

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—FAYETTE'S FIRST COMPANIES—EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH RESERVES.

IN the great conflict of 1861-65, known as the war of the Rebellion, the people of Fayette County exhibited the greatest patriotism and promptness in furnishing and forwarding men for service in the Union armies. On receipt of the proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the opening of war by the assault and capture of Fort Sumter, and calling for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Rebellion, preparations were at once commenced to form companies to enter the service, and so ready and enthusiastic was the response that on the 21st of April, 1861, only six days from the date of the President's call, the first company,¹ then known as the "Fayette Guards," ninety-eight strong, including officers, left Uniontown for Pittsburgh, where they were soon after mustered into the service for three months,—a term which at that time was considered ample for the closing of the war.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the "Fayette Guards" were Capt. S. Duncan Oliphant, First Lieut. Jesse B. Gardner, Second Lieut. J. B. Ramsey, Third Lieut. Henry W. Patterson; Sergeants: First, John Bierer; Second, Henry C. Dawson; Third, James H. Springer; Fourth, Peter

¹ It is stated, upon authority which seems entirely reliable, that the first man who left Fayette County to enter the service of the government as a soldier in the war of 1861-65 was Thomas Porter, now of Connellsville. On the morning of Tuesday, April 16, 1861, the day following the issuance of President's Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, he went to Pittsburgh, and there enlisted in a company then commencing to be recruited by Capt. John Poland, and which afterwards became Company K of the (Thirteenth Pennsylvania) regiment commanded by Col. Thomas A. Rowley.

Heck; Corporals: First, B. L. Hunt; Second, O. P. Wells; Third, J. O. Stewart; Fourth, Joseph White. The company was afterwards reorganized, and mustered in for three years as "G" company of the Eighth Reserve Regiment, as will be noticed in another part of this chapter.

When the President's call was made there were in existence in Fayette County several militia organizations, armed and equipped, viz.: the Union Volunteers, Dunlap's Creek Cavalry, Georges Creek Cavalry, Springfield Blues, Youghiogheny Blues, and Falls City Guards. A meeting of the officers of these companies was held at the court-house in Uniontown, where it was voted unanimously to tender their services to the Governor. This was done, but the offer was declined, for the reason that the quota of the State had already been filled.

During the six or seven weeks next following the President's call a company of cavalry was raised by Capt. William A. West, of this county, a veteran of the Mexican war. Of this company sixty-seven were Fayette County men, and the remainder were raised principally in Morgantown and Clarksburg, W. Va. As the Pennsylvania quota was filled, the company could not secure acceptance in this State, and was therefore joined to the First Cavalry Regiment of West Virginia, Col. Sansel, afterwards commanded by Col. Richmond. The officers of this company were Capt. West, First Lieut. H. N. Mackey, Second Lieut. Isaac Brownfield, Ord. Sergt. Dennis Delaney.

In May and June a company of infantry was recruited in Fayette County, principally in Wharton, Henry Clay, and Stewart townships, and was for the same reason as mentioned above, incorporated with the Third Regiment of West Virginia. The officers of this company were Capt. C. E. Swearingen, First Lieut. H. C. Hagan, Second Lieut. C. B. Hadden. On the organization of the regiment at Clarksburg, W. Va., July 4, 1861, Capt. Swearingen was elected major, and Lieut. Hagan promoted to the captaincy, — Gibson, of West Virginia, being elected first lieutenant. This company served creditably during the war, but no roll of its members has been obtained.

Fayette County furnished during the war large numbers of troops for the armies of the United States. They served in various commands, but were most numerous in the Eighth and Eleventh Reserves, the Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry Regiments, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Cavalry, and the Second Heavy Artillery of Pennsylvania. Of the movements and services of these regiments separate historical sketches will be given, with lists of their Fayette County members.

Besides the soldiers serving in the organizations above mentioned, there was also raised principally in Fayette County a company of men who joined the Sixth Artillery (Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment). Of this company the captain

was Joseph Keeper, and the first lieutenant Thomas M. Fee, of Connellsville, at which place thirty-four men of the company were enlisted.

The fact that Pennsylvania, by reason of her extended southern frontier bordering on Mason and Dixon's line, was peculiarly exposed to the danger of invasion by the forces of the Confederacy was at once recognized by Governor Curtin, who on the 20th of April, just one week after the fall of Fort Sumter, called an extra session of the Legislature, which convened on the 30th. In his message to that body he said, "To furnish ready support to those who have gone out and to protect our borders we should have a well-regulated military force. I therefore recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you."

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Governor a bill was introduced on the 2d of May, and became a law on the 15th, having among its provisions one authorizing and directing the commander-in-chief to raise and organize a military force, to be called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of light artillery, to be enlisted in the service of the State for the term of three years, or during the continuance of the war unless sooner discharged, and to be liable to be called into service at the discretion of the commander-in-chief for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion, and, further, to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States under requisition made by the President on the State of Pennsylvania. The regiments and companies composing the corps so authorized were entitled to elect, and the Governor was directed to commission, officers similar in rank and equal in number to those allowed to troops in the United States army.

The corps formed under the provisions of this act was quickly and easily recruited, for the enthusiasm and desire to enlist in its ranks was general in every part of the State. The camps of instruction were four in number,—one at Easton, one at West Chester, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Harrisburg. The exigency foreseen by Governor Curtin having arisen, orders were received (July 19th) from the Secretary of War directing all the regiments, excepting the Fifth and Thirteenth,¹ of the Reserves to be assembled at Harrisburg, and there, immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, they were mustered into the United States service. From Harrisburg, "moving rapidly to the points designated by the commander of

¹ These two regiments were already in the field in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.

the national army, the several regiments remained on duty until all danger from a sudden incursion of the enemy was passed," when all of them were rendezvoused at Tenallytown, Md., in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia. There they were formed into three brigades, composing one division, under command of Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. This was the far-famed division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which, after the requisite tour of drill and discipline at Tenallytown, moved into Virginia with the forces of Gen. McClellan, and afterwards won imperishable renown on nearly all the principal battlefields of the Army of the Potomac.

EIGHTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eighth Reserve, or Thirty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania (enlisted for three years' service), was raised in the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, Greene, Armstrong, Butler, and Clarion, all or nearly all of which had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed to secure acceptance by the government for that term. Two of its companies ("D," Capt. C. L. Conner, and "G," Capt. S. D. Oliphant) were recruited in Fayette County, the former at Brownsville and the latter at Uniontown, being previously known as the Fayette Guards.

The rendezvous of the Eighth was at "Camp Wilkins," Pittsburgh, to which camp the companies were ordered early in June, 1861, and on the 28th of the same month the regiment was formally organized, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Colonel, George S. Hays, M.D., of Allegheny County; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. Duncan Oliphant (original captain of "G" company), of Fayette; Major, John W. Duncan; Adjutant, Henry W. Patterson, promoted from second lieutenant of "G" company.

On the 20th of July the regiment left for Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. Receiving equipments at the former place, and tents at the latter, it arrived at Washington on the 23d, and encamped at Meridian Hill. On the 2d of August it moved thence to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with other regiments of the Reserve Division under Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth, together with the First Reserve, Col. R. Biddle Roberts; the Second, Col. William B. Mann; and the Fifth, Col. Seneca G. Simmons, formed the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty, and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved with its brigade and division across that historic stream, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve Corps made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (Gen. Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Eighth Regiment nor any part of Rey-

nolds' brigade took part, being absent on a reconnaissance to Difficult Creek. On the 7th of December, while the division lay at Langley, Capt. Jesse B. Gardner, of "G" company, was promoted to major of the regiment, in place of Duncan, resigned.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Eighth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 12th, the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness, and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps, under Gen. McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Eighth with its brigade marched back to Manassas, thence to Warrenton Junction, to Falmouth, and (May 24th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place Gen. Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as Gen. McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements in the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad; the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 11th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of these stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose.

From White House, the Eighth marched with the division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the Seven Days' Fight, and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. In this battle the Eighth (having in the morning of that day relieved the Second) occu-

plied the left of its brigade line, and about the centre of the line holding the bank of Beaver Dam Creek. The First Reserve Regiment was on its right. On a crest of ground northeast of the creek was posted Easton's Battery. At the margin of the swamp which skirts the creek the Eighth was deployed, Companies A, D, F, and I being thrown forward as skirmishers under command of Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The battle commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Georgia and Louisiana troops of the enemy wading the stream and rushing forward to the attack. "A brief artillery contest, in which the shells burst in rapid succession in the very midst of the infantry, was followed by the advance of the rebel columns, and the battle became general. A charge of the enemy below the swamp, with the design of capturing Easton's Battery, caused the skirmishers to be recalled, and the regiment moved to its support. But the enemy being repulsed by other troops it returned to its former position. Three times the close columns of the enemy charged down the opposite slope with determined valor, but were as often repulsed and driven back. At night the men rested upon the ground where they had fought. The dead were collected, wrapped in their blankets, and consigned to the earth, and the wounded were sent to the rear. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing was nearly one hundred. Company F being upon the skirmish line, and not comprehending the order to withdraw, remained at its post, and fell into the hands of the enemy."

At daylight in the morning of the 27th of June the Eighth, with its companion regiments of the Reserve Corps, was withdrawn from the battle-ground of the previous day, and moved down, parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where Gen. Fitz-John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line. Approaching them were the Confederate commands of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The Eighth Reserve, in the second line, was posted where a road was cut through rising ground, and the excavation afforded some shelter, but the regiment suffered quite severely from the shells of the enemy, which were directed at a battery which it was posted to support. The battle raged furiously during all the afternoon. At about five o'clock the enemy advanced in heavy masses from the woods, and the Eighth Reserve, with the Second Regulars, were advanced to meet the assault in their front. The hostile

line recoiled before them, and was swept back to the woods, but they rallied in superior numbers, and the two regiments were in turn driven back, with a loss to the Eighth of twenty-four in killed and wounded. During the battle the heroic Reynolds, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridges behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained, and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and making preparations to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing directly on McClellan's left wing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs, the general had, as early as Friday evening, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the co-operation of the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new and mysterious flank movement was about to be executed which would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs and not their faces were now turned towards the rebel capital, and that the much-vaunted "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During all the day succeeding the battle (Saturday, June 28th) the Eighth lay at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. On Sunday it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at about sunset came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where on the following day a fierce battle was fought, in which the Eighth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon. "In the formation of the line the First Brigade was held in reserve, but as the struggle became desperate the Eighth was ordered in. Its position fell opposite the Sixth Georgia, which was upon the point of charging, when Gen. McCall gave the order for the Eighth to charge upon it, and Col. Hays leading the way with a shout that rang out above the deafening roar of the conflict, it dashed forward, scattering the Georgians and driving them beyond the marsh in front. A few prisoners were taken. Later the enemy pressed heavily upon that part of the field, and the line was forced back, the Eighth gradually retiring until it reached a new line which had been established, where it remained till darkness put an end to the conflict." The loss to the regiment at Charles City Cross-Roads

was sixteen killed and fourteen severely and many others slightly wounded.

In the terrific battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day, the Eighth, being held with the division in reserve, did not become engaged. The battle was opened at about four o'clock P.M., and from that time until darkness closed in, the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery, and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders were received to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the Army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and encamped on July 2d. The loss of the Eighth Reserve Regiment in killed, wounded, and missing during the Seven Days' battles was two hundred and thirty.

After a dreary stay of more than a month at Harrison's Landing, the Eighth was embarked on the 11th of August, and with the other Reserve regiments proceeded to Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, under orders to reinforce Gen. Pope. The division (except the Second Regiment) was moved to the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and there joined to the Third Corps, under Gen. McDowell. In the engagements of the 29th and 30th of August the regiment took gallant part, losing five killed, seventeen wounded, and about thirty missing, out of a total strength of about one hundred effective men with which it entered the campaign. At this time the command of the regiment was held by Capt. C. L. Conner, of "D" company, from Fayette County.

Immediately after the close of Pope's disastrous campaign the Reserve division moved with the army into Maryland and fought at South Mountain and Antietam. In the former battle the Eighth lost seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and in the latter twelve killed and forty-three wounded. In this battle (Antietam) the Reserves, being in the corps of Hooker, moved across the creek with that fighting general in the afternoon of September 16th and opened the fight, the position of that corps being on the right of the army. On the following morning the battle opened early, and the First Brigade moved forward, passed through a small wood, and formed line in a large cornfield beyond. The Eighth was ordered into a grove to the left to dislodge a body of the enemy who had sheltered themselves there and were engaged in picking off the Union artillerymen. This duty was well and gallantly performed. "The grove was soon cleared, and from it a steady and effective fire at close range was delivered upon the rebel line concealed in the cornfield. For four hours the battle raged with unabated fury and with varying success when the Reserves were relieved by fresh troops." On the following day the enemy commenced

his retreat to the Potomac, covering his design by the feint of bringing in fresh troops from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th of December, 1862, the Eighth again fought with the greatest gallantry, and experienced a heavier loss than on any previous field. In the crossing of the Rappahannock the Reserves covered the laying of the pontoons for the passage of Gen. Franklin's grand division; and after the crossing they were selected to make the first attack on that part of the field. "In the heroic advance of this small division in the face of the concentrated fire of the enemy's intrenched line, in scaling the heights, and in breaking and scattering his well-posted force the Eighth bore a conspicuous and most gallant part. Never before had it been subjected to so terrible an ordeal, and when after being repulsed and driven back by overwhelming numbers it again stood in rank beyond the reach of the enemy's guns scarcely half its numbers were there. Twenty-eight lay dead upon that devoted field, eighty-six were wounded, and twenty-two were captured."

Early in February, 1863, the Reserve regiments were ordered to the defenses of Washington to rest and to receive recruits, which were being sent forward from Pennsylvania to fill their decimated ranks. There the Eighth remained until the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and rejoining the Army of the Potomac moved forward with Gen. Grant into the Wilderness. It left Alexandria on the 19th of April, proceeded to Bristow Station, and thence on the 29th marched to Culpeper Court-House. On the 4th of May it crossed the Rapidan, and on the 5th was once more engaged with the enemy, losing six killed and twenty-seven wounded. On the 8th it moved to Spottsylvania, and in the series of conflicts which continued until the 15th it was almost constantly under fire, and behaved with its accustomed steadiness, though its loss during that time was but three killed and sixteen wounded. Its three years' term of service having now expired, an order of the War Department was received on the 17th of May relieving it from duty at the front, directing the transfer of its recruits and re-enlisted veterans to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, and the mustering out of its other men and officers. Under this order those whose terms had expired proceeded to Washington, and thence to Pittsburgh, where the remnant of the regiment was mustered out of service.

Gen. S. Duncan Oliphant,¹ the subject of this sketch, is the second son of a family of eleven children—six sons and five daughters—of F. H. and Jane C. Oliphant; was born at Franklin Forge, at the "Little Falls" of the Youghiogheny River, Franklin township, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1826.

¹ By Gen. Joshua T. Owen.



Gen. S.D. Oliphant

His experience of school commenced when quite a child, while his father lived in Pittsburgh,—the instruction of a private tutor in the family at Franklin Forge, and subsequently at different schools from time to time in Uniontown, mostly in the old Madison College building; and his preparation for college at Bethel Academy, near Pittsburgh, and the Grove Academy, at Steubenville, Ohio.

In the fall of 1840 he entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where his older brother John, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Rev. Johnson Elliot, John Sturgeon, Daniel Downer, William Parshal, and Thomas Lyons, of Fayette County, were among his college-mates. He was one of the four orators representing the Philo Literary Society, along with Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, Gen. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, and Col. Rodney Mason, of Ohio, on the annual exhibition in the spring of 1844, graduating in September following. In October of the same year he entered Harvard Law School; graduated from it in June of 1846; entered the law-office of Gen. J. B. Howell and Hon. E. P. Oliphant, his uncle, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Fayette County in September, 1847.

Having some passion and taste for the military life he joined the old Union Volunteers in the fall of 1847, and in January, 1848, he was elected and commissioned captain; appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Cyrus P. Markle. In 1849 he was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanding the battalion of uniformed militia of Fayette County. Taking an active part in anything useful to the town and county, he commanded the Union Fire-Engine Company for many years, and was for three terms president of the Fayette County Agricultural Society, holding its annual fairs at Brownsville. He was fond of horses, the chase, the rifle, and the shot-gun, and was something of an expert in all manly exercises.

Acquiring some experience at the bar of Fayette County, he moved to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1850, and entered into partnership with Hon. Thomas Williams; but the atmosphere of the "Smoky City" proving uncongenial to his wife's taste and health, he returned to Uniontown in the fall of 1852, and resumed the practice of law there.

About this time the building of a branch railroad from Uniontown to Connellsville began to be seriously agitated. Col. Oliphant took an active interest in the enterprise, calling meetings and soliciting subscriptions for stock, working on when others had abandoned hope. The Fayette County Railroad was due chiefly to his—in conjunction with the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing's—constant and persevering energy. He was secretary and treasurer of the company from the commencement of the enterprise until after the road was finished.

On the 12th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired

upon. Col. Oliphant at once commenced to raise a company of volunteers for the defense of the Union. In this he had the active co-operation of Capt. J. B. Ramsey, Maj. J. B. Gardner, Henry W. Patterson, Henry C. Danson, William H. McQuilkin, Martin Hazen, and others. On the 15th the company was full and off to the rendezvous in Pittsburgh, where the company was organized, electing S. D. Oliphant captain; J. B. Gardner, first; J. B. Ramsey, second; and Henry W. Patterson, third lieutenant. The company then went into Camp Wilkins with the name of "Fayette Guard," and was cast in the organization of the Eighth Regiment, Company G, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of which Capt. Oliphant was elected lieutenant-colonel. On the 16th of June, 1861, he was presented with a beautiful sword by his friends in Pittsburgh, of which the *Daily Post* of the 17th says,—

"SWORD PRESENTATION—AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

"Last evening one of the large parlors of the Monongahela House was filled by a party of ladies and gentlemen to witness a pleasing and touching ceremony, not an uncommon one amid the incidents of these times of war, but in this instance a peculiarly graceful and appropriate one. A beautiful sword was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Oliphant by his friends as a token of their love for the man and their esteem for the virtues peculiar to the soldier which he so eminently possesses.

"In a speech conceived in most excellent taste, and delivered with true manly feeling, the sword was presented to Col. Oliphant by Algernon S. Bell, Esq., of this city. It was received by Col. Oliphant with deep feeling, and his reply was a model of calm eloquence, such as only comes when the heart speaks out.

"The gentlemen were college-mates together, are both members of the legal profession, and the friendship of their early days has been refreshed and strengthened by the growing esteem of more mature years. The occasion was one which called forth feeling allusions to bygone days and classic remembrances. The generous impulses of both hearts poured out in simple, touching words. There was no effort at display, no high-flown effort at big, round words, but the men spoke to each other as brother might speak to brother.

"We never recollect to have witnessed a similar ceremony more happily consummated. The audience sympathized heartily with the sentiments expressed by the speaker, and at the close of the ceremony gave their hearty congratulations to the officer whom they had assembled to honor."

On the 20th of July, 1861, the regiment received marching orders for Harrisburg; took cars at Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, the 21st, arriving at Harrisburg on Monday morning. "Bull Run" had been heard from, and the regiment was hurried on through Baltimore to the defense of Washington; went into camp at Meridian Hill, moved thence to Tenallytown, where the Pennsylvania Reserves were assembled and organized into brigades under Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth Regiment was brigaded with the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

Late in October, 1861, the Pennsylvania Reserves were ordered to the south side of the Potomac, to the extreme right of McClellan's line, Camp Pierpont, with division headquarters at Langley, on the Dranesville turnpike.

The monotony of the winter of 1861-62 was only broken by the little battle of Dranesville, eight or ten miles south of Camp Pierpont, the first success of the Union arms on the soil of Virginia, fought principally by the Third Brigade of the Reserves, under Gen. Ord; the First Brigade, in which was the Eighth Regiment, under Gen. Reynolds, being in reserve, and coming up near the close of the battle. About the 1st of April the Reserves took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River, halting some days at Alexandria, Manassas Junction, and Catlett's Station, arriving at Falmouth, and shelling a detachment of rebels out of the town, but not in time to prevent them from firing and burning a span of the bridge on the Fredericksburg side of the river. The Reserves went into camp on the hill above the town, were incorporated with the army of Gen. McDowell, and remained on duty at Falmouth and Fredericksburg until the 8th of June, 1861, when the division was ordered to the Peninsula, and again assigned to the right of McClellan's line, on the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville.

On the 26th of June, 1862, Col. Oliphant was on grand guard and picket duty with his regiment at the village of Mechanicsville, and during the afternoon of that day was driven in by the advance of Lee's army. Retiring slowly he fell back to Beaver Dam, where the regiment was formed in line of battle with the rest of the Reserves. "Col. Oliphant rode along the front of his line, addressing each company in turn with words of inspiring eloquence. When he came to his own old company, under the influence of deep feeling and strong emotion, he exclaimed, 'Fayette Guard, remember Pine Knob is looking down upon you, and Lafayette is watching you from the dome of the court-house! You will not go back on me to-day?'¹ The first of the Seven Days' battles was fought, and the 'Old Guard' did not go back upon him."

Next morning the Reserves fell back to Gaines' Mill, where the second of the Seven Days' battles was fought. Col. Hayes having lost his voice, not strong at best, and although he participated in the battle, he turned the command over to Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The regiment was sent forward some distance in advance of the line to develop the position and force of the enemy; it suffered severely. Every commissioned officer in the left wing excepting Capt. Danson was killed or wounded; among the wounded were Capt. Baily and Lieut. McQuilkin, of Fayette County. Having spent all its ammunition, the regiment retired by the rear rank in good order, mangled and bloody, but

not broken. On the crest of the hill, where the line of battle was formed, Col. Simmons, of the Fifth Reserve, opened his ranks to let the Eighth pass through.

The whole line cheered the Eighth, and Col. Simmons, grasping Col. Oliphant's hand, said, "I never expected to see you alive again, or to bring a corporal's guard up out of that rebel hell."

At the White Oak Swamp Col. Oliphant received a severe contusion from a spent round-shot, which involved the right knee-joint. Stunned by the blow he fell unconscious to the ground, when Surgeon Alleman bandaged his knee whilst under fire, and having administered some restoratives, in a few minutes he remounted, and by leave of Gen. Seymour continued on duty on horseback. [Officers below the rank of brigadier-general are required to go into battle on foot.] He continued on duty throughout the day and night, and the next day at the battle of Malvern Hill.

On the 6th of July, at Harrison's Landing, he was stricken down with partial paralysis of the right side, and with entire loss of hearing, and was sent to Washington and thence home for treatment. He suffered great pain in his leg and ears, and on the 29th of December, 1862, on surgeon's recommendation, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability incurred in service.

Col. Oliphant's hearing improving, along with improvement of his general health, when, in February of 1863, a shock from the discharge of an overloaded musket kicked him over, causing a severe contusion of the shoulder-blade and joint, which hastened the restoration of his hearing to a normal condition; but it is yet dull, and at times inconveniently so, and the injury to the knee-joint is without much relief.

Having thus in a measure recovered from his disability, in June of 1863, Col. Oliphant was appointed and commissioned in the United States Veteran Reserve Corps with the rank of major, ordered on duty at Pittsburgh, then at Harrisburg, and in July was assigned to the command of a detachment at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County. Promoted in August to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in October to the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the second sub-district of the Lehigh, with headquarters at Pottsville, his duty there was to enforce the draft, and give protection to the coal operators who had large contracts with the government.

This was to him the most delicate and anxious period of his military service, to obey and follow out his orders and instructions fully and firmly without coming in conflict with the civil authorities.

Says *The Miners Journal* of April 2, 1864, "Col. Oliphant, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, recently detached from this post with his command, carries with him the good wishes and kind regards of all who had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance; as an officer he was firm and faithful in the discharge of

¹ American Standard, July, 1862.

his duty, and the good order that prevailed here may in a great measure be attributed to his excellent judgment. We part with him with sincere regret."

Arriving at Washington City, he was detached from the active command of his regiment and ordered on duty as the presiding officer of a board for the examination of officers recommended for promotion, and when this board was discontinued he was detailed as the senior officer of a general court-martial in Washington.

In July of 1864, Gen. Jubal Early invaded Maryland and threatened Washington. Col. Oliphant was sent to Philadelphia to bring down all the convalescents from the hospitals fit for service in the defenses of the city. While mustering and equipping the men land communication between Philadelphia and Washington was cut off by the rebels, but he took 1200 men by sea and the Potomac River into the defenses around Washington.

After Gen. Early's repulse he resumed court-martial duty, and so continued until early fall, when he was sent as senior officer of a board of inspection of men in hospitals. This duty brought him to Nashville in December, and he volunteered on the staff of Gen. Thomas for the battles of the 15th and 16th instant, in which the rebel army under Gen. Hood was destroyed.

Returning to Washington after these battles, he was again appointed presiding officer of a board of examination, and continued on this, court-martial and special inspection duty until June 23, 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, with headquarters at East Capital Barracks.

While exercising this command the State trials for the murder of President Lincoln were conducted at the arsenal in Washington; the guards were furnished from his brigade, and by special order from Gen. Augur to that effect, he largely increased the force and took command of the guard himself on the day of execution.

From this time he was actively though uncongenially employed on provost duty, while Grant's and Sherman's armies were being passed through Washington and disbanded, until late in November, 1865, when he was relieved and ordered home to await the further order of the War Department.

Gen. Oliphant spent the winter of 1865-66 in Harrisburg, in the service of the Pittsburgh and Connelville Railroad Company, and on the 1st of July, 1866, was honorably discharged and mustered out of the military service of the United States.

In the spring of 1867 he moved to Princeton, N. J., for its educational advantages, having a large family of small boys; was admitted to the bar of that State, and resumed the practice of law.

His imperfect hearing and some impediment of speech, resulting from the paralysis, embarrassing

him in trials at the bar, and his old friend, Hon. William McKennan, having been appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit, including the district of New Jersey, he saw in this the probability of an appointment to office in the line of his profession more congenial to his tastes and physical condition; applied for and was appointed clerk of the court for the district of New Jersey in September, 1870. He is so employed at this writing. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides.

In March, 1847, Gen. Oliphant married Mary C., only child of John Campbell, of Uniontown, and has by her ten sons, all living. His wife Mary dying in October, 1875, some time thereafter he married a New Jersey lady, Miss Beulah A. Oliphant. Although of the same name, there is no consanguinity of blood between them.

Gen. Oliphant is a genial man, polite and even courtly in manners, and fond of society. His intimates are few, but they are stanch and true friends. He is a Republican in politics, and though not at all bitter in his advocacy of political doctrines, he is an effective public speaker.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE EIGHTH RESERVE FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

COMPANY D.

Cyrus L. Conner, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; returned to company Aug. 19, 1862; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

S. B. Bennington, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to second lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862; to captain May 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 26, 1863.

Adam Jacobs, Jr., first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; res. Jan. 7, 1862.

George W. Miller, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to first lieutenant Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Thomas McGee, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; to first lieutenant March 1, 1863; app. A. R. Q. M. April 1, 1863; to A. C. S. 2d Brigade Oct. 8, 1863; to A. D. C. Jan. 26, 1864; to A. D. C. to Col. Fisher, 3d Brigade, April 20, 1864; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Robert Clark, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; trans. as second lieutenant to U. S. A. Sept. 28, 1861.

Solomon G. Krepps, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1861; to second lieutenant 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry April 18, 1862.

Joseph J. Bail, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant May 1, 1862; res. July 18, 1862.

J. M. Annawalt, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; killed at Robinson's Farm, May 10, 1864.

J. L. Shaw, first sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to sergeant May 1, 1862; to first sergeant July 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

William R. Wilkinson, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal July 1, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Archibald F. Hill, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant May 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

William Fullerton, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Mill; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

James B. Evans, sergeant, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal May 1, 1862; to sergeant Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

David C. Hughes, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Abram S. Haddock, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

John H. Gue, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 26, 1863.

Elias H. Dawson, corporal, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 15, 1864.

Edward Morgan, Jr., corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Hamon Jeffries, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 11, 1864; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

John Young, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal June 5, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Estep Williams, corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; wounded at Robinson's Farm, Va., May 8, 1864; absent at muster out.

E. F. Whitmer, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Henry C. Gapin, musician, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant U. S. A. June 20, 1862.

Privates.

David Adams, must. in June 21, 1861.

Jacob Archibald, must. in July 8, 1861.

John Burke, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Bane, must. in July 8, 1861.

James S. Birch, must. in June 21, 1861.

John F. Booth, must. in June 21, 1861.

Eugene L. Buckley, must. in June 21, 1861.

John C. Bailey, must. in July 8, 1861.

William N. Baker, must. in June 21, 1861.

Charles E. Brawley, must. in July 8, 1861.

John D. Brawley, must. in June 21, 1861.

James M. Barber, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Daniel Campbell, must. in July 8, 1861.

William F. Chess, must. in June 21, 1861.

David L. Croft, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Jacob Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Enoch Calvert, must. in June 21, 1861.

Peter Connolly, must. in June 21, 1861.

Benjamin Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

Robert Campbell, must. in June 21, 1861.

W. P. Dean, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Devlin, must. in June 21, 1861.

Frederick Daubert, must. in June 21, 1861.

John H. Elbert, must. in July 8, 1861.

Fleming Evans, must. in July 8, 1861.

Thomas Fewster, must. in June 21, 1861.

James E. Gaskill, must. in June 21, 1861.

William K. Gregg, must. in June 21, 1861.

Henry J. Gormley, must. in June 21, 1861.

Thomas Grace, must. in July 8, 1861.

Samuel D. Gaskell, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

William H. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.

James Hassan, must. in July 8, 1861.

Benjamin A. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.

Worcester Haddock, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Hare, must. in June 21, 1861.

John C. Hughes, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.

J. Hoxenbaugh, Jr., must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

David Hazen, must. in June 21, 1861.

Robert Haught, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Jacobs, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.

Benjamin Jeffries, Jr., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Victor Jones, must. in June 21, 1861.

John W. Kissinger, must. in July 8, 1861.

Joseph Kennedy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

George W. Levitre, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Lucas, must. in July 8, 1861.

Edwin H. Layton, must. in March 24, 1864.

William Lucas, must. in Sept. 21, 1861.

Mahlon Lynch, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Daniel McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

D. McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Moutonia, must. in June 21, 1861.

Isaac Mayhorn, must. in June 21, 1861.

David Malone, must. in June 21, 1861.

William C. Mitchell, must. in June 21, 1861.

William McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Ort, must. in July 8, 1861.

N. H. Patterson, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.

Charles W. Page, must. in July 8, 1861.

James S. Rohrer, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Ryan, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Raun, must. in June 21, 1861.

Rudolph Rhyn, must. in July 8, 1861.

Henry Rhyn, must. in July 29, 1861.

James Roland, must. in July 8, 1861.

William H. Ritchie, must. in June 21, 1861.

Nicholas C. Rhyn, must. in June 21, 1861.

William F. Stewart, must. in June 21, 1861.

David Seese, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Smith, must. in July 8, 1861.

George W. Scott, must. in June 21, 1861.

John Simmons, must. in June 21, 1861.

Thomas Simpson, must. in June 21, 1861.

Nicholas C. Swearer, must. in June 21, 1861.

John Swearer, must. in June 21, 1861.

Enos K. Straun, must. in July 8, 1861.

William Sprowles, must. in June 21, 1861.

William Smith, must. in June 21, 1861.

John L. Taylor, must. in June 21, 1861.

James Troth, must. in June 21, 1861.

William P. Trump, must. in June 21, 1861.

W. H. Underwood, must. in June 21, 1861.

George Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.

O. A. Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.

John W. Watkins, must. in June 21, 1861.

Simeon B. Wigle, must. in June 21, 1861.

George W. Winders, must. in March 24, 1864.

John Woodward, must. in June 21, 1861.

David C. Winder, must. in June 21, 1861.

Robert Young, must. in June 21, 1861.

COMPANY G.

S. Duncan Oliphant, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel June 28, 1861.

Jesse B. Gardner, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant to captain June 28, 1861; to major Dec. 7, 1861.

William Searight, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant Dec. 30, 1861; res. May 21, 1862.

Henry C. Dawson, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant June 28, 1861; to second lieutenant Nov. 15, 1861; to captain May 22, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Jesse B. Ramsey, first lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant June 28, 1861; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Henry W. Patterson, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant June 28, 1861; to adjutant July, 1861.

H. H. Maguilken, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 28, 1861; to first sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to second lieutenant June 16, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

John O. Stewart, first sergeant, must. in April 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Martin V. B. Hazen, first sergeant; must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to first sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

William Leithead, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1862; killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert Rohland, sergeant, must. in May 29, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; to sergeant; disch. March 26, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Thomas W. Springer, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Isaac A. Moore, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

199

James W. Eberhart, sergeant, must. in July 12, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 Joseph W. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 George B. Rutter, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.
 William D. Nesmith, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 1787.
 Thomas H. White, corporal, must. in May 24, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.
 William Mitchell, corporal, must. in May 23, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Henry Larke, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Rawley H. Jolliff, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 James C. Darnell, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 John L. Francis, corporal, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 Henry C. Bunting, musician, must. in April 22, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
 John Collins, musician, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Privates.

George H. Ashcroft, must. in July 20, 1861.
 James P. Ashcroft, must. in July 18, 1861.
 James Axton, must. in July 20, 1861.
 John Bierer, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Morgan Barclay, must. in May 24, 1861.
 William Burnham, must. in July 12, 1861.
 John Ballinger, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 Jared Beach, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Jacob Bowers, must. in May 30, 1861.
 Thomas Brown, must. in May 15, 1861.
 Ephraim D. Baer, must. in May 24, 1861.
 John T. Booth, must. in May 24, 1861.
 F. O'Brien.
 James C. Clark, must. in May 24, 1861.
 H. Cunningham, must. in April 24, 1861.
 James D. Cope, must. in July 20, 1861.
 Daniel F. Darr, must. in May 24, 1861.
 George W. Darby, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Henry C. De Wolfe, must. in June 15, 1861.
 Henry D. Doud, must. in June 3, 1861.
 Samuel Druin, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Cyrus El-lie, must. in May 27, 1861.
 Amos Fry, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 John Grimes, must. in April 24, 1861.
 James Gamble, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 James Hoover, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Samuel Hixson, must. in June 19, 1861.
 Daniel Householder, must. in June 18, 1861.
 Charles Herse, must. in April 2, 1864.
 Isaac Jaquette, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Jeremiah B. Jones, must. in May 13, 1861; re-enl. March 30, 1864.
 William Z. Kendall, must. in May 31, 1861.
 Job King, must. in June 19, 1861.
 Nicholas Kissinger, must. in May 23, 1861.
 Alfred Kerr, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Joseph D. Long, must. in April 24, 1861.
 James C. McNamie, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Isaac N. Mitchell, must. in June 23, 1863.
 Michael P. Miller, must. in June 19, 1861.
 James Marshall, must. in May 24, 1861.
 John McClean, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Gottlieb Myers, must. in March 1, 1862.
 John Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 James C. Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 John H. Nesmith, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Jordan M. Nesmith, must. in May 23, 1861.
 Andrew F. Neff, must. in May 24, 1861.
 William V. Nesmith.
 Levi Ogle, must. in May 14, 1861.
 William Peters, must. in May 30, 1861.
 George Proud, must. in June 19, 1861.

Thomas J. Parker, must. in July 9, 1861.
 William Philip, must. in June 10, 1861.
 Reuben Reed, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Adoniram J. Reid, must. in April 24, 1861.
 David Richie, must. in May 24, 1861.
 James D. Ramsey, must. in April 24, 1861.
 William Robland, must. in July 20, 1861.
 Thomas Rhodebach, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
 John R. Rutter, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Isaac Sampul, must. in April 24, 1861.
 John Sisler, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Samuel Sager, must. in May 23, 1861.
 James Smith, must. in July 18, 1861.
 Patrick Tooley, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Joseph C. Thornton, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Llewellyn Vaughan, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Joseph Widdup, must. in May 24, 1861.
 Henry G. Whaley, must. in Nov. 20, 1863.
 Joseph L. Warrick, must. in June 12, 1861.
 George Walker, must. in May 30, 1861.
 James M. Wells, must. in April 24, 1861.
 Bartholomew Warman, must. in June 19, 1861.
 Wilson S. Work, must. in May 26, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 15, 1863.
 Samuel Wilcox, must. in June 19, 1861.

ELEVENTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Reserve, or Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment (three years' service), was made up of one company from Fayette County, two from Westmoreland, two from Indiana, two from Butler, and one from each of the counties of Cambria, Armstrong, and Jefferson. Most of these companies had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed of acceptance for the short term. The Fayette County company ("F," recruited at Uniontown) had for its original officers Capt. Everard Bierer, First Lieut. Peter A. Johns, Second Lieut. John W. De Ford.

The companies were rendezvoused at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny River, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, and there mustered into the State service. Early in July, 1861, the Eleventh Reserve Regiment was organized under the following-named officers: Colonel, Thomas F. Gallagher; Lieutenant-Colonel, James R. Porter; Major, Samuel M. Jackson; Adjutant, Peter A. Johns, of Uniontown, a soldier of the Mexican war. On the 24th of the same month the regiment moved by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 26th, and where, on the 29th and 30th, it was mustered into the United States service, about nine hundred strong. Soon afterwards the regiment marched to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with the other regiments of the Reserve division, under Maj.-Gen. McCall. The Eleventh was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade. The other regiments composing that brigade were the Third Reserve (Col. H. G. Sickel), the Fourth (Col. Robert G. March), the Seventh (Col. E. B. Harvey), and the Thirteenth ("Buck-tails"), under Col. Charles J. Biddle.

After a stay of about two months at Tenallytown and vicinity the regiment moved with the division (October 9th) across the Potomac, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac between

Langley and Lewinsville, Va., a location on which was made its winter-quarters. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved from its winter camp, and with the division made the marches (before mentioned in connection with the Eighth Reserve Regiment) to Hunter's Mills, on the advance towards Manassas, and thence back towards the Potomac on the Alexandria road, through almost bottomless mud and drenching rain. Arriving at Fairfax Seminary, south of Alexandria, it went into camp, and remained on duty in that vicinity for more than three weeks. During that time the division was assigned to the First Army Corps under Gen. Irwin McDowell, and on the 9th of April it moved from Fairfax to Catlett's Station, where it encamped for a short time, and then marched to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. While there (May 17th) Adj. Peter A. Johns, of Fayette County, was promoted to major, *vice* Litzinger, resigned.

On the 9th of June the regiment with its brigade was embarked for transportation to the Peninsula to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey River, Va., on the 11th, and was immediately moved to the front on the Chickahominy, taking position on the right of the army line at Mechanicsville. In the severe battle at that place on the 26th of June the Eleventh did not take active part, though it lay for a long time under a heavy fire.

On the following day (June 27th) in the terrific battle of Gaines' Mill the Eleventh fought with the most determined bravery and suffered a great disaster. From its position in the second line it was ordered forward late in the afternoon to relieve the Fourth New Jersey, which had been closely engaged in the front line until its ammunition was almost exhausted. The Eleventh took its place unflinchingly, and delivered a fire that sent the enemy staggering back from its front. But while in this advanced position the troops on its right and left were driven back by overpowering numbers, and the enemy, advancing, poured in a destructive fire on both flanks of the exposed regiment. Maj. Johns rode quickly to the left to stop the firing (supposing it to come from some of the Union troops under a mistake), and in a few moments was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Nearly the entire regiment soon afterwards met the same fate, as is recounted in the following extract from Gen. McCall's official report of the operations of the day, viz.: "The only occurrence of this day's battle that I have cause to regret (except the loss of many brave officers and men, whose fall I sincerely mourn) is the capture by the enemy of a large portion of the Eleventh Regiment of the Reserves, Colonel Gallagher commanding. This regiment of Meade's brigade had, in the course of the afternoon, relieved the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Simpson (major United States Topographical Engineers), the latter promising to support the former in case of being hard pressed. In the heat of the action, the Eleventh Regiment becoming enveloped in the smoke of battle,

continued the fight after the rest of the line had retired, having been closely engaged with a rebel regiment in front, and before the colonel was aware that he had been left alone on the field, he found himself under the fire of two regiments, one on either flank, besides the one in front. Notwithstanding the peril of his position, he gallantly kept up a galling fire on the advancing foe as he himself retired in good order on the Fourth New Jersey. Here, to crown his ill fortune, he found that he, as well as Colonel Simpson, was completely surrounded, a strong force having already taken position in his immediate rear. The situation of these two brave regiments, which had so nobly maintained their ground after all had retired, was now hopeless; their retreat was entirely cut off by the increasing force of the enemy, who were still advancing, and they were compelled to surrender. No censure can possibly attach to either Colonel Gallagher or Colonel Simpson or the brave men of their respective regiments on account of this ill turn of fortune; but, on the contrary, they are entitled to the credit of having held their ground until it was tenable no longer." The loss of the Eleventh in the bloody encounter of the afternoon was forty-six killed and one hundred and nine wounded.

The regiment surrendered just as the shadows of night had begun to close over the crimsoned slopes that stretched away northward from the swampy banks of the Chickahominy. The officers and men were worn out and exhausted by the picketing and marching and fighting of the previous forty-eight hours, but their captors hurried them to the rear, and without allowing any delay for rest or refreshment, marched them by a circuitous route (around the right of McClellan's army) to Richmond, where they arrived at about sunrise in the morning of the 28th, and after having been paraded through the city as a spectacle to the exulting inhabitants, were placed in Libby Prison and the adjacent tobacco-warehouses. A few days later the enlisted men of the regiment were transferred to the bare and cheerless prison-camp on Belle Isle, in the James River. There they remained until the 5th of August, when they were exchanged, marched to Aiken's Landing on the James, and there placed on board United States transports. The officers of the regiment, who had remained at Libby, were exchanged about a week later and sent to the Union lines.

After the return of the officers and men from captivity, the regiment, in a very reduced condition, was transferred to the Rappahannock, to rejoin McDowell's corps and take part in the operations of Gen. Pope's Army of Virginia. It was engaged in the actions of the 29th and 30th of August (second Bull Run), losing fourteen killed and forty-four wounded.

In the Maryland campaign, which followed immediately after the defeats in Virginia, the Eleventh fought well at South Mountain, losing fifteen killed and twenty-eight wounded, and at Antietam (Sep-

tember 16th and 17th), where it lost seven killed and seventeen wounded.

At Fredericksburg, where Burnside hurled the Army of the Potomac against the impregnable works of the enemy, the Eleventh was, with other regiments of the Reserves, assigned to the duty of clearing and holding the banks of the Rappahannock during the laying of the pontoons on which the army was to cross. It was a perilous duty, but bravely performed. In the conflict which followed this regiment moved forward over level and unsheltered ground to assault the enemy's works, a part of which it carried, but was finally forced back with heavy loss, the killed, wounded, and captured amounting to one hundred and twelve out of the total of three hundred and ninety-four officers and men who went into the fight.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was moved to the defenses of Washington, and remained there in quiet until the opening of the campaign of Gettysburg, when it marched to the field of the great battle, arriving there on the 2d of July (1863). In that engagement the Eleventh charged, leading the brigade, and sustaining a loss of three killed and thirty-eight wounded. During the remainder of the year the regiment saw but little fighting, being engaged only at Bristow Station, Va., October 14th, and in a light action at New Hope Church, on the movement to Mine Run, in December. Its losses in these were but slight.

The Wilderness campaign of 1864 was the last in the experience of the Eleventh Reserve. Leaving its winter encampment at Bristow Station on the 29th of April, it marched with the other regiments of the command to the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House, and thence with Warren's (Fifth) corps, of which it formed a part, to the Germania Ford of the Rapidan, and crossing at about one o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, and in the afternoon of the same day became engaged with the enemy. Through the next two days in the Wilderness, and during twenty-three succeeding days, it was almost constantly under fire, in the engagements at Spottsylvania Court-House, at the North Anna River, and at Bethesda Church. On the morning after the last-named battle (May 30th) orders were received from the War Department transferring the veterans and recruits of the Eleventh to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and withdrawing the Eleventh from the front as its term of service had expired. Under these orders what remained of the regiment was moved by way of White House to Washington; hence it was transported to Harrisburg, and from there to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out of service June 13, 1864.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE ELEVENTH RESERVE.

COMPANY F.

Everard Bierer, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; res. Nov. 17, 1862, for pro. to colonel 171st Regt. P. V.

John W. De Ford, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant; res. Nov. 10, 1862, to enter Signal Corps.

James A. Hayden, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to captain April 10, 1863; to brevet major March 13, 1863; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.

Peter A. Johns, first lieutenant, must. in May 23, 1861; pro. to adjutant July 2, 1861; to major May 17, 1862; res. March 30, 1863.

Thomas A. Hopwood, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from first sergeant Sept. 22, 1861; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

William R. K. Hook, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to first lieutenant April 10, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

William F. Springer, second lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to second lieutenant Sept. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George W. Kremer, first sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to first sergeant; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Ephraim W. Robbins, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.

George Downer, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. E, 178th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862.

Daniel T. Smouse, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as first lieutenant Co. F, 177th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862.

Samuel D. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as adjutant 171st Regt. P. V. Dec. 5, 1862.

Philip Sutton, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. H, 179th Regt. P. V., date unknown.

John McCloy, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Thomas B. Whaley, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Eugenius Tibbs, sergeant, must. in May 23, 1861; absent in Insane Asylum, Washington, at muster out.

Daniel L. Claggett, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Alfred M. Gorley, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 2, 1862.

Daniel De Ford, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, U. S. A., Aug. 1, 1861.

Jeremiah Youler, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died July 1, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

Robert G. Dunn, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died June 14, 1862; buried at Alexandria, grave 39.

John F. Freeman, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.

James M. Bute, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Elijah W. Phillips, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

James H. Yates, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

John W. Farr, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.

G. W. Conghanour, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 24, 1862.

Privates.

William H. Austin, must. in June 20, 1861.

E. H. Abraham, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.

William H. Abraham, must. in June 20, 1861.

George Anderson, must. in June 20, 1861.

Gaylord Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.

William Berry, must. in June 20, 1861.

Thomas Byerly, must. in June 20, 1861.

John H. Beatty, must. in July 29, 1861.

Robert Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.

Theodore Bixler, must. in June 20, 1861.

Franklin Byerly, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.

Samuel Childs, must. in June 20, 1861.

John W. Crusen, must. in July 16, 1861.

Henry N. Craner, must. in April 5, 1862.

Arthur Core, must. in July 22, 1862.

Patrick Dooyar, must. in June 20, 1862.

George Delph, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.

Balser H. Deenan, must. in June 20, 1861.

Joseph H. F. sher, must. in June 20, 1861.

William Frasier, must. in June 20, 1861.

Asa Firestone, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John Graham, must. in July 16, 1861.
 Robert M. Harvey, must. in June 20, 1861.
 William Hiles, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Robert Holliday, must. in July 29, 1861.
 Andrew Hiles, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Aaron Hostetter, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
 Lawrence Halfin, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Simpson W. Hackett, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Thomas Jackson, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John M. Kefover, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Andrew N. Lowry, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Albert Miller, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Isaac F. Miller, must. in July 16, 1861.
 Barney Martin, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Joseph C. Marshall, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John F. McKerns, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John W. McGinnis, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Thomas F. Miller, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Patrick Morgan, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Timothy McNeerney, must. in July 6, 1861.
 James K. P. McKerns, must. in June 20, 1861.
 William F. McGee, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Lacy H. Nicholson, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Andrew Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
 John Reilly, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Jacob Prettyman, must. in June 20, 1861.
 William Quay, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
 Madison Robbins, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Alexander J. Rogers, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Joseph Rossell, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Henry F. Rossell, must. in June 20, 1861.
 William A. Roney, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John F. Rockwell, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Hiram Ritchie, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Malachi Ritchie, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Daniel F. Smith, must. in June 20, 1861.
 J. H. Shallenberger, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John W. Strickler, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Elter B. Sharpneck, must. in June 20, 1861.
 John Shoup, must. in June 20, 1861.
 David Senneff, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Daniel F. Shoup, must. in June 20, 1861.
 George H. Sickles, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Joseph Swank, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Thomas J. Suttle, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
 Reuben A. Sutton, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
 Carey Stuch, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Jacob Suttle, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Joseph Shaw, must. in June 20, 1861.
 George W. Sumprell, must. in July 22, 1861.
 Frederick Victor, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Henry Vandell, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Henry G. Whaley, must. in July 29, 1861.
 John Wilson, must. in June 20, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Wimer, must. in June 20, 1861.
 William Yates, must. in Sept. 30, 1861.
 B. Franklin Youler, must. in June 20, 1861.