



Virtue ~
Liberty ~
Independence ~

Pennsylvania's State Senators
In the Civil War

1861-1865



Virtue, Liberty,
Independence



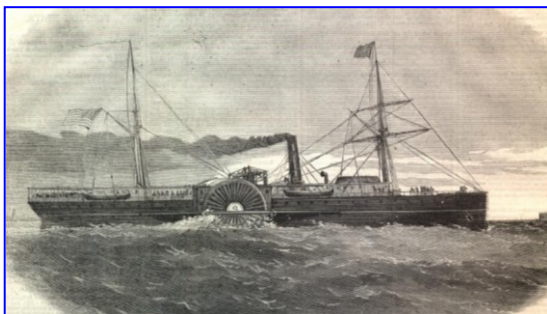
*The Senate of Pennsylvania
in the Civil War, 1861-1865*

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“That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”



On Wednesday morning, January 9, 1861, Southern guns fired at and hit the U.S. steamer “Star of the West,” carrying supplies to Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Three months and three days later, on April 12, 1861, Col. Robert Anderson’s troops at the fort received a Confederate bombardment, prompting President Lincoln to call for 75,000 soldiers to defend the Constitution and preserve the Union. Pennsylvania was among the first to respond. Almost four years to the day that Anderson was fired upon, the Great Rebellion ended in Wilmer McLean’s house at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. Within 48 months, 670,000 Americans perished, North and South.

The “Tariff,” slavery, state versus national sovereignty, and disparate sectional demographics converged as irreconcilable political differences between Pennsylvania and especially South Carolina and Georgia. In the Pennsylvania Senate, the issues became superheated during debate over the 1828 and 1832 “Tariff of Abominations,” a matter leading to South Carolina’s threat of secession and President Jackson’s pledge of military action should that occur. By the time that President Buchanan recognized the legitimacy of the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution in “Bleeding” Kansas and supported Dred Scott (1857), war was all but a given. As the Commonwealth played a critical role in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and a last minute Washington peace conference had been aborted, that “given” became reality on April 12, 1861. For four years, Pennsylvania’s contribution, including her state senators’ patriotism and courage, stood out as critical components to the eventual restoration of the Republic and its Constitution.

The following presentation pays tribute to known Pennsylvania state senators (and two staff members) who performed notable military or civilian service during the Civil War. Portraits, for those extant, accompany images of various scenes and historical personalities that each might have observed, and otherwise add insight into the turbulent times of the “Great Insurrection.” The forward biographies briefly recount the lives of three-year, three-month, and nine-month members of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (PVI), cavalry volunteers, and artillerymen, beginning with the Senate’s two medal of honor recipients, followed by brevetted and regularly commissioned senior officers, junior officers, non-commissioned officers, corporals, privates, musicians, chaplains, surgeons, related USCT members, U.S. Army and Navy enlistees – line and staff officers, and a list of those who filled the ranks of various independent companies and the 1862 and 1863 two-month emergency militias. Unless indicated otherwise, all military information is extracted from Samuel Bates, ‘History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865,’ <http://www.pacivilwar.com/bates.html> and the digital archives at the Pennsylvania State Archives. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/overview.htm>.

We are grateful to the staff of the United States Army Military History Institute in Carlisle (USAMHI) who provided access for many of the military photographs included herein, and especially to the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee for permission to reproduce the regimental, state, and national colors that flew before many of the following veterans. A true treasure, the public is encouraged to arrange tours to see the preserved flags at <http://cpc.state.pa.us/main/cpcweb/projects/preservcivwartreasure.html>. The Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division (Lib. of Cong.); the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); the Pennsylvania State Archives (PSA) and Library, Mike Sherbon and Paula Heiman; and the Senate Library served as equally important photo repositories. Also, the Cumberland Co. Historical Society, Richard L. Tritts; Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg, Brian A. Kennell; The Susquehanna Co. and Mifflin Co. Historical Societies, respectively Dawn Augenti and Karen L. Aurand; the York County Heritage Trust, Lila Fourman Schaul; the Pennsylvania State Museum, N. Lee Stevens; and the State Library of Pennsylvania, the latter with the kind assistance of Ray Schott.

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Senate Republican Communications, Senate of Pennsylvania

(Title) “Virtue, Liberty, Independence.” Commonwealth state motto, inscribed on Pennsylvania memorial plaques and tombstones at Antietam and Gettysburg Battlefields.

(Cover Art) “Charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Plum Run, Confederate perspective,” Battle of Gettysburg, Peter F. Rothermel; Courtesy of the *State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*. Rothermel captures the courageous counterattack down Little Round Top by Pennsylvania Senator and Col. Buck McCandless of Philadelphia (reader’s left, on horseback). With McCandless are (Senators) Col. Samuel M. Jackson and Capt. Hannibal K. Sloan. Senator (Col.) Joseph Fisher secured the summit of Little Round Top. Contact for publishing permission: <http://www.statemuseumpa.org/>

(Bottom Cover): Seal of the Pennsylvania Senate

(Above) The “Star of the West,” *Harpers*, January 1861.

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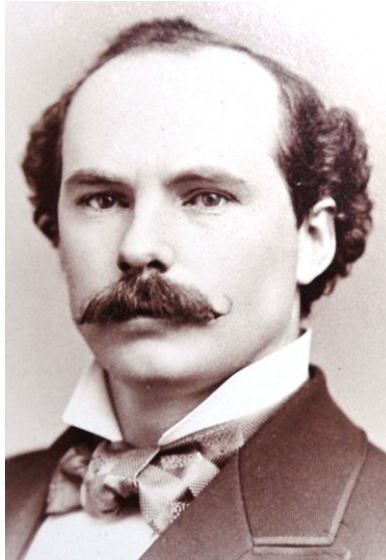
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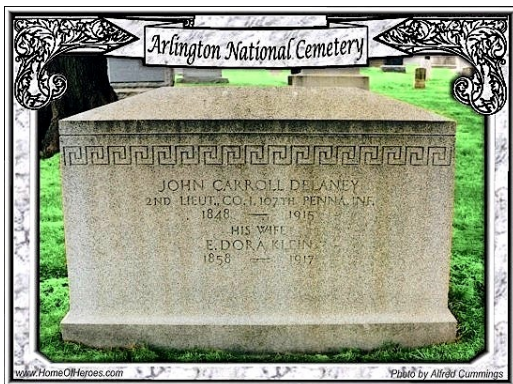


(Above) Photo Doug Gross, Soldiers National Monument, erected on the site of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, Gettysburg National Cemetery, NPS.

1st Lt. John Carroll “Irish Johnny” Delaney Senate Librarian, Wayne, 1880-1891



Senate Librarian John Delaney was born in Ireland, April 22, 1848. His family settled in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; at age eight he worked in the Scranton coal mines; at 10, served as a mule driver for the Pennsylvania Canal; and at 12, ground bark at a tannery. John ran away at 14 and enlisted as a private on March 5, 1862, three-year service with Co. “I,” 107th Regt., Pa. Vol. Infantry (PVI). Delaney saw action at Cedar Mountain, 2^d Bull Run (captured and escaped), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Mud March. Promoted to Corporal, January 4, 1863, he continued combat service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (captured and escaped), Mine Run, and Spotsylvania Court House. After the Petersburg Campaign battles of Yellow Tavern (captured and escaped) and Poplar Grove Church (Sept. 29 – Oct. 2, 1864), Delaney received a promotion to Sergeant preceding the first advance on Hatcher’s Run, Oct. 26, 1864. In February 1865, he received a promotion to 1st Sgt. at the Battle of Hatcher’s Run and Dabney’s Mills, Feb. 5-6, 1865. During the latter, Sgt. Delaney “sprang between lines and brought out a wounded comrade about to be burned in the brush,” a courageous act that earned the Congressional Medal of Honor (August 29, 1894). He completed his record at Boydton Plank Road and the Appomattox Campaign, receiving successive promotions to 2^d Lt., May 27, 1865; and 1st Lt., July 7, 1865. His company mustered out on July 13, 1865.



After the war, he attended Kensington Academy for a single term, leaving school for railroad construction work, employed by the Lehigh Valley Engineer Corps. In 1867, President Johnson appointed Delaney, Lt., 32^d U.S. Infantry. From 1873 to 1879 he served as a messenger for Republican Governors Hartranft and Hoyt; was Senate Librarian, 1880-1891; Oklahoma Territory Receiver of Public Money under President Harrison, 1892-1893; moved to Harrisburg as Superintendent of Public Grounds under Gov. Hastings; and served as Pa. Factory Inspector under Gov. Pennypacker, 1903, remaining in that position through 1910. He married E. Dora Klein. Lt. Delaney passed away in Harrisburg, April 4, 1915, 66 years-old; interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

(Top Lt.) Medal of Honor, 1865, *Antietam National Battlefield, Gallery Collection*; (Top): Portrait, *Governor’s Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, Pennsylvania State Archives (PSA)*; (Top Rt.) Remains of the 107th’s regimental colors: see Richard A. Saur, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*, vols. I, II (Harrisburg, PA: 1987, 1991); (Ctr.) Delaney, third from left standing, Boston 1894, Medal of Honor class, MOLLUS, v. 91, L4685; *USAMHI*; (Btm.) Delaney’s tomb at Arlington National Cemetery, *Alfred Cummings*, <http://www.HomeOfHeroes.com>.

Capt. William Edward “Bill” Miller Cumberland, 1899-1902



Captain Miller, born Feb. 5, 1836, West Hill, Cumberland County, was the son of former state Senator Andrew G. and Eleanor (Umberger) Miller; enlisted as a private, Co. H, 60th Regt. PVI, 3rd Pa. Cavalry, promoted 2^d Lt. at organization. During the winter of 1861-1862, he trained at Ft. Marcy under Col. W.W. Averill; deployed to the Peninsula Campaign; Battle of Yorktown; Ft. Magruder (Williamsburg); Chickahominy; Malvern Hill; Richmond; led Co. H during Hooker’s advance over Antietam Creek, drawing the first enemy fire of the bloodiest day in U.S. history, Sept. 17, 1862, earning a commendation for “distinguished bravery” and promotion to Captain. In 1863, he participated in battles at Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Haymarket, and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg, he ignored orders, commandeered a squadron of four companies for a seemingly foolhardy charge that ultimately broke the flank of Confederate Generals Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee; officially: “Without



orders, led a charge of his squadron upon the flank of the enemy, checked his attack, and cut off and dispersed the rear of his column.” For his action, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor, July 21, 1897. After the war, he pursued mercantile interests; chaired the Cumberland County Democratic Committee, 1877-1878; was Chief Burgess of Carlisle, 1882-1883; served on the Carlisle Board of Health, twelve years; elected president of the Board, 1894; Democrat to the state Senate, 1899-1902; Democratic Caucus candidate for President pro tempore, 1901; and member of the GAR and Loyal Legion. Senator Miller passed away on December 10, 1919, interred at Gettysburg National Cemetery. He married first, Elizabeth Anne Hocker, died 1859; and second, Annie Dupuis Bush.



(Top Rt.) Guidon, 60th Regt., 3rd Cavalry, (*Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*); (Top Lt.) Service photo, *USAMHI*; (Ctr. Rt.) Senator Miller, Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa, 1901*; (Ctr. Lt.) Medal of Honor, 1865; (Btm. Rt.) Unidentified Union cavalry orderly, Battle at Antietam Creek, *Library of Congress*; (Btm. Lt.) Capt. Miller’s tombstone, *Doug Gross, Senate Republican Communications, Senate of Pennsylvania, Gettysburg National Cemetery.*

Brevet Brigadier General John Peter Shindel Gobin Lebanon, 1885-1900

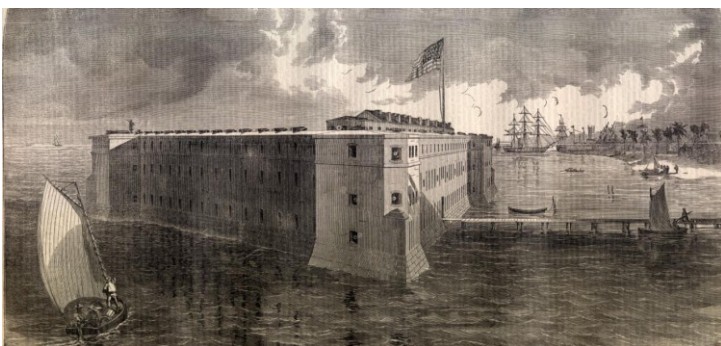


Nephew of Army Chaplain-state Senator Jeremiah Shindel and son of Samuel and Susannah (Shindel) Gobin, John was born January 26, 1837, Sunbury, Northumberland County. Senator Gobin received an academic education, worked as a printer's apprentice, studied law and joined the Northumberland County bar in 1858. He helped organize Co. F, 11th Regt., PVI; commissioned 1st Lt.; participated in skirmish at Falling Waters, 1861; and promoted Capt. on Sept. 2, 1861, Co. C, 47th Regt., PVI. He first served in Smith's division of the Army of the Potomac,



ordered to Florida in January 1862 to garrison Fort Taylor at Key West and Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas. His unit seized Jacksonville and St. John's Bluff, and captured the warship "Governor Milton" near Palatka (the only steamer taken by infantry during the war). In summer 1862, the regiment deployed to Hilton Head, S.C. to assist in the attack on the approaches to Charleston; returned to Key West, 1863, where he served as Judge Advocate, Dept. of

the South; reenlisted fall 1863; joined Gen. Banks in Louisiana; participated in the Red River Campaign and the Battle of Pocotaligo. The regiment moved to the Shenandoah Valley Campaign to aid Sheridan in July 1864; action at Cedar Creek, cited for gallantry and again received honorable recognition during the April 1864 battles of Sabine Crossroads and Pleasant Hill; promoted to Major, Lt. Col., and Col.; further action at Opequon Creek (3rd Winchester) and Fisher's Hill; promoted to Brevet Brig. Gen., March 13, 1865, Lynchburg Campaign; deployed to Savannah and Charleston where he was appointed Provost Judge; discharged on January 9, 1866.



After the Civil War, the senator settled in Lebanon, married Anne Howe, the daughter of a U.S. Army captain from Massachusetts, and quickly emerged as a prominent attorney. Gobin was elected to the state Senate, 1884 to 1898, and served as President pro tempore in 1892 and 1893. After a 15-year run in the upper house, John resigned his seat in 1899 to serve William Alexis Stone as lieutenant governor. The senator passed away in Lebanon May 10, 1910.



Gobin returned to Lebanon; recruited the Coleman Guards in 1871; served as Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard; and attained the rank of Brigadier General of Pennsylvania's Third Brigade in 1885. He returned to the US Army on June 19, 1898 as a brigadier general during the Spanish American War. Governor Pennypacker subsequently reassigned the Senator, Maj. Gen. of the Pennsylvania Division. Gobin's dual successes as a barrister and public servant stand equally impressive to his military achievements.

(Top Lt.) State Colors, 47th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Lt.) Senator Gobin, *Senate of Pa.*; (Top Rt.) Captain Gobin, *Barrett Collection, USAMHI, RG98S-CWP82.58*; (Btm.) Gobin's first military experience involved capturing Fort Taylor at Key West. The fort still stands and is part of the Florida State Parks system, *Harpers Weekly*, March 2, 1861.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Washington “J.W.” Fisher Lancaster, 1867-1869



Sen. Fisher was born in Northumberland, September 16, 1814; moved to Columbus, Warren County as a boy, and to Lancaster in 1840. He studied law; joined the bar; was elected to the state House of Representatives, 1848-1849; enlisted May 15, 1861, Capt., 34th Regt., PVI, 5th Pa. Reserves; promoted to Lt. Col., June 21, 1861, during the Seven Days Battles (Richmond). At 2^d Manassas (Bull Run) he received a promotion to Colonel for meritorious conduct while sustaining serious wounds when his horse was shot at full gallop. He commanded the 34th Regiment, First Brigade, “I” Corps at Antietam, secured the Cornfield, and continued to the summit of South Mountain, forcing a Confederate retreat and personally “planting the standard.” Col. Fisher performed gallantly at Fredericksburg before assuming brigade command at Gettysburg, figuring prominently as the first to ascend Little Round Top. He also participated at the Wilderness, Mine Run, and Spotsylvania Court House.

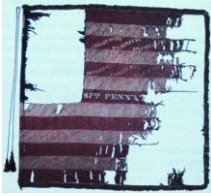


At Charles City Crossroads he “led the famous charge that shattered the enemy.” Mustered out June 11, 1864, Col. Fisher returned to service in Lancaster as Col., 195th Regt., PVI, 100-day service, commanding his regiment at Petersburg, Virginia. The Colonel received a brevet promotion to Brig. General, U.S. Volunteers, on Nov. 4, 1865; mustered out on Jan. 31, 1866 with his regiment. Gen. Fisher was elected to the state Senate, 1867-1868, representing Lancaster County, and received an appointment as justice of the Wyoming Territorial Supreme Court, 1871-1879. He married Elizabeth R. Shearer in 1836 and passed away on September 18, 1900 in Cheyenne, Wyoming; interred at the Cheyenne City Cemetery.

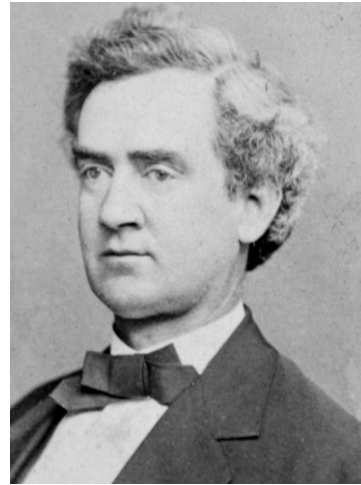


S.P. Bates, *Martial Deeds* (Philadelphia: T.H. Davis and Co., 1875); (Top Lt.): Brig. General Fisher; *USAMHI*, RG98S-CWP25.8; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 34th PVI, 5th Reserves, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Rt.) 34th Memorial, Gettysburg, *Gettysburg National Battlefield, NPS*; (Btm. Lt.) Confederate dead on the Hagerstown Pike and Fisher’s secured Cornfield to the right of fence, Sharpsburg, Md., September 1862, Alexander Gardner, *Lib. of Congress*; (Btm. Rt.) Gen. Fisher’s tombstone in Cheyenne Wyoming, Russ Dodge, *Find a Grave.com, Inc.*

Brevet Brigadier General Henry Lloyd “Harry” White Indiana, 1863-1864; 1867-1874



Born in Indiana, Pennsylvania on January 12, 1834, Henry Lloyd “Harry” White was the son of Judge Thomas and Catherine (Brooks McConnell) White. He received his education in public schools, graduated from Indiana Academy in 1849, and the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1854. White served as Indiana County’s first Republican county committee chair, 1856; organized the Lincoln “rail-splitters club,” 1860; unsuccessful bid for Congress, 1860; and elected captain of the Indiana rifle company. White received a major’s commission in the 67th Regt., PVI from Governor Curtin, assigned to recruiting duty in Philadelphia. In 1862, his unit relieved the 11th Pennsylvania Regt. at Annapolis, Maryland, protecting railroads north of the Confederate front. He was deployed to Harpers Ferry, Virginia (West Virginia) in Sept. 1862, to refortify the town after a brief occupation by the Confederate Army during the Antietam Campaign; ordered to winter quarters at Berryville, Virginia, coincidental to his election to the 1863 Pennsylvania Senate.



President Lincoln granted Senator White a leave of absence to attend legislative sessions in Harrisburg, balancing duties in the upper house with commanding his troops in Berryville. White rejoined his troop in Virginia after the 1863 Senate adjourned, refusing to accept his senator’s salary, having it forwarded to the Indiana district soldier’s relief fund. Recalled to Berryville at the close of the legislative session in mid-April 1863, the soldier-politician received orders to secure Union headquarters at Winchester, Virginia in response to the mischief of Major John Mosby and fellow Confederate raiders; captured by Lee’s Louisiana Tigers at Winchester; sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, June 1863; escaped captors five times over 16 months (once while on the way to Andersonville), finally breaking for freedom to Sherman’s forces near Resaca, Georgia, Sept. 29, 1864. He returned to Indiana, October 5, 1864, to stump for Lincoln, rejoining his regiment as a Lt. Col., Oct. 31, 1864; promoted to Colonel, Jan. 18, 1865; discharged the following month after the Petersburg Campaign; and awarded promotion to Brevet Brig. General, March 2, 1865.

White was re-elected to the state Senate in 1865, 1868, and 1871; served as a member of the 1868 Republican State Central Committee, and co-framed the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1874. He chaired the 1875 Republican State Convention, was a member of the 45th and 46th Congress (Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Indiana, and Jefferson Counties), and a member of the Burnside Military Commission, restructuring the United States Army Manual. White’s considerable contributions include military standards currently in use. As Major Gen. of the Ninth Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, Governor Hartranft called on White to quell the 1877 Pittsburgh Railroad riots. He declined his party’s 1884 nomination for Congress, vying for a seat as President Judge of the Indiana judicial district; returned to the same position in 1894, serving through 1904. The former legislator retired from the state judiciary in 1905 but remained active in his private practice. Aside from political and judicial pursuits, White served as president of the Indiana County Deposit Bank. White returned to Salisbury, North Carolina in 1910 for the first time since 1864, to dedicate a monument to Pennsylvanians who died at the notorious Confederate prisoner of war camp. The Honorable Henry Lloyd (Harry) White passed away in Indiana on June 23, 1920, at age-86. At the time of his death, he was the last surviving Union officer brevetted by Abraham Lincoln.

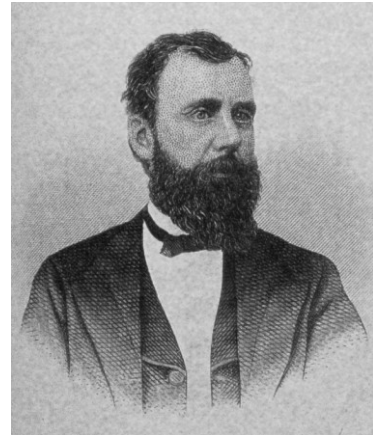


(Top Lt.) State Colors, 67th Regt, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Top Rt.) 1873 Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention Album, *PSA*; (Ctr. Lt.) Military portrait, *MOLLUS*, Vol. 112, p. 5784, *USAMHI*; (Btm.) The Union steamer “New York,” awaiting prisoner exchange from Libby Prison on the James River. White attempted to evade capture after his first escape from Libby by posing as a physician while boarding this vessel. He was not successful, *Lib. of Cong.*; also: Clarence D. Stephenson, *Indiana County 175th Anniversary History*, vol. IV (Indiana, Pennsylvania: A.G. Haldin, 1983), 165.

Brevet Brigadier General Samuel McCartney Jackson Armstrong, 1875-1876



Born in Apollo, Armstrong Co., September 24, 1833, Col. Jackson was the son of John and Elizabeth (McCartney) Jackson and the maternal grandfather of actor Jimmy Stewart. He received a common school education and pursued farming, attending Indiana Academy. Jackson enlisted as a drummer in the state militia at 12, receiving a captain's commission at the outset of the Civil War in Co. G, "Apollo Independent Blues," 11th Pa. Reserves; mustered in to federal service as the 40th PVI. He retained his captain's rank, rising to major by July 1861, and Lt. Col. by Oct. 28. On April 10, 1863, Jackson advanced to full colonel and commanded the 40th at Gaines Mills; Second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg;



Gettysburg; the Wilderness; Spotsylvania Courthouse; and Bethesda Church. Cited for gallantry at Gettysburg, Jackson, substantially outnumbered, charged down Little Round Top, under the command of William McCandless, to the Confederate center, driving the enemy to the Wheatfield. For this, Col. Jackson received a brevet general's commission for gallantry. A monument honoring Jackson's unit stands at Gettysburg. After the war, he pursued the oil business; was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1869 and 1871; the state Senate, 1872; became federal collector of revenue under Chester Arthur, 1882-1885; president of the Apollo Bank in 1885, and Pa. State Treasurer, 1893. Jackson emerged as a leading sheet-steel producer and assumed numerous additional financial and civic positions. The Hon. Samuel M. Jackson passed away, May 8, 1906.

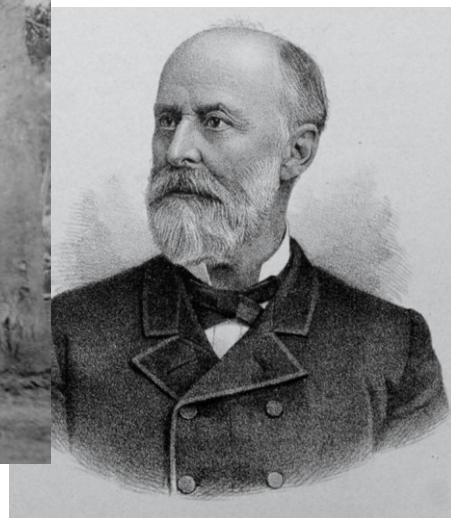


(Top Lt.) Col. Jackson, *Matthew Brady, Lib of Cong.*; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 40th Regt., 11th Pa. Reserves, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; (Ctr. Rt.) Senator Jackson, *Com. of Pa.*; (Btm. Lt.) "Battle of Antietam, the Wheatfield and the Dunkard (Dunker) Church," where Clara Barton initiated the American Red Cross, *L. Prang & Co., after Thulstrop, 1887*; (Btm. Rt.) Monument honoring Jackson's command at Gettysburg, Gettysburg National Military Park, *NPS*.

Brevet Brigadier General David Berkey McCreary Erie, 1889-1896



Sen. McCreary served as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, 145th Regt., P.V. Born in Millcreek Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania on February 27, 1826, McCreary was the son of David and Lydia (Swan) McCreary; attended common schools; the Erie Academy; Washington College, 1848-1849; taught school in Erie County and Kentucky; studied law and joined the Erie bar. Preceding the war, he enlisted as a member of the Wayne Guards under the command of John W. McLane, who promoted McCreary to Lieutenant, 145th Regt., then Captain of Company D, rising to the rank of Lt. Col. He participated at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. "At Petersburg, June 16, 1864, his brigade made a daring charge over open ground upon a well entrenched enemy;" however, he and his regiment were ultimately captured. Imprisoned for ten months at Libby, Macon, Charleston, and Columbia, Lt. Col. McCreary was released and mustered out with his regiment May 31, 1865. He was commissioned Colonel and brevetted Brigadier General by the President and Congress. He resumed the practice of law; was a member of the state House 1866, 1867, and 1870; Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania under Governor Geary, 1867-1870, and state Senator, 1889-1896. The Senator died in Erie on February 4, 1906.



Samuel Bates, *Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania*, (T.H. Davis & Co., 1875), 877-878; (Top Rt.) General McCreary, Hunt Collection, USAMHI, RG98S-CWP2166; (Top Lt.) State Colors, 145th Regiment, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Bot. Rt.) McCreary, ca. 1880, *History of Erie County, Illustrated* (Chicago: Warner Beers, and Co., 1884); (Bot. Lt.) Union soldiers recovering from wounds, Battle of Chancellorsville, *Lib. of Cong.*

Brevet Brigadier General John Kincaid Robison Juniata, 1869-1870



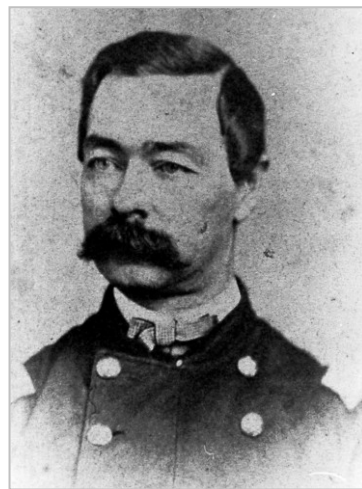
Col. Robison was born in Milford Township, Juniata Co., July 17, 1829, the son of John and Jane (Kincaid) Robison; attended local schools, pursued farming, and served the militia as Captain of Juniata Troop, Co. A., First Cavalry. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Senator Robison mustered into federal service, October 10, 1862, Captain, 161st Regt., PVI, 16th Cavalry. Robison's 16th was engaged in a staggering 90 major battles and skirmishes from the defense of Washington to the surrender at Appomattox, including:



Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, the Bristoe campaign (wounded), the Mine Run Campaign, the 1863 Shenandoah Valley campaign, assault on Richmond, Yellow Tavern, Haw's Shop (wounded), the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, Malvern Hill, Charles City Crossroads, Reams Station, Boydton Plank Road and Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills and Hatcher's Run, Farmville (wounded, leading a saber charge), Appomattox Court House, and Lee's surrender. He was awarded a brevet promotion to Brig. General, March 16, 1865.

After the war, he represented Juniata County in the state Senate, 1867-1870, served as State Factory Inspector under Governor Hastings, and Lt. Col. – aide de camp to Governor Beaver's staff. He married twice:

Isabella McKennan, who died in 1888; and second, Rebecca Crawford, daughter of state Senator, Dr. David Crawford. Col. Robison died in Mifflintown, June 20, 1917.



(Top Lt) Lt. Col. Robison 1861, First Regiment Cavalry, *USAMHI* RG98S-CWP123.79 (Top Rt.) Fragment of regimental standard, *Pa Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Lt.) Robison and 16th Cav. staff with original regimental colors hung from tent flap, *Lib. of Cong*; (Ctr. Rt.) Lt. Col. Robison; 16th Cav., *USAMHI*, RG98S-CWP2.35; (Btm.) The McClean House, 1865, site of Lee's surrender. Recovering from a wound sustained at Farmville two days before, Robison was nearby the event on April 9, 1865; probably Alexander Gardner, *Lib. of Cong*.

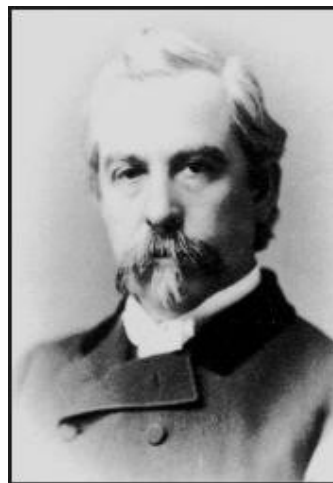
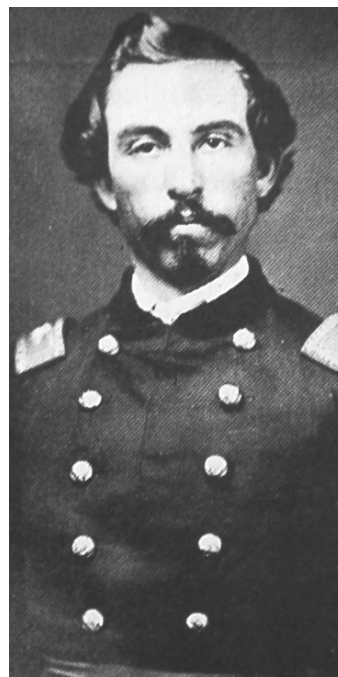


Visit Appomattox Court House National Historical Park at: <http://www.nps.gov/apco/index.htm>

Brevet Brigadier General Harrison Allen Warren, 1870-1872



Born Dec. 4, 1835, Russellburg, Warren County, Harrison was the son of Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen, and the great grand-nephew of General Anthony Wayne. He received his education in rural schools, Jamestown Academy (NY), Randolph Academy (NY), and Fredonia Academy. Harrison taught school, pursued the lumber business, studied law, and joined the Warren bar in 1859. He served as Captain of the 20th Div., Pa. Militia; Lt. Col. of the county regiment, 1860; captain of a company of first responders at the outbreak of the Civil War and helped organize the 10th Reserves, 39th Regt., PVI, Co. H, Captain, promoted Major, Feb. 14, 1862. Within two weeks, his unit deployed to Washington for training and defense of the city, participating in action at Drainesville. Resigning due to illness, he returned to federal service as Captain of Co. F, 151st Regt., PVI (the "School Teachers Regiment"), Oct. 30, 1862; promoted to Col. and commander of the regiment, Nov. 11, 1862. He saw additional action at Union Mills; Belle Plain; the Point Conway diversion; Fredericksburg-Chancellorsville; Pollock's Mill Creek; Gettysburg; and Williamsport (Md). After contracting typhoid fever at Falmouth (Fredericksburg), Va., Allen received a 30-day sick-leave furlough to Washington, June 8, 1863, before rejoining his regiment at Gettysburg on July 4, 1863. He was immediately engaged in the pursuit of Lee's army to Williamsport and Funkstown, Md. He mustered out on July 27, 1863 with the regiment. Col. Allen received a brevet promotion to Brigadier General, U.S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious service." After the war, he served in the state House of Representatives, 1866-1868; delegate at large to the Soldier's National Convention in Chicago, 1868; delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1868; state Senator, 1870-1872; state Auditor General, 1872-1875; Chicago National Republican Convention, 1880; led national campaign efforts for President Garfield; United States Marshal for the Dakota Territory, 1882-1886; chair of the Territorial Central Republican Committee of Dakota, 1886-1888; and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1887. After election in 1872 to state Auditor, Allen was hailed by the county's Democratic Caucus as "the poor man's friend" in response to his benevolence to the less fortunate. The *Fargo Daily Sun* noted: "Perhaps there is (no person) in Dakota more widely known and more justly popular than General Harrison Allen... a thoroughbred gentleman in all that the word implies." Allen received an appointment to the Post Office Dept. in Washington, DC during the Arthur administration, remaining in the nation's capital until his death from heart failure on Sept. 23, 1904; interred at Arlington National Cemetery with his wife, Susanna.



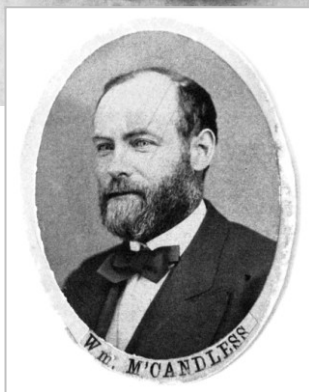
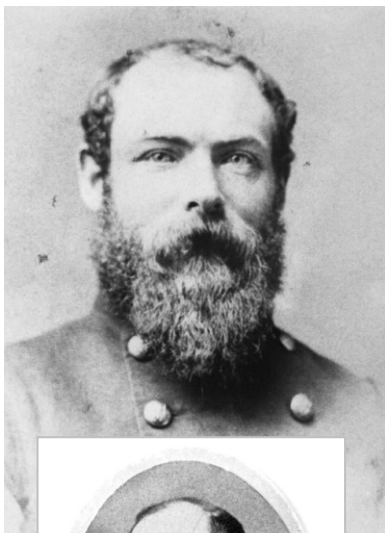
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Michael A. Dreese, *The 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers at Gettysburg: Like Ripe Apples in a Storm* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 2000), 132; (Top Rt.) Brig. Gen. Allen, *Warren Co. Hist. Soc.*; (Top Lt.) State Colors, 151st Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; (Rt. Ctr.) Harrison Allen, *USAMHI*; (Lt. Ctr.) 151st Monument, *Gettysburg National Battlefield, NPS*; (Btm. Lt.) Gen. Allen's tombstone, Arlington National Cemetery, Russ Dodge, *Findagrave.com. Inc.*

Col. William “Buck” McCandless Philadelphia, 1869-1870



Born September 19, 1835 in Ireland, William McCandless was the son of Irish immigrants who died while William was a boy. He was reared by his uncle, Philadelphia policeman John McCandless; attended public schools, apprenticed as a machinist at Norris Locomotive Works, and later ran a locomotive for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ignored for promotion, he read law and joined the Philadelphia bar in 1858, developing a lucrative practice. On May 27, 1861, he enlisted as a private with Capt. Mealy's first responders, his unit forming part of the 2^d Pennsylvania Reserves, 31st Regt., PVI, in October 1861. At the new regiment's organization, McCandless received a promotion to Major, and by October 22, 1861 – Lt. Colonel.



The “Second” saw considerable action during its three-year service: Washington to 2^d Manassas, Mechanicsville and the Peninsula Campaign (where he commanded the regiment), South Mountain and Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. McCandless received a promotion to full Colonel on Aug. 1, 1862, preceding 2^d Manassas. He suffered a bullet hole through the groin during the battle, Aug. 30, 1862; recuperated in 60 days and joined General Burnside at Antietam.

In Mechanicsville, according to Gen. McClellan, McCandless's troop, hopelessly outnumbered, repulsed three assaults at fixed bayonet, “Col. McCandless gallantly leading the charge.” At Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862, Gen. Meade approached Col. McCandless for pleasant conversation and a report on the condition of his 31st Regiment. “Meade pointed to his shoulder straps” and questioned: “a (brigadier general's) star this morning, William?”

Just as McCandless replied, a Confederate artillery shell gutted the colonel's horse – with Buck in the saddle. An irritated McCandless dusted himself off and responded, “More likely a wooden overcoat (coffin).” At Gettysburg, the Colonel commanded Samuel W. Crawford's First Brigade, leading the right flank of the famous Plum Run counter-attack that secured the Wheatfield (aka “Valley of Death”). Crawford recommended Buck for promotion to Major General, however the Col. declined. Again, at the Wilderness (Spotsylvania) as Division commander, McCandless led another heroic charge, this time suffering capture. He escaped and led his unit toward Spotsylvania Court House, where he received another serious wound, as canister shrapnel broke his left arm and rendered the limb partially disabled. Notwithstanding his injuries, General Grant recommended another promotion to Brigadier General, May 13, 1864. McCandless again refused the promotion, returning to private life, yet was referred to as “General” for the rest of his life. The *New York Herald* noted, “As an officer he had won great distinction, and was a favorite with his companions in arms, who now deeply feel his departure.”



After the war, Col. McCandless was a member of the state Senate, 1866-1869; toured Europe in 1870; studied European warfare; married, 1871, Annie McCandless; made an unsuccessful bid for state Auditor General, 1871; elected Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1874; and later stood as a Democratic state convention nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. He was defeated for

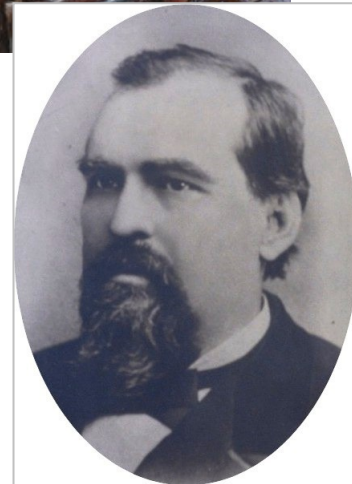
Congress in 1878. Senator McCandless passed away on June 17, 1884, at his home in Philadelphia. He was buried at Moriah Cemetery five days later.

Erie Observer, July 13, 1871; also: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 18-23, 1884; (Top) Col. McCandless, 1864, Barrett Collection, *USAMHI*; (Ctr. Lt.) Senator McCandless, from (likely) 1868 Senate composite, RG42S-HBCWRT2.27, *USAMHI*; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 2d Pa. Reserves, 31st Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Rt.) “Gathering Confederate Dead for Burial,” Rose Woods, bordering the Wheatfield, July 5, 1863, Alexander Gardner, *NARA*; (Btm. Rt.) The Wheatfield today, *Gettysburg National Battlefield, NPS*.

Visit Gettysburg National Battlefield Park at: <http://www.nps.gov/gett/index.htm>



Lt. Col. Elisha W. Davis Philadelphia, 1872-1876



The only member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly to serve as a legislative Speaker in two states (Pennsylvania and Colorado), Elisha W. Davis was born to Lemuel and Margaret (Elliot) Davis near

Slippery Rock, Butler County on September 8, 1828. The family moved to Venango County in 1842, where Elisha attended public school; taught for nine months and married Josephine Morrow, 1849. Davis read law, joined the Venango bar in 1857, and worked for and purchased the Rockland Forge. Elisha turned his attention to corporation law in 1858, specializing in the coal-oil land boom in the Venango fields. He sold the forge but maintained much of the operation's acreage for future sale. Land and law became handmaidens to Elisha's early success, the young attorney emerging as a corporate law expert, and by 1859, charter incorporator of the Continental Oil Company. The various business dealings of the "old Whig" country lawyer impressed county Republicans, who selected Davis for an 1859 seat in the state House of Representatives.

Davis joined the liberal wing of the party, embracing the philosophy of Massachusetts abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner. He additionally developed business ties with fellow liberal Republicans, Governor Curtin and Alexander McClure, Davis assisting the two men with the creation of the Curtin and Independent oil companies.

Elected regular and special session Speaker of the House in 1861, Elisha led the fight for Curtin's "Soldier Bill," authorizing the governor to grant regular and brevet commissions and upgrade a Pennsylvania officer's pay to a level equaling U.S. Army counterparts. The bill granted state authority to extend loans to the federal government in exchange for greenbacks. Also called the "force bill," the measure granted the President military command powers and authorized the chief executive to call up militia units and fill depleted ranks through a draft.

Davis led enlistees to Philadelphia, September 1862, forming part of the 121st Regt., PVI. The regiment marched to Frederick, Md.; joined Meade's Division; encountered skirmishes at South Mountain (Antietam Campaign); then moved south to the Shenandoah Valley. Under the command of Colonel Chapman Biddle, Davis led his regiment at the Battle of Fredericksburg, receiving note for meritorious service; subject to a medical discharge in spring 1863, after leading the 121st through the "Mud March."

He moved his family to Philadelphia after the war; served five consecutive terms in the state House of Representatives and secured a second term as Speaker of the House in 1868; elected to the state Senate, 1871-1876; and served as President pro tempore in the latter year.

Davis moved to Leadville, Colorado in 1879, providing legal service to beneficiaries of the Leadville silver strikes. He became his community "Assembly Club's" nominee for the infant Colorado state legislature, represented the 7th Precinct, Saguache County in the Colorado Assembly, and served as Speaker of the House in 1883. Elisha received a federal appointment as Agent to the Nintah and Ute Indians (Utah Territory), but poor health caused Davis to return with his family to Philadelphia, arriving in the city in December 1886. The Honorable Elisha W. Davis died in Philadelphia on February 13, 1887.

(Top) **Restriction:** Courtesy, Mort Kunstler, "The Mud March, January 21, 1863," © 2006; (Ctr. Lt.) 121st Guidon, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Rt.) President pro tempore Elisha Davis, 1875, *Senate of Pennsylvania*.

See Mort Kunstler's official website at: <http://www.mortkunstler.com/core.htm>.

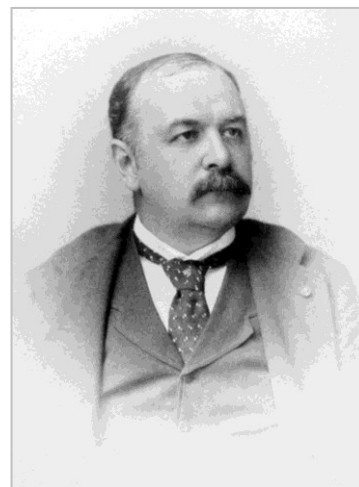
Lt. Col. Robert Porter Dechert Philadelphia, 1871-1872



Born in Reading, Aug. 16, 1842, Lt. Col. Dechert was the son of Elijah and Mary Williams (Porter) Dechert. Robert attended local schools, the Saunders Academy in Philadelphia, and graduated from Central High School in 1861. He studied law briefly before entering the 29th Regt., PVI, although under legal age, enlisting as Sgt. Major, Co. C, July 1, 1861. Dechert, promoted to 1st Lt. on Jan. 16, 1862, trained with the regiment before seeing first action in Winchester, Va., March 12, 1862, driving Jackson out and capturing the town in May. The regiment served as a reserve unit at the Battle of Cedar Mountain and guarded trains during First Bull Run. He served as provost and rear guard at Antietam; action at Fredericksburg and the Mud March, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where he served as Acting Asst. Adj. Gen., First Division, 12th Army Corps. In



southern campaigns, he participated in the reopening of the Tennessee River; Battle of Wauhatchie (Tn.); Chattanooga; Lookout Mtn.; Mission Ridge; Ringgold Gap; and Taylor's Ridge. Dechert re-enlisted on Dec. 10, 1863; promoted to captain, Feb. 23, 1864; saw further action during the Atlanta campaign at Resaca (GA), Kennesaw Mountain, the siege and occupation of Atlanta, participated in Sherman's march to the sea, the Carolinas campaign (promoted to major), and the surrender of Joseph Johnston's army. He served in Washington through July 1865; awarded brevet promotion to Lt. Col.; and was mustered out on July 11, 1865.



After the war (1867), Dechert joined the Gray Reserves as Capt., Co. F. He served as Sgt., Cornet, and Commander of the (Philadelphia) City Troop in 1878. A prominent lawyer and politician, he was admitted to the bar in 1866; elected Asst. District Attorney, 1868; and as a vacancy-replacement Democrat (from a Republican district) to the state Senate in 1871, throwing the upper house majority to his party. Dechert returned as asst. D.A. in 1874 and 1880, serving as city Controller in 1884 and 1887. The senator passed away in Philadelphia, May 12, 1894.

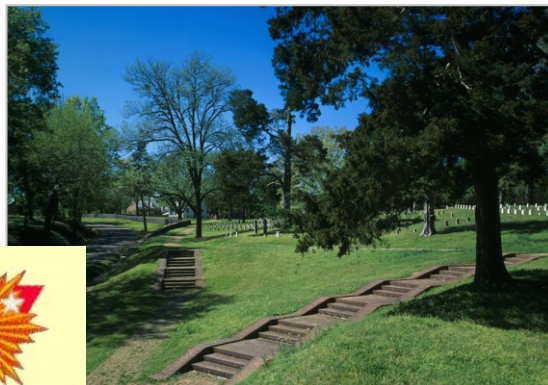
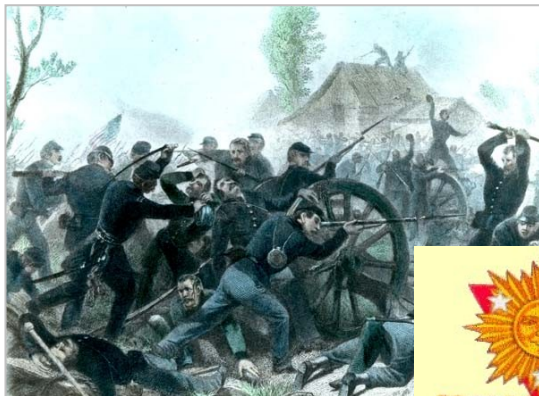
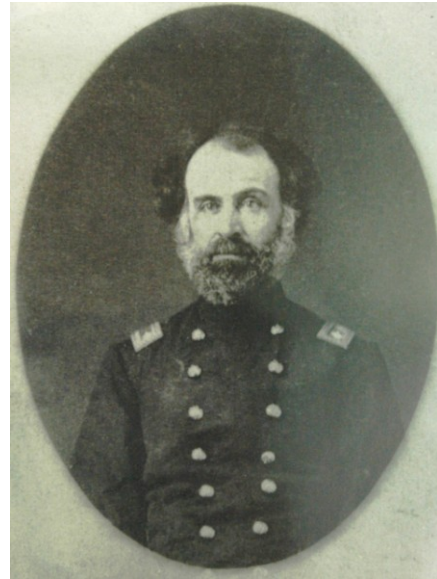


(Top Lt.) Lt. Col. Dechert, RG 98S-CWPAB#4.94, *USAMHI*, (Top Rt.) The tattered remains of the 29th Regt. State Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Rt.) District Attorney Dechert; (Btm.) The Battle of Resaca, Ga. (unk. artist); "Union cavalry in pursuit of Confederate General Joseph Johnston," Resaca Battlefield, *Georgia State Battlefields Association*.

Read about the Battle of Resaca at: <http://www.resacabattlefield.org/FoRBefore.htm>

Col. John Philipp Sanderson, U.S. Army Lebanon, 1846-1848

Born in Lebanon County, February 13, 1818, John Sanderson was the son of Thomas and Catherine Sanderson. He received a classical education; studied law; was admitted to the Lebanon County bar, 1839; owner and editor of the *Lebanon Democrat* in the early forties, and published the *Philadelphia Daily News* with future Congressman John W. Killinger and Edward M. Paxson. Elected to the state House of Representatives in 1845, he served in the state Senate, 1846-1848, became Simon Cameron's chief political advisor and press chief, and in the 1857 campaign – operative for gubernatorial candidate Isaac Hazlehurst. In January 1861, Sanderson, by now a “confidential friend of Cameron's,” visited President Lincoln with U.S. Senator Edgar Cowan, persuading the commander in chief to appoint Cameron Secretary of War. A reluctant Lincoln finally agreed. Sanderson received a position as a clerk for the United States War Department, 1861, resigning to become Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th U.S. Infantry, earning recognition for meritorious action at Shiloh, helping establish instant fame for the 15th in the subsequent battles of Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, and Atlanta. The four red badges on the 15th Crest (below) symbolize these four encounters. Sanderson received a promotion to Colonel, July 1863; was appointed Provost Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, February 1864; and led an investigation into the secret, subversive operations of the northern and western political organization known as the “Knights of the Golden Circle,” or the “Order of American Knights.” The Senator published *Views and Opinions of an American Statesman on Foreign Immigration* (1843) and *Republican Landmarks* (1856). The Honorable John Philip Sanderson passed away in St. Louis, Missouri, October 14, 1864; interred in Springfield, Ohio.

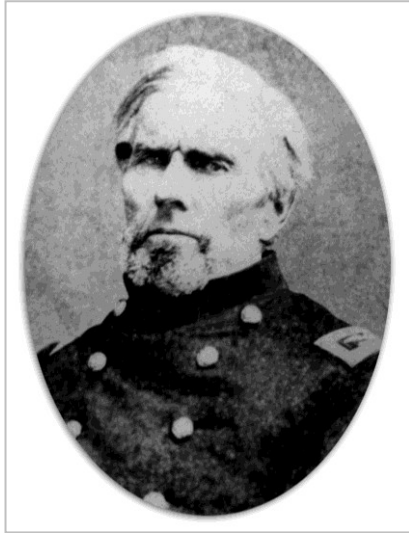


(Top Rt.) J.P. Sanderson, Roger Hunt Collection, RGS-CWP82.89, *USAMHI*; also: “Abraham Lincoln to Simon Cameron,” 13 January 1861, *CW*, 4:174-75, <http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view> (Ctr. Lt.) William H. Rau, *Battle of Shiloh*, April 6-7, 1862; (Ctr. Rt.) Steps leading down to Pittsburg Landing in Shiloh National Cemetery, Hardin County, Tn., *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Records, Lib. of Congress*; (Btm.) 15th U.S. Army Infantry Crest.

See Shiloh National Military Park at: <http://www.nps.gov/shil/>.

Col. Maxwell “Max” McCaslin Greene, 1848-1854

The Honorable Senator Maxwell McCaslin, born March 1, 1802, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia (West Virginia), was the son of Irish immigrants Francis and Jane Booth “McCausland.” The family moved to Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa. in 1807, where Max apprenticed as a bricklayer,



pursuing a career as a masonry merchant through 1829. He moved to Wheeling with his wife Joanna Taylor, entering a partnership with B.B. Woodruff and James Bell, “droving” cattle for the Army to St. Louis and Philadelphia during the Black Hawk War.



Col. McCaslin’s military life began in 1822, enlisting as a member of the Franklin Rangers and the Washington-Greene Vanguards, ultimately rising to the regiment’s adjutant. Elected major in June 1828, McCaslin became Commonwealth Brigade Inspector in 1835, and Captain of Infantry in the Franklin Blues. In 1845, while a member of the state House of Representatives, Governor Shunk commissioned Maxwell “first aide” and colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia. As noted, McCaslin represented Greene County in the House from 1843 through 1845; the state Senate, 1848-1854; served as Speaker of the Senate, 1850 and 1854; was a presidential elector for Franklin Pierce in 1851, and emerged as a dedicated anti-Buchanan – pro-Cameron Democrat. His backing of Cameron and President Pierce (1852-56) earned an 1855 appointment as Osage River, Miami Indian Reservation agent in Kansas. In Bleeding

Kansas during the 1857 Oxford Fraud, McCaslin protested the election-day invasion by non-resident Missourians to President James Buchanan, implicating a number of Buch’s friends in the process – comrades who engineered an election-day victory for slave states, but whose victorious margin exceeded the county’s qualified voters five to one. The President “awarded” the whistle-blower by relieving him of his government post. Infuriated, McCaslin bided time in Miami until the outbreak of the Civil War, aligning with the “War Democrat” faction.

After exposure to Buchanan’s high jinks, and with the advent of Lincoln’s ascendancy to the White House, Maxwell decided to put his military training to the test, moving to a farm he owned in Parkersburg, Virginia (W.Va.). He was commissioned colonel of the 15th West Virginia Inf., September 6, 1862, by W. Va. Gov. Pierpont; promoted Colonel; organized a company on Wheeling Island; and served through September 7, 1864, participating at Romney, Cloyd’s Mtn., Lynchburg, Snicker’s Ferry, Third Winchester (Opequon), Fisher’s Hill, Cedar Creek, and the Siege of Petersburg. Retiring from the military in poor health, he returned to Greene County, Pa. to recuperate. On April 14, 1865, during a visit to Washington D.C., Max attended Ford’s Theater, witnessing the assassination of President Lincoln.



The Colonel returned to state politics in 1868 as Kansas’s (unsuccessful) Democratic candidate for Secretary of State and remained an active member in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) veterans association throughout his life. He is described as a “tall commanding figure, with a countenance expressive of stern quality and great decision of character: of a noble generous nature with a high sense of honor.” He died at Paola, Kansas, January 7, 1880, age 78.

(Top Lt.) Col. McCaslin, Barrett Collection, *USAMHI*; (Top Rt.) Regimental colors of the 15th West Virginia Infantry; (Btm.) “Sheridan’s Ride, Battle of Cedar Creek,” Shenandoah Valley Campaign, *Kurz & Allison*, Chicago, 1890; also: William Hanna, *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania* (1882), 307; also: *Marriage Records of Berkeley County, Virginia, 1781-1854*, comp. Guy L. Keesecker (Martinsburg, West Virginia: Keesecker, 1969), 52; also: *Pioneer History of Greene County, Pennsylvania*, ed. Lewis K. Evans (Waynesburg, Pennsylvania: Waynesburg Republican, 1941), 166; also: “M. McCaslin, Brownsville, to Simon Cameron, December 30, 1854,” Roll 2, Cameron Papers, *PSA*; also: *The Republican Citizen* (Miami County), January 1880; also: George F. Emerson, *Sketches of the Lives of the Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature* (Philadelphia: C. Sherman, printer, 1849).

Visit Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park at <http://www.nps.gov/cebe/>

Col. Enoch D. Yutzy Somerset, 1875-1878



Col. Yutzy was the son of Daniel and Anna (Brenneman) Yutzy, born Feb. 1, 1835, Lower Turkey Foot, Somerset County. He attended common schools, graduated as a civil engineer from Mt. Union College, Stark County, Ohio, and pursued a career as Somerset County surveyor. He married Nancy Scott of Somerset in 1860; enlisted in Co. C, 54th Regt. on September 30, 1861 at Camp Curtin; deployed for the defense of Washington, D.C.; and promoted to Captain during the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia (W.Va.). On June 30, 1861, Captain Yutzy led his company to Capon Bridge, Virginia, protecting B&O communication lines in the Potomac Highlands. Promoted to major, commanding the 54th during the Shenandoah Valley (or Lynchburg) Campaign, Yutzy participated at New Market, Piedmont, Lexington, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ferry, Winchester (Opequon), Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; mustered out, three-years service, Jan. 1, 1865, Harrisburg, having attained the rank of colonel. He returned to Somerset where he read law; was admitted to the bar in 1865; pursued a career in railroad construction and management, and traveled to Harrisburg as state Senator, 1875-1878. Senator Yutzy passed away in Somerset, Sept. 30, 1894.



Below: On May 15, 1864, in a desperate attempt to defend the Shenandoah Valley, Confederate forces defeated Union General Franz Sigel's army at New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Short on human assets, the South employed the services of young cadets attending VMI, 257 were killed in one daring charge (portrait). The war was in its final, if not most horrifically brutal phase. Senator Yutzy was there. *Note:* the Battle of New Market (Shenandoah Co., Va.) is often confused with the Battle of New Market "Heights," (Henrico Co., Va.) The first is near Harrisonburg, Va., the second, Richmond.



(Top Lt.) State Colors, 54th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Top Rt.) Portrait: Wm. H. Welfley, *History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania*, ed. Wm. H. Koontz (New York: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1906); (Lt. Ctr.) Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG 22, PSA; (Btm. Rt.) Col. Yutzy's 54th Pennsylvania Regiment Monument on New Market Battlefield; (Btm. Lt.) Charge of the VMI Cadets at New Market, *New Market Battlefield and State Historical Park*

Visit New Market Battlefield and State Historical Park and Hall of Valor Civil War Museum at

<http://www4.vmi.edu/museum/nm/index.html>.

Lt. Col. George W. McCracken Lawrence, 1881-1884



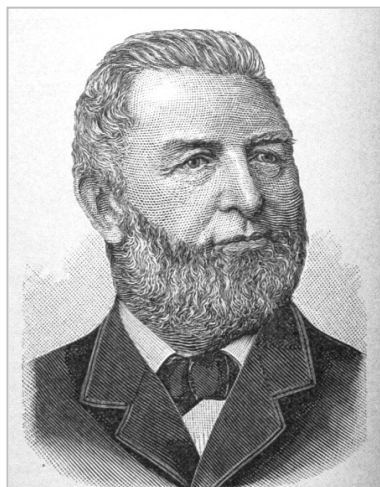
Born at Slippery Rock, Jan. 30, 1838, the son of Jacob and Isabella (Clay) McCracken, the Senator attended public schools, Westminster College, pursued farming and teaching, and edited the *Lawrence Guardian*. He enlisted as a private, June 19, 1861, Co. G., 39th Regt., PVI, 10th Pa. Reserves – the famous “Mercer Rifles.” After training and expedition, McCracken participated at Drainesville, 1st Manassas, Fredericksburg, the Seven Days Battles (Richmond), and was promoted to Sgt. at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; saw further action at Harrison’s Landing, 2^d Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and received another promotion to 1st Lt. and staff Adjutant after the Mud March. He continued combat service at Gettysburg; Mine Run; Bristoe Station; the Wilderness; Laurel Hill; the “Bloody Angle” at the Salient; Spotsylvania; the Harris Farm; North Anna River; Jericho Ford; and Bethesda Church, where he suffered a bullet wound to the leg. Senator McCracken mustered out with his regiment, June 11, 1864, immediately promoted to Lt. Col. of the new 191st Regiment. Due to the severity of his injuries, he left the service. After the war, McCracken returned to New Castle; married Mary E. McCreary; pursued farming, surveying, and an engineering career; remained editor and publisher of the *Guardian*; served as Lawrence County Superintendent of Public Schools, 1866-1869; was president of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; a member of the state House of Representatives, 1870-1874; and the state Senate, 1880-1884. The Senator passed away in Washington, D.C., September 23, 1904.



(Top Lt.) RG98S-CWP82.89, *USAMHI*; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 39th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmt.*; (Ctr. Rt.) Portrait: Aaron L. Hazen, *History of New Castle and Lawrence Co.* (Evansville, Ind: Unigraphic, 1978); (Btm. Lt.) The “Bloody Angle”

today, with remains of the Confederate breastworks, *Spotsylvania National Battlefield, NPS.*

Lt. Col. Jacob Dachrodt Northampton, 1887-1890



Jacob Dachrodt was born in Easton, September 11, 1828; attended public schools; graduated from Prof. Wandervere’s private school; Easton City Council, 1853-1856; entered the military as Capt. Co. B, 1st Regt., PVI on April 20, 1861, first responder to Washington; mustered out, July 27, 1861; reenlisted, Lt. Col., 153rd Regt., PVI, Oct. 11, 1862, three years; action at Aldie; Fredericksburg; the Mud March; drew first fire at Chancellorsville where he was wounded (May 2, 1863); engaged at Gettysburg; wounded once more and discharged with surgeon’s certificate on July 24, 1863. Participated in various civic organizations and pursued merchandising. He was elected to the Senate, 1887-1890; passed away in Easton, June 4, 1909.



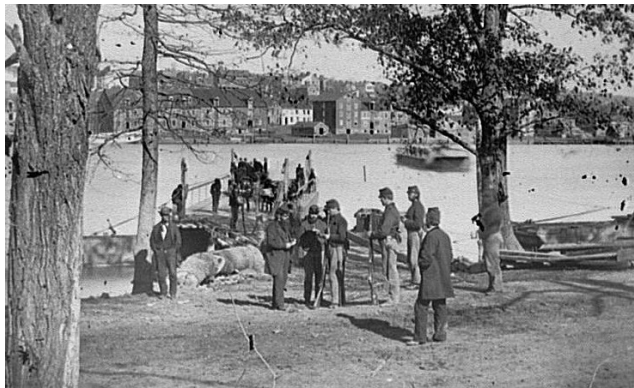
(Lt.) Portrait, MOLLUS, *USAMHI*; State Colors, 153rd Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmt.*; Bio: *Senate of Pennsylvania*

Col. John Beale Selheimer
Mifflin, 1885-1888



The Honorable John Selheimer was born in Milford, Juniata County on Aug. 18, 1826, the son of Absalom and Eleanor (Beale) Selheimer; trained as a tinsmith; employed as a Lewistown hardware owner and commanded the Logan Guards, the “first” of Pennsylvania’s First Responders (volunteer company)

to secure Washington against a Confederate invasion at the outbreak of the Civil War. Selheimer’s unit mustered in at Camp Curtin, April 18, 1861, three-month service, organized as part of the 25th Regt., PVI – Selheimer assigned the rank of Lt. Colonel. The regiment served three critical months in Washington D.C., mustering out in July 1861. As a civilian, Selheimer served as county treasurer, 1857; the state Senate, 1885-1888; director of the Electric Light Co., and director of the Mann Tool Co. He passed away on December 16, 1893, Lewistown.



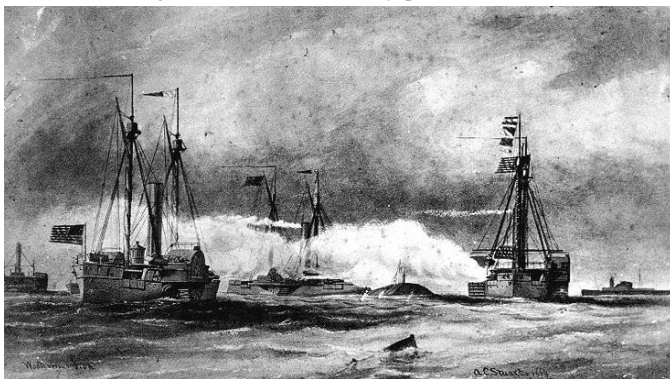
(Top Lt.) Logan Guards, Regimental Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Top Rt.) Portrait: John W. Jordan, *History of the Juniata Valley and its People* (New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1913); (Btm. Lt.) Union Sentries guarding the nation’s capital at the Potomac Ferry to Alexandria, Virginia, *NARA*; also: *Sentinel* (Lewistown, Pa.), Dec. 22, 1893.

Col. Edward Wagner Patton, U.S.A., U.S.N.
Philadelphia, 1915-1926



Born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1846, Sen. Patton received his education at Locust Street Grammar and Boy’s Central High School; left school in 1863 to enlist in Landis’s Battery during the Gettysburg Campaign; appointed officer in the U.S. Navy, serving on the steamers “Donegal” and “Massachusetts.”

He was discharged in January 1865 and received an appointment as Paymaster’s Clerk in Baltimore under Col. Etting during the general mustering out of all U.S. military personnel. Col. Patton served on the Select Council of Philadelphia, 1877-



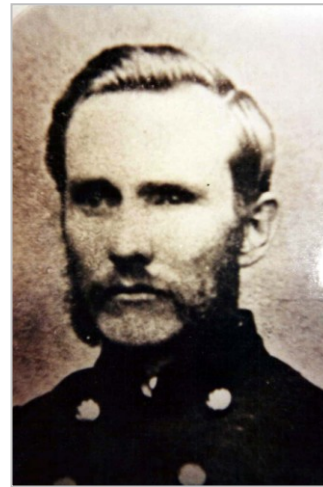
1914; pursued successful business and mining ventures in New Mexico and Washington State; was a Republican leader of the 27th Ward, and city mercantile appraiser. He served in the state Senate, 1915-1926, and died in office, April 6, 1926, the Senate’s last seated civil war veteran.

(Top Lt.) U.S. Navy ensign, 1861-1864; (Rt.) Memorial Portrait, 1919, *Senate of Pennsylvania* (Lt.) Etching of Patton’s ship, “the Massachusetts,” (to rt. of picture) battling a Confederate ram in the Pamlico Sound, N.C., *A.C. Stuart, 1864*.

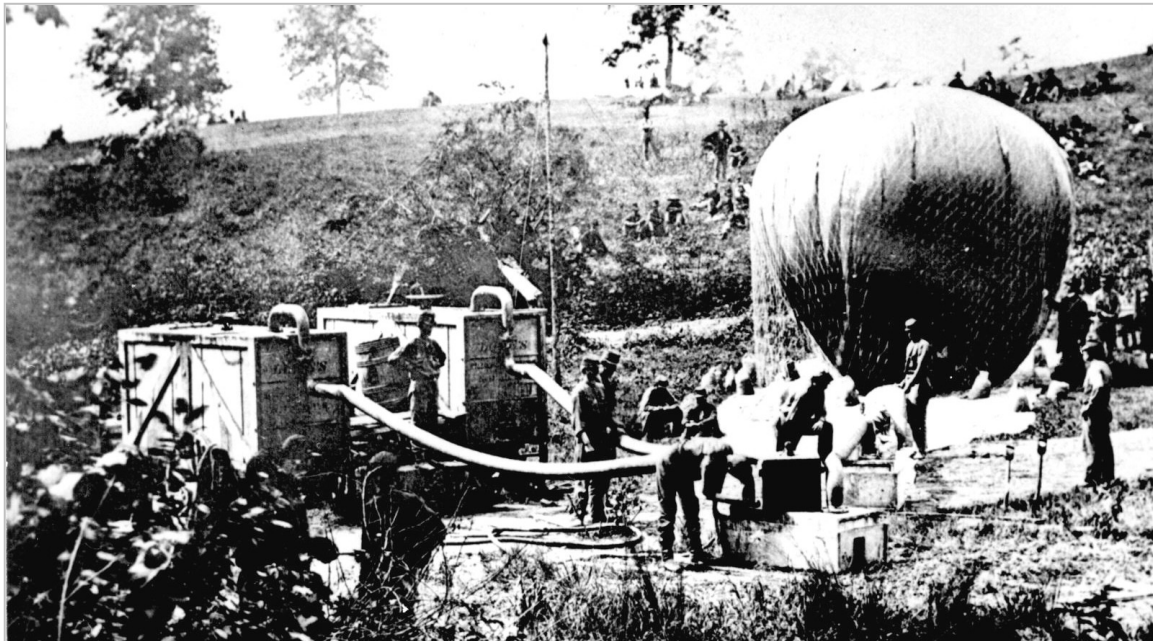
Lt. Col. Alexander Wilson Taylor Beaver, 1867-1869



Alexander Taylor was born in Enon Valley, Beaver County, March 31, 1836, the son of William and Mary Taylor. He enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, at which time his vocation is listed as “minister of the Gospel.” At organization, he served as Capt., Co. H., 101st Regt., PVI. Taylor was wounded in the hand at Fair Oaks; promoted Major, Nov. 1862; and later, July 1, 1863 – Lt. Col. of the regiment and vice commander of the 101st for 18 months. Col. Taylor was captured with his brigade at Plymouth, N.C. on the Roanoke River, April 20, 1864, imprisoned with other officers at Macon, Ga. and city jail, Charleston, S.C.; paroled Aug. 3, 1864 at Charleston; mustered out, Nov. 20, 1864. After the war he became owner-editor of the *Alliance (Ohio) Monitor*, 1871-1872; moved to Tusculum, Tenn. where he returned to the divinity as minister of the local Methodist Episcopal Church, and later, the Presbyterian Church of Holston, Tennessee. He also served as Tusculum postmaster.



Senator Taylor married Cynthia D. Adams, July 12, 1866, Beaver County and passed away on Jan. 9, 1910, Tusculum; interred at Oak Grove Cemetery, Greenville, Tennessee.

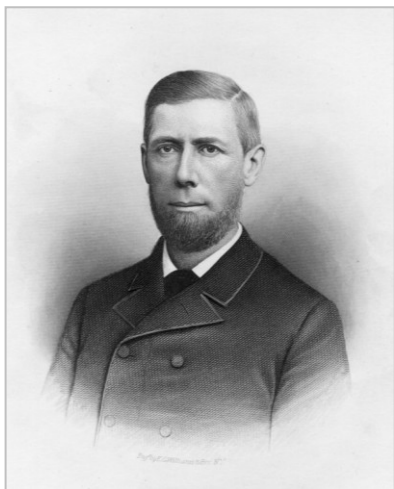


Portraits: (Top Lt. and Top Rt. Ctr.) John A. Reed, *History of the 101st Regiment, Pa. Vet. Vol. Inf., 1861-1865* (Chicago: L.S. Dickey & Co., 1910), bust portrait, USAMHI, RG98S-CWP156.41; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 101st Regt., Pa. *Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm.) Signal Corps observation balloon at Fair Oaks, Virginia, *Library of Congress*.

Lt. Col. Edward Anderson Irvin Clearfield, 1905-1906



Clearfield County, May 29, 1861, serving as Captain of Co. K, 42^d Regt., 13th Pa. Reserves: the famous "Bucktails" or "First Rifles." Irvin participated at: Drainesville; Manassas; Falmouth and Fredericksburg;



Harrisonburg; Strasburg; Woodstock; Mount Jackson; Cross Keys; Catlett's Station; Bull Run Bridge, and Mechanicsville, where he was captured on June 26, 1862. Irvin spent two months in Libby Prison before parole, returned to combat at South Mountain and Antietam (wounded in head with minie-ball); saw considerable action at the Battle of Fredericksburg; promoted Lt. Col. of the regiment, and wounded once again. After



the Mud March, the 42^d proceeded to Washington where Irvin mustered out with a surgeon's certificate; returned to the lumber business; was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senator in 1899; and was elected to the state Senate in 1904. Senator Irvin married the former Emma Graham of Clearfield. He passed away in Curwensville, Clearfield County on October 13, 1908.



(Top Lt.) National Colors, 49th Regt., Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; [the 49th Co. I, used this flag temporarily as Regimental Colors after the loss of the original: see *Advance the Colors*]; (Top Rt.) Portrait, O.R. Howard Thomson and Wm. H. Rauch, dedication, Edward A. Irvin, *Kane Rifle Regiment of the Reserve Corps* (Dayton, Ohio: Morningside House, 1906, 1988); (Ctr. Lt.) Portrait, Memorial, *Senate of PA*; (Btm.) "Bull's Run Battlefield, 1861," *Lib of Congress*.

Col. William Franklin Small Philadelphia, 1847-1849



Senator William F. Small was born in Montgomery County in 1820. Moving with his parents to Philadelphia at an early age, he attended common schools, studied law, joined the bar, and developed an interest in the military, commanding the Monroe Guards during the 1844 Philadelphia riots. In December 1846, Captain Small recruited members of the unit for service in the Mexican War as the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers after his election to the Senate of Pennsylvania six weeks previously. Small requested and received a leave of absence for the 1847 session and embarked for Mexico via New Orleans, returning for the 1848 session, again resuming his military career with the rank of captain. Small closed his Senate service at the end of the 1849 session, remaining a member and rising to Brigadier General in the Pennsylvania Militia, while practicing law and working as a legal reporter for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.



With the outbreak of the Civil War, Col. Small requested and was granted permission to proceed with his Washington Guards, 1st and 2^d Regiments, in defense of the nation's capital – promised arms and equipment upon arrival. Traveling by night rail on April 19, 1861, Small's two unarmed regiments were ambushed by Confederate sympathizers at Baltimore, who killed one Philadelphian and scattered others of Small's troop, who retreated to Pennsylvania. Critics excoriated Small for transporting the city regiments without a means of defense until the Col. eventually vindicated himself. By May 25, 1861, Small's two regiments were designated the 26th and 27th PVI, the Colonel commanding the former. His regimental battle flag bore the city and date – "Baltimore, April 19, 1861." He was dispatched to Bladensburg; saw action at Fair Oaks, First Manassas; White Oak Swamp; Seven Pines; Malvern Hill; Bristoe station and Yorktown before encountering turbulent times.

In early 1862, five charges with seven specifications were proffered against the Colonel at courts martial, ranging from producing a false muster list to illegally flogging a private, culminating with insubordination. At one point, Col. Small threatened an enlisted subordinate, whose only sin was delivering bad news, with "I'll pull your nose on Dress Parade." Found guilty on several charges, Gen. McClellan disapproved the court's verdict and returned Small "to the sword." Col. Small was shot through the right calf at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; subsequently discharged on June 30th for unstated reasons; and returned to Philadelphia and organized the 60th Emergency Militia of 1863 during the Gettysburg campaign. Col. Small resumed the practice of law after the war and served as Clerk of the Philadelphia Common Council. He passed away at his home in Philadelphia on June 13, 1877, 57 years-old.

(Top Rt.) Guidon, 26th Pennsylvania, *Pa Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Top Lt.) Col. William F. Small, RG98S-CWP26.57, *USAMHI*; Bio: Thomas P. Lowry, *Tarnished Eagles, 50 Court Martials of Union Lt. Colonels and Colonels* (Mechanicsburg, Pa: Stackpole, 1998); also: Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, June 14, 1877.

Col. Joseph Depuy Davis Berks, 1867-1872

Born on Oct. 10, 1825, Allentown, Joseph Depuy Davis was the son of attorney Charles and Mrs. (Mdn. Unk.) Davis. The family moved to Reading, where Davis read law with his father; studied at Hoffman Law Institute, Philadelphia; and attended (one year) the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Class of '46; classmates included Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan, and A.P. Hill. He returned to Reading where he joined the Berks bar before he enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, Co. I. 3rd Kentucky Inf.; then 2nd Lt., 11th U.S. Infantry; he saw action at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Puebla, Contreras, Cerubusco, and the surrender of Mexico City. Joseph returned to his practice before organizing, as Lt. Col., the 167th Regiment, PVI, nine-month service: served at Suffolk in the defense of Norfolk; the Black Water Campaign (Dismal Swamp) and Deserted House, January 30, 1863. Here, Davis's regiment faced a heavy, night assault by Confederate artillery. During the action, 167th's commanding officer, Col. Knoderer, was killed. On March 19, 1863, Davis received a promotion to Colonel and regimental commander. Falling back toward Suffolk, he encountered a siege by General Longstreet and a superior force of 40,000 soldiers. Davis executed an impressive defense of Suffolk; action on Seaboard & Roanoke RR; Holland House; Dix's Peninsula Campaign; White House to Bottom's Bridge; Baltimore Crossroads; to Washington DC; joined the pursuit of Lee with the 1st Army Corps from Maryland to the Rappahannock River and mustered out on August 12, 1863. After the war he resumed private practice; state Senate for two terms; county Democratic Convention Chair; solicitor for the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Marshall, Texas, 1874; returned to Reading in 1880 and practiced law. He married Mary Smith of Berks County, daughter of state Supreme Court Justice, George Smith. Senator Davis died, August 4, 1907.

Reading Eagle, August 5, 1907; *Colonels in Blue*, Gary Shugar, Berks Co. Historical Journal, Summer 2000

Brevet Major Hannibal K. Sloan Indiana, 1889



Washington, Major
Mechanicsville; 2^d



Senator Sloan was the son of James M. Sloan of Indiana County, born September 4, 1838; attended public schools, the Indiana Academy, and read law with the Hon. H.W. Weir. He enlisted on June 10, 1861, 2^d Lt., 40th Regt., PVI; Co. B, 11th Pa. Reserves; promoted 1st Lt., July 2, 1861; Capt., Aug. 17, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 13, 1864. After rendezvous in Manassas; Antietam, Fredericksburg; Hanover and Gettysburg; the Wilderness and the Rapidan Campaign; Bristoe Station; and Richmond. He was promoted to Brevet Major, March 13, 1865, U.S. Reserves; resumed legal studies after the war; admitted to the Indiana bar in 1867; and continued a successful practice until his death. A Democrat, Sloan was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1871; and in 1888, despite Indiana's sizable Republican majority, selected as the 37th District Senator. At the time of his death Senator Sloan represented Indiana's choice for Congress. Sloan served as Chief Marshal of the Indiana Fire Association; member of the Union Veteran Legion; the Loyal Legion; president of the Soldiers Organization of Indiana County; various fraternal organizations; the Masons; and was a respected friend of Judge Harry White. He passed away on August 10, 1894, interred at the Blairsville Catholic Cemetery.

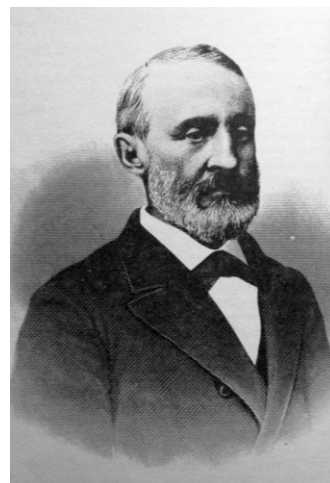


Rt. Illus/and bio: *Indiana Weekly Messenger*, Aug. 15, 1894; (Top Lt.) State Colors, 40th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Captain Sloan, marked "11"; Col. Sml. M. Jackson, marked "1"; edited from *HSWP Library and Archives*, GPC, box 5, folder 17.

Major Robert Bruce Petrikin Huntingdon, 1871-1873

Born in Muncie, Lycoming County, Sept. 12, 1826, the son of William A. and Margaret (Montgomery) Petrikin; the Senator was educated at Shedden's Academy, McEwensville, and Lafayette College, Easton; moved to Huntingdon County, studied law under A.P. Wilson; joined the bar, 1849; and enlisted with the 5th Regt., PVI, elected Major, April 20, 1861, for three-month service. The 5th was deployed to guard Washington, encamped at Alexandria, Virginia. He served until the outset of 1st Manassas; returned to Harrisburg; and mustered out with the regiment on July 25, 1861. After service, Petrikin continued the practice of law, was elected to the state Senate in fall 1870, and served through 1873. Robert died in Philadelphia on April 15, 1895. His wife was the former Mary Pohl.

Illus. and Bio: J. Simpson Africa, *History of Huntingdon and Blair Co.*, 1883, 97.



Brevet Major Warren T. Cowles McKean, 1866-1868

Senator Cowles was born on Aug. 23, 1824, Bolivar, Allegany County, New York, the son of Asa and Judith (Wilbur) Cowles; married to the former Nancy Hayden. The Senator studied law; joined the McKean bar in 1854; served as prosecuting attorney, 1860; unsuccessful bid for state House, 1862; enlisted as Captain, Co. C, 211th Regt., PVI, mustered in September 16, 1864, nine-month service. Cowles served at Bermuda Hundred with the Army of the James, and under Gen. Hartranft and the Army of the Potomac saw action at Fort Harrison; Dutch Gap; Hatcher's Run; Jerusalem Plank Road; and the Petersburg campaign; mustered out June 2, 1865, Brevet Major. He was elected assistant burgess of Smethport in 1864, while still on active duty; state Senate, 1866-1868; moved to Yankton (South Dakota Territory) in 1869; appointed U.S. Attorney of the Dakota Territory, 1869-1872; member of territorial nominating convention representing Yankton, 1869, and died there at age 48, Aug. 28, 1872.

George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, 5v (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1915); also: Calvin D. Cowles, *Genealogy of the Cowles Family in America* (Sanford, NC: Microfilming Corp. of America, 1979) 1929; Illus., "Treating the wounded at the first Battle of Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill," *William Waud, October 1864, Lib. of Congress*.

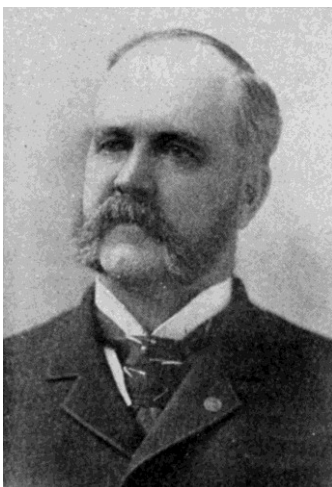


Capt. Mahlon Yardley Bucks, 1859-1861



Born on Feb. 4, 1824, Yardley, Bucks County, Mahlon was the son of John and Frances (Haypenny) Yardley. Mahlon attended public schools and graduated from Lafayette College with a law degree. The Senator was admitted to the Easton bar in 1845; returned to private practice in Bucks County; elected to state Senate, 1859-1861; and enlisted in Co. K, 104th Regt., PVI., Sept. 20, 1861, 1st Lt. He was promoted to Captain and U.S. Army Provost Marshal of the 5th District, Pa., April 26, 1863; serving the latter position until his death. Yardley participated in the "Advance on Manassas," the Peninsula Campaign, Battle of Williamsburg, Battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines (the Seven Days before Richmond Campaign), White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Yorktown, North and South Carolina campaigns, including the Charleston Expedition in early April, 1863. The Senator married Elizabeth Brock. He passed away on June 23, 1873.

Unidentified photo (abt. 1863-1864) from 104th Pa. Volunteer Infantry Picture Page, <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.com>;
(Possibly Mahlon Yardley)



Capt. Benjamin Bentley Mitchell Bradford, 1893-1900



Born on Jan. 14, 1839, Tioga County, son of Richard and Harriett (Dartt-Miller) Mitchell; Benjamin was educated in public schools, Lewisburg University (Bucknell), and Bryant and Stratton's Business School, Buffalo, New York. He organized a Bradford cavalry company in 1861 that became Co. F, of the 11th Pa. Cavalry, 108th Regt., elected 1st Lt., three-year service. Mitchell received a promotion to captain, March 13, 1862, action at: Williamsburg and the Peninsula Campaign; scouting raids and patrols during the Virginia-Blackwater and Eastern North Carolina campaigns (James River to Albemarle Sound); defeated Confederate Gen. Pryor at "Deserted House;" fought at Franklin; the Siege of Suffolk; Dismal Swamp; Portsmouth; Norfolk; White House; Hanover Court House; and took part in the sabotage of the Virginia Central Railroad. He refused a major's commission in exchange for three additional years of service, declining because of poor health and discharged September 24, 1864. Mitchell settled in

Bradford County; pursued business interests; was a member of the state House, 1883; the state Senate, 1893-1900; and died May 24, 1904. His wife was Ellen Eliza Pomeroy.

(Rt.) Regt. Colors, 108th, Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; (Lt.) Portrait, Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*



Capt. Henry Harrison Cumings Warren, 1899-1906



Born in Monmouth, Illinois, Dec. 1, 1840, Sen. Cumings attended Oberlin (Ohio) College before enlisting with the 105th Regt., Ohio Vol. Inf., Aug. 20, 1862, in Cleveland. He was assigned to the 14th Army Corps in Jan. 1863; promoted to captain; participated in the pursuit of Braxton Bragg; Perryville, Ky.; the pursuit of Morgan's Raiders; Murfreesboro; the Tullahoma Campaign (Middle Tenn.); Chickamauga; Chattanooga; the Atlanta Campaign; Resaca; Jonesboro; Sherman's March to the Sea; Savannah; the Carolinas Campaign; Bentonville; and the Surrender of Johnston. He mustered out, June 31, 1865, Washington, D.C.; pursued oil and lumber businesses, farming, manufacturing, and banking; died, June 30, 1913, Tidioute, Warren County.

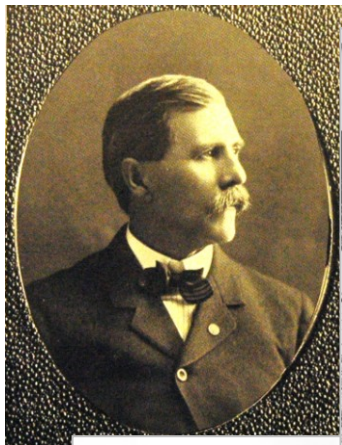
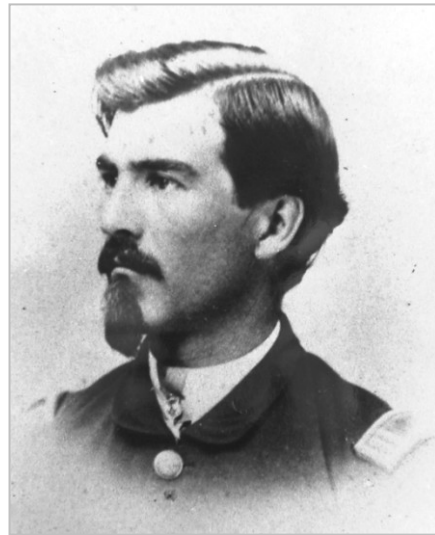
(Lt.) Portrait, *USAMHI* RG 641S-Mol-Pa. 5.26; (Rt.) National Colors, 105th Ohio Vol. Inf.

Capt. Jacob Bolard Crawford, 1903-1906



Born in Spring Township, Crawford Co., June 5, 1837 to David and Elizabeth Bolard, Jacob received a common school education; enlisted August 14, 1862, Co. B, 137th Regt, PVI, nine-month service; action at 2^d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. Mustered out of regiment, June 1, 1863; re-enlisted with a promotion to hospital steward, U.S. Army, stationed at Seminary Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, 1863; returned to combat in March 1865, Camp Chase, as Captain of Co. B, 197th Regt., Ohio Vols.; guarded transportation and communication systems surrounding Washington, D.C. from Maryland to Northern Virginia; mustered out July 31, 1865. After the war, he pursued the oil

business; married Mary E. Montague, 1868; managed several tanneries; moved to Cambridge Springs; elected to state House, 1895-1902; state Senate 1903-1906; president of First National Bank, Cambridge; and burgess of Conneautville. Senator Bolard passed away at Cambridge Springs, November 6, 1912.



(Top Lt.) State Colors, 137th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; and Regimental Colors, 197th Ohio Volunteers (Top Rt.) Captain Bolard, RG98S-CWP76.90; *USAMHI*; (Ctr. Lt.) Senate portrait by Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*; 1905; (Ctr. Rt.) The infamous Sunken Road, or "Bloody Lane," Antietam Battlefield, Sept. 18, 1862, Alexander Gardner, *NARA* (Btm.) The Bloody Lane today, Antietam Battlefield, *NPS*: 5,000 Casualties were sustained along the "Sunken Road;" renamed "Bloody Lane," bodies were "stacked like cord-wood." There were over 23,000 casualties in one day at Antietam.

The 6th and 101st USCT



“Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letter, US, let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States.”

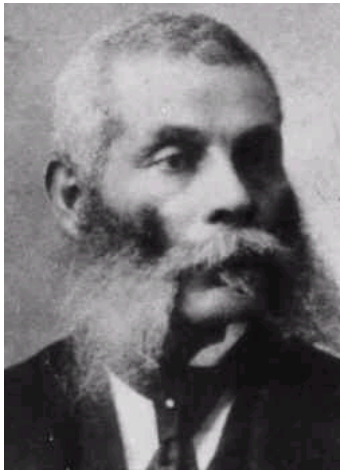
Frederick Douglass

*Congressional Medal of Honor
Recipients of the 6th Regiment,
USCT*

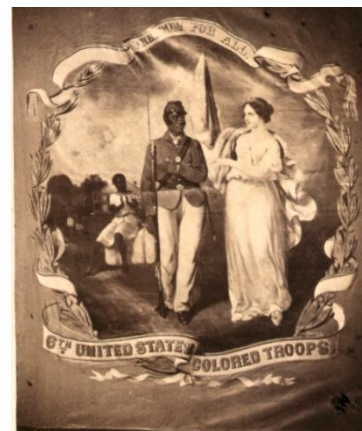


Sgt. Maj. Thomas R. Hawkins
and
1st Sgt. Alexander Kelly

Originally from Cincinnati, Ohio, Thomas R. Hawkins was mustered in the 6th Regiment, USCT, at Philadelphia. Born at Saltsburg, Pa., April 7, 1840, Alexander Kelly enlisted with Co. F, 6th U.S.C.T., at Allegheny City, Pa., August 19, 1863. Kelly, a 23-year old, 5' 3" coal miner, immediately qualified as 1st Sgt., reporting to Camp William Penn near Philadelphia, where the regiment organized. Kelly and Hawkins were deployed to Fortress Monroe, Va., seeing action at South Mills and Camden Court House, NC; Richmond; New Kent Courthouse; Williamsburg; Petersburg and Richmond; participated in the capture of City Point; the attack on Fort Converse; the Siege of Petersburg and Richmond; Deep Bottom; Battle of Chaffin's Farm, New Market Heights; Fort Harrison; Battle of Fair Oaks; assault, bombardment, and capture of Fort Fisher, NC; Sugar Loaf Hill; capture of Wilmington; the Carolinas



Campaign – Kinston and Goldsboro; the occupation of Raleigh; and the surrender of Johnston. The two soldiers were mustered out September 20, 1865. Both men earned the Medal of Honor; Hawkins at “Deep Bottom,” near Fort Harrison, Va. in July 1864, for “rescuing the regimental colors.” Kelly received his MOH for rescuing the colors and rallying the troops at Chaffin's Farm. Both were cited with the testimony of Gen. Benjamin Butler.



(Rt. Ctr.) Sgt. Major Thomas R. Hawkins; (Btm. Lt.) 1st Sgt. Alexander Kelly; (Top Lt.) Congressional Medal of Honor, *New Market Battlefield Medal of Honor website*; (Btm. Rt.) 6th USCT Recruitment Poster, *Lib of Congress*. NOTE: Often confused, there were two different Virginia “battles of New Market:” the Battle of New Market, *Shenandoah County* (Shenandoah Valley Campaign); and the Battle of New Market Heights, *Henrico County* (Richmond Campaign).

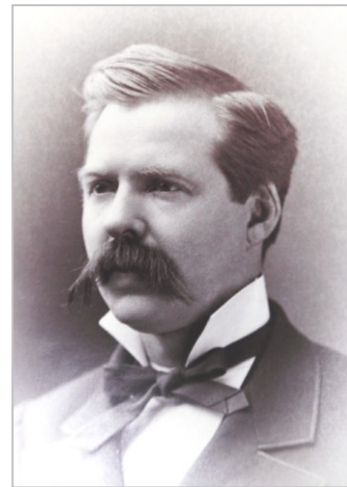
Visit Richmond National Battlefield Park (New Market Heights), USCT Medal of Honor Recipients at:
<http://www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/usct.htm>.

Capt. Francis A. "Frank" Osbourne, 6th USCT Philadelphia, 1885-88; 1890-1901

Francis Augustus Osbourne was born on March 1, 1845, Philadelphia; enlisted in 1861, Co. I, 20th Indiana Regt.; participated in the capture of Fort Hatteras and Roanoke Island and witnessed the sinking of the U.S.S. Cumberland and Congress by the ironclad Merrimac during the battle of Newport News, March



1862. After the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, he transferred to the Army of the Potomac under Generals Kearney and Hooker; commanded a company of the 16th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; and engaged at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines near



Richmond, where he lost an arm. He returned to action at Yorktown in October 1863; 2^d Lt., 6th Regt., USCT; supported the cavalry raid of Gen. Kilpatrick to free federal prisoners at Libby

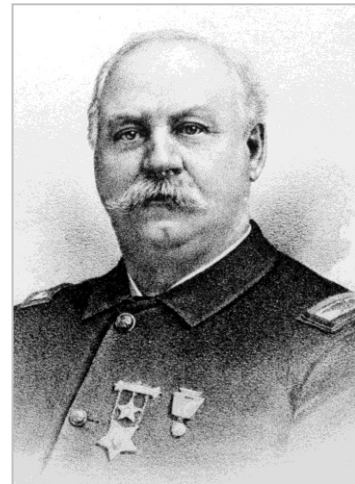
Prison, Richmond; participated in the Siege of Petersburg and was cited for "gallant and meritorious service," receiving the battlefield brevet rank of Captain, U.S. Volunteers, Army of the Potomac. After the war, he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1869; state House of Reps., 1876-1878; Philadelphia Asst. City Solicitor to 1884; and state Senate, except 1889, from 1885 to 1901. Senator Osbourne died in Philadelphia on January 20, 1921.

(Rt.) Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, PSA; (Lt.) Vicious fighting at Seven Pines, where Capt. Osbourne lost his arm, From the Collection of the Virginia War Museum, publishing permission contact: <http://www.warmuseum.org/>

Capt. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, 101st USCT Washington, 1899



Born September 6, 1845, Sen. Hawkins was educated at George's Creek Academy and Waynesburg College; taught school; enlisted as a private Aug. 7, 1862, Co. K, 160th Regt., PVI, 15th Pa. Cavalry; transferred to Co. I, promoted Cpl., Aug. 30; 1st Lt., May 12, 1863; service at Antietam, where the regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland, Nashville; participated in 64

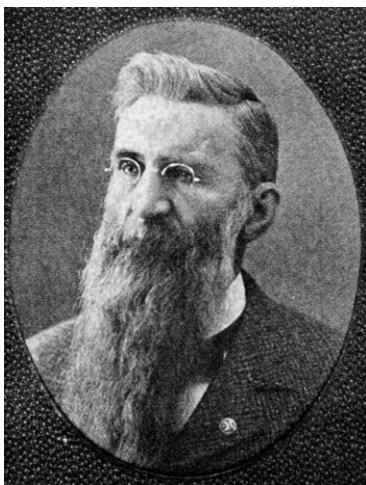


battles, skirmishes, and scouting missions thereafter, including Stoney River; Murfreesboro; the Tullahoma Campaign; Chickamauga; Gatlinburg; Stoneman's Raid into Virginia; and Salisbury. He pursued and helped neutralize Confederate General John Bell Hood's forces and participated in the capture of Jefferson Davis. Hawkins transferred to the 101st USCT, 1st Lt., Co. H and I, promoted Captain, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866. With the 101st, he participated in the defense against guerillas at Gallatin, Tennessee; secured and defended the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the garrison at Stevenson's Gap; later deployed to Clarksville and the Alabama Campaign; mustered-out in Nashville, January 21, 1866. After the war, he entered the drug business in Pittsburgh, 1866; moved to Washington County; County Treasurer, 1875; Pa. Nat. Guard, Capt., Co. H, 10th Regt., 1877; called out to quell the Susquehanna Depot Riot of 1877; elected Colonel, 1884; service during the 1891 coke region strikes and the Homestead Strike, 1892. He was mustered in the U.S. Army, May 12, 1898, deployed to the Philippines; elected to state Senate while on active duty; brevetted Brig. General, U.S. Army; died in action, July 18, 1899.



(Top Rt.) Portrait: Memorial, 1899, *Senate of Pa.*; (Top Lt.) Regimental banner, 160th Regt., 115th Cav., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; (Btm.) "Battle of Chickamauga," *Kurz & Allison*, Chicago, 1890.

Capt. Andrew George Williams Butler, 1901-1904



Born September 8, 1846, Richmond, Va., the son of John G. and Caroline (Snyder) Williams, Sen. Williams moved to Butler County, Pa. when he was two; was educated at common schools and Duff's Commercial College; studied law and opened a practice in Butler; enlisted as Sgt., Co. E, 63rd Regt., PVI, Sept. 9, 1861, Pittsburgh, three-year service; promoted to 2^d Lt., Nov. 29, 1862; action at Pohick, Va.; Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Williamsburg; Charles City Crossroads (wounded); Malvern Hill; Fredericksburg (wounded); missed Chancellorsville; promoted to captain at Gettysburg, 1863; and wounded during the Rapidan Campaign (shot in the left temple with a musket-ball at the Wilderness). Williams was discharged on Aug. 6, 1864 – his regiment mustered out with only three officers and 63 of the enlisted ranks surviving. He settled in Butler Borough; elected to the state House of Representatives, 1891; and the state Senate, 1900, serving through 1904. Senator Williams married, first, Lucy A. Lee; and second, Emma S. Ramage. He died on April 6, 1923.



(Top Lt.) Senator Williams, Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa., 1901*; (Top Rt.) Remains of 63rd State Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Lt.) Williams, fourth from right, Gilbert Adams Hays, *Under the Red Patch: Story of the 63rd Regiment, Pa. Vols.* (Pittsburgh: 63rd Pa. Regimental Vols. Assoc., 1908); (Btm.) Carnage after the 2nd Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, *Matthew Brady, Lib. of Cong.*: 17,666 federal casualties.



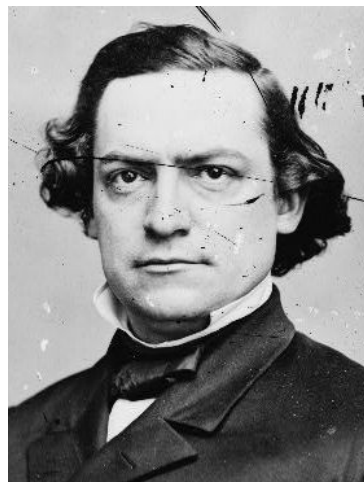
For an overview of the “two” battles of the Wilderness, go to: <http://www.usa-civil-war.com/Wilderness/wilderness.html>.

Capt. Samuel Jackson Randall Philadelphia, 1858-1859



A celebrated Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Samuel Randall was born October 10, 1828, Philadelphia, the son of Josiah and Ann (Worrell) Randall; educated at common schools and the University Academy of Philadelphia; accountant's apprentice, iron merchant, and Whig member of the city Common Council, 1852-1855; elected as Democrat to state Senate

1858-1859; served in the First City Troop of Philadelphia, 1861; promoted from private to 3rd Sgt., three months service. Participated in an expedition from Carlisle to Falling Waters, Va. (WV), where his company engaged in a skirmish; took Martinsburg (WV), July 3, 1861; reconnaissance at Bunker Hill; occupation of Charles Town; guarded the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, and assigned to ranger duty on the upper Potomac. He received a promotion to captain, 1863, Maryland Campaign, driven from South Mountain and Gettysburg by advance forces of the Confederate Army, June 26, 1863; promoted provost marshal of Columbia, Pennsylvania. Randall served in the U.S. House of Representatives from March 4, 1863 until his death on April 13, 1890, Washington, D.C. (14 consecutive congresses). During his stint as Speaker of the House, Randall is credited with codifying House rules and strengthening the role of the Speaker.



Bio: *Congressional Biographies*; (Top Rt.) Portrait: Sen. Randall, abt. 1863, Brady-Handy Collection, *Lib. of Cong.* (Top Lt.) Philadelphia First Troop, Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*

Capt. Alexander Wilson Norris Philadelphia, 1881-1882



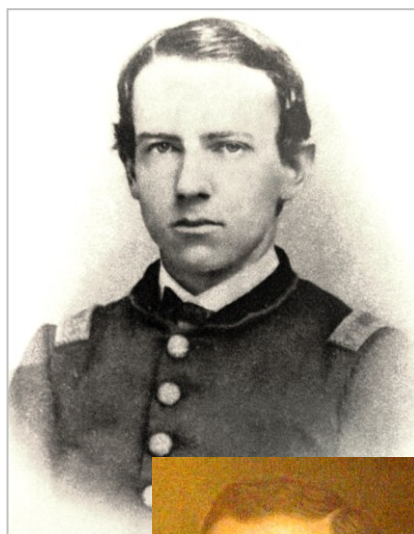
Born at Lewistown, Pa., 1842; Senator Norris was educated at Georgetown College (University), Washington, D.C.; entered military as a lieutenant in the 107th Regt., PVI, Nov. 1861. He was captured and exchanged at 1st Manassas; fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and was recaptured at Gettysburg, 1863; remained a prisoner for 20

months in Staunton and Libby Prisons, Virginia; exchanged, re-joined old unit and mustered out as captain, 1865. Norris graduated from University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1867; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he practiced until 1872; received an appointment from Gov. Hartranft as personal secretary during the same year; first Recorder of the Board of Pardons, 1873; Inspector General of the Grand Army of the Potomac and commander of the Dept. of Pennsylvania; aide-de-camp for Gov. Hartranft, 1877; secretary of the Republican State

Committee for six years; Reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania through 1880; Judge Advocate General to Gov. Hoyt, 1881; Philadelphia 6th District Senator for 1881-1882; and retired from the Senate to become President Arthur's 1884 choice for U.S. Pension Agent, Philadelphia. Norris was elected Auditor General of the Commonwealth thereafter, a position he served until his



death on May 21, 1888, five days after playing a key role in the 1888 Harrisburg State Republican Convention.



(Top Rt.) Captain Norris, *USAMHI*, RG 641S-MOL-PA 8.35; (Top Lt.) Tattered remains of regimental colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Rt.) Auditor Gen. Norris, Auditor General's Office, Treasury Bldg., Harrisburg; (Btm. Lt.) Libby Prison, Richmond, 1865, *Library of Congress*.



Capt. David McConaughy Adams, 1867-1868

According to Gettysburg's Brian A. Kennell, Evergreen Cemetery Superintendent, there are perhaps four essential people associated with the emergence of the town's notoriety: James Gettys, an early founder of the town; Dr. Schmucker, founder of the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary and Gettysburg College; Abraham Lincoln, for the Gettysburg Address; and a rarely recognized local attorney, David McConaughy. It is of McConaughy, Kennell notes, whom we should think of first when viewing the beautifully preserved Gettysburg battlefield.

David McConaughy was born on July 23, 1823, the son of John and Margaret (Patterson) McConaughy of Adams County. Reared by his uncle from age four (after his father died), McConaughy attended Gettysburg College, through 1838, and transferred to Washington College, where his uncle served as president. He graduated in 1840; accepted a position as a school principal in Maryland; returned to Pennsylvania to study law under Thaddeus Stevens; joined the bar in 1844, and opened a private practice. The Senator helped establish the Gettysburg chapter of the YMCA, 1853; became president and director of the board of Evergreen Cemetery and supported Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 Republican Convention.

In 1861, Capt. McConaughy organized a number of his law clients into the "Adams Rifles," a paramilitary ranger company that later served the Union as an important reconnaissance unit. His company also functioned as an indispensable intelligence outfit during the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns, earning the praise of Governor Curtin, Major Granville O'Haller, Maj. Gen. Darius Couch, and Maj. Gen. George Meade for communicating valuable information regarding Confederate cavalry and infantry movement into Maryland and Pennsylvania.



After the Battle of Antietam (1862), McConaughy spearheaded a campaign to create a Gettysburg soldiers cemetery just north of Evergreen, meeting resistance from local politicians and fellow attorney David Wills, who hoped to secure the grounds for the Commonwealth. He furthermore found indifference from the public, who wondered if there were enough deceased soldiers from the area to warrant such a project. McConaughy, nevertheless, purchased an adjacent 17 acres on Cemetery Hill with personal funds, aided by veteran and active-duty contributors. A fruitful effort, the Senator's national cemetery received its informal dedication on November 19, 1863 by President Lincoln, with the delivery of the Gettysburg Address.

McConaughy's major contribution, however, was the purchase of property that comprised the battlefield and its preservation as one of the country's solemn national treasures. He resigned his position with Evergreen, dedicating himself to the establishment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, serving 10 years as president and working tirelessly the remainder of his life as the key figure behind the battlefield's preservation and its eventual acceptance as a United States National Military Park, one that presently attracts nearly two-million visitors per year. In 1864, David served as a Federal Elector for Lincoln; represented Adams and Franklin counties in the state Senate, 1867-1868; commissioned Peter F. Rothermel's famous portrait of the Battle of Gettysburg (now housed in the State Museum); and took the first steps to plan the national battlefield in 1869, organizing a reunion of Gettysburg veterans, who identified specific, historic battlefield sites, and offered personal accounts of the engagement. David McConaughy died in January 1902, interred in Evergreen Cemetery.



Bio: *The Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania*, vol I (Chicago: H.C. Cooper, 1903), 159; (Top Lt.) Portrait, Courtesy Brian Kennell, from *Notable People, Evergreen Cemetery*; www.evergreencemetery.org, July 24, 2007; (Ctr. Rt.) The recently identified stereograph, possibly of Lincoln (center photo with stovepipe hat) at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, *Lib. of Congress*; (Btm. Rt.) The National Soldier's Monument, near the site where Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, *Gettysburg National Cemetery, NPS*.

“We Are Coming, Father Abraham”

A popular song of the Union’s 1862 recruiting program was Philadelphian James Sloan Gibbons’ poem, *We are Coming, Father Abraham*, set to music by nine different composers. A familiar version in Pennsylvania was set to music by Stephen Collins Foster of Pittsburgh. Gibbons, the husband of Labor Aid Society founder, prison reformer, and abolitionist Abby Hopper, was the brother of state Senator, Speaker of the Senate, a founder of the Union League, and Whig-Republican abolitionist Charles L. Gibbons. Hicksite Quakers, James and wife Abby were disowned by the Society of Friends for taking militant, anti-slavery stands. The Gibbons were close associates of Lucretia Mott.

*"We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before--
We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more!"*

(Chorus)

*We are coming, we are coming, our Union to restore;
We are coming, Father Abra'am, with three hundred thousand more;
We are coming, Father Abra'am, with three hundred thousand more."*

*"If you look across the hilltops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind an instant tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour--
We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more!"*

(Chorus)

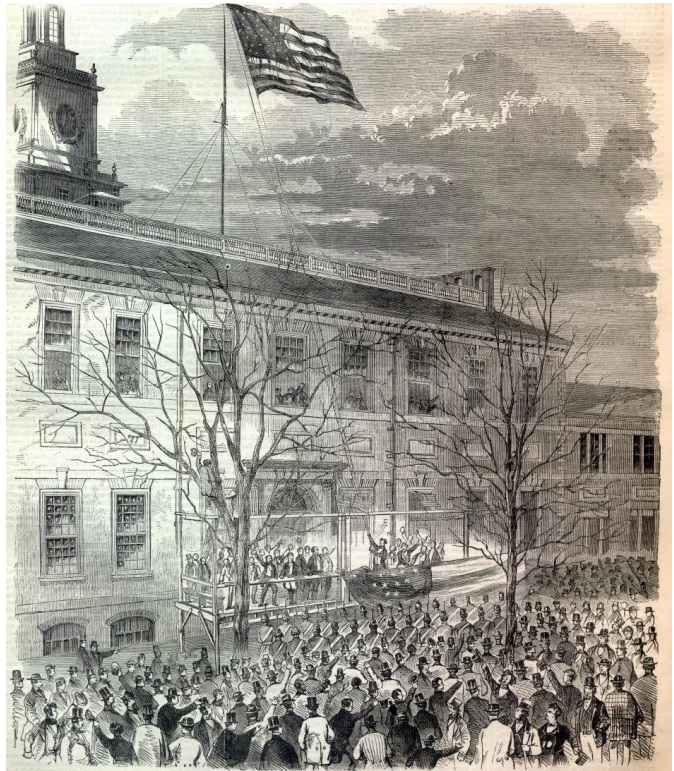
*"If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And the children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door--
We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more!"*

(Chorus)

*"You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage group, to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade;
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before--
We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more!"*

(Chorus)

Words and Music: James Sloan Gibbons and Stephen Foster; Illustration: Lincoln Hoists Old Glory in Philadelphia after speech, *Harpers*, March 16, 1861. Hear the Sloan-Collins version at: <http://www.fortunecity.com/tinpan/parton/2/abraam.html>



The Gibbons Family



James Sloan and Abbie Hopper Gibbons

(Top) Reformer Abbie Hopper Gibbons (second from left, seated) and abolitionist James Sloan Gibbons, seated on right, author of *We Are Coming Father Abraham*. (Top Rt.) 1847 Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate Charles L. Gibbons (James' brother) and Senator Gibbons' wife, Eliza C. Hull of New York City.



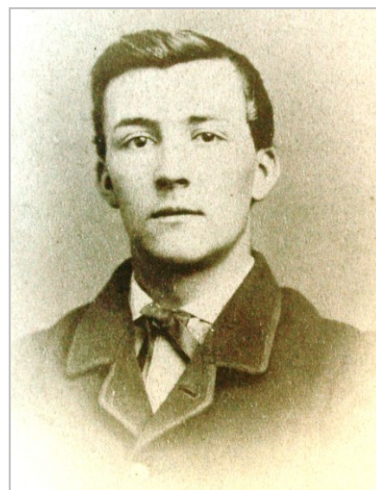
Senator Charles L. and Eliza (Hull) Gibbons

The Hon. Charles L. Gibbons gained prominence in 1847 as a Whig (later Republican) Speaker of the Senate and a *pro bono* defense attorney for Maryland runaway slave Isaac Brown, allowing Brown to escape to Canada before Maryland officials obtained authorization to return him to the state to be tried for allegedly murdering his master. Gibbons later co-founded the Union League and played an important role in the organization's crusade to form African American regiments in the U.S. Army. Mrs. Hull Gibbons was a hospital reformer, women's rights activist, abolitionist, and a co-founder of an institution to care for elderly African American women in Wilmington Delaware. Charles and Eliza's daughter married E.M. Davis, a director of the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society and relative of Lucretia and James Mott. A stirring orator, the following is an excerpt from Senator Gibbons' famous July 4, 1865 speech before the Union League, heralding American independence and the abolition of slavery.

“On the very day that slavery drew the sword upon liberty for the purpose of establishing its permanent empire, the American people, chosen instruments of Divine justice, determined it should die. It was a terrible conflict with all the hosts of hell. The Christian world never witnessed its like before, and never will again. The thing is dead! Its career ended as it began – in blasphemy and blood. With its bishops in the Church, it called upon God for help; with its assassins in the capital, it appealed to hell for succor. Its pimps in the British Parliament; its friends in the British Ministry, and its rogues in the London Exchange, have defiled themselves in vain – they could not save it. With the foulest record of crime that was ever exposed to Omnipotent wrath, it has been hurled into an abyss from which it will never rise, but sink down – down, down – deeper and deeper, in fathomless infamy, through all eternity!

Charles L. Gibbons, “In Commemoration of the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1865;” *The Union League of Philadelphia, Minutes of the Annual Meeting*, 1st – 28th, 1863-1890, p. 28.

Capt. Samuel C. Wagner Cumberland, 1883-1886



Born in Newville, Pa., Aug. 9, 1843; Senator Wagner was educated in common schools, normal school, and the Big Spring Academy; apprenticed as a blacksmith and tanner; enlisted at 19 for three-year service on Aug. 17, 1861, Co. H., 60th Regt., PVI, 3rd Cavalry, private; promoted to Commissary Sgt. and transferred to Co. I; promoted 1st Lt. and Commissioner of Subsistence, May 1, 1863; action at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Haymarket, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, Charles City Crossroads, and Cumberland Valley (Tennessee) until mustered out as Captain, Aug. 24, 1864. Throughout the conflict, he served with his neighbor, Capt. William E. Miller (9). On his return, he settled on High Street, Newville, pursuing the banking business, 1865-1868, and from 1868 through the remainder of his life, ran a successful grain, coal, and lumber business. Captain Wagner was elected to the state Senate in 1883 for one 4-year term. He passed away on January 16, 1896 in Newville.

(Top Rt.) Commissary Sergeant Samuel C. Wagner, *USAMHI*, RG641S-MOL-PA5.67; (Top Lt.) 3rd Cavalry Guidon, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Ctr. Lt.) Capt. William E. Miller (12) poses with Senator Wagner at Gettysburg, 1888; (Btm. Rt.) Commissary Wagon with four-mule team at City Point Depot, Richmond, Virginia, 1864, *Lib. of Congress*.



Capt. Joseph S. Waream Mifflin, 1874-1876



Joseph S. Waream was born in 1833, apprenticed and became a bricklayer, and taught school. In 1857, he served as Register and Recorder of Mifflin County before enlisting as a corporal, later 2^d Sgt., in the Logan Guards, 25th Regt. He reenlisted with the 131st Regt., PVI, August



1862, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg – nine month service, captain. Joseph was wounded at Fredericksburg and participated in the Mud March and the Battle of Chancellorsville. He mustered out with the company, May 23, 1863. Waream reenlisted as Orderly Sergeant, Co. C, 78th Regt., Feb. 18, 1865, and mustered out on Sept. 11, 1865 in Nashville, Tenn. After the war he served as clerk of the County Commission, 1866-1873; Justice of the Peace, 1866-1873; and was elected to the state Senate, 1874-1876. Senator Waream passed away at age 48, on February 21, 1880, "the most popular man in Mifflin County." His widow was the former Mabel Jane Soles.

Correspondence, Karen L. Aurand, Executive Secretary, Mifflin County Historical Society, Lewistown, Pa., from *True Democrat* (Mifflin County), Sept. 18, 1873; also: *Democrat and Sentinel* (Lewistown), February 26, 1880; (Lt.) Union Battery D firing on Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, Andrew J. Russell, *NARA*; (Rt.) State Colors, 131st, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*.

Capt. Horatio Balch Hackett Philadelphia, 1903-1905



Born on Jan. 8, 1844 at Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, New Jersey, Senator Hackett moved with his parents to Philadelphia in 1847; attended public schools in Philadelphia; enlisted as a drummer at 17, Co. B, 81st Regt., PVI ("The Fighting Chippewahs"), July 25, 1861, private, three-year service; transferred to Co. C, 1st Sgt., Aug. 10, 1861. Service at Washington and the following battles and campaigns: Manassas; the Peninsula; Seven Days (Richmond); Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Mine Run; the Rapidan campaign – including the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and the assault on the Salient; reenlisted as a veteran, age 19, saw action at Petersburg and the Crater; promoted 2^d Lt. at Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mills, the Appomattox Campaign, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865. Hackett received a promotion to 1st Lt., May 19, 1865, and later, Captain of Commissaries; mustered out with company

June 29, 1865. After the war, he returned to Philadelphia and served positions as a brakeman and fireman for the Philadelphia and Reading RR; letter carrier for the Post Office; a night inspector at the customs house; clerk and register of wills; state appraiser; and magistrate, 1887, 1892, and 1898. Senator Hackett died in office, July 12, 1905.

Bio: Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1905; (Top Lt.) Memorial Portrait, *Senate of Pennsylvania*, 1905 (Top Rt.) State Colors, 81st Pa. Regt., *Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Cmte.*

Capt. Aaron K. Dunkle Philadelphia, 1875-1878



Senator Aaron K. Dunkle was born on May 27, 1837, Manheim Township, Lancaster County; received a common school education; printer's apprentice; and pursued the newspaper business in Philadelphia. He enlisted with the Zouaves d'Affrique (Collis's Zouaves), Co. H, 114th Regt., PVI, 2^d Lt., August 26, 1862; saw action in the Shenandoah Valley, including: Middletown and Cedar Mtn.; 2^d Bull Run, and Chantilly; fought at Antietam (attached to 2^d Mass.), Fredericksburg, the Mud March, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, Guinea Station, and Cold Harbor, where he earned a promotion to captain. During operations at Petersburg, he received a surgeon's discharge,

September 22, 1864. Dunkle returned to his journalism career as publisher of the *Philadelphia Sunday Republic*; served one term in the state Senate, 1875 through 1878; and Sec. of Internal Affairs under Gov. Hoyt, 1879-1883. His wife was Pauline (Haynes) Dunkle of Lancaster County. Senator Dunkle died in Philadelphia on August 16, 1890.



(Top Rt.) Regimental Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; also: Capt. Aaron Dunkle, Co. H, 114th Zouaves, August 1864, *Lib. of Congress*; (Btm Lt.) At left, with saber, beside his company drummer, Petersburg, Aug. 1864, *Lib. of Congress*. (Top Lt.) Senator Dunkle, Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, *PSA.*

Capt. William Tecumseh Davies Bradford, 1877-1884



Born in Glamorganshire, Wales, Dec. 20, 1831, Senator Davies settled with his family at Warren Township, Bradford County in 1833; attended local schools and graduated valedictorian from Oswego Academy, 1853; taught school; principal at Towanda; read law and joined the bar in 1861. He enlisted as a private, Co. B, 141st Regt., PVI, August 22, 1862; promoted to 1st Lt. at

organization, and Captain, Sept. 1, 1862; deployed for training and defense of Washington and saw action at Fredericksburg and the Mud March, where he contracted typhoid fever. He was discharged May 23, 1863; returned to his Bradford law practice; District Attorney, 1864; delegate to the 1876 Cincinnati Republican Convention; state Senate, 1877-1884; candidate for state Treasurer, 1881; unsuccessful candidate for Lt. Gov., 1882; successful bid for Lt. Gov. with Governor Beaver, 1886-1891; married Mary Watkins of Towanda, Oct. 1861. William Davies died in Bradford County, September 21, 1912.



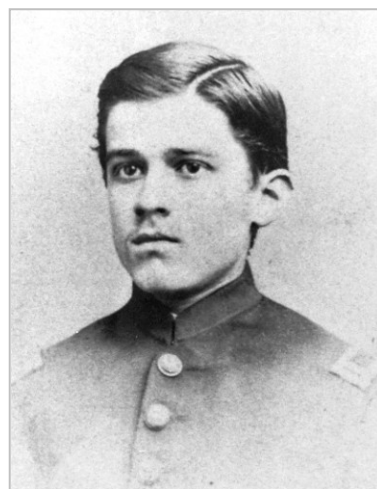
(Top Lt.) State Colors, 141st, *Pa Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Rt.) Portrait: Governors Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, *PSA*; (Lt.) Union assault on Fredericksburg after crossing the Rappahannock River, *Harpers*, Dec. 27, 1862.

Capt. Horace Leander Haldeman Lancaster, 1917-1920

Born at Locust Grove, Conoy Township, Lancaster County, Sept. 16, 1847, Horace was the son of Cyrus S. and Elizabeth Stehman (Breneman) Haldeman; attended public and private schools in Philadelphia, entered military service in 1863 as 1st Lt., Co. H, 20th Vol. Cavalry, 181st Regt., PVI; promoted Captain, Co. I; assistant Adjutant General to Maj. Gen. George Cadwalader, Maj. Gen. Darius Couch, and Brig. Gen. O.S. Ferry; engaged in pursuit of Lee; action at Berkeley Springs (W.Va.); scout duty in Potomac Highlands; Springfield and Romney; mustered out in Harrisburg June 7, 1864;



reenlisted for three-years service; action under Crook and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, including New Market, Lynchburg, Salem, Snickers Gap, Winchester and Ashby's Gap, Waynesboro, White Oak Rd., destroyed the Va. Central RR, and mustered out July 1865, Harrisburg. After the war, he pursued iron manufacturing at Chickies, Lancaster County; was president of the Pulaski (Va.) Iron Co.; delegate to numerous Republican state conventions; promoted to Col., Pa. Nat. Guard; elected to the state Senate in 1916; died in office as an incumbent candidate, Marietta, Pa., Oct. 27, 1920.



(Bio and Portrait Btm. Lt): H.M.J. Klein, *Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a History* (New York and Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1924), 96; (Top Rt) 1st Lt. Horace Haldeman, *USAMHI*, RG98S-CWP124.76.

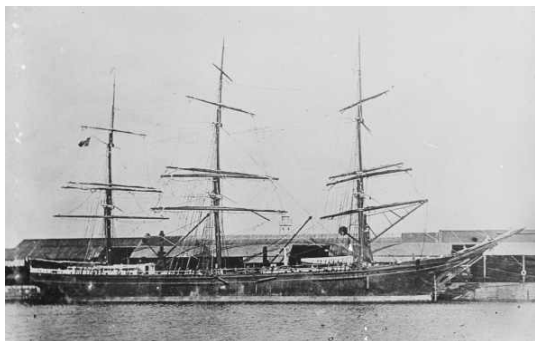
Capt. Jacob E. Ridgway Philadelphia, 1863-1868



Born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1824, the son of Richard Ridgway, Jacob received his education in Quaker Schools, pursued the carpentry business, and emerged as a shrewd real estate investor, contractor, and builder. A millionaire at 23, he built Philadelphia houses at the rate of 100 per year, eventually becoming one of the wealthiest investor-financiers in Pennsylvania. He entered the shipping business in 1853, christening his 291-ton namesake, the iron-hull, trans-Atlantic schooner "Jacob E. Ridgway" in 1871, at Nyack, New York. While Ridgway's fleet became one of the largest in the country, fortunes did not smile for the "Jacob E. Ridgway," lost in a hurricane east of the Bahamas during a Peruvian voyage, September 1880. He entered politics in 1855 as a city

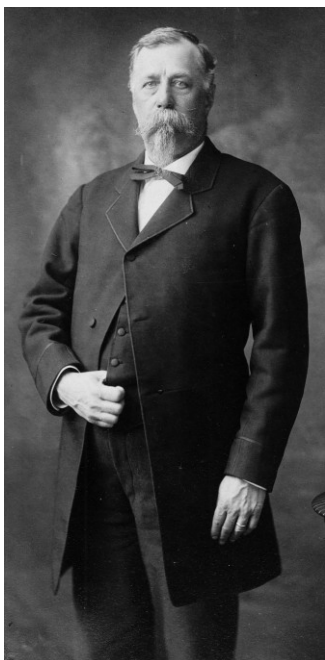


councilman; reelected, 1856 and 1857; elected as a Curtin-McClure Republican to the state House, 1859-1861; and state Senate, 1862-1868. Between House and Senate terms, he raised the Ridgway Guard, the company mustering in with Jacob as Captain, August 5, 1862, Co I, 119th Regt. – three year service. He resigned via executive special order after the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862, when Philadelphians elected him to the Senate. As "an uncompromising patriot" in the upper house, Ridgway chaired the *Railroad* and *Corporations* committees. After his legislative career, he purchased the Smith's Island resort property in 1879; owned five farms in Burlington, N.J., organized the Redstone Oil, Coke, and Coal Co.; the Ridgway-Bishop Coal Co.; was a major shareholder of the United Firemen's Insurance Co.; owned silver mines and a stamp mill in Mexico, and a gold mine in South Carolina. Ridgway organized and became president of the Quaker City National Bank. He married Sarah Shreve of Burlington N.J. in 1848; and, second, Barb A. Kuhlmeier, 1894, after the death of his first wife. Captain Ridgway passed away on September 9, 1911.



(Portrait and Biography) *Encyclopedia of American Biography*, 1895; (Top Rt.) Remnant, State Colors, 119th Pa. Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Rt.) "The Jacob E. Ridgway," © Courtesy, Latrobe Picture Collection, *State Library of Victoria, Australia* (publishing restrictions apply). Note, the date given for Ridgway's death is from the Civil War pension file, *NARA*; also: "Ridgway" or "Ridgeaway" are both common spellings of the surname.

Staff Quartermaster Abraham Hiestand Glatz York, 1862-1868



The son of Dr. Jacob Glatz and the former Susan Hiestand of Lancaster and Accomac (Glatz's Ferry), York County, Abraham Hiestand Glatz was born in 1835 and lived mostly in Hellam Township, York County throughout his life. He graduated from Princeton College in 1854; pursued farming; was elected to the state House, 1858-1859; Brig. Gen. in the State Militia before the war; enlisted as staff Quartermaster, 16th Pa. Regt., Jackson Guards, 3 months, May 3, 1861, Camp Curtin: duty at Chambersburg; Williamsport, Md.; Martinsburg, W.Va. en route to Bull Run; Bunker Hill; skirmish at Smithfield; Harpers Ferry, and mustered out July 30, 1861, Harrisburg. He was elected to the state Senate, 1862-1868; served as Grand Master of the Mason's Lodge; charter member of the Pennsylvania German Society; and Trustee of Millersville College, 1864-1867. Senator Glatz passed away on Dec. 28, 1894.

York Age, Dec. 31, 1894.

Portrait: Abraham Hiestand Glatz, 1868: © From the Collection of the York County Heritage Trust, York, PA (publishing restrictions apply: Contact: Library and Archives at: <http://www.yorkheritage.org>)

1st Lt. Samuel Alfred Losch Schuylkill, 1897-1900



The Hon. Samuel Losch was born in Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 19, 1842, the son of George Losch, who died at sea during the Mexican War. Losch moved to Schuylkill Haven, where he worked as a boatman, before enlisting on Sept. 9, 1861, private, Co. C., 50th Regt., PVI (the Goodrich Guards), three-year service. Promoted Sgt. at organization, he saw action at Port Royal, S.C., Pocatigo, and Hilton Head. He returned to the aid of Pope's Virginia Campaign, thereafter participating in 2^d Bull Run; South Mtn.; Antietam (advance over Burnside Bridge); Fredericksburg; the Mud March; Newport News; Paris, Ky.; Vicksburg; Jackson; Burnside's East Tenn. Campaign; and the pursuit of Longstreet. Losch reenlisted on Jan 1, 1864 for another three years: action at the Wilderness; Spotsylvania; the Assault on the Salient; Cold Harbor; the Petersburg Campaign; Poplar Springs Church; Boydton Plank Road and Hatcher's Run (promoted 2^d Lt.); and the Appomattox Campaign (promoted 1st Lt.); mustered out July 30, 1865, Washington D.C. After the war, he was commissioned Major in the Pa. National Guard; Clerk to Commonwealth Secretary Matthew Stanley Quay, 1873; state

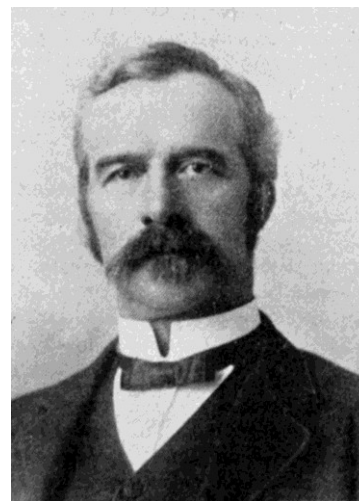


House of Representatives, 1875-1876; champion of the Labor Arbitration Law; clerk to Gov. Hartranft and Gov. Hoyt; U.S. Postal Inspector, 1884; Secretary of the New Mexico Territory under Pres. Arthur, serving as interim Governor, 1884; Chief Clerk, House of Representatives, 1887; elected a second term to the House, 1892; and served in the state Senate 1897-1900. Senator Losch died at the end of his term, December 11, 1900.

(Top Rt.) *History of Schuylkill Co., Pa.* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1881); (Top Lt.) Regimental Colors, 50th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Officers of the 50th Pa. Regt. with Col Telford (seated front-center.), July 1865, Fort Craig, Arlington, Virginia; Losch is standing, extreme left, third row, *Matthew Brady, Library of Congress*.

1st Lt. Gerrard Crane Brown York, 1887-1894

Gerrard Brown was born in the Tower of London, England, November 12, 1842, while his father, Benjamin F. Brown of Putnam County, New York, was visiting Europe. Brown received his education at Philips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale College, graduating in 1863. He volunteered in April 1861, Co. G, 38th Regt., New York State Volunteers. He received a commission as 1st Lt., was wounded July 1861 at 1st Manassas, and honorably discharged in September of the same year. After the war, he returned to Westchester County, New York; pursued farming; moved to York, Pa. in 1874; resumed the same vocation; became state Grange Deputy for York County, 1876; and achieved the same position in Adams County, 1882. He organized the Lower Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; was elected to state Senate, 1886-1894; and often lectured for the Pa. State Grange, 1886-1888. Gerrard Brown passed away at his home in Lower Windsor, York County on July 20, 1899.



Portrait and Bio: Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1893-94.



1st Lt. Abram Douglas Harlan Chester, 1883-1892

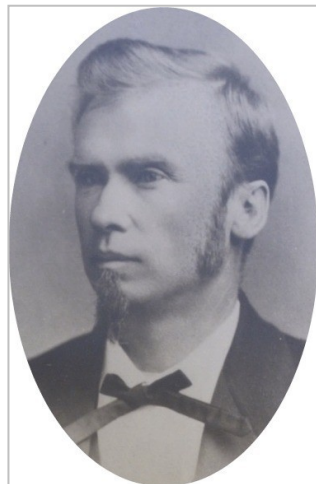


Born on Sept. 3, 1833, West Marlborough, Chester County, Abram was the son of Ezekial and Elizabeth (Buller) Harlan; educated in public and private schools; merchant; real estate; entered Christian Commission, April 1862, caregiver of war casualties at Fortress Monroe, Harrison Landing, Washington, and Antietam. He enlisted as a private, Oct. 1862, in an independent cavalry company; 1st Lt. and regimental Quartermaster of the 157th Regt., PVI; discharged February 27, 1863. After the war, he served as transcribing clerk for state House of Representatives, 1864; message clerk, 1865-1867; assistant clerk for the state Constitutional Convention, 1872-

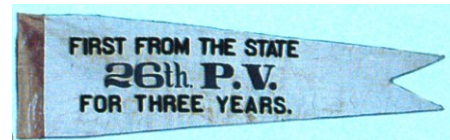


1873; clerk of the U.S. Internal Revenue Dept., 1872-1874; asst. cashier at Customs, Port of Philadelphia through 1882; elected school director at Coatesville (20 yrs.); state Senate to fill a vacancy, 1883; re-elected 1884 and 1888; married Ellen Abigail Whyte, 1885; passed away in Chester County, 1908.

(Top Lt.) Lt. Harlan, RG98S-CWP24.29, *USAMHI*; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 157th Pa., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmt*; (Btm. Rt.) Senator Harlan, 1873 Constitutional Convention Album, DeLorma Imbrie, *PSA*.



1st Lt. Thomas Valentine Cooper Delaware, 1874-1889



Born in Cadiz, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1835, Tom Cooper was the son of Dr. J.W. and Hinrietta (Fields) Cooper. The family moved to Media, Pennsylvania, where the Senator was educated in common schools, Joshua Hoope's boarding school, and apprenticed at the *Wilmington Republican*, later serving as editor of the *Media Advertiser* and *Delaware County American* (later *Republican*), becoming its publisher in 1859. On April 20, 1861, 1st Lt. Cooper helped organize Co. F, 4th Regt., PVI, in Media, Pa., marching to the defense of Washington the next day, engaging the enemy at Perryville, Md., joining McDowell's 1st Brigade, 3rd Div. at Centreville, Virginia, preceding First Manassas. He next enlisted as a private in Hartranft's 26th

Regt., Co. C, serving three years in the Army of the Potomac. He mustered out at Independence Hall, June 14, 1864, having served in 13 additional major engagements, including: Yorktown; Seven Pines; Savage's Station; White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; 2^d Manassas; Chancellorsville; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; the Wilderness; and Spotsylvania Court House. He received an appointment as director of government printing from Secretary of War Stanton in 1865; publisher of the *Soldier's Journal*; became a noted historian and author, and one of the state and nation's influential Republican politicians. Cooper served in the state Senate, 1874-1889, elected President pro tempore; became the first officially recognized Majority Floor Leader; and member of the state House of Reps., 1870-1872; 1901-1909. Cooper died on Dec. 19, 1909 in Media, Pa., due to injuries sustained in a house fire.

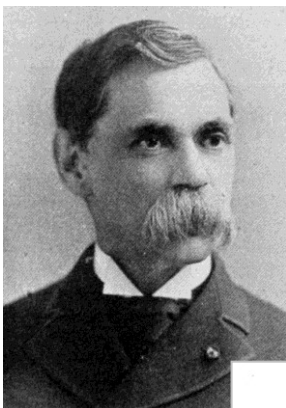


Bio: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Dec. 20, 1909; (Top Lt.) Portrait, *Senate of Pennsylvania* (Rt.) Guidon, 26th Pa. Regt., *Pa., Capitol Preservation Cmt*; (Btm.) Field Hospital at Savage's Station, Virginia, *Lib. of Congress*; Note: Floor leaders during the second half of the 19th Century were honorary appointees, typically the senior members of the majority and minority parties.

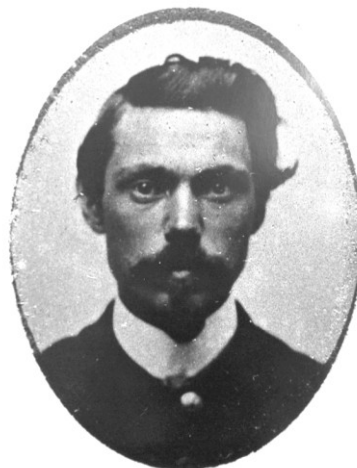
1st Lt. William Penn Lloyd Cumberland, 1891-1894



Born in Lisburn, Cumberland Co., Sept. 1, 1837, the son of William and Amanda (Anderson) Lloyd; the Senator attended public and private schools; became a teacher and author; enlisted as private in the 44th Regt., PVI, 1st Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861; promoted to 2^d Lt., staff hospital steward, 1st Lt., Co. E, Sept. 1, 1863, and brigade adjutant in 1864; mustered out with regiment, Sept. 9, 1864. Lt. Lloyd participated in 30 major battles and 31 skirmishes, including Drainesville; Cross Keys; Cedar Mountain; 2^d Manassas; Antietam; Fredericksburg; the Wilderness;



Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Richmond; Cold Harbor; and Malvern Hill. After the war, he served as Div. Inspector, Lt. Col., National Guard, 1873; commander of the Grand Army Post of Mechanicsburg; author, "History of the First Pa. Cavalry;" studied law with Col. William Penrose of Carlisle; joined the Cumberland County bar, 1865; U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifteenth Cong. Dist., 1866-1869; vice president of Dauphin Deposit Bank to 1884; practiced law and pursued "extensive financial and agricultural interests." He served as a Democrat to the state Senate, 1891-1894, and passed away in Mechanicsburg, Pa., September 20, 1911.



(Top Lt.) 44th PVI, 1st Cav. Regimental Colors; *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; (Top Rt.) Service photo: RG98S-CWP41.75; *USAMHI* (Lt.) Senator Lloyd, Rodearmel, *Senate. of Pa., 1894*; (Ctr.) The Lisburn Rifles, May 1861, Capt. Lloyd is front-right with sword at parade rest; Restricted, Courtesy: *Cumberland County Historical Society*, Eberly Collection; (Btm. Lt.): The ruins of Richmond, photo taken March 1865, *Lib of Congress*.

Read about the fall of Richmond at:
http://www.nps.gov/archive/rich/ri_bats.htm

1st Lt. James Smith “Ruti” Rutan Beaver, 1870-1875; Allegheny, 1889-1893

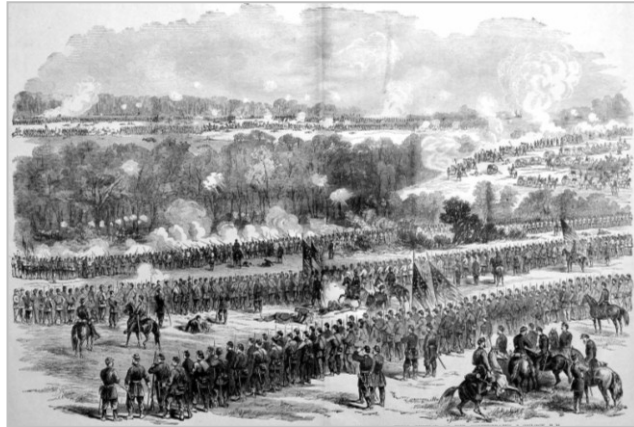


Born on May 29, 1838 in Carroll County, Ohio, the son of Alexander and Sarah Rutan, James attended public schools, Richmond (Ohio) College, the Beaver Academy; taught in Rochester; studied law and joined the Beaver County bar in 1861. He mustered in on Nov. 9, 1861, 1st Lt., Co. F, 101st Regt., PVI, three-year service. He trained in Alexandria; participated at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and was discharged July 18, 1862. He re-enlisted as 1st Lt., Co. F, 14th Regt., 1862 Emergency Militia. Rutan was elected district attorney of Beaver County; published the *Beaver Argus*; elected to the state Senate, 1870-1875, and later, Allegheny County, 1887-1891; Speaker of the Senate, 1872; county Republican committee and chair, 1866-1869; president Republican State Convention, 1872, 1874, and delegate to same, 1876; Republican National Convention, 1874; U.S. Marshall, Consul to Cardiff, Consul to Florence; member of the 1873 Pa. Constitutional Convention; married Eliza Cox; and died in Allegheny City, June 18, 1892.



(Top Lt.) Portrait and bio: Joseph H. Bausman, *History of Beaver Co.*, v. I (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1904), 361; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 101st, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm.) Battle of Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia, July 1, 1862, Wm. Waud, *Frank Leslie Illus.*, July 1862, *Lib. of Congress*.

See Richmond National Battlefields and Malvern Hill at: <http://www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/index.htm>; also: http://www.civilwar.org/travelandevents/t_vs_glendalemalvernhill.htm.



Adjt., 1st Lt. John Stewart Franklin, 1881-1884



Born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, November 4, 1839, Justice John Stewart was the son of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth (Hammil) Stewart, and the brother of Senator Alexander Stewart (page 49). He graduated from Princeton in 1857, studied law under Frederick Watts of Carlisle and joined the Cumberland Co. bar in 1860; returned to Chambersburg in 1861, joined the Franklin bar, and married Jane Holmes (Larmour) in 1862. He mustered in for nine-month duty, 1st Lt., Company A, 126th Regt., PVI; August 11, 1862, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Within four days he was promoted to regimental staff adjutant, seeing action at 2^d Manassas, held in reserve at Antietam; intense action at Fredericksburg (Marye's Hill) and Chancellorsville, mustering out with his regiment, May 30, 1863. On his return from service, he served as acting Mayor of Chambersburg as Confederate Gen. McCausland burned the city. Stewart was elected as a delegate to the 1864 Republican National Convention; served as an Elector for Grant, 1869; was a member of the 1873 Pa. Constitutional Convention; a delegate to the 1876 Republican Convention in Cincinnati; served in the state Senate, 1881-1884; an unsuccessful, third party (Blaine Independent Republican) candidate for Governor, 1882; nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency at the 1884 Republican National Convention; was elected President

Judge in Franklin County, 1888-1905; and ascended as an associate justice of the state supreme court from 1905 until his death on December 31, 1920, in Chambersburg.

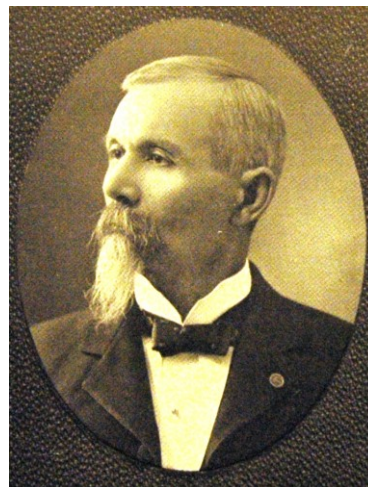
Hon. A.J. White Hutton, "John Stewart, LLD: A Story of 60 Years of Public Life," Papers read before the society, Feb. 1928 to June 1939, Vol. XI (Fayetteville, Pa.: The Kittochtinny Historical Society, Dec. 27, 1928), pp. 21-38. Photo: *PSA*

1st Lt. Alexander Stewart Franklin, 1901-1908



Born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County on September 17, 1843, Senator Stewart was the son of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth (Hammil) Stewart of Shippensburg; educated in common schools and Shippensburg Academy. Enlisted at 17, August 1862 in Co. D., 130th Regt., PVI, served as private, nine-month duty, seeing intense action with the

Army of the Potomac: participated at South Mtn., celebrated his birthday at Antietam, fought at Fredericksburg, the Mud March, Chancellorsville, and deployed to detached service before muster-out, May 21, 1863. He re-enlisted with Co. K., 1st Lt., 201st Regt., PVI, Aug. 28, 1864, seeing further action in the Shenandoah Valley; guard duty at Fort Delaware and Washington, D.C., and mustered out on June 21, 1865, company commander. After the war, he travelled to Colorado, engaged for three years transporting freight by wagon across the plains; returned to Shippensburg to operate a hardware store; elected town burgess; ran a successful grain business; moved to Scotland, Franklin County; chaired the Republican county committee; member of numerous nominating and national conventions, and served two terms in the state Senate, 1901-1908. Alexander was the brother of Franklin County Senator, gubernatorial candidate, and state Supreme Court Justice John Stewart. The senator passed away January 12, 1911, described as an uncompromising fighter, but having a magnetic personality. He married Nancy Elizabeth Hays.



(Top Lt.) Portrait: Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1905; (Top Rt.) State Colors, 201st Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; Bio: Chambersburg *Public Opinion*, January 13, 1911.

1st Lt. Jacob H. Longenecker Bedford, 1883-1886



Born in Huston Township, Blair County, Sept. 17, 1839, Jacob H. Longenecker was the son of John and Elizabeth (Holsinger) Longenecker,

originally of Lancaster County; educated in common schools and Allegheny Seminary, Rainsburg, Pa.; taught school; enlisted in Nov. 1861, as a private in Co. D, 101st Regt., PVI, Sgt. Major at organization; promoted through ranks, 2^d Lt., to 1st Lt., to regimental Adjutant. Saw action at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Suffolk, and contracted typhoid fever at Chickahominy. He recuperated in Belleview, N.Y.; rejoined his regiment for

the North Carolina Campaign and the battles of Kinston and Goldsboro; captured with his command at Plymouth, N.C., April 20, 1864; imprisoned at Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, and Charlotte. He escaped but was recaptured at the latter; incarcerated at Salisbury and Wilmington, N.C.; exchanged on March 1, 1865; honorably discharged at Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1865. Settled in Bedford County after the war; read law; graduated from Albany Law School (1866); practiced through 1891; member of the state House, 1869-1870; Senate, 1883-1888; Deputy Sec. of the Commonwealth, 1887-1890; Sec. of the Commonwealth, 1890-1891; organized and served as vice president of the First National Bank of Bedford, and President Judge of the 16th Judicial District. The Hon. Jacob Longenecker married the former Nannie Rebecca Russell. He passed away in Bedford County, Sept. 23, 1916.



(Top Lt.) Portrait: Bedford County Court House; (Ctr.) State Colors, 101st Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Rt.) Lt. Longenecker, USAMHI, RG98S-CWP156.42; To find more about Salisbury Confederate Prison and National Cemetery, go to: <http://www.cem.va.gov/CEMs/nchp/salisbury.asp>.

2^d Lt. William Beidelman Northampton, 1879-1882



Born in Lower Saucon Township, Northampton, Pa., January 17, 1840; William Beidelman received his education at New York Conference Seminary and Troy University; graduated in law from Albany University; was admitted to the Northampton bar; entered service as a 2^d Lt., Co. F, 153rd



Regt., PVI, Oct. 10, 1862, nine-month service. He participated at Aldie, the Mud March, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Funkstown; mustered out with regiment, July 24, 1863. He returned to his law practice; was elected to state Senate, 1878-1882; elected mayor of Easton, 1890-1894; and was the author of the “*Story of the Pennsylvania Germans.*” Senator Beidelman passed away on February 1, 1903.

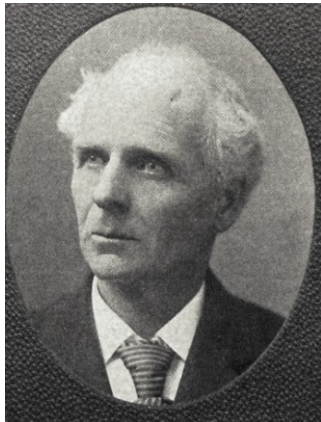


(Top Lt.) State Colors, 153rd Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Senator Beidelman, 1879 Governor’s Photograph Album, RG-22, *PSA*; (Rt.) Lt. Beidelman standing left, W.R. Kiefer and Newton H. Mack, *History of the 153rd Regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf.*, (Easton, PA: Press of Chemical Pub. Co., 1909)

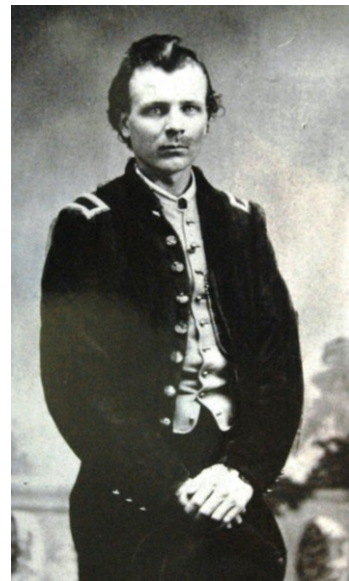
2^d Lt. Robert Scott Edmiston Bradford, 1901-1908



Born April 24, 1841, Milan, Bradford County to Joseph and Sarah Edmiston, Robert received a rural education, pursued farming and enlisted as 1st Sgt., Co. H, 57th Regt., PVI, Oct. 22, 1861, three-year service, Army of the Potomac. He trained at Washington, Alexandria and Fortress Monroe; action at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Crossroads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, the Antietam Campaign, and was wounded in the head, Dec. 13,



1862, at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Nearly helpless from his wound, Edmiston “displayed bravery” and helped thwart an enemy advance, earning a brevet promotion from Sgt. to 2^d Lt. Edmiston received a medical discharge on June 23, 1863; returned to his Bradford County farm. He was elected to the state House, 1897-1901; and the Senate, 1901-1908. He married Mary Anthony, 1867; and second, Victoria Thompson, 1890. The Senator returned to farming until his death on October 24, 1825, in Milan, interred at Tioga Point Cemetery.



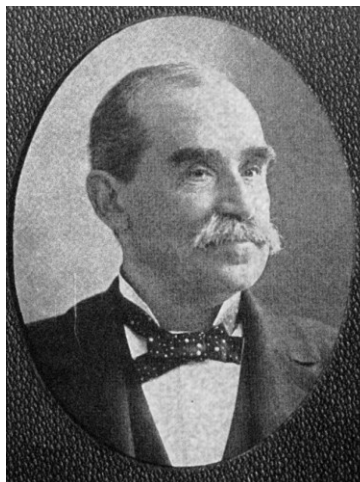
(Top Lt.) State Colors, 57th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Lt.) Senate portrait, Rodearmel, 1905, *Senate of Pa.*; (Rt.) 2^d Lt. Edmiston, RG98S-CWP200.43, *USAMHI*; (Btm.) Union burial detail at Fredericksburg, *Lib. of Congress*.

Read about Fair Oaks and Seven Pines at:
http://americancivilwar.com/campaigns/Peninsula_Campaign.html



1st Sgt. Charles E. Quail Schuylkill, 1901-1908

Dr. Charles Edward Quail was born on Oct. 9, 1841, Baltimore, Md., the son of Alsace-German immigrant Conrad Quail and the former Mary Ports. He was educated in Baltimore common schools, Mount Irvin College, and the University of Maryland Medical School; left studies to enlist, Aug. 13, 1862, as Sgt., Co. D, 8th Maryland Volunteer Infantry (Union), Baltimore, the famed "Maryland Brigade." Action at Antietam; Clarksburg (W.Va.); Bolivar Heights; the Gettysburg Campaign; Maryland Heights and Funkstown (Hagerstown); the Wilderness; Laurel Hill; and wounded at Spotsylvania Courthouse. At Laurel Hill, Quail assumed company command after all officers had been killed or wounded. Recuperating from his Spotsylvania wound, Sgt. Quail continued action at Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Weldon Rail Road; Poplar Springs Church; Hatcher's Run; the Siege of Petersburg; and



Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He mustered out with the regiment, May 31, 1865; returned to Maryland and received a medical degree; interned at the Baltimore Infirmary; relocated in Auburn, Pa., 1867, and opened practice. Quail served two terms as county coroner; federal pension examiner; member of the Schuylkill and Pennsylvania Medical Associations; state Senate, 1901-1908; member and treasurer of the Auburn school board; chair of the county Republican committee; and member of numerous civic, fraternal, and military veteran organizations. His wife was the former Emma Catherine Weishampel. Senator Quail passed away on December 21, 1910.

(Top Rt.) Rodearmel, *Senate of Pennsylvania*; (Lt.) Battle of Petersburg, *Kurz & Allison*, Chicago, 1893.

Sgt. John Morgan Greer Butler, 1877-1884



Born August 3, 1844, John was the son of Thomas and Margaret Jane (Morgan) Greer; educated at home and common schools, attending Connoquenessing Academy at Zelienople. He taught school, 1861-1862; enlisted in Co. D, 137th Regt., PVI, nine-month service. Participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; returned to teaching; re-enlisted, March 1864, Battery E, 2^d

Pennsylvania Artillery, reorganized as the 2^d Provisional Artillery; Sgt., Battery B, Ledlie's Div., Ninth U.S. Army Corps. Greer returned to action at the



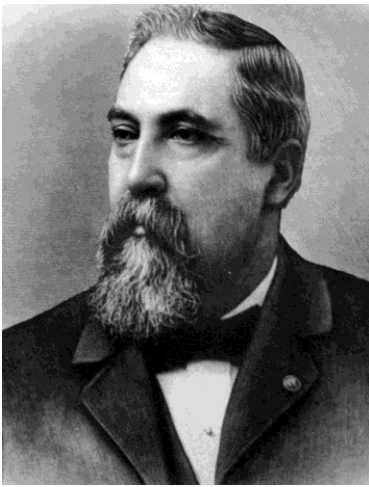
Wilderness; Spotsylvania; North Anna River; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; and Mine Explosion (aka the Crater); shot through the

left thigh at the latter while commanding his company. He remained in a military hospital until March 1865; returned to his company at Appomattox and mustered out with his regiment, February 1866. The Senator continued teaching; read law with Judge Wilson McCandless; joined the Butler County bar, Sept. 23, 1867; entered private practice; district attorney, 1868; partnership with Judge McCandless, 1873; state Senate, 1877-1884; inspector of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools under Governor Beaver, and President Judge, 17th Judicial District, 1892. He

married Julia S. Butler on March 24, 1864 and passed away in Butler, March 16, 1912.



(Top Lt.) State Colors, 137th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Rt.) Portrait, Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG 22, *PSA*; (Btm.): "Mine Explosion" aka, the Crater, Petersburg, where Greer was shot, *Library of Congress*; also: J.F. Meginnis, M.A. Leeson, and J. Meagher, *History of Butler County, Pa.*, vol. II (Chicago: R.C. Brown & Co., 1895).



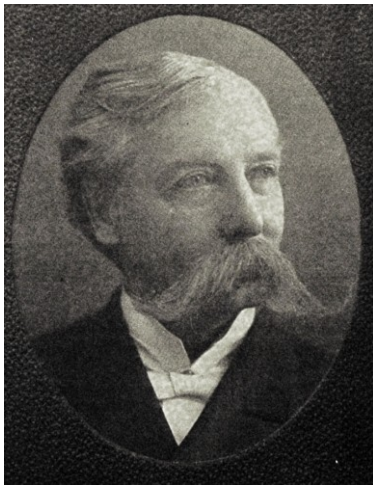
Sgt. Jacob C. Stineman Cambria, 1897-1908; 1913



Born on April 9, 1842, Richland (Adams) Township, Cambria County, son of Jacob and Mary (Croyle) Stineman, the Senator was educated in public schools, taught until the opening days of the Civil War; and enlisted with his brother, Daniel, in the 198th Regt., PVI, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 9, 1864. Jacob served at the Siege of Petersburg; Poplar Springs Church; Boydton Plank Road-Hatchers Run (Oct. 1864); Weldon Railroad; Dabney's Mills-Hatcher's Run, Feb. 1865 (where his brother was killed); concluding with the Appomattox Campaign and Lee's surrender. After the war, he pursued the bituminous coal mining business, becoming president of the Stineman Coal and Coke Company; Director of Citizens National Bank (Johnstown); Director of the South Fork Water Co.; school director for 18 years; member of the Republican State Central Committee; sheriff of Cambria County, 1888; delegate to state convention, 1889; Republican County Chair, 1891-1892; state

House of Reps, 1893-1897; state Senate, 1897-1908; reelected, 1913; and Senate Republican Caucus Director, 1899-1902. He married Ella Varner, Dec. 20, 1866. Senator Stineman passed away in office on April 2, 1913.

(Lt.) Portrait, Memorial, 1913, *Senate of Pa.*; (Rt.) National Colors, 198th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*



Sgt. David S. Lee Monroe, 1899-1902



Born Aug., 19, 1840 and educated at common schools and the Stroudsburg Academy, Senator Lee enlisted on Oct. 16, 1862, Sgt., Co. H, 176th Regt., PVI, nine-month service. He was promoted to 1st Sgt., serving in the Dept. of South Carolina; trained in Suffolk, Va.; reinforced Sherman at the siege of Charleston, undertaking primarily provost duties before mustering out on August 17, 1863. The Senator taught school in Monroe and Carbon counties; was principal of Stroudsburg Academy; read law and joined the Monroe bar, 1867; Monroe district attorney, 1872-1878; elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in Nov. 1898 for one term. The Hon. David S. Lee passed away in Stroudsburg on July 27, 1908.

(Lt.) Portrait: Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1901; (Rt.) State Colors, 176th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*

Ordnance Sgt. Charles Fox King Schuylkill, 1883-1886



Born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 4, 1841; Senator King mustered into federal service on Oct. 17, 1861, Co. C, 1st Regt., Delaware Volunteer Infantry, private; saw action at 2^d Manassas; discharged with "camp fever;" relocated in Schuylkill County; reenlisted as a private, Aug. 17, 1862, with the 137th Regt., PVI – nine month service. He was promoted to corporal at organization and Ordnance Sgt. before mustering out on June 1, 1863. King saw action at Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Mud March, and Chancellorsville. After the war, he worked as a construction contractor for the Philadelphia and East Mahanoy Railroad; built the Luzerne County Jeddo Tunnel; and supervised similar mining and rail projects for the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; served as chief contractor for Brazil's Maderia and Mamore roads and worked in the same capacity on the Mexican Central Railroad. He served in the state House of Representatives, 1871, 1873,

and 1875; and the state Senate, 1883-1886. Senator King died on March 20, 1912.

(Lt.) Portrait, MOLLUS, *USAMHI*; (Rt.) State Colors, 137th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*

Corporal Alexander F. Thompson Dauphin, 1885-1892

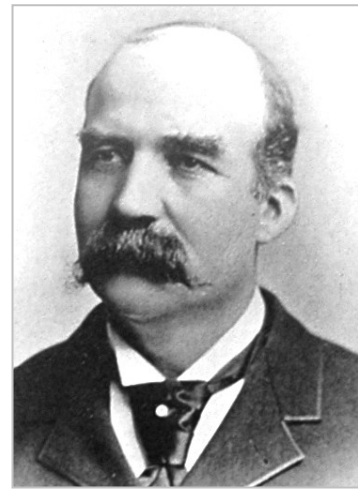


Son of Alexander Thompson and Isabella Penman, born Dec. 7, 1845 in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Alexander attended public schools; pursued farming, coal mining, and worked at his father's mill; enlisted in Sept. 1862 as a Private in Co. B, 129th Regt., PVI, serving nine months. Received training and guard duty at Washington, action at

Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Mud March, and Chancellorsville; mustered out with company, May 18, 1863; reenlisted June 30, 1863, Cpl., Co. E, 39th Regt. Pa. Vol. Emergency Militia during the Gettysburg campaign. On 20 January 1864, he entered the service a third time, joining Co. G, 7th Pa. Cavalry, private; continuing action in the Atlanta Campaign; the Battle of Resaca; Kennesaw



Mtn.; and the Siege of Atlanta. He saw further action in the North Georgia and North Alabama campaigns, Nashville, and Macon; mustered out on Aug. 13, 1865. Mr. Thompson attended Freeburg Academy; resumed employment as a coalminer; studied law; became a member of the bar in 1876; and opened a private practice at Lykens, Dauphin County. He was elected to the state House in 1881 and 1883, and served in the Senate, 1885-1892. Senator Thompson married Lizzie A. Hawk of Wiconisco, Oct. 24, 1872. Senator Thompson passed away in Lykens, July 23, 1924, interred at Calvary Methodist Cemetery, Wiconisco, Dauphin County.



Bio: Wm. H. Egle, *History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties*, 1883; (Top Rt.) Portrait, *Senate of Pa.*, (Top Lt.) Regimental Colors, Private Collection, *7th Cavalry Association of Pa.*; (Btm. Lt.) Fortifications during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., *NARA*

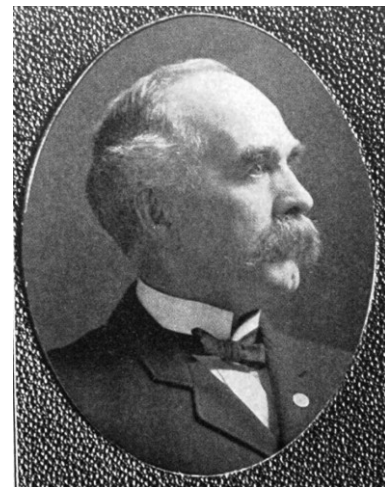
Corporal Thomas R. Hays Butler, 1909-1912



Born, Jan. 19, 1840 at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Thomas Hays was the son of Robert and Deborah J. (McKee) Hays. He attended public and private schools; taught at Watersonville; enlisted as a corporal, Sept. 24, 1861, Co. B, 103rd Regt., PVI, three-year service; deployed to Fortress Monroe, June 1862; action at the battles of

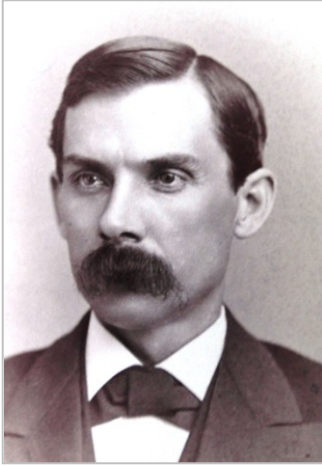


Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill before transferring to Battery L, 4th U.S. Light Artillery, June 1862, fit with 12-pound Napoleons. Participated in the Siege of Suffolk, Va.; Drury's Bluff; destroyed the Petersburg Railroad; supported Sear's Cavalry Brigade in Jackson, N.C.; action at Bermuda Hundred; Valley Farm; Walthall Junction; joined Grant at Gaines Farm; Chickahominy; Cold Harbor; and the Petersburg Campaign. The Battery dismounted on Nov. 13, 1864 at Petersburg. Corporal Hays returned to farming and bred cattle and horses before pursuing oil, real estate, and banking interests. He served as a five-term school director; member of the state House of Reps., 1902-1908;



and was elected to the Senate in 1909 for one term. He married Keziah J. Foster. The Hon. Thomas Hays passed away in Butler, February 29, 1920.

(Rt.) Portrait: Rodearmel, 1905; *Senate of Pa.* (Top Lt.) State Colors, 103rd Pa. Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Battery mates pose with their 12-pound Napoleon gun, or "Nap," *Lib. of Congress*.



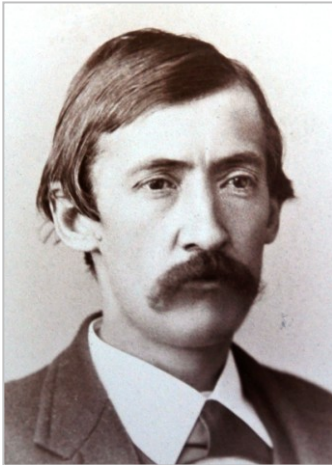
Private George W. Wright Mercer, 1877-1880



Born, July 10, 1841, in Worth Township, Mercer County, the son of British immigrants Thomas and Sarah (Fowler) Wright, George received his education in common schools, the Mercer and Thickson Academies, Meadville; taught school in Tennessee and Kentucky, 1859-1860; returned to Meadville where he mustered in as a private in Co. I., 39th Regt., PVI, 10th Pa. Reserves, June 20, 1861 – three years service. After deployment to Baltimore and Washington, he trained at Langley, Virginia, seeing action at Drainesville; Mechanicsville; Gaines Mill; Charles City Crossroads; Malvern Hill; Harrison’s Landing; Gainesville; 2^d Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; and the Mud March. He returned to Washington D.C.; discharged by order of surgeon’s certificate; engaged in the oil business at Petroleum Center, Venango County; established the Sandy Lake Car Company; appointed manager of the Mount Joy, McAllisterville, and Chester Springs soldiers’

orphans schools; elected Clerk of the County Commission, 1868-1873; County Recorder, 1873-1876; and served in the state Senate, 1877-1880. The Senator married Rozetta M. Carrol. He passed away in Mercer County in 1921.

(Lt.) Governor’s Photograph Album., 1878, RG-22, PSA; (Above Rt.) State Colors, 39th Regt., Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; Bio: Smull’s Handbook, 1876, *Senate of Pennsylvania*; also: *History of Mercer County* (Chicago: Brown and Runk, 1888).



Private Evan Holben Lehigh, 1877-1882



Evan Holben was born at Pleasant Corner (Holbensville), Lehigh County, Nov. 26, 1837, the son of Jacob and Lydia (Kocher) Holben; studied law, admitted to the Lehigh bar, and pursued private practice. He was mustered in Co. D., 176th Regt., PVI, private, Nov. 8, 1862 – nine month service; duty at Suffolk, Va.; New Berne; Beaufort, N.C.; Port Royal, St. Helena Island; and Hilton Head S.C.; mustered out with company on Aug. 8, 1863; returned to his law practice; became a prominent member of the Lehigh bar; author; and member of the Senate, 1877-1882. He married Ida (Wright) Schwartz. Senator Holben passed away in 1918, interred at Union and West End Cemetery

(Lt.) Governors Photograph Album, 1878, RG 22, PSA; (Rt.) State Colors, 176th Regt., Pa.. Capitol Preservation Cmte; Bio: Smull’s Handbook, 1878, *Senate of Pennsylvania*.



Private Frederick Grof Somerset, 1879 -1882



Born on June 24, 1841, in Baltimore, Md., Grof was educated in public schools and Millersville Normal School; enlisted for three-year service, Oct. 4, 1861, private, Co. B, 54th Regt., PVI. He received his training at Camp Curtin; dispatched to Washington; guard duty for the Baltimore and Ohio rail and telegraph lines; and participated in ranger and sniper attacks on Stonewall Jackson’s army, positioned on the Virginia side (West Va.) of the Potomac River. Grof’s entire company was captured on Oct. 4, 1862, by Confederate Capt. Imboden (from Lebanon, Pa.) and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond. Confederates threatened to execute Grof and his companions in retaliation for the Union Army’s execution of Missouri guerillas. Pennsylvania Judge Jeremiah Black finally persuaded Company B’s captors to desist. The prisoners were exchanged three months later. He patrolled the Potomac Highlands in 1863; action in Romney, W. Va.; deployed to Cumberland, Md.; and served guard duty on Patterson’s Creek.

After the war, Grof continued his profession as a miller and merchant through 1871; taught school; appointed school director; elected justice of the peace twice; councilman; and chief burgess of Stoystown, Somerset County, 1870-1875; elected to the state Senate, Nov. 1878; died February 18, 1896, New Berlin, Somerset County.

(Lt.) Governor’s Photograph Album, RG-22, PSA; (Rt.) 54th Regt., State Colors, Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; Bio: *Senate of Pennsylvania*.

Drummer James George Mitchell Jefferson, 1893-1900



Born in Perrysville, Jefferson County on Jan. 15, 1847; James G. Mitchell was educated at common schools and enlisted as a drummer, Sept. 9, 1861, age 15, Co. A., 105th Regt., PVI – the famous “Wild Cat Regiment.” He saw action at Yorktown; Williamsburg; Fair Oaks; Charles City Crossroads; 2^d Bull Run; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville;

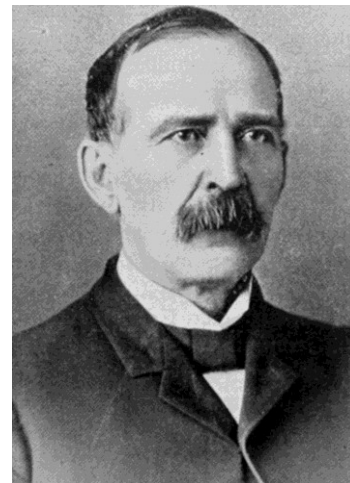
Gettysburg; the Wilderness; Spotsylvania; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Sailor’s Creek and Appomattox; mustered out with his company, July 11, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, Jefferson County; employed as a plasterer for 10 years and later as a merchant; captain in the National Guard for 10 years; county auditor, 1874; unsuccessful bid for state House of Reps., 1882; postmaster of Hamilton; state Republican convention, 1888; Republican State Committee, 1890; served in the Senate of Pennsylvania, 1893-1900; and died July 19, 1919.



(Top Rt.) Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1895; (Top Lt.) Regimental Colors, 105th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Rt.) Veterans of the 105th, 1890 Veterans Parade, Jefferson County. Mitchell is standing, first on left; (Btm. Lt.) Wild Cat Monument, Gettysburg National Battlefield, *NPS*.

Private Samuel Stotler “Sam” Steel Allegheny, 1885-1896

Born in Antrim Township, Franklin County, April 9, 1837, Sam was the son of Samuel and Nancy Dietrich Steel, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Steel of Carlisle, known as the “Fighting Preacher” during the Revolution. Steel’s father moved to Baltimore County, Maryland where Sam apprenticed as, and became a machine blacksmith. The family moved to Pittsburgh in 1857, Steel travelling to Taunton, Massachusetts in 1864, to join the U.S. Navy. Unsuccessful, he enlisted with Scott’s 16th Massachusetts Battery, age-26 at Reidsville Ms., serving on a dozen defensive posts in Maryland and Northern Virginia, protecting the nation’s capital through the end of the war. After hostilities, he pursued the dairy business with his three brothers; became an undertaker in Carnegie, 1880; and entered Pittsburgh politics with the Magee-Flinn Republican faction. He represented the 45th District in the state Senate, 1885-1896; was appointed an election judge in the 10th Regt., PVI, during the Spanish American War; and passed away on February 18, 1904.



(Portrait) Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.*, 1895; also: *Pittsburgh Gazette*, February 19, 1904.

Private Charles P. Devlin Philadelphia, 1889



Born in Philadelphia to Irishman Hugh and Mary (Toner) Devlin on January 21, 1849, in the old Kensington District, Charles P. Devlin was educated in public schools; enlisted as a drummer, Aug. 3, 1861, age 12 years and 8 months, Co. F, 73rd Regt., PVI. His mother, who objected to his enlistment, had three brothers in the Union Army, and two in the Confederate Army. Devlin was deployed for the defense of Washington, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys; Cedar Mtn.; 2^d Bull Run; Fredericksburg; Mud March; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; and the pursuit of Lee; deployed fall of 1863 to the Tennessee Campaign with Army of the Cumberland, 20th Corps, action at



Lookout Mtn.; Chattanooga; Missionary Ridge (where he was one of ninety to survive in a regiment of 600 soldiers); honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1863; reenlisted as veteran private in the same company and regiment; furloughed to Philadelphia Jan-March 1864; returned to Chattanooga to join the Atlanta Campaign; took part in Sherman's March to the Sea; Raleigh; and returned to Washington where he mustered out on July 14, 1865. After the war, he was a tavern owner in the 20th Ward; operated a hotel at 11th St. and Girard Ave. for 25 years; travelled to and periodically lived in Cuba; served several terms on the public school board; elected as Democrat to the state Senate, 1888, over incumbent Francis Osbourne (31), only to relinquish the seat to his contemporary at the end of one session due to ward voting irregularities; moved to Trappe, Montgomery County about 1910, where he purchased the historic "Trappe Hotel." His first wife was Elizabeth Cavanaugh, who died in 1893; married, second, Mary F. Delaney, 1893. Charles Devlin passed away at Trappe, October 1, 1930.



(Top Lt.) Fifteen-year-old veteran private Charles P. Devlin in Philadelphia probably during his Jan.-March 1864 furlough, Photo, *Dale Niesen, civilwarmysteries.com.* (presently unidentified); (Top Rt.) 73rd State Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Committee*; (Ctr.) A depiction of Devlin's and other Union regiments taking Missionary Ridge, Nov. 26, 1863, Litho., *Cossack and Co., 1886, Lib. of Congress*; (Btm.) Chmn. Of Regimental Monument Commission Devlin (left of monument, background, with bowtie and bowler hat) after handing the 73rd Monument over to the Chattanooga Battlefields Association, Nov. 11, 1903; Gov. Pennypacker at front-center; Capt. Horace Haldeman, extreme right; John P.S. Gobin, third from right, "73rd Pa. at Chattanooga," Nov. 11, 1903," Samuel W. Pennypacker Papers, MG-171, Photographs and Draughts, Box 1, *PSA*; (Inset) Devlin, Hunsicker, *History of Montgomery County, Pa., 1923, 460, also: Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 20, 1888; January 31, 1889; May 8, 1889; also: Public Ledger and Philadelphia Record, Oct. 2-3, 1930.*

For more about Missionary Ridge, visit: Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, <http://www.nps.gov/chch/>.



Private Cyrus Ressler Lantz Lebanon, 1881-1884

Senator Lantz was born in Cornwall Township, Lebanon County, August 26, 1842. He attended public schools and graduated from Lebanon Valley College; pursued farming, teaching, studied law under the Hon. Josiah Funck, and joined the bar in 1869. Lantz served as a private, Co. E, 127th Regt., PVI, nine-month service, enlisting on Aug. 13, 1862: guard duty at Chain Bridge, Washington; action at Fredericksburg under Ambrose Burnside; and

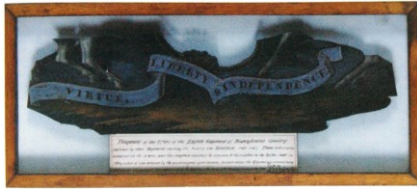


Chancellorsville under John Gibbon; shot three times at the “the Stone Wall,” Marye’s Heights (page 63); mustered out at Harrisburg, May 29, 1863; member of the Pa. National Guard; notary public; borough council; deputy county treasurer; elected district attorney; served in the state Senate, 1881-1884; retired to law practice, and passed away in 1923.

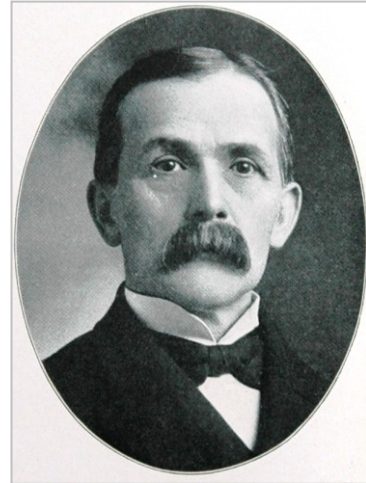


(Top Lt.) State Colors, 127th, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Pa. State Archives; (Top Rt.) Private Lantz, Patrick A. Schroeder, *Pennsylvania Bucktails, from the Collection of Rahn*. (Fredericksburg, Va.: Sheridan Books, 2001).

Private William Ferris Aull Allegheny, 1883-1886



William Aull was born in Charlestown, Portage County, Ohio, April 9, 1848, the son of James and Phoebe (Ferris) Aull, a descendant of Philadelphia Revolutionary War veteran John Aull, and William Aull, chief



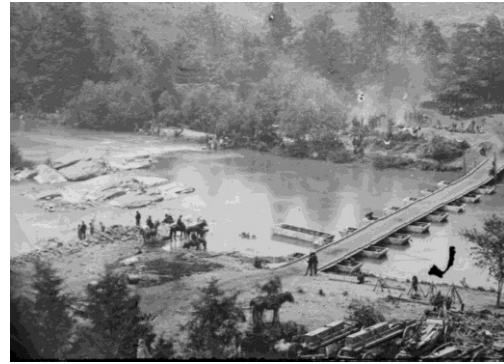
construction contractor of the National Road. The Senator received his early education in the public schools of Allegheny City and Philadelphia. He ran away from home in 1863 (while living in Philadelphia) at age fifteen and enlisted with a regiment of “emergency men,” deployed to patrol the Cumberland Valley. After 20 days, he attempted to enlist in a Pa. Reserve unit but was denied because of his minor age and the refusal of his parents’ consent. He persuaded a stranger to pose as his legal guardian, enlisting in Dec. 1863, in the 89th Regt., PVI, 8th Pa. Cavalry for three years. His father convinced Philadelphia Congressman William Kelley to arrange his son’s honorable discharge by Special Order, March 30, 1864. His parents sent William to live with relatives in Ohio, hoping that his “war fever” would subside. He ran away again, enlisting with the 171st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Co. K, mustered in May 2, 1864, Sandusky, Ohio, private, 100-day service. Private Aull initially served guard and fatigue duty on Johnson’s Island; was deployed to Covington, Kentucky; fought at Keller’s Bridge; was attacked by Morgan’s Raiders, survived the bloody skirmish and returned to Johnson’s Island, where he mustered out on Aug. 20, 1864. After the war, he graduated from Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh; pursued studies in civil engineering; was appointed Asst. City Engineer of Pittsburgh, 1867; “attorney in fact” and general agent representing the extensive Denny Estate; Pittsburgh City Council, 1873-1879; Lt. Col., Pa. National Guard, 1870; commanded the 18th Regt. National Guard during the 1877 anthracite riots; and served as a Republican in the state Senate, 1883-1886. He married Anna Martin of Chester County, 1868. Senator Aull died, September 10, 1923.

(Top Rt.) Portrait, Percy Smith, *Notable Men of Pittsburgh and Vicinity* (Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Printing Co., 1901) 332; (Top Lt.) Remnant of regimental colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; also: *Biographical Review: containing life sketches of leading citizens of Pittsburgh and the vicinity* (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Co., 1897) 210-212.



Private Joel G. Hill Wayne, 1903-1906

Born in Otsego, New York, August 1, 1845; Joel Hill moved with his family to Equinunk, Wayne County, Pa. in 1848; attended common schools; enlisted as a private at age 19, Sept. 6, 1864, Southfield, N.Y., in Co. F, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers. Hill participated at Cold Harbor; the Siege of



Petersburg; and the Appomattox Campaign; mustered out, June 13, 1865, Fort Barry, Va. After the war, he pursued farming and the timber business; was elected twice as a Democrat to the Wayne County Commission, 1893, 1896; Associate Judge, Wayne County, 1899; and elected to the state Senate, 1903-1906. Senator Hill passed away in Damascus, Wayne County on March 15, 1919.

(Lt.) Senator Hill, Rodearmel, 1905, *Senate Of Pa.*; (Rt.) The 50th New York's Pontoon Bridge across the Rappahannock River, Fredericksburg, about 1864, *Alexander Gardner, Lib. of Congress.*



Private (Dr.) Jacob Gilbert Zern Carbon, 1903-1906

Jacob Zern was born in New Hanover Township, Montgomery County, on Feb. 24, 1845; educated in public schools and the Millersville State Normal School. He enlisted for 100-days service, age 17, private in Co. C., 195th Regt., PVI, Camp Curtin, July 24, 1864; guarded rail lines at Monocacy Junction and Berkeley County, West Virginia; guarded fords of the Shenandoah River in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia; expedition to Berryville, Staunton, and Harrisonburg, Va.; returned to Washington where he was discharged, June 16, 1865. Graduated from the Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical School, 1868; opened private practice at Weissport, Carbon County; elected to state House of Reps., 1879-1882; appointed postmaster at Weissport, Pa.; Burgess at Lehigh, 1893; Associate Judge of Carbon County, 1894-1899; unsuccessful bid for state Senate as a Democrat in 1900, but filed papers as an Independent Democrat (Fusionist) in 1902 and won endorsement of Republicans. After his term, he served as Director of the Senate

Appropriations Committee. Dr. Zern died on March 20, 1926.

Portrait: Rothermel, 1905, Senate of Pennsylvania



Private John P. "Big Jack" Colihan Schuylkill, 1875-1876

Born in Ireland in 1842, John P. Colihan was the son of John and Ellen Colihan. The family settled in Middleport, Schuylkill County, where John worked as an 18-year-old coal mine engineer in 1860. He enlisted with his brother, Patrick, in the Ashland Rifles, April 21-July 25, 1861; saw limited action; later mustered in, Aug. 17, 1862 as a private, Co. K, 137th Regt., PVI— nine months; action at Antietam and Chancellorsville; mustered out, June 1863, and pursued the dry goods and grocery business in Ashland after the war, 1870 to 1885. Colihan emerged as a county Democratic boss in the late 1860s and was elected to the 30th Senatorial District, Schuylkill County, 1875-1876, appointed to the *Mines and Accounts* (Appropriations) Committees. In 1876, he supported the Bituminous Coal Health and Safety Act, establishing misdemeanor penalties for mine owners who neglected its provisions. He voted in favor of allowing defendants to testify in their own defense, important legislation during the Molly Maguire trials in Pottsville. On the other hand, he was also a supporter of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad's interests. The 1880 census indicates that he was a clerk in Washington, D.C.; and his wife's name was Mary, age 43. The Senator died in 1885.

State Colors, 137thPa. Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte.*; also: *Tamaqua Courier*, Nov. 6, 1876; Note: Senators served staggered terms after enactment of the Senate's 1874 fifty-district plan. Colihan's full term was two years. A Democrat, he was defeated for re-election by Fusionist, or Independent Democrat William Torbet in November 1876.

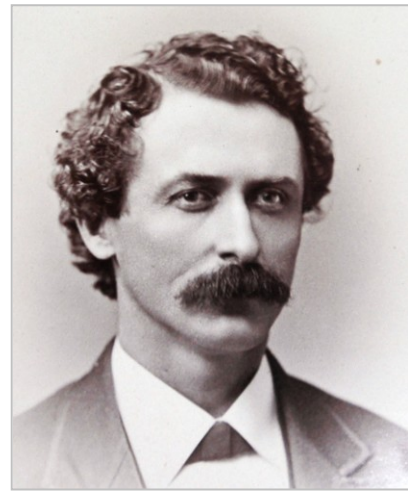


Private William M. Rapsher Carbon, 1891-1894

William Rapsher was born in Northampton County, Pa., April 23, 1843; educated in public schools and Albion College, Michigan; and left school to enlist as a private with Co. E, 6th Regt., Michigan Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1861, Kalamazoo, Michigan. He engaged the enemy at Sewell's Point, Va.; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Fort Blakely, Alabama; Fort Jackson and Ponchatoula, Louisiana; Vicksburg; Baton Rouge; Fort Tracy, and a dozen other major battles in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf campaigns. He mustered out at Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 1864; then re-enlisted in the same regiment (now heavy artillery) for another three-year tour;



mustered out on Aug. 20, 1865, in New Orleans, La.;



returned to the Mauch Chunk area where he taught school, studied law, and joined the Carbon County bar, 1871. In 1876, he served as defense counsel for the unfortunate "Yellow Jack" Donohue during the Molly Maguire trials. He served as district attorney, 1886; councilman; school director; state House of Representatives, 1887; elected to state Senate in Nov. 1890 and served four years before retiring from public life. The Senator married Ella Fath of Carbon County. He passed away on February 8, 1897.

(Top Lt.) National Colors, Michigan 6th Inf. (later heavy artillery), Port Hudson (Vicksburg) flag; (Rt.) Portrait: Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, PSA; (Btm.) Color Lithograph, "The Battle of Vicksburg," Kurz & Allison, Chicago, 1888. Additional information on Rapsher and "Yellow Jack" Donohue can be found in the Tamaqua *Courier*, Oct. 28, 1876.

Private Orrin Asa Lines Susquehanna, 1886-1890

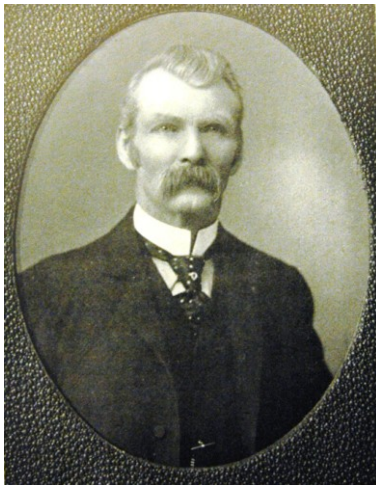


Born in Montrose, Susquehanna County, April 4, 1843, Orrin Lines was the son of Philander and Harriett S. (Gregory) Lines; educated at Montrose Academy; enlisted as a member Capt. Van Valkenburgh's Co., Cpl., Sept. 15-Sept 24, 1862, Militia of 1862



(Antietam); then with the 28th Militia of 1863, June 16-July 27, Gettysburg; then with Co. D, 50th Regt., PVI, April 12, 1864, mustering out with the regiment on July 30, 1865: action at the Wilderness; Spotsylvania Court House; the Salient; Cold Harbor; Bethesda Church; the Siege of Petersburg; the Crater; Weldon Railroad; Poplar Springs Church; Boydton Plank Road-Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman; the Appomattox Campaign; and the pursuit of Lee. He returned to Brooklyn and Gibson, Pa. as a harness maker; moved to Great Bend in 1877, mercantile business with P.H. Lines and Co. (father); elected to state Senate, November 1886, serving through 1890; moved to Bethlehem, Pa. by 1900; Oil City in 1903; returned to Montrose in 1909; then moved back to Oil City through 1914 when his wife died; retired to Bethlehem with his daughter and son-in-law, in whose home he passed away on May 6, 1928. Senator Orrin A. Lines was interred in Montrose Cemetery. He married Susan Lines of Susquehanna County.

(Lt.) State Colors, 50th Regt., Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; (Rt.) Wounded at Fredericksburg, May 1864, after the Battle of the Wilderness, Alexander Gardner, Lib. of Cong.



Private Joseph Alexander Clearfield, 1911-1914

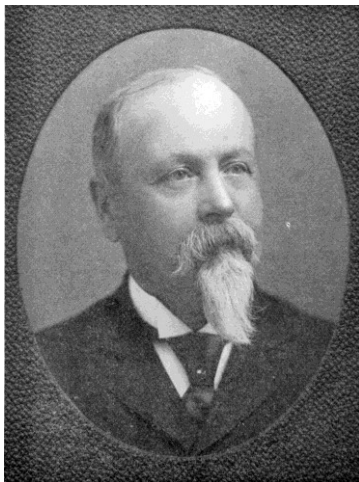


Born in March 1842, Woodward Township, Clearfield County, Joseph Alexander was a farmer and real estate speculator. He enlisted as a private, August 14, 1862, Co. B, 149th Regt., PVI, "Bucktails," three-year service. He saw action at Chancellorsville; Gettysburg (wounded); the Pursuit of Lee; the Mine Run Campaign, and the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, Spotsylvania Court House, Assault on the Salient, North Anna River, and Jericho Ford. He also participated at Cold Harbor; Bethesda Church; Petersburg; the Crater; Poplar Springs Church; Dabney's Mill; and

Hatcher's Run. Joseph was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and mustered out June 24, 1865. After the war, he returned to Clearfield as town clerk, auditor, school director, county commissioner, and road supervisor; elected to the state House in 1897, 1899, and 1901, and later served in the state Senate from 1911 through 1914. Senator Alexander passed away in Bigler Township, Clearfield County on January 10, 1919.



(Top Rt.) State Colors, 149th Regt., Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte; (Top Lt.) Rodearmel, 1900; *Senate of Pa.*; (Rt.) Federal troops entrenched at North Anna River, *Lib. of Congress*.



Private William J. Scott Luzerne, 1897-1900

Born in Philadelphia in November 1842, William J. Scott was the son of Irish immigrants; received a public school education; and enlisted on January 14, 1864, Co. A., 159th Regt., PVI, 14th Cavalry, private. He participated in the battles of Winchester; Cedar Creek; Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign; sixty-three additional raids and expeditions; and dispatched with the U.S. Army to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in June 1865. According to his 1900 Senate biography, he served some time as a prisoner of war; however, official records do not indicate where or when. Scott moved to Luzerne County in 1872; was manager of the Dupont Wapallowpen powder works for 45 years; Col. in the Pennsylvania National Guard under Daniel Hastings; unsuccessful bid for Congress; frequent member of state and county nominating conventions; elected to the Senate in November 1896, served one term through 1900. The Senator died in Wilkes-Barre, September 10, 1918, during Pennsylvania's influenza pandemic.

Portrait: Rodearmel, *Senate of Pa.* 1900; also: *Wilkes-Barre Record*, Sept. 12, 1818.



Private John T. Harrison Philadelphia, 1903

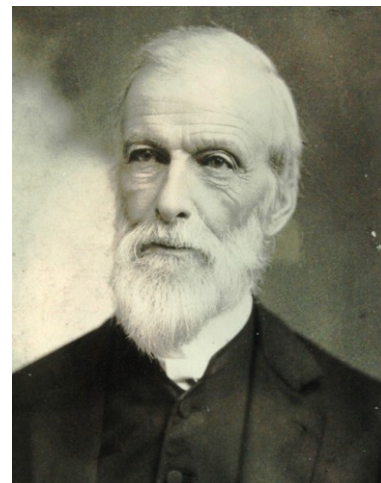
Born in England, March 8, 1848, John T. Harrison enlisted at age 15, Co. B, 11th Maryland Volunteer Infantry, June 16, 1864 – one-year service; consolidated with the 1st Eastern Shore Regiment, January 1865, he saw action at the Battle of Monocacy; served duty at Monrovia; Mt. Airey; Relay House; Baltimore City; and Fort Delaware; mustered out, June 15, 1865. Senator Harrison died in office, Dec. 18, 1903, serving one year of his term.

Portrait and Bio: Senate Memorial, 1903, *Senate of Pa.*



Chaplains

The Rev. Robert Audley Browne Lawrence, 1866-1868



Born on December 3, 1821, in Steubenville, Ohio, R.A. Browne was the son of David L. and Sarah Miller Browne. The family moved to Pittsburgh where he graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with a D.D. degree. He enlisted as a Chaplain of the 100th Regt., PVI, August 31, 1861 – the “Roundhead Regiment” (i.e. Cromwell Covenanters) and served in the South Carolina Campaign – Hilton Head, Beaufort, and James Island. At 2^d Manassas, Chaplain Browne elected to remain with wounded troops rather than leave the field; a decision which cost him his capture by the enemy. Quickly paroled, he continued action at Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Mississippi Valley Campaign (Vicksburg), the East Tennessee Campaign, and the Petersburg Campaign before mustering out on July 24, 1865. A Free Soil and a Republican abolitionist, Browne later joined the Prohibition Party; was elected to

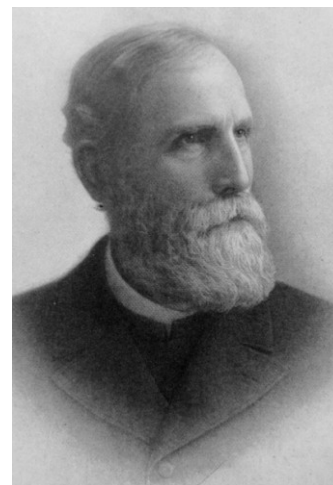
the Senate of Pennsylvania, 1866-1868; President of Westminster College, 1869-1872; and Pastor and otherwise associated with the First United Presbyterian Church of New Castle from 1873 until his death on May 15, 1919. He was married to the former Mary Eichbaum, his wife for over 50 years.



(Rt.) Pastor Browne, *USAMHI*, RG985-CWP126.11; (Top Lt.) State Colors, 100th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*, (Lt.) Site of the bloody engagement at Burnside Bridge, Antietam: note photographer Alexander Gardner’s mobile darkroom in front of the bridge. The Battle of Antietam was the first military engagement in American history to be photographed “before the dead were buried.” Alexander Gardner, from Antietam National Battlefield, *NPS*, <http://www.nps.gov/anti/>. Senators Browne and Shindel served at Antietam.



The Rev. Jeremiah Shindel Lehigh, 1859-1861

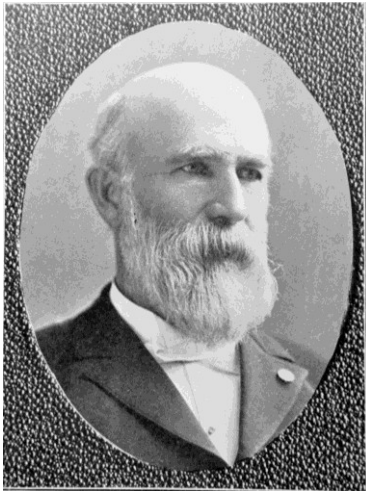


Born in Lebanon, May 15, 1807, the son of the Rev. J.P. Shindel, Sr. and the former Susannah McCullough of Sunbury, Jeremiah studied the printing business and became an ordained Lutheran minister in the Upper Susquehanna, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. He moved his ministry to Lehigh County in 1837; was elected to state Senate in October 1858; enlisted in the U.S. Army as Chaplain of the 110th Regt., PVI, 1861; served at Chickahominy (Richmond), Manassas, Antietam,

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He married Elizabeth A. Masser of Sunbury in 1828. The Rev. Jeremiah Shindel died on July 2, 1870, interred in Union Cemetery, Allentown.



(Rt.) *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of the Lehigh Valley*, vol. II (New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1905); (Lt.) National Colors, 110th Regt., *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm. Lt.) Shindel’s 110th Regiment at Falmouth, Va., April 24, 1863; the unit was nearly annihilated at Chancellorsville, *Lib. of Congress*



Chaplain Norman Bruce Critchfield Somerset, 1890-1898

Norman Critchfield was born in Somerset, July 20, 1838; educated in common schools and Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; school teacher; mustered in on Nov. 24, 1862, staff Chaplain, 171st Regt., PVI, nine-month service. He reenlisted as staff Chaplain, May 22, 1864, 28th Regt., PVI; mustered out, July 18, 1865; participated in the southern coastal campaigns (Eastern Virginia and South Carolina); Sherman's capture of Atlanta and Savannah, and the General's march through the Carolinas to Washington. He returned to teaching after the war; served as superintendent of Somerset schools,



1866-1869; Prothonotary of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Criminal Court, 1885-1889; elected to the state Senate, 1890; chaired the Board of Judges for the U.S. Department of Agriculture during the 1893 World Columbian Exposition; 15 years on State Board of Agriculture; and Sec. of Agriculture under Gov. Pennypacker, 1903-1907. Senator Critchfield died on February 12, 1919.

(Rt.) Priest delivers Mass to a New York Infantry Regt. before 1st Bull Run, *NARA*; (Lt.) Portrait, Rodearmel, 1897, *Senate of Pa.*

The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Spackman, Chaplain Philadelphia, 1840-1844



Born March 11, 1811 in Philadelphia, Dr. Spackman was the son of prominent shipping merchant Samuel Spackman; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law Academy, 1831; admitted to the Philadelphia bar, April 11, 1832, and pursued a political career as a Jackson Democrat. Henry was elected to state House of Representatives, 1834-1838, and emerged as a central figure in the Dec. 1838 Buckshot War; later elected to the state Senate, 1840-1844; retired from politics; studied for the Protestant Episcopal divinity; was ordained Deacon of St. Philip's, 1846, and received a call as rector and ordained priest at St. Marks, Frankford, 1847. While serving the latter congregation, he devoted himself to the afflicted during the 1849 Philadelphia cholera epidemic. In 1853, he accepted ministerial duties as Assistant Priest of St. Matthews under eminent Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. Dr. George Emlen Hare, serving to 1856. In the same year, he became the first rector of St. Clements



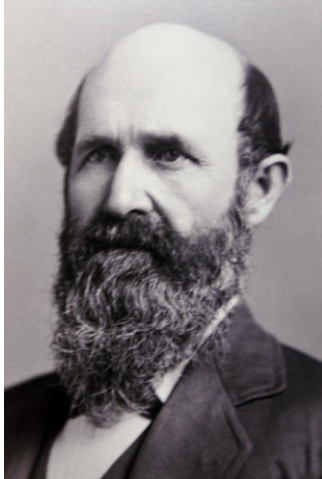
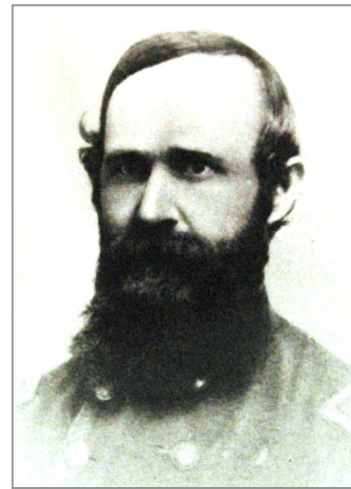
Church, while under construction, serving from 1856 through 1863. On November 15, 1862, the Rev. Spackman accepted an appointment as Philadelphia Hospital Chaplain, United States Army, mustering out in 1865. In 1866, Henry became the first priest of Holy Trinity Episcopal, Williamsport, Pa. for nearly three years, Jan. 1866-Sept. 1868, responsible for the oversight of church construction. The vestry held him in "high regard as a Minister of the Gospel" and "a faithful laborer in the vineyard of his Master." Spackman returned to Philadelphia, assuming duties as Chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital, where he died on Feb. 9, 1875.

Portrait and Bio: The Rev. J. Wesley Twelves, D.D., *A History of the Diocese of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: Diocese of Pa., 1969), p. 174; also: *St. Clements Home Page*; also: *Minutes of the Holy Trinity Vestry*, Sept. 21, 1868, *Courtesy, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Williamsport, Pa.* (Rt.) The Philadelphia Hospital: before the war, the facility boarded 2,000 patients; during the war, 7,000.



Surgeons

Dr. Joseph Thomas
Bucks, 1879-1886



Born in Doylestown, Bucks County, June 15, 1830, the son of Elias and Sarah (Snyder) Thomas; Joseph Thomas attended private schools; Doylestown Academy; taught at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, 1847-1853; and graduated with a medical degree from the Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1856. He practiced at Applebachville and raised a militia company, 1859, assuming the rank of Captain, Co. H, 3rd Regt., PVI; saw action during the Peninsula Campaign; Seven Days Campaign (Richmond); Harrison's Landing; and Charles City Crossroads, where he was wounded in the breast – "a memorandum book" saving his life by blocking the full force of the minie-ball. After recovering from his wound at Harrison's Landing, Thomas received a commission as surgeon, August 15, 1862, 118th Pa. Vols. (Corn Exchange Regiment): participated at Antietam; Shepherdstown; Marye's Heights; Chancellorsville (Fredericksburg); Hanover; Gettysburg; Centreville; Bristoe Station; the Wilderness; Mechanicsville; Dabney's Mills; and Appomattox.

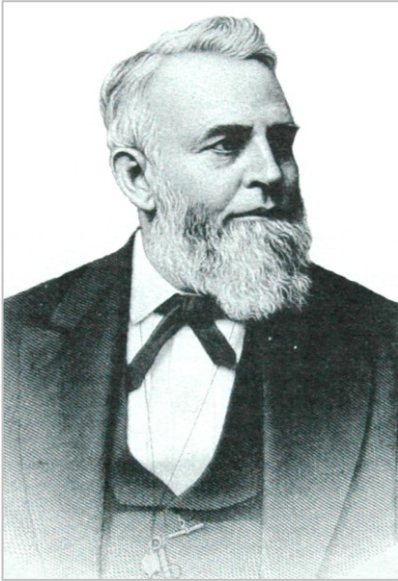
Mustered out with his regiment on June 1, 1865; Republican Presidential elector, 1876; state Senate 1879-1886; delegate to the Chicago Republican National Convention, 1884; author of several wildlife books and a history of Bucks County. He married Sarah Ott in 1860. The Senator passed away in Quakertown, January 28, 1908.



(Lt. Ctr.): Senator Thomas, Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, PSA (Top Rt.) Surgeon Joseph Thomas, 118th Pa., USAMI, RG641S-CWPAB#4.94; (Top Lt.) Tattered State Colors of the 188th Pa.; *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Btm.) Confederate dead at Stone Wall, Marye's Hill (or Heights), Fredericksburg, during the Battle of Chancellorsville, *Lib. of Congress*

Read more about the Battle of Chancellorsville, also referred to as the 1st Battle of the Wilderness, at <http://www.nps.gov/frsp/>

Dr. Arthur Donaldson Markley, U.S.N.
Montgomery, 1891-1894



Born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., April 28, 1832; A.D. Markley was the son of Dr. Jacob F. Markley of Lancaster County; educated in Lancaster, Columbia, and Partridge's Military Academy, Harrisburg. He pursued the pharmaceutical business for five years before graduating with a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1857; located a practice in Norristown; enlisted in the U.S. Navy, 1861; served nearly three years and returned to Norristown in 1863. He pursued political, medical, and business careers, was elected to the state House, 1865-1867; member of the Norristown Council; and Collector of Revenue, 6th District, under President Johnson. The Senator served as postmaster of Hatboro, 1885; was elected to the state Senate, 1891-1894; and entertained diverse business interests as the first president of the Perkiomen Railroad and a sizable investor in the paper manufacturing business. He moved briefly to New York, where he became a staff physician at Bellevue Hospital. Senator Markley died in April 1896.



(Rt.) U.S. Navy Ensign, 1861-1864, (Lt. and Bio.) Theodore W. Bean, ed., *History of Montgomery County, Pa.* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1884).

For Civil War Naval Links, visit: <http://www.portcolumbus.org/links/>

Dr. Thomas St. Clair
Indiana, 1864-1865, 1877-1880



The son of James and Jennie (Slemmons) St. Clair; Thomas was born in White Township, Indiana County, May 5, 1824; educated in common schools and Indiana Academy; studied medicine with Dr. John Jenks, 1843; Jefferson Medical College, 1845, graduated in 1847; entered private practice, 1849; the first surgeon west of the Alleghenies to successfully remove an ovarian tumor; member of Indiana borough council; president of the Indiana Agricultural Society; during the Civil War he served in the Surgeon General's Volunteer Surgical Corps, Seven Days (Richmond) Campaign (1862) and Gettysburg (1863). He retired from the service, returned to Indiana and was elected to the state Senate, filling a vacancy left by Senator and prisoner of war Major Harry White (15). Dr. St. Clair married Charlotte D. Patton, Feb. 24, 1848 (deceased 1868); and married second, Sarah Walker, 1869. He was reelected to the Senate in 1877 as a Reform Republican; campaigned for Democratic Governor Pattison in 1882; practiced medicine and retired, passing away on March 25, 1893, in Latrobe, Pa.; interred at Oakland Cemetery.

Samuel T. Wiley, *Biographical and Historical Cyclopaedia of Indiana and Armstrong Counties* (Philadelphia: Gresham and Co., 1891); *Indiana Messenger*, March 29, 1893; (Lt.) Governor's Photograph Album, 1878, RG-22, PSA; (Rt.) Union surgeons performing an amputation at Antietam, photo, probably Alexander Gardner, NARA



1st Lt. Franklin “Frank” Martin Cumberland, 1913-1916



Franklin Martin was born in Cumberland County Nov. 3, 1844; attended public and private schools and the White Hall Academy in Camp Hill for two years before entering military service. Martin’s is a unique military experience.

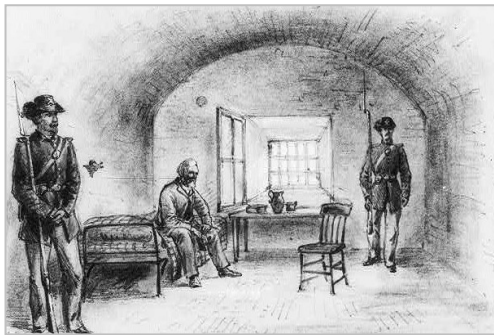


Originally a member of Col. Henry McCormick’s (Cumberland County) 1862 Emergency Militia during the Antietam Campaign, he subsequently enlisted in Co. C, 152^d Regt., PVI, 3rd Heavy Artillery on Oct. 20, 1862, private, three-year service. He was promoted to Cpl. Nov. 10, 1862; Sgt., Feb. 13, 1864; 2^d Lt., July 25, 1864; and 1st Lt., June 20, 1865, Hampton Roads Harbor, Virginia. Martin participated in the Peninsula Campaign and numerous naval engagements from Fortress Monroe, Va. to Fort Fisher, N.C. His most memorable experience occurred at Fort Monroe near the end of the war.

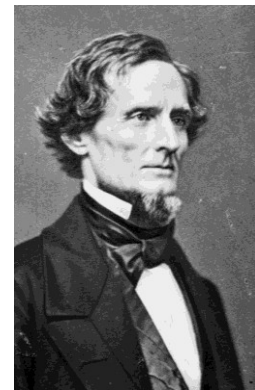


After the threat of Confederate naval bombardment on the fort subsided, an artillery site on the harbor side of the fort-wall was replaced with new quarters, the

“Casemate,” for officers of the guard – 2^d Lt. Martin and a fellow junior officer. On May 19, 1865, the accommodation was divided into two cells; one, a locked room to house two guards; and the second, to secure recently captured prisoner-of-war Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy. Davis was visually



monitored through the former gun portal, now serving as a window between the two rooms. Lt. Frank Martin was assigned Davis’s personal officer of the guard. For the time that the prisoner remained, he became somewhat of a casual conversationalist with Franklin. Although forbidden to speak of the war, Martin found the defrocked executive a “charming conversationalist and well informed on all subjects.” Davis’s co-inmate, Confederate Sec. of War Clement C.



Clay, found Martin equally amiable, giving Lt. Martin a one-dollar Confederate note with the inscription: “Martins, those harbingers of spring, doth comfort ever to me bring.”

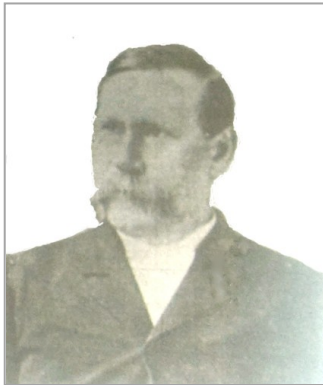
Senator Martin mustered out with his battery on Nov. 9, 1865; returned to Cumberland County to finish his education; taught school; pursued the lumber business as superintendent at Cumberland and Perry County millworks; was a bank cashier; realtor; member of the state Senate, 1912-1916; auditing clerk for the State Treasury, 1917-1922; charter member of the Goodwill Fire Co.; and introduced the first trolley line from Harrisburg to West Fairview. He died at West Fairview, Cumberland County, March 21, 1932, the oldest surviving Senate, Civil War Veteran.



(Top Lt.): Portrait, Courtesy *Historical Society of East Pennsboro (HSEP)*; <http://www.ephistory.org>; also: 152^d Regimental Colors, *Pa. Capitol Preservation Cmte*; (Top Rt.): Officer of the Guard Martin, Courtesy *HSEP*; (publishing permission required); (Ctr. Rt.): Jefferson Davis, *Lib. of Congress*; (Ctr. Lt.): Jefferson Davis in the Casemate, pencil drawing by Alfred R. Waud, 1865, *Lib. of Congress*; (Bottom): Fortress Monroe today at right of photo, Hampton Roads, Virginia; also: *Harrisburg Telegraph*, March 22, 1932.

Sgt. Charles H. Smiley, U.S. Army Signal Corps

Perry County, 1881-1884



Born in Shermansdale, Perry County, on May 9, 1844, Charles Smiley was the son of Samuel and Sarah (McMurray) Smiley; he attended public schools in Carlisle; Bloomfield Academy, and taught school before enlisting in 1861, Elliottsburg, Pa., serving in the emergent U.S. Army Signal Corps under its 1860 founder, Col. Albert Myers. Smiley participated in all campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley and the Valley of Virginia, notably: Manassas, Winchester, New Market, Cedar Mtn., and Lynchburg; transferred to the Dept. of West Virginia, May 18, 1864; meritorious performance at Round Top Station, Strasburg, Va.; mustered out on Aug. 2, 1865, Signal Corps Camp, Arlington, Va.

The Signal Corps' primary functions included repairing and building stationary telegraph lines; operating the Beardslee railroad car telegraph; constructing observation towers during major battles; reconnaissance; balloon reconnaissance; utilizing the Wig-Wag flag-signaling system during battles; and in some cases, espionage. Returning from the war, he was elected Prothonotary of Perry County, 1867-1870; read law and was admitted to the county bar in 1872; private practice; elected to the state Senate, 1881, serving through 1884. He retired to his law practice, becoming a prominent attorney in late 19th and early 20th century Perry County. Senator Charles H. Smiley passed away in New Bloomfield, March 18, 1912.



(Top Lt.) Best copy of newspaper photo of the Hon. Charles H. Smiley; (Lt. Ctr.) Elk Mtn. (Antietam) Signal and reconnaissance tower; (Ctr.) the Beardslee Telegraph; (Rt. Ctr.) Signal Corps monument at Manassas, indicating the first "Wig-Wag" (one flag signal) action by the U.S. Signal Corps, founded 1860; (Btm.) U.S. Signal Corps officers and staff, August 2, 1865, Arlington, Va. (Charles Smiley is sitting, second from left), *NARA*; also: *Harrisburg Telegraph*, March 19, 1912; *Bloomfield People's Advocate and Press*, March 20, 1912; Haines, *History of Perry County*, 1886.



Clara Barton: Angel of the Battlefield

"In my feeble estimation, General McClellan, with all his laurels, sinks into insignificance beside the true heroine of the age, the angel of the battlefield."

Dr. James Dunn, surgeon at Antietam Battlefield

After Col. (Senator) J.W. Fisher "cleared" the Cornfield at Antietam, the dead and dying were everywhere. Army surgeons dressed wounds with "cornstalks" from the infamous rows. In the early afternoon, a wagon from Washington, D.C. pulled up to the Dunker Church, guided by a quiet, "tomboyish" woman, loaded down with food, lanterns, bandages, blankets, and medicines. Clara Barton had taken a year to collect the materials. Surgeons and mates met the "Angel of the Battlefield." The Dunker Church became her field hospital, where Barton assisted doctors for two days without sleep. Her effort saved, literally, hundreds of Union and Confederate lives while she contracted typhoid fever in the process. Although its formal organization occurred in her hometown, Dansville, N.Y., 1876, the seed of the American Red Cross was planted on a cornfield near the obscure Maryland village of Sharpsburg. Barton followed her soldiers from battlefield to battlefield through the end of hostilities. As the war



ended, she embarked on the sad task, with former POW inmate Dorence Atwater, of identifying the 13,000

Union soldiers who died at the Andersonville death camp. She dedicated the remainder of her life to national and international humanitarian services. She was the guest of the International Red Cross Geneva Convention (established in 1863), where she proposed the "American Amendment," adding to the humanitarian group's responsibilities, not only the aid of casualties of war, but victims of war, fire, flood, and famine. Barton's legacy is the reverse Swiss flag,

symbolizing not only the International Red Cross, but perhaps the most recognized institutional emblem in the United States; symbolizing mercy, care, and shelter for the suffering – Clara's "American Red Cross." She died at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland, on April 12, 1912, interred near her childhood home in Oxford, Massachusetts.

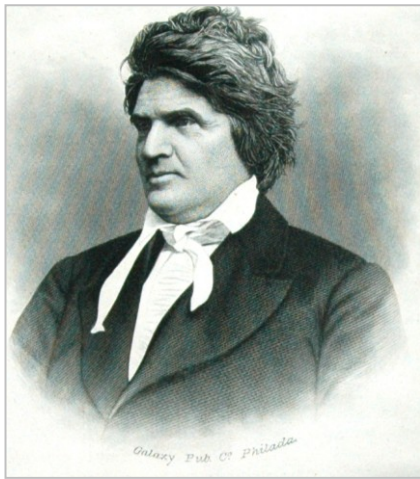
"What could I do but go with them [Civil War soldiers], or work for them and my country? The patriot blood of my father was warm in my veins."



Thirty-two Pennsylvania Senate veterans were present at Antietam during the bloodiest day in American history, September 17, 1862: Jacob Bolard; Pastor Audley Browne; John P. Colihan; E.W. Davis; Robert Dechert; J.C. Delaney; Aaron Dunkle; Robert Edmiston; J.W. Fisher; John Greer, H.B. Hackett; Abram Harlan; A.L. Hawkins; E.A. Irvin; S.M. Jackson; Charles King; Wm. Penn Lloyd; Samuel Losch; Wm. McCandless; Geo. McCracken; David McCreary; W.E. Miller; Charles Quail; the Rev. Jeremiah Shindel; Alexander Stewart; John Stewart; Dr. Jos. Thomas; Alexander F. Thompson; Hannibal Sloan; Samuel C. Wagner; Harry White (Harpers Ferry); and George W. Wright.

(Top Rt.) Clara Barton by Matthew Brady, *Lib. of Congress*; (Ctr. Lt.) The Dunkard (Dunker) Church, *Alexander Gardner, Lib. of Congress*; (Btm. Rt.) Clara Barton Memorial, Antietam National Battlefield; Dunn and Barton quotes from the Antietam National Battlefield website (see below).

Read more about Clara Barton at: <http://www.nps.gov/anti/historyculture/clarabarton.htm>.



Cpl. Morrow B. Lowry

Erie, 1862-1870

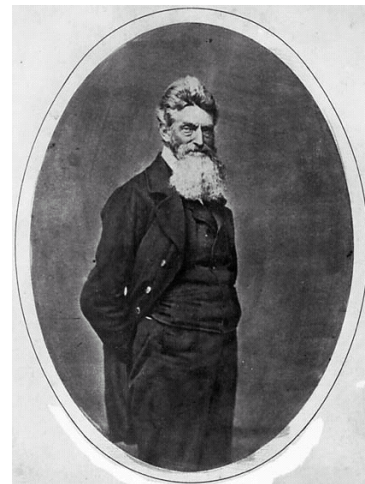
*“the sooner we have emancipation,
the sooner we will have peace”*

Born in Mabel, Chautauqua County, New York, March 6, 1813, Morrow B. Lowry was the son of Morrow and Anna (Barr) Lowry. The family moved to Erie where Morrow’s father and family members purchased thirteen 400-acre lots pursuant to a 1792 settler’s bill passed by the General Assembly. The land entangled in the Holland Land Company – Pennsylvania Population Co. dispute, the family grew tired of court costs and returned to Chautauqua in 1823 after Lowry’s mother died.

In a dire financial position in 1824, Lowry’s father constructed a flat-bottom boat on Lake Chautauqua, a vessel that served as the family home, and navigated it from Jamestown, New York to Crawford

County, where the family settled at Watson’s Run and his father remarried. His brief two-year education came from the instruction of “an incompetent master of an old log schoolhouse.” After Lowry’s father moved once more to Youngsville, Warren County, Lowry left home for North East, Erie County to work in a cousin’s hardware store through 1828; then in a Buffalo, New York hardware store through 1831. Embarking on his own business career at nineteen, Lowry borrowed \$10,000 on a six-month note, travelled to New York; purchased inventory; shipped it to Conneautville, Crawford County; and set course for a merchandising career that made him one of the wealthiest businessmen in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He speculated in wholesale butter distribution and cattle sales, creating markets throughout Pennsylvania and neighboring states. Lowry paid the borrowed note off within six months to the day he received it.

The second phase of Lowry’s life began as a merchant in Crawford and his introduction to an obscure farmer, John Brown (the abolitionist), who ran underground-railroad “depots” in the county, aiding fugitive slaves with transportation to Canada. Lowry followed Brown’s example, responsible for helping hundreds of runaway slaves to freedom. Described as an early Democratic-Abolitionist, Lowry abandoned the party after the Dred Scott decision and Buchanan’s election as president. Morrow was elected to the state House in 1841 and 1842, instrumental in the passage of the Erie Canal Extension Bill, authored a the bill for the Relief of Domestic Creditors, and exacted revenge for the heavy-handed treatment that his family received during the Holland Land Co. dispute by steering a bill to passage, dissolving the Nicholson court – action prompting the final settlement of encumbered land claims in Northwestern Pennsylvania.



In November 1859, Lowry received permission from Gov. Weiss of Virginia to visit his old acquaintance from Crawford County, John Brown, jailed in Charles Town, Va. (W.Va.) and condemned to hang in December. Surrounded by an army escort, Lowry bid farewell. He attended the 1860 Republican National Convention casting for Lincoln, and in April 1861, he served as Gov. Curtin and Simon Cameron’s spy in Maryland during the early Confederate Baltimore uprising. He financed the formation of Erie’s 83rd Regt. and mustered in on Aug. 27, 1861, as a private, donating \$2,000 to care for wounded and indigent soldiers from the regiment. He mustered out as a corporal by General Order (presidential), Nov. 11, 1861, after winning the October state Senate election. Throughout the war, he contributed considerable money to the cause of emancipation and support of the Soldiers and Orphans Home bill.

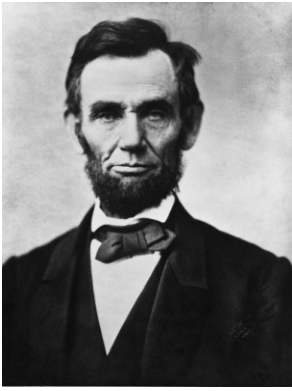
Lowry was the moral conscience of the state Senate for nine years – an ardent foe of slavery, admirer of Lincoln, and from 1862 to 1870, one of the well-known individuals in the Commonwealth. An eloquent and direct speaker, he noted upon news of Lincoln’s assassination and Johnson’s ascendance to the White House:

“There never was a cure for rebellion except the grave.... Abraham Lincoln was the last martyr of this rebellion. John Brown was the first. Both will live in history. God is fighting this battle in his own good way. Andrew Johnson shall never be standard bearer as was Abraham Lincoln.”

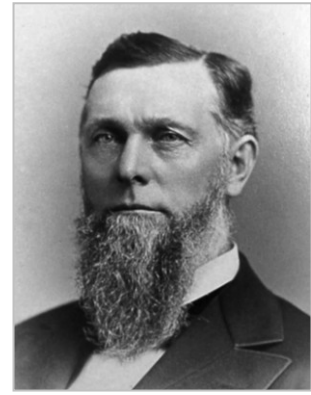
Senator Morrow B. Lowry suffered a paralytic stroke in his final year of senate service. While he retired to manage his business interests, he also spent time in Kirkbride’s Asylum (Phil) convalescing, until he was committed fulltime. He passed away there on January 19, 1885.

(Lt.) John Brown, photo May 1859, by J.W. Black, Boston Massachusetts, Courtesy *Historic Photo Collection*, © *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, NPS; Philadelphia *Inquirer*, April 28, 1865 (on Johnson’s ascendancy to President); also: Philadelphia *Inquirer* January 20, 1885.

Read more about John Brown and the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park at: www.nps.gov/hafe/.



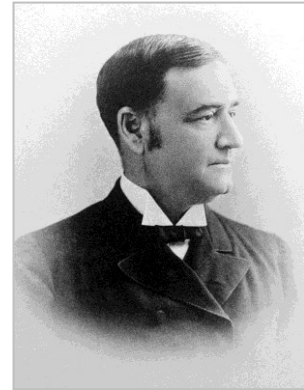
Detective John Lamon Philadelphia, 1873-1880



Born in Kensington, Oct. 17, 1828, the son of George and Catherine Lamon, John apprenticed as a weaver and attended Harrison Grammar School; pursued the "ship trade;" appointed sergeant of police; resigned in 1856; meter inspector for the Northern Liberties Gas Co.; reinstated as police officer, 1860; security guard for Lincoln's inaugural speech at Independence Hall, Feb. 1861. Lamon received a promotion to detective in 1863; headed another Lincoln security guard during Lincoln's January 1864 speech at the Great Sanitary Fair; promoted to Chief of Detectives, 1865; resigned, 1869; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue to 1870; state House of Representatives, 1871-72; state Senate, 1873-80; President *pro tempore*, 1879-80; Phil. mercantile appraiser, 1880-89; Superintendent of Police, 1890-95; died, Jan. 26, 1916, survived by his wife, Mary and three children.

(Top Lt) Library of Congress; (Top Rt) PSA, Governor's Photograph Album, RG 22, 1879; Note: John Lamon should not be confused with Ward Hill Lamon, Lincoln's personal bodyguard.

Corporal Robert Porter Allen Lycoming, 1876-1878



Born on February 6, 1835, in Armstrong Township, Lycoming County, Robert was the son of Charles and Rachel (Porter) Allen. He attended public schools in Williamsport; Dickinson Seminary; graduated from Lafayette College in 1855; studied law under former Senator Robert Fleming; and graduated from Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Lycoming bar in 1858. Allen enlisted as 2^d Cpl., Woodward Guards (first responders) on April 24, 1861; deployed to Hagerstown; Williamsport; engaged the enemy at Falling Waters (W.Va.); Martinsburg; Bunker Hill; Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry. He mustered out on July 24, 1861; resumed practice; served in the state Senate, 1876-78; member of State Democratic Executive Committee, 1883; Democratic National Convention, 1884; and temporary chair of the state convention, 1885. He married Ellen E. Fleming, the daughter of his mentor, Senator Robert Fleming. The Hon. Robert P. Allen passed away in Williamsport on Dec. 4, 1890.

U.S. Army Staff Officers

Hugh Jones Brooke (L-R)

Captain, Com. of Subsistence
USCT, August 20, 1861
Senator, Chester/Delaware, 1849-1851; 1870-1872

Alexander Kelly McClure

Major, Assistant Adjutant General, U.S. Army
Senator, Franklin, 1860-1862; 1873-1874

David Taggart

Col., Paymaster, U.S. Army
Senator, Northumberland, 1855-1857



Russell Errett

Major, Assistant Paymaster, United States Army, 1861-1866
Chief Clerk and Senator, Allegheny County, 1867-1869

Francis "Frank" Jordan

Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Pennsylvania Reserve
Corps, 1861-1865; Paymaster United States Army;
Pennsylvania Military Agent in Washington
Senator, Bedford, 1855-1857

(Not pictured) Dr. Benjamin Malone

Major, Paymaster, U.S. Army, March 10, 1863
Senator, Bucks, 1851-1852


(Not pictured) Henry L. Benner

Major, Paymaster, U.S. Army 1861-1862
Senator, Philadelphia, 1846-1848



Emergency Militia and Independent Company Members, 1862 and 1863

In 1862 and 1863, Governor Curtin, at the direction of the President and War Department, called for the enlistment of thousands of troops to defend the Commonwealth against Confederate invasions into, respectively, Maryland (the Antietam Campaign) and Pennsylvania (the Gettysburg Campaign). Duty typically ran about 20 to 60 days. The senators pictured on the following pages, and their comrades, did not serve simply as a home guard, some moved with their regiments to the front at Antietam, and fought in the thick of the Battle of Gettysburg. Those behind the lines secured Pennsylvania against Confederate raiders, protected rail and other communication lines, arsenals and ammunition depots, supply depots; and not the least, the general population against harm.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Hiester Clymer Berks, 1861-66 Pvt., 11th Regt., 1862</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Sterling Catlin Luzerne, 1905-19 30th Regt., 1863</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Daniel Ermentrout Berks, 1874-80 2nd Regt., 1862</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Horatio Gates Jones Philadelphia, 1875-82 1st Lt., 9th Regt., 1862</p> |
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Nathaniel B. Browne Philadelphia, 1855-57 Quartermaster 25th Regt. 1862</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Thomas Chalfant Columbia, 1873-1875 Capt., 53rd Regt., 1863</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">James B. Everhart Chester, 1877-83 Capt., 10th Regt., 1862 Maj., 29th Regt., 1863</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Luther Reilly Keefe Schuylkill, 1877-96 27th Regt., 1863 U.S. Army Enrolling Agent</p> |
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Franklin Bound Northumberland, 1861-63 1st Lt., 3rd Regt., 1862; 1st Lt., 28th Regt., 1863</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Andrew H. Dill Union, 1871-78 1st Lt., 3rd Regt., 1862 1st Lt., 28th Regt., 1863</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">Jacob G. Heilman Lebanon, 1873-76 Cpl., 11th Regt., 1862 (captured at Antietam)</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">William Kinsey Bucks, 1862-64 Sgt., 17th Regt., 1862</p> |



Thomas E. Cochran
Lancaster, 1840-43
Hay Ind. Co., 1862



Jesse K. Knight
Bucks, 1871-73
17th Regt., 1862;
43rd Regt., 1863



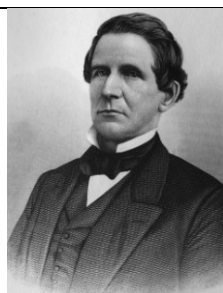
George F. Meily
Lebanon, 1877-1880
Capt., 11th Regt., 1862



George Handy Smith
Philadelphia, 1876-96
9th Regt., 1862



Jeremiah Stober
Lancaster, 1899-06
50th Regt., 1863



George V.E. Lawrence
Washington, 1850-51,
1861-63; 1876-82
18th Regt., 1862



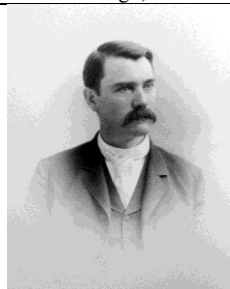
Amos H. Mylin
Lancaster, 1877-89
50th Regt., 1862



David Maclay
Clarion, 1873-75
18th Regt., 1862



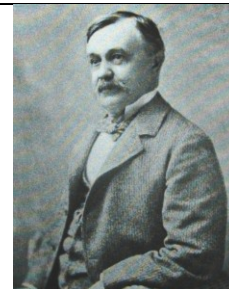
David A. Nagle
Philadelphia, 1868-70
9th Regt., 1862



John J. McFarlane
Philadelphia, 1883-91
Robertson's Ind.
Artillery, 1862



Peter J. Roebuck
Lancaster, 1875-78
Asst. Surgeon,
36th Regt., 1862



James M. Weakley
Cumberland, 1872-74
1st Regt., 1862

Taps: Oliver Willcox Norton



Civil War bugler Oliver Willcox Norton of the 83rd Regt., PVI, “called” the modern version of *Taps* (extinguish lights) for the first time on July 1, 1862, after the Battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia. The West Springfield, Pennsylvania teacher’s commanding officer, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, wanted to modify the lengthy, formal (Winfield) Scott’s *Tattoo*, also adapted from *Casey’s Tactics*. Within days, nearby Union and Confederate encampments repeated the same call. Union Captain John C. Tidball called *Taps* as a military burial honor a few days later at the Battle of Berkeley Plantation, (former President) Harrison’s Landing, Virginia.

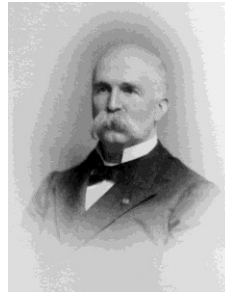
(Lt.) Oliver Willcox Norton: Private, Company K, 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1863; First Lieutenant, 8th United States Colored Troops, 1863-1865.



Simon P. Wolverton
Northumberland, 1879-88
Capt., 18th Regt., 1862
Capt. 35th Regt., 1863



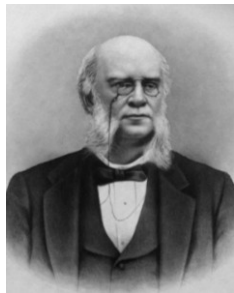
E.W. Smiley
Venango, Chief Clerk, 1891
58th Regt., 1863



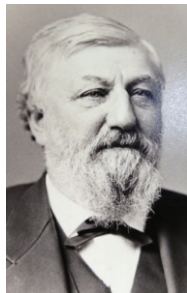
William J.M. McKnight
Jefferson, 1881-84
Sgt./Quartermaster
57th Regt., 1863



John B. Robinson
Delaware, 1889-92
15th Regt. 1862



Charles H. Stinson
Montgomery, 1868-70
34th Regt., 1863



Lewis Royer
Montgomery, 1879-82
21st Regt., 1862



Charles McCandless
Butler, 1863-65
Maj., 14th Regt., 1862



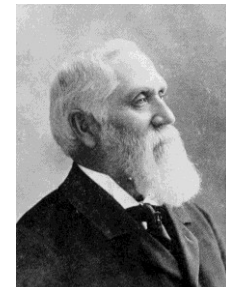
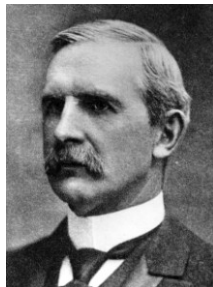
Samuel P. White
Beaver, 1895-98; 1903-06
Militia of 1862

Milton Heidelbaugh
Lancaster, 1901-08
Pvt., 50th Regt., 1862 and 1863

Franklin Howell "Frank" Agnew
Beaver, 1883-86
Pvt., Co. A, 22nd Regt., 1862

William Boling Meredith
Armstrong, 1885-88
Pvt., Co. F 14th Regt., 1862

Maj. William B. Waddell
Chester, 1873
Major, 10th Regt., 1862

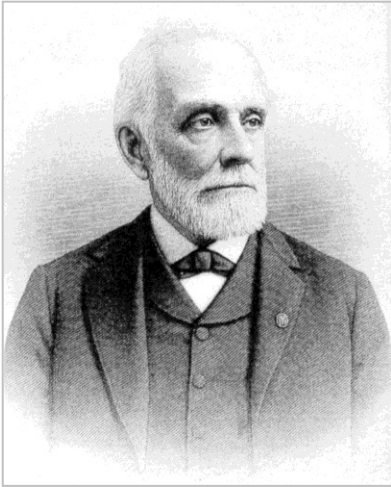


No available images or photographs for these senators: Samuel D. Bates, Union; Amos R. Boughter, Lebanon; Henry R. Brown, Montgomery; James C. Brown, Mercer; Oliver P. Cornman, Philadelphia; Dr. Erasmus Darwin Crawford, Juniata; Calvin M. Duncan, Franklin; Dr. Robert L. McClellan, Chester; William M. Randall, Schuylkill; Delos Rockwell, Bradford; George B. Schall, Northampton; Jacob Serrill, Delaware; Edward H. Shearer, Berks County; and George Rush Smith, Philadelphia. Bartram Scheaffer of Lancaster is noted in 19th Century county biographies as having served at the outset of the war under Gen. Kiem, however there is no official military record verifying that he had. That he might have served, however, is a distinct possibility.

Photographs available: Two senators enlisted in the Emergency Militia but were not apparently mustered into active duty: Charles J.T. McIntire, Perry, and Lafayette Fitch, Susquehanna. William M. Hiester was appointed by Gov. Curtin as a member of the administration's staff to organize eight regiments from Berks County, granted the rank of Major, however he was not in the field.

The foregoing collection of names might not include *all* of the state senators who served in the 1862 and/or 1863 Emergency Militia. Also, Senator Hiester Clymer of Berks County enlisted in 1862, in Reading, at age 38. Clymer was 35 at the time; however, mistakes in age are often the case with enrollment records.

State Senator Henry Johnson Lycoming, 1862-1864



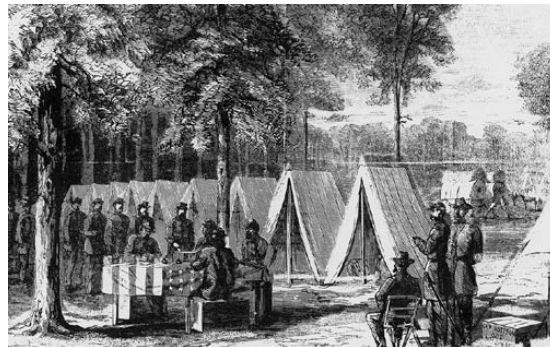
Although members of the 1862 and 1863, three-month Emergency Militias are relegated to minor space in the foregoing text, there is one Pennsylvania Senator who deserves more attention. Henry Johnson of Lycoming County served as a private in Co. K, 14th Pa. Militia, 1862 Antietam Campaign, and although his unit was involved in minimal action with the enemy – it is not what the Hon. Johnson did with “bullets” as much as it was what he did with “ballots.”

In 1864, Lincoln had good cause to fear defeat against presidential candidate George Brinton McClellan of Philadelphia, the often maligned former commander of the Army of the Potomac whom Lincoln fired after the Battle of Antietam. The president feared, should McClellan win, especially in his home state of Pennsylvania with 11 percent of the country’s electoral votes, the war would immediately end, and the nation would be reduced to half its original size. He expressed his worst fears to General Sherman, asking him to furlough his Indiana troops during the upcoming general election. Sherman cooperated, putting off his “march to the sea” for three months.

Indiana, and all other states except Ohio, did not permit an active duty soldier to vote in the field. In most cases, the trooper needed a furlough to return home and vote, like Pennsylvania; or as in the case of New York, send a “vote by proxy” (mail) to the hometown county courthouse – a process highly susceptible to election fraud. Ohio was the only state to permit soldier balloting in the field (1863), but Lincoln direly needed more than the Buckeye state in summer 1864: he desperately needed Pennsylvania.

Johnson and the Senate of Pennsylvania were way ahead of the President. In 1862, *Judiciary* Chair John Penney introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. The following year, *Judiciary* member Johnson added specifics to the (now) joint resolution, to allow suffrage to those “in actual military service,” lowering the voting age to 18. The resolution passed the Senate, 33-0. On its final trip through the Senate in 1864, the opposition attempted to block Johnson’s SR 101, which had passed without incident in March, by pushing the referendum resolution’s effective date to November rather than the desired July. The idea was quashed, and despite an innocuous trip to *Finance*, all provisions passed by a Republican and War Democrat super-majority. Article III, Sec. 4 became part of the 1838 Pennsylvania Constitution as well as Henry Johnson’s legacy after its approval in July 1864. Pennsylvania’s soldiers in the field could now vote at age 18; they did so; and the Commonwealth re-elected the incumbent President. The act made national headlines. Lincoln carried the state by 19,000 votes, with the soldier vote in just the Army of the Potomac amounting to 14,000 of the margin. The other nine Armies contributed over 7,000 – far in excess of Lincoln’s victorious margin. Overall, 78 percent of Pennsylvania’s soldiers voted for Lincoln in 1864 – Republicans and Democrats. Citizen Henry Johnson saved Pennsylvania for the Union.

Johnson, a skilled, Princeton-educated attorney, returned home to Williamsport at the end of the 1864 Session, practiced law and worked for the betterment of his hometown until the day he died, August 11, 1895. However, for one brief three-year term, his legislative success – just one bill – might have very well changed the course of Commonwealth history.



Harpers, October 10, 1864: Pennsylvania soldiers, Army of the James, voting on the James River, Virginia; sketch on green paper by William Waud, *Lib. of Congress*; also: *Journals of the Senate*, 25 Feb. 1862, p. 199; 5 Feb. 1863, p. 133; 11 Feb. 1863, pp. 164-166; 10 March 1864, p. 250, 16 March 1864, pp. 346-351.

State Senator Thomas James Bigham

Pittsburgh, 1865-1867



Born near Hannastown, Westmoreland County on February 12, 1810, abolitionist Thomas James Bigham, “the Sage of Mt. Washington,” was the son of Thomas and Sarah (Christy) Bigham. With his father’s death before his birth, Thomas J. was reared by his maternal grandparents (Christy). He was educated in “district” schools” and by listening to sermons in the local Presbyterian Church each Sunday. Bigham graduated from Jefferson College at Canonsburg in 1834, earning the nickname “Thomas Jefferson” Bigham for his superior intelligence and debate prowess; the name stuck with him the rest of his life. He embarked on a teaching career at Harrisburg for one year, then at Pittsburgh where he taught and lectured while pursuing legal training. Bigham joined the Allegheny County Bar in 1837, organizing a number of partnerships throughout his early legal career. Despite losing his legal library in a fire, Thomas built an extensive practice, eventually accepting his son Joel in a father-son partnership. An early Whig, Bigham supported the fledgling Republican Party in 1856, as a self-professed abolitionist. He used his home on Mt. Washington as an “Underground Railway” depot for fugitive-slaves.

Bigham’s “superior memory” and his “exquisite and unflinching sense of humor” greatly aided his emergence in the Allegheny County political arena. From 1845 through 1848, he served in the State House of Representatives, repeating terms, 1851-1854, and 1862-1864. During his first stint in the House, he wrote the “married women’s act of 1848.”

The senator entered the journalism field as a founder of the *Pittsburgh Commercial* and proprietor of the *Commercial Journal* – both consolidated with the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. He was elected to the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School in 1851 and to the state Senate in October 1864. In the state’s upper house, Bigham penned the “railroad law of 1867,” and the “Pittsburgh consolidation acts” of 1867 and 1869. From

1873 to 1875, Senator Bigham served as a Gov. Hartranft appointee as Commissioner of Statistics for Pennsylvania, and from 1878 to 1882, was a member of the Pittsburgh Council. He was a founder of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Mount Washington, a church in which his wife, Maria Louisa Lewis (left), devoted a great deal of her life. Senator Bingham died November 9, 1884 at his home.



Mrs. Maria L. Bigham

Jordan, Enc. of Pa. Biog., vol. 1 (NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1914) pp. 139-143

Bivouac of the Dead

“Nothing but the piled up logs of breastworks separated the combatants. Our men would reach over the logs and fire into the faces of the enemy, would stab over with their bayonets; many were shot and stabbed through crevices and holes between logs; men mounted the works and with muskets rapidly handed them kept up a continuous fire until they were shot down, when others would take their places.”

General L.A. Grant, USA, the Salient, Spotsylvania, Va., Battlefield



Painting: The Bloody Angle at the Salient, Spotsylvania, Virginia, where the Union VI Corps overran Confederate infantry from Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia (Unidentified Artist, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, NPS).

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last Tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumour of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind.
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn, nor screaming fife,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,

For honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanquished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell.
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb.

Poem: Timothy O'Hara, 1847, Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico (five of twelve verses); partly transcribed on a tree, 1864, near the Bloody Angle, Salient, Spotsylvania Battlefield. The brutal engagement was the longest continuous fight of the Civil War – 20 hours, often hand-to-hand: For the two Spotsylvania engagements, May 10 and May 12, 1864, there were 10,920 Federal Casualties.

Five Pennsylvania State Senators- George McCracken, Horatio Hackett, Samuel Losch, Orrin A. Lines, and Joseph Alexander participated in the attack pictured above.

Stanzas of the poem are displayed throughout the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania and Gettysburg National Cemeteries, as well as the entrance of Arlington National Cemetery.

Read more about O'Hara and his epic poem at:
<http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/hist/bivouac.asp>; and the
“Bloody Angle” at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County
Battlefields Memorial, <http://www.nps.gov/frsp/bloody.htm>.

