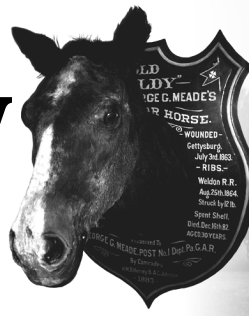


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



June 9, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

## "George Gordon Meade and the Bristoe Campaign"

### June 9th Thursday Meeting "George Gordon Meade and the Bristoe Campaign"

The June 9th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **J. Kevin Hensel**, who is a member of the Old Baldy CWRT will be the speaker. Kevin, who has done extensive research on George Gordon Meade will speak on the Bristoe Campaign and the effect it had on the Virginia and Washington DC area in 1863.



Steve Wright

### "General St Clair Mulholland and the 116th Pennsylvania Regiment"

The May 12th Program was **Steve Wright**. Steve gave a great presentation on "General St Clair Mulholland" We now know more about him and his accomplishments as a military officer with the 116th Pennsylvania Regiment, part of the Irish Brigade, and public servant to the city of Philadelphia as it's Police and Fire Commissioner. His desire to be an artist and his work as a preservationist.

*It was another great talk and very well attended...  
let's keep it up!*

### The President's Letter

We want to thank **Steve Wright** for his most informative and entertaining talk last month on Brevet Brigadier General St. Clair Mulholland of the 116th Pennsylvania Infantry. We learned that Mulholland not only had an outstanding Civil War career with the famed Irish Brigade, he was a true renaissance man after the war. He served as police commissioner of Philadelphia, he also was an artist, a U. S. government official, and a preservationists. Hearing Steve's talk gave us a new appreciation for the Mulholland display in the Lincoln Room.

Another member of the Old Baldy CWRT will present a program at our next program. **J. Kevin Hensel**, who has his doctorate degree from Temple University under the late Russell Weigley, will talk about a little known campaign of the Civil War, the Bristoe Campaign. After Gettysburg, in July 1863, and the beginning of the Overland Campaign in May 1864, exactly what activity took place between the armies of George Gordon Meade and Robert E. Lee? One notable action was the Bristoe Campaign, an engagement that took place during October 1863. Come on out and hear Kevin talk about the Bristoe Campaign and General George Gordon Meade. Learn what effect it had on the war in Virginia and Washington.

The Old Baldy CWRT received a mailing from the Civil War Preservation Trust soliciting funds to save 400 acres of land around the Daniel Lady Farm in Gettysburg. The farm was a brigade hospital and burial site for at least seven Confederates. The Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association has been raising funds to restore the original barn (of which we have made a donation in the past) but the land itself needs to be saved. Your Board of Directors has approved a donation of \$178.00 for one acre of ground. This donation will be matched 17 to 1, YES, 17 to 1! That means our donation will be, in effect, \$3,046! Those of you who are not now members of the CWPT we encourage you to join TODAY. I have hand-outs each month with membership applications. The CWPT is 70,000 members strong - looking to reach 100,000 soon!

*continued on page 2*

**Bring a friend, neighbor and another Civil War buff to enjoy a fascinating subject  
and to support our speakers at Old Baldy.**

The Old Baldy CWRT main mission is HISTORIC PRESERVATION! Your newsletter editor Don Wiles needs someone to write a column each month on the latest news in the ongoing battle to save our Civil War Battlefields. Contact Don or myself if you are interested.

SEE YOU ALL ON THURSDAY THE 9TH OF JUNE.

Mike Cavanaugh  
President

## Today in Civil War History

### June 9, 1863 Battle of Brandy Station

On this day, the largest cavalry battle of the war is fought at Brandy Station, Virginia.

After the Confederate victory at Chancellorville in early May, Lee began to prepare for another invasion of the North by placing General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry at Brandy Station, just east of Culpeper, to screen the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia as it started toward the Blue Ridge mountains. Stuart used this time at Brandy Station to stage a grand parade in order to boost morale and show off his dashing troopers to local residents.

Unbeknownst to Stuart, his pompous display was observed by uninvited Union cavalry and infantry under the command of General Alfred Pleasonton, who lurked across the Rappahannock. On June 9, Pleasonton struck the surprised Rebels in a two-pronged assault. After initially falling back, the Confederates eventually rallied, and the battle raged all day around St. James Church.



A Part of Company D, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry

The battle's key moment came when Union troops headed to seize Fleetwood Hill, an elevation from which the Yankees could shell the entire battlefield. Confederate Lieutenant John Carter struggled to mount a cannon on the hill and fired a single shot that stopped the Union troopers in their tracks. The Yankee officer leading the charge suspected the Confederates had a line of guns sitting just over the top of the hill, when in fact it was a single gun with barely enough powder for a single shot. Carter's heroic act saved the day for Stuart. The move bought time for the Confederates, and they held the hill.

The battle continued until late afternoon, with many spectacular cavalry charges and saber fights in addition to hand-to-hand combat by dismounted cavalry. In the end, Stuart's forces held the field. Although it was technically a Rebel victory, the battle demonstrated how far the Union cavalry had come since the beginning of the war. Stuart's cavalry had been the master of their Union counterparts, but its invincibility was shattered on that muggy Virginia day.

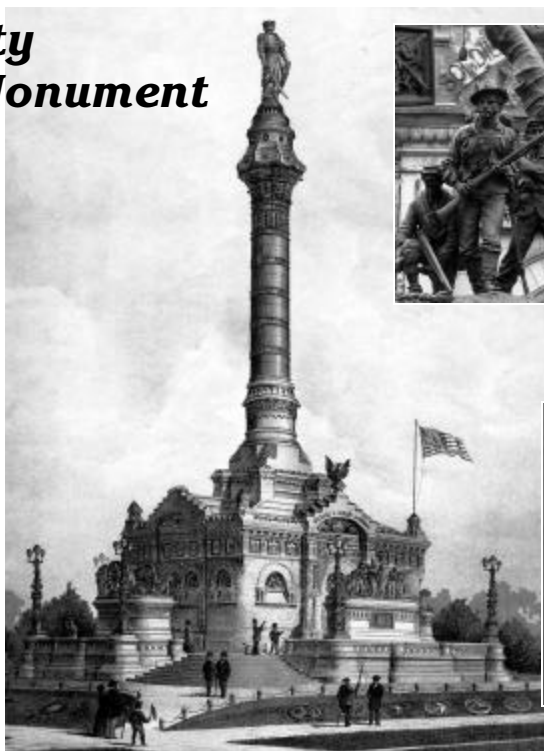
HistoryChannel

## Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

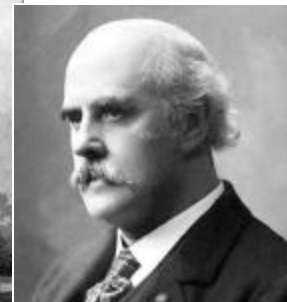
By Steve Wright

Last month your correspondent and his able assistant, Bill Holdsworth, were on assignment to Cleveland, Ohio, visiting the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. We spent an amazing five-and-a-half hours gazing at spectacular exhibits featuring artifacts from such legendary artists such as Johnny Cash, Huddy "Ledbelly" Lebetter, to my idols Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin, Led Zeppelin, the Beatles, and countless others.

After the Hall of Fame we went in search of Monument Square, the site of Abraham Lincoln's funeral in Cleveland. The Lincoln funeral train arrived at the outskirts of Cleveland early on the morning of Friday, April 28th, exactly one week after it had left Washington, D.C. Among the many people on board was General Joseph Hooker, then commanding army affairs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. At exactly 7 a.m. the train arrived at the city's Union Station, and a 36-



Infantry Color Guard larger than life size statue



Levi Schofield, Architect

Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

continued on page 3



Stained-glass windows depicting the branches of the Military



Bas Relief inside commemorating the roll of women in the war

gun salute commenced firing in honor of the President. The coffin was then placed on a black-and-white plumed, silver-starred hearse that was pulled by six white horses. As the procession began to Monument Square, a rain began to fall, quelling the dust. Once the procession arrived at the square the rain turned to torrents, but still thousands of people queued-up to see the martyred President's body, which was placed in open-air pagoda-like structure in the middle of Monument Square. Unlike other funerals, the outdoor structure allowed more people to view the body - approximately 180 per minute, or over 10,000 an hour. Prior to this all viewings had been in public buildings, which had been cramped and crowded. Inevitably thousands of mourners had been disappointed by not being able to pay their respects. Only with the Cleveland's outdoor funeral were everyone's wishes satisfied. It is estimated that over 150,000 people paid their respects in the fifteen hours that were allotted to the public to do so.

With Bill navigating, we easily found Monument Square, (now known as Public Square) which had obviously changed significantly since Lincoln's funeral. We expected an historical marker noting Lincoln's funeral, what we didn't expect to find was the stunning 140-foot high Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, dedicated July 4th, 1894.

Designed by Cleveland architect Levi Schofield, a veteran of the 103rd Ohio Infantry, the monument is the result of a resolution passed by the Camp Barnett Soldiers' and Sailors' Society that met in Cleveland in 1879. After many problems, including various decisions on where to place the monument, Schofield finally set to work on the monument eight years later. At the base of the monument Schofield placed four larger-than-life action scenes representing artillery, cavalry, infantry, and the navy. Of the four, only the infantry group, The Color Guard, represents an actual event, one which took place at the battle of Resaca, when Sergeant Martin Striebler and eight corporals defended their flags until all were killed or wounded. Atop the monument's 125-foot granite shaft he placed a fifteen-foot stature of Liberty, for which he used his wife as the model.

Inside the base of the monument, Schofield placed four 7' X 10' bas relief plaques depicting civilian and military personages important to Ohio's role in the Civil War. One entire panel is dedicated strictly to women's relief efforts. The interior walls of the base of the monument contain the names of more than 9,000 Civil War veterans from Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland is the County seat. While visiting the monument we were fortunate to be able to get inside, even though it was after closing hours, as the caretaker took pity on a couple of Civil War students from Philadelphia. It was only when we were inside the base that we could really appreciate the semi-circular stained-

glass windows that represented the various branches of service.

After several delays, groundbreaking took place for the monument on December 2nd 1892. With that a statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (the hero of the battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812, and a statue that was there during Lincoln's funeral) had to be moved to another location on the square. Work began on the monument in the spring of 1893 and continued for a year at a cost of \$280,000.

Finally, on July 4th, 1894, the day-long dedication began with the rededication of the Perry statue. Governor William McKinley, a Civil War veteran himself, opened the ceremonies at 10 a.m. A enormous parade of veterans began at 2 p.m. and continued for more than four hours. The monument that had taken more than fifteen years to complete was finally finished and dedicated.

This is truly one of the most impressive Civil War monuments that this correspondent has ever seen. Schofield's attention to detail is nothing short of breathtaking: eagles on the soldier's buttons, nails on the bottom of shoes, cannon rammer's used as building decorations, corps badges at every turn, it seems every where you look there is more detail. So, the next time you happen to be in Cleveland, be sure to check out Cuyahoga County's magnificent Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument!

## Memorial Day at the Hancock Tomb

The Winfield Scott Hancock Society held its annual Memorial Day ceremony at the tomb of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock in the Montgomery Cemetery in Norristown. Several Old Baldy CWRT members were present as Mike Cavanaugh and Billy Holdsworth had the honor of placing a wreath at the tomb representing the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table. It was beautiful day with up to 60 to 70 people in attendance. A reenactment unit from the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry served as the honor guard and Bruce Stocking, portraying General Hancock, gave a timely talk on historic preservation. We especially want to thank Bill and Debbie Holdsworth for the beautiful wreath used in the ceremony. Bill and members of his family attend almost every year representing Old Baldy and supplies a wreath. Memorial Day was NOT set aside for picnics and barbecues it was set aside for honoring our veterans who gave their all so that we can have picnics and barbecues. Hope you all had a great weekend and you were able to participate in an event honoring our veterans.

## This Month in Civil War History

### June 1861

#### June 1861 - West Virginia Is Born

Residents of the western counties of Virginia did not wish to secede along with the rest of the state. This section of Virginia was admitted into the Union as the state of West Virginia on June 20, 1863.

#### June 1861 - Four Slave States Stay in the Union

Despite their acceptance of slavery, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri did not join the Confederacy.

Although divided in their loyalties, a combination of political maneuvering and Union military pressure kept these states from seceding.

#### June 3 - Philippi/Philippi Races

#### June 10 - Big Bethel/Bethel Church

#### June 17 - Boonville

### June 1862

#### June 5 - Tranter's Creek

#### June 6 - Memphis

#### June 7/8 - Chattanooga

#### June 8 - Cross Keys

#### June 9 - Port Republic

#### June 16 - Secessionville/Ft. Lamar/James Island

On June 16, contrary to Hunter's orders, Benham launched an unsuccessful frontal assault against Fort Lamar at Secessionville. Because Benham was said to have disobeyed orders, Hunter relieved him of command. Early June 1862, Maj. Gen. David Hunter had transported Horatio Wright's and Isaac Stevens's Union divisions under immediate direction of Brig. Gen. Henry Benham to James Island where they entrenched at Grimball's Landing near the southern flank of the Confederate defenses.

#### June 17 - Saint Charles

#### June 21 - Simmon's Bluff

On June 21, troops of the 55th Pennsylvania landed from the gunboat Crusader and transport Planter near Simmon's Bluff on Wadmelow Sound, surprising and burning an encampment of the 16th South Carolina Infantry. The Confederates scattered, and the Federals returned to their ships. Despite this minor victory, the Federals abandoned their raid on the railroad.

#### June 25 - Oak Grove French's Field/King's School House

#### June 26 - Beaver Dam

#### Creek/Mechanicsville/Ellerson's Mill

#### June 27 - Gaines' Mill/First Cold Harbor

#### June 27/28 - Garnett's Farm/Golding's Farm

#### June 29 - Savage's Station

#### June 30 - White Oak Swamp

#### June 30 - Glendale/Frayser's Farm/Riddell's Shop

#### June 30/July 1 - Tampa

A Union gunboat came into Tampa Bay, turned her broadside on the town, and opened her ports. The gunboat then dispatched a launch carrying 20 men and a lieutenant under a flag of truce demanding the surrender of Tampa. The Confederates refused, and the gunboat opened fire. Firing continued sporadically into the afternoon of July 1, when the Federal gunboat withdrew.

### June 1863

#### June 7 - Milliken's Bend

### June 9 - Battle of Brandy Station, 1863.

The victorious Confederate Army of Northern Virginia streamed into Culpeper County after its victory at Fredericksburg. Under the leadership of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the troops seemed invincible and massed around Culpeper preparing to carry the war north into Pennsylvania. By June 5, two infantry corps under Longstreet and Ewell were camped in and around Culpeper. Six miles north of town, holding the line of the Rappahannock River, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart bivouacked his cavalry troopers, screening the Confederate Army against surprise by the enemy.

#### June 9 - Brandy Station/Fleetwood Hill

#### June 17 - Aldie

#### June 17/19 - Middleburg

#### June 13/15 - Winchester Second

#### June 13 - The Gettysburg Campaign.

Confederate General Lee decided to take the war to the enemy. On June 13, he defeated Union forces at Winchester, Virginia, and continued north to Pennsylvania. General Hooker, who had been planning to attack Richmond, was instead forced to follow Lee. Hooker, never comfortable with his commander, General Halleck, resigned on June 28, and General George Meade replaced him as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

#### June 20 - West Virginia admitted to the Union

#### June 20/21 - LaFourche Crossing

#### June 21 - Upperville

#### June 24/26 - Hoover's Gap

#### June 28 - Donaldsonville

#### June 29/30 - Goodrich's Landing/The Mounds/Lake Providence

#### June 30 - Hanover

### June 1864

#### June The Battle of Cold Harbor.

Grant again attacked Confederate forces at Cold Harbor, losing over 7,000 men in twenty minutes. Although Lee suffered fewer casualties, his army never recovered from Grant's continual attacks. This was Lee's last clear victory of the war.

#### June 1864 - The Siege of Petersburg.

Grant hoped to take Petersburg, below Richmond, and then approach the Confederate capital from the south. The attempt failed, resulting in a ten month siege and the loss of thousands of lives on both sides, Grant won by steadily extending his lines westward.

#### June 5/6 - Piedmont

#### June 6 - Old River Lake/Ditch Bayou/Lake Chicot

#### June 9/July 3 - Marietta/Pine Hill/Ruff's Mill

#### June 9 - Petersburg

#### June 10 - Brices Cross Roads/Tishomingo Creek

#### June 11/12 - Trevilian Station

#### June 11/12 - Cynthia/Kellar's Bridge

#### June 15/18 - Assault on Petersburg

#### June 17/18 - Lynchburg

#### June 21/24 - Jerusalem Plank Road/First Battle of Weldon

#### June 22 - Kolb's Farm

#### June 24 - Saint Mary's Church/Nance's Shop

#### June 25 - Staunton River/Blacks and Whites

#### June 27 - Kennesaw Mountain

#### June 28 - Sappony Church/Stony Creek Depot

#### June 29 - Ream's Station

## Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



Some of Tina's recruits reporting for the *Summer March* in June;

**Banonia Beggarly 4th In Cav**  
**Cautious Choat 117th IN**  
**Zacharias Crankleton 25th USCT**  
**Julius Caesar 34th USCT**  
**Brutus Fogos 21st USCT**  
**Jocko Goodbo 29th IL**  
**Spott Goosey 63rd USCT**  
**Claibourne Gooch 1st IN Art'y**  
**Wiley Fox 5th USCT**  
**Greene Fellows 64th USCT**  
**Bright Fork 53rd USCT**

and two peas in a pod...

**George Bushyhead 83rd USCT**  
**Wash Hare 109th USCT**

## The Battle of Bristoe Station October 14, 1863

It was an "ill-judged attack," a "rash enterprise," as "gross blunder." Such were the terms used by participants brigades dashed to pieces against a well-protected Federal corps. It was the fall of 1863. A few months earlier the Union and Confederate armies had engaged in a three-way epic struggle at the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Both armies had been badly battered in the battle; neither would be in fighting trim for weeks to come. In the interim, the armies rested and reorganized on the rolling hills between Madison Court House and Culpeper, Virginia. General Robert E. Lee took advantage of the lull in the fighting to dispatch Lieutenant General James

Longstreet's First Corps to reinforce General Braxton Bragg in Tennessee. Meade countered by sending the Army of the Potomac's Eleventh and Twelfth Corps to reinforce Bragg's opponent, Major General William S. Rosecrans. In order to prevent Meade from making any additional detachments, Lee decided to resume the offensive in Virginia.

On October 9 Lee led his army across the Rapidan River and moved toward Culpeper in an effort to turn Meade's right flank and impose himself between the Union army and its supply base at Centreville. Meade discerned his opponent's strategy in time, however, and ordered a hasty retreat. Lee took up pursuit of Meade's army and finally caught up with it on October 14 at Bristoe Station, a stop on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Lieutenant General A.P. Hill led the Confederate march. At 1:30 p.m. Hill encountered what he believed to be the tail of Meade's army at Broad Run, about a mile north of Bristoe Station. He decided to attack immediately with his leading division, commanded by Brigadier General Henry Heth. As Heth advanced to attack the Federals along Broad Run, another large body of Union troops appeared on his right, moving parallel with the railroad. With Hill's approval, Heth wheeled his division to the right to meet this new and more dangerous foe.

The troops had suddenly appeared on Heth's flank belonged to Brigadier General Alexander Webb's division of Major General Gouverneur K. Warren's Second Corps. As soon as he became aware of the Confederate presence, Webb threw his men into line of battle behind the railroad embankment, his right flank anchored on Broad Run, his left flank extending across the Brentsville Road. Shortly after the battle began, two other Second Corps divisions, command by Brigadier Generals Alexander Hays and John C. Caldwell, arrived and took position behind the railroad to Webb's left. Artillery batteries posted on the high ground south of the railroad strengthened the center and right of the Union line.

Heth launched his attack shortly after 3 p.m. Two North Carolina brigades, together numbering approximately 4,000 men, charged headlong into Webb's line of waiting rifles. Despite heavy losses, Heth's division seized a


*continued on page 6*

CIVIL WAR & UNDERGROUND RAILROAD  
Museum of Philadelphia  
1805 Pine Street - Philadelphia, PA 19103

**YOUNG FRIENDS SOCIAL**  
TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH  
6:00 PM TO 8:00 PM

MINGLE IN AN 1858 MANSION  
COCKTAILS  
HORS D'OEUVRES  
HISTORIC TOURS  
RARE ARTIFACTS

\$20.00 TICKETS AT DOOR  
1805 PINE STREET  
CALL: 215.735.8196



"Our Union—it must and shall be preserved: its friends are our friends,"

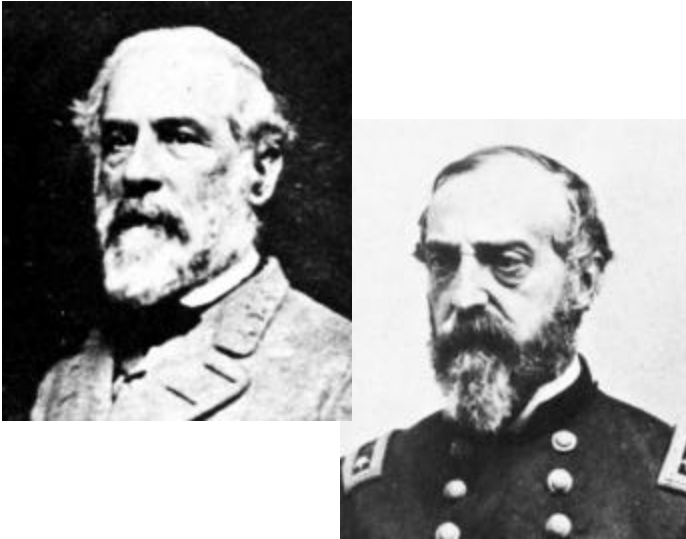
Young Friends  
are helping make  
History!

Join us for  
COCKTAILS IN AN 1858 MANSION

CIVIL WAR & UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MUSEUM OF PHILADELPHIA



*Lee and Meade meet again...*



portion of the railroad on Webb's right, near the run. Success was temporary. Union cannon posted on hills behind the embankment blasted the Confederates who had made it past the railroad and effectively sealed the breach in the line. Stunned and demoralized by their defeat, Heth's men retreated back up the shell-torn slope or simply threw down their arms in surrender.

While Heth's attack was in progress, Major General Richard H. Anderson's division arrived on the field. Anderson ordered two brigades into action west of the Brentsville Road, while at the same time his artillery chief, Major David McIntosh, opened with seven guns from a ridge just 500 yards from the Federal line. When Heth's division fell back in retreat, McIntosh's guns were left unsupported and were captured by Webb's men, who successfully hauled five of them safely back to their lines.

As the afternoon wore on, additional Confederate reinforcements reached the field. At 4 p.m. Lee arrived with leading elements of Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. As Ewell moved into position opposite Warren's left, artillery on both sides engaged in a stubborn, but indecisive duel. The last fighting of the day occurred at dusk when Major General Robert E. Rodes' Confederate division attacked Caldwell's division near the bridge over Kettle Run.

After dark Warren crossed Broad Run and continued his eastward march, leaving the Confederate army master of the field. For Lee it had been a costly battle. His army had lost more than 1,300 men in the short, furious fight without any corresponding strategic gain. Federal losses, by contrast, numbered only 546. Responsibility for the disaster lay squarely on the shoulders of A.P. Hill, who had impetuously attacked the Federals without first pausing to reconnoiter the ground. The following day, as Lee and Hill rode together over the corps-strewn battlefield, Hill sought to explain the previous day's misfortunes. Lee listened quietly, the sad expression on his face clearly showing his disappointment. "Well, well, General," he said, when the younger officer had finished, "bury these poor men and let us say no more about it."

NPS

## Organizing for Defence

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865*  
*Published 1913*

There was no sufficient interval of time between the call of the President, upon June 15th, and the clash of the opposed armies at Gettysburg to carry through the plan of an organized force of men enlisted to serve six months. The companies reporting at Camp Curtin were, therefore, formed upon either an "emergency" basis (these troops becoming temporarily a part of the National force) or upon an enlistment of ninety-day militia, the latter serving as State troops. The newly created "Department of the Susquehanna" had been placed under the command of Major-Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. A., with headquarters at Harrisburg. The handling of the constantly arriving militia and volunteers was in his charge.

After the battle of Gettysburg the 36th Regiment, ninety-day militia, was sent to that place, and Col. H. C. Alleman was appointed Military Governor, with other organizations in, his command. His duty was to forward wounded and prisoners and gather property from the field. In his report he stated that, in addition to a great amount of war material, he had collected from camps and field hospitals twelve thousand and sixty-one wounded Union soldiers, six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven wounded Confederates, three thousand and six Confederate prisoners and large numbers of stragglers. In this work the 51st Regiment, Col. Oliver Hopkinson, assisted.

The rapid concentration of the scattered divisions of Hooker by his successor, Meade, in the pathway of Lee's army was a surprise to the enemy, and the assemblage of fifty thousand emergency soldiery in reserve was a phenomenon, Although but one militia regiment had a part in the battle, the moral effect caused by the gathering of the emergency militia greatly impressed the Southern people and their Northern allies everywhere.

Among the many companies formed for local defence or emergency service in June and July, 1863, were the following:

**The Bridesburg Guard**, composed chiefly of employees of Alfred Jenks & Son, Lieutenant Colonel Barton H. Jenks. This fine Battalion made its own muskets and was uniformed by its commander.  
**Independent Artillery Company**, veterans of the Naval Home.  
**Gymnast City Guard**, Captain Hillebrand. This was the fourth Gymnast Company raised by this officer. **Independent Infantry Militia**, composed of workmen at the Navy Yard. **Independent Battery, Light Artillery Militia**, composed of workmen at the Navy Yard. Captain Wells, U. S. A. **Independent Company of Minute Men** from the Baptist churches. **Independent Company Militia** from First Presbyterian Church. **Independent City Guards**, Capt. William Milward.  
**Franklin Guards**, composed of clerks in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Railway Companies.  
**Merrick Guards**, from the machine works of Merrick & Sons. On duty at Harrisburg and at Cumberland, Maryland. **Independent Co.**, Infantry Militia, William Penn Hose Co. **Hatters' Guards**, Capt. Isaac Williams (attached to the Merchants' Regiment). **Schuylkill Arsenal Company**, Capt. W. H. Gray. **Russell Light Infantry**, Col. William Mayer.  
**Pennsylvania Veterans** (76 soldiers of 1812). **Norris Rifles**, Carnell's iron foundry. **Pennsylvania Railroad employees**, from Washington Avenue wharf, Capt. John Whittaker. **United States Mint Company**. **Germantown Home Guard**, Capt. Marks J. Biddle. **Falls of Schuylkill Company**, Capt. John Dobson. **Engineer Corps**, students of the Polytechnic College. (Attached to the 3d Regiment Home Guard, on duty at Dupont Powder Works, Wilmington Del.) **National League Rifles**. Capt. G. C. Steinbach. **Wissahickon Cavalry**, Capt. Samuel W. Comly.





73rd Pennsylvania Infantry  
Monument at Gettysburg  
Plus detail showing fighting of  
July 2nd



## Seventy Third Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865*  
Published 1913

COLONEL JOHN A. KOLTES to August 30th, 1862.  
COLONEL GUSTAVUS A. MUEHLECK to January 27th,  
1863.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM MOORE to February 8th, 1864.  
LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES C. CRESSON to August 24th,  
1865.<sup>[1]</sup>

Total Enrollment, 1,260 Officers and Men.

THIS regiment, largely recruited from the local German rifle companies, was originally known as the "Pennsylvania Legion." It was encamped, during the summer of 1861, at Engle & Wolf's farm, upon the east side of the Schuylkill River. The regiment, under Col. John A. Koltes, left for Washington upon September 24th, where it was assigned to Blenker's German Division. The autumn and winter were devoted to camp and picket duty in Virginia. Upon March 3d, 1862, three hundred and fifty men from the disbanded 66th Regiment were added to its ranks. In May the division joined Fremont's Mountain Department in West Virginia, the 73d scoring its first battle at Cross Keys. Under Gen. Sigel, the German regiments formed a staunch rear guard for Pope's retreat, incident to which were the battles of Freeman's Ford and Groveton. At the hard-fought battle of the second Bull Run, August 30th, the "73d" was the target for deadly artillery fire, losing two hundred and sixteen killed and wounded, including Colonel Koltes, acting brigade commander, and Capt. Augustus Breuckner, acting major. Without further engagements the "73d" wintered at Falmouth, Va. At this time Lieut.-Col. William Moore succeeded Col. G. A. Muehleck, resigned. Under Hooker's reorganization the regiment formed part of Col. A. Buschbeck's First Brigade, Second Division of the Eleventh Corps. At Chancellorsville the regiment lost one hundred and six officers and men, killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Capt. Henry J. Giltinan. Capt. Jacob Liebfried was mortally wounded.

After a week of hurried marching, from Edward's Ferry, the Eleventh Corps reached Gettysburg upon July 1st. At two o'clock P. M. the "73d" was in position and charged into the town, assisting effectively in halting the Confederates. The regiment's second position fronted upon the Taneytown road, west of the Junction of the Emmitsburg road, being exposed to continuous artillery fire. An assault was made at this point by a Confederate column, which was repulsed with great loss. Upon the second the "73(1" occupied the same position upon the scene of the final Confederate assault in the afternoon. When the enemy withdrew the regiment, with its brigade, occupied the town. The regimental losses were seven killed and twenty-seven wounded out of fourteen officers and three hundred and eighteen men present.<sup>[2]</sup>

At Alexandria, Va., during the remainder of the summer, the "73d" was occupied, under Colonel Moore, who had returned, in conveying drafted men. In September the Eleventh Corps was transferred, under Gen. Hooker, to the West. Late in October the brigade marched from Bridgeport, Tenn., toward Chattanooga, having a skirmish en route at Wauhatchie. Upon arrival at Chattanooga Col. Moore retired from command, being invalided, and as the regiment had no field officers, Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Taft, of the 143d New York Regiment, was placed in command. The "73d" was in the storming line at Missionary Ridge upon November 25th. In the terrific fighting which ensued, Colonel Taft was killed, and nearly all of the survivors of the "73d" were made prisoners. The regimental flag was secreted about his person by Capt. John Kennedy, of Company H, and after his exchange, six months later, was brought safely home. The remnant of the "73d" wintered at Chattanooga. In January, 1864, those who re-enlisted were given a veteran's furlough. The old Eleventh Corps, being merged into the Twentieth Corps, the veterans and recruits of the "73d" marched and fought with Sherman to Atlanta, on to Savannah and northward through the Carolinas. The last commander of the regiment was Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Cresson. At Bentonville, N. C., it fought in the last important battle of the war. After the surrender of Johnston, at Raleigh, N. C., the "73d" marched to Alexandria, Va., where it was mustered out on July 14th, 1865.

### Total Losses

Killed or died from wounds	officers 5; men 96
Died from disease	officers 0; men 114
Wounded	officers 18; men 303
Captured or missing	officers 18; men 160

### Battles

Cross Keys, Rappahannock River, Groveton, Bull Run (second), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, March to the Sea, Savannah, Bentonville, Durham Station (Johnston's Surrender).

[1]Lieut.-Colonel William Moore was commissioned colonel January 27th, 1863. Lieut.-Colonel Charles C. Cresson was commissioned colonel May 1st, 1865. Neither of these officers was mustered with the above rank.

[2]Having no field officers the regiment was commanded in this battle by CapL D. F. Kelly. The "73d" was among the first troops to occupy the town of Gettysburg as the Confederates withdrew on the morning of July 4th. Skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy from street to street, they were hailed with joy by the inhabitants, who had remained concealed in their homes awaiting, with intense anxiety, the issue of the battle.

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Contact: Rosa Figueiredo at MSL  
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Phone: 987.681.0800  
Email: rosalm@mslaw.edu

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## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for Spring/Summer 2005

June 9, 2005 - Thursday

### J. Kevin Hensel

Member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Extensive research  
on General George Gordon Meade.

Topic: *George Gordon Meade and the Bristoe  
Campaign*

July 14, 2005 - Thursday

### Roger Arthur

Author, Historian,

Topic: *Ambrose Burnside: Misunderstood or  
Incompetent.*

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin  
at 7:30 PM at the

Civil War Library and Underground Railroad Museum,  
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Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 215.725.3602 or  
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Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between  
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