile to the left, and threw up new works during the night. The rebels in front evacuated the same night. On Tuesday, June 14, the regiment moved forward one; finding the enemy in force, we

here threw up new works; casualties, 1 enlisted man wounded. On Wednesday, June 15, the regiment continued in the same position as on the 14th. We had some skirmishing, but no casualties. On Thursday, June 16, the operations were the same as on the 14th and 15th; the casualties of the regiment, 1 enlisted man wounded. During the night the rebels fell back. On Friday, June 17, the regiment moved forward some distance and went into camp. There was heavy skirmishing along the line, but my regiment was not engaged. On Saturday, June 18, the skirmishing still continued, but the brigade to which my regiment belongs was in reserve, consequently we were not engaged. On Sunday, June 19, we again moved forward; were met by the rebels about a mile distant from our starting point, where our skirmishers engaged the enemy; fell slowly back to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain; the casualties in the regiment were 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men

skirmishing; lost 1 enlisted man wounded. On Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th of June, the position of the regiment was unchanged; we lost 2 enlisted men wounded on the 26th. On Monday, June 27, a general assault was made. The brigade to which my regiment is attached was held in reserve; the casualties of the regiment were 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. On Tuesday, June 28, we had considerable skirmishing, and had 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. On Wednesday, June 29, a burial of the dead in our front under a flag of truce took place. During the night the enemy made a demonstration, but were repulsed. The casualties of the regiment were 3 enlisted men wounded. On Thursday, June 30, at dark, my regiment was relieved by another regiment of our brigade, and we moved back to the second line and encamped. On Friday, July 1, we continued in camp on the second line. On Saturday, July 2, the regiment again moved forward to the front line; no casualties. On Sunday, July 3, about 2 a. m., the rebels evacuated their works, and we moved forward at once and occupied them. Took several prisoners. We then moved forward to Marietta and five miles beyond to Smyrna, where we found the enemy strongly fortified. On Monday, July 4, at 11 a. m. we charged the enemy's works, capturing the rifle-pits, with a large number of prisoners, and killing and wounding several of the enemy; our loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded and 1 enlisted man killed, and 17 enlisted men wounded. During the night the enemy fell back to the Chattahoochee River and left us in full possession of their strong works at Smyrna, which we immediately occupied. On Tuesday, July 5, at daybreak we commenced pursuing the enemy. The regiment moved forward to Vining's Station, thence one mile to the left and encamped on the Chattahoochee River. On Wednesday, July 6, the regiment lay in camp, our skirmishers exchanging occasional shots across the river. We lay in this camp until the 10th. On Sunday, July 10, we marched up the river about five miles, where the regiment encamped within about one-half mile of the river, and continued in camp until the 12th. On Tuesday, July 12, we marched early, crossed the Chattahoochee on canvas pontoons, and moved down the river some distance, to a high bluff overlooking the river, where we encamped until the 18th. On Monday, July 18, the regiment moved forward toward Atlanta six miles, and encamped. On Tuesday, July 19, we marched at 11 a.m. about three miles, to Peach Tree Creek, on the opposite bank of which we threw up works; had some skirmishing but no casualties. On Wednesday, July 20, we marched to within three miles of Decatur, and then took the road to Atlanta, in all about four miles. We went into position in line and the enemy made a fierce attack on our skirmishers, but were repulsed; the casualties of this regiment were only 2 enlisted men wounded. On Thursday, July 21, at sunrise this regiment moved forward to the line of skirmishers and threw up works under a pretty heavy fire; our casualties were 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded. The enemy retreated during the night. On Friday, July 22, before daylight, we commenced pursuing the enemy, this regiment taking the advance, and at sunrise, owing to the fog, we came up with the rebels quite abruptly. We were quickly in line, however, and after a pretty sharp skirmish we commenced throwing up works within two miles of the town of Atlanta and within 1,500 yards of one of the enemy's forts; the casualties of the regiment were 4 enlisted men wounded. On Tuesday, July 26, a demonstration was made in which our skirmish line was somewhat advanced. This regiment lost 3 men wounded. On the 5th of August a like demonstration was made, in which five companies of this regiment charged up to the enemy's works and were repulsed, with the loss of 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed, and 14 enlisted men wounded. On the 17th of August this regiment changed camp from the extreme right to the extreme left of the brigade; the casualties were 3 enlisted men wounded on the picket-line. On Thursday, August 25, at dark, as the army commenced to move, the regiment withdrew from the works and moved to the right and bivouacked at Proctor's Creek, distance seven miles. On Friday, August 26, the regiment continued the march to the right, passing a portion of the Army of the Tennessee and the Fourteenth Army Corps, and encamped at 5 p. m., after marching about eight miles. On Saturday, August 27, advanced rapidly to Gilead Church, a distance of six miles. On Sunday, August 28, we marched, at about 3 p. m., a distance of about three miles, and bivouacked near the West Point railroad in a fine agricultural country. On Monday, August 29, the regiment assisted in destroying a large portion of the railroad. On Tuesday, August 30, we marched southeast, a distance of about three miles, and encamped in a thick woods. On Wednesday, August 31, we moved early in the morning and marched about five miles to near the Macon railroad and encamped for the night. On Thursday,

September 1, we marched to the railroad and commenced destroying it. We moved down the railroad destroying it as we went, until we came near Jonesborough, where we formed line of battle and advanced on the enemy, who was intrenched at that place. This regiment, on the extreme right of the brigade, advanced through a dense thicket for about one-half a mile, close to the enemy's main line, where we threw up slight works under a heavy fire of musketry and canister; the casualties were only 2 wounded. During the night the enemy retreated. On Friday, September 2, we moved down the railroad to Lovejoy's Station, where we again found the enemy. The division to which my brigade and regiment is attached moved to the left, and formed line of battle, when we moved forward and engaged the enemy. My regiment was held in reserve and did not become engaged, although we were part of the time under a brisk fire. No casualties. On Saturday, September 3, my regiment moved up to the front line early and relieved the Seventy-fifth Illinois, of our brigade. As my regiment was much larger than the Seventy-fifth, I was obliged to prolong the works in order to protect my men. As soon as the fog arose the enemy opened a concentrated fire of musketry with artillery upon my regiment, and kept it up until our works were completed. The casualties of the regiment at this place were 1 commissioned officer killed and 1 severely wounded, and 11 enlisted men wounded. We remained at this place until the night of the 5th, when we withdrew and marched to Jonesborough, where we remained until the 7th. On Wednesday, September 7, the

regiment marched to Rough and Ready, and encamped for the night. On Thursday, September 8, marched through Atlanta and encamped two miles from the town in the direction of Decatur.

From the 3d of May until June 7 the regiment was commanded by Capt. J. J. Lawson, Company C. On the 7th of June I returned to the regiment, and have been personally in command during all of the time since.

Submitting the above, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. ROSE,
Col., Cmdg. Regiment

[Capt. H. W. LAWTON.]

Source: Official Records

PAGE 286-72 THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN. [CHAP. L.
[Series I. Vol. 38. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 72.]

Nashville, TN after battle report:

No. 36.

Reports of Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15-16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH Regt. PENNSYLVANIA INFTRY.,
Camp Near Fort Andy Johnson, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
LIEUT.: In compliance with orders from the general commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864:

On the morning of the 30th ultimo, at 11 a. m., I received orders from Brig. Gen. Grose to report forthwith with this regiment for picket duty.

We had marched all night the night before, had a very slight skirmish with some rebel cavalry early in the morning, and had just arrived in Franklin. We had stacked arms and made some arrangements for a temporary camp; the men were very tired, and it was perhaps half an hour before I was able to comply with the order. We were posted and instructed by Gen. Grose himself about a mile from Franklin, to the right of the turnpike leading from Franklin to Centerville, in the following order: One company was posited about 60 yards from the turnpike; another company was posted 200 yards to the right of this on a line running at an angle of twenty degrees with the turnpike, and to the right of this company on a line running nearly perpendicular to the turnpike were posted two other companies, 100 yards apart; the other four companies were posted in reserve at about 200 yards from each extremity of the line, and about the same distance from the center of the line. On the left of my line were the pickets of Gen. Ruger's command, and on my right were the pickets of the Second Brigade of this division. I had scarcely finished giving instructions to my men when the enemy appeared in my front on the right of the turnpike, and the pickets commenced firing. In a few minutes the enemy was seen extending his lines to our left in great force, at the same time rapidly encircling our right, and the pickets became hotly engaged with their skirmishers. The enemy kept constantly re-enforcing his line of skirmishers, but we easily kept them at bay until the pickets on our left, being fiercely assaulted, suddenly gave way. The left of my line of pickets then gradually began to fall back. The company on the extreme left had received instructions from Gen. Grose, through me, to fall back to the main line in town, if they found they could

Regimental Casualty Analysis

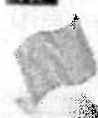
77th PA Infantry

Organized: Camp Wilkins, Pittsburgh, PA on 10/15/61
Mustered Out: 12/6/65

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#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1			<u>1</u>	0	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
2	04/07/62	<u>Shiloh, TN</u>	0	<u>2</u>	0	<u>2</u>
3	10/08/62	<u>Perryville, KY</u>	0	0	<u>1</u>	0
4	12/31/62	<u>Stones River, TN</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
5	03/02/63		0	<u>1</u>	0	0
6	06/25/63	<u>Liberty Gap, TN</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>29</u>	0	0
7	07/22/63	Battle Creek, GA	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
8	09/18/63	Chickamauga, GA	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0
9	09/19/63	<u>Chickamauga, GA</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>51</u>	0
10	09/21/63		0	0	<u>1</u>	0
11	05/10/64		0	<u>1</u>	0	0
12	05/14/64	<u>Resaca, GA</u>	0	<u>3</u>	0	0
13	05/15/64	<u>Resaca, GA</u>	0	<u>2</u>	0	0
14	05/19/64	<u>Kingston, GA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	0
15	05/24/64	Rocky Face Ridge, GA	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
16	05/27/64	<u>Dallas, GA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	0
17	05/27/64	<u>New Hope Church, GA</u>	0	<u>1</u>	0	0
18	05/28/64	<u>Dallas, GA</u>	0	<u>8</u>	0	0
19	05/29/64	<u>Dallas, GA</u>	0	<u>2</u>	0	0
20	05/30/64	<u>Dallas, GA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	0

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Regimental Casualty Analysis

77th PA Infantry

Organized: Camp Wilkins, Pittsburgh, PA on 10/15/61
 Mustered Out: 12/6/65

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#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
21	06/02/64	Dallas, GA	0	1	0	0
22	06/07/64	Dallas, GA	0	1	0	0
23	06/19/64	Kennesaw Mountain, GA	1	3	0	0
24	06/21/64	Kennesaw Mountain, GA	0	1	0	0
25	06/26/64	Kennesaw Mountain, GA	0	1	0	0
26	06/27/64	Kennesaw Mountain, GA	0	4	0	0
27	06/29/64	Kennesaw Mountain, GA	0	1	0	0
28	07/03/64	Marietta, GA	0	1	0	0
29	07/04/64	Kingston, GA	0	4	0	0
30	07/04/64	Marietta, GA	1	4	0	0
31	07/07/64	Chattahoochee, GA	0	1	0	0
32	07/20/64	Peach Tree Creek, GA	0	4	0	0
33	07/21/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0
34	07/22/64	Atlanta, GA	0	2	0	0
35	07/26/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0
36	08/05/64	Atlanta, GA	5	7	0	0
37	08/06/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0
38	08/20/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0
39	08/25/64	Atlanta, GA	0	2	0	0
40	08/26/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0

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#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
41	08/27/64	Atlanta, GA	0	1	0	0
42	09/01/64	Jonesboro, GA	0	3	0	0
43	09/02/64	Lovejoy Station, GA	0	2	0	0
44	09/03/64	Lovejoy Station, GA	1	2	0	0
45	11/29/64	Franklin, TN	0	1	0	0
46	11/30/64	Franklin, TN	2	14	2	0
47	12/08/64	Nashville, TN	0	3	0	0
48	12/16/64	Nashville, TN	1	13	0	0

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HISTORY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
1861-5;

PREPARED

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

BY

SAMUEL P. BATES,
MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Who, whenever their attempts were unsuccessful, thought it dishonor that their country should stand in need of anything that their valor could do for it, and so made it the most glorious present. Bestowing thus their lives on the public, they have every one received a praise that will never decay, a sepulchre that will always be most illustrious,—not that in which their bones lie mouldering, but that in which their fame is preserved, to be on every occasion, when honor is the employ of either word or act, eternally remembered. This whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men; nor is it the inscription on the columns in their native soil alone that show their merit, but the memorial of them, better than all inscriptions, in every foreign nation, repeated more durably in universal remembrance than on their own tomb.—ORATION OF PERICLES IN HONOR OF THE DEAD IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

VOL. II.

HARRISBURG:
B. SINGERLY, STATE PRINTER.
1869.

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ON the 1st of August, 1861, Frederick S. Stumbaugh, a citizen of Chambersburg, received authority from the War Department to recruit a regiment, to be composed of eight companies of infantry, and one of artillery. A camp of rendezvous was established at Chambersburg, and subsequently at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg. The men were principally recruited in the counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Allegheny, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Blair, Fulton, and Luzerne. Company G, raised at Scranton, was composed of Welchmen, or of Welch descent, noted for their stern bravery, as were the men generally of this regiment, well proved on many a hard fought field. A body of men known as company H, though never fully organized on account of lack of numbers, continued with the regiment some time, marched hundreds of miles, and was actually engaged in one battle, but was never paid, and was finally disbanded. The company of artillery was recruited at Erie, under Captain Muehler, which received some accessions from a company recruited at Chambersburg, under Captain Housum. It remained with the regiment until the beginning of the year 1862, when it was detached, and never afterwards rejoined it. In October, 1861, a regimental organization was effected by the choice of the following officers: Frederick S. Stumbaugh, Colonel; Peter B. Housum, of Franklin county, Lieutenant Colonel; Stephen N. Bradford, of Luzerne county, Major. While at Camp Wilkins, company and regimental drill was studiously prosecuted, and the command was assigned to a brigade composed of the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, under command of Brigadier General James S. Negley.

On the 18th of October the regiment moved by transport to Louisville, and thence marched south on the line of the Louisville Railroad to the north bank of the Nolin River, where it was encamped for a month, and subsequently at Camp Negley, a mile south of the stream. Here the regiment was detached from Negley's Brigade, and assigned to Wood's,* when it moved to the camp of the latter, five miles east. Proceeding leisurely forward, and spending considerable time in camps by the way, the regiment arrived at Nashville, on the 2d of March, 1862, the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson, two weeks earlier, by General Grant, having opened the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and prepared the way for its occupation. Soon after his victories of the 16th of February, General Grant, crossing over to the Cumberland River, moved up with his command, first encountering opposition at Pittsburg Landing. At the

*Organization of the Fifth Brigade, (subsequently the Second,) General Thomas J. Wood, Second Division, General A. M'Dowell M'Cook, Buell's Army, (subsequently the Twentieth Corps.) Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh; Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel John F. Miller; Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Ston S. Bass; Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Edward N. Kirk.

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

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same time General Buell commenced a co-operative movement south, along the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, but was much delayed in building bridges and repairing the road. Before Grant had his army concentrated, General Albert Sidney Johnson, in chief command of the rebel army, at Corinth, Mississippi, twenty miles away, having gathered all together, moved stealthily up, and attacked the Union forces, reposing unsuspecting of danger, on the morning of Sunday, April 6th. The advance division of General Buell's column had reached Savannah, eight miles from the Landing, on the evening of the 5th. The dull sound of musketry, and the heavy booming of cannon heard on the following morning, told to the quick apprehension of the soldiers that the battle had begun. Sending messengers in hot haste to his other divisions, moving toilsomely forward, to hasten on, Buell pushed forward with the head of his column, Nelson's Division, up to the point opposite the Landing, where he was to cross, but did not reach the field until near evening, and until the fighting of the day was nearly over. Of the five divisions which Grant had upon the field three had been routed, and two forced back; but massing his artillery he had succeeded in checking the enemy's fierce onset, when Nelson went into position, and helped to preserve a firm front. During the night other of Buell's forces began to arrive. Crittenden came first, followed by McCook. The rest of his forces were too far away to be of any avail, though two brigades of Wood's Division arrived as the battle was closing. The Seventy-seventh was far back when the battle began, but throwing aside every incumbrance, and taking a full supply of ammunition, it moved upon the first intimation of need, and after a forced march of twenty miles arrived at Savannah at midnight. Standing in the pelting rain, awaiting transportation, until four on the morning of the 7th, it embarked on the Crescent City, and at seven steamed off. At eight it reached the Landing and debarked, and making its way, with difficulty, up the steep and slippery banks, moved to the scene of action. During the early part of the day it was held in reserve, though exposed to a severe fire. In the progress of the fight the enemy's cavalry charged upon it, but was handsomely repulsed. It was finally moved to the right, and formed on the left of Rousseau's Brigade. Here the enemy's sharp-shooters, concealed behind trees, were very troublesome, picking off officers with unerring aim. Two companies, A and B, were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced, clearing the woods and securing immunity from peril. In the final charge the regiment was in the front, and took many prisoners, among them Colonel Battles, of the Twentieth Tennessee. At three P. M. the battle was over, the enemy retiring. The loss was three killed, and seven wounded. It was the only Pennsylvania regiment in this battle.

For eight days the regiment remained on the field, during which time it rained almost incessantly. On the 14th, the tents having been brought up, it moved on several miles, to escape the horrid stench of that bloody field. While here much sickness prevailed, which resulted in fatal fevers. Lieutenant Colonel Housum fell a victim to its blighting influence, and was obliged to retire from the field, leaving Major Bradford in command, Colonel Stumbaugh, since the battle in which Colonel Kirk was wounded, having been in command of the brigade. It was not until the beginning of May that the army moved in pursuit of the enemy, and another month expired before the Seventy-seventh reached the works about Corinth. On the 28th of May there was considerable skirmishing on its front, and it was engaged in throwing up breast-works.

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1862

STONE RIVER.

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Early on the morning of Friday, the 30th, a heavy explosion was heard in the direction of the town, and upon advancing it was found that his fortifications were deserted. General Pope, who had joined Grant, was sent in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and Buell commenced the march back into Tennessee. McCook's Division kept upon the right flank, proceeding along the line of the Memphis and Tennessee Railway, and passing through Inka, Florence, Athens, Bridgeport, to the Cumberland Mountains, and thence north to Nashville, reaching the city early in September.

General Bragg, who now held command of the rebel army opposed to Buell, having collected a formidable force, had entered Tennessee, and was making for Kentucky, Louisville, seemingly his objective point. To prevent its occupation Buell, leaving only a small force for the defence of Nashville, hastened with the main body to its protection. By the 26th of September the regiment had reached the neighborhood of the city, Bragg having been beaten in the race. Resting but four days it about faced, and moved with the army in search of the enemy, Buell having resolved to offer battle. The division moved upon the extreme left of the column, in the direction of Frankfort, and first encountered the enemy's pickets at Fern Creek, and again at Claysville, where a spirited skirmish occurred. On the 8th of October, the day on which the battle of Perryville was fought by the main body of the army, the division, having advanced a few miles beyond Frankfort, returned, it having been ascertained that Kirby Smith, with a heavy rebel force, was in front, and manœuvring to cut it off from the main column. Re-crossing the river it moved on the Danville Road, and at Lawrenceburg encountered the rebel vanguard. Skirmishing ensued at intervals, but by a forced march it succeeded in eluding pursuit and in defeating his purposes.

Moving back to the neighborhood of Nashville the regiment rested until the opening of the winter campaign. In the meantime Buell was superseded by Rosecrans, and Colonel Stumbaugh having resigned, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Housum. During the latter part of November the brigade was several times sent out on reconnoitring expeditions, in which the enemy was met, and on the 27th had a hot skirmish near Lavergne.

On the 26th of December the regiment broke camp, and joined in the grand movement of the army in the direction of Murfreesboro. On the following day skirmishing commenced, and the enemy was driven, until the 30th, when he was found in force covering the town, his left resting on the right bank of Stone River. McCook's Corps immediately went into position in his front, Johnson's Division on the extreme right, the Seventy-seventh on the left, and joining the right of Davis' Division, which stood next. The position of the regiment was upon the edge of a cedar brake, with a cornfield in front, the skirmish line of the enemy resting on the opposite side. In this position it remained nearly twenty-four hours with little firing, though the enemy was in close proximity. During the night the movement of his forces, just in rear of his front line, could be distinctly heard. This intelligence was communicated to Colonel Housum by the officer in command of the skirmishers of the Seventy-seventh, and Captain Robinson met General McCook about midnight, and informed him that he was sure that the enemy was massing his troops for an attack. The Colonel accordingly ordered his men to stand to arms, and there was no more sleep during that night. The other regiments of the division, unwarned or unsuspecting of danger, were still resting with arms

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

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stacked, when at daylight Hardee's Corps broke like a whirlwind upon Johnson's Division. The Seventy-seventh was ready for the onset, and poured in a destructive fire. Not so the troops upon the right, who were doubled up, and broken like a leaf in the hand of the destroyer. The battery horses were unhitched, and a part of them were, at that moment, being led away to watering. The Brigade Battery, Edgerton's, was captured, and turned upon the Union forces. The right of the division had been driven and dispersed, and now a heavy column of the enemy made a determined attack upon the right of Davis' Division, which also gave way. Heavily pressed in front, with both flanks exposed, the Seventy-seventh was forced to retire a short distance, but re-formed on the right of Davis, on a line at right angles to the original position, facing to the west, to meet the fresh onset of the enemy on the right flank. Five hundred yards away was a rebel battery, and a short distance from it were Edgerton's guns. Colonel Housum determined to re-capture them, and ordering a charge, led his regiment on with unflinching bravery, swept the enemy before him, and recovered the lost pieces. Not satisfied with his success, he pushed on towards the rebel guns; but here he was met by a powerful body of the enemy's supports, and was hurled back, losing all he had gained. In this last desperate encounter Colonel Housum was killed. His last words, addressed to his Adjutant, were "Davis, I am wounded. Stay by the brave boys of the Seventy-seventh." Again re-forming on the right of Davis' Division, under command of Captain Thomas E. Rose, the regiment continued the fight until overborne by weight of numbers, this division, also, was forced back, and took up a position on the right of the Nashville Turnpike, and just in rear of the rising ground whereon was massed the artillery which finally checked the rebel onset, and which has since been selected as the last resting place of the men who fell on that ever memorable field. During the night, and the following day until noon, it remained at the front, and was frequently engaged. It then moved back, and was posted in the position which it occupied on the previous day, where the brigade was gathered under command of Colonel J. B. Dodge, of the Thirtieth Indiana. The fighting on the 2d of January, the third day of the battle, on the left and centre was very severe; but the enemy, broken and dispirited, was forced to yield, and during the night hastily withdrew from the field. At Murfreesboro, on the 20th of March following, when General Rosecrans was reviewing the army, preparatory to his second grand advance against Bragg, as he came to the Seventy-seventh, in passing along the line, he halted in its front and said, "Colonel, I see that your regiment is all right. Give my compliments to the boys, and tell them that I say '*It was the banner regiment at Stone River.*' They never broke their ranks."

After the battle, and until the middle of February, the regiment was engaged in guard, scout, and foraging duty. It then went into camp at Murfreesboro, and was employed, until the opening of the summer campaign, in erecting fortifications. In the meantime Captain Rose was commissioned Colonel, Captain Frederick S. Pyfer, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Alexander Phillips, Major, Major Bradford having resigned. On the 24th of June the regiment broke camp, and moving by the Shelbyville Pike, the whole army being in motion, encountered Cleburne's Division of the rebel army at Liberty Gap. Colonel Müller, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, in command, formed the brigade on the right of Willick's, which was in advance, and was first engaged. The enemy occupied a high hill, abrupt of ascent. The Seventy-seventh, in

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LIBERTY GAP AND CHICKAMAUGA.

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conjunction with the Twenty-ninth Indiana, charged and carried the heights, routing the enemy, and driving him to the next range, a mile distant. During the ensuing night the enemy was reinforced, but on the following morning the Union line moved forward to attack. The Seventy-seventh was obliged to move over a level ploughed field, now trodden into deep mud. In passing this it was exposed to a hot fire, from which many fell, among them Colonel Miller, Colonel Rose succeeding him in command of the brigade. For nearly two hours the battle raged with unabated fury, when the enemy was again routed, and put to flight. The regiment lost one-third of its effective strength, Lieutenant William H. Thomas being among the killed, and Captain Kreps among the badly wounded.

Soon afterwards the rebel leader commenced his retreat towards Chattanooga, and Rosecrans followed in pursuit, intent on again bringing him to bay. On the 30th of August the regiment reached Stevenson, and on the following day crossed the Tennessee River. Passing over Sand and Lookout Mountains, the brigade moved down to near Rome, Georgia; but soon after returned, and ascending Lookout, passed along upon its summit, remaining some time near the falls of Little River, and on the 17th of September descended into M^r. Lemore's Cove, where it went into line in the enemy's front. On the 19th, changing rapidly several miles to the left, where the fighting was very heavy, it was ordered into position, and charged, driving the enemy nearly two miles. The Seventy-seventh was on the extreme right of the division, and had attained a position considerably in advance of the troops on its right. But as the enemy seemed thoroughly beaten, no immediate evil resulted. General Williek, however, immediately ordered Colonel Rose to send out a detachment to the right to ascertain how wide was the gap between his troops and next of the line. Two companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Pyfer, were dispatched, who soon returned reporting the distance a mile and a quarter. General Williek ordered the position to be held, and said that troops would be sent to fill the gap. Just at dark a heavy rebel column of fresh troops attacked with great violence. That fatal gap was not filled, and the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and Seventy-ninth Illinois, with flanks exposed, were left to battle alone with an overpowering hostile force. With a coolness and courage rarely paralleled, the men held their ground, and when at length outflanked, and the line enfiladed, there were signs of wavering, the officers seized the colors, and with unwonted heroism, and daring, inspired the men, by their example, with fresh enthusiasm to maintain the fight, and to hold the ground. The action became desperate, and hand to hand, and to distinguish friend from foe was difficult. In the midst of the fight the rebel General, Preston Smith, was shot down by Sergeant Boysen, the General having taken the Sergeant for one of his own men, and being in the act of striking him with his sword for some conceived offence. But the odds were too great, and that little band of heroes was forced to yield, all the field officers, seven line officers, and seventy men of the Seventy-seventh falling into the hands of the enemy. Those who escaped retired during the night, and under the command of Captain J. J. Lawson took part in the fierce fighting of the following day. On the 21st they retired, with the army, to Chattanooga, and were engaged in fortifying, and in repelling the advance of Bragg.

On the 26th of October the command moved to the summit of Walden's Ridge, and thence, by Jasper and Shellmound, to Whiteside, where it remained

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

1861

until the close of the year. In January a large proportion of its members re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. Upon their return to the front, in April, they found Sherman preparing for his Atlanta campaign. At Tunnel Hill, on the 7th of May, they first encountered the enemy, from which position he was driven, and on the following day at Rocky Face Ridge, the contest continuing until the morning of the 13th. At Resaca, and at Kingston it lost severely. Again on the 25th, at New Hope Church, they were warmly engaged. Temporary breast-works were erected, and for three days the fighting continued. On the 4th of June they were moved three miles to the left, where again the ground was hotly contested. At Ackworth, on the 6th of June, Colonel Rose, after his long confinement as prisoner of war, re-joined his regiment, and resumed command. From the 19th to the 23d it lay close up to the base of Kenesaw Mountain, where it was hotly engaged, and was exposed to a terrible fire of artillery, losing heavily. On the 24th, with the entire corps, (it being now in the Third Brigade, First Division of the Fourth Corps,) it moved to the right, and for four days had sharp fighting. A desperate assault was then made upon the fortifications, which was repulsed; but the lines still held their position close up to the enemy's works until July 3d, when he again retreated. At Smyrna the enemy made a stand, and the brigade was ordered to assault his works. They were gallantly carried and occupied. At the Chattoahoochee River the regiment was kept busy for several days in skirmishing, and at Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th and 21st, was hotly engaged.

The enemy now retired to his fortifications about Atlanta, and for a month the regiment was constantly employed in the operations of the investment. Captain John E. Walker was killed on the 5th of August. On the 25th of August it moved to the Montgomery Railroad, and was employed in destroying the track. On the 1st of September it struck the Macon Road, and assisted in effecting its destruction for a long distance. At Jonesboro the command went into position on the left of the Fourteenth Corps. The enemy was driven to his second line of works, from which he opened a heavy fire. Halting for the troops to come up, preparations were made for renewing the engagement in the morning; but when morning came it was discovered that he had retired. At Lovejoy the regiment was warmly engaged on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and evening of the 5th of September. On the 3d Major Phillips lost an arm, and Lieutenant H. R. Thompson was killed.

After the fall of Atlanta, Hood, now in command of the rebel army, moved north upon Sherman's communications. Sherman followed as far as Gaylesville, Alabama, where, finding that he could not bring his adversary to battle, he sent Stanley with the Fourth Corps, and Schofield with the Twenty-third, to report to Thomas, in command at Nashville, while he turned back with the balance of his army to Atlanta, and subsequently to the sea. With the Fourth Corps the regiment moved to Pulaski, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, arriving on the 3d of November. Three weeks later it retired to Columbia, and here the enemy again made his appearance, and was warmly greeted, not having been seen for a month. His main columns approached on the Waynesboro Road, and the Seventy-seventh, with other troops, was posted on an eminence commanding it. Without attempting to force his way in front, he designed by a flank movement, to cut off the Union forces from their way of retreat to Nashville, and thus beat them in detail. In this he came nigh being successful. Remaining until after dark, on the 29th, the regiment moved in rear of the

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FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE.

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column, and succeeded in eluding the rebel chieftain, and safely reaching Franklin. Here it was decided to make a stand, the lines were established, and temporary breast works thrown up covering the town, which is situated in an elbow of the Harpeth River. The First Division of the Fourth Corps was posted on the right of the line, covering the roads leading west, with its right resting on the river. The Seventy-seventh was deployed as skirmishers, connecting on the left with the skirmishers of the Twenty-third Corps. Scarcely had the line been posted, four companies upon the outer line, and the remaining ones in close proximity in reserve, before the enemy came up in line of battle, and commenced a furious attack. The skirmishers upon the right, not having got into position, gave way, and his line pushed on in pursuit. The Seventy-seventh maintained, heroically, its position against overwhelming odds, until nearly surrounded, but succeeded in cutting its way back, bringing in all its wounded and some of its dead. It was now posted behind the breast-works, on the left of the Thirtieth Indiana, where it remained until the close of the battle.

At midnight the forces withdrew across the Harpeth River, and retired to Nashville. Hood followed, and sat down in front of the town. Having gathered in and re-organized his forces, mounting what he could, Thomas marched out on the 15th of December, and attacked him in his intrenchments. The regiment moved on the Granny White Pike, and was engaged with the troops on the right, that stormed the heights where the rebel lines were first broken. At night it moved three miles to the Franklin Pike, and at daylight, with other troops, attacked the enemy in the new position to which he had withdrawn. In moving over the hill, to the right of the pike, it was exposed to a terrible cross fire of grape and canister, losing heavily, Colonel Rose having his horse killed under him, and Lieutenant Baldwin being killed. But undismayed it pushed forward, carried both lines of the enemy's works, and captured one of the batteries from which it had suffered so severely in advancing. The rebel army was completely routed, losing heavily in men and material. The pursuit was vigorously pushed, but swollen streams, and almost impassible roads, delayed the column. The Seventy-seventh followed up, occasionally skirmishing with his rear guard, until it reached Huntsville, Alabama, where it rested.

On the 13th of March, 1865, the regiment broke camp, and moved to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, where it was joined by three new companies under Captains Rohrbaecker, Bell, and Shock. Two weeks later it pushed on to Bull's Gap, and here received two more companies under Captains Brauff and Shaw. On the 25th of April the regiment returned, by rail, to Nashville. While here Major William A. Robinson was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. J. Lawson to Major. In the re-organization of the forces, which was here made, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division of the Fourth Corps, and Colonel Rose placed in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Robinson of the regiment.

The rebel armies east of the Mississippi, thoroughly beaten, had laid down their arms, and surrendered to the victors; but on the west they still preserved a hostile front. The Seventy-seventh, with other forces was, accordingly, ordered to Texas. Moving by rail to Johnsonville, it proceeded, by transport, to New Orleans, where it bivouacked for three weeks on the field of Jackson's victory, and thence by steamer, to Indianola, Texas, arriving on the 27th of July. From here it marched to Green Lake, where a halt of ten days was made,

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and then proceeded to Camp Stanley, four miles above Victoria, on the Gandaloupe River. Here it remained until the first of October, when it returned to Victoria. On the 5th of December, it received orders to return home, and breaking camp, marched to Indianola, a distance of fifty miles, where it embarked, and on the 16th of January, 1866, arrived in Philadelphia, and was finally mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Fred. S. Stambaugh	Col.	Sept. 23, '61.	Pr. to Brig. Gen., Nov. 29, '62—disch. Dec. 7, '62.
Thomas E. Rose	do	Sept. 23, '61.	Promoted from Capt. Co. B to Col., Jan. 24, '63—to brevet Brigadier General, June 11, 1864—prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to May 1, 1864—wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864—mustered out with regiment, Dec. 8, '65.
Peter B. Housum	I. A. Col.	Sept. 23, '61.	Died Jan. 1, 1865, of wounds rec. at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62—bur. at Chambersburg, Pa.
Frederick S. Pyfer	do	Dec. 8, '61.	Pr. fr. Capt. Co. K, Jan. 31, '63—pris. fr. Sept. 19, '63, to May, '64—mus. out, Feb. 4, '65—exp. of term.
Wm. A. Robinson	do	May 1, '61.	Promoted from Captain Co. E, June 10, 1865—to brevet Col. and brevet Brig. Gen., Mar. 13, '65—mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
Step'n N. Bradford	Major.	Oct. 23, '61.	Resigned January 31, 1863.
Alexander Phillips	do	Oct. 23, '61.	Promoted from Capt. Co. G, April 12, '63—com. I. A. Col., March 25, '65—not mus.—pris. fr. Sept. 19, 1863, to May, 1864—wd. with loss of arm, at Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 3, '64—mus. out, May 3, '65.
Joseph J. Lawson	do	Sept. 23, '61.	Promoted fr. Captain company C, June 15, '65—mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
Samuel T. Davis	Adj.	Sept. 23, '61.	Promoted to Captain company G, Dec. 8, 1865.
Christian Snively	do	Sept. 23, '61.	Promoted fr. Hos. Stew., Sept. 8, '64—wd. at Dallas, Ga., May 28, '64—resigned June 7, '65—Vet.
Arthur Bennett	do	Mar. 10, '64.	Promoted fr. Sergeant company B, June 3, '65—mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
Jacob E. Cassell	Q. M.	Sept. 23, '61.	Resigned June 21, 1863.
George F. Laubach	do	Sept. 19, '61.	Promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant, June 16, 1863—resigned June 7, 1865.
Jas. O. Brookbank	do	Feb. 23, '65.	Promoted from 1st Lt. company F, Oct. 15, '65—mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
Franklin Irish	Sarg.	Oct. 23, '61.	Resigned February 11, 1864.
Jas. N. M'Candless	do	Mar. 20, '63.	Promoted from Assistant Surgeon, April 27, '64—mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
Thomas B. Potter	As. Sur.	Oct. 23, '61.	Resigned April 30, 1862.
Jacob S. Maurer	do	June 10, '62.	Resigned November 18, 1862.
Joseph B. Downey	do	Aug. 2, '62.	Promoted to Surgeon 78th reg. P. V., May 31, '63.
James F. Adair	do	Mar. 14, '64.	Drafted—mustered out with reg., Dec. 6, 1865.
Isaac T. Cates	do	Sept. 19, '65.	Mustered out with regiment, December 8, 1865.
John M. Thomas	Chap'n	Nov. 1, '61.	Resigned June 21, 1862.
Henry C. Spreen	Sr. Maj.	Oct. 11, '61.	Promoted fr. Musician company B, Apr. 16, '65—mustered out with regiment, Dec. 8, 1865—Vet.
Sidney J. Brauff	do	Oct. 11, '61.	Promoted from Serg't company B, Oct. 19, '61—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 28, '62.
William P. Price	do	Sept. 20, '61.	Promoted from private company B, April 1, '62—to 3d Lieutenant company E, June 20, 1862.
Silas M. Cline	do	Sept. 20, '61.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant company C, Feb. 10, '64—to 2d Lieutenant company C, Apr. 10, '65—Vet.
Alfred W. Lettoer	do	Oct. 14, '61.	Promoted fr. Sergeant Co. D, June 21, 1862—captured at Chickasawga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1865—died at Andersonville—date unknown.
Joseph Guthrie	Q. M. Sr.	Dec. 8, '61.	Promoted from Com. Sergeant, April 1, 1865—mustered out with regiment, Dec. 8, 1865—Vet.