

Civil War Diary
of
Private John Scott
102nd Infantry Regiment
Company B
Pennsylvania Volunteers
January - December 1863

additional comments and information
provided by Thomas W. Scott



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of
Private John Scott

Ithaca, NY
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PREFACE

My Grandfather, John Scott, was born and raised on the family farm located about 12 miles west of Pittsburgh in Moon Township, Allegheny County. This farm has been in the Scott family since 1776. He volunteered for service in the Civil War by enlisting for three years with the 102nd Regiment. He was 21 years of age. He kept a diary for one year. I have copied the writing from the John Scott Diary Jan. 1, 1863 - Dec. 31, 1863 as best I could. Some towns or place names could not be found on maps and in some cases I had to guess at the spelling. He frequently makes reference to letters received and letters written. This is understandable given that much time was spent in camp and the importance of mail as a morale factor. During the year 1863, I calculated from the diary that he spent 80% of his time in camp with occasional guard or picket duty, 18% in marching and 2% in battle. Little detail is given in the diary about camp life or the battles. I assume the details about camp life were given in letters written home. However, I have no knowledge of the existence of any of these letters. He often mentions letters received from and written to Hugh, Lyda, Molly and Kate. I assume these are his brother (Hugh) and sisters Eliza (Lyda), Mary (Molly) and Catherine (Kate).

After copying the contents of the diary, I thought it would be interesting to include information from the regimental history of the 102nd Regiment. I have done that as well as provide the major events of the 102nd from the time the regiment was raised in Pittsburgh and he was mustered into service, August 19, 1861, until John Scott was discharged from the service at the expiration of his term September 3, 1864.

I was fortunate to locate a book written by Chaplain A.M. Stewart, "*Camp, March and Battle Fields*" published in 1865. Rev. Stewart was Chaplain for the 102nd Regiment. This book is the compilation of his, "Letters to the Press" in Pittsburgh written during the time of his Chaplaincy with the 102nd. Thus, they are a record of the incidents and impressions recorded while fresh in the author's mind. He provides some details to camp life and regimental activities missing or briefly referred to in the diary.

Also, military and pension records were obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D.C. Military Records state that he was 5'8" tall, gray eyes, light hair and dark complexion. They also state that during the May-June 1864 pay period he was in a military hospital, because he was sick or wounded.

When reading the diary, one can conclude some interesting information about John Scott as a person. Having been raised on a farm, diary entries usually start with the weather. He was a deeply religious person. He most likely was opposed to drinking alcohol. He seems to have been well educated for a rural farm boy of the time as shown by his penmanship and expression. He did not complain and was humble.

Thomas W. Scott
Revised, 2001

Civil War Battles Involving The 102nd

Civil War battles in which the 102nd Regiment took part (This information taken from a monument to the 102nd which is located at Gettysburg battlefield in the "Valley of Death" in the front of Weiker's House).

Yorktown

Williamsburg

Fair Oaks

Malvern Hill

Antietam

Fredericksburg

Marye's Heights

Salem Church

Gettysburg

Rappahannock Station

Mine Run

Wilderness

Spotsylvania

North Anna

Topotomoy

Cold Harbor

Petersburg

Fort Stevens

According to the Bates', Vol. 5, "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," the 102nd was also engaged in fighting in the Shenandoah Valley where it was actively involved in the battles near Winchester and at Cedar Creek.

John Scott volunteered for service in the Union army and was mustered into service on August 19, 1861 with the 102nd Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company B. (The 102nd was formed from the 13th Regiment, a volunteer regiment consisting of men with 90-day enlistments and it had been stationed near York, PA.). He signed on for three years. Colonel Thomas A. Rowley received authority from Secretary of War Simon Cameron to raise this regiment. Before the regiment could be filled, a detachment of five companies was ordered forward and departed Pittsburgh on August 21 because of a pressing need for troops at Washington. At or near Washington, DC, the regiment received military indoctrination, drill, and were used guarding the capital.

The regiment was in camp at Camp Holton, Meridian Hill in the northern suburbs of the city. Chaplain Stewart wrote extensively about the city of Washington, DC and camp life. The Chaplain was evidently a very religious and committed man and also outspoken and at times sarcastic. In describing the Capital he remarks,

"... this great capital building, in which such countless millions have already been sunk! Since coming, I have gazed at it miles off, in order to get admiration excited; gazed at it near at hand; gazed at it from front, and rear, and angles; gazed upon it from the dome,--and still the impression made upon my mind is that of a great swelled *toad*, with the dome as the *hunch* on its back.

The capital has, however, been at length turned to a good account—the best service it has perhaps ever rendered. The basement, with all the entrances to it, has been converted into an immense *bakery*,--whence now, on the top of the building, instead of, as when Congress sits, the mingled stench of tobacco smoke and spittle, with the effluvia of rotten politicians, there comes steaming up each flue and chimney the refreshing odors of baking or nearly baked bread."

In early October the regiment was moved to Camp Tenny which was two and one half miles north of Georgetown and two miles east of the Potomac on the line dividing the District of Columbia from Maryland. No winter quarters were provided. The men constructed their own shelters using regrowth of the woods on the site, "The curious, the ingenious, the comic and the grotesque orders of architecture are all exhibited, to say nothing of the Gothic, the Doric and the Grecian."⁸ He further states, "This change is to me, cause for thankfulness. The change puts us almost beyond the reach of city temptations."⁸

With the regiment in winter quarters there was little activity except the usual camp life and problems associated with it. Whiskey was not permitted in camp at this time but an incident reported by Stewart indicated that whiskey does get in but how?

"I pressed this same query on a half-drunk soldier. Chancing to meet him, in a ramble through camp, he appeared desirous of entering into a confidential chat. His proposed colloquy was cut short by my remarking:

"Dear friend, you are drunk!"

"No, chaplain, not drunk, but have been drinking a little."

"Well, well, let us discuss that matter another time; but come, now, tell me how you contrived to get the creature."

"Oh, chaplain, I couldn't do that; but we do get it in such curious ways, you would never dream of."

"No doubt of that; but come now, be a good fellow, and just tell me one of them."

"Well now, to oblige you, I will: we smuggle it into camp *in our guns*."

"In your guns! No, you don't; they wouldn't hold enough to make you drunk."

"Yes, but they will; each gun holds nearly a pint."

And on examination, I learned the fellow was actually telling the truth."⁸

PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

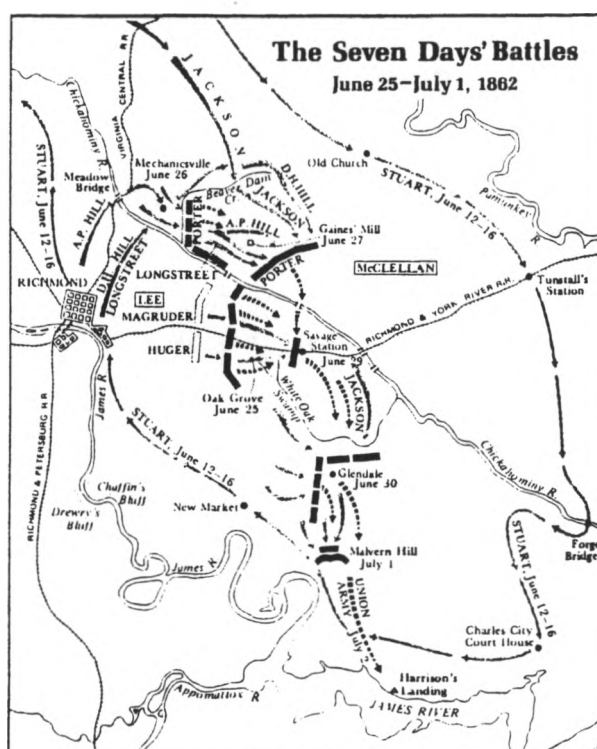
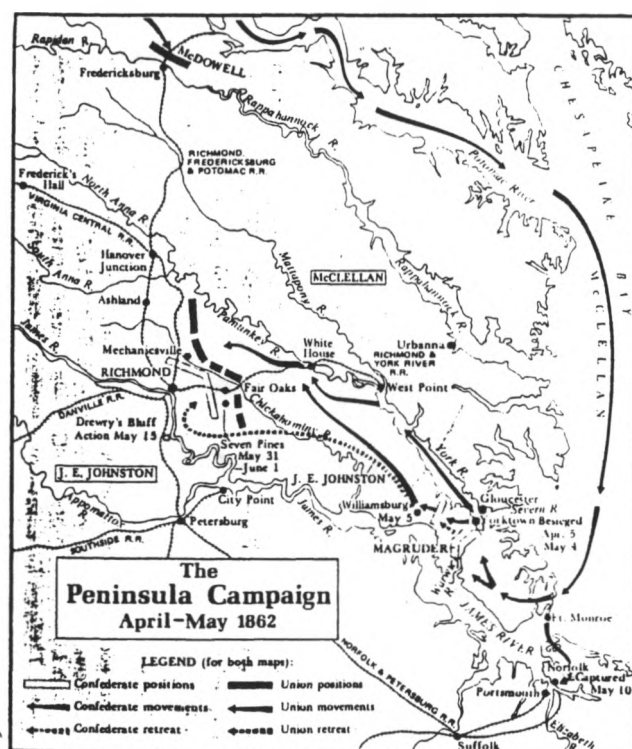
On March 26, 1862 the regiment left Washington (Alexandria, VA) on the steamer "State of Maine" for Fortress Monroe on the Peninsula. It was assigned to Pecks Brigade, Couch's Division in Keyes' Corps (IV) (see appendix for organization by battle). Upon arrival on the peninsula the 102nd was "employed upon the works and in guard and picket duty"² in the neighborhood of Warwick Court House during the siege of Yorktown. On Monday, May 5th the 102nd came into position on the enemy's front at Williamsburg. For three hours the fighting was heavy but their ground was held and at night the enemy retreated. For the 102nd, three were killed and thirty-eight wounded.

Williamsburg was then occupied for a while but the march up the peninsula was resumed. They marched to Fair Oaks and fortified their position. On the 30th of May, the Rebels attacked in force. Although the 102nd performed very well, they were forced to fall back because of the

effectiveness of Rebel reinforcements. The regiment had 14 killed and 48 wounded.

"Returning to its former position, on the left of Seven Pines, it remained, engaged in guard and picket duty, until the notable change of base to the James."² In the battle of Malvern Hill, the Brigade maintained an unbroken front while under heavy fire. The 102nd, which had been held in reserve, was ordered in a charge and caused the Rebel's line to break and "were sent back much cut up and in disorder over the ground on which they advanced."² The Brigade had been under fire for about 12 hours. There were 10 killed and 37 wounded.

After over 45 days spent at Harrison's Landing there was a change of base. The army marched back to Yorktown by executing a closely packed march of 15 hours a day. The regiment passed through Williamsburg on the 18th and Yorktown on the 20th. On August 29, the regiment embarked on the steamboat Cossack for Alexandria, VA. After disembarking, the regiment marched to Centerville, and met the retreating forces from the Bull Run battlefield. "In the battle of Chantilly, on the evening of September 1st, the regiment acted as support to batteries, and did not become actively engaged."²



The Peninsula Campaign and Seven Days battle near Richmond

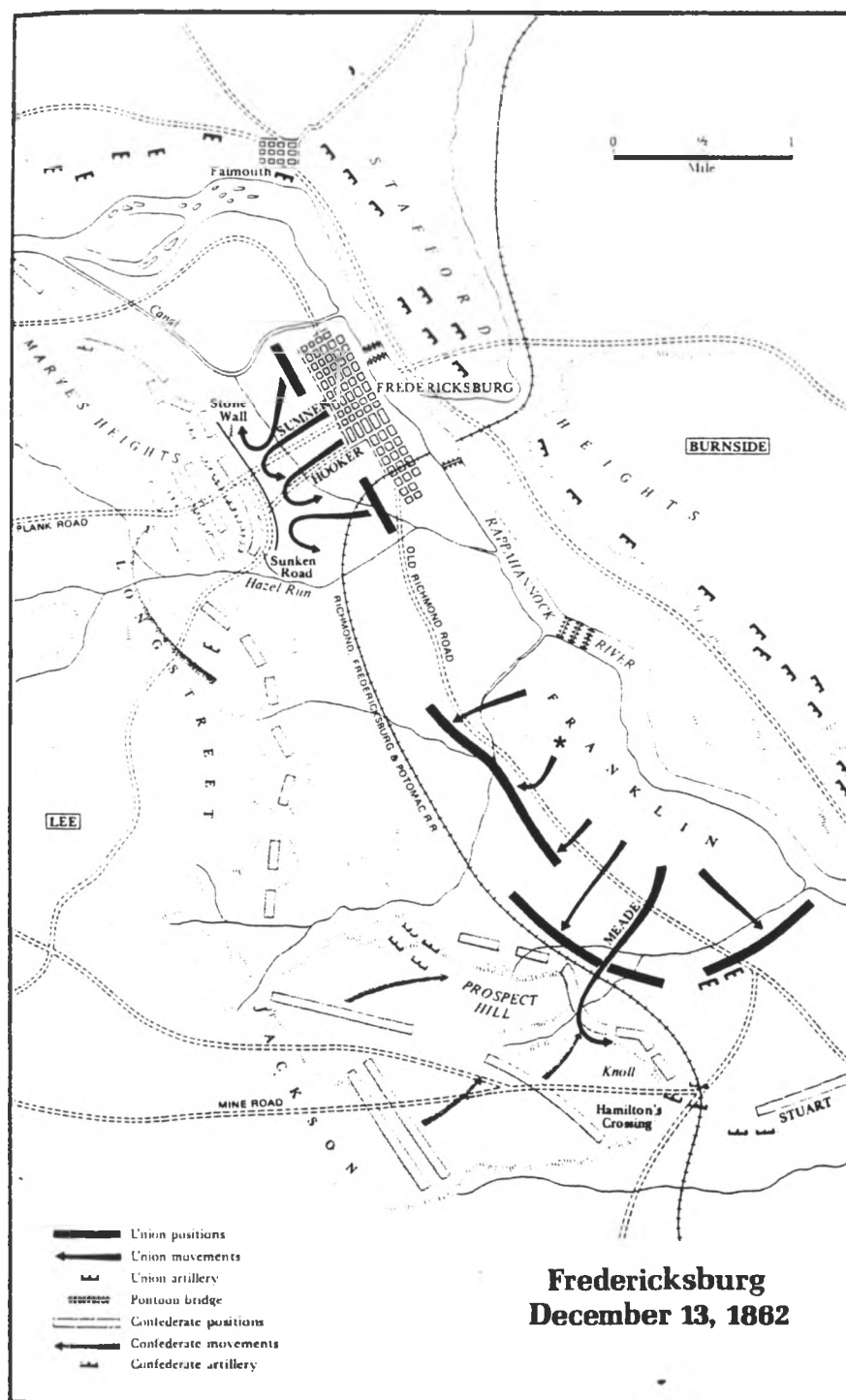
ANTIETAM and FREDERICKSBURG

When the army returned from the peninsula the First Division (which included the 102nd) was detached from the Fourth Corps and acted independently. The division crossed the Potomac and was hurried to the field of Antietam east of Sharpsburg, Maryland. Couch's First Division was attached to Franklin's Sixth Corps. Apparently the Division had seen some action at Cramptons' Gap. For various reasons the Division was held in reserve during the battle of Antietam and were in Pleasant Valley waiting for orders.

With McClellan relieved of command following the Battle of Antietam and Burnside now in charge the division was assigned to the Sixth Corps.

In the battle of Fredericksburg the Sixth Corps formed part of Franklin's Grand Division (see appendix). The Sixth Corps was positioned two miles below Fredericksburg and on December 13 moved across the Rappahannock on two pontoon bridges while Burnside also moved across the river to attack Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights. After crossing the river, the 102nd was held in reserve near the pontoon bridges to protect other troops in the event a retreat was necessary back across the river. In this action below Fredericksburg, General Meade actually broke through the Confederate defense commanded by Stonewall Jackson. Meade's request for reinforcements was ignored by General Birney and Meade had to withdraw. Burnside's repeated assaults on Marye's Heights above Fredericksburg resulted in a slaughter of Federal troops. The armies at both positions had to draw back across the river.

In the calendar year 1862, the 102nd lost about one-half their men. The regiment left Washington, DC with 1,000 men. About 200 killed or mutilated in various battles. ". . . some became enfeebled and discharged, others sick and away in various hospitals, some resigned, some taken on the gun-boats, some to drive wagon, ambulance, signal corps, etc."⁸



The battle of Fredericksburg
 *The 102nd was at this point during the battle.

1863

January 1. 1863

Company on guard on the Division Ammunition Train. Camped near Whiteoak Church. Stafford County, Virginia.

Friday, January 16. 1863

Received marching orders - but countermanded again to remain for further orders.

Monday, January 19. 1863

Went to the Hospital took the cars at Falmouth arrived at Aquia Creek. Went aboard the boat laid there overnight.

Received orders again to get ready to move. Camp all in a bustle.

Tuesday, January 20. 1863

Landed at Windmill Point near Aquia Creek at the Hospital.

Whole army on the move up the river. Commenced to rain at dark. rained all night. Camped in the valley above Falmouth. Slept all night in the water.

Wednesday, January 21. 1863

Still moving and still raining. Trains sticking in the road.

Thursday, January 22

Retrograde move commenced. The road completely blocked up with wagon trains. One Division engaged

Corduroying the road. 12 to 16 horses hitched to cannons and Caissons.

Friday, January 23

Ammunition train back as far Hartwood Church. pontoons left sticking in the mud.

Saturday, January 24

Left the hospital at Windmill Point arrived at Aquia Creek Landing furnished lodging by the Sanitary Commissions.

Back to the old camp again. A great deal of mumbling about the move.

Sunday, January 25. 1863

Joined the Regiment late in the evening.

Monday, January 26

Burnside resigned - Hooker assumes command and Franklin and Sumner removed.

Tuesday, January 27

Burnside issued his Farewell Address to the Troops.

Sunday, January 31

Signed the payrolls and received two months wages.

"Every other month soldiers were mustered for pay, usually by an inspector general or by an officer specially designated by the army commander. Muster exercises

commonly included a review and inspections but the muster proper consisted of calling the names on the company role by the visiting officer . . . Pay was commonly tardy. . . Privates received only thirteen dollars a month during most of the war and a meager sixteen dollars a month after the final raise of May 1, 1864"¹⁰

Tuesday. February 3

Received a box from home.

Sunday. February 8

Ninth Army Corps left for Newport News.

Saturday. Feb. 14

Phillips House burned down.

Friday. March 6

Weather cold and cloudy. Gen. Newton serenaded by the first New Jersey Brass Band. McIntyre received a box from home.

Saturday. March 7

Raining.

Sunday. March 8

Still continues to rain with thunder and lightning.

Monday. March 9

Weather clear and pleasant. Four men buried out of the 7th Mass. And Battery G 2nd U.S. Artillery.

Tuesday. March 10

Snowing - wrote letter home and received a paper.

Wednesday. March 11

Clear and pleasant. Received letter from Hugh.

Thursday. March 12

Cold and snowing. Went to Falmouth Station for Arms and equipment.

Friday. March 13

Still continues to snow. Helped to lead in the trains. Lt. Duff received furlough.

Saturday. March 14

Commenced to bake at the Brigade Bakery. Gen. Wheatons tent burned down and Mrs. W's clothes all burned. Received letter from Eliza. Washed clothes.

Sunday. March 15

Sleetng. thundering and lightning!

Brigade on review. Roast beef for dinner. Wrote letter to H.

Monday. March 16

John G. Williams went home on a furlough. Batteries C & D 1st Pennsylvania Consolidated. Writer unwell.

Tuesday. March 17

*Had Company Inspection
Drawed clothing.
Cannonading heard in the distance.*

"In the infantry the uniform in its ultimate version consisted of a blue cap with black visor, a long single-breasted dress coat of dark blue with stand-up collar, a dark-blue jacket called a blouse; light blue trousers, rough black shoes, known in soldier parlance as gunboats; wool flannel shirt, cotton flannel drawers; socks; and a long blue overcoat with cape."¹⁰ It should be noted that the jacket (blouse) and trousers were wool and were worn year around.

Wednesday. March 18

*Went to Falmouth Station to
load Artillery harness on the cars.
Returned to camp again. Capt. Butler
serenaded by 36th New York Band.*

Thursday. March 19

*Went to Acquia Creek via
Falmouth Station. Stayed all night at
the Landing. Slept in the Canal boat.
Almost eaten up with bed bugs.*

Friday. March 20

*Cold and snowing. Left Aquia
Creek Landing for camp at 12 a.m.
News received of Averills Cavalry
Reconnaissance. 80 Rebels captured.*

Saturday. March 21

*Continues to snow. Pickets
firing in direction of Falmouth. Wrote
letter to E.*

Sunday. March 22

*Weather clear and pleasant.
Company inspection.*

Monday. March 23

*Inspected by Capt. Slidell.
Reported our Company best in the
Brigade. Received letter and paper
from Mollie.*

Tuesday. March 24

*Raining. Cannonading in
direction of Hartwood Church. Lt.
Duff returned from home.*

Wednesday. March 25

*Cloudy and windy. Wrote letter
to M. One year ago left Washington
on the steamer State of Maine for
Fortress Monroe.*

Thursday. March 26

*Weather clear. John Willtams
returned from home. Edwin V. Sumner
died at Syracuse. New York.*

Friday. March 27

*Clear and pleasant. Went to
Falmouth Station to load Arms and
Equipment. Saw three men on barrel
drill for stealing hams.*

"Petty theft was often punished by unit commanders with such penalties as: marching about the camp in a "barrel shirt" - a commissary barrel slipped down over the offender's head - on which was painted THIEF; parading the drill ground or company streets with placards marked THIEF hanging front and back; standing on a barrel, stump or other elevated place adorned with labels proclaiming their offense and displaying the stolen articles; and suspension by the thumbs."^{1,7,8}

Saturday. March 28

Raining and thundering.

Sunday. March 29

Clear and pleasant. Company inspection.

Monday. March 30

*Clear and cold.
Gen. Newton serenaded by 36th
NY Brass Band.*

Tuesday. March 31

Snowing

Wednesday. April 1

Clear and Cold.

Thursday. April 2

Capt. T. Kirkbride and Pressley S. Brown started for Pittsburgh on a furlough. Division reviewed by Major Gen. Sedgewick.

Friday. April 3

Clear and pleasant. Corps reviewed by Major Gen. Hooker. Cannonading in direction of Hartwood Church.

Saturday. April 4

Cold and cloudy.

Sunday. April 5

Ground covered with snow. Received letter from K.

Monday. April 6

Cloudy. Cavalry Corps reviewed by Pres. Lincoln. Wrote letter to K. Received a paper from home.

Wednesday. April 8

Cold and cloudy. 2nd, 3rd, & 6th Corps reviewed by Pres. Lincoln. The ladies made their appearance.

Friday. April 10

Clear and pleasant. Company inspected by Brigade inspector Capt. Slidell.

Saturday. April 11

Division reviewed by a Swedish Genl. Salute fired by Butler's Battery. Received a letter from C.

Sunday. April 12

Weather clear. Capt. Kirkbride and Pressley S. Brown returned from Pittsburgh. Wrote letter to Cyda. Company drawed for furlough. My number 27.

Monday. April 13

Tuesday. April 14

Clear and pleasant. Went to Falmouth to load ordinance stores. Ordered to pack up all extra baggage and be ready to march with eight days rations.

Wednesday. April 15

Rained all day. Shanty wet all over. Signed the Pay Rolls for four months pay.

Several references are made to the shanty. These were improvised shelters constructed from whatever materials might be available locally.



Thursday. April 16

Cloudy. Received four months pay. The boys the worse of apple jack. Received letter from M.

Friday. April 17

Went to Falmouth to load Ammunition on the cars. Wrote letter to M. Received letter from H.

Saturday. April 18

Clear and pleasant.

Sunday. April 19

Company Inspection.

Monday. April 20

Ratning

Tuesday. April 21

*Cloudy
Pontoons moved*

Wednesday. April 22

Wrote letter to H.

Thursday. April 23

Constant days rain.

Friday. April 24

Still raining

Saturday. April 25

*Clear and windy
Reece C. Thomas rejoined the company.*

Sunday. April 26

Clear and pleasant.

Monday. April 27

Clear.

Game of Cricket ball between first Cong Island Regt. and Division Pioneer Corps. Pioneers victorious. Received Orders to march in the Morning. Received letter from Cyda.

Pioneer Corps were devised during the war and were not common to all units. These were elite units. In the Army of the Cumberland the unit had 1,700 men detailed from infantry regiments. ". . . performed service comparable to that of combat engineers in World War II."¹⁰

The regiment broke up winter quarters. On the following day the 102nd advanced to the neighborhood of Franklin's crossing about two miles below Fredericksburg.

Tuesday. April 28

Raining

Whole army on the move 1st. 9th. 6th Corps moved to the river below Fredricksberg.

Wednesday. April 29

Foggy. Two Divisions of 1st and 6th Corps thrown across the River. The rest remained on this side.

This was the beginning of the campaign of Chancellorsville.

Thursday. April 30

Raining

Third Corps marched up to the right to reinforce Hooker. An occasional cannon shot during the day. Received letter from K.

Friday. May 1

Clear and pleasant.

All quiet on the left. Heavy cannonading heard on the right.

Saturday. May 2

Very warm.

Artillery firing on the left. 1st corps moved to the right.

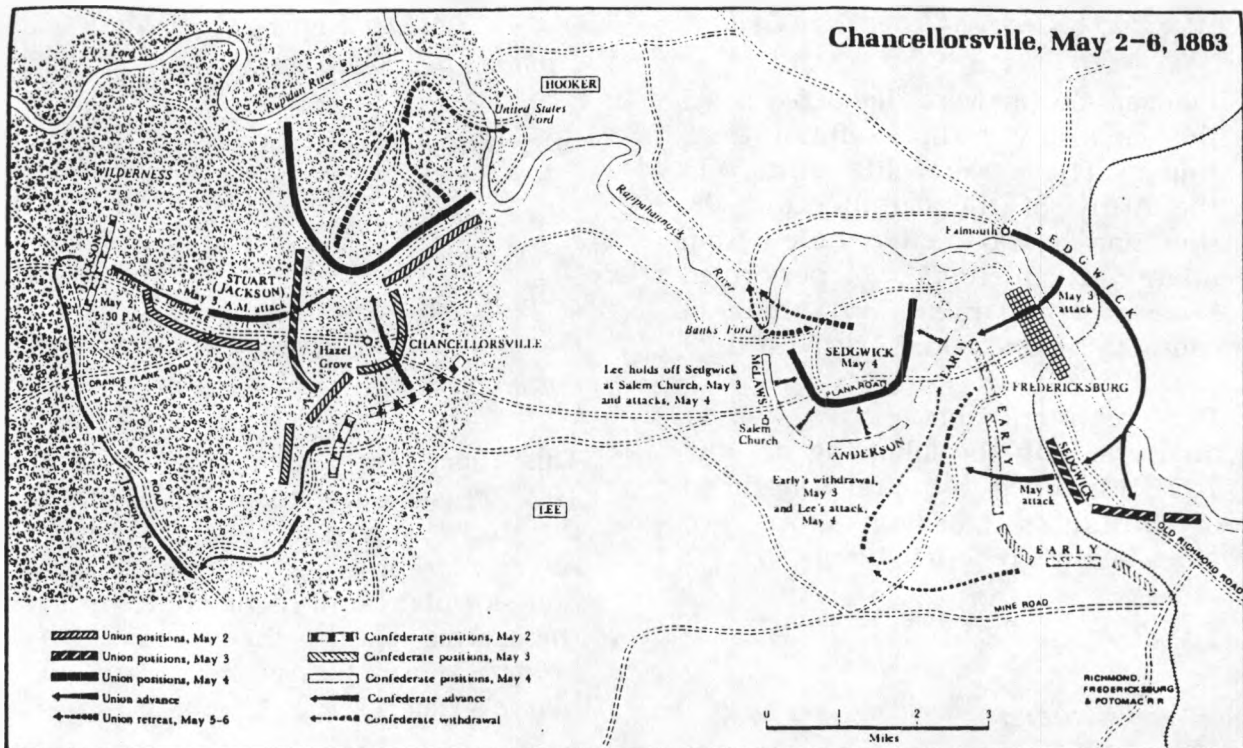
Volleys of musketry at intervals during the night.

This diary entry made before the 102nd crossed the river. At 9 p.m. the 102nd moved across the river. After marching, countermarching and skirmishes all night, they found themselves in the rear of Fredericksburg and in front of Marye's Heights.

Sunday. May 3

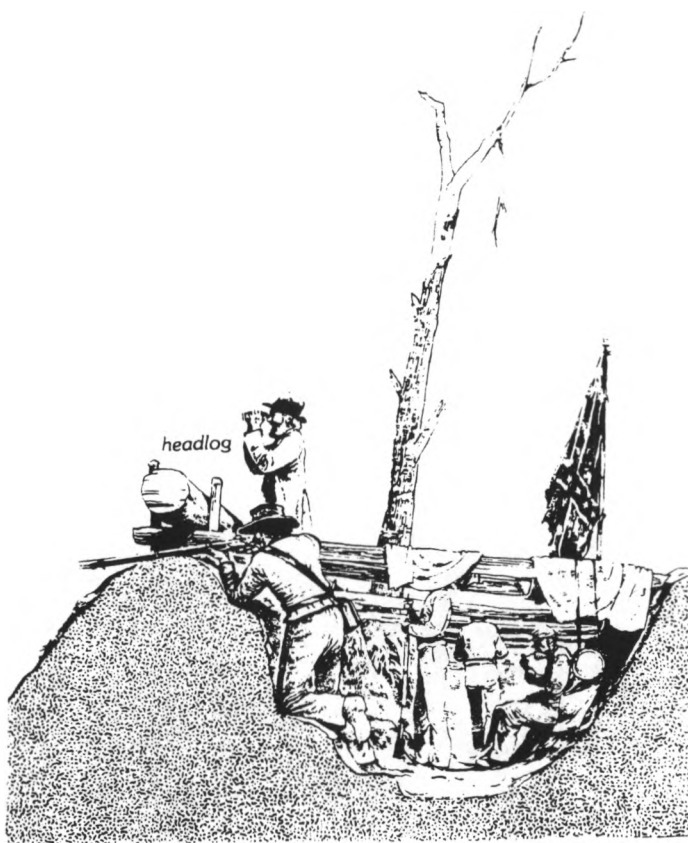
Clear. Heavy skirmishing on the left ended with heavy cannonading. 6th Corps took Marye's heights. Badly cut into. Train moved to Falmouth Statton. Detailed to go over to Fredricksburg. Did not get any sleep. Groans of the wounded and dying. heart sickening.

"About 11 a.m. all was in readiness for a final and desperate assault upon the rebel strongholds. This ground rises gradually at an



In the Battle of Chancellorsville, the 102nd was part of Sedgwick's VI Corps. They initially crossed the river below Fredericksburg, then were isolated before recrossing at Banks' Ford.

elevation of some eight or ten degrees, till it reaches the front line of rebel intrenchments, or rifle pits. Behind, and more abruptly rising above this is a second line of earthen defenses; and finally on the top of the ridge, their intrenched batteries. Our regiment was on the left, and supporting the assaulting column. At a signal to move, the soldiers raised a general cheer, and started off at *double quick*, up and across the open ground. In an instant the whole rebel works were in a blaze of fire, with a cloud of smoke, and from them a rain of leaden death was poured upon our advancing columns, and the earth strewn with the wounded and the dying, even as grass before the scythe of the mower."⁸



Once Marye's Heights were taken, the 6th Corps, including the 102nd, were sent in pursuit of the Rebels.

Lee sent reinforcements to the Rebels to prevent the 6th Corps from reaching Hooker. A battle followed at Salem Church with the 102nd on the right of the line. The enemy occupied earth works and rifle pits in timber.² "Soon these hitherto quiet woods rolled up dense volumes of sulphurous smoke, and seemed almost rent asunder by the crack, and crash, and rattle of small arms. Our regiment penetrated into the thick woods; and there, almost co-mingling with the rebels, each poured continuous and deadly volleys into each other. We remained in the bloody struggle for an hour and twenty minutes, till the men had exhausted nearly all their ammunition; some of them having fired as much as fifty times. Being at length relieved by other regiments, we fell back into the open field; yet left in the woods, O, so many dear friends, yet unburied, for aught we know, among the pine and cedar bushes,--we not being able to return in order to claim our dead; while a number are missing about whose real condition we are yet ignorant."⁸ "As Wheaton (Gen. Wheaton, Brigade Commander) came up, he was ordered by Gen. Newton (3rd Division Commander) to take two regiments and go to the support of the troops engaged on the right of the road. The 102nd and a Rhode Island regiment were selected. Crossing a ravine just beyond the Morris House, he soon reached the ridge beyond, where he came suddenly under a terrific fire of musketry from a hidden foe. For an hour and a half the position was held and until the ammunition became nearly exhausted, when the troops (Union) on his left gave way, giving free course to the enemy, who came pouring down the ravine

which had just been crossed. A new line was accordingly formed, on which the troops were rallied as they came back, and the well directed fire of these two regiments checked the fiery charge, and caused him to recoil. Night coming on, the sound of battle gradually died away, but the enemy was still active and began to push up upon the left flank of the Corps. The action opened early on the following morning (Monday, May 4), but only desultory fighting occurred, and at evening the brigade recrossed the river at Banks Ford."⁸

"When the order to fall back was given, our regiment was in the extreme front, next to the enemy. By some oversight of drunken generals, cowardly aids, or ignorant orderlies, we received no notice of the fact, nor any orders to fall back, and of course still maintained our position against the enemy. All the rest of the corps fell back at 9 p.m., while our regiment, at 11 p.m., was closely beset in the front, on the left, and in the rear by large masses of the rebels."⁸

The 102nd and 62nd NY had sixty four officers and men killed and wounded at Marye's Heights. At Salem Church, the loss in the 102nd was twelve killed, fifty five wounded and one hundred missing.

Monday. May 4

Rebels flanked 6th Corps. Train moved to Philips House. Detailed to go to Banks Ford with ammunition. Heavy fight between 6th Corps and the enemy corps. Recrossed the river at Banks Ford.

Tuesday. May 5

Trains shelled and had to be moved back. Heavy rain storm at 5 p.m.

Wednesday. May 6

*Continues to rain.
Cannonading in direction of U.S. Ford. Hooker recrosses the river. Received letter and photograph from M.*

Thursday. May 7

*Cloudy.
Received newspaper from Newberne. Newspapers prohibited in Army.*

Friday. May 8

Moved from Banks Ford to our old camp. Reoccupied our old shanty. Army very much dissatisfied.

Saturday. May 9

Clear and pleasant. Wrote letter to M. Newspapers again appear in the Army.

Sunday. May 10

*Clear and pleasant.
General Newton serenaded by 1st New Jersey Brass Band. Little respect for the Sabbath.*

Monday. May 11

Again drew eight days rations. Wrote letter to Newberne.

Tuesday. May 12

Wednesday. May 13

*Weather warm.
Policed camp.
Wrote letter to C.*

Thursday. May 14

Thunder storm.

Friday. May 15

*Clear and cool nights.
Went to Falmouth to load
ammunition.*

Saturday. May 16

Sunday. May 17

*Clear and pleasant.
Sunday morning inspection.*

Monday. May 18

*Ordered to move at 8 a.m.
General Newton moved his
headquarters.*

Tuesday. May 19

*Moved camp.
Tore our city down and built it
up all in one day.*

Wednesday. May 20

*Weather clear.
Policed camp.
Drawed rations of water with a
little whiskey in it.*

Thursday. May 21

*Clear and warm.
At work chopping brush to fence
camp.*

Friday. May 22

Received letter from home.

Saturday. May 23

*Clear and warm.
Sutter Brown robbed and then
blowed up with a shell.*

Sunday. May 24

*Regular Sunday morning
inspection.
Sermon delivered by Chaplain
Stewart.
Company behaved very
disrespectfully.
Wrote letter to M.*

Monday. May 25

Raining.

Tuesday. May 26

*Cloudy.
Vicksburg reported captured
with 60 pieces of artillery.*

Wednesday. May 27

*Warm and cloudy.
First Army Corps under
marching orders.*

Thursday. May 28

J.H. Burt started for home on a furlough.

Friday. May 29

Weather warm.

Received two months pay. Put brush shocks over our shantys.

Saturday. May 30

First Corps reviewed by General Reynolds. J.C. Mintzer went to Aquia Creek to express the company money. Received a letter from Cyall.

Sunday. May 31

Company inspection. Colonel Xinkhead resigned and started for home. Dust flying in clouds.

Monday. June 1

Wrote letter to Cyall. Virginia equal to the desert of Sahara for sand and dust.

Tuesday. June 2

Weather clear. Wind rises and falls with the sun.

Wednesday. June 3

Cloudy. Reported attack on Port Hudson by General Banks.

Thursday. June 4

Clear.

A rather unpleasant messmate crawled out of the shanty. A fence lizard.

Friday. June 5

Clear and pleasant. Received marching orders. Howe's Division and the Corps artillery on the move towards the river. Cannonading at the river at 5 a.m. Received a newspaper from home.

Saturday. June 6

An occasional shot from artillery during the day. Our division moved to the river. Rained at 5 p.m.

Sunday. June 7

Clear. cold and windy.

An occasional shot from the artillery during the day. The move thought to be only a feint.

Monday. June 8

Our troops still hold their position and are throwing up earth works.

Tuesday. June 9

Cannonading at 5 p.m. Visited 1st Corps.

Wednesday. June 10

Weather clear.

Thursday, June 11

*Skirmishing at the front.
Train ordered to move in the morning.*

Friday, June 12

Very warm. First Army Corps moved towards the right. Received a letter and a photograph from Mary.

Saturday, June 13

Wrote letter to M. Received orders to march. Started at 5 p.m. Marched all night. Commenced to rain at 10 o'clock. Rained all night. Distance traveled. 8 miles.

Sunday, June 14

Arrived at Stafford Court House at 1 a.m. Took breakfast and then moved in direction of Dumfries. Arrived at Dumfries at 5 p.m. Distance traveled. 12 miles. Road strewn with camp kettles and mess pans.

Monday, June 15

Left Dumfries at 4 a.m. and arrived at Fairfax Station. Distance traveled. 17 miles. Sun intensely hot. Several men sun struck. Water very scarce along the road.

Tuesday, June 16

Very warm. Corps arrived at the station. Rebels reported in Maryland.

Wednesday, June 17

Row among the muttneers. One man shot with an axe.

Thursday, June 18

Left the station at 7 a.m. and marched to Fairfax court house. Distance 5 mi. Heavy rainstorm at 5 p.m.

Friday, June 19

*Showery.
Ammunition issued to the Division.*

Saturday, June 20

Rebel prisoners passed camp. Received letter from C.

Sunday, June 21

Cloudy. Company inspection. Heavy cannonading in direction of Aldie.

Stahls Cavalry commenced move to the front. Wrote letter to Cyda.

Monday, June 22

Cannonading still continues.

Tuesday, June 23

Weather clear.

Wednesday, June 24

Received orders and moved to Centreville. Position strongly fortified. Distance 3 miles.

Thursday, June 25

Abercrombies Division on the move. Our Division moved inside the earth works. Commenced to rain at 5 p.m. Received two letters one from Newberne.

Friday, June 26

Church burned full of tents. House burned full of Commissary stores. Family told not to burn the house. Received orders and marched to Dreinsville. Dts. Travelled 15 mi. Passed Herrington Station on the Coudoun and Alexandria Railroad. Also passed through a beautiful country.

Saturday, June 27

Left Dreinsville at 6 a.m. and arrived at Poolesville at 5 p.m. distance 10 mi. Crossed the river on pontoons at Edwards Ferry.

Cloudy and Rainy.

Sunday, June 28

Left Poolesville at 6 a.m. and arrived at Price's mills at 6 p.m. Distance 16 miles. Passed through Barnesville also passed around sugar loaf mountain. Beautiful country.

Monday, June 29

Left Prices Mills at 6 a.m. Arrived at Sams Creek at 11 o.c. p.m. Distance 25 miles. Crossed the B&O Railroad at Monrovia station. Passed through Newmarket. Ridgeville and Mouny Airy.

Hooker reported relieved and Meade takes command.

Tuesday, June 30

Rained.

Left Sams creek at 8 a.m. Arrived at Manchester at 9 p.m. Distance 15 mi. passed through Lewisburg and Westminster. Road lined with pretty ladies.

Wednesday, July 1

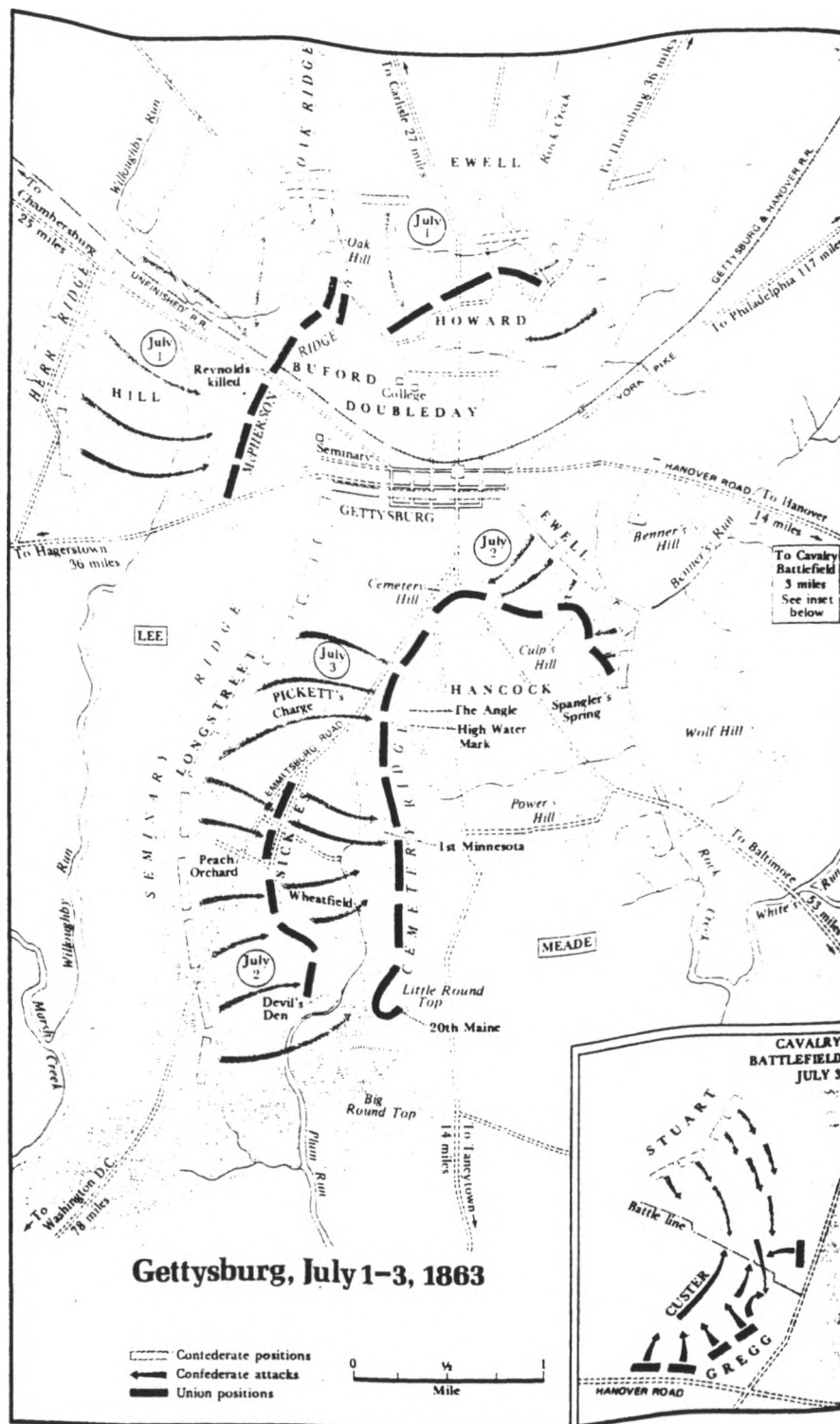
Rained. Cannonading heard. Left Manchester at 9 p.m. Marched all night. Battle reported at Gettysburg. Gen. Reynolds reported killed and Newton took command of the 1st Corps.

Thursday, July 2

Marched all day. Passed through Littlesburg. Arrived at Gettysburg at 4 p.m. Battle raging furiously. Distance from Manchester to Gettysburg 30 miles.

The VI Corps being in reserve, its operation were mostly by Brigades independent of each other and on different portions of the field.

The 3rd Brigade, which included the 102nd, arrived at the Gettysburg



Late on July 2 and on July 3, the 102nd (Nevin's Brigade) were in front and a little to the North of Little Round Top—just below the wheatfield on the map above.

battlefield 2-4 p.m. on July 2. They, "were moved to the north slope of Little Round Top. On the advance of Brig. Gen. Wofford's Brigade and others, forcing First and Second Brigades Second Division Fifth Corps across Plum Run and up the west base of Little Round Top, the Brigade with First Brigade Third Division Fifth Corps on its left countercharged forcing the Confederates down the hill and across Plum Run and marsh and 100 yards up the slope beyond and remained during the night having captured two Napoleonic guns"* They were positioned in front of Wickert's House.

Friday, July 3

Heavy cannonading commenced at 5 a.m. and ceased at 6. Gen. Sickles severely wounded. From 12 noon to 4 p.m. heaviest cannonading I ever heard.

"Assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. J.S. Bartlett in the morning and remained in the advanced position of the previous night. Late in the day supported First Brigade Third Division Fifth Corps at an interval of 200 yards in advance through the Wheatfield and the woods on the South encountering a detachment of Brig. Gen. Benning's Brigade and the combined forces. Captured about 200 prisoners of that Brigade and the colors of the 15th Georgia. At dark the line was recalled to a position of a few hundred yards in advance of the original line. The brigade sustained some losses in this movement. One Napoleon and three caissons belonging to 9th Mass. Battery recaptured"* (*Taken from a

monument to the Third Brigade, Gettysburg, PA)

Saturday, July 4

All quiet at the front. The citizens hauled the wounded to the hospital in their carriages. Heavy rainstorm at one p.m.

Sunday, July 5

Rebels retreated. Army on the move again. Cannonading in direction of Chambersburg. Raining.

Monday, July 6

Left Gettysburg at 6 a.m. marched to Emmitsburg. Met the sisters of Mercy going out to the battlefield.

Took dinner in Emmitsburg then marched back of town. Camped for the night. Dis. 8 mi.

Tuesday, July 7

Left Emmitsburg at 6 a.m. passed St. Josephs and St. Marys Colleges. Passed through Franklinville (not sure of town) and Mechanikstown and arrived at Lewistown at 9 p.m. Camped in the road all night. Distance traveled 15 miles.

Wednesday, July 8

Left Lewistown at 6 a.m. passed through Adamstown. Frederick City (MD) and arrived at Middletown at 11 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Thursday, July 9

Left Middletown 6 a.m. and arrived at Boonesborough at 12 noon. Passed through Fishers Gap in South Mountain. Received two letters from home. Distance 8 miles.

Friday, July 10

Left Boonsboro at 7 a.m. and marched to Beaver Creek. Distance 5 miles. Wrote letter to Kate.

Saturday, July 11

All quiet. Citizens ordered to the rear.

Sunday, July 12

Left Beaver Creek at 9 a.m. and marched to Funkstown and camped for the night. Distance 4 miles. Heavy rain storm at 3 p.m.

Monday, July 13

Moved from Funkstown back to Antietam Creek.

Tuesday, July 14

Rebels skedaddled across the river. Moved to Williamsport. Distance 5 miles. Heavy rain storm at 11 p.m. Wrote letter to Molly.

Wednesday, July 15

Left Williamsport at 6 a.m. Marched to Boonsboro. Distance 15 miles. Ordered to join the regiment.

Thursday, July 16

Joined the Regiment and marched from Boonesboro to Berlin. Distance 16 miles. Mustered in for two months pay by Colonel Patterson.

Friday, July 17

Rained all day. Mud knee deep in camp. Wheat fields suddenly disappear for beds.

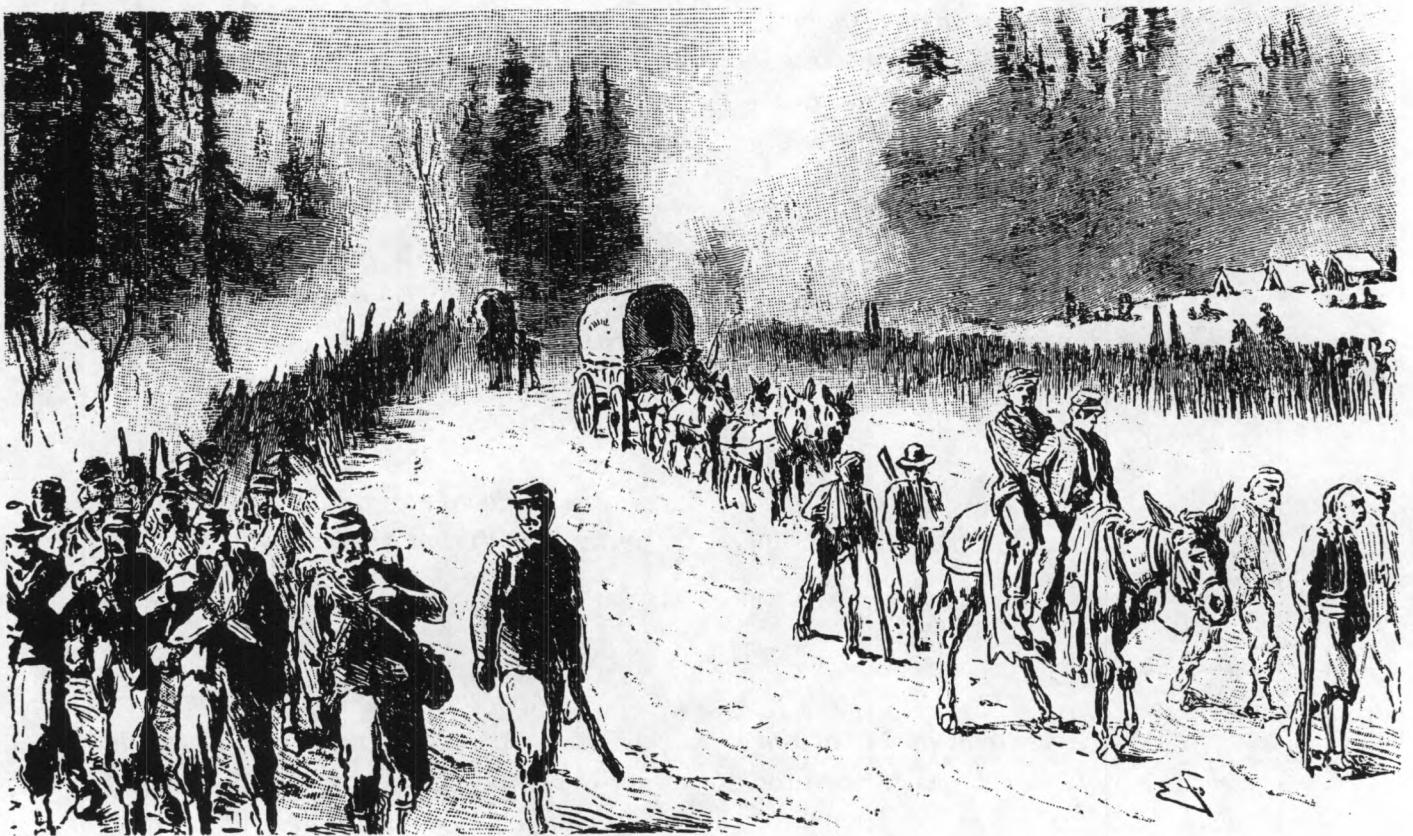
Saturday, July 18

Drawed clothing. Received letter from H and answered it.

Sunday, July 19

Sun intensely hot. Commenced to march at 8 a.m. Crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at Berlin. Passed through Covetsville (VA) and arrived at Wheatland at 2 p.m. Barn burned at Wheatland. Distance 10 miles.

"What is comprehended in the march of a great army under the burning suns of July? Will our rugged farmers, who sweat in the harvest field, or tradesmen who daily put forth strong muscular effort at their ordinary business believe me when assuring them, that were the strongest from among their number for the first time to be arrayed with what each soldier daily and for long hours and many miles carries—knapsack, haversack, gun, ammunition box, canteen, tin cup, coffee boiler with various other et cetera, weighing in all about as much as a bushel of wheat—and he thus accoutered started at the



SOLDIERS IN BOTH
ARMIES LONG
REMEMBERED THE
NIGHT MARCH TO
SPOTSYLVANIA. THE
DUSTY ROADS, BURNING
WOODS, AND FREQUENT
HALTS MADE IT ONE OF
THE MOST DISAGREE-
ABLE MARCHES OF
THE WAR.

(BL)

middle of a hot July day, on a dusty road, amid a thick and smothering crowd of men, horses, mules, and wagons; in less than a mile he would fall prostrate on the earth and perhaps never rise again. It has, however, taken two years of terrible practice to inure these iron men to undergo this wonderful physical endurance. Nor must it be forgotten, that in the hardening process, two out of three have sunk under the toil and exposure, and have disappeared from the army.

Mode of Marching—Our mode of marching for many days, during the late campaign, has been after the following fashion. Stretched out in a single road and in close marching order, the army of the Potomac with its infantry, cavalry, artillery, ambulances, and wagon trains, would extend a distance of forty miles; to where the front may now be, it would, in ordinary marches, take several days for the rear to reach. In order to facilitate matters, keep the army more compact, and be able to act more speedily in concert, as lately at Gettysburg, several columns usually start together on different roads leading in the same general direction. Not only this, but of late it has been usual for the artillery, ambulances and wagons to take the road, and if a turnpike or wide thoroughfare, wagons and artillery go abreast, and the infantry column take a course in the vicinity and parallel with the road—through fields and woods, down into deep glens and hollows, up steep bluffs and over high hills, through unbridged marshes, ponds and creeks. Along such a course is often quite as easy for the footman as for us who are on horseback."⁸

Monday, July 20

Received orders and marched to Mortonville. Passed through Purcellville. Distance 10 miles. Sun very hot.

Tuesday, July 21

Weather clear. Got one days rest.

Wednesday, July 22

Received orders at 7 p.m. and marched to the Aldie Pike. Passed through Unison. Distance 6 miles.

Thursday, July 23

Left the Aldie pike. Marched to Rectorville and took dinner. Marched again at 1 p.m. Passed through Salem and camped at 10 o.c. p.m. Distance marched 23 miles. Blackberries in abundance.

"What say our Northern gardeners, small fruit raisers, farmers, hucksters, and market women, to a proposal for furnishing the entire Potomac army, officer and private, say sixty thousand, with a gallon of large, fresh, delicious blackberries, amounting in the aggregate to at least two thousand barrels. Where, this seeming unattainable commissary feat has been actually accomplished; and that in the most easy and systematic manner—each one has gathered his own gallon. "But how and where could such a multitude find room and the berries? In a blackberry patch, of course. But how big was it? A

whole section of country—thousands of acres—a large number of farmers along the southeast spurs of the Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of Ashby's, Manassas and Chester Gaps, have by some process, (Whether of good farming or not, our thrifty yeomen of the North can judge,) been converted into a vast blackberry patch, consisting of both upright bushes and creeping vines. On the arrival and encampment of our weary, jaded, and foot-sore army, these vast acres were fairly black with large delicious berries. Such a God-send in addition to army group—an unexpected, refreshing, joyous luxury! All distinctions were speedily forgotten; swords, cannon and bayonets, were for the time laid aside in order to cultivate the arts of peace. General and private, each for himself, went to picking berries. An interesting, curious, and exciting scene was it, to see a whole country side—hill and dale, field and wood, covered with men all intent upon one object-picking berries.⁸

Friday, July 24

Left camp at daylight and marched to Markham Station on the Manassas Gap railroad trestle. Rested two hours and then marched back over the same road and on in the direction Warrenton. Distance 20 miles.

Saturday, July 25

Left camp at 7 a.m. and marched to Warrenton. Distance 14 miles. Passed through Orleans.

Sunday, July 26

Sun warm. Sermon preached by Chaplain Stewart.

Monday, July 27

Rain storm at 4 p.m. Brigade inspected by Captain Slidell. Received a letter from Mary. Wrote to Hugh.

Tuesday, July 28

*Rain storm at 4 p.m.
Skirmished*

Wednesday, July 29

Rained at 4 p.m. Greggs Calvary Division moved towards Waterloo.

Thursday, July 30

Rained at 2 p.m.

Friday, July 31

Weather warm. 97th Massachusetts Regiment left the Division for New York.

Saturday, August 1

Second division moved towards Sulfur Springs. Wrote letter to Mollie.

Sunday, August 2

Sermon preached by Chaplain Pearce of 133rd Regiment.

Monday. August 3

Moved camp. Sun very warm.

Tuesday. August 4

*Thunder storm at 4 p.m.
Detailed for camp guard. Signed the
pay roll for two months pay.*

Wednesday. August 5

Rained at 4 p.m.

Thursday. August 6

*Clear and warm. Thanksgiving
day speeches delivered by the Colonel
and Chaplain of 95th Regiment.
Received letter from Kate.*

Friday. August 7

*Commenced to rain at 4 p.m.
Rained all evening. Wrote two letters.
one to Newberne one to Kate.
Regiment went on patrol guard.*

Saturday. August 8

Received two months wages.

Sunday. August 9

*Equipment inspected by Corps
Inspector. Sermon preached by
Chaplain Stewart.*

Monday. August 10

Tuesday. August 11

Wednesday. August 12

*Went on patrol guard to the
Curay Valley. Lieutenant Bishop in
command of the squad.*

Thursday. August 13

Friday. August 14

*Vermont brigade left for New
York. Our Brigade took up their line.*

Saturday. August 15

*Busy policing camp and
building new shantys. Brigade
temporarily attached to Howes
Division.*

Sunday. August 16

*Division reviewed and inspected
by General Howe. Was on camp
guard. Rained at 6 p.m.*

Monday. August 17

*Weather clear. Regiment
inspected by Captain Slidell.*

Tuesday. August 18

*Division drilled by General
Howe. Received a letter from M and
answered it.*

Wednesday. August 19

Weather clear. Division drill.

Thursday. August 20

Attended doctors call by reason of an ulcer on leg. Excused from duty. One year ago today entered Yorktown.

Friday. August 21

Saturday. August 22

Reported bombardment of Sumner.

Sunday. August 23

Twelve regiments and three batteries inspected by General Howe. Division closed in mass and prayer delivered by Chaplain Stewart. Received newspaper from home.

Monday. August 24

Several men in the regiment court marshaled and sentenced to carry their knapsacks weighing 80 lbs 6 hours each day for 6 days.

Tuesday. August 25

Heavy rain storm at 4 p.m.

Wednesday. August 26

Thursday. August 27

Nights very cold. Received a letter from Cyall.

Friday. August 28

Visited Sulphur Springs. Buildings burned. Has been a beautiful place. Water has a very peculiar taste.

"Our camp was lately moved a few miles west from Warrenton, and we are now in the immediate vicinity of this old, fashionable, and justly celebrated summer retreat and watering-place—the *White Sulphur Springs*. Here, in years gone by, and up to the breaking out of the present rebellion, assembled annually, on the arrival of hot weather, the chivalry, the nobility, and the literati of the South, commingled with an occasional copperhead from the North, in order not only to drink of these waters, but to concoct, arrange, and consolidate schemes of treason—here to decide upon and mature plans for operating in the next Congress for cajoling, brow-beating, leading, driving, or bullying Northern Representatives into their nefarious measures. These Springs are in Fauquier county, seven miles south-west from Warrenton, and near the main road from that place to Culpeper.

These waters are so impregnated with sulphur as to be scented at some distance, and the impression given that their source must be *far beneath*.

The principal hotel, judging from its charred ruins and remaining brick walls, must have been a massive, elegant, and commodious building. A year since, and during the skirmish preceding the second battle of Bull Run, this building was set on fire by the contending forces, and entirely consumed."⁸

Saturday. August 29

This day one year ago left Yorktown for Alexandria on steamer Eastern City. Two years left Old Pittsburgh. Wrote letters to C.

Sunday. August 30

Division reviewed and inspected. Dismissed with prayer. Hymns performed by 6th Marine band.

Monday. August 31

Had Division Review and Brigade inspection and regimental muster for pay. Received marching orders.

Tuesday. September 1

Weather clear. 135th Regiment celebrated their anniversary. Generals Howe, Birney, Shaker and Wheaton present. Officers furnished a good deal of whiskey. Received letter from Mollie.

Wednesday. September 2

Wrote two letters, one to Newborne and one of M. Some of the boys got drunk and was a going to whip the Lieut.

Thursday. September 3

Friday. September 4

Gunboats _____ and Reliance destroyed by our cavalry. Received a newspaper from home.

Saturday. September 5

Sunday. September 6

Division inspected. Prayer by A.M. Stewart.

Monday. September 7

Capt. Kirkbride returned to the company.

Tuesday. September 8

Heavy fog in morning. Cannonading heard towards the left of the Army. Inspected by Corps inspector. Received a letter from Cydle.

Wednesday. September 9

Wrote letter to C.

Thursday. September 10

Cannonading towards the left of the Army.

Friday. September 11

Chattanooga and Morris Island reported taken by the Federals.

Saturday. September 12

Heavy rain storm at 5 p.m. Ordered to be ready to march at a moments warning.

Sunday. September 13

Heavy cannonading in direction of Culpeper. Sermon preached by A.M. Stewart.

Monday. September 14

Cannonading heard in direction of Culpeper.

Tuesday. September 15

Received marching orders at 12 noon. Marched at 5 p.m. and camped near Sulphur Springs.

Wednesday. September 16

Left Sulphur Springs at 7 a.m. passed through Jefferson and Eldorado. Also crossed Hedgemont and Hazel River and arrived at Stone House Mountains at 8 a.m. Distance 20 miles.

Thursday. September 17

Camped on the Culpeper and Winchester Pike. One man killed out at the 62nd NY Regiment by a wagon burning over him. Raining.

Friday. September 18

*Constant forenoon rain.
Cleared at 12 noon.*

Saturday. September 19

Brigade nearly all drunk and fighting.

Sunday. September 20

Brigade moved.

Monday. September 21

A man by the name of Caldwell drummed out of camp for cowardice at the battle of Gettysburg.

"Drumming out of Camp - A few days since, we had a sad exhibition of poor degraded humanity: a soldier paraded in disgrace before the entire brigade. Military punishments, perhaps from necessity, are prompt, stern, and unfeeling. They moreover, seem little calculated to confer much benefit on the receiver.

A hardened wretch, from one of the New York regiments connected with our brigade, had become so frequent and open a transgressor of military discipline, that the decision of a court-martial was - Uncle Sam could henceforth dispense with the fellow's services, his sentence running thus: "To be branded on the hip with a certain letter, and then drummed out of camp." Those who may have often heard about drumming out of camp, yet not witnessed the ceremony, may desire to learn the order of exercise. On the morning of this exhibition, the entire brigade, four thousand strong, was ordered on parade, and formed into a large hollow square. The culprit was then brought within, guarded by four files of soldiers, forming round him a small hollow square, -- the rear file with charged bayonets, lest he might become restive or sullen on the march. The addition of a drummer and fifer, completed the cavalcade. At one corner, and close

within the lines, the procession, at the word, "Forward!" began to move. To a tune familiarly known as "The Rogue's March," the outlaw was paraded, at the point of the bayonet, entirely round the great square, and immediately in front of each soldier. Having completed the circuit within the square, he was marched out, and dismissed from all military service and honor; then permitted to go whithersoever he listed.

To a soldier of sensitive and honorable feelings, death would have been far preferable to such degradation and shame. But, on this degraded being, it appeared to have no other effect than mere amusement. During most of the march, he carried his hat in his hand, smirked and grinned in response to the mingled feelings of pity, shame and laughter manifested towards him. His conscience and feelings of shame seems to be seared as with a hot iron, even more effectually than the brand on his hip. In appearance, lost to all self-respect, to manly feelings or ambition; as much a devil as man can get in the flesh; beyond the reach of home or mercy; -- "Joined to his idols; let him alone," was perhaps the inward exclamation of a vast majority who saw him. What a mercy to his old haunts, whither, no doubt, he will return, still more fearfully to curse; what a mercy to the army, to the country, and perhaps to himself, had the court-martial, instead of the drumming out, ordered him into the hollow square to be shot."⁸

Tuesday. September 22

Vermont Brigade rejoined their division. Signed the pay rolls for two months pay. Received a letter from M.

Wednesday. September 23

Received two months pay.

Thursday. September 24

Received orders to march with eight days rations.

Friday. September 25

Regiment had a stand of colors presented to them by ex Major Brown. Officers had a drink.

Saturday. September 26

62nd NY had a flag presentation and an official drink.

"Flag Presentation—Uninitiated readers are, perhaps, not aware, when reading some glowing account, not unlikely from a bribed reporter, of a sword or other presentation in the army, that, as a synonym, there might usually be substituted "*grand official drink.*" Though ours was but the presentation of a flag to the regiment, yet was the law of custom followed, and general preparation made for the accustomed demonstrations in drinking. A double guard was placed around the head-quarters of the regiment, where a barrel of *something*, and sundry boxes, were located—this double guard, in order to keep the

common fry from intruding upon the privileges of their superiors.

The flag presentation, late in the afternoon, was a chaste, appropriate, and imposing ceremony. This over, the very large crowd of officials adjourned to the place for drinking; yet soon and after a single course, Corps, Division and Brigade Generals with their respective staffs, together with Colonels, Majors and Surgeons from other regiments, all mounted and rode away to their respective camps, sober, and acting out both the gentleman and the soldier; an imposing and gratifying sight. A squad however, of understrappers, upstart swaggerers in uniform and soldier-straps, who could not possibly shine while great folks were present, must needs remain and carry out the accustomed "drunk."

During the afternoon, two brother Chaplains engaged to come and help us resist the devil in our wonted religious service at eventide. About dun-down, the Lord also sent an old friend and brother Chaplain from another corps. Thus reinforced and strengthened, our meeting, larger even than usual, was opened in full view and hearing of head-quarters, where the "drunk" of the young upstarts was beginning to grow fast and furious. The Lord gave an earnest boldness to the assisting brethren, and by the good hand of our God upon us, in less than an hour the "drunk" was talked, and sung, and prayed out of countenance and into silence. The devil does sometimes overdo his work, and, for once, we have triumphed, and feel thereby greatly strengthened."⁸

Sunday. September 27

Company inspection. Sermon delivered by Chaplain Stewart. Received marching orders.

Monday. September 28

Tuesday. September 29

Company inspected by General Sedgewick. Samuel Wood and P.C. Brown returned from Washington. Received a letter from Kate.

Wednesday. September 30

Detailed for camp guard.

Thursday. October 1

Regiment went on picket. Relieved the 1st Mass. Was relieved at 8 p.m. by 3rd Vermont. Division ordered to move. Commenced to march at 12 (midnight). Rained all night.

Infantry pickets were stationed closely at the perimeter of the Army. These outposts were stationed at night and essentially defined the position of the army. I interpret them to be guards for large military units and possible sources for intelligence.

"Picket duty is a very exposed, fatiguing, and sometimes dangerous service, yet, when ordered thereto, our Regiment starts off with readiness and even satisfaction.

Once in about every two weeks our entire Regiment is ordered away on this business; and does not again return to their camp

until after the expiration of three days and nights. The place assigned for guarding is several miles from camp, on the line of the Rappahannock. A certain distance, say a mile, is allotted the regiment close along the margin of the river. About one-third of the whole number are on duty at once. These are stationed within sight and easy speaking distance of each other; so that no one can pass through without being challenged. Thus for three days and nights is the station incessantly guarded until relieved by another regiment. Each extreme is joined by other regiments on similar duty, thus, lining the river for long miles together."⁸

Friday, October 2

Arrived at the Rappahannock Station at 8 a.m. Our Brigade stopped at the place and the other Brigade went further down the railroad. Rained all day. Part of the railroad bridge swept away. Distance traveled 15 miles.

Saturday, October 3

Changed the camp and fixed up a comfortable shanty.

Sunday, October 4

Sermon preached by Chaplain Stewart. Wrote letter to Kate.

Monday, October 5

Trains go up partly loaded with considerable soldiers packed away in

freight cars and the citizens in passenger cars.

Tuesday, October 6

Received two letters, one from M and the other from H. Nights beginning to get cold.

Wednesday, October 7

Rained at 8 a.m.

Thursday, October 8

Weather cold and clear. 135th Regiment had a flag presentation.

Friday, October 9

Detailed for camp guard. Built a chimney to shanty. 95th Penn. Volunteers went to Bealton Station.

Saturday, October 10

Greggs Cavalry Division moved to the front. Engineering brigade left for Washington. 3rd Brigade busy throwing up rifle pits.

Sunday, October 11

Detailed to go on picket. All the trains and artillery moving back.

Monday, October 12

Troops all moved back but the 6th Corps. Howes Division crossed the river on a reconnaissance. 2nd and 6th

Corps cross the river and move back to Brandy Station. Our Brigade joins the Corps. Distance 4 miles.

Tuesday, October 13

Left Brandy Station at 1 a.m. Marched back to Rappahannock Station. Took breakfast. Burnt railroad bridge and then started towards Alexandria. Passed Bealton Station and burnt it. Also passed Warrenton Junction and Catlett Station. Crossed Cedar Creek and arrived at Kettle Run at midnight. Distance traveled 20 miles.

Wednesday, October 14

Left Kettle Run at 6 a.m. passed Bristow Station. Has been a great destruction of railroad cars at this place. Passed Manassas Junction. Crossed Bull Run at Blackburns Ford and arrived at Centreville at 3 p.m. Formed in line of battle. Distance traveled. 15 miles.

Thursday, October 15

Received orders and marched at 8 a.m. Marched to Little River Turnpike and formed in line of battle. Distance 4 miles.

Friday, October 16

Formed line of battle at 4 a.m. Commenced to throw up rifle pits at 8. Rained at 12 noon. Received news of battle at Bristow Station with 2nd Army Corps.

Saturday, October 17

*Moved camp. 37th
Massachusetts rejoins the Division.*

Sunday, October 18

*Formed line of battle at 4 a.m.
Had Regimental Inspection at 8 a.m.*

Monday, October 19

Received orders and marched from Aldie pike at 7 a.m. Crossed Bull Run. Passed over Bull Run battlefield. Human skulls and bones laying bare. Arrived at Gainesville at 5 p.m. Distance traveled 16 miles.

Was ordered to fall in line at 7 p.m. Marched across Breall Run. Formed in line of battle and was ordered to lay down on our arms and not make any fires. Night very cold.

Tuesday, October 20

Marched back to Gainesville at day light. Received orders and marched at 6 a.m. passed through Buckland and arrived at New Baltimore at 4 p.m. Distance traveled 7 miles. Took supper and was ordered to march again. Arrived at Warrenton at 10 p.m. Distance 5 miles.

Wednesday, October 21

*Generals Mead. Newton
Pleasanton and staff passed camp.*

Thursday. October 22

Moved camp out to the Curay Mountains. Distance 2 miles.

Friday. October 23

Rained at 4 p.m. Wrote letter to Cyda.

Saturday. October 24

Continued to rain. Went on picket to Water Mountain. A detail of 150 out of the Regiment. Relieved the 1st U.S. Chasserns. Water Mountain the oldest place in Virginia.

Sunday. October 25

Weather very cold. Drawed clothing.

Monday. October 26

Cannonading in direction of Rappahannock Station.

Tuesday. October 27

Relieved of picket by 138th Regiment.

Wednesday. October 28

Hard battallion drill from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. Whenever the boys make a charge they holler pork crackers and charge.

Thursday. October 29

Had Battallion drill in the forenoon and Brigade in the afternoon.

Friday. October 30

Battallion drill in the forenoon and Brigade drill in the afternoon. Received a letter from Mollie.

Saturday. October 31

Regiment mustered in for two months pay by Major Bamish of the 88th P.V. Received a letter from Mary.

Sunday. November 1

Regtment inspected and reviewed by major Bamish and Chaplain Stewart. The officers spend the day in gambling.

Monday. November 2

Division reviewed by General Sedgewick. Commenced to cut logs for winter quarters.

Tuesday. November 3

Had battalion skirmish drill in the afternoon.

Wednesday. November 4

Captain Slidell joins his Regiment and Captain Coleman is appointed Brigade inspector. Received a letter from Cyda.

Thursday, November 5

Had Battalion drill. Finished building winter quarters and received marching orders.

Friday, November 6

Regiment all drew Springfield rifles and turned in their muskets. Received marching orders. Wrote a letter to Cyda.

The 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment carried the Smoothbore Model 1842, 0.69 caliber musket until November 6, 1863 when they were issued "Springfield" rifles. The Smoothbore musket was accurate to 50 yards.

The musket was produced by both the Springfield, Massachusetts and Harpers Ferry, Virginia armories. This was the first U.S. musket that used the percussion cap ignition system.

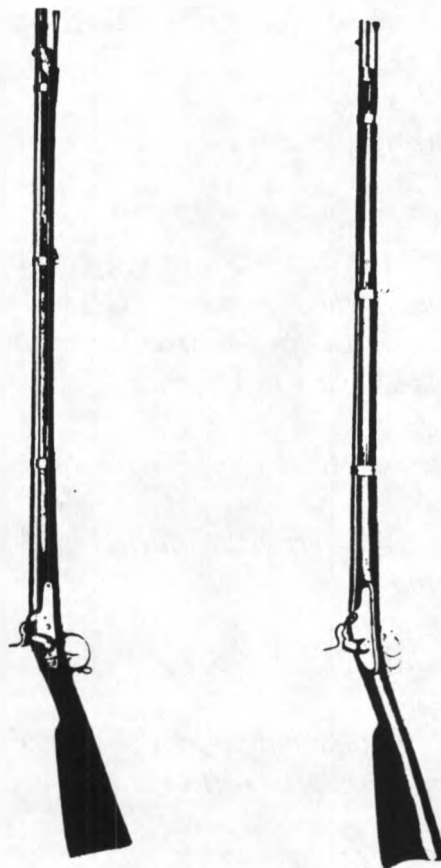
On November 6, 1863, the 102nd Regiment was issued "Springfield" rifles. These models 1861, 1863 and 1864 became standard American infantry arms.

	Smoothbore musket	"Springfield" Rifle musket
Length	57.75"	56"
weight	about 9 lbs.	about 9 lbs.
Caliber	.69	.58
bayonet	angular	angular
effective range	50-100 yards	500-600 yards

The weapon was deadly at battle ranges of 200-300 yards. These were generally known as "Springfields" although many were made at armories other than Springfield, MA.⁴

The fact that the 102nd had the smooth bore musket until

November 1863 might help to explain the positioning of the 102nd in certain battles. They were held in reserve at Antietam but in front and to the right of Little Round Top ("Valley of Death") at Gettysburg and in close range of the enemy.



Model 1842 Musket

Model 1861 Rifle Musket

Saturday, November 7

Left Mountain at 7 a.m. marched to Bealton Station. rested one hour. At noon started towards Rappahannock Station. Formed in line of battle 1 miles from the Station to the right of the rail road. 5th Corps formed on the left. 1st and 2nd of our Corps advanced and opened the Battle

with brisk skirmishing and cannonading. Our division formed in close columns and advanced for support. The firing continued until dark.

We captured (1500) prisoners 4 pieces of artillery. We lost 300 killed or wounded.

This was the Battle of Rappahannock Station and the VI Corps had its greatest success of 1863 in this battle.

"... having marched nearly fifteen miles, we arrived in the immediate vicinity of Rappahannock Station, the point where the railroad from Washington to Richmond crosses the little river of the same name. The ground in the vicinity was all familiar, as we had encamped here for ten days during the earlier part of the fall. Our 6th Corps, after its long march, was at once and somewhat unexpectedly in a fierce struggle with the enemy. It was brief, bloody, decisive, and for our arms, one of the most brilliant achievements of this fiercely contested war. The rebels were in possession of the earthworks close along the bank of the river, which we had occupied a month previously. These they had in the mean time greatly strengthened, so that each of the two thousand rebels by which they were now occupied, was protected even more than breast high by redoubts and breast-works. As the assaulting foe they could take sure and deadly aim, while naught but the tops of the own heads were exposed. How these formidable works were stormed with so little bloodshed seems yet a mystery. The rebels must have been taken in some

measure by surprise. They no doubt felt secure, never even dreaming that an assault would be attempted on their formidable position over the open and rising ground directly in front. According to the ordinary fierceness of the present warfare, from their strength and position, they ought to have killed a thousand of our troops, and wounded three or four thousand more. Only about one hundred were killed, and three hundred wounded."⁸

Sunday. November 8

Left railroad station at day break. Marched to Mount Holly church on Kellys Ford. Distance traveled 6 miles.

Monday. November 9

All quiet. Trains continue to pass over the river.

Tuesday. November 10

First Division of the 5th Corps came to relieve our Division. Snowing and cold.

Wednesday. November 11

Received orders to march in the morning.

Thursday. November 12

Reveille beat at 8 in the morning. Started to march at 9. Marched to Rappahannock Station. Rested here one half hour and then crossed the river and marched towards Culpeper. Joined

*the Corps to the right of Brandy
Station. Distance traveled 10 miles.*

Friday. November 13

*See where one of the 47th North
Carolina (Rebel) was executed for
desertion.*

*"Close beside our regimental
encampment is a clump of young
pines, in which is a large newly
made rebel grave, at the head of
which is a pine board, bearing in
pencil the following inscription:
"Jordan Harris, C. F., 47th N.C.
Troops. Executed for desertion
about noon, November the 1st, 1863,
aged 49 years." Poor soldier, alone
and quietly he sleeps undisturbed
more by dreams of escape from rebel
tyranny, or yearnings for home and
family."⁸*

Saturday. November 14

*Received a letter from Mary.
Heavy rain storm at 8 a.m.*

Sunday. November 15

*Heavy cannonading from 8 till
9 a.m. towards Culpeper. Drewed
clothing. Wrote a letter to Mary.*

Monday. November 16

*Had general inspection by
Captain Coleman. Brigade Inspector.
Cars commenced to run to Brandy
Station.*

Tuesday. November 17

Wednesday. November 18

Thursday. November 19

Detailed for camp guard.

Friday. November 20

*Corps was reviewed by General
Sedgewick with Lord Castlecuff.
Colonel Earl and Captains Stephens
and Peel of the British Royal Guard.*

Saturday. November 21

Rained all day.

Sunday. November 22

*Had company inspection.
Received a letter from Kate. Sermon
delivered by Chaplain Moss of the 7th
Mass. Volunteers.*

Monday. November 23

*Regiment inspected by Lt.
Colonel Hamilton of the 12th New Jersey
volunteers. Received marching orders.*

Tuesday. November 24

*Reveille beat at 4 p.m. Packed
up and ready to move at 5. Orders
countermanded on account of weather.
Rained all forenoon.*

Wednesday. November 25

*Received marching orders
again. Signed payrolls and received
three months pay.*

Thursday, November 26

Left camp at 7 a.m. Crossed the railroad at Brandy station. Marched in direction of Fredericksburg. Passed through an immense Wilderness. Crossed the Rapidan River at Jacobs Ford. Camped on the Banks at 10 o.c. p.m. Distance 12 miles.

Friday, November 27

Regiment went on picket - was up all night. Regiment drawn in at 3 in the morning. Heavy engagement between Third Army Corps and the enemy. Called the Battle of Orange Grove.

Saturday, November 28

Commenced to march at 9 a.m. Passed through another wilderness 10 miles long. Arrived at Robinsons Tavern on the Fredricksburg and Orange Turnpike. Found the 2nd Army Corps engaged with the enemy. Our Corps forms line. Distance traveled 10 miles.

Sunday, November 29

Our Division ordered to report to General Warren of the 2nd Army Corps. Commenced to march at 9 a.m. Marched to New Hope Church on the Fredricksburg and Orange plank road. Commenced to skirmish with the enemy here. Drove them for several miles. Distance 10 miles.

Monday, November 30

Formed line of battle to the left of the 2nd Corps. Had orders to charge the enemy's works. Our company on the skirmish line. The orders again countermanded. The rebels strongly fortified. They were busy all day throwing up dirt.

This was the Battle of Mine Run, 26 Nov.-Dec. 2 Gen. G.K. Warren had notified Meade that he could turn Lee's line. That night Lee fortified his line and Warren realized that a general assault would be futile. Meade had the courage to countermand the order for an attack that no doubt would have resulted in severe losses for the Union forces. The 102nd had been temporarily transferred to Gen. G.K. Warren.

Tuesday, December 1

One of the 133rd Regiment killed and one wounded by guerrillas. Broke camp at dusk marched all night.

Wednesday, December 2

Still marching. Passed Melim goldmines. Crossed the Rappahannock at Culpeper ford. Stopped at 9 a.m. and rested to 12. Commenced to march at 12. Arrived in old camp at Brandy Station at dark. Distance 38 miles.

Thursday, December 3

Brigade band arrived from N.J. Received marching orders. The rebels reported crossing the river in two columns.

Friday, December 4

Received a letter from Mollie.

Saturday, December 5

Wrote a letter to Mollie.

Sunday, December 6

Was detailed for camp guard.

Monday, December 7

Part of the Regiment went on picket.

Tuesday, December 8

Was ordered to pack up and when done the order was countermanded. The boys holler at the Colonel to take another drink.

Wednesday, December 9

Brigade moved camp.

Thursday, December 10

Commenced to build winter quarters. Woods rapidly disappear.

Friday, December 11

Finished building winter quarters.

Saturday, December 12

Clothing arriving that was sent from Falmouth.

Sunday, December 13

Visited by delegates of the Christian commission. Exercise began by prayer from Chaplain of the 2nd Rhode Island Volunteers. Speeches by George H. Stewart and Messers Pattersons. Closed by the Lords Prayer by all the shepards.

Monday, December 14

Tuesday, December 15

Corps reviewed by General Mead and the Russian officers.

Wednesday, December 16

Thursday, December 17

Friday, December 18

Saturday, December 19

Sunday, December 20

Monday, December 21

Received a letter from Cyde.

Tuesday, December 22

Wrote a letter to Cyde.

Wednesday, December 23

Had snow for the first time.

Thursday, December 24

Friday, December 25

Was on camp guard. The Christian commission put a church tent by one Brigade.

Saturday, December 26

Went on picket. Relieved the 2nd Rhode Island Volunteers.

Sunday, December 27

Constant days rain.

Monday, December 28

Still continues to rain.

Tuesday, December 29

Were relieved off picket by the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Received two letters from home.

Wednesday, December 30

Wrote letter to Kate.

Thursday, December 31

Rained all day. Received a box from home. Was ordered to pack up at 9 p.m. Was ready to move at midnight. Thus ended the old year.

Number of miles traveled during the year 521.

Memoranda

Dec. 1862

*11th Commencement of Battle
Fredericksburg.*

31st Monitor sunk off Cape Hatteras

Jan. 1863

*3rd Murfreesborough occupied by
Rosecrans.*

Feb. 1863

*28th Steamer Indianola destroyed by the
Rebels.*

March 1863

*14th Steam Frigate Mississippi Destroyed
by the Rebels at Port Hudson*

*21st Edwin V. Sumner died at Syracuse.
New York.*

April 1863

7th Ironclad fight at Charleston.

*29th Commencement of the Battle of
Chancellorsville.*

May 1863

*26th Steamer Cincinnati sank at
Vicksburg by the Rebs.*

July 1863

*1st Commencement of the Battle of
Gettysburgh. Genl. Reynolds killed.
9th Vicksburgh Surrend.*

Sept. 1863

*10th Chattanooga occupied by the
Federals.*

Morris island captured.

*27th Commencement of Battle of
Chreking*

*Battle of Chicamauga 19th and 20th of
Sept.*

*Nov. 13th Cemetery at Gettysburg
Dedicated.*

Prices of Clothing:

overcoat	9.50
drescoat	7.21
blanket	3.10
pants	3.55
blouse	3.14
shirts	1.30 to 1.46
shoes	1.48 to 2.05
drawers	0.85
socks	0.39
cap	0.56

Clothing Account

Mar. 17th 3 pair socks. 1 shirt 2.11
 April 4th one Blouse 3.14
 April 16th one pair pants 3.03
 June 5th 1 pair pants
 one pair drawers. 2 socks 1.76

July 18th 1 pair shoes.

1 pr. Socks	2.77
28 th 2 shirts. 2 pr. Drawers	4.82
August 13 th one _____	
Sept. 2 nd 1 pr. Shoes	2.05
Oct. 25 th 1 pair socks	0.32
Nov. 15 th 1 pair socks	0.32
Nov. 15 th 1 blouse	3.14
Nov. 15 th 1 pair shoes	1.48
Nov. 20 th overcoat	9.50
Dec. 11 th 1 cap	
0.56	
Dec. 18 th 1 _____	0.26

Wm. W. Harding No. 326 Chestnut St
 Philadelphia No (21) price \$6/50 express
 50 cts.



UNION SOLDIER POSES
 WITH MUSENET
 AND BAYONET
 (USAMHI)



AN UNIDENTIFIED
 OFFICER (LEFT) POSES
 WITH AN ENLISTED MAN.

(COURTESY OF
 DENNIS KEESEE)

"All the houses in our new city near Brandy Station had been completed."⁸ It had been expected that this new base would be the comfortable winter quarters. "At 11:00 p.m., an hour of the old year remaining . . . our assistant adjutant general was heard without, and in front of the colonel's tent, shouting "pack up! We must leave in an hour." . . . in a hour, and just as the new year came in, our cherished city was abandoned."⁸ Through rain and mud, the regiment with the brigade went to Brandy Station. "Ere the dawn the troops were packed into cars, or standing upon open ones and away towards Washington. For three days and two nights were we confined on that dreary old baggage car, without fire or semblance of comfort, ere all were lodged at this dreary, forsaken, yet romantic locality called Harper's Ferry."⁸ The brigade was then marched to Halltown, where during the winter, it was engaged in service guard and picket duty. There were numerous bands of active guerrillas roaming the countryside."⁸

About the middle of March the brigade returned to Brandy Station where preparations were being made for the spring campaign.

Battle of the Wilderness*

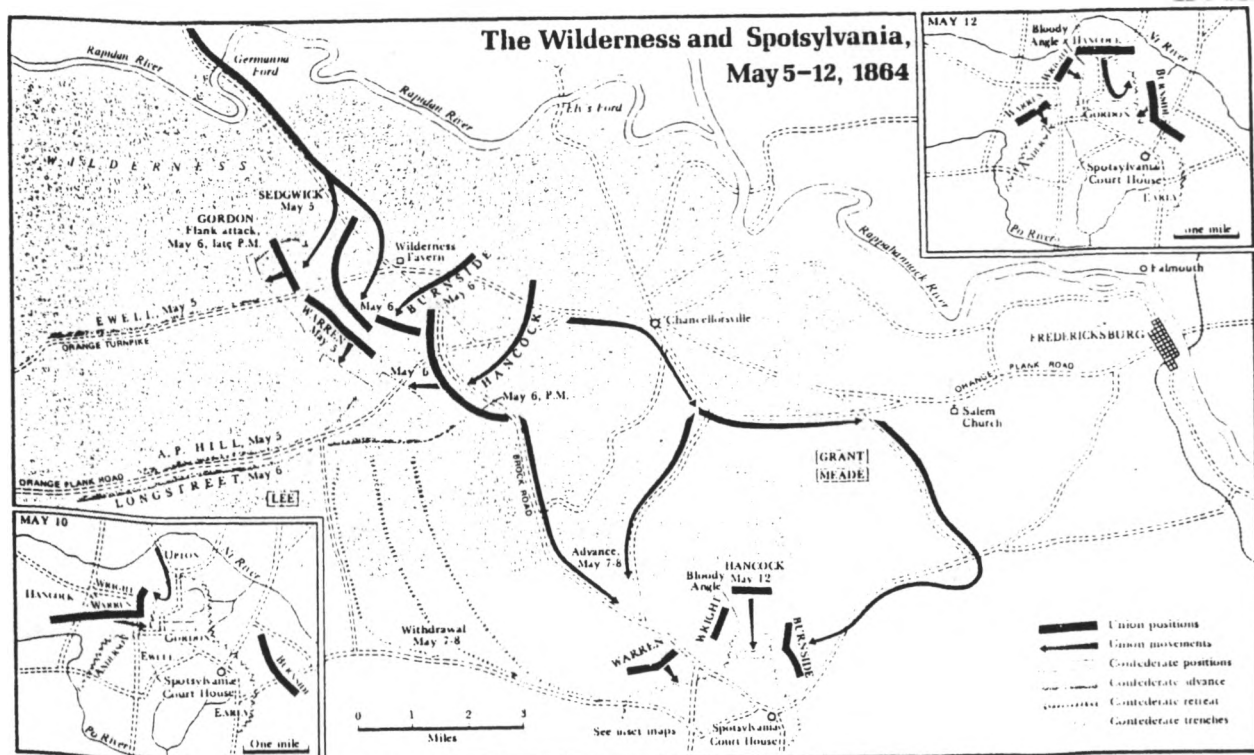
In the reorganization of the Corps, the brigade was transferred from the Third to the Second Division. On the morning of May 4, the regiment moved from camp. By nightfall almost the entire army crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. At noon on may 5 they entered the Wilderness battle ground. The Second division separated from the rest of the Corps and advanced on the plank road while Sedgwick with two divisions moved to the right. After crossing the Gordonsville Road, ". . . came suddenly upon a concealed foe, who poured into it a most withering fire."² "At four in the afternoon, Hill's Corps, which had been hurried forward from Gordonsville, attacked in overwhelming numbers and with unwanted impetuosity. For two hours the battle raged with great violence, the slaughter being terrible, at the end of which the regiment was relieved and rested on its arms during the night, having lost, during the brief period of fighting, sixteen killed and one hundred and twelve wounded"² Chaplain Stewart writes, "The slaughter, where we were, soon seemed terrible. Our regiment was in the front line for three long, long hours, during which time, our Colonel and Captain Drum, with a sorrowful number from the ranks were instantly killed; while six of the officers and over a hundred privates, were wounded with all manner of mutilations. What awful, what sickening scenes!"⁸ Early on the following morning it again advanced on the attack with Hancock's Corps and drove the enemy nearly two miles but was itself in turn driven back and retired to the earth works where at five in the evening, it was

again attacked but easily repulsed repeated assaults."² The 102nd was at the left-center and left of the Union line for the battle.

* This area was designated on Virginia maps as the Wilderness. It was a regrowth of oak, hickory, cedar and pine. Original trees had been cut a dozen or more years previously to supply fuel for a nearby iron furnace.

Battle of Spotsylvania Court House

Following the Battle of the Wilderness, both armies began to maneuver for advantage. This brought about another confrontation at Spotsylvania Court House from 7-19 May. This tiny crossroads village in Virginia was southeast of the Wilderness. The 102nd was in position on the right Union flank at the beginning of the battle. Gen. John Sedgwick was killed here with a bullet to the head on May 9. Gen. H.G. Wright took command of the VI Corps. During the course of the battle the Corps moved to the center of the field known as the bloody angle. Chaplain Stewart refers to this position as the "slaughter pen." It is also referred to as the "mule shoe" He writes, "One of the fiercest and bloodiest contests of this long struggle, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, May 11th and 12th at the slaughter pen. In this, our brigade suffered very heavy loss."⁸



North Anna and Totopotomoy

Skirmishing and some heavy fighting occurred during the battle of North Anna May 23-24. The VI Corps were on the extreme right flank of the Union lines. Another battle occurred along the Totopotomoy River. I don't have additional details of these battles except to say that the 102nd was in the active fighting.

Cold Harbor

"As to how we came here from Spotsylvania Court House, a volume could scarcely suffice to tell. What skirmishings and fightings - what long, weary marching by day and night - what countermarches, now far to the right, again away to the left - passing over hot, dusty roads, corduroy bridges and pontoons; through mud, creeks, woods, swamps, and sloughs amid moonlight and thick darkness; showers, thunderstorms, and sunshine."⁸

Grant had three Corps thrown against Lee's defenses but the well situated Confederate guns swept every angle of approach. The Army of the Potomac had 7,000 casualties in one hour. This battle was fought between June 3 and 12, 1864. On June 3, the regiment lost 24 wounded and on the 5th, 15 wounded. I don't have a figure for those killed but two officers of the regiment were among those killed. The 102nd was within 10 miles of Richmond.

Petersburg

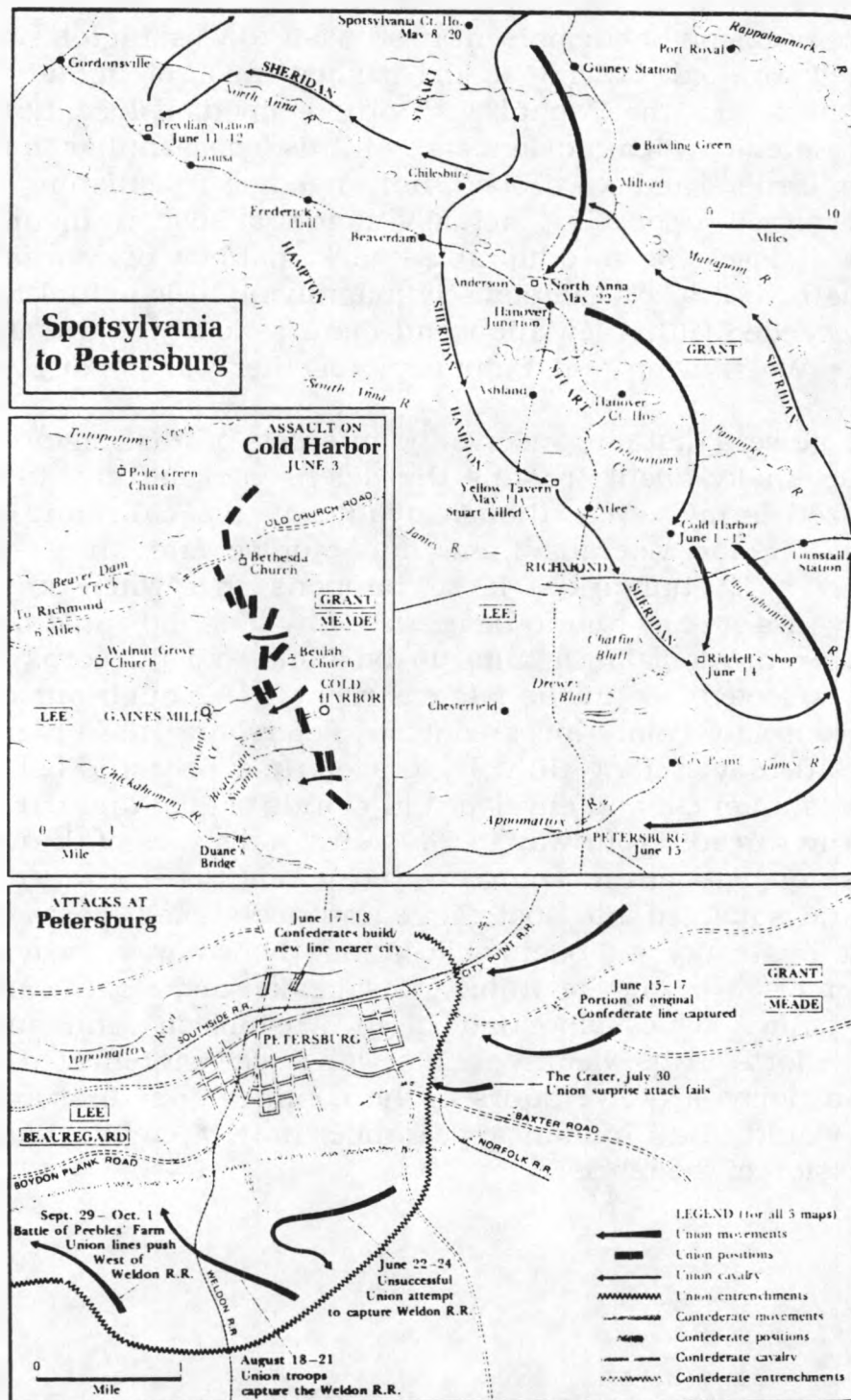
On the 19th of June the regiment crossed the James River and were facing the heavily entrenched rebels in front of Petersburg. They began to push the rebels back and entrenched the ground gained. "On the 18th a general advance was made, in which it lost one killed and 12 wounded. The slow operations of a siege now commenced and the regiment settled down in the trenches where it was kept constantly employed, being under an almost constant fire day and night, the enemy's sharpshooters being remarkable vigilant and active. On the 22nd it moved over to the extreme left of the line and participated in the sharp fighting in which the movement resulted, and on the 29th marched to the relief of the cavalry, hemmed in by the enemy at a point upon the Weldon Railroad.

"On the 9th of July, the Corps having been ordered to Washington, to meet the enemy (Confederate Gen. Jubal Early's Army) advancing through Maryland and threatening the Capitol, it marched to City Point, and embarking upon transports arrived in the city at the moment of greatest peril, the enemy being in the act of carrying the principal

fortifications upon the north. He was repulsed with great slaughter, leaving three hundred of his killed and wounded upon the field."²

"The occasion of our present hasty visit to Washington has already been widely bruited. Owing to the concentration of military strength around Petersburg, the Capital, with other important localities, became almost depleted of veteran defenders. All this being familiar to rebeldom, with their larders and wardrobes sadly needing replenishing, they not only determined upon, but actually made a sudden incursion into Maryland. Possessing an admirable knack, not only of concealing their real strength, but also of immensely magnifying their actual forces, the rebels succeeded with a few thousand men, seriously to threaten at the same time Washington and Baltimore, together with a host of inferior localities.

The powers that do conserve the interests of Washington no doubt felt a little shaky about trusting the defenses of the city to a hastily extemporized army, even though ready at the call, and large as demanded. Some veterans from the Potomac Army must needs be summoned as a bulwark. It so happens that when any sudden emergency arises—any raid to be headed, any long and rapid marches to be made, or any reliable fighting to be done—our 6th corps is almost invariably selected. So in the late emergency. Although our corps was farthest from City Point—miles south of Petersburg—the order came at dusk on Saturday evening, July 9th, to pack up at once and fall in. But a few minutes' interval, and enveloped in clouds of dust and darkness, we were wearily threading our way to City Point, a distance of thirteen miles. By sunrise on Sabbath morning we were ready to be crowded, packed, jammed and squeezed into boats large and boats small, boats clean and boats foul, boats airy and boats suffocating; thence away, away down the classic James, over the beautiful Chesapeake, and up the broad and lovely Potomac. Once more landed in Washington, and quickly out among the forts in its vicinity. This was seemingly effected none too soon; for a delay of twelve hours in the coming of our first and second divisions would to all human appearance, have given Washington into the possession of the rebels."⁸

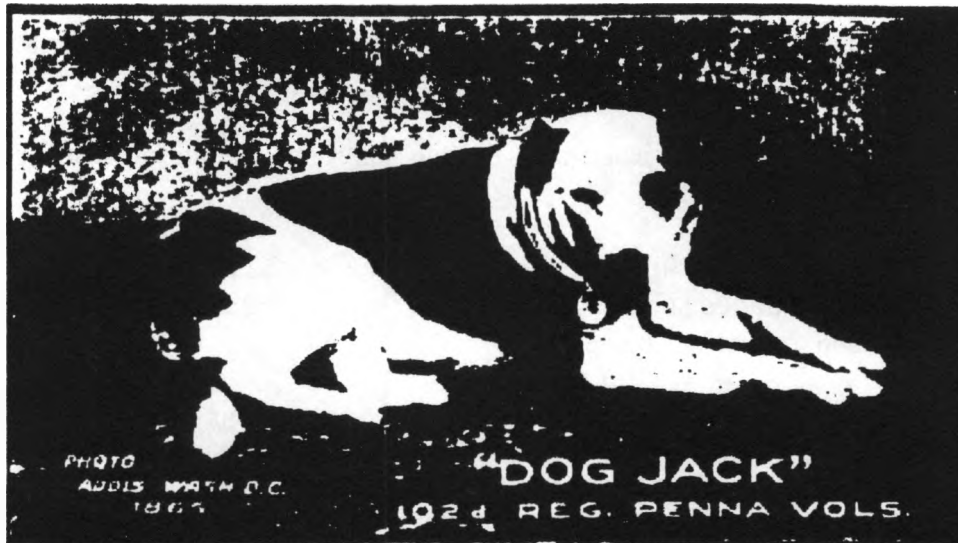


The 102nd was now under Gen. H.G. Wright and the VI Corps.

"It joined in the pursuit, and for two months was kept almost constantly upon march, the weather being intensely hot, and the troops suffering severely"²

John Scott was mustered out of service with a discharge at the expiration of his three year term at Berryville, VA on September 3, 1864.

"Dog Jack"



Mascot of the 102nd Regiment P. V. V. (Old 13th) Washington Infantry

"Jack was a stray bull dog that wandered into the Niagara Volunteer Fire Engine house on Penn Avenue some time prior to the Civil War. At first, the men paid no attention to him and some of them treated him very unkindly. On one occasion one of the members kicked him so hard that it broke one of his legs. Some of the other men took pity on him and put the fractured leg in splints and through their kindly care and treatment the broken leg was healed.

One day a much larger dog started a fight with Jack and they "fought it out" to a finish. Jack being the victor. After that Jack was adopted and became the "mascot" of the volunteer fireman of the Niagara Company. Jack attended every alarm of fire with the company, and the men collected \$75.00 and bought a silver collar for him. Most of the members of the Niagara Fire Company enlisted in Co. f, of the 102nd (old 13th) P. V. (Washington Infantry) and when the regiment left the city, Jack went with his Pals, the Fireman.

Jack was with the regiment from August 15, 1861 until December 23, 1864, except during the period of his captivity—when he was made a prisoner of war. He was captured by the enemy at Salem church, Va., May 3, 1863 and was exchanged for a confederate soldier at Belle Isle, Va., and returned to the regiment in the fall of 1863, having been a prisoner for six months. During the engagement at Savage Station, he was again captured, but after

being detained about six hours he managed to escape and return to the Union lines. While in prison at Belle Isle, Jack's presence and popularity cheered the Union prisoners.

Jack took part with the regiment in all its battles, viz: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Va., Marie's heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, 1st Petersburg (1864), Fort Stevens, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Fort Steadman, 2nd Petersburg, Appomattox, and numerous skirmishes.

He was wounded at Malvern Hill, being shot through the shoulder and back. For many days he hovered between life and death and his sufferings brought tears to his sorrowing comrades.

The Medical Corps of the regiment did all for him that science could suggest for his recovery, at the hospital tent.

When he recovered and took to the field he was greeted by the hearty cheers of the regiment. He also sustained slight wounds at the 1st and 2nd Fredericksburg. He is reported to have understood the various bugle calls.

After a battle he brought succor to the wounded and searched out the dead of his regiment on the field. It was also said of him that he would follow only the men of his own regiment.

On December 23rd 1864, at Frederick City, Maryland, Jack disappeared and nothing was ever known about him since.

The general conclusion by the men of the regiment was that Jack was killed by some mercenary person to secure the silver collar which he had always worn."

After the War

John Scott returned to the family farm which he eventually owned. He married Arabella Speer in 1877 when he was 36 years old. They had 10 children, all of whom lived to adulthood. He died in 1902 at the age of 61. The obituary mentions a fever. The oral history on the farm indicated he died of typhoid fever, the result of drinking water from a hand-dug well a short distance from the kitchen of the farm house.

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APPENDIX

The Union Army was organized where the normal complement of a regiment, in theory, was a thousand men formed in ten companies. Within a few months, however, deaths and discharges because of sickness significantly reduced this number. According to the author, James McPherson in *Battle Cry of Freedom*, an investigation of Union enlistment procedures in 1861 estimated that 25 percent of the recruits should have been rejected for medical reasons. Many of these men soon had to be invalidated out of the army. Within a year of its organization a typical regiment was reduced to half or less of its original number by sickness, battle casualties, and desertions. Four infantry regiments (later in the war sometimes five or six) formed a brigade commanded by a brigadier general. Three (sometimes four) brigades comprised a division, commanded by a brigadier or major general. Two or more divisions (usually three) constituted an army corps, commanded by a major general. A small army might consist of a single corps; the principal armies consisted of two or more. By the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, the numbers in the various units were about as follows:

Company - 30-35 men
Regiment - 300-350 men
Brigade - 1,200 - 1,300 men
Division - 3,600 - 8,000 men
Corps - 9,500 - 22,000 men
Army - 30,000 - 120,000 men

Except for the Peninsula Campaign, the 102nd regiment was usually assigned to the VI Corps.

Peninsula Campaign

102 nd Regiment	Col. Thomas A. Rowley
Peck's Brigade	Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Peck
1 st Division	Brig. Gen. Darius N. Couch
IV Army Corps	Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes
Army of the Potomac	Maj. Gen. George McClellan

Antietam

102 nd Regiment	Col. Thomas A. Rowley
2 nd Brigade	Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe
1 st Division	Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch
IV Corps *	Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes

* For the battle of Antietam, the 1st Division was attached to the VI Corps of Maj. Gen. William Franklin. On Sept. 26, 1862, the 102nd was assigned to the VI Corps as the 3rd Division.

Fredericksburg

102nd Regiment
3rd Brigade
3rd Division
VI Corps
Left Grand Division

Lt. Col. J.M. Kinkead
Col. Thomas. A. Rowley
Brig. Gen. John Newton
Maj. Gen. W.F. Smith
Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin

Chancellorsville

102nd Regiment
3rd Brigade
3rd Division
VI Corps

Col. J.M. Kinkead
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton
Maj. Gen. John Newton
Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick

Gettysburg

102nd Regiment
3rd Brigade
3rd Division

VI Corps

Col. J.W. Patterson
Col. David J. Nevin
Maj. Gen. John Newton
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton
Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick

Rappanannock Station and Mine Run

(I believe the organization was the same here as at Gettysburg)

Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania

102nd Regiment
1st Brigade
2nd Division
VI Corps

Col. J.W. Patterson
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton
Brig. Gen. G.W. Getty
Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick*

*Gen. Sedgwick was killed in the battle of Spotsylvania. He was replaced by Gen. H.G. Wright.

Battles of North Anna and Cold Harbor

102nd Regiment
1st Brigade
2nd Division
VI Corps

Lt. Col. William McIlwaine
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neil
Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright



Sixth Corps

Obituary

SCOTT - Mr. John Scott, of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., April 15, 1841-June 21, 1902.

Death came to Mr. Scott when he was bearing the burden and heat of the day, and when it was natural to expect that he had before him many years of usefulness. A fever had developed which seemed to steal upon him slowly and treacherously. After more than a fortnight of anxious waiting, when it was thought that he was improving, a change came, and in a few hours he was gone, leaving a family and a wide circle of friends overwhelmed with grief.

Mr. Scott was married to Miss Arabella Speer May 31, 1877. To them were born eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. He is survived by his wife and children, and leaves also three sisters and one brother to mourn his loss. He is sadly missed in the home from which he has been taken. It is deprived of a husband's companionship and a father's counsel and instruction. There is a great void in the hearts of those who are left behind, but they realize that their loss is his eternal gain.

Mr. Scott was widely and favorably known, and seldom has the community in which he lived been more deeply moved than by his death. He was deservedly popular. He was a soul of honor, his life above reproach. He was genial in disposition, courteous and agreeable in manner. He was unselfish in an unusual degree, and was modest to a fault. He thus won the admiration of all, and every one who knew him was his friend. As a citizen he was interested in the cause of education, and in the general good of the public. He was a veteran of the civil war, serving three years in the

Union army as a member of Company B, 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry.

But he held, also, a large place in the Church. He was born in the Church, and at an early age formally united with it. All his life he was a member of the Union United Presbyterian church. Monongahela Presbytery. He was intensely interested in the welfare of this congregation, and in the cause of Christ at large. He gave liberally of his time, thought and money to the support of the Church's work at home and abroad. He was treasurer of the mission funds of our congregation. For almost 21 years he served the congregation as a member of session. In this, as well as in other capacities, his services were of great value to the Church.

Whereas, God in his providence has removed by death Mr. John Scott, an honored member and the treasurer of this session: we would, therefore, place on record the following resolutions.

1. That in this affliction we recognize the hand of God. Our loss in Mr. Scott's death is a great one. We greatly miss his counsel and his fellowship. We find it difficult at this time to say "Thy will be done." Yet we place our trust in God, and bow in submission to the will of him who doeth all things well.

2. That we bear testimony to the Christian character of the departed, and express our high appreciation of his services as a member of session. He was wise in counsel. He followed after the things that make for peace and wielded a great influence in the congregation as a peacemaker. He was faithful in the performance of all duties imposed upon him as a member of session, and over his life we would write, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

