

# Thomas C. Spackman

## 198th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry & Co. K, 3rd Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry



Residence Bucks County PA;  
Enlisted on 7/11/1861 as a Private.

On 7/11/1861 he mustered into "K" Co. PA 32nd Infantry  
He was Mustered Out on 6/17/1864 at Philadelphia, PA

On 9/9/1864 he was commissioned into "E" Co. PA 198th Infantry  
He was discharged for wounds on 6/26/1865 at Philadelphia, PA

He was listed as:

Wounded 3/29/1865 Lewis' Farm, VA (Wounded in abdomen)  
Hospitalized 5/1/1865 Washington, DC (Armory Square Hospital)

Promotions:

Corporal 3/1/1862

Sergeant 7/31/1862

1st Sergeant 8/1/1862

2nd Lieutenant 2/1/1863

1st Lieutenant 9/16/1863

**Captain 9/9/1864 (As of Co. E 198th PA Infantry)**

**Major 3/29/1865 by Brevet**

Other Information:

born in 1827

died in 1888

After the War he lived in Gloucester County, NJ

Buried: Friends Cemetery, Mullica Hill, NJ Gravesite: C-2-18-24

# Thomas C. Spackman

## Presentation Sword



This is a High-Grade presentation sword retailed by Horstmann, Philadelphia, PA.  
On the back side of the top mounts is the following presentation

*A Testimony to*  
**Capt Thomas C Spackman**  
*Co. E 198<sup>th</sup> Regt.*  
*P.V.*





















# Thomas C. Spackman

Co. K, 3rd Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry

✓ 1437  
Spackman Thomas C.  
Co. K, 3 Pennsylvania  
Reserve Infantry.  
(32 Pa. Vols.)  
Private / Lieutenant

CARD NUMBERS.

1	18980547	26
2	18980640	27
3	18980734	28
4	18980828	29
5	18980919	30
6	18980954	31
7	18981044	32
8	18981124	33
9	18981134	34
10	18981213	35
11	18981298	36
12	18981382	37
13	18981459	38
14	18981447	39
15	18981516	40
16	18981586	41
17	18981646	42
18	18981702	43
19	18981758	44
20	18966072	45
21	18965460	46
22	18981816	47
23	18981870	48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein 0

Book Mark: Obe. 203. 64

✓ See also



**3 Reserves.**  
(32 Volunteers.)

**Pa.**

*S*  
*Tho's C. Spackman*  
*Pat*, Co. *K*, 3 Reg't Pa. Res. Inf.

Age *35* years.

Appears on

**Company Muster-in Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

*Washington D.C. July 28 1861.*

Muster-in to date

*July 28 1861.*

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *July 11*, 186 .\*

Where *Camp Washington* .\*

Period *3* years.\*

Bounty paid \$ *100*; due \$ *100*

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on subsequent card or cards.

Book mark:

*Constantine*

(356e)

Copyist.

**3 Reserves.**  
(32 Volunteers.)

**Pa.**

*S*  
*Thomas C. Spackman*  
*Pat*, Co. *K*, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for *July 29 to Sept 1, 1861.*

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *July 11*, 186 .\*

Where *Camp Washington* .\*

Period *3* years.\*

Present or absent *Not stated*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

*Constantine*

(358c)

Copyist



*S*

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

*Thomas C. Spackman*

*Pat*, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for *Sept & Oct*, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *July 11*, 186 .\*

Where *Camp Washington*\*

Period *3* years.\*

Present or absent *Not stated*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

*Constantine*  
Copyist

*S*

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

*Thomas C. Spackman*

*Pat*, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for *Nov & Dec*, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *July 11*, 186 .\*

Where *Camp Washington*\*

Period *3* years.\*

Present or absent *Not stated*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

*Constantine*  
Copyist



S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman

Det, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan & Feby, 1862.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1862.\*

Where Camp Washington.\*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Morland Copyist

S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thos. C. Spackman

6 Capt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for March & April, 1862.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1862.\*

Where Camp Washington.\*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed Corporal March 26, 62, at camp near Alexandria, Va

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Morland Copyist



S

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thos. L. Spackman  
Sergeant, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1862 \*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Mordant Copyist

S

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas L. Spackman  
1st Sgt, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1862 \*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed 1st Sgt Aug 1, 62

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Mordant Copyist



S

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas L Spackman

Serjeant, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed 1st Serjeant Aug. 1, 62

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Morland Copyist

S

Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thos L Spackman

Serjeant, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed 1st Serjeant August 1, 62

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

Morland Copyist



S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thos C Spackman

1<sup>st</sup> Sgt, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov & Dec, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

R. Jones  
Copyist

S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas C Spackman

1<sup>st</sup> Sgt, Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan & Feb, 1863

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut  
Feb 1/63.

No Muster Out note for  
him as 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

R. Jones  
Copyist



S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for March & April, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Appointed 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut  
July 1, 1863.

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

R. B. Jones  
Copyist

S

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Res. Infantry.  
Appears on **Special Muster Roll**

for April 10 1863

Present or absent present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

R. B. Jones  
Copyist



S | 3 Reserves. | Pa.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Thomas C. Spackman  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.  
Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for May & June, 1863

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Camp Washington \*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: + Pay due for the month of July 1863.

+ as it is on roll

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll

Book mark:

R. B. Jones  
Copyist

(358c)

S | 3 Reserves. | Pa.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Thomas C. Spackman  
Lieut., Co. \_\_\_\_\_, 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't Pa. Res. Inf.  
Age 25 years.

Appears on an

**Individual Muster-in Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Arlington Va. June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1863.

Muster-in to date Mar 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863.

Where Arlington Va.

Period 3 years.

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Remarks: + Vice David W. Wenderly Promoted.

Discharged by command of Maj. Genl. Huntzelman per S. O. 95, dated May 25, 1863.

Book mark:

G. M. Love  
Copyist

(336)



3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas G. Sprackman  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Sp. Washington.\*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: assumed command of company  
July 15 1863 vice Lt. Stanton of  
Co. G relieved

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.

Book mark:

L. B. Sayer

3 Reserves.  
(32 Volunteers.)

Pa.

Thomas G. Sprackman  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserve Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When July 11, 1861.\*

Where Sp. Washington.\*

Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: In command of company  
in months of September & Oct. 1863

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.

Book mark:

L. B. Sayer



S | 3 Reserves | Pa  
32 volumes  
Thomas G. Spackman  
1st Lt., Co. K., 3 Reg't Pa Res. Dept  
Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for Nov & Dec, 1863.

Joined for duty and enrolled:  
When June 7, 1863 \*  
Where Cap Washington \*  
Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Absent in leave 101 Ten  
Days commencing Dec 24-1863  
in command of Co for the months  
of November & December

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.

Book mark:

C. B. Sayre  
Copyist.

S | 3 Reserves | Pa  
32 volumes  
Thomas G. Spackman  
1st Lt., Co. K., 3 Reg't Pa Res. Dept  
Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

for Jan & Feb, 1864.

Joined for duty and enrolled:  
When July 11, 1863 \*  
Where Eastern Pa \*  
Period 3 years.\*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Commanding Company during  
Months of January & Feb  
absent in leave 13 days

**Next Roll On File M. O.**

\* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.

Book mark:

C. B. Sayre  
Copyist.



S | 3 Reserves. | Pa.  
32 (Volunteers.)

Thomas C. Spackman  
2<sup>d</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't Pa. Res. Inf.  
Age 35 years.

Appears on an

**Individual Muster-out Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Harpers Ferry Jan 27, 1864.  
Muster-out to date Oct 31, 1863.  
Last paid to Oct 31, 1863.

**Clothing account:**

Last settled ..... 186 ; drawn since \$..... 100  
Due soldier \$..... 100; due U. S. \$..... 100  
Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$..... 100

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

Bounty paid \$..... 100; due \$..... 100

Remarks: Promoted from 2<sup>d</sup> Lt. to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut in Co. K of 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't Pa. Res. Inf. by Vice 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut David Wondery promoted to Capt. Plus muster out to date Oct 31 1863

Book mark: .....

J. Allwell  
Copyist.

S | 3 Reserves. | Pa.  
32 (Volunteers.)

Thomas C. Spackman  
1<sup>st</sup> Lieut, Co. K, 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't Pa. Res. Inf.  
Age 36 years.

Appears on an

**Individual Muster-in Roll**

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Harpers Ferry, Va. Jan. 27, 1864.  
Muster-in to date Nov. 1, 1863.

**Joined for duty and enrolled:**

When Nov. 1, 1863.  
Where Harpers Ferry, Va.  
Period 3 years.

Bounty paid \$..... 100; due \$..... 100

Remarks: Promoted from 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut in Co. K, 3<sup>rd</sup> Reg't. Penna Reserves by joining vice 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut David Wondery promoted to captain. Enrolled 11 enrollment Dist, Penna

Book mark: .....

Mordant  
Copyist.



**3 Reserves.**  
(32 Volunteers.)

**Pa.**

*S*  
*7*  
*Thomas C Spackman*  
*1<sup>st</sup> Lt., Co. K, 3 Reg't Pennsylvania Res. Inf.*  
Age *35* years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll,** dated  
*Philadelphia Pa., June 7 1864.*  
Muster-out to date *June 7, 1864.\**  
Last paid to *July 29, 1864.*

**Clothing account :**

Last settled ....., 186 ; drawn since \$.....100  
Due soldier \$.....100; due U. S. \$.....100  
Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$.....100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$.....100  
Bounty paid \$.....100; due \$.....100

Remarks : *Promoted to Corp. Mar 62*  
*to Sergt July 31-62 to 1<sup>st</sup> Sergt*  
*August 1-62 to July 1-62*  
*To 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut Sept 16-63*

\*Under date of May 1, 1864, the War Department decided that the period of service of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps should be reckoned from their respective dates of muster into the State service.—(Pbe-203-1864).

Book mark : \_\_\_\_\_

*L B Payne*  
Copyist.



*S* | 3 Reserves. | Pa.

*J. C. Spekeman*

Rank *Priv*, Co. *K*, 3 Reg't Pa. Reserves.

Complaint, *Feb Intermitt*

Admitted *Sept 28*, 186*3*

To **Regimental Hospital,**  
**3d Pennsylvania Reserves, (32d Pa. Vols.)**

Ret'd to duty....., 18 .

Deserted....., 18 .

Disch'd from service....., 18 .

Sent to G. H....., 18 .

On furlough....., 18 .

Died....., 18 .

Remarks:.....

Pa. Reg'l Reg. No. 456 ; Hos. No. .... ; Page *88*

*Wight*

# Thomas C. Spackman

Co. E, 198th Pennsylvania Infantry

1935

Spackman, Thomas C.

Co. E, 198 Pennsylvania  
Infantry.

Captain | Captain

CARD NUMBERS.

1	2 2420773	26
2	2 2420872	27
3	2 2420969	28
4	2 2421066	29
5	2 2421162	30
6	4 2277690	31
7	3 3253380	32
8	40524725	33
9		34
10		35
11		36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein 6

Book Mark :

See also



Thomas C Spackman  
Capt., Co. C, 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.  
Ag. .... years.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll\*

for Sept + Oct, 1864.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Sept 9, 1864.  
Where Philad<sup>a</sup> Pa  
Period 1 years.

Mustered in:

When Sept 9, 1864.  
Where Philad<sup>a</sup> Pa

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

\* First current roll. No muster-in roll of this company on file.

Book mark:

A Fairley Copyist.

Thomas C Spackman  
Capt., Co. E, 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.  
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov + Dec, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Mustered into the U.S. service this the 9<sup>th</sup> day of September 1864 by Lt. G. L. Callen U.S. Army by authority from A. L. Russell A. G. Pa

Book mark:

A Fairley Copyist.

S

198

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
Capt., Co. E, 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan'y & Feb'y, 1865.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: absent with leave 15 days  
from Feb'y 5 to Feb'y 20, 1865

Book mark:

M. Fairley  
Copyist.

(358)

S

198

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
Capt., Co. E, 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Mar'ch & Apr'l, 1865.

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Absent wounded since  
March 29 at City Point Hosp't.

Book mark:

M. Fairley  
Copyist.

(358)



S | 198 | Pa

Thomas C Spackman  
Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't Pa V

Appears on

**Hospital Muster Roll**

of U. S. A. Depot Field Hospital, 5 Army Corps,

for Not stated Apr 30, 1865.

Station City Point, Va

Attached to hospital:

When....., 186 .

How employed .....

Last paid by Maj.....

to....., 186 .

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Present or absent Not stated

Remarks: .....

Book mark: .....

Bell

(848)

Copyist.

S | 198 | Pa.

Thomas C Spackman  
Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Age 38 years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated

Near Washington D.C. June 4, 1865.

Muster-out to date ....., 186 .

Last paid to Dec 31, 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled....., 186 ; drawn since \$..... 100

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

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

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

Bounty paid \$..... 100; due \$..... 100

Remarks: Absent wounded since  
March 29/65 at Armory Square  
Hospt. Wash. D.C.

Book mark: .....

M. Fairley

(361)

Copyist.



J

198

Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
Capt, Co. E., 198 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Sept 1864 to Feb 1865 Present  
Mar 1865 Wounded in  
action Mar 29/65 at  
Lewis Farm  
Apr 1865 Wounded  
in hosp't since Mch.  
29. 1865  
May 1865 Absent Wounded  
in Army Hospital

at 40 Mustered out and Honorably discharged  
to date May 29/65, Wounds received in action  
per D.O. 126 N.D. 140 June 23/65

at 40 of much of D.O. No 326 June 23/65  
from this office as Arch Capt Thomas C.  
Spackman 198 Pa. vols under the pro-  
visions of No 52 May 6/65 from this office  
to date May 29/65. Is amended, so as read  
to date June 26/65 U.S. Par 15 of No 372  
N.D. at 40 Wash July 15. 1865

Book mark :

J. J. J. J.



S 1 198 Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman  
Capt. 198 Pa. Vols.

Appears on

**General Order**

No. 91, dated War Department, Adjutant Gen-  
eral's Office, Oct 9, 1867.

Appointed to be

Major

**BY BREVET**

in the Volunteer Force, Army of the United  
States, for gallant conduct  
in the action on the  
Quaker Road Va.

To date from March 29, 1865.

H. A. Brinkman



Camp of the 198th Reg't Pa. Vols  
Near Petersburg Va

December 31st 1864

Brig Genl S. Williams  
Ass't Adj't Genl  
General

I have the honor to apply for a  
leave of absence of twenty days to visit my home in Philadelphia  
for the purpose of settling up or arranging my business which  
is now in a very precarious state owing to the death of my  
Brother and the ill health of my Father. My Brother  
and I have been engaged in business for some time and  
since I entered the service the management has devolved  
upon him but at his death on the 22nd of December the care  
of settling up fell upon my father but owing to his advanced age  
and weight of business his health has failed and he is now  
lying at the point of death, thus leaving his own affairs as well  
as those of my brother and my own at the mercy of strangers. In  
consideration of my having served 3 years in the Army and this  
being my first application for leave I sincerely hope it may  
meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be  
General

Your most Obedt Serv't  
Thomas L Spackman

Capt. Co. C. 198th Reg't Pa. Vols



Hd. Qrs. 198th P. Vols  
January 1st 1865

198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols

198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols

198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols  
198th P. Vols

Hd. Qrs. 198th Regt. P. V.  
January 1st 1865

Respectfully forwarded,  
Approved  
H. G. Sichel  
Det. Brig. Genl. & Col.  
198th P. V.

198th P. Vols

Head Qrs. 198th P. V.  
Head Qrs. 198th P. V.  
Head Qrs. 198th P. V.  
Head Qrs. 198th P. V.

Hd. Qrs. 1st Brig. 1st Div. 5th Corp.  
January 2, 1865

Respectfully forwarded  
Approved  
Wm. Lee  
Head Qrs. 1st Div. 5th Corp.  
January 3, 1865

Respectfully forwarded  
Approved  
J. P. Smith  
Brig Genl.  
198th P. V.

Head Qrs. 3rd Army Corps  
Jan 4, 1865

Respectfully forwarded  
approved for 15 days

J. M. Crawford  
1st Brig. Genl.  
Comdg



TREATMENT.

[HERE NOTE IMPORTANT COMPLICATIONS AND ALL OPERATIONS.]

Removed several small pieces  
of loose bone which separated  
from the ileum near the  
ant sup. iliac process  
Lull



RESULT AND DATE.  
Left Hospital June 26<sup>th</sup> 1885  
Master out Paper dated  
May 29<sup>th</sup> 1885. Lull

Armory Square G. H.  
Washington, D.C.



SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 326. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, June 23d, 1865.

(Extract.)

\* \* \* \* \*

25. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and under the provisions of General Orders, No. 82, May 6th, 1865, from this Office, Captain *Thomas C. Spackman*, 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect May 29th, 1865, on account of his services being no longer required and physical disability, from wounds received in action. He will receive no final payments, until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

The vacancy created by this discharge will not be filled.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

OFFICIAL:

*E. D. Townsend*

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

*Pay. Master General  
U. S. A.*

*Received from Archives Div.  
Jan 6, 1911.  
S. O. 326/45  
Jan 30, 1911*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 326. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, June 23d, 1865.

(Extract.)

\* \* \* \* \*

25. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and under the provisions of General Orders, No. 82, May 6th, 1865, from this Office, Captain *Thomas C. Spackman*, 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect May 29th, 1865, on account of his services being no longer required and physical disability, from wounds received in action. He will receive no final payments, until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

The vacancy created by this discharge will not be filled.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

OFFICIAL:

*E. D. Townsend*

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

*Pay. Master General*  
*U. S. A.*

*Received from Archives Div. Jan 6, 1911. S. O. 326/45.*



SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 372. }

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, July 15th, 1865.

(Extract.)

\* \* \* \* \*

45. So much of Special Orders, No. 326, June 23d, 1865, from this Office, as discharged Captain *Thomas C. Spackman*, 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 32, May 6th, 1865, from this Office, to date May 29th, 1865, is hereby amended so as to read: to date June 26th, 1865.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

OFFICIAL:

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

*Lt Col. Breck.*

OFFICERS' CASUALTY SHEET.

Regimental No. \_\_\_\_\_

State of Pennsylvania.

Name *Mrs C. Shackman*

Rank *Capt* Regiment *198*

Arm *Inftry*

Casualty *M.O. Lion*

Day *23*; Month *June*; Year *1865*

Cause of casualty *Disability*

No. and source of the order accepting resignation, &c., *326 a.g.o.*

Remarks *Granted S.O. 372 a.g.o. July 15. 65*

*E. C.*

Clerk.



S | 198 | Pa

T. Speckman

Rank, Capt.; Co. E, 198 Reg't P.V.

Complaint, G. S. N. L. Hip

Admitted Mar. 29, 1865;

To 1 Div. 5-91 C Hosp. A. G. C. in Petersburg, Va

Ret'd to duty, 18

Deserted, 18

Disch'd from service, 18

Sent to G. H. Mar. 29, 1865.

On furlough, 18

Died, 18

Remarks:

A. C. Reg. No. 153; Hos. No. ---; Page 135

M. E. Cornacki

(204)

(o 3-073)

Copyist.

S | 198 | Pa

Thos. Spackman

Rank, Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't P.V.

Admitted Mch. 30, 1865,

To D. F. N. 5-11 A. C. Hosp.

Co of P. City Point, Va.

From Field Hosp'l,

Diagnosis, V. S. P. Hip.

Missile,

W'd at, 18

Treatm't,

Ret'd to duty, 18

Transf'd to I. C., 18

Transf'd to G. H. May 1, 1865.

Furloughed, 18

Deserted, 18

Disch'd from service, 18

Died, 18

Re-adm'd from furlo' or des'n, 18

Remarks: Section 1, Sub 15.

A. C. Reg. No. 206; Hos. No. 4526; Page 146

Goodman

(203)

(o 3-074)

Copyist.



S. | 198 | Pa

Thos E Spackman

Rank, Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't Pa

Complaint,  
Gunshot wound Left  
hip

Admitted May 1, 1865

To U. S. A. Hosp. Steamer,  
State of Maine.

Ret'd to duty 18

Deserted 18

Disch'd from service 18

Sent to G. H. 18

On furlough 18

Died 18

Remarks: From City Point Va -  
May 1, 65. To Washington D.C.  
May 2, 65.

H. A. Reg. No. 124; Hos. No. ; Page 117

Beach

S. | 198 | Pa

Thos. E. Spackman

Rank, Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't Pa V

Admitted May 2, 1865

To Armory Square U. S. A. Gen'l Hosp.,  
Washington, D. C.

From City Point

Diagnosis, G. S. W. of L thigh. Ball entered  
one inch posterior to troch major.  
Exit one inch to med line ant sup spine.  
Proc passed through Pelvis. Missile, conical Ball.

W'd at Quaker R. , Mch 29, 1865.

Treatm't, Removed several small pieces of bone.\*

Ret'd to duty 18

Transf'd to I. C. 18

Transf'd to 18

Furloughed 18

Deserted 18

Disch'd from service MO. May 29, 1865.

Died 18

Re-adm'd from furlo' or des'n 18

Remarks: Left hosp. June 26/65  
\*(Probe) which separated from the ilium  
near the ant sup spine. Proc  
eye 3 8

D. C. Reg. No. 101; Hos. No. 234; Page 30

Lauah



S | 198 | Pa.

Thomas C. Spackman

Rank, Capt, Co. E, 198 Reg't Pa V

Admitted May 2, 1865,

To Armory Square U. S. A. Gen'l Hosp.,  
Washington, D. C.

From City Point

Diagnosis, B. S. Left thigh ball entered  
in front to Prochanter Major exit in  
to Med line of ant sup spinos process  
passed thro pelvis Missile, Ball

W'd at Quaker R, Mar 29, 1865.

Treatm't, .....

Ret'd to duty ....., 18 .

Transf'd to I. C. ...., 18 .

Transf'd to ....., 18 .

Furloughed ....., 18 .

Deserted ....., 18 .

Disch'd from service M. O May 29, 1865 .

Died ....., 18 .

Re-adm'd from furlo' or des'n ....., 18 .

Remarks : .....

Age 38

D. C. Reg. No. 102 ; Hos. No. 209 ; Page .....

Osborne

# Pennsylvania 32nd Infantry

## (3RD RESERVE)

Thirty-second Infantry.-Col., Horatio G. Sickel; Lieut.-Cols, William S. Thompson, John Clark; Majs., R. H. Woolworth, William Briner. The 32nd, the 3rd of the Pa. reserves, was recruited mainly in Philadelphia and Bucks County and was mustered in for three years, at Harrisburg, July 27, 1861. It became at once the 3rd regiment of the 2nd brigade under Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade, posted at Tennallytown. It participated in the reconnaissance to Dranesville, in Oct., 1861; the operations of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula in the spring of 1862 including the battles of **Mechanicsville**, **Gaines Mill**, **Glendale** and **Malvern Hill**. In August it joined the Army of Virginia, with which it was active at the second **Bull Run** and in reserve at **Chantilly**. Returning to the Army of the Potomac, it was engaged at **South Mountain**, **Antietam**, and **Fredericksburg**. In February 1863, the regiment was ordered to Washington and assigned to the 22nd army corps, with the rest of the 2nd brigade, remaining there until Jan., 1864, when it was ordered to West Virginia and reached Martinsburg on the 7th, where it remained on picket duty until the 28th. It then moved west to New Creek; marched in futile pursuit of the enemy until Feb. 6; returned to Martinsburg; performed picket duty at Vanclevessville until Mar. 27; moved to Harper's Ferry, and then to Webster.

On April 22, it started for Parkersburg continued from there to Brownstown on the Great Kanawha River, and on up the river to Fayette, the object of the expedition being to destroy the communication furnished Lee by the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. On May 9, 1864, the command engaged the enemy at **Cloyd's Mountain** successfully, but with heavy loss. Driving the enemy before them the Union troops reached the railroad and accomplished the object of the campaign. The return was commenced and after days of arduous marching and skirmishing the command reached Meadow Bluff on May 19. Three days later it was ordered to Millville, and on the 30th started for home.

The regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia June 17, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, which participated in the engagements of the remainder of the campaign and was finally transferred to the 54th Pa infantry.

### 3rd Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment

The 3rd Pennsylvania Reserves were raised at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 20, 1861. Horatio G. Sickel served as the regiment's first colonel, William S. Thompson as lieutenant colonel and Richard H. Woolworth as major. It was sent to Washington, D.C., where the division was assigned to the I Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The I Corps remained in northern Virginia instead of following the rest of the Army for the Peninsula Campaign in 1862. In May, due to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's demands for reinforcements, the division was sent the Peninsula as well. The 3rd performed well during the Seven Days Battles, but lost over one hundred men.

In August, the Army of the Potomac was transferred to northern Virginia to support the Army of Virginia. The 3rd Pennsylvania Reserves then fought at Turner's Gap in the **Battle of South Mountain** and at the **Battle of Antietam**. At the **Battle of Fredericksburg** on December 13, the 3rd formed part of the force which briefly broke through the Confederate right. It was among the last units to withdraw and suffered 128 casualties.

After Fredericksburg, the 3rd was assigned to the XXII Corps defending Washington, where it rested and recruited members. In January 1864, it was sent, along with the 4th Reserves, to West Virginia, where it performed garrison duty and fought at the **Battle of Cloyd's Mountain**. The regiment was mustered out on June 17, 1864, at Philadelphia. Men who reenlisted and those whose enlistments had not yet expired were transferred to the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on June 8, 1864.



# 32nd Pennsylvania Regiment

## 3rd Pennsylvania Reserve Corps

### Organization

- Organized at Philadelphia and moved to Easton, Pa., May 20, 1861.
- Camp there till July 22.
- Moved to Harrisburg, Pa., July 22,
- And mustered into United States service July 28.
- Moved to Washington, D.C., thence to Tennallytown, Md.
- Attached to 2nd Brigade, McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862.
- 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to April, 1862.
- 2nd Brigade, McCall's Division, Dept. of the Rappahannock, to June, 1862.
- 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to August, 1862 .
- 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862.
- 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to February, 1863.
- 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves Division, 22nd Corps, Dept. of Washington, D.C., to April, 1864.
- 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves Division, District of Alexandria, 22nd Corps, to January, 1864.
- Dept. of West Virginia to April, 1864.
- 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Dept. of West Virginia, to June, 1864.

### Service & Battles - 1861

- Duty at Tennallytown, Md., till Oct. 9, 1861,

### Service & Battles - 1862

- And at Camp Pierpont, near Langley, Va., till March, 1862.
- Expedition to Grinnell's Farm December 6, 1861.
- Advance on Manassas, Va., March 10-15, 1862.
- McDowell's advance on Falmouth April 9-19.
- Duty at Fredericksburg, Va., till June.
- Moved to White House June 9-11.
- Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1.
- Battles of Mechanicsville June 26.
- Gaines' Mill June 27.
- Charles City Cross Roads and Glendale June 30.
- Malvern Hill July 1.
- At Harrison's Landing till August 16.
- Movement to Join Pope August 16-26.
- Battles of Gainesville August 28.
- Groveton August 29.
- Bull Run August 30.
- Maryland Campaign September 6-24.
- Battles of South Mountain September 14;
- Antietam September 16-17.

- Duty in Maryland till October 30.
- Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 30-November 19.
- Battle of Fredericksburg December 12-15.

### **Service & Battles - 1863**

- "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863.
- Ordered to Washington, D.C., February 6,

### **Service & Battles - 1864**

- And duty there and in District of Alexandria till January 6, 1864.
- Duty near Martinsburg, W. Va., till January 27.
- Operations in Hampshire and Hardy counties, W. Va., January 27-February 7.
- Duty near Kearneysville, W. Va., till March 27, and near Harper's Ferry till April 3.
- Moved to Webster, thence to the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., April 22.
- Crook's Expedition to Virginia & Tennessee Railroad May 2-19.
- Battle of Cloyd's Mountain May 9.
- New River Bridge May 10.
- Expedition to Meadow Bluff, Fayette County, May 10-19.
- Near Newport May 12-13.
- Left front for Pittsburg, Pa., June 4.
- Mustered out June 17, 1864. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 54th PA Regiment June 8, 1864.

### **Regimental Losses**

- Regiment lost during service 3 Officers and 69 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 54 Enlisted men by disease. Total 127.





# 3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves

## (32nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry)

The 3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves lost 3 officers and 69 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 1 officer and 54 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War. It is honored by a monument at Antietam.

1861	
May 20	Organized at Philadelphia and moved to Easton, Pa.
May 21-July 22	Camp at Easton
July 22	Moved to Harrisburg, Pa.
July 28	Mustered into United States service under Colonel Horation G. Sickel, Lieutenant Colonel William S. Thompson and Major Richard H. Woolworth Moved to Washington, D.C., then to Tennallytown, Md. Attached to <u>2nd Brigade, McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves Division, Army of the Potomac.</u>
Oct. 9	At Camp Pierpont, near Langley, Va.
December 6	Expedition to Grinnell's Farm
1862	
March	Attached to <u>2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac</u>
March 10-15	Advance on Manassas, Va.
April 9-19	McDowell's advance on Falmouth attached to <u>2nd Brigade, McCall's Division, Dept. of the Rappahannock</u>
April – May	Duty at Fredericksburg
June 1	Major Richard Woolworth promoted to lieutenant colonel in the <u>4th Pennsylvania Reserves</u>
June 9-11	Moved to White House; attached to <u>2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, Army Potomac</u>
June 25-July 1	<b>Seven days before Richmond</b>
June 26	<b>Battle of Mechanicsville</b>
June 27	<b>Gaines' Mill</b>

June 30	<b>Charles City Cross Roads and Glendale</b>
July 1	<b>Malvern Hill</b>
July-August	At Harrison's Landing
July 9	Lieutenant Colonel Thompson resigned
August 1	Captain John Clark of Company E was promoted to lieutenant colonel and Captain William Briner of Company D to major
August 16-26	Movement to Join Pope, attached to <u>2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, Army of Virginia</u>
August 28	<b>Battle of Gainesville</b>
August 29	<b>Groveton</b>
August 30	<b><u>Second Battle of Bull Run</u></b>
September 1	Colonel Sickle was forced to leave the regiment on sick leave.
September 6-24	Maryland Campaign. Attached to <u>2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.</u>
September 14	<b><u>Battle of South Mountain</u></b>
September 16-17	<p><b><u>Battle of Antietam</u></b></p> <p>The regiment was commanded at Antietam by Lieutenant Colonel John Clark.</p> <p>From the monument on the Antietam battlefield:</p> <p><i>Arriving on the field on the afternoon of September 16th, Lieut. Col. John Clark. Comd'g. the Regiment immediately deployed eight companies as skirmishers.</i></p> <p><i>When the 2nd Brigade advanced on the morning of September 17th, the Regiment fell into line, and 600 yards South of this point became engaged with Hood's Confederate Division.</i></p> <p><i>Number engaged about 200.</i></p> <p><i>Casualties at Antietam</i>  <i>Killed 12 Wounded 34 Total 46</i></p>
September-October	Duty in Maryland
October 30-November 19	Movement to Falmouth, Va.



December 12-15	<b><u>Battle of Fredericksburg</u></b>
<b>1863</b>	
January 20-24	"Mud March"
February 6	Ordered to Washington, D.C., and duty there and in District of Alexandria attached to 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves Division, 22nd Corps, Dept. of Washington, D.C
<b>1864</b>	
January 6	Duty near Martinsburg, W. Va.
January 27	Operations in Hampshire and Hardy counties, W. Va.
February 7	Duty near Kearneysville, W. Va.
March 27	Near Harper's Ferry
April 3	Moved to Webster
April 22	Moved to the Kanawha Valley, W. Va. attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division, Dept. of West Virginia
May 2-19	Crook's Expedition to Virginia & Tennessee Railroad
May 9	<b>Battle of Cloyd's Mountain</b>
May 10	New River Bridge
May 10-19	Expedition to Meadow Bluff, Fayette County
May 12-13	Near Newport
June 4	Left front for Pittsburg, Pa.
June 8	Veterans and Recruits transferred to <u>54th Pennsylvania</u>
June 17	Mustered out under Colonel Sickel, Lieutenant Colonel John Clark and Major William Briner

# 32nd Infantry, (3rd Reserves)

## First State Color



Primarily from Philadelphia, Bucks, and Berks counties, the 3rd PA Reserves was formed in June 1861, receiving its first state color on September 10, 1861. The flag was retired on December 17, 1863 when the regiment was presented with a replacement flag. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 16, 1864.



# 32nd Infantry, (3rd Reserves)

## Second State Color



Primarily from Philadelphia, Bucks, and Berks counties, the 3rd PA Reserves was formed in June 1861, receiving its second state color on December 17, 1863. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 16, 1864.

# PENNSYLVANIA

## ONE HUNDRED and NINETY-EIGHTH

### INFANTRY

(One Year)

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Infantry. - Col., Horatio G. Sickel; Lieut.-Col., John B. Murray; Majs., Edwin A. Glenn, C. I. Maceuen, P. Stackhouse, John Stanton. The 198th, known as the 6th Union League regiment, was recruited in the city of Philadelphia during the summer of 1864 and was mustered into the U. S. service in the early part of September for a one year's term.

In October an additional battalion of four companies was added to the regiment. It received its colors from the Union League association and left the state on Sept. 19 to join the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg.

On its arrival it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. It first came under fire at the battle of Peebles' farm, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. It was next engaged at Hatcher's run, and then went into winter quarters on the Squirrel Level Road. In Dec., 1864, it participated in the Weldon railroad expedition and in Feb., 1865, it was engaged at Dabney's mill, where it behaved with great gallantry in the fierce fighting for the control of the works.

On the opening of the final campaign, it was hotly engaged at the Quaker Road and at Gravelly Run, where it made a gallant bayonet charge, driving the enemy. Its losses were very severe - 311 killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Sickel, commanding the brigade, Capts. Wrigley, Gardner and **Spackman**, and Lieuts. Keller and Miller were among the wounded, and Maj. Maceuen and Capt. Mulfrey were among the killed. It was again engaged on March 31 at White Oak swamp, with a loss of 6 killed and 46 wounded. Led by the gallant Maj. Glenn it made another brilliant charge at the battle of Five Forks, in which the brave Glenn was mortally wounded. Its loss was 1 killed, and 15 wounded. Now ensued a period of incessant and tiresome marches until the final sur-render of Lee. It was mustered out of service at Arlington Heights, Va., June 3, 1865.

#### OVERVIEW:

Organized at Philadelphia September 9, 1864. Left State for Petersburg, Va., September 19, 1864. Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps.

#### SERVICE:

Siege of Petersburg September, 1864, to April, 1865. **Poplar Springs Church** September 29-October 2, 1864. Reconnaissance to Boydton Road October 8. **Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run**, October 27-28. Warren's Raid to Weldon Railroad December 7-12. **Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run**, February 5-7, 1865. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Junction, Quaker and Boydton Roads March 29. **Lewis Farm near Gravelly Run** March 29. **White Oak Road** March 30-31. **Five Forks** April 1. **Appomattox C. H.** April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. March to Washington, D. C., May 1-12. Grand Review May 23. Mustered out June 4, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 6 Officers and 67 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 44 Enlisted men by disease. Total 117.



# 198th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment

The 198th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment lost 6 officers and 67 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 44 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War.

1864	
September 9	Organized at Philadelphia under the command of Colonel Horatio G. Sickel.
September 19	Left State for Petersburg, Va. Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps
September	<b>Siege of Petersburg</b>
September 29- October 2	Poplar Springs Church
October 8	Reconnaissance to Boydton Road
October 27-28	Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run
December 7-12	Warren's Raid to Weldon Railroad
1865	
February 5-7	<b>Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run</b>
March 28-April 9	Appomattox Campaign
March 29	Junction, Quaker and Boydton Roads and Lewis Farm near Gravelly Run
March 30-31	<b>White Oak Road</b>
April 1	<b>Five Forks</b>
April 9	Appomattox Court House, Surrender of Lee and his army.
May 1-12	March to Washington, D.C.
May 23	Grand Review
June 4	Mustered out

# 198th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

198th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	
<b>Active</b>	September 9, 1864 – June 4, 1865
<b>Country</b>	United States of America
<b>Allegiance</b>	Union
<b>Branch</b>	Infantry
<b>Engagements</b>	Siege of Petersburg Battle of Peeble's Farm Battle of Boydton Plank Road Battle of Hatcher's Run Appomattox Campaign Battle of Fort Stedman Battle of Lewis's Farm Battle of White Oak Road Battle of Five Forks Third Battle of Petersburg Battle of Appomattox Court House

The 198th Pennsylvania Infantry was organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 9, 1864 and mustered in under the command of Colonel Horatio G. Sickel.

The regiment was attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The 198th Pennsylvania Infantry mustered out of service on June 4, 1865.

Left Pennsylvania for Petersburg, Va., September 19, 1864. Siege of Petersburg September 1864 to April 1865. Poplar Springs Church September 29-October 2, 1864. Reconnaissance to Boydton Road October 8. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Warren's Raid to Weldon Railroad December 7-12. Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Junction, Quaker and Boydton Roads March 29. Lewis's Farm near Gravelly Run March 29. White Oak Road March 30-31. Five Forks April 1. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. Marched to Washington, D.C., May 1-12. Grand Review of the Armies May 23.



# ***198th Regiment***

## ***Pennsylvania Volunteers***

This regiment was recruited in the city of Philadelphia, under the direction and aid of the Union League Association, during the summer of 1864. Recruiting was commenced soon after the muster out of service of the Reserve Corps, and Horatio G. Sickel, who had commanded the Third Reserve Regiment, was selected in conjunction with James H. Orne, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, to superintend the work of filling the ranks and organizing the command. In five weeks, it was completed, and on the 9th of September, a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers:

- Horatio G. Sickel, Colonel
- John B. Murray, Lieutenant Colonel
- Edwin A. Glenn, Major

Early on the morning of the 19th, the regiment moved from camp, and pausing at the Headquarters of the Union League to receive the State colors, thence proceeded to join the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Fifth Corps, and joined it at a point on the Weldon Railroad, which had just been captured from the enemy. Soon after its arrival, Colonel Sickel was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Murray succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The battle of Peeble's Farm opened on the 30th, and here the regiment had its first baptism of fire. It had scarcely got into position, when incessant volleys of musketry and artillery were opened upon it from a wood in front, where the enemy was posted. Advancing at once to the attack, the regiment opened fire, and though little accustomed to the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected, finally succeeded by hard fighting, in driving the enemy from the first line of works, inflicting severe loss upon him, two of his field officers being included among the prisoners.\* Thursday, May 03, 2001 12:16:52 Breast-works were immediately thrown up, and here the regiment remained heavily engaged until the 2d of October, when it moved up near the enemy's works, where, for five hours, it held its ground under a severe fire. It was then withdrawn a short distance, and again threw up works, and on the following day went into camp half a mile to the rear. The regiment lost in this engagement one killed and five wounded. On the 27th, it moved with the corps for a demonstration upon the South Side Railroad, in which it was joined by the Second and Ninth Corps. With four days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition to the man, it moved at daylight, and after five hours toilsome marching, through dense timber, arrived in front of the enemy's formidable works, where it was exposed to a severe artillery fire. At sunset a strong picket line was thrown out, which was engaged nearly the entire night. Until noon of the following day, the pickets were kept busy, when the entire regiment was withdrawn two miles to the rear, where it was posted in support of batteries, but soon after returned to its encampment on the Squirrel Level Road. Here comfortable quarters were erected, in which the National Thanksgiving on the 27th of November was spent, in the enjoyment of a profusion of dainties sent by kind friends of members of the command at Philadelphia. On the 6th of December it marched with the corps for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. Until the evening of the 9th, the work of destruction was vigorously pushed, the ties being burned and the rails twisted for a considerable distance beyond Bellefield. Upon the return march there was much suffering, the weather being intensely cold, and the troops being exposed to the pelting of a pitiless storm. Winter quarters were again erected, and a neat chapel for religious and other meetings was built, as had been previously

done at the encampment on the Squirrel Level Road. Lieutenant Colonel Murray was relieved on account of physical disability on the 27th of December, and the command devolved on Major Glenn.

On the 5th of February, 1865, the Fifth Corps, in light marching order, moved for an assault upon the enemy's works, and came upon them near Hatcher's Run. At three in the afternoon, the advance of the column encountered, and after a desperate struggle, carried a portion of his fortifications. Soon afterwards, the First Division, commanded by General Griffin, was sent for a diversion towards Dinwiddie Court House. This feint was a complete success. A large force of the enemy followed it, thus weakening the lines in front of the main body of the corps, which assaulted when this force was well away, and carried his works. Upon the return of the division, it was placed in the captured works, and a heavy skirmish line was thrown out. At three on the afternoon of the 6th, it was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy and driven in, a general engagement ensuing. General Sickel, seeing that the Second Brigade was hard pressed, led his command to its support. The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth moved at double quick, through mud and water, and wheeling sharply to the right into an open field, charged with shouts upon Mahone's rebel forces. Sickel with sword in hand led the charge, and with desperate valor his men fell upon the foe. After a sanguinary struggle, in which General Sickel received from a rifle shot, a painful flesh wound in the left thigh, the brigade succeeded in driving him from the field and re-establishing its lines. Determined to re-gain his lost ground, if valor could accomplish it, the enemy massed his forces during the night, and approaching cautiously, attacked in the darkness with overpowering force. For a time, he gained possession of a part of the Union works. At the first signal of alarm, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth rushed to arms, and delivering a volley, sprang upon the foe with the bayonet. The struggle for a time was hand to hand, muskets being clubbed, and bayonets freely used. He was finally beaten back, and amidst the fiery flashes of the musketry and of bursting shells, the works were re-gained and made secure. Strong lines of works were erected in rear, on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run, for the more ample protection of the position, and on the 14th, when the defenses were completed, the regiment moved half a mile to the rear, and for the third time, built winter quarters and a chapel. The loss during the operations of the 6th and 7th, was three killed and thirteen wounded. Lieutenant Charles W. Frazier was among the killed, and Captain J. H. Withington, Jr., among the wounded.

On the 25th of March, the enemy having pierced the Ninth Corps' lines at Fort Steadman, the regiment was early put in motion, and during nearly the entire day was kept upon the march for the support of portions of the line where active operations were in progress. Late on the evening of the 28th, it was ordered to strike tents and rest upon its arms in readiness for an early march, the whole army awaiting the signal to deliver a decisive blow. At three o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth marched at double quick, leading the corps in a southerly direction, and crossing Rouanty Creek below the junction of Gravelly and Hatcher's runs, pursued the road to Dinwiddie Court House as far as the Quaker Road, into which it turned, and again crossing Gravelly Run, encountered the enemy near the Old Saw Mill, where he was strongly posted behind earth-works. A cleared field stretched out in front of his fortifications, which was flanked on either side by heavy timber, in which his sharpshooters were posted. Across this space of a thousand yards, the regiment, in conjunction with the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, and led by Sickel, dashed with determined bravery, and though receiving murderous volleys from front and flanks, reserved its fire until near the works, when, pouring in a well-directed shot, it rushed upon the foe with the bayonet. The struggle for a few moments was at close quarters and desperate; but the firm bearing of the men of this brigade was triumphant, and the enemy was driven, though fighting most determinedly, and disputing every inch of ground with great valor. On reaching the Boydton Plank Road, unable to withstand the steady pressure brought to bear upon him, he broke and fled in confusion. In this action, known as the battle of Lewis' Farm, the regiment sustained grievous losses. Major Charles I. Maceuen and Captain George W. Mulfrey were killed, and General Sickel, Captains, Samuel Wrigley, Benjamin F. Gardner and Thomas C. Spackman, and Lieutenants Jeremiah C. Keller and William A. Miller wounded. The entire loss was three hundred and eleven, of whom twenty-



eight were killed and one hundred and seventeen wounded. After the surrender of Lee, the rebel General Ewell, in speaking of this battle, told General Chamberlain, that the One Hundred, and Ninety-eighth, supported by the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, and one battery of the Fifth United States Artillery, were fighting no less than three brigades of the best Confederate troops.

The regiment bivouacked upon the field, where it remained for thirty-six hours, exposed during a part of the time to a driving storm. On the morning of the 31st, it again moved off, leading the column, and came upon the enemy at White Oak Swamp. Quickly forming, it was led to the attack, and after a spirited action, drove him from the field. The loss was six killed and forty-six wounded. Lieutenant A. A. Pomeroy was among the killed and Captain Isaac Schroeder mortally wounded. Soon after the conclusion of the battle, the regiment moved forward towards Five Forks, and bivouacked for the night. On the following day it greeted with hearty cheers Sheridan's Cavalry, and, when he had passed, joined in the movement, plunging into a dense thicket of pine which lay before it. Scarcely an hour had elapsed, when the stillness of the forest was broken by the sharp fire of the skirmishers, followed by heavy volleys. Hastening forward, the regiment soon reached the scene of conflict, encountering the enemy's skirmishers, and driving them in upon his heavy defensive works. As the Union line emerged from the timber, an assault was ordered, which was gallantly made, but failed to dislodge the enemy. As the troops were falling back, General Chamberlain, who was in command of the division, dashed up to Major Glenn, quietly awaiting orders, and exclaimed, "Major! Can you take those works, and hold them?" Turning to his men, the Major asked, "Boys, will you follow me?" With a wild cheer they answered, and pressing with their standard close upon the footsteps of their brave leader, dashed forward in the face of a terrific fire of musketry with irresistible force. Thrice was the standard beaten down, and as often was caught up and borne bravely forward, until finally, blood-stained and torn, it floated in triumph over the works. The enemy was driven and his ground was held. Filled with a soldier's pride, General Chamberlain, who had witnessed this gallant and triumphant charge, rode forward to congratulate the leader, and order his promotion on the field. But, alas! At the moment when the triumph was assured, and Major Glenn had seized one of the enemy's colors from the hands of a rebel standard bearer, he was pierced by a bullet, which inflicted a mortal wound. The evidences of rout and confusion were visible on every hand, and prisoners, guns, and battle-flags fell to the hands of the conquerors. The loss in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, was one killed and fifteen wounded. That night the regiment slept upon the field of its triumph, and at eleven on the following morning, moved on one of the most tiresome marches of its entire service, extending far into the night, and being resumed at light of the following day. On the 5th, the joyful tidings were received, that Richmond had fallen, and that Lee was retreating with his whole army. On the marching columns pressed, passing the debris of the fleeing enemy, and guided by the thunder of Sheridan's relentless guns. Late on the evening of the 8th, overcome with exhaustion, the troops threw themselves upon the ground and slept soundly. On the morrow, they were early on the march, and passing through a narrow curtain of wood, suddenly came upon a grand spectacle. There, on the wide fields stretching far away, and surrounded by heavy timber, completely hemmed in by the Union forces, was Lee's entire army. The skirmishers advanced, and the enemy withdrew to his main line; but soon a white flag was displayed, and the news of the surrender quickly spread from rank to rank through the Union army. On the 11th, the enemy stacked arms and furled his flags, and, on the 15th, the regiment commenced the homeward march. At Arlington Heights it went into camp, where it remained until the 3d of June, when it was mustered out of service, and returning to Philadelphia, was received with demonstrations of rejoicing.

\* In referring to this action, General Sickel says: " While our brigade was forming for the charge, the regimental commander misunderstood the order, and filed his regiment into a piece of woods in the rear, leaving our left exposed. When the right of the line reached the enemy's works, I found our flanks exposed and threatened, and a disaster might have been the result, but for the discerning sagacity of Captain John E. Parsons, Adjutant General of the brigade, who galloped all through a

storm of bullets, re-formed the regiment, and directing the charge in person, routed the enemy, and the result was a complete victory.

**Source:** Bates, Samuel P. *History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-65*, Harrisburg, 1868-1871.

**Organization:**

Organized at Philadelphia September 9, 1864.  
Left State for Petersburg, Va., September 19, 1864.  
Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps.

**Service:**

Siege of Petersburg September, 1864, to April, 1865.  
Poplar Springs Church September 29-October 2, 1864.  
Reconnaissance to Boydton Road October 8.  
Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28.  
Warren's Raid to Weldon Railroad December 7-12.  
Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865.  
Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9.  
Junction, Quaker and Boydton Roads March 29.  
Lewis Farm near Gravelly Run March 29.  
White Oak Road March 30-31.  
Five Forks April 1.  
Appomattox C. H. April 9.  
Surrender of Lee and his army.  
March to Washington, D.C., May 1-12.  
Grand Review May 23.  
Mustered out June 4, 1865.

**Losses:**

Regiment lost during service:  
6 Officers and 67 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and  
44 Enlisted men by disease.  
Total 117.



## 198th Infantry, First National Color



Composed of men from Philadelphia, Berks, Luzerne, Bradford, Delaware, Chester, and Northampton counties, the 198th was organized in early September 1864 under the auspices of the Union League to serve for one year. In September, the regiment received four flags from the League. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 3, 1865.

## 198th Infantry, Second National Color



Composed of men from Philadelphia, Berks, Luzerne, Bradford, Delaware, Chester, and Northampton counties, the 198th was organized in early September 1864 under the auspices of the Union League to serve for one year. In September, the regiment received four flags from the League. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 3, 1865.



## 198th Infantry, Regimental Color



Composed of men from Philadelphia, Berks, Luzerne, Bradford, Delaware, Chester, and Northampton counties, the 198th was organized in early September 1864 under the auspices of the Union League to serve for one year. In September, the regiment received four flags from the League. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 3, 1865.

# 198th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

## HISTORY

OF THE

# One Hundred and Ninety-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers

A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE REGIMENT, WITH ITS CAMPS,  
MARCHES AND BATTLES, TOGETHER WITH THE PER-  
SONAL RECORD OF EVERY OFFICER AND MAN  
DURING HIS TERM OF SERVICE

By

MAJOR E. M. WOODWARD

Originally published in 1884 Trenton, NJ by MacCrellish & Quigley

To

**MAJOR-GENERAL HORATIO GATES SICKEL,**  
*A Soldier of the Army of the Potomac*  
*who served throughout the war;*  
**The FATHER**  
*of the Regiment, who led it to the field;*  
**The Faithful and Steadfast**  
**PATRIOT,**

### Chapter I

Among the numerous organizations formed to uphold the government and to assist it in the suppression of the rebellion, the Union League probably rendered the most efficient aid. That of Philadelphia had already sent five regiments to the field, and upon learning it was the desire of Colonel Sickel to again enter the service, it resolved to raise a sixth regiment of infantry of fourteen hundred men, and place under his command. Sickel immediately proceeded to Harrisburg and obtained the sanction of Andrew G. Curtin, the "War Governor of Pennsylvania." The use of the National Guards Hall, on Race Street, below Sixth, was obtained, and recruiting commenced on the 26th of July 1864. A large number of the officers and men of the late Third Reserve joined the new organization, and Sickel's reputation as an officer, aided by the energy of John H. Orne, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union League, and their generous liberality, in the short space of five weeks filled the ranks of the regiment, which was thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped at Camp Cadwallader, in the northwestern section of the city, and on the 15th of September, 1864, it was mustered into the United States service.

Early on Sunday morning, the 19th, the regiment bid farewell to Camp Cadwallader, and, marching down Ridge Avenue to Twelfth street, and thence to Chestnut, halted in front of the Union League House, where a beautiful suit of colors were presented to them, Daniel Dougherty Esq., "the silver tongued orator," making the presentation speech in behalf of the League. Colonel Sickel responded in a few earnest words, and when the guard received the colors, the regiment presented arms, and the vast multitude of citizens cheered for the Union and the regiment. They then moved up Chestnut Street to Broad, and thence down to the Baltimore depot. Here Colonel Sickel was introduced to



General Grant, who had just arrived from Burlington, New Jersey, where his family was on a visit. The Colonel expressed a desire to be assigned to the Army of the Potomac, to which the General replied that all new troops were ordered to the Army of the James, but, as he was one of General Meade's old colonels, and, as the General had expressed a desire for his assignment, he would issue the necessary order upon reaching City Point. The regiment then embarked aboard the cars, whence they proceeded through Wilmington and over the Susquehanna to Baltimore, where they arrived about three o'clock the next morning. Bivouacking in the yard of the depot at nine that day, they took cars for Washington, which city they reached about noon. The bridges on the entire route were guarded, and between Baltimore and the Capital the soldiers were stationed at short intervals. Moving into the government barracks, they remained there until the 21st, when they marched to Seventh street wharf, and Companies A, F, D, I, H, and C under Major Glenn, and E, K, G and B, under the colonel embarked aboard the steamers Weems and Thames. Casting loose from the wharf and moving out, they steamed down the broad and beautiful Potomac, the drums ruffling, and the men uncovering as they passed Mount Vernon. Points of deep interest to some, and familiarity to others, were passed. When entering the Chesapeake, they moved southward and, rounding Fortress Monroe, entered the James River. Passing the site of Jamestown, where, nearly two centuries and a half ago, the great curse of our country was first introduced, and the seed sown that ultimately germinated in our gigantic war, they anchored off City Point on the evening of the next day.

There was presented a most animated scene. Innumerable ships, barks, brigs, schooners, etc., were at anchor in the river through which steamers of all sizes and descriptions were continually winding their way. For half a mile the shore was covered with commissary stores and ammunition. There were thousands of tons on the wharf boats and thousands more awaiting to be landed. Numerous commissary, sutler, guard and other tents were there. Many sutlers, soldiers, government employees and contrabands were loitering about or busy at work. Innumerable wagons, ambulances, officers and orderlies were continually moving to and fro; and with the arrival and departure of trains, the scene was one of life and activity, only witnessed at the base of great armies.

Immediately upon arrival the Colonel telegraphed to General Meade, requesting to be assigned to his army, and received a reply from Adjutant-General Seth Williams, stating the General was out on the works; and as all new troops were ordered to report to General Butler, he had better land at Bermuda Hundred. Accordingly, early the next morning they weighed anchor and steamed directly north to Bermuda Hundred, two miles distant, where Beauregard "bottled up" Butler in May. Disembarking, the regiment was marched some three miles to the southwest and encamped for the night. During the night, General Meade's attention having been called to the Colonel's telegram, he telegraphed to Grant to have the regiment assigned to his army, in compliance with which General Grant, upon his arrival at City Point the next morning, dispatched an order to Sickel to re-embark his men on any transport he could find, and return with them to the Point.

This order reached the Colonel by one of General Grant's orderlies at midnight, during a heavy thunder-storm, and, appreciating the compliment that had been paid him, as his regiment was the only new one that had been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, he beat reveille at three o'clock and had two days' rations issued and cooked and the men on the march by daylight. Arriving at Bermuda Hundred, the large steamship Columbia was found to be the only transport at the landing, and the Quartermaster of the station refused to grant the use of her, but upon being assured by the Colonel that he would seize her in the name of General Grant, he acquiesced. Embarking, they reached City Point at eleven o'clock.

## Chapter II

Let us here briefly review the operations of the army, Ulysses S. Grant, who was appointed Lieutenant-General commanding all the armies of the United States, on the 4th of May, 1864, at the head of the Army of the Potomac, then numbering over one hundred thousand men, crossed the

Rapidan on Lee's right, and pushed straight into "The Wilderness." Through this broken table-land, seamed with ravines and densely covered with dwarfish timber and brush, Grant confidently expected to get, unassailed; but, being attacked, had no choice left but to fight. The two armies, moving on parallel lines in a southeasterly direction, after many sanguinary battles, and mutually heavy losses, reached the Chickahominy. Grant cutting loose from his base on the Rapidan, established it at Fredericksburg, then at Port Royal, and finally at White House; so he was always within a short distance of it to draw his supplies and send his wounded.

Grant, baffled in his attempt to force himself between Lee and Richmond, determined to cross the James and attack Richmond from the south. This, seemingly, uncovered Washington, but with the insurgent army hard pressed around Richmond by a superior force, and with the country northward, from Richmond to the Potomac, utterly exhausted and devastated, by the time the insurgent forces could march to the Rappahannock, Grant could transport to the Capital the bulk of his army. Critics may ask, why it was not better to send the army to Petersburg by water at once, and save the loss of life incurred by the land route. To have left the insurgents on the Rapidan and taken ship for the James would have been the certain loss of our Capital or the fatal division of our forces. Besides, the losses to the insurgents were greater in proportion to their resources than ours.

General Benjamin F. Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe, having been re-enforced by the Eighteenth Corps, Major-General William F. Smith (of Vermont), and the Tenth (from South Carolina), General Quincey A. Gillmore (of Ohio), raising his effective disposable force to some 30,000, by order of General Grant, on the 4th of May moved up the James and seized Bermuda Hundred, a peninsula between the James and the Appomattox. General Butler made some demonstrations against Petersburg and the railroad leading to Richmond, a portion of which he destroyed, but Beauregard, being relieved at Charleston by the withdrawal of Gillmore's Corps, hastened with his forces to confront him. Before daylight on the 16th the insurgents attacked our forces, and compelled them to fall back, with a loss to each side of about 4,000 men. Beauregard then erected a line of earthworks across the neck of the peninsula in front of our troops, and Butler reported himself "bottled up." Butler had considerable fighting along his front, but none of a decisive nature. He sent General Kautz on a moderately successful raid, and detached Smith's corps to re-enforce Grant. On the 8th of June he sent Gillmore with 3,500 to attack Petersburg on the north, and General Kautz with 1,500 cavalry to attack it on the southwest. Gillmore advanced within two miles of the city, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, but, deeming his force too weak, withdrew. While the insurgents' attention was concentrated on Gillmore, Kautz made his way into the city; but upon the withdrawal of Gillmore, he was speedily driven out.

The Army of the Potomac struck the James at Wilcox's wharf, a few miles below Westover, and, pontoons and ferryboats being at hand, the passage was promptly made on the 14th and 15th of June. Grant then hurried to the Army of the James and ordered Gen. Butler to at once move Smith's corps, which had just rejoined him, against Petersburg, A. P. Hill, with the van of Lee's army, having already arrived there. Petersburg, on the south bank of the Appomattox, twenty-two miles south of Richmond, is the focus of all the railroads but the Danville, which connects the insurgent capitol with the south and southwest. If taken and held by our forces, the Confederate government and army would be compelled to abandon Richmond, Smith attacked, by noon of the 15th, a black brigade, taking a line of rifle-pits and two guns. But an unaccountable delay ensued, and it was near sundown before he renewed the assault, when the rifle-pits in his front, with three hundred prisoners and sixteen guns, were captured. General Hancock, with two divisions, the van of the Army of the Potomac, now arrived and waved his seniority; and Smith, instead of pressing on with resoluteness, at this critical moment, when moments were so precious, determined to wait till morning. When morning came Lee's veterans were there, and Petersburg was beyond our grasp.



The Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia again stood face to face. At six o'clock in the evening of the next day, Meade gave the orders for a general assault. Hancock's, Burnside's and part of Warren's corps charged, in the face of a terrible fire, the enemy's rifle-pits, and a night of combat and carnage ensued, resulting in our carrying some of their works and generally advancing our line though at a heavy cost of life to both parties. Butler, the same day, advanced General Terry against the Richmond railroad, but with no marked success and on the 18th another general assault was ordered. The enemy was found to have withdrawn to a more symmetrical line nearer Petersburg, and it was three o'clock in the afternoon before the assault was commenced. Impetuous and bloody as it was, it resulted in no good, except in establishing the fact that the city could not be carried by direct assault.

Grant, therefore, commenced intrenching strongly in its front, and the Second and Sixth Corps, Generals Hancock and Wright, were moved to the left, to turn the enemy's right and seize the Weldon railroad. A. P. Hill, however, had watched this movement, and two heavy engagements took place on the 22d and 23d of June, resulting in no advantage save a moderate extension of our left towards the Weldon railroad. On the same day, the 21st, Generals Wilson and Kautz, with 8,000 cavalry, had been sent still further to the left, and succeeded in destroying many miles of the Weldon, the Lynchburg, and the Danville railroads, but were met by a superior force, and, with the loss of thirteen guns, thirty wagons, and one thousand men, rejoined the army. About the same time, our right was extended by General Butler throwing a pontoon bridge over the James at Deep Bottom, and strongly posting himself there, within ten miles of Richmond. More or less fighting occurred along the line, until the 26th of July, when Grant threw Hancock, with the Second Corps, across the James, who turned the enemy's advance position and drove them behind Bailey's creek. This attack drew five of Lee's eight remaining divisions over the James.

A mine had been run under an insurgent fort, one hundred and fifty feet, in front of Burnside's lines. At sixteen minutes of five, on the morning of the 30th, it was sprung, blowing the fort into the air, destroying its garrison of three hundred men and leaving a crater two hundred feet long, fifty wide, and about twenty-five deep. Instantly the guns along our whole front opened.

Four hundred yards behind the fort was Cemetery Hill, the possession of which would speedily cause the fall of Petersburg, and Grant had ordered an assault to immediately follow the explosion. Instead of Burnside's division commanders vying with each other for the honor of leading the assault, they were allowed to cast lots which should, in fact, stay out, and, unfortunately, it fell on General Ledlie to go in. The column, when wanted, was not ready; precious moments were lost; but, at last, it moved forward into the crater, and there it stayed. Then parts of Potter's and Wilcox's divisions followed, but Ledlie's men blocked the way, and, all mixed up together, remained in the crater. General Potter finally rallied some men and charged towards Cemetery Hill, but was soon obliged to fall back. Two hours were thus shamefully wasted, while the insurgents, recovering their self-possession, were planting batteries on either side, and concentrating their infantry. Burnside now ordered his black division to charge. They passed to the right of the crater, and up almost to the crest of the hill, but were met by so heavy a fire of artillery and musketry that they were hurled back, many of them entering the crater. The enemy now poured into this slaughter-hole a hail of shells and balls. Their first assault upon it was repulsed, and many of our unfortunates escaped to our lines, but our loss was 4,400, while that of the enemy was hardly one-fourth. Thus ended this miserable affair, with a positive advantage to the enemy, that promised so much good results to us.

On the 12th of August, Hancock was again sent over the James, being strengthened by the Tenth I Corps, General Birney, and Gregg's cavalry. Considerable fighting ensued, including the repulse of an insurgent night attack on the 18th, involving in the whole movement a loss of about 5,000 men on either side, without any decided success on our part. At the same time, Warren, with the Fifth Corps, was pushed out on our left, and seized and fortified the long-coveted Weldon railroad, at a loss of

1,000 men. The next day, the 19th, Crawford's Division was struck by Hill, and rolled up with the loss of 2,500 prisoners. On the 21st, Warren was assaulted by thirty insurgent guns and several heavy columns, but he outflanked their flanking column, inflicting heavy loss upon them. Warren's loss in the whole movement was 4,455 men, but, alas! most of these were prisoners. The enemy's loss was about half the number, and the Weldon Road.

On the same day, Hancock arrived from the extreme right and struck the road four miles in rear of Warren, at Ream's Station, where, after tearing up the road for three days, he was assaulted and forced to retreat after a total loss of 2,400 men and five guns. But Warren's hold was too strong to be shaken. Except the usual sharp-shooting along the line, nothing more of moment occurred until late in September, except a smart insurgent raid on our cattle-yard at Coggin's Point, on the James, opposite Harrison's Landing, in which they run off 2,500 beeves with no loss. Our line of strong intrenchments, with heavy forts at short intervals, commenced on the Appomattox, less than two miles below Petersburg, and extended nearly south for about five miles and a half, three miles of which was close to the insurgent works, at one point approaching within one hundred and thirty-three yards of them. The line then bent to the west, terminating, at this time, at Fort Wadsworth, on the Weldon railroad, a distance of about three miles; thence it extended southward to the west and along the railroad one mile to Fort Dushane; thence it returned again nearly parallel to our front line of works, inclosing and securing our rear. Two connecting lines of works crossed the space between. Between these lines was the United States military road, extending from City Point to the Weldon railroad, a distance of about seventeen miles, the trails to construct which Grant took up from the York River and Richmond Road and shipped around to City Point.

The left of the line of the Army of the James rested on the Appomattox, about ten miles below the Army of the Potomac, the intervening space being protected by the river, rifle-pits, and detached forts. Thence the lines extended northward about three and a half miles across the neck of the peninsula, the right resting on the James. A lodgment had been secured at Deep Bottom, on the opposite bank of the river, and works a mile and a half thrown up. Our lines subsequently were extended many miles on both flanks.

### Chapter III

We left the regiment at City Point. About noon that day, September the 24th, they embarked upon the cars of the Military Road, and passed along the rear of our line of earth-works to the Yellow Tavern, near the extreme left, and near a point on the Weldon railroad, seized and fortified by Warren in August. At Warren's headquarters they were received by the General and other distinguished officers, and were accompanied by General Griffin and staff to the headquarters of the First Brigade, to which the regiment was assigned, and the command of the brigade turned over to Colonel Sickel, General Chamberlain being absent, wounded. The Second Brigade was commanded by General Gregory, and the Third by General Bartlett. These brigades composed the First Division, General Griffin. The Second Division was commanded by General Ayres, and the Third by General Samuel W. Crawford. The Fifth Corps was under General Warren. Colonel Sickel having been assigned to the command of the brigade, the command of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Murray. "Camp Sickel" was established, abundant rations issued to the men, drilling, and guard duty at once commenced, and soon the green ones were initiated into the ways and mysteries of camp life. To the many who had served in the Reserves and other organizations, the scenes around them were not new, but to those who had come out for the first time, all was novelty and excitement. The picket, the alarms, the booming of distant guns, produced varied impressions upon the different individuals, but all tended to prepare them for the earnest work so close at hand. The Battle of Peeble's Farm, September 30th, and October 1st and 2d, 1864. On the 30th of September, eleven days after the regiment left Philadelphia, it was ordered under arms, and, moving off to the westward, incessant volleys of musketry and artillery were soon heard rolling out of the woods in front. Advancing steadily, they were laid down in a woods in front of the enemy's line of works, near Poplar



Spring Church, where they remained for nearly two hours, subject to a severe cannonading. Their position was the most trying new troops could be placed in, for while the shells, as a general thing, inflict but little loss, their screeching and bursting are annoying to unaccustomed ears. Having driven the enemy's batteries from their position, the line advanced, pushing the infantry before them, through the woods, across Squirrel Level Road to Peeble's farm, where they made a desperate stand, but, by hard fighting, they were driven from their works with considerable loss, two Majors being among the prisoners. During the night it commenced raining, and continued through the next day, the men being engaged in throwing up breastworks and skirmishing most of the time. Early the next morning, Sunday, the 2d, they fell in and moved forward some distance and lay down near the enemy's works, where they remained under fire five hours, when they were moved to the rear a short distance, and again commenced throwing up breastworks. The next day was passed in perfect quietness, with a lively picket firing through the night, and on the afternoon of the 4th, the brigade was relieved by the Second, Colonel Gregory, when they moved about a half mile to the rear and went into camp on Talmadge's farm, near Fort Urmston. In this movement Warren advanced with two divisions of his own corps, and two of the Ninth, under General Parke, with Gregg's cavalry. He carried three small works and advanced our lines nearly two miles to the westward, strongly fortifying them and joining them to his former position across the railroad. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 118 officers and 2,567 men; 1, 756 of which were prisoners. That of the enemy, probably, was not quite so heavy, but included General Donovan. Grant ordered this movement, to cover up a more determined one by Butler on our right. General Butler crossed the James on the 29th, and advancing with the Tenth Corps, under General Birney, and the Eighteenth, General Ord, assaulted and carried Fort Harrison, taking fifteen guns and a considerable portion of the enemy's intrenchments. He next assaulted Fort Gilmer, but was repulsed by Major-General Field, with a loss of three hundred men; General Ord being wounded and Brigadier-General Burham killed. The insurgent General Fields, the next day, attempted the recapture of Fort Harrison, assaulting it with four brigades on opposite sides, but was repulsed with heavy slaughter. Kautz's cavalry, that held our extreme right, on the Charles City Road, was surprised a few days afterwards within four miles of Richmond. Desperate fighting ensued, we losing nine guns and nearly five hundred men, mostly prisoners. Both parties claimed the advantage. The insurgent Brigadier-General Gregg, of Texas, was killed.

#### Chapter IV

Camp Urmston, of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, was arranged with great regularity and neatness, the stumps and underbrush being cleared away and the ground thoroughly policed. Company and battalion drills were held daily, and that strict discipline established so necessary for the efficiency of soldiers. While here, the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, (the One Hundred and Eighty-second of the Line,) Major Knowles, that had been serving as infantry in the brigade, was detached and sent to City Point, where it was equipped and mounted. About the same time the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers arrived, and were attached to the brigade. They were a splendid set of men and well drilled. The 8th of October being election day in the State, the men exercised their right of casting their vote. A private of the Second Maryland, named Charles Miller, having deserted to the enemy, and being subsequently captured by our pickets, was shot on the morning of the 14th, at half past nine o'clock. The division to which he belonged was drawn up to witness the execution. A death procession, composed of soldiers bearing the coffin, the condemned, a priest, the guard, the firing party, and the band, to a most beautiful and solemn dirge, passed down the line and halted in front of the grave. The prisoner, whose arms were pinioned, walked with a firm step. His face was deadly pale, but he showed no signs of fear. He could not look at his late comrades, nor at the flag he had fought for and against. For a moment he turned his eyes towards the blue heavens above him, then closing them, seated himself upon his coffin, and was blindfolded. A few words were whispered to him by the priest, and the order, "Ready"-"Aim"-"Fire!" given, and the deserter fell back dead. His grave was filled, the band struck up a lively tune and the troops marched back to their camps. A military execution is the most solemn and impressive sight one can witness, and, although every heart must feel sad for the fate of the poor condemned, they all recognize the

justice of the sentence, and no one with a properly organized mind could wish him pardoned. Strange as it may appear, that very night a man who had witnessed the execution was shot and captured by our pickets while attempting to desert to the enemy. Desertion was an unhealthy business. While here the regiment was under arms a number of times, occasioned by skirmishes on the picket line, but in no instance where they moved from camp. On the 15th Captain Francis B. Jones, the Brigade Inspector, inspected the regiment. The day was unusually pleasant, and every man was present or accounted for. The true test of a soldier's pride is found in the care of his arms, and it was with satisfaction the officers heard the inspector pronounce them in perfect condition. About noon the next day, the regiment moved about a half-mile to the south, and encamped to the right of the Barlett's Third Brigade, in rear of Fort Cummings, near the Squirrel Level Road, where they remained, performing the usual picket duty, and getting under arms during alarms, until the 27th. Battle of Boydton Plank-road, October 27th and 28th, 1864. Grant having sounded a general advance, General Butler, by order, made a demonstration in force on our extreme right, moving on to the defenses of Richmond, by the Charles City and Williamsport Road. Meade, stripping the works before Petersburg of all but the men necessary to hold them, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges, moved suddenly by the left to turn the right flank of the enemy. Long before dawn on the 27th of October, the boys were busy preparing their coffee, and, having finished their frugal breakfast, were in line awaiting orders. Soon they took up their march, and, moving in a zig-zag direction to the southwest for five hours, toiled through dense timber, when they arrived in front of the enemy's formidable works on the north bank of Hatcher's run. Moving up a slight eminence covered with heavy timber, the Fifth Corps being mostly held in reserve, they laid down with a storm of shell screeching and bursting over them. The Ninth Corps, under General Parke, which held the right, struck the right of the insurgent intrenchments, which rested on the north or east bank of Hatcher's run. These they assaulted with great determination, but failed to carry, for the simple reason that it is almost impossible to drive veteran soldiers out of intrenchments without they are flanked. The Second Corps, General Hancock, had advanced simultaneous to the left, and encountered a small force, to dispute its passage of the run, where it struck it. Moving northwestward by Dabney's Mill to the Boydton plank-road, and pushing along it to the north towards the toll-gate, meeting with little opposition, at one o'clock in the afternoon it was halted by order of General Meade. Warren, upon the failure of Parke to carry the insurgent intrenchments, sent General Crawford's division, backed by Ayres' brigade, across Hatcher's run, to turn the enemy's works on the south or west bank of that stream, and to connect with Hancock, then some two miles distant. Crawford met with great difficulty, advancing through woods and swamps all but impassable, many of his men losing their regiments, and the regiments becoming detached from the division. In this scattered state he arrived directly on the flank of the enemy's intrenchments, when he received orders from General Warren to halt. The country proving entirely different from what was expected, a consultation with General Meade was desired. Hancock, who was now separated from Crawford by a mile of dense woods and swamps, extended his right, under General Egan, to connect. Through the mistake of a subordinate, he supposed the connection had been made, but there was a space of twelve hundred yards intervening. Lee seized this opportunity to push forward Hill, strike Hancock's right, and roll it up. Heath's division leading, moved along a cart-road through the woods, passed Crawford's front, and across the interval between Crawford and Hancock. Arriving unseen opposite Hancock's right at four P.M., he deployed his lines, and charging, poured into Mott's division a volley of musketry, that gave the first intimation of the proximity of the enemy. Pierce's brigade instantly gave way, and a battery was lost. Egan instantly charged front and hurried to the rescue, striking the rebels in flank with two brigades, one of which was of Mott's, under McAllister, as they rushed across the cleared space along the Boydton road in pursuit of the fugitives, killing many, capturing a thousand prisoners and re-taking the lost guns. The enemy, completely routed, fled in confusion, over two hundred of them falling into Crawford's lines. At the same time this attack was made on Hancock's right, General Wade Hampton, with five brigades of cavalry, attacked Gregg's cavalry, covering his left and rear. The assault continued until night, when Hampton withdrew discomfited, he having gained no ground. Meade sent orders to Hancock to use his discretion about withdrawing, or holding his position and



attacking the next morning. Hancock, being short of ammunition and uncertain of being re-enforced in time, decided to draw off, and, at ten o'clock at night, commenced the movement. The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth changed positions several times during the day, being laid down in support of other troops or to threaten the enemy's works. They were constantly exposed to a harmless artillery fire until near sunset, when a strong picket line was thrown out, which was engaged nearly the entire night. A cold drenching rain fell through the night, but it did not interfere with the constant exchange of shots. The next day was clear but oppressively warm. A feeble picket fire was continued through the morning. The news of Heath's and Hampton's repulse was misunderstood by the men, who, being ignorant of Hancock's withdrawal, were much elated; but about noon, when the orders were given to "sling knapsacks and fall in," they instantly comprehended the situation. Moving off at a double-quick some two miles to the rear, they halted in line of battle to the right of some batteries. After remaining here some time, they moved off, and, about sunset, reached their old encampment at Squirrel Level Road. Our loss in this movement was 90 officers and 1,812 men, killed, wounded, or missing, principally in Hancock's corps, they losing an aggregate of 1,500 men. That of the enemy was considerably greater, otherwise the movement resulted in no advantage whatever to us. At Squirrel Level the men set diligently to work erecting substantial quarters, in the faint hope of wintering there. As soon as they were finished, a neat chapel was built for their most excellent chaplain, the Reverend John J. Pomeroy. In this regiment, as in the Third Reserve, there was considerable religious element, induced, in a great measure, by the influence of the worthy chaplain, who was the earnest friend of every man in it. Such of the officers as were not religious, had a proper respect for religion, and did much to forward it. When the chapel was finished it was the nightly resort of those who wished to attend prayer-meeting, or listen to appropriate and touching discourses. In a few days the camp was one of the most comfortable and neat in the army. Picketing, camp duty, battalion drill, and dress parade occupied the time of the men, affording healthy exercise and preserving a proper tone of spirit. The Presidential canvas was now progressing in the loyal North, and extended to the army. Influential citizens of both parties visited the various camps to talk with the soldiers. Political badges of the candidates were for sale at all the sutlers' tents, and almost every soldier wore his favorite on his breast. The election passed off quietly on the 8th of November, with hardly an unkind word spoken; and the men were as untrammelled in the casting of their ballots as ever they were in their lives. On the 15th, the usual monthly brigade inspection took place. The 27th, the day of National Thanksgiving, was spent in the enjoyment of a profusion of dainties, sent by kind friends of members of the command at home. During all this time the interminable fusillade in the trenches and along the picket lines was kept up, the balls frequently dropping in the encampment or whizzing overhead. But the boys had become so used to them that they ceased to cause more than a casual remark.

## Chapter V

Raid on the Weldon Railroad, December 6th to 12th, 1864. The enemy still held a portion of the Weldon railroad, upon which they transported supplies from North Carolina and farther south nearly up to our lines, whence they wagoned them around our left to their camps. General Meade determined to destroy the road farther to the southward, to prevent its use for that purpose. He, therefore, sent Warren with the Fifth Corps, Mott's division of the Second Corps, and Griggs' mounted division to accomplish it. Preparatory marching orders were received by the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth on the afternoon of the 5th; and by early dawn the next morning the boys were in line with four days' rations in haversacks and twenty rounds of extra cartridges in the pockets. It was nine o'clock, however, before they left their picturesque camp in the woods, upon which they had bestowed so much labor; and, moving off along the Military railroad towards City Point, halted at two o'clock in the afternoon in a heavy woods, where they bivouacked for the night. Moving early the next morning, they continued on their course until they struck the Jerusalem plank-road, when, wheeling to the right, they proceeded in a southerly direction down that noted highway. Crossing a number of minor streams and passing through the village of Templeton, after marching seventeen miles through a heavy rain, they bivouacked in an open field near the Nottaway River. At three o'clock the next morning, the 8th, they moved off, crossing the deep and rapid stream on pontoons. The night had been a cold, rainy

and comfortless one, and the morning was damp and chilly. The rain had rendered the marshy roads very heavy, along which they hurriedly marched. But soon the bright sun appeared, the warm rays of which seemed to inspire new life and spirit to the men. Passing through Sussex Court House, they halted for a short time to partake of the soldiers' breakfast, coffee, and hard-tack. Then, moving on, all day long they toiled over heavy roads until near sunset, when they rested for a while in an orchard to eat supper. After a short delay they moved over the fields about two miles at double-quick, and struck the Weldon railroad. The sun had just set, its last rays gilding the mountain tops in the distant west. As far as the eye could reach were seen innumerable glowing fires, and thousands of busy blue-coats tearing up the rails and piling the ties. It was at once a wild, animated scene, and the fatigue of the long days' march was soon forgotten. Four companies under Major Glenn were immediately posted as pickets in a woods two hundred yards to the west of the road, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, with the remaining ten companies, proceeded diligently toward assisting in the destruction. With pick-axes and flaming torch they soon illumined the neighboring woods and hills, and their merry laughter and wild shouts echoed through the forest glens. The rails were heated and twisted in many fantastic shapes, some being bent into the shape of a Maltese cross, the badge of the glorious old Fifth, as a certificate of the fact that it was done by that corps. With a hearty good-will and no signs of fatigue, the boys continued their exciting work until one o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved, and bivouacked in a neighboring sage field, where, in despite of the excessive cold, they threw themselves upon the ground and slept soundly until reveille. Partaking of a hurried breakfast, they eagerly fell in and marched down the line of the railroad, to recommence their work. And thus they advanced, burning bridges and blowing up culverts, leaving in their train a scene of destruction and ruin. About noon they reached Bellfield, a lively little town, which they made still livelier for the time being, wrapping in flames the station and railroad buildings, and smashing up everything that would be of any use to the enemy. During the raid the fences suffered considerably, and lucky was the chicken or other barn-yard game that escaped the ever-vigilant eye of the boys. Feathers, sheep and calf-skins, hides, and horns, marked the bivouacs of the army. Nor were the boys without delicacies. Occasionally one would be seen distributing on the point of his bayonet the contents of a preserve jar, or dispensing with liberal hand nuts and dried fruit. Although the weather was intensely cold and the men suffered much, they enjoyed their raid equally as much as the insurgents did theirs into Pennsylvania, and without finding the country quite so unhealthy. After dinner they again went at the railroad, continuing their destruction of it until they reached the Meherrin river, on the opposite banks of which stood Hicksford, the county town of Greenville, about eight miles from the North Carolina line. Here two railroads connect, one leading directly south to Weldon and Wilmington, and the other southwest into Georgia. The few insurgents encountered were driven across the river, and the fine railroad bridge totally destroyed. The town being fortified and strongly held by the enemy, and our troops having started with but four days' rations, they were constrained to return. Leaving the artillery to pound away at the town, and the cavalry and a small portion of the infantry to make demonstrations of crossing, about sunset the main body commenced retracing their steps, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth bivouacking near Bellfield. The expedition fully accomplished its mission, having destroyed the railroad, with its bridges, culverts and water stations for thirty miles. During the night it rained and hailed incessantly, rendering it very uncomfortable for the wearied men. The next morning, the 10th, was clear and bright, but the roads were very heavy; and, after steady marching all day long, they bivouacked at nine o'clock that night near Sussex Court House. Through the day they occasionally heard the guns of the rear guard engaged with the enemy far to the south. The next morning, passing near Sussex, the stripped bodies of several of our soldiers were found with their throats cut. These poor fellows, through inability to keep up, had fallen out during the rapid advance, and were captured by the citizens, who had left their homes to hang on our rear. It is but just to add that such cruelties were never perpetrated upon our men by the old soldiers of Lee's army, who knew how to treat a foe, but were almost invariably confined to troops who had never been upon the battle-field, or the guerilla citizens. True, there was a shameful neglect of our wounded that fell into their hands, and many instances of their stripping them, as at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but they invariably said, in excuse, it was done by order of their officers. About noon they reached the



pontoons on the Nottaway, where they found the Ninth Corps awaiting their arrival, and ready, if necessary, to cover their retreat. But the enemy had not followed them with any considerable force, though they were mustering in hot haste in their rear. Moving about two miles beyond the river, they bivouacked for the balance of the day and night on the plantation of Mr. Chappin, where they received a fresh supply of rations, brought down by the Ninth Corps. The next day, the twelfth, after a tedious march, they reached the Federal lines, and went into camp near their first encampment, in the neighborhood of Fort Wadsworth. Here the boys set themselves diligently to work again, preparing winter quarters for themselves and officers, and built a neat chapel of forty by sixty feet dimensions for religious and other meetings. On the 27th of December, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, an excellent officer, was relieved on account of physical disability. At this time Sherman had completed his great march from Atlanta to the Sea, and was intent upon moving north through the Carolinas to Virginia. Grant's campaign of 1864 practically ended in October, with the Boydton plank-road affair. Instead of pushing things in his front during the winter, he evidently considered his ends best subserved by quietness. He dreaded Lee's abandonment of Virginia, at least for a time, to precipitate his army, swelled by re-enforcements from Hardee, Beauregard, Wheeler and others, upon Sherman, as he struggled through eastern Georgia or the swamps of South Carolina. But the mere suggestion of the abandonment of the insurgent capital was met by such a deafening clamor by the Richmond journals that the authorities could not defy it. Its abandonment, and even the worsening of Sherman would not have altered the issue of the war, but might have prolonged it by a series of minor engagements in the more southern States, to the untold misery of its inhabitants. And now, in the eleventh hour of the Confederacy, they commenced freeing and arming such slaves as were fit for military service. What they had denounced in us, as utterly unjustified by any conceivable exigency of war, as at once a crime, a futility, and a confession of defeat, and ridiculed in unmeasured terms, they at last hailed with hope, to save the government whose corner-stone was slavery.

## Chapter VI

**Battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5th, and 6th, 1865.** The regiment remained in camp, performing the usual duties, drilling, and picketing until Sunday morning, February 5th, when, leaving their shelter-tents and knapsacks in charge of the camp guard, they moved in light marching order on the old bloody path. The column, consisting of the Fifth Corps, General Warren, the Second, now under General Humphrey, and Gregg's Cavalry, pushed down the Halifax Road to near Ream's Station, when, turning to the right, they moved nearly west, and near and in front of Dabney's Mill, at three in the afternoon, the advance of the Fifth came upon, and carried by assault, a portion of the enemy's line of breastworks. The First Division, General Griffin, with Chamberlain's brigade in advance, moved through the captured works, and, with Gregg's cavalry, pushed southeastwardly to within three miles of Dinwiddie Court House, on the Boydton plank-road, where they halted in a large clearing, got supper, and made preparation for bivouacking for the night. Surrounding themselves with a strong picket line, the men lay down and went to sleep. The object of this movement was to draw off a portion of the enemy to watch them, and, being successful, at eleven o'clock at night the pickets were drawn in; and silently and rapidly, on the double-quick, they moved off toward the main body of the army. If this movement had been delayed a half hour a severe engagement would have taken place, as the last of the rear-guard witnessed a heavy line of the enemy charge over the vacated bivouac, they intending the hazard of a night attack. Griffin moved on until he found the road obstructed by felled timber, when, concealing himself in it, he bivouacked for the balance of the night. Early the next morning, the 6th, they moved on, and soon reached the captured insurgent works. The feint was a complete success. A large force of the enemy followed it, thus weakening the lines in front of the main body, which assaulted when this force was well away, and carried his works. Smythe's division and M'Allister's brigade of Mott's division most gallantly repulsed an attempt of the enemy to turn the right of the former. Everything remained moderately quiet until three in the afternoon, when Crawford's brigade, which had been thrown forward to Dabney's Mill some time before, encountered and drove an insurgent force under General Pegram, who was killed. By this time the enemy had sent a strong force around our left to strike it in flank and rear. Gregg's cavalry, which was on the left of

Crawford's, first felt the shock of this blow, and was pushed back to Hatcher's run. Ayres' brigade was advanced to the support of Crawford, and was struck in flank by a division while marching, and rolled up in confusion. The First Brigade, which was posted in the breastworks, immediately advanced to their support in column of regiment, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth leading. The boys springing over the works, dashed through the mud and water, and in a few moments, wheeling sharply to the right into an open field, charged, with wild shouts, upon Mahone's charging line. Sickel, seeing the desperation of the moment, with sword in hand led the column. The two met, the enemy overlapping on either side, but the weight of our column broke through, and, cutting them in half, threw them into much confusion. At the same moment Crawford's brigade was heavily struck and pushed back, and now followed a desperate and sanguinary struggle. While the Fifth Corps was hard pressed and almost overwhelmed, Humphrey arrived with the Second Corps, and, after a short, decisive conflict, the enemy were thrown back in discomfiture. General Sickel received a painful flesh wound in the left thigh from a rifle shot, and the brave Lieutenant Frazier, of Company L, was mortally wounded. General Griffin thanked the General and his regiment upon the field for their gallantry, and gave them due credit in his official report. Night came and was intensely dark. The enemy determined once more, if possible, to regain his lost ground. Massing his forces on our right, and approaching cautiously under cover of the heavy open timber in front, he drove in the pickets, and charged with a yell right over our works. At the same instant his numerous batteries in the rear opened with shell over their heads, and a dreadful conflict was at once inaugurated. For a moment, things looked bad, but with the enemy between them and the breastworks, it was not so hard to re-take them. Instantly recovering from the shock, the lines were re-formed, and, delivering a terrible volley at close range, the boys sprang upon the foe with the bayonet. The struggle for a short time was hand-to-hand, muskets being clubbed and bayonets freely used. But the brave fellows were beaten down and crushed back by the hardy men of the North; and amidst the flashes of musketry and bursting of shell, the works were regained. When a force breaks and runs, then comes the slaughter. Steadily our men poured into them an incessant fire until they were beyond range. During the balance of the night they were unmolested, and heavy details were made to collect and care for the wounded of both armies. At daylight the next morning, the 7th, the enemy had entirely disappeared from the vicinity, and heavy details were sent out to bury the dead. Friend and foe were laid in rows close together upon the field of honor peacefully to sleep. Our loss in this affair was about 1,800 killed, wounded, and missing; and that of the enemy must have been at least equal. About ten o'clock, through a drenching rain, the command was moved from the field into the intrenchments. As these were erected by the enemy behind a marsh, in our occupation of them matters were reversed, and our troops were forced to occupy the marsh for an encampment. Exposed to the cold rain, in the mud and water, without shelter-tents, overcoats, blankets or fire, the sufferings of the men were severe. Work was at once commenced upon a strong line of defenses on an eminence in rear, on the opposite side of Hatcher's run, for the more ample protection of the position, our left having been permanently extended to this point. When they were completed, the regiment moved half a mile to the rear, and encamped on high ground along the margin of a fine piece of timber. Soon after their shelter-tents and knapsacks arrived, and they engaged for the third time in putting up comfortable winter quarters and a chapel. While here their time was occupied with the ordinary duties of a camp, in close proximity to the enemy, until the 29th of March.

## Chapter VII

Let us glance for a moment at the operations of Sheridan and Sherman. Sheridan, at the head of 10,000 mounted men, left Winchester on the 27th of February, and struck Early in his intrenchments at Waynesboro' on the 2d of March, so completely routing and capturing his army that there was little left of it except Early himself. Pushing on, destroying depots, manufactories, bridges and long stretches of railroad, and the James River canal, he swept around north of Richmond, and, by way of White House and Jones' landing, reported to Grant at City Point on the 27th of March. Sherman, who had left Savannah on the 1st of February, led his victorious army through South Carolina, causing the evacuation, by the rebels, of the posts on the sea coast, to Goldsboro', North Carolina, whence,



leaving it, he proceeded by railroad and steamer to City Point, where he arrived on the 27th of March also, and met in council the President, Generals Grant, Meade, Sheridan and others. Surprise of Fort Steadman, March 25th, 1865. Lee and Davis, foreseeing clearly the speedy downfall of the Confederacy, unless averted by a telling blow that would deliver them from the grasp of Grant, and enable them to unite with Johnston and crush Sherman, resolved upon the desperate effort. Accordingly, on the night of the 24th of March Lee concentrated two powerful divisions, under Generals Gordon and Ransom, with 20,000 of his best troops massed in their rear as a support, at Colquitt's Salient, on the extreme east of the rebel line, opposite Fort Steadman, and, at a little before light the next morning, having steadily approached and silenced the Union pickets, burst in overpowering columns upon the main line, surprising and capturing at a blow Fort Steadman, and batteries to right and left, from Fort Haskell to Battery IX, thus swinging open wide gates in the Union line, and clearing the way for the advance of their powerful support. The portion of the line broken was occupied by M'Laughlin's brigade of Wilcox's division, the greater portion of which was captured. The Fort was held by the Fourteenth New York Artillery. Undoubtedly it was Lee's intention to push forward the 20,000 reserves, seize the crest of the ridge about Meade's station on the military railroad behind the forts, and cut our army in two. But the order for the advance was either not given or not promptly responded to, and our troops rallying from their surprise were preparing to make a counter-assault, while our guns on either side were trained to sweep the ground over which they advance. Like our officers at Burnside's mine explosion, they failed to seize the opportunity, and the assaulting columns became an isolated handful in the midst of an army of foes. General Hartranft, whose division was laying in reserve in rear of the Ninth Corps, immediately moved to the assault, and as the line dashed forward, the rebels seeing the hopelessness of their position, threw down their arms in large numbers, and began to pass through the advancing ranks to the rear. The triumph was complete. The works were regained, with all the guns uninjured, and nearly three thousand prisoners with small arms and battle flags were captured. General Meade, believing that the enemy's lines generally must have been weakened to strengthen this assault, ordered an advance along the front of the Sixth and Second Corps, holding our works to the left of Fort Steadman. The attack was made with such spirit that their strongly intrenched picket line was taken from them and permanently held by our forces. Thus, Lee tightened rather than loosened Grant's grip upon the throat of the Confederacy. At nearly dawn this day the One Hundredth and Ninety-eighth, with the brigade, was hurriedly got under arms, and double-quickened down the lines some two miles to re-enforce the Ninth Corps. From thence it was moved from point to point in rear of the Sixth and Second Corps, during their assaults upon the enemy's lines, whenever their support seemed most urgent, and although frequently under fire they were not actually engaged. This continued during the entire day, and late in the evening it returned to its camp completely worn out. The entire loss in our army during the day was 2,390 officers and men, nearly 1,000 of whom were prisoners. The loss to the enemy was probably one-third more. On the 24th, Grant had prepared orders for a general advance on our left on the 29th. It now became absolutely necessary to do so, to intercept and preclude Lee's withdrawal to North Carolina. Three divisions of the army of the James, now commanded by General Ord, were brought over to the left on the 27th. Leaving the Ninth Corps, General Parke and one division of Ord's to hold our extended lines in front of Petersburg, and sending all dismounted cavalymen to General Benham for the defense of City Point, on the 29th Grant commenced his last grand movement. The Battle of Lewis Farm or Quaker Road, March 29th, 1865. Late on the evening of the 28th, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth received orders to strike tents and rest upon its arms in readiness for an early march, the whole army awaiting the signal to deliver a decisive blow. At three o'clock the next morning, they leading, the Fifth Corps moved off at a double-quick in a southerly direction, crossed the Rowanty on pontoons below the junction of Gravelly and Hatcher's runs, and pushed westward on the Monk's Neck Road to the Quaker Road, into which they turned northward to strike the Boydton plank-road at Rainie's. In this movement General Chamberlain's brigade led, and, in fact, constituted and advance guard. The enemy's advanced posts were encountered at the crossing of Gravelly run. Being easily driven back, they joined their main body, strongly posted in earth-works on the edge of the piece of timber near an old saw mill. In front of the works stretched a clear field, one thousand

yards deep and wide, flanked on either side by heavy timber, in which were posted sharpshooters. General Chamberlain made his disposition for attack; placing the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania on the right, in two wings, commanded by General Sickel and Major Glenn, and the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, Colonel Sniper, on the left, with Battery B, Fourth U.S. Artillery, Lieutenant Mitchell, in the center. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Pearson, formed a reserve, moving in support. The battery being well posted for effective fire, the brigade advanced at the double-quick and soon was enveloped in the terrible fire of the securely posted Confederates. Our troops were not allowed to deliver fire until they came into close quarters, when the engagement became very severe, our troops being again and again checked, but renewing the assault with increased impetuosity. The fire of the battery being now directed to cover our left flank, which was in danger of being turned, the battle raged fiercely in the center, where not only the line of fire from the enemy's breastworks, but that of many sharpshooters in the trees told with deadly effect upon our men. General Chamberlain receiving a severe wound in the breast, for a moment reeled in his saddle, but at that instant a sharp "rebel yell" on our right roused his attention, and he saw the rebels pouring upon the right flank of the One Hundred Ninety-eighth, and in spite of the heroic and stubborn resistance of that wing it showed signs of breaking to the rear, when he put spurs to his horse and rode down to assist General Sickel, who was bravely rallying his overpowered men. The men soon responded to these efforts, and, rallying, they drove the rebels entirely back into their works. General Chamberlain was again wounded and his horse shot under him, and General Sickel received a severe bone wound in the left arm, notwithstanding which he fought on like a hero. Directly between these two officers fell, Major Charles I. Maceuen, a gallant and noble young officer. No sooner had our right been thus restored than the enemy turned the left of the brigade, bursting on the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York with terrific force. Our men drifting back into the battery on the left, General Chamberlain moved it into position to throw solid shot over the heads of our broken left, and while the tree tops were coming down on the astonished rebels, Pearson's regiment was brought up in the center and went in most gallantly, and one more grand rush was made for the enemy's works, which, after a hard contest, were triumphantly carried. The loss in the brigade was 367 killed and wounded, of which the One Hundred and Ninety-eight lost nearly one-half. Besides the loss of the brave Meceuen, fell also Captain George W. Mulfrey, a braver youth than whom, the regiment possessed not. Among the wounded were Captains Thomas C. Spackman, Benjamin F. Gardner and Samuel Wrigley, and Lieutenants Jeremiah C. Keller and William A. Miller. Captain Mitchell, of the battery, mounted on a gun carriage directing his fire, was severely wounded. After the fight General Chamberlain sought General Sickel, who greeted him with a soldier's frankness: "General, you have the courage of the lion, and the gentleness of a woman." "No, Sickel! it was your heroism and example that saved us," was the reply. The groans of the wounded rebels who fell into our hands were very distressing to hear, and were something different from the undemonstrative habit of our own men under such circumstances. Humphreys, with the Second Corps, crossed Hatcher's run at the Vaughan Road, about four miles to the right of Warren, and moved in an extended line, over a densely wooded and difficult country. He met with skirmishes only and did not strike the enemy's intrenched lines. Sheridan, at the head of 10,000 men, all the cavalry of the army except headquarters escorts, moved to the left and independent of Warren, striking Dinwiddie Court House without meeting with much opposition, and for a time isolating the insurgent cavalry. During the battle the excellent Chaplain, Mr. Pomeroy, was assiduous in his attention to the wounded, and until late at night, with the willing assistance of the men, he labored to render them as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The dead were all properly buried, and over their graves he performed the funeral services. The regiment encamped upon the field, and during the night a cold rain set in that continued all the next day. This region, as is likewise most of southeastern Virginia, is level, much covered with thick and tangled woods, and well-watered by numerous small, swampy streams. The soil in some places was clayey, in others sandy, which, when commingled in wet places, partakes of the nature of "quick-sand," and were upheaved by the winter frosts that now had left it, presented little more support to wheels or hoofs than would snow. Our army the next day for the most part remained quiet, but Lee, alive to his peril, leaving 8,000 men under Longstreet to hold his works,



hurried with all the rest of his army, through rain and mire, to support his endangered right. The Battle of White Oak Ridge, March 31st, 1865. The brigade having been so severely engaged on the 29th, remained in position during the 30th. At daylight on the 31st, the one Hundred and Ninety-eighth, with the brigade, moved out the Boynton plank-road, past Mrs. Buller's house, where Griffin's division massed. The brigade was then formed on the bank of Gravelly run, where, though the bridge was destroyed, it seemed that an attack of the enemy was anticipated. Several batteries were sent to General Chamberlain and disposed so as to guard against an attack from that quarter, which in the present formation of the Fifth Corps lines facing northwest would be a flank and rear attack. The Second and Third divisions having crossed a small branch moved out in a northerly direction, and were expected to engage the enemy along the White Oak Road. Ayres, who was out a mile or more towards the White Oak Road, being ordered to drive in the enemy's pickets, received at the moment of his attack a heavy blow upon his left flank, which was irresistibly driven back on Crawford's division. This, too, broke in the disorder, and both came back, in much confusion, upon Griffin's division, which lay along the plank-road. The division, already substantially in line of battle, extended itself to stay the flight of the troops rushing through their ranks. The enemy, flushed with success, came on to the very bank of the branch, and making a demonstration there, General Chamberlain changed the direction of one or two of his batteries to that point, and brought the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, now commanded by Major Glenn, into the interval facing the enemy's assault, still holding the left of his brigade, with Gregory's in its original position, to guard against an attack from the west. Our retreating troops being now pretty well across the branch, we opened on the enemy a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, checking their advance. They appeared now to content themselves with maintaining their present position. Just then Generals Warren and Griffin rode up to General Chamberlain, and, in a manner of excitement unusual to them, said, "General Chamberlain, will you save the honor of the Fifth Corps?" That was an appeal not to be resisted, although the First Brigade and its commander had suffered severely in the fight two days before. "Form your own plans, and nobody shall interfere with you," said Warren, who immediately took measures to have a bridge built over the branch, the water being three or four feet deep, and the bottom muddy and soft. But without waiting for the bridge, the brigade was formed in two lines, Major Glenn with the right wing of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania in the advance, and dashed through the stream, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them as much by the moral effect of the movement as by the fire of the Third Brigade, which still continued obliquely, while the First was crossing. "I will give you Gregory's brigade," says Griffin, "and follow with Bartlett's myself." On the left the skirmish line of the First Division, Colonel Pearson commanding, advanced, followed by Ayre's division. In this way the enemy was pressed back a mile or so to the field, where the attack had routed our troops in the morning, and our dead and wounded were recovered. Across this field the enemy appeared in heavy force in an entrenched position, and some more carefully prepared form of attack was now necessary. The first line had gained a slight crest half way across the field, and they were now halted until the disposition for the attack could be prepared. Having Bartlett's fine brigade in the rear and Crawford's division somewhere on the right and rear, General Chamberlain formed a plan to carry the works and line across the field by a dash. Forming Gregory's brigade on the right of his own, in echelon by the left battalion, to counter-flank any flank attack on the right, and, having an understanding with General Ayres that he would form his division in the woods on the left, also in echelon by the right, to meet an expected assault on the left flank, and, bringing his own brigade into line, stretching across the field, sheltered somewhat by the crest referred to, General Chamberlain instructed Gregory to move through the woods on the right, and when he struck the enemy in force, to open on them the heaviest possible fire, while with the First Brigade he should take the open field at a dash. This was executed to perfection. The roar of Gregory's fire was the signal for the assault, and the moment the First Brigade came into full view a terrific fire of the enemy converging from front, and right and left, with their artillery at close range, made it a blinding storm of destruction in an instant. Only for a moment did the sudden and terrible blast of death cause the right of the line to waver. On they dashed, every color flying, officers leading, right in among the enemy, leaping the breastworks, a confused struggle of firing, thrusting, cutting, a tremendous surge of force, both moral and physical,

on the enemy's breaking lines, and the works were carried. Private Augustus Zeiber, Company D, captured the flag of the Fifty-sixth Virginia in the taking of one of the parapets, and handed it to General Chamberlain in the midst of the melee, who immediately gave it back to him, telling him to keep it and take the credit he so rightly deserved. Almost that entire regiment was captured at the same time. Prisoners were taken belonging to Pickett's and Johnson's divisions who reported Lee near the field. So rapid had been the charge, and so confused were the enemy at the fierce onset, that the loss on our part was comparatively small - of the Fifth Corps, 1,488 officers and men; of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, about seventy-five. Among the killed were Captain Isaac Schroeder, of Company D, a brave and good officer, and Lieutenant Andrew A. Pomeroy, a young gentleman of fine promise and a valued officer. He was a brother of the chaplain. A renewal of the fight was expected all night, as it was said that Lee was near, and that a counter attack on us was to be made in force. The heavy fire to our left and rear also gave token that Sheridan was being severely pressed. Humphreys, with the Second Corps, was not idle. Miles' division struck the enemy on the left flank some distance to Warren's right, and Miles, Mott and Hays, under Humphreys' orders, made repeated attempts to drive them from their works, but the abatis which covered its front was found impenetrable, and they were repelled. The same day, Sheridan, taking advantage of Lee's being occupied with Warren, advanced Devin's division, and Davie's brigade of cavalry to Five Forks, and carried that coveted position. When Lee was clear of Warren he impelled Pickett's division, Wise's independent brigade of infantry, and Fitz Hugh Lee's, Rosser's and W.H. Lee's cavalry commands against them, drove them out, and nearly to Dinwiddie Court House. But Sheridan charged them in flank with Gregg's and Gibbs' brigades, and compelled them to let go of Devin and take care of themselves. Sheridan held his position until morning at the Forks, near Doctor Smith's house, with Custer's division, and the enemy withdrew during the night. Meantime, at headquarters, where it was only known that Sheridan had been driven to the Court House, there was naturally much alarm and anxiety for his safety, and repeated orders were sent to General Warren, who laid near White Oak Road and the western point of the rebel works, to dispatch a division down the Boydton plank-road to his aid. Warren, at five o'clock in the afternoon, had sent General Bartlett's brigade towards Five Forks, and, at dark, it had reached a position near Doctor Boisseau's house, at the crossing of Gravelly run, in the rear of the enemy. About ten o'clock, in darkness of a stormy, starless night, Ayres was ordered to move down the plank-road to join Sheridan, but on account of the necessity of re-building the bridge over Gravelly run, he did not reach his position at J.M. Brooks' house, on the road between the enemy and Bartlett's brigade, until daylight, just as the rebel picket was withdrawing, the movement by them having commenced about eleven o'clock at night. About five A.M., the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, which had been much disturbed through the night with orders, moved with the division rapidly across the country in a southwesterly direction to Crumps, near the crossing of Gravelly run, and near Bartlett's position. General Warren soon afterwards moved with Crawford's division from in front of the enemy's headquarters on the White Oak Road, but was not followed and attacked by Lee as he should have been. By the neglect to do so, Lee was kept in ignorance of the movement of our infantry against his detached forces at Five Forks until it was too late to re-enforce or withdraw them.

## Chapter VIII

The Battle of Five Forks, April 1st, 1865. Upon the arrival of Warren, about seven A.M., he met Sheridan, who was following the enemy, and reported to him by order of General Meade. The corps was collected and, at one P.M., moved to Gravelly run church. Here the escort was advanced as a picket to conceal the presence of infantry. The corps was formed oblique to the road, with the right advanced, two divisions in front and the third in reserve behind the right division. Each division had two brigades in front, each brigade in two lines of battle, and a third brigade in the same formation behind its center. It was four o'clock in the afternoon before Warren completed this formation, and Sheridan was getting impatient. Our cavalry, which consisted of Merritt's, Custer's, Devin's and Crook's divisions, and laid to the left of Warren, attacked the enemy and drove him into his formidable works, extending along White Oak Road across Five Forks. General M'Kenzie's one thousand cavalry



on Warren's right attacked and drove some of the enemies towards Petersburg. The cavalry under General Merritt attacked the whole front of the enemy's works, and made a feint to turn their right flank, while Warren, advancing to the White Oak Road, and swinging around to the left, burst like a thunder-bolt upon their left and rear. The fighting for a time was terribly severe. Ayres' and Crawford's divisions that held the advance, separating Griffin's that formed the support, moved forward to occupy the interval. The left and right of the former having recoiled, General Chamberlain dashed up to Major Glenn and said, "Major, if you will take those works you shall have a Colonel's commission." Turning to his men, the Major asked, "Boys, will you follow me?" A wild shout was the response, and with their standard floating at their head, they dashed forward after the gallant Major, passing through the storm of buzzing lead. Reaching the breastworks, a deadly struggle ensued. Bravely the boys pressed forward their flag, and thrice it was beaten down, but gloriously it rose again amid the battle smoke until, blood-stained and torn, it floated triumphant over the works. General Chamberlain, who in the meantime had taken one of Ayres' brigades and part of Bartlett's with the remainder of his, and pushed in on the left of this gallant and triumphant charge, rode forward to congratulate the leader, and to assure him of the fulfilment of his promise. But, alas! In the moment of triumph, when the Major had seized one of the enemy's colors from the hands of its bearer, he was pierced by a bullet, and fell mortally wounded. General Chamberlain's promise was, however, fulfilled; for he recommended Major Glenn for promotion to the President, and the Brevet was conferred. The division took 1,500 prisoners. Ayres struck farther to the left and took 1,000. Crawford, to the right, gained the Fords Road, running northward from their center, down which he turned southward, taking the enemy in their rear, capturing 1,000 prisoners and four guns. The cavalry, which had vigorously assailed their front and right, at length charge over their intrenchments. Griffin and Ayres swept down the rear of their works, doubling up their left flank in confusion, and Mettitt, with his cavalry, dashed into the White Oak Road, and, riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them that they made no serious stand afterwards. Hurling in disorderly flight westward, they were charged and pursued by our cavalry until long after dark, and until our prisoners reached nearly 6,000. Their killed and wounded amounted to about 1,000, and ours little exceeded this number. In the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, besides Major Glenn being killed, Lieutenant Joseph H. Lutz, of Company D, was wounded. We captured thousands of small arms and numerous flags, and the right wing of Lee's army was substantially smashed up. General Sheridan, who won this great victory, was dissatisfied with Warren's not more promptly marching during the night to join him, and with the delay in getting his corps into position to commence the battle. When the right and left of Ayres' and Crawford's troops recoiled, he attributed it to want of confidence, which he thought Warren did not exert himself to inspire. He, therefore, relieved Warren and directed Griffin to assume command of the Fifth Corps, but the order of relief did not reach Warren until the close of battle. This action seems hardly warranted by Warren's conduct, and his gallantry through the war. That General Grant's confidence was not shaken in Warren is proved by his immediate assignment of him to the command of the Department of Mississippi, then the theatre of active warfare. Soon after the battle Griffin moved eastward with two divisions to reopen communication with the rest of the army, and his own division, now commanded by General Bartlett, supported by M'Kenzie's cavalry, was pushed up the Fords Road to Hatcher's run. The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, now under the command of Captain John Stanton, Company A, and the brigade still under General Chamberlain, who preferred to retain it though offered his old brigade, the Third, bivouacked upon the field and took care of the wounded. Grant's headquarters were now near Dabney's Mill, and Meade's some three miles to the west on the Boydton plank-road, near Mrs. Buller's. Grant announced the glad tidings of Sheridan's victory to the rebels that night, by opening with all the guns in position before Petersburg, making the night lurid with the bombardment, and predicating the fall of treason. At daylight the next morning the whole line assaulted, Parke with the Ninth Corps carrying the outer line of rebel works confronting him. Wright to the left, with the Sixth Corps and two divisions of Ord's, drove everything before him to the Boydton plank-road, when, wheeling towards Hatcher's run, he turned the rebel intrenchments, sweeping down which he captured many guns and several thousand prisoners. Ord, forcing the crossing at the run with Wright, turned northeastward towards Petersburg. Humphreys', farther to the left, with Mott's

and Hay's divisions of the Second Corps, storms a redoubt in his front, and closed in on their left. Ord, with Gibbon's division, assaulted and carried Forts Gregg and Baldwin, two important works. About eleven this morning, April 2d, the One Hundred and Ninety-eight got into line, with the rest of the corps and Miles' division of the Second, and Sheridan's cavalry, and marched eastward on the White Oak Road, and attacked and carried the enemy's works at the intersection of Claiborne's road. Following them northward across Hatcher's run to Sutherland's depot on the South Side Railroad, he was about to assault when Humphreys came up and reclaimed Miles' division. It was now about 2 P.M. Sheridan at once desisting, marched back of Five Forks, and taking the Fords Road to Hatcher's run, moved rapidly towards and to the left of Sutherland's depot to strike the rear and cut off the retreat of the enemy, who confronted Miles. Miles in the meantime had defeated them, capturing two guns and six hundred prisoners. This was the most tiresome day's march the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth had ever experienced, it extending far into the night, and being resumed at light of the following day. Much of it was on the double-quick, and through dense thickets and swamps, with but few short halts. Longstreet, who held the defense of Richmond north of the James, rejoined Lee at Petersburg this forenoon. A.P. Hill, who attempted to regain part of the works taken by Parke, was shot dead. He was one of Lee's best officers. Lee's loss during the last two days was at least 12,000 men, and he saw that Grant could now extend his left to the Appomattox, and could also seize the railroad junction at Berkesville, his only avenue of supplies. Recognizing the imperative necessity of immediately evacuating Petersburg, he, at ten o'clock on that fated Sunday morning, telegraphed to Davis that his lines were broken in three places, and that Richmond was to be evacuated that evening. The dispatch found Mr. Davis at church. He and his family walked quietly out, with the doom of treason written on his face. No one can duly portray the horrors of the last hours of Slave-Holding-Powers rule in Richmond. God's vengeance was upon them. His measure of justice had been filled. The two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil and lashes had been atoned for by the sunken treasures and blood of the master. And we who had been the silent participants in the great wrong had paid too our full measure in woe and treasure. Seizing the trains that should have borne to Lee's heroic army the much-needed supplies, amidst the riot of a drunken, plundering mob and the lurid flames and smoke of an immense conflagration, Davis and his host of satellites fled in confusion and dismay. On our lines for miles the bands pealed forth our national anthems, and soldiers vented their frenzies of delight in loud cheers, until "the musicians fell asleep with their horns to their mouths, and boys waving their caps in the air." Never in this wide world was there such utter despair and wild rejoicings in armies before, for not only were the rebel forces dismayed, but their cherished government vanquished like a bubble in the air. Silently through the night all the rebel forces north of Richmond marched off, and soon after daylight on Monday, the third of April, General Weitzel and staff rode into the Capital amid a constant roar of exploding shells and falling walls, and were welcomed by the shouts of thousands of humble citizens and negroes. Petersburg was evacuated simultaneously with Richmond, but so noiselessly that our pickets did not discover it until morning, when our troops marched in unopposed. No conflagration or wanton destruction of property marked the flight of the rebels from here. Mr. Davis, with the rebel government, had fled to Danville, near the northern confines of central North Carolina, and thither Lee hoped to follow him with his army, and to affect a junction with Johnson, who was at Smithfield, at the head of 40,000 men. With the forces united, if found too weak to protract the struggle, he would be strong enough to command favorable terms. But Griffin lay with the Fifth Corps ten miles west of Petersburg at Sutherland's station, and Sheridan with his cavalry, ten miles further west, at Ford's station, and the residue of Grant's army lay to the southwest of Petersburg, and he was forced to move west, north of the Appomattox. His army now, from its heavy losses, mainly in prisoners and hordes of deserters, was reduced to 35,000 men - brave and true. With these he retreated to Chesterfield Court House, and thence to Amelia Court House. Here he expected to meet supplies which he had ordered from Richmond, but the terror-stricken officials had seized his trains to accelerate their flight, and he was forced to spend the 4th and 5th in trying to gather from the neighborhood the means of feeding his men. Relentless Sheridan, with his troopers, in the meantime had moved rapidly westward by roads south of Amelia Court House, and had struck the Danville railroad at Jetersville, eight miles west of Lee, while his advance



had swept down the road nearly to Berkesville, scattering such portions of the rebel cavalry as they met fleeing westward. Grant and Meade had pushed on with the infantry after Sheridan. The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth moved with the Fifth Corps at daylight on the third, and all day long they toiled through the mud, coming in at Deep Creek too late to participate with the rest of the corps in driving the enemy's infantry from their position. The next day, the 4th, at daylight, they moved again and joined Sheridan at Jetersville, where he had planted himself across the railroad, and where they threw up intrenchments and prepared to fight Lee's entire army until Grant and Meade arrived in his rear and crushed him. This destroyed all Lee's hope of receiving the supplies that were collected at Danville and Lynchburg to send to him. Meade, with Hunphreys' and Wright's corps, arrived late on the afternoon of the 5th, and at dark that night Lee left Amelia Court House, and moved around the left of Meade and Sheridan and struck Farmville to escape, if possible. But General Davis struck his train at Paine's cross-roads moving in retreat in advance of the infantry, and destroyed two hundred wagons, captured five guns, nine hundred mules and many prisoners. Gregg's and Smith's brigades came up and a spirited fight ensued, and Davis, with his captures, safely withdrew. By the 6th, nearly the whole of our army was concentrated at Jetersville, and started in hot pursuit of Lee. General Crook, holding Sheridan's left, (our army on this march faced eastward, moving left in front,) came upon Lee moving westward, and, by order, immediately attacked, though much inferior in force, his object being to detain him. Custer thus gained the crossing at Sailor's creek. Ewell's corps was thus cut off, and was attacked by Seymour's division of the Sixth Corps, and so hard-pressed by the fire in the rear and charges in front that Ewell and four other generals and nearly 6,000 prisoners surrendered. Sixteen guns were captured, and over four hundred wagons destroyed. The same day, General Ord struck the vanguard of Lee's column as it was preparing to cross the Appomattox, near Farmville. Fighting against overwhelming numbers to arrest the flight for a time, he was pushed to one side, and Lee marched on. By daylight, on the 7th, the rear of his army had crossed, and the bridges were set on fire, but Hunphreys' van of the Second Corps arrived in time to save one of them, and capture eighteen abandoned guns on the opposite side of the river.

#### Chapter IX (Thanks to Larry

Lee's army now was in a sad condition. Moving by forced marches that sometimes extended far into the night, with his men fainting and falling by the way, and his animals dying of hunger, his cavalry useless and his guns stalled in the mud, with utter despair and hopeless desperation his brave men struggled on. Pursued by an active and exulting foe, headed off, attacked in rear and flank, there was no rest for them day or night. Wherever met they were assaulted with relentless fury, but the moment a token of surrender was seen, they were treated as friends, our men invariably dividing the contents of their haversacks with the prisoners. On the 6th, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, with the Fifth Corps, moved northward to near the mouth of Horsepen, a tributary of Flat creek, when, turning westward, they passed through Paineville, Rodolphil and Ligontown, whence, turning south, they rejoined the Second Corps, near Jamestown, marching thirty-two miles. It was a warm day, and the sun shone brightly, but they clambered up steep heights and down deep ravines, over marshes, and through almost impassable briar-swamps, full of hope and enthusiasm. Sometimes they would plunge into the water and ford deep streams, and at others they would double-quick along the roads, enveloped in clouds of dust. But onward they pressed, guided by the thunder of Sheridan's relentless guns. "Your legs must do it, boys," was the constant cry of the officers, and their legs certainly performed their duty. Skirmishers were always kept on the front and flanks. On the first day of the pursuit an occasional dead man or an empty haversack only marked the track of the enemy's flight. But anon these multiplied, intermixed with broken-down wagons, abandoned guns, used-up horses, and the general debris of a fleeing enemy. Nor was the flight confined to the army. The inhabitants, generally, had been led to believe our war was waged against the unarmed and helpless as well as the hosts of Davis and Lee. Men, women, and children, with their goods and chattels packed in queer country carts and strange-looking vehicles, were met fleeing in every direction, as if the scourge of God was upon them. Wild with fright, some begged for mercy, and some dark-complexioned white men even claimed to be colored. Amidst so much distress it was a relief to see the cheerful, hopeful,

trusting faces of the slaves, who felt that the day of deliverance from bondage, for which they had for generations in secret prayed, had come at last. During the night of the 6th, the chief officers of Lee's army held an open-air consultation, in which they unanimously agreed that a capitulation was inevitable. The judgment of this informal council was conveyed to Lee by General Pendleton. But Grant spared General Lee the pain of first proposing a surrender by dispatching a letter to him from Farmville the next day, stating the hopelessness of his further resistance, and asking the surrender of his army that there might be no further useless effusion of blood. The letter reached Lee towards night. General Humphreys also came up with Lee's army, entrenched in a strong position about five miles north of Farmville, on the Lynchburg plank-road. Humphreys recognized the importance of pressing him hard until forced into surrender, but believing that would soon be accomplished, he was chary of the lives of his soldiers. He therefore did not order a direct assault, but, sending up General Barlow to annoy his front, ordered Miles to attack his left wing, which he did with a loss of some five hundred killed and wounded. General Smyth was among our killed, and Major-General Mott, Brigadier-Generals Madill and M'Dougall, were severely wounded. Darkness prevented another assault that day, and Lee silently withdrew and resumed his retreat. That night he sent a response to Grant, stating he did not see the hopelessness of further resistance, but asking what terms he would offer on condition of surrender. To this, Grant immediately replied that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. The next morning, the 8th, the last day of the pursuit, the whole army moved at daybreak. Meade, with Humphreys' and Wright's corps, pushed northward on the trail of Lee, while Sheridan, followed by Griffin's and Ord's corps, marched to head him off from Lynchburg. The cavalry concentrated at Prospect station, ten miles west of Farmville. Here Sheridan learned from scouts that four trains had arrived at Appomattox station with supplies from Lynchburg for Lee's army. He immediately dispatched Generals Merritt's and Crook's divisions of cavalry to that point, which they reached after a rapid march of twenty-eight miles, and succeeded in surrounding and capturing them. Generals Custer's and Devin's brigades at once advanced towards Appomattox Court House, five miles to the north, and encountered, on the way, the van of Lee's army, which they engaged till after dark, driving it back on the main body, capturing twenty-four guns, a large number of wagons, and many prisoners. Sheridan arrived with the rest of his cavalry during the night. The Fifth Corps, under Griffin and Ord, with the Twenty-fourth and a division of the Twenty-fifth, pressed on all day and night, and joined Sheridan in time to lie down in line of battle and take a few moments' sleep with their cartridge boxes on and muskets in their hands. Incredible as it may seem, such was the high state of excitement under which the men were, coupled with the firm belief if they could capture or destroy Lee's army the war would virtually be closed, that these corps, after an extraordinary hard march, came in in high spirits, with hardly a straggler in the rear. Lee, evidently supposing his road was blocked by cavalry alone, whom he could push aside with his infantry, and not fully realizing his true position, that night addressed a note to Grant, declining to meet him with a view to surrender his army, but expressed a willingness, as far as his proposal might affect his army and tend to the restoration of peace, to meet him the next morning, at ten o'clock. Grant, early the next morning, replied he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, and declined to meet him, as it could lead to no good. He also stated the terms upon which peace could be had were well understood, and expressed a hope that no more lives would be lost. Grant and Meade started early the next morning to join Sheridan and Griffin. The Fifth, on this memorable Sunday morning, the 9th of April, after snatching an hour's sleep, were up and off at the first dawn, and marching about two miles towards the court house, halted to take breakfast. But a few moments were spared for this, when, moving on, they came up with Sheridan's dismounted troopers, who were slowly falling back before the enemy's skirmishers, behind which came the heavy infantry columns, bent upon forcing their way through the cavalry to reach their supplies. It was the last charge of the brave Army of Northern Virginia. When our infantry was formed, the troopers double-quickened to the right, and revealed to the astonished enemy our solid lines in battle array, before whose wall of gleaming bayonets they recoiled in blank despair. Our cavalry remounted, and, moving around to the right, prepared to charge. The enemy sullenly retired upon their batteries upon the crest, and all fell back beyond. General Ord ordered our



troops to halt, but they preferred to obey Sheridan's orders and push on to the crest, when a sight burst upon their vision that repaid all their long years of toil and blood - Lee's army prostrated. Immediately in their front lay a broad, undulating valley, stretching far away to the west, with the narrow Appomattox meandering through its center, and enclosed on every side by a belt of heavy timber. Near the center lay the Court House, in front of which stretched the enemy's long line of skirmishers, and beyond, their main army and a confused multitude of soldiers and citizens, horses and mules, carts and wagons, heading in every direction. Our light batteries were brought up, the cavalry closed in upon the right, and our line advanced down the steep. Their skirmishers fell back fighting, the batteries open, the Court House is gained, and fighting commences in its streets. Soon a flag of truce approaches from the right, and General Longstreet requested a cessation of the conflict until Lee could be heard from. Sheridan rode to the Court House, and met General Gordon, who assured him that negotiations were then pending between Generals Grant and Lee for a surrender. Grant, before reaching Sheridan, received a note from General Lee, asking an interview with a view of surrendering. The two commanders met immediately, at the mansion of Mr. W. M'Lean, near the Court House. The interview was brief; the business frankly discussed, and soon settled. While the chiefs were in consultation, six or seven generals, from both sides, met between the skirmish-lines, and talked the matter over in the most friendly manner. While there, firing on the road was heard. General Gordon was much vexed, and stated he had ordered a cessation of the fight; but Sheridan, who was not clearly satisfied with the whole arrangement, exclaimed, "Let them fight; I know what they are about." A single field-piece fires a last shot, and a gallant lieutenant of the First Brigade falls the last victim of the Army of the Potomac. Private Hiram Williams, of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, at the same time receives a ghastly wound. Soon Grant and Lee rode up; Grant, with his inevitable sugar-loaf hat, open coat, and muddy boots. Lee looked venerable and impressive, dressed in a new suit of grey, with a new sword by his side. One of our bands, nearby, through the generous impulse of the moment, struck up the appropriate air of "Auld Lang Syne." Three officers were appointed on either side to arrange the details, but the day's work was done by the chiefs, and its result summed up in these concluding letters: "Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9th, 1865. "General - In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside. "U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General. "General R. E. Lee." "Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 9th, 1865. "General - I received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. "R. E. Lee, General. "Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant." When the news of the surrender became known to the army, the enthusiasm of our men burst all bounds, and arose to the zenith of perfect frenzy. The boys screeched, yelled, danced, tossed their caps in the air and rolled upon the ground. Even the bands that attempted to play our national anthems broke into discordant medleys, and cut short their jumble in wild shouts and frantic waving of their instruments. Oh, what happy hearts those blue coats held - a country saved, one and undivided! The seed sown in sorrow and anguish upon so many fields had yielded its golden harvest - victory. Our comrades who had fallen had not died in vain. Glory to God and the brave hearts! The uproar of exultation was kept up long into the night, when, exhausted with overjoy, our boys sank to sleep. This wild uproar was not confined to our side; for long after our boys had laid down to sleep, the ex-rebels kept it up. Some said they were cheering General Lee, but the truth was,

they welcomed peace as much as we did, and it was long after midnight before their noise was hushed. During the day they came over among our men, who divided the contents of their haversacks with them. The rations for our army was given to them this day, and many of our men went supperless to sleep. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia slept peacefully side by side in the same valley. The mighty hosts, that for four long years had wrestled in a death-struggle with all the fiery passions of demons, now laid down together without anger or fear. The battalions that had reddened the fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and drenched the soil of Virginia with their generous blood, had now ceased to bleed. The brave men in blue and grey that had struggled for different nationalities, were now one of a common country. And this on that Palm Sunday night of April, 1865. The next morning the two armies were up bright and early, and while the officers were preparing the paroles, the greys thronged our camp, busy at trafficking for tobacco, pipes, knives, hats, shoes, etc. All really appeared to be the best friends in the world, and talked over their different battles with great interest. The next day, the 11th, the formal surrender took place. The terms were mild, and the forms as little humiliating as possible. Their officers tried hard to get off with stacking their arms in their own camp, and leaving our men to go after them. But that was not consistent with our dignity; so it was arranged that their troops should march out and lay down their arms and colors in the presence of some portion of our army. The lot fell to the Fifth Corps and M'Kenzie's cavalry, who were drawn up in line of battle, General Chamberlain being designated to preside at the surrender. Soon the greys were seen slowly forming for the last time. On they came, with careless step, their ranks thick with banners. As they approached, our lines shouldered arms, and a perfect silence was preserved on our side. They moved slowly along our front, faced inwards towards us, dressed lines, fixed bayonets, stacked arms, took off their cartridge boxes and hung them on the bayonets, and then sadly, painfully furled their flags and laid them down, some kneeling and kissing them with tears in their eyes. It was a proud, but sad scene, and our men felt a soldier's sympathy for their brave antagonists. All day long regiment after regiment stacked their arms, and then marched off to the Provost Marshal to give their parole of honor, and then to draw rations and leave for their homes, our government, too such as it could, furnishing transportation. The bearing of the generals and higher officers was that of a dignified, sad disappointment, that became brave soldiers who felt they had performed their duty. They spoke freely of the humiliation they felt, of the generosity of the terms granted them, and of the magnanimity of the bearing and manner of our men. General Henry A. Wise, however, was an exception. He, poor old man, had grown no wiser with age, and could not reconcile himself to the situation. Disappointed and embittered at the failure of his political life, as he sat on his horse, with his grey hair and beard, and tobacco juice trickling from his mouth, he resembled a withered old crab-apple tree. To General Chamberlain, who spoke kindly to him of the good-will that would soon be restored between the two sections, he replied, "You are mistaken, sir; we won't be forgiven; we hate you, and that is the whole of it. You go home, and take those fellows home and that will end the war." The parting of General Lee with his devoted followers was a sad one. As he sat upon his horse, and they crowded around him, with tears in his eyes he grasped and pressed their outstretched hands, until at last he was able to say, "My men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best that I could for you." Then, uncovering his head, he rode slowly away. There were few dry eyes among those who stood around. About noon, on Saturday the 15th, the paroling of the prisoners being through with, and possession taken of the arms, flags, etc., the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth turned faces homeward, and marching through a light rain and deep mud eight miles, encamped for the night. The next morning, they started early, and soon struck the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad, along which they proceeded to Farmville, where they arrived about one o'clock in the afternoon, and encamped in a beautiful grove about a half-mile west of the town. Here they received intelligence of the assassination of the President, that filled their loyal hearts with sorrow. That inflexible, steadfast chief in war, whose heart had turned in love and kindness upon the prostrated South, perhaps was well fitted as the Nation's last sacrifice of the war. On the 17th they marched on, and when near Berksville, wheeled to the right and moved to near Green Bay, where they encamped in a strip of woods. On the 19th, as they were about moving, orders came for them to remain in camp, it being the day of the interment of Mr. Lincoln. All work was suspended, and at the



time fixed for the movement of the funeral cortege, the regiments were drawn up in their camps, the brigade bands performed solemn dirges, and minute guns were fired. At seven, the next morning, they moved off, passing through Berksville and halting in the middle of the afternoon near Nottoway Court House to encamp. On the 22d, after short marches, they reached Wilson's station, where they remained guarding the railroad until the 2d of May, when, breaking camp, they marched to within five miles of Petersburg. The next day they passed through that city, and about two o'clock faced for Richmond, reaching the environs of Manchester, on the south banks of the James, on the 4th. Here they encamped in a large grove of timber near the railroad, and remained until the 6th, when, moving through the city, they crossed the James on pontoons, and entered the once proud and defiant Capital of the late Confederate States Government. As the long column passed through the principal street of the city, it was reviewed by Generals Grant and Meade. The men looked with interest on Castle Thunder and Libby Prison, the horrors of which, in connection with Andersonville and other prison pens, will for generations connect the names of the civil chiefs of the Confederacy with infamy. Leaving Richmond, they moved northward, marching through Fredricksburg on the 9th of May, and reaching Arlington Heights on the afternoon of the 12th. This march, from the James to the Potomac, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, was made with great rapidity, and averaged, for seven consecutive days, twenty-one miles. At Arlington, the residence of General Lee prior to the war, was collected nearly the whole Army of the Potomac. Here that grand army may have said to have crumbled to pieces, for, after the Grand Review in Washington, the regiments were mustered out, one after another, and sent to their homes in the north. On the 3rd of June, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth was mustered out of service, and on the morning of the 5th they broke camp, and marching through Washington, embarked upon the cars for home, reaching Philadelphia at nine o'clock the next morning. Disembarking, they formed and marched to the Union Refreshment Saloon, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared for them by the good citizens of Philadelphia, after partaking of which, they marched through the city to Camp Cadwallader. Everywhere in the city they were received with demonstrations of joy by the citizens, their friends and relatives, flags being displayed on many points of the route, and hearty cheers of welcome given.

On the 12th of June, 1865, the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth was paid off, and the men discharged. For the brief period of time, they served there were few regiments that saw more hard service and severe fighting than it did, and their flag was unsullied by their breaking in the presence of the enemy.



THE  
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY

OF THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION.

PART II.

VOLUME II.

SURGICAL HISTORY.

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Prepared, under the direction of JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

By GEORGE A. OTIS, ASSISTANT SURGEON UNITED STATES ARMY.

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SECOND ISSUE.

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1877.

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# Thomas C. Spackman

## Combat Wound

SECT. I.]

SHOT FRACTURES OF THE ILIUM.

227

**CASE 660.**—Captain Thomas C. Spackman, Co. E, 198th Pennsylvania, aged 38 years, was wounded at Gravelly Run, March 29, 1865, and sent to a field hospital of the Fifth Corps, where he remained until May 1st, when he was transferred to Armory Square Hospital, Washington. Assistant Surgeon C. A. Leale, U. S. V., reported a “gunshot wound of the left hip; a conoidal ball entered one inch above the trochanter major and made its exit one inch to the left side of the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium. The ball passed through the ilium an inch below the anterior superior spinous process. When admitted, he was suffering considerable pain from a large abscess that had formed on the crest of the ilium, which had been punctured at City Point. A free incision into it evacuated the pus and permitted the removal of several small splinters of bone; a poultice was then applied. Stimulants, anodynes, and beef extract were given. June 20th: The wound still discharges. By the use of the probe I discovered several small pieces of bone on the inner side of the ilium; I passed a seton of oakum through the wound, and, in forty hours, drew it through with small pieces of bone entangled; applied a poultice and treated the case as before. On June 26th, he left the hospital to go to Philadelphia, having been mustered out May 29th. At this time the wounds looked healthy and discharged but a very small quantity of pure pus. He had a flesh wound of the left leg, which sloughed a little after he was admitted. It was so slight then that he did not mention it to me; when he left, this was also healthy. It was on the left leg, two inches below the knee, on the lateral aspect.” This soldier was discharged the service June 26, 1865. Surgeons E. A. Smith, T. S. Harper, and J. Collins reported, November 6, 1872, that “the ball shattered the pelvic bones, resulting in five openings, which discharge pus freely at this date, with pieces of bone continually coming away. The necrosis of the pelvis is very extensive, and the condition of the applicant is ‘such as to incapacitate him for performing any manual labor, but not such as to require constant personal aid and assistance.’ He is able to dress his wound, but he is very offensive both to himself and to others. Disability total.” This pensioner was last paid up to March 4, 1873.

## 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

### *Company E*

Name	Rank	Date of Muster Into Service	Remarks
Thos C. Spackman	Captain	September 9, 1864	Wounded at Lewis' Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; Brevet Major, March 29, 1865; discharged June 20, 1865

HISTORY  
OF THE  
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH  
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

BEING

A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE REGIMENT, WITH ITS CAMPS,  
MARCHES AND BATTLES; TOGETHER WITH THE PER-  
SONAL RECORD OF EVERY OFFICER AND MAN  
DURING HIS TERM OF SERVICE.

BY  
*Woodward*  
MAJOR E. M. WOODWARD,

AUTHOR OF

*The Citizen Soldier; Our Campaigns; History of Third Reserve;  
Bonaparte's Park and the Murats; History of Burlington  
County, N. J.; Old Families of Burlington  
County, N. J., etc., etc., etc.*



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LET US glance for a moment at the operations of Sheridan and Sherman. Sheridan, at the head of 10,000 mounted men, left Winchester on the 27th of February, and struck Early in his intrenchments at Waynesboro' on the 2d of March, so completely routing and capturing his army that there was little left of it but Early himself.\* Pushing on, destroying depots, manufactories, bridges and long stretches of railroad, and the James River canal, he swept around north of Richmond, and, by way of White House and Jones' landing, reported to Grant at City Point on the 27th of March.

Sherman, who had left Savannah on the 1st of February,† led his victorious army through South Carolina, causing the evacuation, by the rebels, of the posts on the sea coast, to Goldsboro', North Carolina, whence, leaving it, he proceeded by railroad and steamer to City Point, where he arrived on the 27th of March also, and met in council the President, Generals Grant, Meade, Sheridan and others.

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\* Greeley, Volume 11, page 727.

† Greeley, Volume 11, page 697.

being turned, the battle raged fiercely in the center, where not only the line of fire from the enemy's breastworks, but that of many sharp-shooters in the trees told with deadly effect upon our men. General Chamberlain receiving a severe wound in the breast, for a moment reeled in his saddle, but at that instant a sharp "rebel yell" on our right roused his attention, and he saw the rebels pouring upon the right flank of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, and in spite of the heroic and stubborn resistance of that wing it showed signs of breaking to the rear, when he put spurs to his horse and rode down to assist General Sickel, who was bravely rallying his overpowered men. The men soon responded to these efforts, and, rallying, they drove the rebels entirely back into their works. General Chamberlain was again wounded and his horse shot under him, and General Sickel received a severe bone wound in the left arm, notwithstanding which he fought on like a hero. Directly between these two officers fell Major Charles I. Maceuen, a gallant and noble young officer.

No sooner had our right been thus restored than the enemy turned the left of the brigade, bursting on the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York with terrific force. Our men drifting back into the battery on the left, General Chamberlain moved it into position to throw solid shot over the heads of our broken left, and while the tree tops were coming down on the astonished rebels, Pearson's regiment was brought up in the center and went in most gallantly, and one more grand rush was made for the enemy's works, which, after a hard contest, were triumphantly carried. The loss in the brigade was 367 killed and wounded, of which the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth lost nearly one-half.\* Besides the loss of the brave Maceuen, fell also Captain George W. Mulfrey, a braver youth than whom, the regiment possessed not. Among the wounded were Captains Thomas C. Spackman, Benjamin F. Gardner and Samuel Wrigley, and Lieutenants

\* For loss in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, see Appendix A.



RANK.	NAME.	CO.	RANK.	NAME.	CO.
	<i>Wounded.</i>			<i>Wounded.</i>	
Private....	John Ehrig.....	N.	2d Lieut...	William A. Miller.....	L.
"	Reuben Fritz.....	N.	1st Serg't..	Benj. T. Waite.....	B.
"	Jeremiah Helick.....	N.	"	Henry W. Hancy.....	K.
"	And. J. Rheinfeldt.....	N.	Sergeant ...	William Johnson.....	C.
"	Thomas Adams.....	O.	"	Wm. J. Jefferson.....	F.
"	Alfred Gilberg.....	O.	"	Franklin Kern.....	G.
"	Daniel Hallisay.....	O.	"	Jas. W. Pennington....	H.
"	A. Smith.....	O.	"	Albert Gilmore.....	H.
	<b>Lewis' Farm.</b>		"	John Kennedy.....	C.
	<i>Killed.</i>		Corporal ...	Charles E. Young.....	B.
Major.....	Charles I. Maccuen.....		"	Boline C. Peterson.....	B.
Captain....	George W. Mulfrey.....	C.	"	Robert Fulton.....	B.
Sergeant...	Henry Smith.....	G.	"	Wm. L. Patterson.....	C.
"	John May.....	N.	"	Geo. W. Boyer.....	D.
Corporal...	Robert Hadden.....	C.	"	Edward C. Thomas.....	F.
"	Jacob Link.....	D.	"	Aaron Detweiler.....	G.
"	Abraham Babb.....	G.	"	Augustus Long.....	H.
"	Joseph Smith.....	N.	"	Elias P. Bender.....	H.
Private....	Samuel D. Labar.....	A.	"	Thos. Matthews.....	I.
"	James Goreman.....	A.	"	Henry Martin.....	L.
"	Robert M'Wade.....	B.	"	Wm. P. Doman.....	L.
"	Lewis P. Prizer.....	B.	Private....	James Clark.....	M.
"	Isaac Dorman.....	C.	"	Joseph Engel.....	A.
"	James Givens.....	C.	"	John M'Grann.....	A.
"	John Kemler.....	C.	"	Geo. C. Strobel.....	A.
"	Thomas Sheridan.....	C.	"	Matthias Ault.....	B.
"	William Hirst.....	G.	"	John Crawford.....	B.
"	David Smith.....	G.	"	John Claypoole.....	B.
"	Jos. Derhemmer.....	H.	"	John Donnelly.....	B.
"	Geo. H. Oakley.....	H.	"	Daniel M. Fine.....	B.
"	Adam Galey.....	I.	"	Charles Wood.....	B.
"	Lewis J. Rice.....	I.	"	Thos. M. Brown.....	C.
"	Edward W. Harvey.....	K.	"	Dennis Cullen.....	C.
"	William K. Grant.....	L.	"	Joseph L. Coyle.....	C.
"	William T. Homer.....	L.	"	Dennis Dugan.....	C.
"	Frederick Vince.....	L.	"	John Mitchell.....	C.
"	Francis Diehl.....	M.	"	Wm. H. Robinson.....	C.
"	Matthew Russell.....	M.	"	John Schular.....	C.
"	Thomas H. Berry.....	N.	"	Robert P. Stroud.....	C.
"	George Bowman.....	N.	"	Abraham Updike.....	C.
"	William Bente.....	N.	"	D. C. Wadsworth.....	C.
"	William Fonier.....	N.	"	Conrad Wentzell.....	C.
"	George E. Stevens.....	N.	"	Chas. Backman.....	D.
	<i>Wounded.</i>		"	James A. Craig.....	D.
General ...	H. G. Sickel.....		"	Jacob Rabuenzahn.....	D.
Captain....	Thos. C. Spackman.....	E.	"	Herman Selig.....	D.
"	Benj. F. Gardner.....	H.	"	Jacob B. Shmehl.....	D.
"	Samuel Wrigley.....	L.	"	Jacob C. Snyder.....	D.
2d Lieut...	Jeremiah C. Keller.....	G.	"	William Scragg.....	D.
			"	John D. Allstadt.....	F.
			"	John Custer.....	F.

### **Arrival of the One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.**

The arrival of this regiment took place yesterday morning at Broad and Prime streets, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Sickel was in command.

The regiment was organized August 15, 1864, and the term of service was one year. It was composed of three battalions, comprising fifteen hundred men, and left the city in September last. It was one of the finest regiments raised in this city. It was attached to the first division of the Fifth Corps, and was greatly distinguished in the last severe battles around Petersburg and Richmond, losing very heavily. Brevet Brigadier-General Horatio G. Sickel, its commander, was wounded, and Majors Edwin A. Glenn and Chas. Izard Maceuen were killed. The regiment returns to the city with forty-three officers and nine hundred and ten men.

The men were entertained at the Refreshment Saloons. They looked as though they had seen hard service, and the flags which they carried gave evidence of the severity of the contests in which they had been engaged. They took up their line of march to Camp Cadwalader.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the regiment:—

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, H. G. Sickel.

Lieut.-Colonel, John B. Murrav.

Major, John Stanton.

Junior Major, Powel Stackhouse.

Adjutant, James Orne.

Regimental Quartermaster, E. F. Brother.

Surgeon, H. A. Grim.

Assistant Surgeon, William Thompson.

Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Becker.

Company A—Captain Theodore K. Vogel; First Lieutenant, Jacob Wheeler; Second Lieutenant, A. J. Carrier.

Company B—Captain, Edwin Bailey.

Company C—Captain, Thomas Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Carlton Birch; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Milligan.

Company D—Captain, — Foist; First Lieutenant, — Lutz.

Company E—Captain, Thomas C. Spackman; First Lieutenant, A. N. Seitzinger; Second Lieutenant, Harry A. Sheaff.

Company F—Captain, George C. Fisher; First Lieutenant, C. O. Luther; Second Lieutenant, J. Fackler.

Company G—Captain, — Guinther; First Lieutenant, J. P. Sourmilch; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Keller.

Company H—Captain, B. F. Gardner; First Lieutenant, J. H. Davies; Second Lieutenant, — Gardner.

Company I—Captain, J. P. McQuaid; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Raisner; Second Lieutenant, John McDonnell.

Company K—Captain, J. W. Kimbell; First Lieutenant, W. R. Thatcher; Second Lieutenant, George E. Janney.

Company L—Captain, Samuel Wrigley.



# ATTENTION 15<sup>TH</sup> WARD.

**CAPTAIN T. C. SPACKMAN.**

Is now recruiting for

## Company "B"

AT

SEVENTEENTH AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

FOR

### ONE YEAR'S SERVICE,

FOR THE

# SIXTH UNION LEAGUE

**Col. H. G. SICKEL, Comd'g.**

Late Colonel of 3d Regiment Penna. Reserves.

**THE BOUNTIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

<b>City Bounty,</b>	.	.	<b>\$400</b>
<b>U. S.</b>	"	.	<b>100</b>
<b>Ward,</b>	"	.	.
<b>Total Bounty,</b>	.	.	.

The pay is Sixteen Dollars per Month, besides Clothing and Rations furnished by the United States Government.

Men are mustered in singly or by squads, and furnished with Clothing and Rations at once.

**BOUNTY PAID AS SOON AS MUSTERED.**

**PAY COMMENCES FROM DATE OF MUSTER.**

See 3d Ward, Prices, on Union Street, Philadelphia.

# Thomas C. Spackman

## Pension File

State of Pennsylvania  
City & County of Philadelphia } S. S.

On this ~~Twenty~~ day of October  
A. D. One thousand eight hundred and sixty  
five, personally appeared before me  
*Notary of the District Court for the City & County of Phil<sup>a</sup>*  
being duly authorized to administer oaths,  
and having custody of its seal, within and  
for the County and State aforesaid, Thomas  
B. Spackman aged Thirty nine years (39)  
a resident of the City of Philadelphia and  
State of Pennsylvania, who being duly  
sworn according to law declares that he  
is the identical Thomas B. Spackman who  
enlisted in the service of the United States  
at Philadelphia on the ninth day of Sep-  
tember in the year 1864, as a Captain in  
company E commanded by Thomas B.  
Spackman in the 198<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Penn-  
sylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel  
Horatio G. Sickles, in the war of 1861; and  
was honorably discharged on the Twenty  
sixth day of June in the year 1865; that  
while in the service aforesaid and in the  
line of his duty he received the following  
wounds.-

( In the attack upon the rebel right wing



below Petersburg on the 29th day of March  
A. D. 1865 my regiment being in the Fifth Corps,  
commanded by General Warren, the brigade to  
which I was attached was driven back and in  
my attempt to rally my men, I was wounded  
by a minié ball in the left hip. - I fell, and  
upon being carried off the field, was wound-  
-ed a second time just below the knee in the  
left leg by another ball. -

The bones of the pelvis were shattered and  
the wound there made still continues running,  
pieces of bone being discharged from it up  
to the present time and at frequent intervals. -

I am totally disabled from attending to  
any business, being unable to walk at all  
without the assistance of two crutches. -

The wound below the knee has healed  
but it prevents me from straightening my  
left leg and causes severe pain whenever I  
attempt to do so. -

Since leaving the service I have resided  
at No. 1929 Ballowhill Street in the City of  
Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania. -

My previous occupation was that of a  
brickmaker, but since receiving my wounds I  
have been unable to attend to that or any  
other business. -

My post office address is as follows. -



Thomas B. Spackeman.. No. 1929 Callowhill  
Street. Philadelphia;

Thomas B. Spackeman

Also personally appeared Horatio F. Sickles  
late Brevet Brigadier General 198th Regiment  
Pennsylvania Volunteers and Charles Thompson  
late a private in Company E of the same  
Regiment residents of the City of Philadelphia  
persons whom I certify to be respectable and  
entitled to credit and who, being by me  
duly sworn say that they were present and  
saw Thomas B. Spackeman sign his name  
to the foregoing declaration and they further  
swear that they have every reason to believe  
from the appearance of the applicant and  
their acquaintance with him, that he is the  
identical person he represents himself to be  
and they further swear that they have  
no interest in the prosecution of this claim

H. F. Sickles

Chas Thompson

Sworn to & subscribed before me this  
11<sup>th</sup> day of October A. D. 1865 and I hereby  
certify I have no interest direct or indirect in  
the prosecution of this claim. - J. Aug. Mayo

Notary District Court



Philadelphia

Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1865.

I, Horatio G. Sickles, late Brevet Brigadier General commanding the 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, certify that Thomas B. Shackman, late Captain of Company B. of the above named regiment, enlisted in my Regiment at Philadelphia on the ninth day of September A. D. 1864, and served under my command in the late campaign against Petersburg. That on the 29th day of March A. D. 1865 in the fighting that occurred to the South of Petersburg while in the service of the United States and while in the line of his duty, the said Thomas B. Shackman was wounded in the left hip by a minie ball and again in the left leg below the knee shortly afterwards.

H. G. Sickles  
Late Col & Brevet  
General 198<sup>th</sup> Pa Vols



Adjutant General's Office,

Washington D. C.

December 8, 1865.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your Office of application for Pension No. 92,633; and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this Office.

It appears from the Rolls on file in this Office, that Thomas Spackman was enrolled on the 9 day of Sept, 1864, at Phila Pa in Co. "E", 198 Regiment of Penna Volunteers, to serve 1 years, or during the war, and mustered into service as a Capt on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Oct 1864, at Phila Pa, in Co. E, 198 Regiment of Penna Volunteers, to serve 1 years, or during the war. On the Muster Roll of Co. "E" of that Regiment, for the months of Mar, April 1865, he is reported "Absent wounded since Mar, 29, 1865 at City Point Va.  
No evidence of discharge

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

*Chas. D. Beck*

Assistant Adjutant General.

The Commissioner of Pensions  
Washington D. C.

Memoranda

Name of applicant

Address

C. J. 8



(CIRCULAR No. 7.)

92,633

Department of the Interior,

PENSION OFFICE.

Jan 18<sup>th</sup> 1865

Sir:

In the case of Thomas C Spackman, late  
Capt. Co. E., 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Pa Vol  
it is respectfully requested that you furnish this Office whatever evidence  
the rolls of said Regiment may afford as to the applicant's service, rank  
and disability. He alleges that he was wounded at the battle of  
Gapely Run Pa on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of March 1865,  
and was discharged on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1865.

Respectfully, yours,

Joseph M. Barrett

Commissioner.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Washington, D. C.

Department of the Interior,

PENSION OFFICE,

Mr B, 1865.

Sir:

Will you please examine the Medical Records in your Hospital, and report to this Office for what disease or injury James C. Spackman late Capt Co. E 198 Regiment Pa Vol, was treated while in the Hospital, and for ~~what he was discharged.~~

He also treatment in Army Square Hospital from May 2 1865 to June 26 1865

Please return

Respectfully, yours,

92639

Joseph M. Barrett

Commissioner.

Surgeon, in charge of

Army Square Hospital,

Washington D.C.



C. 1266. 18. 325. 1

Surgeon General's Office,

Record and Pension Bureau.

Mar. 31 1865.

JA

M 3637 M D O 1865

John...  
G. S. H...  
1865

Respectfully referred to the Medical

Director

Dept of  
Washington

These papers to be returned with  
report.

BY ORDER OF THE SURGEON GENERAL:

J J Woodward  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S.



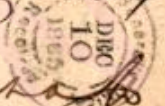
M D O

See # 1865

Reply returned by  
It appears from the  
records of Amos J  
Hess and file in this  
Office that the within  
named man was ad-  
mitted May 2 1865  
with Gun shot wound  
of left thigh and  
mustered out May  
29 1865 -

R. B. ...

Butler ...  
Med Director



ARND

City of Philadelphia } S. S.  
State of Pennsylvania }

On this 11<sup>th</sup> day of October  
A. D. 1865; personally appeared before me  
Notary of the District Court for the City of Philadelphia  
Horatio S. Siddles and Charles Thompson resi-  
dents of the City of Philadelphia, persons whom  
I certify to be responsible and entitled to credits  
and who being by me duly sworn, say that  
they are acquainted with Thomas B. Shackeman  
late Captain of Company E. 198<sup>th</sup> Regiment of  
Pennsylvania Volunteers; that since his discharge  
from the United States service he has been an  
invalid and unable to follow any occupation,  
by reason of the wounds received while in said  
service. and they further swear that they have  
no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

H. S. Siddles  
Chas Thompson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
11<sup>th</sup> day of October A. D. 1865; and I hereby  
certify I have no interest in the prosecution of  
this claim.

J. May's Negro  
City District Court



Examining Surgeon's Certificate.

Philad. Octob. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1865.

I hereby Certify, That I have carefully examined  
Thomas C Spackman, late a Captain in  
Co. "E", 198<sup>th</sup> Pa. vol.

Applicant's  
service.

in the service of the United States, who was discharged  
at Washington, on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June,  
1865, and is an applicant for an invalid pension, by reason of  
alleged disability resulting from Gun Shot wound.

full Degree of  
Disability.

In my opinion the said Thomas C Spackman  
is totally incapacitated for obtaining his subsistence by  
manual labor from the cause above stated.

Origin.

Judging from his present condition, and from the evidence  
before me, it is my belief that the said disability originated  
in the service aforesaid in the line of duty.

Probable  
duration.

The disability is temporary.

Particular  
description.

A more particular description of the applicant's condition  
is subjoined: Spackman received his wound at  
Gravelly run Va. March 29/65. The ball entered  
the left side of the illeum & passing inwards & up-  
wards escaped at abdomen midway the navel  
& superior process of illeum. The wound continues  
to suppurate from exfoliation of dead bone.

An abscess formed near the hip joint  
causing increased irritation & involving the in-  
teguents about the joint.

He received another wound  
below the knee in fleshy part  
of calf. This has healed.

Wilson Jewell

Examining Surgeon

I recommend full disability, but temporary



Not ordered  
Thomas C Spackman  
Co. "E" 198<sup>th</sup> Pa. vol.



AKS



J. B. F. B.

Department of the Interior,  
PENSION OFFICE

Washington, D.C. Oct. 30 1872

Sir,

Accompanying this, please find an order for the examination of Thomas C. Spackman, Pensioner (Certificate No. 58,688.)

The sole object of this examination is to determine whether the applicant is "so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance,

In making the examination, and in constructing the certificate, you will please keep this object prominently in mind, at the same time giving such structural changes &c. as are indicated by "Particular

description,

Please return this letter with  
your certificate.

I am sir,

Very respectfully,

Wm. Gordon

acting Commissioner.

Dr. E. A. Smith,

Secy Board Pension Surgeons,

Philadelphia,

Penn.

g



EXAMINING SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

3

IN THE CASE OF AN APPLICANT FOR INCREASE OF PENSION.

No. of Certificate, 58.685

State: Penna County: Phila Post Office: Phila in Penna, 1872

It is hereby certified That Thomas L. Sprackman formerly a Captain of Captain E Company in the 198 Regiment of Penna Mts, in the war of 1861-5 who is now paid at Phila Penna Agency at the rate of 20 dollars per month, on account, as he states, of Lt Vesp

while in the line of duty in the military service of the United States, on or about the 24 day of Feb, 1865, at a place called Quaker Run, in the State or Territory of Virginia

Here specify the particular disease or injury.

is still suffering in consequence of said

The disability originates entirely from the injury or disease on account of which he was originally pensioned, as follows:

Height, 5-8 1/2; weight, 136; complexion, Fair age, 45; respiration,; pulse,

Here state fully and accurately the character of the pensioner's disability, and how he is at present affected thereby; also, state whether the disability is permanent in its present degree, and whether it has been in any degree caused or promoted by vicious habits.

Hair, Apr. Eyes, Blue Adhd: - 847 St. 5th St.

Applicant suffers results of G.S. Mds Lt Vesp - bad shattering pelvic bones etc.

Results: - 5 Springs discharging pus freely at date, with pains of bone continually coming away. The movement of pelvis is very extensive, and the condition of applicant is - so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor but not so much as to require constant personal aid and assistance

Applicant is able to dress his wounds etc. but he is very offensive both to himself and others

We find his disability, as described above, to be equal to, and entitling him to Total 2; Grade 24

Wm. H. Haiper Jamie Collins R. S. ...

Exam. Smith Examining Surgeon.

The Surgeon will forward his report of examination direct to the Pension Office whether the pensioner is thought to be entitled to increase or not.



DUPLICATE

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE  
OF

Biennial, Annual, or Semi-annual Examination, on which the Pensioner draws his Pension.

State: Pennsylvania County: Philadelphia  
Post Office: Philadelphia, September 19, 1873

Pensioner's service.

We hereby certify, That We have carefully examined  
Thomas Spuckman, who was a Capt. Co. E  
198 P. A. in the war 1861-6

Be particular to give Certificate No.

and was granted an Invalid Pension under Certificate No. 58.685  
to be paid now at the Agency in Phila

Agency where to be paid.

by reason of alleged disability resulting from Wds. L. Wrip  
And Leg, which he states to have been received in the  
line of duty while he was in the military service of the United States.

State whether disability continues, and, if so, its present degree.

In our opinion the said Pensioner's disability, from the cause  
aforesaid, continues at 50¢ 2<sup>d</sup> dr. \$24.

Particular description.

A more particular description of the Pensioner's condition is  
subjoined:

Height, 5-8; weight, 122; complexion, Pale;  
age, 46; respiration, 16; pulse, 78

Hair Gr Eyes Blue Draws \$ 24.

Address: 1576 Locust St

- 1) - ball granules thro' drum
- 2) - mouth: - mucous - two large deep pits still discharging - Got. 2<sup>d</sup> dr.
- 3) - just below inner tuberosity of upper
- 4) - atrophy & slight mucous vents

James Collins  
J. W. P. ... Examining Surgeon.



SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

OF

BIENNIAL OR ANNUAL EXAMINATION ON WHICH THE PENSIONER DRAWS HIS PENSION.

Office of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons,

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1875.

Pensioner's service.

We hereby certify, That we have carefully examined Thomas C. Spachman, who was a Captain U. S. Pa. Res in the war 61-66, and

Be particular to give Certificate No.

was granted an Invalid Pension under Certificate No. 58685, to be paid

Agency where to be paid.

now at the Agency in Phila. by reason

of alleged disability resulting from G.S.W. left hip & leg, which he states to have been received in the line of duty while he was in the military service of the United States.

State whether disability continues; and, if so, its present degree.

In our opinion the said Pensioner's disability, from the cause aforesaid, continues at Total 2<sup>d</sup> grade \$244

Particular description.

A more particular description of the Pensioner's condition is subjoined: Height, 5.8; weight, 137; complexion, fair; age, 48; respiration, 18; pulse, 98

239 S. 9<sup>th</sup> St. Draws \$244

Bull struck left buttock & out at near superior process of ilium - fracturing pelvis. Has 5 cicatrices from abscesses all of which are adherent & dragging. Has to have constant treatment & attention - two points discharging pus & evidently necrosed bone present.

Has G.S.W. just below knee on inner side of leg. Cicatrix adherent & puffy causing pain in walking. The injuries together considering the pain & inconvenience more than loss of leg above knee.

J. C. Rich Board of Examining Surgeons



SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

OF

Biennial, Annual, or Semi-annual Examination, on which the Pensioner draws his Pension.

State: Penna County: Phila  
Post Office: Phila Sept 12<sup>th</sup> 1877

Pensioner's service.

I do hereby certify, That we have carefully examined Thomas G. Mackman who was a Captain U.S. 198 Regt in the war 1861-66 and was

No particular to give Certificate No.

Agency where to be paid.

granted an Invalid Pension under Certificate No. 58685, to be paid now at the Agency in Philadelphia, by reason of alleged disability resulting from Loss of left hip which he states to have been received in the line of duty while he was in the military service of the United States.

State whether disability continues; and, if so, its present degree.

In our opinion the said Pensioner's disability, from the cause aforesaid, continues at Total 2nd Grade \$24

Particular description.

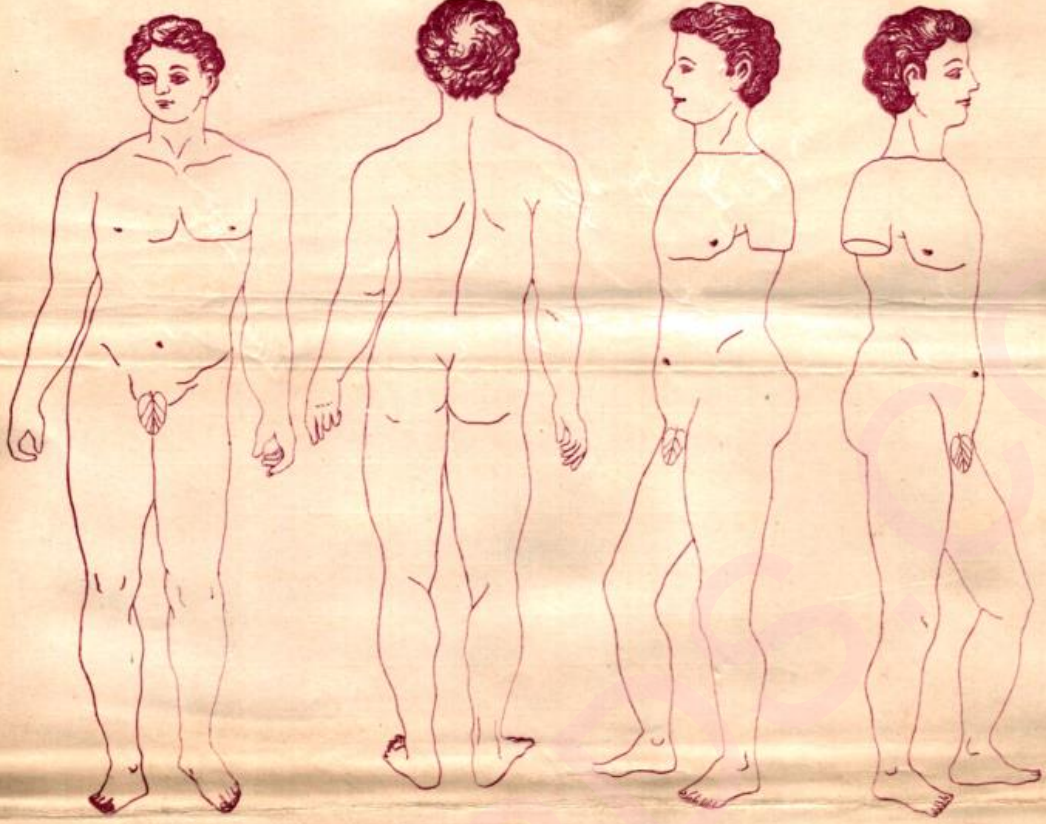
A more particular description of the Pensioner's condition is subjoined:  
Height, 5-8; weight, 138; complexion, fair; age, 50; respiration, 18; pulse, 90 Draws 24  
Address: 1915. Tell St

Ball striking above and behind left hip and made exit anterior to spinous process of ilium same side. Ilium fractured cicatrices adherent dragging, except at wound of entrance and a point just over hip, which are open & discharging stinking matter. The other four cicatrices adherent & dragging. Allegs constant pain in leg, thigh stiff.

Rated Total 2nd Grade \$24.00  
& Loss near head of tibia, bone chipped cicatrix 2x2 adherent and tender. Tissue destroyed by gangrene. Veins varicose. Limb swollen. Rated at 1/2 deg 4. - This pensioner is very lame and can only walk on crutches & with cane.

M. Woodman  
D. Rich J. McCallister  
Examining Surgeon.





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
PENSION OFFICE.  
OCT 29 1877

4 DUPLICATE. 4

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

or

PERIODICAL EXAMINATION

IN CASE OF

*Thomas C. Spackman*

Co. E, 19<sup>th</sup> Reg't, P.V.

No. 58,605

DATE OF EXAMINATION

SEP 12 1877  
Pensions, V. O. P. B. U. S. A.

Examining Surgeon.

Post Office, \_\_\_\_\_

County, \_\_\_\_\_

State, \_\_\_\_\_

P. B.—Write Post Office address plain and in full.



# EXAMINING SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

IN THE CASE OF AN APPLICANT FOR INCREASE OF PENSION.

No. 58.685

Name of claimant, *Thomas C Spackman*



Rank, *Captain*

Post office, *Adm; 211874*

Company, *E*

County, \_\_\_\_\_

Regiment, *198th Vols*

State, \_\_\_\_\_

State, *Penna*

Date of examination, \_\_\_\_\_, 188

Present rating. *The applicant states that he is now paid at the agency for a \$24 per mth. disability, on account of G.W. left Hip, and that he applies for increase on the ground that this act of March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1883.*

That the present rating is unjustly low, or that there has been actual increase of the disability.

Particular description. *He states that he is 56 years of age, that he weighs 125 pounds, and that he is 5 feet 7 inches in height. His pulse-rate per minute is 96, his respiration 20, and his temperature 99.8°*

The surgeon should not recommend increase excepting for one of two reasons—that the present rating is unjustly low, or that the disability has really increased. In either case the reasons for changing the present rating should be clearly set forth, and should include a full statement of the physical and rational signs.

*The examination reveals the following conditions: G.W. left hip ball entering just above the trochanter and out opposite above the hip. Spinae process fracturing ilium.*

*Opplecat has lat bones from the pelvic bones and is still suffering from them. There is still one point open near the wound of entrance. There are four adherent druggery Cicatrix from dress over the region of hip and abdomen as indicated by the marks on the figure.*

*2. G.W. center enlarged by gangrene on inner side of left leg. Cicatrix just below head of tibia this cicatrix is puffy in the center and adherent on the edges. Appears to be painful and irritable. The limb at middle of thigh atrophied & fetid but does not swell above and below.*

*In our opinion the disability is such that he is totally disabled for the performance of manual labor of any kind.*

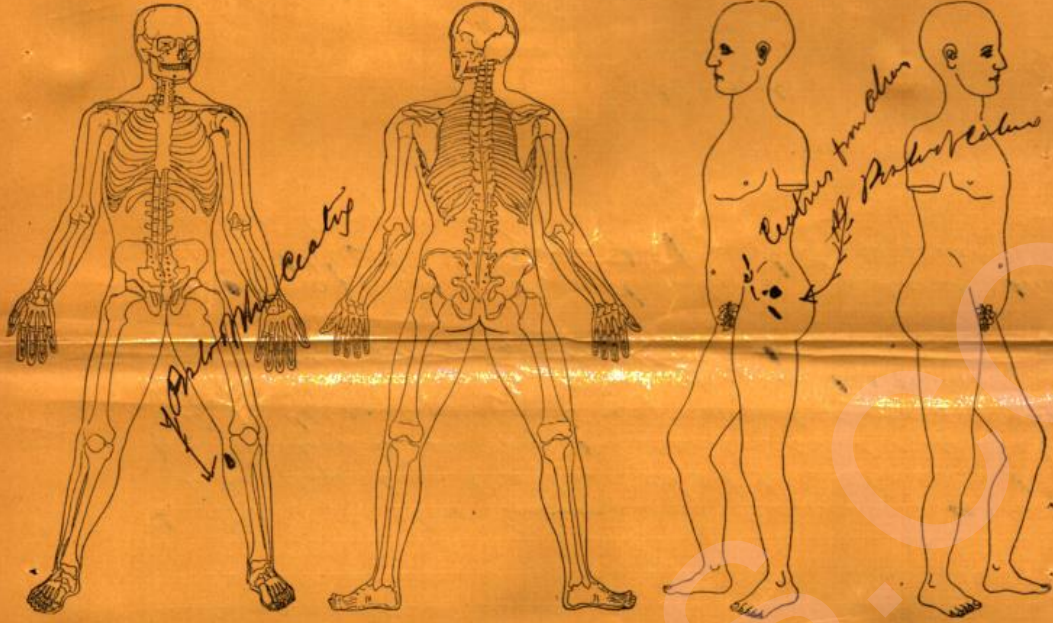
*Judging from the condition and history of the claimant, it is our opinion the disability was incurred in the service as claimed, and that it is not aggravated or protracted by vicious habits. This man is temperate.*

*We find the disability as above described to entitle him to a Lotus 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade rating.*

*T. C. Rich*

*James Ellis*  
Examining Surgeon.





2 SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

IN CASE OF  
*Thomas C. Spackman*  
*Co. E, 19th Regt Pa. Vol.*

**Application for Increase.**

No. *58685*

Date of Examination: *APR 18 1883*

Examining Surgeon.

Post Office, \_\_\_\_\_

County, \_\_\_\_\_

State, \_\_\_\_\_

P. S.—Write your Post Office address plain and in full.

(11606—10,000.)





Attention is invited to the outlines of the human skeleton and figure upon the back of this certificate, and they should be used whenever it is possible to indicate precisely the location of a disease or injury, the entrance and exit of a missile, an amputation, etc.

The absence of a member from a session of a board and the reason therefor, if known, and the name of the absentee, must be indorsed upon each certificate.

Insert character and number of claim. Increase Pension Claim No. 58 685 -  
Name and rank of claimant. Thomas C Spackman, Rank, Capt.  
Company 8, 198 Reg't Pa. Vol. Phila. Penna. State,  
Claimant's post office address. 15 South 7th St. Phila. (Post office address of the Board.)  
Nov 5 1886 (Date of examination.)

We hereby certify that in compliance with the requirements of the law\* we have carefully examined this applicant, who states that he is suffering from the following disability, incurred in the service, viz:

Cause of disability. GSH. of left thigh

If a pensioner, fill in the amount; if not, erase the whole line. and that he receives a pension of 30 dollars per month.  
Pulse rate per minute, 88; respiration, 19; temperature, 99; height, 5 feet 5/2 inches; weight, 125 pounds; age, 59 years.

He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for increase of pension under the act of Aug 4th 1886.  
Here give the claimant's statement as briefly and as completely as possible.

Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: a spare delicate prematurely old looking man - hands not too firm - Heart loud over acting and irregular with tumult at base, apex beat near inferior cartilage and cardiac dulness increased - impulse marked - Has had ball to enter the upper part near the middle of left Gluteal region and pass forward and emerge on the anterior abdominal wall near the Anterior Sup: Spinal process of Ilium - Scar of substance size of a 10 cent piece. Smooth and firm - Scar of 1/2 - deeply pitted and adherent to the inner aspect of Chest of Ilium - Has another Scar size of 10 cent piece, depressed and adherent, situated in the abdominal wall, two inches below the mound of 1/2 - Has 3 other Scars on the hip, situated on the inner aspect of crest of Ilium near the Ant Sup: process of Ilium - all depressed and adherent to bone and the upper one nearest to the mound of 1/2 - is open and discharging pus, and leads to necrosed bone - the bone (Ilium) is X

Here give a full description of the case, embracing all the physical and rational signs, but confining it to the present condition of the claimant.  
It must be borne in mind that the duty of the Surgeon is to give an opinion as to the proportionate degree of disability, as to total, &c., through the grades, without any regard to dollars and cents, and to make such a full particular description as will afford to this Office the ground for intelligent opinion and action in rating.

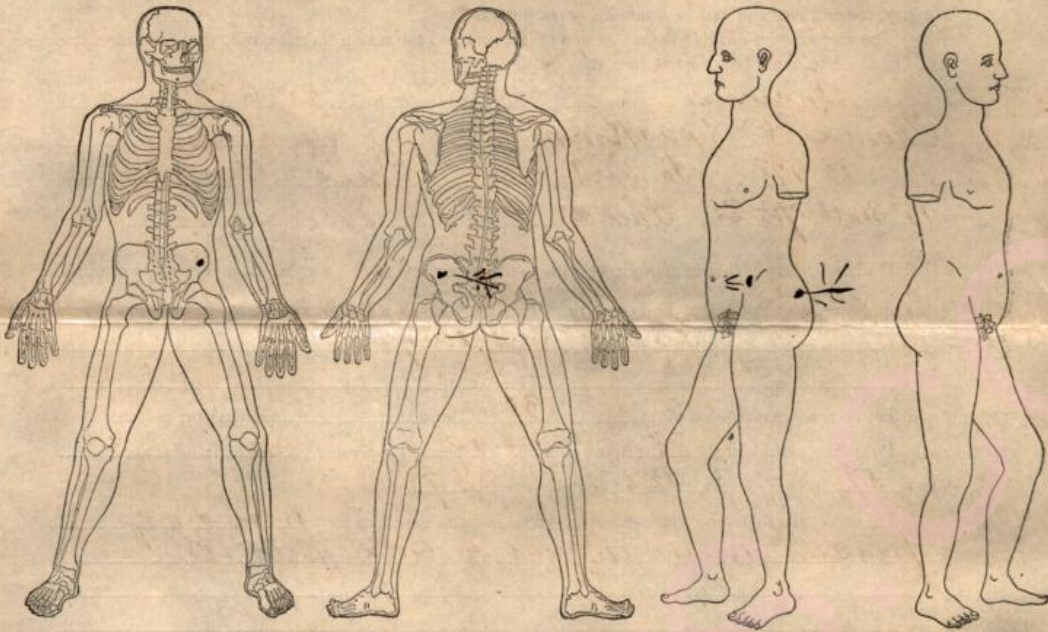
From the existing condition and the history of this claimant, as stated by himself, it is, in our judgment, probable that the disability was incurred in the service as he claims, and that it has not been prolonged or aggravated by vicious habits. He is, in our opinion, entitled to a rating for the disability caused by GSH. of left thigh, necrosis or should be Ilium - Total 2 years caused by Acute disease local debility a weekly nuisance - unless for any manual labor

Rate for each case of disability. If prolonged by vicious habits, the word and should be erased and the reason for the erasure given.

\* See the back. Here state whether for original, increase, restoration, or renewal, or for a re-rating.  
S. S. Ludwig, Pres. N. Hellman, Sec'y. Thomas Spackman

N. B. - Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not.





Single surgeons will use this blank certificate, and "we" to read "I", and "our" to read "my". They will erase the words "Pres.", "Secy.", "Board", and "Board" where the words appear, and sign at the foot of the certificate, and also on the back of the same.



**SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE**

IN CASE OF

*Homer E Spaethman*

*Co. E, 198 Reg't Ill. Inf.*

Applicant for *Medical*

No. *58 685-*

DATE OF EXAMINATION:

*Nov 3rd*, 188*6*

*J. M. Mayo*, Pres.,

*H. Robinson*, Sec'y,

BOARD.

*James Buchanan*, Pres.,

Post office,

*St. Louis*

County,

"

State,

*Missouri*

P. S. Write your Post-Office address plainly and in full.

PROVIDED FURTHER, That all examinations shall be thorough and searching, and the certificate contain a full description of the physical condition of the claimant at the time, which shall include all the physical and rational signs and a statement of all the structural changes. [Extract from Section 4, Act of Congress approved July 20, 1882.]

*The chest and respiratory system and in a marked manner and the soft parts of the chest and in ducts - there is about 1/2 inch depth of right lung - always pale in the top of sup. part, which is pale red - nothing sup. part. There is small amount - walls with a crust, and in the ducts Examination of the chest and part of the chest in the middle showing the spine at the 2nd rib? Spinal process? Dilation of chest does not exist in the sup. part is totally distended for pulmonary process in the general ability the walls of the chest in the system =*

*Good*



58,685  
ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883.

INCREASE OF INVALID PENSIONS.

*Philadelphia*

Name, Thomas C. Spackman  
 P. O., 211 So. 17<sup>th</sup> St. Rank, Capt.  
 County, Phila Company, E  
 State, Pa Regiment, 198 Pa Inf

Attorney not recognized. No fee payable.

Rate, \$30 per month, commencing March 3, 1883.

Disabled by GM. left hip, resulting in incapacity for performing any manual labor.

Submitted May 8, 1883, by W. M. Munn, Examiner.

Approved J. W. Cole, Reviewer.



Phil

BRIEF FOR A DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE

In the Case of *Thomas C. Sprackman*  
*Capt. Co "B", 198<sup>th</sup> Pa. Vols.*

County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_

Act \_\_\_\_\_

CLAIM FOR NEW PENSION CERTIFICATE FILED

*October 4*

. 1877.

PROOF EXHIBITED:

*Pensioned by left. No 58,685 as per brief attached*

*Pension Agent reports paid to 4 Sept 1877.*

*Claimant returns original Certificate in a mutilated  
condition, and asks for a new one.*

*Annual examinations*

Submitted for

*Duplicate Oct 23*

. 1877.

*M. F. Powell*

Examining Clerk.

Name and residence of Agent:

*Claimant  
# 1918 Fall St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.*

Adm  
Feb 25/66

WAR ACT JULY 14

Brief in case of Thomas C. Packman, Capt,  
of Company E, 91 Regiment Pa Volunteers,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

1929 Callowhill St, Philadelphia Pa  
Enlisted Sept 9<sup>th</sup>, 1864, Discharged June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1865.

CLAIM FOR AN INVALID PENSION.

DECLARATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN DUE FORM.

PROOF EXHIBITED.

1. Gun shot wound of left thigh. Admitted to Hospital May 2<sup>o</sup>/65.
2. War Department Record showing rank & service.
3. Officer's Certificate he was wounded in action Dec 29/64, near Petersburg Va. Annual Examination required.
4. Copy of Special Order No. 326, discharging him from the service from physical disability from wounds received in action June 26/65.
5. Dr Sewell Oct 1865 finds him totally disabled from wound of left hip, the wound continues to suppurate from application of dead bone.

Admitted July 21<sup>st</sup> 1865 to a Pension of \$ 20 per month, commencing June 26<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Disability total Disabled by wound of left hip

Claimant Thomas C. Packman  
1929 Callowhill St, Philadelphia Pa

INCREASED TO  
\$24.00 NOV 27 1865  
Act June 8 1872

J. H. [Signature]  
Examining Officer

Name and Residence of Agent.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.  
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

SEE PENALTY FOR NON-REPORT.

1. Full name of deceased Thomas C Spackman  
(If an infant not named, so state, and give sex.)
2. Age 61 years 3 months Color White
3. ~~Single~~, married, ~~widow~~ or ~~widower~~. { Cross out all but the right one. } Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
4. Birthplace Penna { State or county. If of foreign birth, give how long in United States. }
5. Last place of residence Harrison Twpsh Gloucester Co. N.J. { If a city, give name; if not, give county and township. }
6. How long resident in this State 6 years
7. Place of death Harrison Twpsh Gloucester Co. N.J.  
(If in a city, give name, and street and number; if in township, give name and county; if in an institution, so state.)
8. Father's name Samuel Spackman Country of birth Delaware
9. Mother's name Susan Spackman Country of birth New Jersey
10. I hereby certify that I attended The deceased

during the last illness, and that he died on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of Sept.  
1888; and that the cause of death was Exhaustion from wound and Peritonitis

REQUESTED, BUT OPTIONAL.  
a. Primary disease \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Secondary disease (how long) \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Length of sickness 2 days  
John H Ashcraft M.D.  
Medical Attendant.  
Residence Mullica Hill.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name and residence of Undertaker J C Warner Clarkstown N.J.  
Place of Burial Mullica Hill.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.



BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

I, **Ezra M. Hunt**, Medical Superintendent of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State of New Jersey, do hereby Certify, that the foregoing and annexed is a true copy of a certain Certificate of Death, as taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Official Seal of said Bureau, at Trenton, this Fifth day of December A. D. 1885.

Attest  
Dallas Reeve  
Regr.

**Ezra M. Hunt**  
Medical Superintendent.

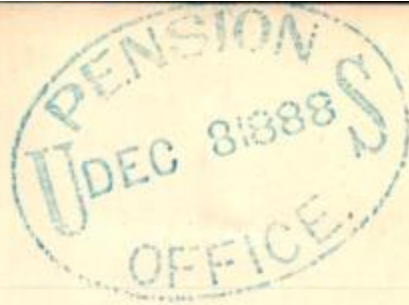




CERTIFIED COPY OF  
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  
OF

*Samuel C Spackman*





Hon John C. Black

Commissioner of Pensions

Sir - Herewith I enclose  
the Application of Mary Spackman  
widow of Thomas C. Spackman for  
a pension as Captain's widow.

Also Affidant of Physician and  
Certificate of Death and Marriage.

Other Evidence is now filed in  
your office as by reference to paper  
relating to Pension Certificate No: 58685  
will appear.

Yours &

W. Cheyney

15 South 7th St

Phil: Dec. 6. 1888



# APPLICATION FOR ACCRUED PENSION.

(WIDOWS.)

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia SS:

On this fourth day of October, 1888, personally appeared Mary Spackman, who, being duly <sup>affirmed</sup> sworn, declares that she is the lawful widow of Thomas C. Spackman, deceased; that he died on the fourteenth day of September, 1888; that he had been granted a pension by Certificate No. 58685 which is herewith returned (or if not, state why not)

; that he had been paid the pension by the Pension Agent at Philadelphia up to the third day of September, 1888; after which date he had not been employed or paid in the Army, Navy, or Marine service of the United States, except

; that she was married to the said Thomas C. Spackman on the twelfth day of April, 1871, at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; that her name before said marriage was Mary Henrietta Belton; that ~~she had~~ (or had not) been previously married; that her husband ~~had~~ (or had not) been previously married; that she hereby makes application for the pension which had accrued on aforesaid certificate to the date of death; and that her residence is No. \_\_\_\_\_

Street, City of Mullica Hill, County of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, and her Post-office address is Mullica Hill Gloucester Co. N.J.

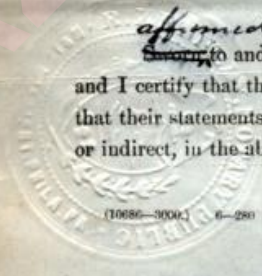
Witness of W. A. Cheyney (Witness's signature) Mary Spackman mark

Also personally appeared William A. Cheyney, residing at Cheyney Delaware Co. Penna., and Charles M. Cheyney, residing at the same place, who, being duly <sup>affirmed</sup> sworn, say that they were present and saw Mary Spackman ~~sign her name~~ (make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they know her to be the lawful widow of Thomas C. Spackman, who died on the fourteenth day of September, 1888; and that their means of knowledge that said parties were husband and wife, and that the husband died on said date, are as follows:

That both have personally known the said Thomas C. Spackman and Mary his wife since May 1, 1877 and have both seen the affidavit of the Physician as to the cause of death

W. A. Cheyney (Signature of witness.)

<sup>affirmed</sup> to and subscribed before me on this fourth day of October, 1888, and I certify that the affiants are reputable persons; that they know the contents of their depositions, and that their statements are entitled to full faith and credit. I further certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the above claim.



(Signed) R. Kemurly (Official character.) Notary Public  
Philadelphia



Widow's Declaration for Pension or Increase of Pension.

This must be Executed before a Court of Record or some Officer thereof having Custody of the Seal.

State of Kenn, County of Phreva, SS: ON THIS 21<sup>st</sup> day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty 8

personally appeared before me Reph... of the Coled a Court

of Record within and for the County and State aforesaid, Mary Spackman aged fifty-six years, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain

the Pension provided by Acts of Congress granting pensions to widows: That she is the widow of Thomas C Spackman, who Enlisted under the name of Thomas C Spackman at Philadelphia on the Eight day of September A. D. 1864

in Company E, 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Company and Regiment of service, if in the army; or vessel and rank if in the navy.)

in the war of the Rebellion who on the 29th of March, 1865 while leading the Second Battalion of his Regiment in the Battle of Quaker Road Virginia was wounded in four places on the left leg, the worst of which was in the hip joint and from which he has had constant abscesses up to the time of his death, which resulted from exhaustion resulting from these abscesses on the fourteenth day of September A. D. 1888 (State nature of wounds and all circumstances attending them, or the disease and manner in which it was incurred, in either case showing soldier's death to have been the sequence.)

who bore at the time of his death the rank of Captain in C. E. 198 Regt Pa. Vols. ("In the service aforesaid," or otherwise.)

that she was married under the name of Mary H. Nelson to said Thomas C. Spackman on the 12th day of April A. D. 1871 by

Udeman Geo. E. Johnson at Philadelphia there being no legal barrier to such marriage; that neither she nor her husband had been previously married (If either have been previously married.)

so state, and give date of death or divorce of former spouse.) that she has had to present date remained his widow; that the following are the names and dates of birth of all his legitimate children yet surviving who were under sixteen years of age at father's death, viz:

of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18
of soldier by	, born	18

That she has not abandoned the support of any one of her children, but that they are still under her care or maintenance. (For such children as are not under her care claimant should account.)

that she has not in any manner engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; that a prior application has been filed and pension granted to the said Thomas C. Spackman (No. 58685) that she hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, (If prior application has been filed, either by soldier or widow, so state, giving number assigned to it.)

Sha W. Cheyney of Gloucester County, N. J. her attorney to prosecute the above claim; that her residence is No. at Mullica Hill street and her Post Office address is Mullica Hill N.J.

Sha W. Cheyney  
W. Cheyney  
(Two witnesses who can write, sign here.)

Mary Spackman  
(Signature of Claimant.)  
mark



Also personally appeared Charles H. Cheyney, residing at Cheyney Pa  
 residing at Cheyney Pa, and William A. Cheyney  
 respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly <sup>affirmed</sup> sworn, say that they were present and saw Mary  
Spartan, the claimant ~~sign her name~~ (make her mark) to the foregoing  
 declaration; that they have every reason to believe from the appearance of said claimant and their acquaintance with  
 her that she is the identical person she represents herself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this  
 claim.

(If Affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.)  
<sup>affirmed</sup> sworn to and subscribed before me this 21<sup>st</sup> day of November A. D. 1888  
Charles H. Cheyney  
William A. Cheyney  
 (Signature of Affiants)

and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known and explained  
 to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 erased, and the words  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 added; and that I have no interest, direct or indirect in the  
 prosecution of this claim.

J. H. Smith  
 (Official Character.)

[L. S.]



WIDOW.  
 CLAIM FOR PENSION.

Widow of \_\_\_\_\_, Applicant.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Reg't.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Vols.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Co. 79



Filed by  
H. G. SICKEL,  
 SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS,  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printed and for sale by J. H. SOUTER, Washington, D. C.



# HEALTH OFFICE,

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

S. W. Corner Sixth and Sansom Sts.

Philadelphia, Pa. December 6<sup>th</sup> 1888

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify, That the following is a Correct Copy of the  
Certificate of Marriage between Thomas C Spackman  
and Mary A Belson filed in this Department, as  
directed by the State Laws:

Date of Marriage, April 12<sup>th</sup> 1871  
Full Name of Male, Thomas C Spackman  
Occupation, Brickmaker  
Residence, Philadelphia  
Place of Birth, Philadelphia  
Age of Male, 44 years  
Color, White

Full Name of Female, Mary A Belson  
Residence, Philadelphia  
Place of Birth, Philadelphia  
Age of Female, 39 years  
Color, White

Ceremony Employed, Acquaint

Name of Person Pronouncing Ceremony, Geo. E Johnson  
407 N 41<sup>st</sup> St.



For the  
Health Officer

J. V. Turner

Registrar.



# PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

TAKE NOTICE.—The affidavit should, if possible, be in the handwriting of the affiant; the marginal instructions must be carefully observed before writing out the statement. All the facts in possession of affiant as to the origin and continuance of the disability should be fully set forth, and the dates of treatment should be specially given. If the affidavit is prepared from memoranda in possession of the physician, that fact should be stated.

State of New Jersey County of Gloucester, ss.

In the pension claim No. \_\_\_\_\_

of Mary Spackman widow of Thomas C. Spackman  
late of Company E 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer  
(Company and regiment of service, if in the army; or vessel and rank, if in the navy.)

Personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid county and State, John H. Ashcraft a citizen of Mullica Hill whose post-office address is Mullica Hill Gloucester Co. N.J. well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly affirmed, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That he is a practicing physician, and that he has been acquainted with said soldier for about eighteen years and that \_\_\_\_\_

[Here embody all the facts known to the affiant in accordance with the marginal instructions. No erasures or interlineations will be permitted unless \_\_\_\_\_

the magistrate certifies in his jurat that they were made before executing the paper.]

## NOTES.

The Physician's affidavit must show the following facts:

1. Whether or not he knew the soldier prior to enlistment; the length of time he has known him, how intimately and what opportunities he has had of observing his physical condition, whether as his family physician or as a neighbor, and how near he has lived to him. If he knew that the soldier was a sound man at enlistment he should so state, adding, if true, that had he been unsound he would have known it.
2. If he treated claimant while in the service either as his regimental surgeon or while claimant was home on furlough, that fact should be stated. The claimant's physical condition at such times should be clearly shown, as well as the NATURE OF HIS DISABILITY and dates of treatment.
3. If he has treated soldier since discharge he should so state, giving the date of his first treatment, what his physical condition was at the time, with complete diagnosis of the disability; the period during which he treated him should be stated, with dates, as near as possible, of the prescriptions.
4. The extent or degree to which claimant has been unable to perform manual labor during each year from discharge to the present time, Y, X, N, or 1/2 of his time or entirely, as the case may be.

Thomas C. Spackman moved to this place in 1880 became acquainted with him shortly after as a neighbour; he was lame, weak and emaciated, from abscesses from wounds of the left hip received while in the service he moved around with great difficulty, he lived here about four years, then returned to Philadelphia.  
Returned to Mullica Hill April 21<sup>st</sup> 1880 was called in some time after that as his family physician, he had lost flesh and strength during his residence in Philadelphia, the hip (that is around the neck and upper third of the thigh bone) was discharging from two to four openings. He was totally incapacitated from manual labour during my entire acquaintance with him, suggested to him at different times but can not give dates, treatment for his comfort, He died on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1888, was called to see him the day before, at that time thought him in a dying state from exhaustion of the discharge of the abscess and suppuration of the inflammation of the Peritoneum



*Philadelphia*

(3 of 2.)

ACCRUED PENSION.

UNDER SECTION 4718, R. S.

Pensioner, Thomas C. Packman, Certificate No. 58685

Date of death, September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1888 May 11<sup>th</sup> 1883

Claimant, Mary Packman (Widow)

Melvin Hill  
Gloucester Co.,  
N. J.

ACCRUED PENSIONS-SEC. 4718.  
Accrued-Pension Certificate and  
Order issued Dec 17, 1888  
(Pen. Ctf and voucher herewith)  
Payable to Widow  
Mailed Dec 18, 1888

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE.

Relationship of claimant to pensioner is shown by a verified  
copy of the public record of  
their marriage.

No prior marriage. (Alleged)

The fact and date of the pensioner's death are shown by a copy  
of the public record and  
testimony of John A. Dehaft,  
the attending physician.

*C and W filed*

Sign by mark.

*J. M. DeL.*

Examiner.

APPROVED Dec 14, 1888  
J. F. Moor  
*J. M. DeL.*



# PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

**TAKE NOTICE.**—The affidavit should, if possible, be in the handwriting of the affiant; the marginal instructions must be carefully observed before writing out the statement. All the facts in possession of affiant as to the origin and continuance of the disability should be fully set forth, and the dates of treatment should be specially given. If the affidavit is prepared from memoranda in possession of the physician, that fact should be stated.

State of New Jersey County of Gloucester, ss.

In the pension claim No. \_\_\_\_\_  
of Thomas C Spackman

late of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Company and regiment of service, if in the army; or vessel and rank, if in the navy.)

Personally came before me: John H. Ashcraft in and for the aforesaid county and State, John H. Ashcraft a citizen of Neullica Hill, N.J. whose post-office address is Neullica Hill New Jersey

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That he is a practicing physician, and that he has been acquainted with said soldier for about eight years and that \_\_\_\_\_

[Here embody all the facts known to the affiant in accordance with the marginal instructions. No erasures or interlineations will be permitted unless

the magistrate certifies in his jurat that they were made before executing the paper.]

## NOTES.

The Physician's affidavit must show the following facts:

1. Whether or not he knew the soldier prior to enlistment; the length of time he has known him, how intimately and what opportunities he has had of observing his physical condition, whether as his family physician or as a neighbor, and how near he has lived to him. If he knew that the soldier was a sound man at enlistment he should so state, adding, if true, that had he been un-sound he would have known it.

2. If he treated claimant while in the service either as his regimental surgeon or while claimant was home on furlough, that fact should be stated. The claimant's physical condition at such times should be clearly shown, as well as the NATURE OF HIS DISABILITY and dates of treatment.

3. If he has treated soldier since discharge he should so state, giving the date of his first treatment, what his physical condition was at the time, with complete diagnosis of the disability; the period during which he treated him should be stated, with dates, as near as possible, of the prescriptions.

4. The extent or degree to which claimant has been unable to perform manual labor during each year from discharge to the present time, Y, N, Y, N, Y or N of his time or entirely, as the case may be.

Thomas C Spackman the deceased soldier moved in this neighbourhood in 1880 became acquainted with him shortly after as a neighbour after living here several years he returned to Philadelphia; where he remained about two years, and then returned to this place and remained until his death. The date of his moving to this place is from the statement of his Widow. I have been his family physician since 1886. He was a wounded Pensioner; and have made several suggestions to try and make him more comfortable, was called to see him on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of September 1888 when he was in a dying condition from exhaustion of the wounds he received while in the service. He died on 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1888. During his residence in this town we lived less than half a mile apart.



# WIDOW'S PENSION.

251785  
1885  
1888  
1889

Claimant Mary Spackman Soldier Thomas C. Spackman  
 P. O. Moulton Hill Rank Capt, Co. E.  
 County Gloucester, State Mass Regiment 198. Penn. Vol. Infy.  
 Rate, \$ 20 per month, commencing Sept 15, 1888, and  
 and two dollars a month additional for each child, as follows:

By former marriage.	Born, .....	18	} Commencing	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By last marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By former marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By last marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By former marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By last marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By former marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"
By last marriage.	Born, .....	18	} " "	18
	Sixteen, .....	18		"

Payments on all former certificates covering any portion of same time to be deducted.

All pension to terminate \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, date of \_\_\_\_\_

### RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY:

Name M. Clamant Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Agent \_\_\_\_\_ to pay.  
 P. O. Acabrac Articles filed \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_

### APPROVALS:

Submitted for adm, July 25, 1889, P. L. Cole, Examiner.

Approved for adm, origin of gunshot wound of left hip accepted, Exhaustion due to S. S. W. of left hip which has been legally accepted,  
Feb. 7, 89 Kinsley, Legal Reviewer. W. H. Cox Feb 12, 1889, Medical Reviewer.  
Sawson, Re-Reviewer. John Caspberry, Medical Referee.

### IMPORTANT DATES:

Enlisted September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1864 Invalid application filed Oct 12, 1865  
 Mustered \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_ Invalid last paid to Excluding Sept 14, 1888  
 Discharged June 26, 1865 Former marriage of soldier \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_  
 Died September 14, 1888 Death of former wife \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_  
 Declaration filed December 8, 1888 Claimant's marriage to soldier April 12, 1887

Chmt signed by X marks.



THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK  
OF MULLICA HILL

MULLICA HILL, N. J. May 25, 1912

Pension Bureau

Washington D.C.

Mary Spackman, widow, who has been drawing pension of twenty dollars per month on pension certificate No 251785 was found dead this A. M. - Check for pension due May 4 and dated May 24, has not been endorsed by her \$60. -

The overseer of the poor is in charge and desires the department will forward the necessary blanks that he may collect all pension money (including said check) that may be coming to her, that her burial and other expenses may be paid.

Very Truly - Henry L. Hamie  
For the Overseer of Poor



June 4, 1912.

Mr. Henry L. Haines,  
Mullica Hill, New Jersey.

Sir:-

In response to your communication of the 25th ultimo, received the 27th, in the case of Mary Spackman, certificate number 251,785, you are informed that the check issued in payment of pension for the quarter ended May 3, 1912, is considered an asset of the pensioner's estate and is payable to the legal representative thereof. Should the estate not warrant the appointment of an administrator, then application should be made to the Auditor for the Interior Department, Treasury Department, this City, for the proper blank upon which to make claim for payment of check without requiring letters of administration.

The pension accrued from the date to which payment was last made, <sup>May</sup> ~~March~~ 4, 1912, to the date of her death, inclusive, is not considered an asset of her estate, and is payable only as reimbursement of expenses incurred in her last sickness and burial, in the event she did not leave assets sufficient to meet such expense. The accrued pension cannot be paid, however, to reimburse any State, County, or municipal corporation for expenses incurred by such State, County or municipal corporation under state law in the last sickness and burial of a deceased pensioner.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DAVENPORT.  
Commissioner.



*J.P.F.*

3-798.

**DROP ORDER AND REPORT.**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,  
FINANCE DIVISION.**

Washington, D. C., **JUN 4 1912**, 191

*Mary Spackman*  
(Pensioner.)  
*251,785*  
(Certificate number.)

*widow*  
(Class.)  
*Thomas C. Spackman*  
(Soldier.)  
*E 198 Pa Inf*  
(Service.)

U. S. Pension Agent,

*Philadelphia*

SIR: You are hereby directed to drop from the roll the name of the above-described pensioner who died *May 25, 1912*.

*J. B. Brewster*  
Commissioner.

**REPORT.**

Commissioner of Pensions.

SIR: The name of the above-described pensioner, who was last paid at \$ *20* per month to *May 4*, 1912 has this day been dropped from the roll of this agency.

*J. D. Allen*  
Acting U. S. Pension Agent.

**JUN 6 1912**, 191