

Leroy S. Wadsworth

Colt Army Revolver

"F" Co. Pennsylvania 149th Infantry



Enlisted on 8/22/1862 as a Sergeant

On 8/22/1862, he mustered into "F" Co. Pennsylvania 149th Infantry

Wounded 7/1/1863 Gettysburg, PA (Gunshot wound in thigh)

He died of wounds on 9/7/1863 at Gettysburg, PA

Leroy S. Wadsworth

Leroy S. Wadsworth was born 17 Aug 1840 Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and at the age of 22 enlisted on 22 August 1862 as a Sergeant, "F" Company, Pennsylvania 149th infantry regiment. He would serve through the **Chancellorsville Campaign** and during the **Battle of Gettysburg** sustained a gunshot wound in the thigh on 1 July, 1863, which caused in his death on 7 September, 1863.

'Served as a sergeant in Co. F, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry. Enlisted on August 22, 1862 at Shickshinny, PA as a sergeant. Mustered in on August 22, 1862 at Harrisburg, PA. Shot in the thigh on July 1, 1863 at Gettysburg, PA and died on September 7. Day of death also listed as July 7. Age 22 (at time of enlistment).'

He is buried in the Dodson Cemetery in Luzerne Co., PA. He was only about 23 years old.

149th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Company F

Name	Rank	Date of Muster Into Service	Remarks
Leroy S. Wadsworth	Sergeant	August 22, 1862	Died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863



Colt Army Revolver



This Colt Model 1860 Army Revolver is identified as belonging to Sergeant Leroy S. Wadsworth, and was brought home after the Battle of Gettysburg along with his Springfield rifle, NCO sword and belt.

In March of 2012, Paula Ledbetter, a great-descendant of Leroy S. Wadsworth, sold the grouping because of a family situation.

She provided the following description in a signed letter:

"To who it may be concerned. The two guns one pistol and one rifle and his sord and belt Belonged to my great granddad Leroy S Wadsworth. He was a sergeant in the army of the North and was Killed in the war he was shot at Gettysburg and died later. Our neibor Joshia Stevens brought his things home and me and grandma would dust them every Saturday morning. I am selling because my boy Tylor died and I want the church to have the money for the poor."

*Paula Ledbetter
March 12 2012*

The collection was sold to a relic dealer who is no longer in business: Gettysburg Echos.

Regrettably, the collection was broken-up and the revolver sold separately with a Letter of Authenticity and the original signed letter from the descendant; which has on the reverse side photos of the Springfield rifle with the letters **L S W** carved on the stock.

The documentation and images of the rifle add credence to the family account of the grouping belonging to Sergeant Wadsworth

The original Gettysburg Echos' Certificate of Authenticity #1697 documents the sale of Colt Army Percussion Revolver #37888 from a Grouping identified to Sergeant Leroy S. Wadsworth

The new owner of the revolver separately obtained an Office of the Colt Historian letter which showed serial number 37888 Colt Model 1860 Army Revolver was shipped and delivered to the United State War Department New York Arsenal on March 17, 1862.

<i>COLT MODEL 1860 ARMY REVOLVER</i>	
<i>Serial Number:</i>	37888
<i>Caliber:</i>	.44/c
<i>Barrel Length:</i>	8"
<i>Finish:</i>	Blue / Brass
<i>Type of stocks:</i>	Wood
<i>Sold To:</i>	United States War Department
<i>Shipped To:</i>	Major R. H. K. Whiteley New York Arsenal
<i>Address:</i>	Governor's Island, New York
<i>Date of Shipment:</i>	March 17, 1862
<i>Number of Same Type Guns in Shipment:</i>	500

The revolver has matching serial number 37888 on all parts to include the wedge. It is fully functional and holds in both half & full cock positions, cycles correctly, and retains all original nipples. The metal has a gray salt & pepper pitting finish, and all the screws are original. The grip is tight with a little missing wood on the right side. On the bottom you can see the faint letters **S W**. The letter **L** most likely was carved in the portion of wood that is missing.



— ADDRESS COL. SAM_L COLT NEW – YORK U. S. AMERICA —













Gettysburg Echos

277 Carriage Lake Drive. Little River SC 29566

The who may be concerned. The two guns
one pistol and one rifle and his sword and belt.
Belonged to my great granddad Leroy S Wadsworth.
He was a sergeant in the army of the north and was
killed in the war he was shot at Gettysburg and died
later. Our neighbor Joshua Stevens brought his things
home and we and grandma would dust them every Saturday
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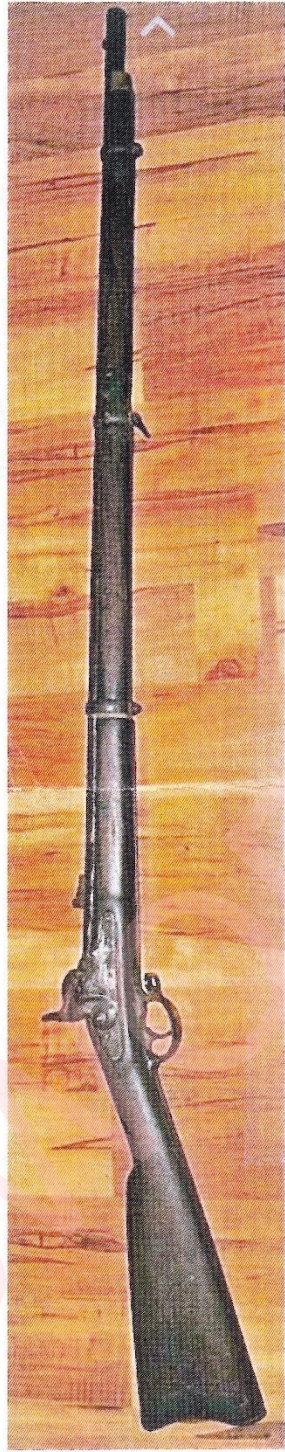
Paula Ledbetter
March 12 2012

CARLO FROM GETTYSBURG ECHOS (WHO I
BOUGHT THIS FROM), SAID THAT IN A CONVERSATION
WITH PAULA LEDBETTER - TOLD HIM THAT ^{SHE} HER
GREAT GRANDFATHER HAD ENLISTED WITH
JOSHUA STEVENS A NEIGHBOR TO THE FAMILY.
THEY HAD KNOWN EACH OTHER THEIR WHOLE LIFE.
AFTER SGT. LEROY S. WADSWORTH DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED
ON JULY 1, 1863 (DIED SEPT. 7, 1863), STEVENS BROUGHT
BACK HIS SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, M-1860 COLT REVOLVER
THAT I HAVE AND NO SWORD).
PAULA LEDBETTER'S GRANDMOTHER WHO WAS
SGT. WADSWORTH'S DAUGHTER RELATED INFO TO HER.

written by Brent
Calderhead

SERGEANT

Authentic well used Springfield owned by wounded ~~private~~ who later died of wounds suffered at Gettysburg. This well used artifact has light markings 1863 and Springfield seen better in person but the soldiers initials are very visible. This is the perfect wall hanger or fireplace piece and an incredible conversation piece for the Civil War or History Collector. Troops history will be turned over to lucky new owner. This was a direct descendant purchase an excellent opportunity to own a genuine piece of our history.



RIFLE BELONGED TO LEROY WADSWORTH 149TH PA. - ALREADY SOLD BY OWNER OF COLT



BUTT STOCK OF SGT LEROY WADSWORTH - I BOUGHT HIS COLT REVOLVER, BUT NOT THE

GETTYSBURG ECHOS

BUYING - SELLING - COLLECTING SINCE 1963

Certificate of Authenticity #1697

Sold to

Brent Calderhead

315 E 30th Ave

Spokane WA 99203

9/6/2021


Leroy S Wadsworth

SOLDIER KILLED IN ACTION

Colt Army Percussion Revolver

SN 37888

Purchased from 3X Grandmother, Paula Ledbetter. Of St Paul MN Married name Ackley. Grouping of Sargent Leroy S Wadsworth including his Colt Army Revolver in FT Meyers Florida serial number 37888 on Wednesday March 12 2012. The Revolver has been in her family over 150 yrs. Sargent Wadsworth's Personal affects were delivered by a neighbor friend who he enlisted with. She recalled her and Granny dusting it every Saturday morning. Ms Paula passed in 2016. A sweeter more decent lady I have yet to come across. Other then dusting the piece it remains in unaltered Original condition.



M1860 COLT REVOLVER # 37111
MANUFACTURED 1862
BELOANED TO THIS KIA SOLDIER.

Leroy S. Wadsworth

Residence was not listed;
Enlisted on 8/22/1862 as a Sergeant.

On 8/22/1862 he mustered into "F" Co. PA 149th Infantry
He died of wounds on 9/7/1863 at Gettysburg, PA

He was listed as:

* Wounded 7/1/1863 Gettysburg, PA (Gunshot wound in thigh)

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

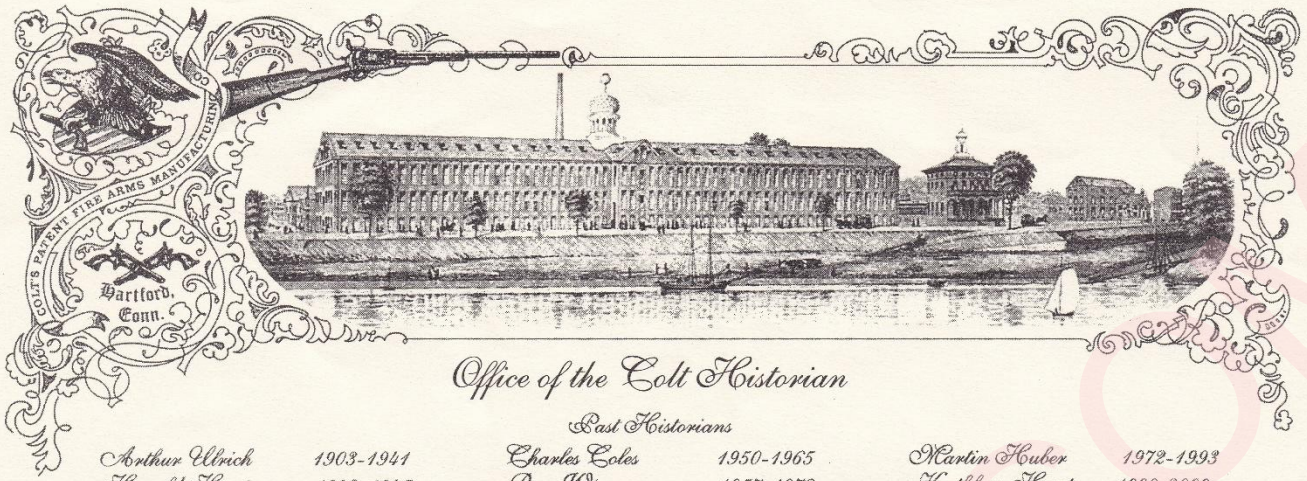
- History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865
- These Honored Dead: The Union Casualties at Gettysburg
- History of the 149th Pennsylvania Infantry
- (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com

Hey Brent, The info below was given to me by the last living descendant, a wonderful old lady that directed me to give the price of the Leroy's war items to her church and for some strange reason they would only accept cash as the right reverend said to me "I know God but who the hell are you?" True story. Anyway at the time we checked out 92 yr old Mrs. Paula Ledbetter's info and it was right on. Below is the Sargent's Record with listed sources. eBay should have sent tracking.

Thanks again talk soon, CAT

Leroy S. Wadsworth / Leroy Flapjacks according to Mrs. Ledbetter

Residence listed as Adams County PA; Enlisted on 8/22/1861 as a Sergeant. On 8/22/1862 he mustered into "F" Co. PA 149th Infantry < Caution-
<http://civilwardata.com/active/hdsquery.dll?RegimentAssignment?2136&U> > He died of wounds on 9/7/1863 at Gettysburg, PA He was listed as: * Wounded 7/1/1863 Gettysburg, PA (Gunshot wound in thigh) Sources used by Horse Soldier Research, Inc.: - History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865 - These Honored Dead: The Union Casualties at Gettysburg - History of the 149th Pennsylvania Infantry



Office of the Colt Historian

Past Historians

<i>Arthur Ulrich</i>	1903-1941	<i>Charles Coles</i>	1950-1965	<i>Martin Huber</i>	1972-1993
<i>Harold Hart</i>	1942-1945	<i>Bon Wagner</i>	1957-1972	<i>Kathleen Hoyt</i>	1988-2009

July 28, 2023

Mr. Brent Calderhead
315 E. 30th Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99203

Dear Mr. Calderhead:

Colt, by means of this letter, is proud to authenticate the manufacture of the Colt firearm with the following serial number:

COLT MODEL 1860 ARMY REVOLVER

Serial Number:	37888
Caliber:	.44/c
Barrel Length:	8"
Finish:	Blue / Brass
Type of stocks:	Wood
Sold To:	United States War Department
Shipped To:	Major R. H. K. Whiteley New York Arsenal
Address:	Governor's Island, New York
Date of Shipment:	March 17, 1862
Number of Same Type	
Guns in Shipment:	500

We trust you will find the historical information, retrieved from the original Colt shipping records, to be of interest.

Sincerely,

Beverly Jean Haynes
Beverly Jean Haynes
Historian

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149th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment

The 149th Pennsylvania Infantry, also known as the 2nd Bucktail Regiment, volunteered during the American Civil War and served a 3-year term from August 1862 to June 1865. Like their forerunners in the 1st Bucktail Regiment, each soldier wore a bucktail on his headwear as a trophy of marksmanship.

During the first year of the Civil War, the 1st Bucktails distinguished themselves as skirmishers and sharpshooters, and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton desired to raise an entire brigade of similar characteristics. Stanton enlisted Major Roy Stone of the 1st Bucktails to this task, and Stone raised 20 companies of recruits by the end of August 1862. These 20 companies became the 149th and 150th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments.

The Regiment is most noted for its service and sacrifice on July 1, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. One source report 53 soldiers killed, 172 wounded, and 111 missing or captured out of 450 soldiers engaged for a total casualty rate of 74.7% at the epic Battle.

Gettysburg

Prelude

After a long march, the I Corps was in the vicinity of Gettysburg on July 1. Fighting would begin that day before the Union infantry, including the Bucktails, were in position. By 9:30 am, the Bucktails were coming up fast from their overnight quarters at the Samuel White farm. Daugherty summarized research on the route:

Evidence suggests that the brigade moved from the Samuel White farm, where they had spent the night, to the Bull Frog Road, and then east on the Millerstown Road (now Pumping Station Road), crossed Sachs covered bridge, and arrived at the Millerstown Road intersection with the Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard.

As they neared Gettysburg, they were given instructions to leave the road and march, double-quick, 2 miles across fields to the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Stone's brigade arrived in the seminary area soaked in sweat and panting with exhaustion. Many men had fallen out of the ranks but soon rejoined the brigade.

General Reynolds had been killed that morning, struck at about 10:15 while directing movements on McPherson's Ridge. General Doubleday was, therefore, in command of the I Corps, when he came upon the men near the seminary. Chamberlin recalled Doubleday's comments after he learned they were from Pennsylvania:

[He] addressed a few words of encouragement to the several regiments, reminding them that they were upon their own soil, that the eye of the commonwealth was upon them, and that there was every reason to believe they would do their duty to the uttermost in defense of their State.

Doubleday ordered Stone to deploy his three regiments south of Chambersburg Pike, along McPherson Ridge between two other I Corps brigades, those of Brigadier General Solomon Meredith and Brigadier General Lysander Cutler. As Doubleday turned to leave, he told them, "Hold them boys when you get there." One of the men shouted back, "If we can't hold them, where can you get men that can?" Then, shouting "We have come to stay," the line of Pennsylvanians went forward.

The ridge was on a farm owned by Edward McPherson, whose political career had taken him to Washington as a two-term Congressman. He had lost his reelection bid in 1862 and was. At the time of the battle, in Washington serving as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. The primary goal at McPherson Ridge was delay—to give the Union forces time to reach Gettysburg for the battle—and to inflict as many casualties as possible. The location assigned Stone made their delaying mission even more difficult than it would have been under any circumstance. Historian Hartwig D. Scott explained the difficulties:

The McPherson's Ridge position was also fraught with difficulties in successfully defending it. As long as the Confederates approached from the west, it was a strong position, although there was no strong terrain feature for the left flank to rest upon. However, the position was dreadfully exposed to Oak Hill, one mile north of the Chambersburg Pike, from which the Confederates could enfilade Doubleday's entire line [sweeping fire from a line of troops] and make it untenable.

Engagement

Amidst bursting shells fired by Confederate artillerymen on Herr Ridge, Stone's brigade took its position between McPherson's house and the Chambersburg Road. Sending out skirmishers to cover the brigade's front, Stone ordered the remaining men to lie down behind the reverse slope of McPherson's Ridge and endure the pounding. It was about 11:00 a.m... Stone's official report of the battle set the scene:

As we came upon the field, the enemy opened fire upon us from two batteries on the opposite ridge, and continued it with some intermissions, during the action. Our low ridge afforded slight shelter from this fire, but no better was attainable, and our first disposition was unchanged until between 12 and 1 o'clock.

At about 1 p.m., a Confederate battery under Major General Robert E. Rodes on Oak Hill, to the brigade's extreme right, opened fire on Cutler's and Stone's brigades. With permission, Cutler's brigade pulled back to prevent a possible attack from the northwest, leaving Stone's brigade exposed. Hartwig explained the importance of Stone's men at this point to the gradually emerging battle:

"I relied greatly upon Stone's Brigade to hold the post assigned them . . ." reported Doubleday, for after the corps was forced to respond to Rodes' threat, Stone held the angle in the line and Doubleday considered it, "in truth the key-point of the first day's battle."

Stone's own report put the situation as follows:

[A] new battery upon a hill on the extreme right opened a most destructive enfilade of our line, and at the same time all the troops upon my right fell back nearly a half mile to the Seminary Ridge. This made my position hazardous and difficult in the extreme, but rendered its maintenance all the more important.

He moved the troops under his command into a right-angle deployment, with some men still on the ridge but with others facing to the north along Chambersburg Pike. However, the movement attracted Confederate notice. Shelling from Herr's Ridge became intense.

Color Episode

The situation threatened to grow intolerable. Stone improvised. Colonel [Walton] Dwight [of the 149th] was instructed to detach his color guard to a point north of the Chambersburg Pike, about fifty yards to the left front of the regiment. [Dwight's men] found a small breastwork of rails . . . and hunkered down with only their colors exposed to weather the storm.

The ruse worked [as the Confederates] spied the colors and assumed the 149th had changed their position again and shifted their fire at them, sparing Dwight's main body further punishment.

The color guard was under the direction of Sergeant Henry G. Brehm. His men were Corporals John Friddell, Frederick Hoffman, and Franklin W. Lehman, and Color Guards Henry H. Spayd and John H. Hammel.

The Confederates, part of General A. P. Hill's forces, were massing for an attack on the Union line north of the Chambersburg Pike, as Stone could see from his position. Stone's official report described the attack, which began about 1:30. He had been able to watch their formation for at least 2 miles:

It appeared to be a nearly continuous line of deployed battalions, with other battalions in mass or reserve. Their line being formed not parallel but obliquely to ours, their left first became engaged with the troops on the northern prolongation of Seminary Ridge. The battalions engaged soon took a direction parallel to those opposed to them, thus causing a break in their line and exposing the flank of those engaged to the first of my two regiments in the Chambersburg Road.

The Railroad Cut

The Confederate troops began to scale a fence along a steep railroad cut that had been built some years earlier for an intended extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad parallel to the pike. The 149th opened fire, nearly destroying one North Carolina brigade. Stone stated, "Though at the longest range of our pieces, we poured a most destructive fire upon their flanks, and, together with the fire in their front, scattered them over the fields."

Anticipating a second attack under General Junius Daniel, Stone ordered Colonel Dwight and the 149th to occupy the railroad cut. While Daniel's men directed their fire to the repositioned colors, the 149th held its fire until the North Carolinians had reached the fence 22 paces beyond the cut. Stone explained that, "when they came to a fence within pistol-shot of his line [Dwight] gave them a staggering volley; reloading as they climbed the fence, and waiting till they came within 30 yards, gave them another volley, and charged, driving them back over the fence in utter confusion."

The 143rd had remained in its original position along Chambersburg Pike in support of the 149th. The volleys from the 143rd helped repulse Daniel's men. According to Colonel Dwight, "the enemy's dead and wounded [were] completely covering the ground in our front."

Although many observers and historians considered these actions as heroic, Private Harris of the 143rd viewed them from the perspective of his grudge against Stone and the 149th. Years later, when

he recalled watching Dwight's men of the 149th moving toward the railroad cut, he summarized his thoughts at the time:

There go the men of the 149th with their tails just a bobbing. What does that mean? Have they got this job by contract? Stone is after a big chunk of glory for his tails and does not intend that the 143rd shall have any of it.

At about this point, between 1:30 and 2 p.m., as Colonel Wister faced attack from the railroad cut to the west, Colonel Stone was struck in the hip and arm. Chamberlin described the circumstances:

Colonel Stone, who had ably directed the operations of his brigade, exposing himself fearlessly at all times, went forward a short distance to reconnoiter [sic], when he received severe wounds in the hip and arm, which entirely disabled him.

Stone turned over his command to Colonel Wister and was carried off the field to a makeshift hospital in the McPherson barn, where he was placed on straw in a horse stall.

With Stone out of action, his brigade held McPherson's Ridge until nearly 3:30. Soon, the barn was behind the Confederate line and Stone was among the prisoners of war.

Annihilation of the Color Guard

In the confusion, no one had ordered the 149th color guard to retreat from its successful ruse. Colonel Stone was incapacitated. Colonel Dwight was reportedly drunk. Captain John H. Basler, whose Company C of the 149th, included the color guard, was also injured and out of action. Still, the failure to recall the guard would be one of the points of controversy for historians describing the events of July 1, 1863.

Sergeant Brehm felt duty bound to remain at his post until relieved, but when it became clear the tide of battle was turning, he dispatched Corporal Hoffman to get revised orders. Finding that his comrades had retreated, Hoffman could not find an officer to issue new orders. Seeing that Sergeant Brehm's position was about to be overrun, Hoffman joined the retreat. The Confederates had been hesitant to approach the flags, which implied the presence of a regiment. Finally, a squad from the 42nd Mississippi moved forward cautiously to investigate. With a Rebel yell, they leaped into the hiding place. A frenzied fight over the colors took place, with the color guard desperately trying unsuccessfully to save the colors. In the end, Color Sergeant Brehm was killed trying to keep the colors from falling into enemy hands.

The color episode would be debated for many years, first for its employment and second for the failure to recall the color guard. As to the first, Matthews considered it "an unlikely maneuver, not found in any military textbook of the time." He wondered why only the colors of the 149th, but not the 143rd and the 150th, were moved to deceive the Confederate forces. Was this, he wonders, another example of Stone favoring the 149th he had recruited in 1862? Perhaps, after all, as Stone and Dwight later claimed, the episode was simply intended to deceive the Confederates:

We can therefore decide that while unconventional it was effective, though certainly not in keeping with mid-nineteenth century military tactics where honor on the battlefield dictated a great deal. Whatever the reason, we can be relatively certain that the ruse saved lives during Daniel's second advance on the Railroad Cut.

Years later, Captain Basler attempted to clear up what had happened, particularly in response to the controversy about why the color guard had not been recalled. In addition to pulling together accounts from the survivors of the color guard and others, he contacted General Stone, who replied to his "Dear Comrade" from Washington on September 26, 1896. He explained his plan:

The colors of the 149th were a target for the 34 guns which practically enfiladed the Regiment from the ridge beyond the run and when they had got the range, there was no safety for the regiment from quick destruction, but in confusing and deceiving the enemy [as] to its location. My plan was to fire a volley or two from the edge of the R.R. cut and bring the regiment back under cover of the smoke, leaving the colors to draw the fire of the batteries. But the movement, as it was executed, had greater results than I had hoped. It deceived the enemy in our front also, with the idea that we had force enough to take the offensive, and they delayed their final attack on that account, and "every minute gained then and there was worth a regiment," as Col. Nicholson says.

He indicated that he would have ordered the color guard to return "if I had been spared." He added that the regiment "could not have lived to do the grand work it did later in the action" if he had not dispatched the color guard. Noting that General Doubleday referred to the Bucktails' position as the "key point" in the battle and that the enemy's official reports agreed, General Stone stated:

I have proposed to the [U.S. Battlefield] Commission to establish the "key point" and mark it with a special monument, and shall ask the survivors of the 149th at their next reunion to co-operate in this work of justice to the Brigade.

Aftermath

Overall, the new Bucktails had been severely weakened. The 149th had lost 336 men (killed, wounded, or missing in action) or 74.7 percent of the 450 men who began the day's battle. Elsewhere within the Bucktail Brigade, the 150th lost 264 out of 397 men (66.5 percent), while the 143rd lost 241 of 465 men (51.8 percent).

As Hartwig explained, these losses, high though they were, had served their purpose:

The stand on McPherson's Ridge had purchased time, but the cost had been staggering. Every regiment, except for three, had lost more than sixty percent of their men. Four had lost over seventy percent What had such ghastly sacrifice gained? The job of the 1st Corps was to buy time and inflict losses. Doubleday had purchased perhaps one and one-half precious hours by defending McPherson's Ridge. His defenders had also inflicted crippling losses upon their attackers The Confederates had won a tactical victory on July 1, but the delaying action of the I and XI Corps, and Buford's cavalry, had given the Federal army the strategic advantage, which ultimately proved to be decisive in the outcome of the battle.

Stone, in his official report, gave all the credit to his men:

No language can do justice to the conduct of my officers and men on the bloody "first day" to the coolness with which they watched and awaited, under a fierce storm of shot and shell, the approach of the enemy's overwhelming masses; their ready obedience to orders, and the prompt and perfect execution, under fire, of all the tactics of the battle-field; to the fierceness of their repeated attacks, or to the desperate tenacity of their resistance. They fought as if each man felt that upon his own arm hung the fate of the day and the nation.

Doubleday also praised Stone and the Bucktails in his official report:

I relied greatly on Stone's brigade to hold the post assigned them, as I soon saw I would be obliged to change front with a portion of my line to face the northwest, and his brigade held the pivot of the movement. My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced . . . They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers at close quarters, and maintained their position until the final retreat of the whole line. Stone himself was shot down, battling to the last.

The Battle of Gettysburg ended on July 3, the Union forces under General George G. Meade having defeated General Lee. The weakened Union forces allowed Lee to retreat to Virginia.

149th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry

Overview:

Organized at Harrisburg August, 1862. Ordered to Washington, D. C., September, 1862. Attached to Defenses of Washington, D. C., to February, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to December, 1863. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, to March, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, to June, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to September, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, to June, 1865.

Leroy S. Wadsworth Service:

Duty in the Defenses of Washington, D. C., till February, 1863. Ordered to join 1st Army Corps at Belle Plains, Va., and duty there till April 27, 1863. **Chancellorsville** Campaign April 27-May 6. Operations about Pollock's Mill Creek April 29-May 2. Battle of **Chancellorsville** May 2-5. **Gettysburg** (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. **Battle of Gettysburg** July 1-3.



149th Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers

The efficient service rendered by the original Bucktails, as skirmishers and sharpshooters, during the first year of the war, caused a desire that more troops like them should be brought into the field. One battalion of the old Bucktails, under Lieutenant Colonel Kane, had remained with M'Dowell in the valley of Virginia, while the other, under Major Stone, had shared the fortunes of M'Clellan's Army upon the Peninsula, and had been at the fore-front in almost every deadly encounter. So marked was their bravery, that they had become the pride of our own soldiers, and the terror of the foe. Colonel M'Neill, who was afterwards killed at Antietam, in writing to Governor Curtin from Harrison's Landing, a few days after the close of the seven days' fight, says:

"During the severe engagement of the past few days, my regiment was in the hottest of the fight, under the command of Major Stone. The Generals of the Reserve Corps speak in the highest terms of its efficiency, and of the distinguished gallantry of that accomplished officer. * * * I can speak impartially of the brave fellows, as it was not my privilege to lead them, and, as to the Major, to him is eminently due the credit of their heroic conduct on the Peninsula. A Bucktail Brigade of light infantry would reflect additional honor on the old Commonwealth."

In conformity with this latter sentiment, which was iterated by many general officers, the Secretary of War authorized Major Stone to proceed to Pennsylvania, in July, 1862, for the purpose of raising a Bucktail Brigade. In less than twenty days twenty companies were organized, and soon afterwards the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth regiments were formed. At this juncture, and while other companies were being rapidly recruited and reporting at the general camp of rendezvous at Harrisburg, and a fair prospect existed of having a third and even a fourth regiment in the brigade, the rebel army invaded Maryland, and these two regiments were suddenly ordered to Washington. This action frustrated the completion of the brigade, as had been originally purposed, and the companies, which had been recruited for service in it, hastened to join other regiments then being organized.

The troops comprising the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, were from the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin, and Huntingdon. The men were well formed, of hardy habits, skilled in the use of the rifle, and wore the bucktail, as did the men whose name they adopted.

The regiment was organized with the following field officers:

- Roy Stone, Colonel
- Walton Dwight, Lieutenant Colonel
- George W. Speer, Major

After reaching Washington, the regiment remained on duty in and about the city, as did the One Hundred and Fiftieth, until the middle of February, 1863, when they were ordered to the front, and

proceeded to Belle Plain, Virginia, where, with the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, they constituted the Second Brigade of the First Corps, to the command of which Colonel Stone was assigned.

Chancellorsville

On the afternoon of the 28th of April, at the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the brigade moved from camp near Belle Plain to a position near Pollock's Mills, where it halted for the night. On the following morning it moved down to the bank of the Rappahannock, where it was subjected to a rapid fire of shells, from the enemy on the opposite shore, the men manifesting a commendable steadiness. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of May, it marched to join the army now hotly engaged at Chancellorsville, and arrived upon the ground at two o'clock on the morning of the 3d, having moved, in the meantime, over twenty-two miles, under a hot sun, the men burdened with ammunition and eight days' rations. It went into position on the Ely's Ford Road, on the right of the line, and immediately commenced constructing abattis and throwing up rifle-pits, having by nine o'clock a good line of defense. At day-light scouts and sharpshooters were sent out under command of Lieutenant Howe, who at the distance of three-fourths of a mile encountered the enemy's pickets, exchanging shots with them, and capturing many prisoners.

The work of feeling the enemy was kept up while the command remained in position, and was of great service. At six P. M. of the 4th, the entire brigade was sent out to reconnoiter the road leading south from General Robinson's left, who occupied that part of the line. Advancing cautiously, with the skirmishers on front and flank, the enemy was found well posted a mile in front, the scouts approaching within hearing of the voices of the foe, undiscovered. At dark the command returned to the breast-works; the object of the movement having been attained.

On the 6th of May the command re-crossed the river and marched back to White Oak Church, Colonel Stone reporting on his return

"more men for duty and more arms than when the campaign commenced, and in excellent spirits and condition."

Gettysburg

The Gettysburg campaign followed close upon that of Chancellorsville, Lee moving northward early in June. Buford, with a small force of cavalry, met the enemy a mile or two out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Road, on the morning of the 1st of July. The brigade had bivouacked the night previous four miles away. As soon as the noise of battle was heard, the column was put in motion for the relief of Buford's hard-pressed troopers. It arrived upon the field at eleven A. M. Reynolds had already fallen, and Doubleday was in command. By his order, the brigade was posted on the first ridge beyond that on which the seminary stands, and parallel with it, the right resting on the Chambersburg Pike, and the left reaching nearly to the wood occupied by Meredith's Brigade, with a strong force of skirmishers thrown well down the next slope, and the pike held by a platoon of sharpshooters. In gaining their position, the skirmishers had to pass an open field, under a hot fire from the enemy, sheltered by a fence. Without firing a shot, they dashed forward, drove the rebel line from the fence at the point of the bayonet, and held it throughout the day. Until after midday, the disposition

remained unchanged, the enemy keeping up a constant fire from batteries posted on the opposite ridge. At this juncture, the enemy opened from a battery posted on a hill to the extreme right of the line, which completely enfiladed it, and compelled the troops on the right of the brigade to fall back to the Seminary Ridge, exposing its flank, and leaving it in an extremely hazardous position. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth was immediately thrown out upon the pike, facing to the north, and soon after, as the enemy's infantry came forward in heavy force, the One Hundred and Forty-third was thrown to the right on a prolongation of its line, leaving the brigade in the form of a right angle, the One Hundred and Fiftieth facing west, and the other two regiments facing north.

" At about one and a half P. M.," says Colonel Stone in his official report, " the grand advance of the enemy's infantry began. From my position, I was enabled to trace their formation for at least two miles. It appeared to be a nearly continuous double line of deployed battalions, with other battalions en masse as reserves. Their line being formed not parallel, but obliquely to ours, their left became first engaged with the troops on the northern prolongation of Seminary Ridge. The battalions engaged soon took a position parallel to those opposed to them, thus causing a break in their lines, and exposing the flank of those engaged to the fire of my two regiments on the Chambersburg Road. Though at the longest range of our pieces, we poured a most destructive fire upon their flanks, and with the fire upon their front, scattered them over the fields. A heavy force was then formed parallel to the Chambersburg Pike, and pressed forward to the attack of my position. Anticipating this, I had sent Colonel Dwight, with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, forward to occupy a deep railroad cut, about one hundred yards from the pike, and when they came to a fence within pistol shot of his line, he gave them a staggering volley, re-loaded as they climbed the fence, and waiting until they came within short range, gave them another volley, and charged, driving them back over the fence in utter confusion. Returning to the cut, he found that the enemy had planted a battery which perfectly enfiladed it, and made it untenable. He accordingly fell back to the pike."

Soon afterwards, Colonel Stone fell, severely wounded, and the command devolved on Colonel Wister. After being repulsed and driven back in an advance from the north, the enemy again came on in heavy force from the west, and struggling over the railroad cut, pushed forward nearly to the pike; but a vigorous bayonet charge drove him back. Manfully the little brigade stood, in the face of greatly superior numbers, until it was ascertained that Meredith's Brigade, upon the left, had retired, when, finding that the enemy was coming in upon that flank, and that it was in danger of being surrounded, it fell back gradually, fighting as it went, and making an occasional stand, to Seminary Ridge, where a new position was taken, and a stubborn stand made. But, finally, finding itself outflanked, and likely to be swept away by the swarming legions of the foe, it fell back through the town, and took position on Cemetery Hill.

General Doubleday, in his official report, says:

" I relied greatly on Stone's Brigade to hold the post assigned it, [between the brigades of Cutler and Meredith,] as I soon saw that I should be obliged to change front with a portion of my line, to face the north-west, and his brigade held the pivot of the movement. My confidence in. this noble body of men was not misplaced, as will be shown hereafter. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained their position until the final retreat of the whole line. Stone, himself; was shot down, battling to the last."

"No language," says Stone, " can do justice to the conduct of my officers and men on the bloody first day, to the coolness with which they watched and awaited. under a fierce storm of shot and shell, the approach of the enemy's overwhelming masses, to their ready obedience to orders, and prompt and perfect execution, under fire, of all the tactic of the battle-field, to the fierceness of their repeated attacks, and to the desperate tenacity of their resistance. They fought as though each man felt that upon his own arm hung the fate of the day and the nation. Nearly two-thirds of my command fell on the field. Every field officer, save one, was wounded and disabled. Their names are to be found already in your general report. Not one of them left the field until completely disabled. Colonel Wister, while commanding the brigade, though badly wounded in the mouth, and unable to speak, remained in the front of the battle, as did, also, Lieutenant Colonel Luidekoper, commanding the One Hundred and Fiftieth, with his right arm shattered and a wound in the leg, and Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, commanding the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, with a dangerous gun-shot wound through the thigh. * * * The officers of my own staff present, and to whose bravery and intelligence high praise is due, were Lieutenant John E. Parsons, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenants Daigleish, and Walters. The two latter served also under Colonel Wister and Colonel Dana, while those officers commanded the brigade, and received from them the highest commendation. Lieutenant W Valters is especially praised for his gallantry in rallying and leading in repeated charges, such portions of the troops as had become detached from their commands."

When the ambulances and artillery were well out of the way, the troops that had remained at the barricade, just back of the Seminary, retired by the old railroad bed, and by the pike, but were harassed, and many taken prisoners in passing through the town. What remained of the regiment was reformed with the brigade, in reserve, behind the western part of Cemetery Hill.

Towards twilight of the 2d, it was moved to the assistance of Hancock's Corps, which had been driven in by a desperate charge of the enemy; but before reaching -he position, the enemy had retired. Shortly afterwards, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and One Hundred and Fiftieth, were sent out to rescue some guns which had been lost. After a spirited engagement, close to the enemy's line of battle, they succeeded in re-taking two pieces, and bringing them off. These two regiments remained upon the field during the night, and until re-called on the following morning. During the terrible cannonade on the afternoon of the 3d, the regiment was fearfully exposed, and when the charge of Picketts' Division, the last blow from the concentrated might of the rebel army, was delivered, it was held in readiness to charge with the bayonet. But before it could be brought into action; that blow had been received, and the power which had given it was prostrate in the dust. Keeping up a great show of strength in front, the rebel leader began to withdraw from the field, and was soon in full retreat. During the 4th, the regiment remained in position on the field; on the following day it moved a few hundred yards to the rear, to more pleasant camping grounds; and on the 7th, moved with the army in pursuit of Lee. Its losses in the entire engagement were thirty-four killed, one hundred and seventy-one wounded, and one hundred and thirty-one missing. In the fall campaign which followed, none but minor engagements occurred, and in these the regiment bore but an unimportant part.

Discovering the 149th Pennsylvania Infantry at Gettysburg

By Avery C. Lentz '14

There were many units that were engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg. One unit that sticks out to me is the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment. I am interested in this unit because a possible ancestor of mine served in this regiment and was a casualty on the first day of battle. I have connected some of the dots and hope to connect more of his story. Private Henry Lentz lived in Tioga County at the time he was recruited into Company C by Alfred J. Sofield. The Lentz family is on my mother's side of the family and she told me that the Lentz family lived in Tioga County at the time of the Civil War before moving south to Lycoming County in the late Nineteenth Century, where I live now. So, I have a personal interest, possibly even a family connection to the 149th Pennsylvania Regiment and to Gettysburg.

The 149th Pennsylvania was formed in the summer of 1862 – companies came from Huntingdon, Tioga, Potter, Clearfield, Clarion-Mifflin, Allegheny, Luzerne, and Lebanon counties. The regiment trained with the 143rd and 150th Pennsylvania regiments at Camp Curtin outside of Harrisburg. The men of the unit earned the nickname “Bucktails” because they put the tails of white-tailed deer in their kepis. The regiment was assigned to post duty in Washington D.C. following the Battle of Second Manassas on August 31st, 1862. The regiment would not see combat for the next six months. While stationed in Washington, the 149th was put on garrison duty either near the ramparts of the fortifications or guarding hospitals within the city.

Guard duty made some of the Bucktails disgruntled by their lack of action while in D.C. According to one Bucktail, “I enlisted thinking to be engaged in active service and not lay around camp to guard street corners and city hospitals. We are not learning to drill any, of our company is nearly all detailed as guards in different parts of Washington and Georgetown where they are of no more use to the country than the fifth leg of a dog.” (Matthews, p. 27) After six months of guard duty, orders came to move out in Feb. 15th to join Gen. Hooker's Army of the Potomac stationed at Falmouth on the Rappahannock River.



The Bucktails were involved in the Chancellorsville Campaign, but weren't involved in heavy fighting. The real baptism of fire came on July 1st at Gettysburg. The 149th PA arrived on the battlefield from Emmitsburg Road and took up position near McPherson Farm on Seminary Ridge at 11:45 a.m. Col. Stone placed the 149th under Col. Walton Dwight between the barn and the Chambersburg Pike.



Once in position, the regiment drew heavy artillery fire from Confederate guns under Pegram and McIntosh. The shellfire from Herr Ridge was relentless. According to Francis B. Jones of the 149th, “while waiting, the tallest man of my company, lying next to me, was curious to see what was going on and raised himself on his elbows. At that instant, a solid shot cut his head off, turned his body over to the rear, and spattered blood over my clothes.” (Dougherty, pg. 42) Then, the 149th helped to repulse Heth’s division with light casualties; however, they started getting shot up by Rodes’ Division behind that. The regiment held its ground on the right flank clear past noon. Around that time, North Carolinians under Brig. Gen. Junius Daniels attacked on the right flank of Stone’s Brigade. At that point, Col. Stone ordered Dwight to shift the 149th into the railroad cut to meet Daniels’s advance. It was from 2:00 to 3:30 pm that the 149th Pennsylvania put up the fight of its life in the Railroad Cut and took its heaviest casualties. Col. Dwight summed up his regiment, “Loss, severe; Conduct, excellent.” (Dougherty, pg. 44) At 3:30pm, the Union line collapsed and the survivors of the 149th Pennsylvania and the rest of Stone’s Brigade fell back to Cemetery Ridge.

For the rest of the battle, the 149th Pennsylvania were kept out of serious fighting. As for my possible ancestor, Pvt. Henry Lentz was killed in the fight for McPherson Farm on Seminary Ridge. I hope to find out more about this soldier and his war.

149th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment

“1st Regiment Bucktail Brigade”

There are three monuments to the 149th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment on the Gettysburg battlefield. The original monument was dedicated in 1886 on McPherson's Ridge. In 1888 this was moved to its present location on Hancock Avenue, where the regiment was positioned on July 3.

When Pennsylvania made state funds available for monuments it was decided to erect a second monument to the 149th. The new, main monument replaced the original on Chambersburg Road near the McPherson barn, where the regiment fought on July 1. It was dedicated in 1888 by the State of Pennsylvania.

There is also a monument to the regiment's Company D southwest of Gettysburg at the northern end of West Confederate Avenue at Middle Street. It was erected by George W. Baldwin in 1886.



The 149th Pennsylvania was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Lieutenant Colonel Walton Dwight. He was wounded on July 1. For some time that afternoon all of the regiment's officers on the field were killed or wounded. Company D had been detached as Provost Guard, and when it rejoined the regiment in the late afternoon its Captain James Glenn took command of the regiment.

In the first day's fighting along Chambersburg Pike the regiment suffered heavily from Confederate artillery. One shot killed three men, cutting Captain Alfred Sofiel in half. Lieutenant Colonel Dwight sent the color party fifty yards north to draw fire away from the regiment. This worked, although when the Union line was forced to retreat the colors were lost, in spite of the heroic death of Color Sergeant Henry Brehm, who was shot down after he had fought off a party of attackers and was running to return the colors to the retreating regiment.

Main Monument to the 149th Pennsylvania on Chambersburg Road



Side view of the monument on Chambersburg Road

From the front of the main monument on Chambersburg Road:

149th Pennsylvania Infantry

(1st Regt. Bucktail Brigade)

2d Brig. 3rd Div. 1st Corps.

From the right side of the monument:

July 1st. The Regiment held this position from 11:30 a.m. until the Corps retired, resisting several assaults of the enemy, making two successful charges to the R.R. Cut and changing front to rear under fire.

From the rear of the monument:

July 2nd. Moved to support of the left and remained on picket all night. In the morning of the 3rd moved to left center where its other monument stands.

From the left side of the monument:

Carried into action 450.

Killed and mortally wounded 66. Wounded 159.

Captured or missing in total 336.

Mustered in Aug. 30th, 1862.

Mustered out June 24th 1865.

Monument to the 143rd Pennsylvania's Company D



Monument to Company D

On July 1 Company D had been detached as Provost Guard for the division. After the battle was underway it moved to rejoin the regiment and reached the field near the Schultz House where the

Company D monument is located, making a stand for twenty minutes to cover the regiment's retreat. The company's commander, Captain James Glenn, assumed command of the regiment on learning he was the only unwounded officer.

From the Company D monument:

**Co. D. 149th Pa. Vol.
2. Brig. 3. Div. I. Army Corps
Headquarters Guards**

*Erected and presented to the
company by George W. Baldwin
in memory of his brother
Joseph H. Baldwin
who was killed here July 1, 1863, and
Alex M. Stuart
mortally wounded dying in
Gettysburg, July 6, 1863.*

From the tablet at the bottom of the monument:

*Co. D-149th Regiment Pa. Vols.
held this ground for 20 minutes
on the evening of July 1st 1863
against the right of Scales Brigade
by order of Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday
Commanding 1st Army Corps.*

Secondary Monument to the 143rd Pennsylvania on Hancock Avenue



The monument on Hancock Avenue was the first regimental monument, dedicated on October 20, 1886. It was moved from its original location on McPherson's Ridge when the newer monument was erected.

From the front of the monument on Hancock Avenue:

149th Reg't Pa. Vol's

July 3rd 1863.



From the sides of the monument:

2nd Brigade

3rd Division

1st Corps

Pennsylvania 149th Infantry



149th Infantry, State Color/Regimental Color. Composed of men from nine PA counties, the 149th was one of two "Bucktail" units recruited in August 1862, by Roy Stone, Colonel, who was originally major of the old Bucktails (42nd Infantry). On October 21, 1862 the regiment received the state colors. The regimental and state colors were captured at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. The post-battle history of the color is unclear. The regiment was mustered out of service on June 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—BUCKTAIL

THE efficient service rendered by the original Bucktails, as skirmishers and sharp-shooters, during the first year of the war, caused a desire that more troops like them should be brought into the field. One battalion of the old Bucktails, under Lieutenant Colonel Kane, had remained with M'Dowell in the valley of Virginia, while the other, under Major Stone, had shared the fortunes of M'Clellan's Army upon the Peninsula, and had been at the fore-front in almost every deadly encounter. So marked was their bravery, that they had become the pride of our own soldiers, and the terror of the foe. Colonel M'Neill, who was afterwards killed at Antietam, in writing to Governor Curtin from Harrison's Landing, a few days after the close of the seven days' fight, says: "During the severe engagement of the past few days, my regiment was in the hottest of the fight, under the command of Major Stone. The Generals of the Reserve Corps speak in the highest terms of its efficiency, and of the distinguished gallantry of that accomplished officer. * * * I can speak impartially of the brave fellows, as it was not my privilege to lead them, and, as to the Major, to him is eminently due the credit of their heroic conduct on the Peninsula. A Bucktail Brigade of light infantry would reflect additional honor on the old Commonwealth." In conformity with this latter sentiment, which was iterated by many general officers, the Secretary of War authorized Major Stone to proceed to Pennsylvania, in July, 1862, for the purpose of raising a Bucktail Brigade. In less than twenty days twenty companies were organized, and soon afterwards the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth regiments were formed. At this juncture, and while other companies were being rapidly recruited and reporting at the general camp of rendezvous at Harrisburg, and a fair prospect existed of having a third and even a fourth regiment in the brigade, the rebel army invaded Maryland, and these two regiments were suddenly ordered to Washington. This action frustrated the completion of the brigade, as had been originally proposed, and the companies, which had been recruited for service in it, hastened to join other regiments then being organized.

The troops comprising the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, were from the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin, and Huntingdon. The men were well formed, of hardy habits, skilled in the use of the rifle, and wore the bucktail, as did the men whose name they adopted. The regiment was organized with the following field officers: Roy Stone, Colonel; Walton Dwight, Lieutenant Colonel; George W. Speer, Major. After reaching Washington, the regiment remained on duty

in and about the city, as did the One Hundred and Fiftieth, until the middle of February, 1863, when they were ordered to the front, and proceeded to Belle Plain, Virginia, where, with the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, they constituted the Second Brigade of the First Corps, to the command of which Colonel Stone was assigned.

On the afternoon of the 28th of April, at the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the brigade moved from camp near Belle Plain to a position near Pollock's Mills, where it halted for the night. On the following morning it moved down to the bank of the Rappahannock, where it was subjected to a rapid fire of shells, from the enemy on the opposite shore, the men manifesting a commendable steadiness. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of May, it marched to join the army now hotly engaged at Chancellorsville, and arrived upon the ground at two o'clock on the morning of the 3d, having moved, in the meantime, over twenty-two miles, under a hot sun, the men burdened with ammunition and eight days' rations. It went into position on the Ely's Ford Road, on the right of the line, and immediately commenced constructing abattis and throwing up rifle-pits, having by nine o'clock a good line of defense. At day-light scouts and sharpshooters were sent out under command of Lieutenant Rowe, who at the distance of three-fourths of a mile encountered the enemy's pickets, exchanging shots with them, and capturing many prisoners. The work of feeling the enemy was kept up while the command remained in position, and was of great service. At six P. M. of the 4th, the entire brigade was sent out to reconnoitre the road leading south from General Robinson's left, who occupied that part of the line. Advancing cautiously, with the skirmishers on front and flank, the enemy was found well posted a mile in front, the scouts approaching within hearing of the voices of the foe, undiscovered. At dark the command returned to the breast-works, the object of the movement having been attained. On the 6th of May the command re-crossed the river and marched back to White Oak Church, Colonel Stone reporting on his return "more men for duty and more arms than when the campaign commenced, and in excellent spirits and condition."

The Gettysburg campaign followed close upon that of Chancellorsville, Lee moving northward early in June. Buford, with a small force of cavalry, met the enemy a mile or two out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Road, on the morning of the 1st of July. The brigade had bivouacked the night previous four miles away. As soon as the noise of battle was heard, the column was put in motion for the relief of Buford's hard pressed troopers. It arrived upon the field at eleven A. M. Reynolds had already fallen, and Doubleday was in command. By his order, the brigade was posted on the first ridge beyond that on which the seminary stands, and parallel with it, the right resting on the Chambersburg Pike, and the left reaching nearly to the wood occupied by Meredith's Brigade, with a strong force of skirmishers thrown well down the next slope, and the pike held by a platoon of sharpshooters. In gaining their position, the skirmishers had to pass an open field, under a hot fire from the enemy, sheltered by a fence. Without firing a shot, they dashed forward, drove the rebel line from the fence at the point of the bayonet, and held it throughout the day. Until after midday, the disposition remained unchanged, the enemy keeping up a constant fire from batteries posted on the opposite ridge. At this juncture, the enemy opened from a battery posted on a hill to the extreme right of the line, which completely enfiladed it, and compelled the

troops on the right of the brigade to fall back to the Seminary Ridge, exposing its flank, and leaving it in an extremely hazardous position. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth was immediately thrown out upon the pike, facing to the north, and soon after, as the enemy's infantry came forward in heavy force, the One Hundred and Forty-third was thrown to the right on a prolongation of its line, leaving the brigade in the form of a right angle, the One Hundred and Fiftieth facing west, and the other two regiments facing north. "At about one and a half P. M.," says Colonel Stone in his official report, "the grand advance of the enemy's infantry began. From my position, I was enabled to trace their formation for at least two miles. It appeared to be a nearly continuous double line of deployed battalions, with other battalions *en masse* as reserves. Their line being formed not parallel, but obliquely to ours, their left became first engaged with the troops on the northern prolongation of Seminary Ridge. The battalions engaged soon took a position parallel to those opposed to them, thus causing a break in their lines, and exposing the flank of those engaged to the fire of my two regiments on the Chambersburg Road. Though at the longest range of our pieces, we poured a most destructive fire upon their flanks, and with the fire upon their front, scattered them over the fields. A heavy force was then formed parallel to the Chambersburg Pike, and pressed forward to the attack of my position. Anticipating this, I had sent Colonel Dwight, with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, forward to occupy a deep railroad cut, about one hundred yards from the pike, and when they came to a fence within pistol shot of his line, he gave them a staggering volley, re-loaded as they climbed the fence, and waiting until they came within short range, gave them another volley, and charged, driving them back over the fence in utter confusion. Returning to the cut, he found that the enemy had planted a battery which perfectly enfiladed it, and made it untenable. He accordingly fell back to the pike." Soon afterwards, Colonel Stone fell, severely wounded, and the command devolved on Colonel Wister. After being repulsed and driven back in an advance from the north, the enemy again came on in heavy force from the west, and struggling over the railroad cut, pushed forward nearly to the pike; but a vigorous bayonet charge drove him back. Manfully the little brigade stood, in the face of greatly superior numbers, until it was ascertained that Meredith's Brigade, upon the left, had retired, when, finding that the enemy was coming in upon that flank, and that it was in danger of being surrounded, it fell back gradually, fighting as it went, and making an occasional stand, to Seminary Ridge, where a new position was taken, and a stubborn stand made. But, finally, finding itself outflanked, and likely to be swept away by the swarming legions of the foe, it fell back through the town, and took position on Cemetery Hill. General Doubleday, in his official report, says: "I relied greatly on Stone's Brigade to hold the post assigned it, [between the brigades of Cutler and Meredith,] as I soon saw that I should be obliged to change front with a portion of my line, to face the north-west, and his brigade held the pivot of the movement. My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced, as will be shown hereafter. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained their position until the final retreat of the whole line. Stone, himself, was shot down, battling to the last." "No language," says Stone, "can do justice to the conduct of my officers and men on the bloody first day,—to the coolness with which they watched and awaited, under a fierce storm of shot and shell,

the approach of the enemy's overwhelming masses, to their ready obedience to orders, and prompt and perfect execution, under fire, of all the tactic of the battle-field, to the fierceness of their repeated attacks, and to the desperate tenacity of their resistance. They fought as though each man felt that upon his own arm hung the fate of the day and the nation. *Nearly two-thirds of my command fell* on the field. Every field officer, save one, was wounded and disabled. Their names are to be found already in your general report. Not one of them left the field until completely disabled. Colonel Wister, while commanding the brigade, though badly wounded in the mouth, and unable to speak, remained in the front of the battle, as did, also, Lieutenant Colonel Huidekoper, commanding the One Hundred and Fiftieth, with his right arm shattered and a wound in the leg, and Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, commanding the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, with a dangerous gun-shot wound through the thigh. * * * The officers of my own staff present, and to whose bravery and intelligence high praise is due, were Lieutenant John E. Parsons, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenants Dalgleish, and Walters. The two latter served also under Colonel Wister and Colonel Dana, while those officers commanded the brigade, and received from them the highest commendation. Lieutenant Walters is especially praised for his gallantry in rallying and leading in repeated charges, such portions of the troops as had become detached from their commands."

When the ambulances and artillery were well out of the way, the troops that had remained at the barricade, just back of the Seminary, retired by the old railroad bed, and by the pike, but were harrassed, and many taken prisoners in passing through the town. What remained of the regiment was reformed with the brigade, in reserve, behind the western part of Cemetery Hill. Towards twilight of the 2d, it was moved to the assistance of Hancock's Corps, which had been driven in by a desperate charge of the enemy; but before reaching the position, the enemy had retired. Shortly afterwards, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and One Hundred and Fiftieth, were sent out to rescue some guns which had been lost. After a spirited engagement, close to the enemy's line of battle, they succeeded in re-taking two pieces, and bringing them off. These two regiments remained upon the field during the night, and until re-called on the following morning. During the terrible cannonade on the afternoon of the 3d, the regiment was fearfully exposed, and when the charge of Picketts' Division, the last blow from the concentrated might of the rebel army, was delivered, it was held in readiness to charge with the bayonet. But before it could be brought into action, that blow had been received, and the power which had given it was prostrate in the dust.

Keeping up a great show of strength in front, the rebel leader began to withdraw from the field, and was soon in full retreat. During the 4th, the regiment remained in position on the field; on the following day it moved a few hundred yards to the rear, to more pleasant camping grounds; and on the 7th, moved with the army in pursuit of Lee. Its losses in the entire engagement were thirty-four killed, one hundred and seventy-one wounded, and one hundred and thirty-one missing. In the fall campaign which followed, none but minor engagements occurred, and in these the regiment bore but an unimportant part. Early in December, upon the return of the army from Mine Run, it went into quarters, where, during the winter, it rested and received considerable accessions of strength from new recruits.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth broke camp near Culpepper, on the 4th of May, 1864, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, moved out to near the old Wilderness Tavern, where it bivouacked for the night. Again moving on the following morning, it proceeded a mile out on the Log Road, and halted till near midday, when, with the brigade, it formed in battle line, and pressing forward a mile and a half, through dense underbrush and dwarfed forest, encountered the enemy, having a warm contest at close quarters. The Union line was finally forced back, the regiment retiring to a point near the Lacy House, where it was re-formed, and held in readiness to advance until evening. In this first encounter the regiment lost heavily, having met an enemy lying in wait for it, and familiar with every part of this almost impenetrable maze. At six in the evening, it moved to the left and formed on the right of the Second Corps, where it was engaged, and drove the enemy, firing being kept up until late at night. The loss on this part of the field was but slight. Lieutenant Alonzo B. Horton was here severely wounded, and taken prisoner. At a little before day-break of the 6th, the lines advanced to the attack, and by light, the battle had begun. Charging resolutely in the face of a defiant foe, he was driven across the Plank Road. At seven A. M., the line fell back a short distance on the plank. Two hours later, another charge was made, and in this General Wadsworth, in command of the division, was killed. He was at the extreme front with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, at the time he was stricken down. "I was sitting," says Major Osborne, "on my horse, within two or three feet of the General, just in rear of the front line, when he fell. At that very instant the whole line of our army, so far as I could see, gave way, and we were compelled to leave the brave old General, in a senseless and dying condition, to the mercy of his foes." The line fell back to a point on the mud road leading to Chancellorsville, where it crosses the plank, where a line of works had been thrown up before advancing. The key to the position was a little hill at these forks of these roads, and this the enemy made desperate efforts to gain. At four in the afternoon, after several fruitless attempts, Longstreet massed a heavy body of his troops, and finally succeeded in gaining a portion of the coveted ground. The brigade was lying at this time in reserve, near by, and was immediately ordered up to re-take it. Gallantly did it respond, and rushing upon the foe, drove him with great loss from his dear-bought prize. The brigade was soon after relieved, and led to the rear, where it rested for the night, and during the following day. In the progress of the battle, Colonel Stone, in command of the brigade, was thrown from his horse, the old wound received at Gettysburg being re-opened by the fall, and he was obliged to retire. Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin, was assigned by General Cutler, who had succeeded General Wadsworth in command of the division, to succeed Stone. During the two days in which the regiment had been engaged, it lost fifteen killed, ninety nine wounded, and ninety-two taken prisoners.

At a little after dark, on the evening of the 17th, the regiment moved off, and proceeding by Todd's Tavern, reached Laurel Hill early on the following morning. The cavalry was already engaged when the brigade arrived, and it was immediately sent forward to relieve it. The position of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth was such, that it was much exposed, and suffered severely, but held its ground, and at evening threw up breast-works. On the following day it lay in reserve, and on the 10th again charged, driving the

rebels into their defenses, and lying within one hundred and fifty yards of their works until after night-fall. The loss was severe, being three killed, and fifty-six wounded. Lieutenant Sylvanus D. Hamler was among the killed, and Captain Francis B. Jones, and Lieutenant William M. Dalglish among the wounded. On the 12th, another charge was delivered, but was fruitless, and the command fell back to its works. At midday the regiment moved to the left, to the support of the Sixth Corps, and was thrown upon the front line, where it was exposed, without protection, to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Returning on the morning of the 13th to its former position, it remained until late in the evening, when it took up the line of march to the left, moving during the entire night, and taking position on a road a mile east of Spottsylvania Court House. On the 17th it again changed position, connecting with a portion of the Ninth Corps, where works, as in the former position, were built.

On the 21st, the regiment again moved forward, joining in the general movement of the army, and on the 23d crossed the North Anna. It was towards evening, and while the regiment was advancing to a piece of woods to encamp for the night, it came suddenly upon heavy masses of the enemy, who at once opened fire, and advanced upon its flank with the design of cutting it off. Falling back a short distance, this gallant brigade came into position, and though greatly outnumbered, checked his advance, and held and fortified the ground. Cooper's Battery, of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, rendered signal service in this sanguinary struggle. The loss was four killed, sixteen wounded, and ten taken prisoners. Lieutenant Christian Zimmerman was among the killed. Re-crossing the river on the 26th, the regiment moved forward, and took position with the brigade on the 30th, on the right of the Pennsylvania Reserves, near the Mechanicsville Road. On the 1st of June, it formed line of battle near Bethesda Church, driving in the rebel skirmishers, and throwing up a line of rifle-pits in the woods, exposed the while, to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. Until the 5th, the position was maintained, a warm picket and artillery fire being kept up to the last, with a loss of one killed and eleven wounded. It then moved to the left, continuing the march during the entire night. On the 6th, the brigade was transferred to the First Division, and General Chamberlain was assigned to its command. On the 16th the corps crossed the James. "We marched," says Colonel Irwin, in his official report, "near Petersburg, halting at eleven P. M., in rear of the Second Corps, where we lay until the 18th, when we moved forward and formed on the right of the Fourth Division. At three o'clock we charged the enemy's lines, advancing under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. We gained a position about three hundred yards from the enemy's line of works. Our advance was checked, but we held this position until the morning of the 19th, when, at day-break, we were withdrawn to a second line. Colonel Chamberlain, commanding the brigade, was severely wounded in this charge, and was succeeded by Colonel Tilton." The loss was one killed and twenty-two wounded. In summing up his losses, from the time the regiment crossed the Rapidan, in the opening of May, until the close of July, Colonel Irwin reports two commissioned officers, and thirty-two men killed, six commissioned officers, and two hundred and forty-three men wounded, and one hundred and twenty-one missing, an aggregate of four hundred and four.

All attempts to carry the enemy's works by assault having failed, siege operations were commenced. In these the regiment was closely engaged until the 18th of August, when it marched with the corps in its first assault upon the Weldon Railroad. The fighting was severe, but the brigade, owing to its well chosen position, suffered little loss, easily repulsing the most desperate assaults of the enemy. The regiment lost two killed, seven wounded, and four missing. For a period of nearly three weeks, the regiment was engaged in building forts and rifle-pits, and otherwise strengthening the line. On the 11th of September it was relieved from the front, and sent to the rear as a reserve, where it remained until the 1st of October. It then moved out on the Vaughan Road, three miles from the railroad, where it threw up works. In the engagement which resulted at Peebles' Farm, it did not participate, and on the morning of the 4th, returned to its former camp. On the 27th it again moved by the Vaughan Road, and at Hatcher's Run met the enemy. Returning on the following day, it was posted on the front line, on the right of the corps, where it went into winter-quarters. The repose of camp life, which was beginning to be settled, was disturbed on the 7th of December, by the movement of the corps on the grand raid upon the Weldon Railroad. In the return of the corps, the regiment was of the rear guard, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry. Its loss was one killed, eight wounded, and three missing. Upon its arrival at the front, it was held under marching orders, near Fort Slocum, until past the middle of the month, when it was again placed in winter-quarters. Six weeks of comparative quiet ensued. This was broken on the 5th of February, 1865, by the movement of the corps to Dabney's Mills. At three P. M., of the 6th, the regiment became engaged, and at dark, fell back to the breast-works. At daylight on the following day, it again moved forward, and met strong resistance, but finally drove the enemy, and erected a line of works. For three days succeeding, it was employed in fortifying, at the end of which the brigade was detached from the army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the North. At Baltimore, the brigade was broken, and this regiment, in company with the One Hundred and Fiftieth, proceeded to Elmira, New York, where they were placed in charge of the camp for rebel prisoners, and where they remained until the close of their terms of service. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth was mustered out on the 24th of June, and proceeding to Harrisburg, was paid and finally disbanded.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Roy Stone.....	Colonel	Aug. 30, '62,	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863—by. Brig. Gen., Sept. 7, 1864—disch. by S. O., Jan. 27, 1865.
John Irvin.....	do	Aug. 25, '62,	Promoted from Capt. Co. B, to Maj., Feb. 10, '64—to Lt. Col., April 22, 1864—to Col., Feb. 21, 1865—discharged by special order, Aug. 4, 1865.
Walton Dwight.....	Lt. Col.	Aug. 27, '62,	Pr. fr. Captain Co. K, Aug. 29, 1862—wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63—disch. by S. O., Mar. 31, '64.
James Glenn.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Pr. fr. Capt. Co. D, to Maj., Apr. 22, '64—to Lt. Col., Feb. 21, 1865—discharged by S. O., Aug. 4, 1865.
George W. Speer.....	Major	Aug. 26, '62,	Promoted from Captain Co. I, Aug. 29, 1862—discharged by special order, March 23, 1865.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF MUSTER INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Rinehart, James.....	Private	Aug. 23, '62,	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863—absent, sick, at muster out.
Rose, Henry.....	do	Aug. 14, '63,	Drafted—discharged by S. O., June 29, 1865.
Riggle, Lazarus A.....	do	Aug. 15, '63,	Drafted—wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864—mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Reams, Cortes.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
Renshaw, Wm. S.....	do	Oct. 16, '63,	Drafted—captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21, 1864—died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864.
Reynolds, J. C. W.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Deserted November 26, 1862.
Scheopp, Elias.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Snyder, Henry B.....	do	Sept. 14, '63,	Drafted—mis. in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.
Snyder, Henry A.....	do	Aug. 14, '63,	Drafted—mustered out with Co., June 24, 1865.
Stoell, James.....	do	Aug. 28, '63,	Drafted—mustered out with Co., June 24, 1865.
Sutton, James C.....	do	Feb. 7, '65,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Smith, Oliver.....	do	Aug. 29, '62,	Died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1863—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Shaffer, Henry.....	do	Aug. 13, '63,	Drafted—died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 9, 1863.
Snyder, William F.....	do	Sept. 14, '63,	Drafted—died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 12, 1863.
Snyder, William O.....	do	Aug. 27, '63,	Drafted—died at Paoli Mills, Va., Dec. 18, 1863—buried in National Cemetery, Culpepper C. H., block 1, section A, row 9, grave, 302.
Smith, Samuel.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Deserted February 3, 1863.
Tate, Levi L.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Titus, John.....	do	Aug. 29, '62,	Killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Tinsdale, Edward.....	do	Oct. 6, '63,	Drafted—captured May 21, 1864—died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864—grave, 4,100.
Weasner, Joseph R.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Woleslagle, John.....	do	Aug. 29, '62,	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Oct. 2, 1864.
Wells, Chester O.....	do	Aug. 23, '62,	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 30, 1863.
Woleslagle, Phil. M.....	do	Aug. 29, '62,	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 1, 1863.
Williamson, Edw'd.....	do	Oct. 16, '63,	Drafted—wd. and capt'd at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864—died at Richmond, June 6, 1864.
Yocum, Samuel.....	do	Aug. 14, '63,	Drafted—wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864—mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.

COMPANY F

Edwin S. Osborne.....	Captain	Aug. 30, '62,	Promoted to Major, Feb. 25, 1865.
James Post.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Capt'd at Wilderness, Va.—pr. fr. 1st Sgt. to 2d Lt., Feb. 12, '64—to 1st Lt., Mar. 29, '65—to Capt., May 27, 1865—mus. out with Co., June 24, 1865.
Myron Fellows.....	1st Lt.	Aug. 30, '62,	Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863—commissioned Captain, Jan. 28, 1865—not mustered—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Mar. 17, 1865.
Samuel P. Seely.....	2d Lt.	Aug. 30, '62,	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 4, 1863.
William Buckalew.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Promoted from Cor. to 1st Sgt.—to 2d Lt., Apr. 6, 1865—commissioned 1st Lt., April 1, 1865—not mustered—ab., on detached service, at mus. out.
Ezra C. Zimmerman.....	1st Sgt.	Aug. 22, '62,	Promoted from Sergeant, April 6, 1865—mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Lewis M. Creveling.....	Serg't.	Aug. 22, '62,	Commissioned 2d Lt., May 15, 1865—not mustered—mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Rensler Wagner.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Charles C. Campbell.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Ziba B. Fitzgerald.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Pr. fr. Cor., Apr. 6, '65—mus. out with Co., June 24, '65.
Frank A. Seabert.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
David Matthews.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
George W. Turner.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, Nov. 22, 1863.
Samuel A. Drake.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864—discharged by General Order, Aug. 21, 1865.
Leroy S. Wadsworth.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
John C. Pennington.....	Corp.	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Monroe F. Boston.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
John T. Miller.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
George W. Rimer.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
W. W. Zimmerman.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Mar. 5, 1865—mustered out with company, June 24, 1865.
Alfred G. Davison.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Pr. to Cor., Apr. 6, '65—disch. by G. O., July 6, '65.
George B. Major.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Pr. to Cor., Apr. 6, '65—mus. out with Co., June 24, '65.
John B. Culver.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 8, 1862.
Thomas D. Seward.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Feb. 12, 1863.
Milton H. Laycock.....	do	Aug. 22, '62,	Discharged Dec. 26, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

The 149th Bucktails Essay



THE 149TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT

The American Civil War was the deadliest war in the country's history. Historians battle over the causes leading up to the war, and they include the North's desire to keep the Union together and abolish slavery, as well as the South's rejections to the loss of state's rights and a feeling of oppression by the North. Those in the North mustered troops at a rapid pace and the state of Pennsylvania was no exception. In total, Pennsylvania provided 340,000 troops to the war effort, second only to the state of New York. One of the most notable was the 149th Pennsylvania regiment.

One of the most interesting facts about the regiment is how they got the nickname "Bucktails." The regiment imitated the original Bucktails by putting deer tails in their hats. This quality is unique to only three regiments, this one, the original, and the regiment formed after them (the 150th). The soldiers would write home asking their families to send them more deer tails. When they got the tails they would sell them to their comrades and make themselves a good profit.

The regimental flag consisted of a cut down version of the American flag with the Pennsylvania state coat of arms imposed over the field of stars. Although I couldn't find a concrete account of what the flag symbolized, I can surmise that the American flag shows the regiment's alliance to the Union, and the coat of arms means that they originated in Pennsylvania. Many of the regimental flags from Pennsylvania are very similar with only the regiment's name changing on the bars.

Another interesting fact is that the 149th was a regiment of not only skirmishers but also sharpshooters. The men actually had to pass a marksmanship test to get into the regiment. Most regiments in the Civil War did not supply sharpshooters but one of the 149th's officers was a veteran and found it necessary to have a group of marksmen.

The regiment was organized under the command of Col. Roy Stone who had seen battle in Antietam, Lt. Col. Walton Dwight, and Major George Speer in June of 1862 and Mustered in on September 4th 1862. They organized in Harrisburg, PA and from there traveled to Washington DC. The troops stayed

there for a long while and helped guard the city. Since the Rebels had arrived in Maryland it was viewed necessary to protect the capital. They remained in Washington until mid February, 1863. From there the troops marched to Belle Plain, VA. Along with the 143rd they formed the Second Brigade of the First Corps.

The 149th regiment saw action in some of the Civil War's most famous battles. On the 28th of April they moved from their camp near Belle Plain to a location near Polluck's Mills, VA. There they camped for the night. The next day they started down the Rappahannock River toward Chancellorsville, VA. On their way they encountered rapid artillery fire. The enemy was just on the other side of the river. Once there they joined in on the fighting and set up rifle pits for the men to hide in. Their sharpshooters and scouts were then sent out to capture prisoners and gain intelligence. They engaged the enemy at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and took many prisoners. The scouts were tested to their limits and attained helpful information. Although they gained this information, the battle at Chancellorsville was a loss for the Union.

Next, the regiment backed out and headed across the river again. There they stayed at a church where Col. Stone reported that more men and more arms were arriving and were in better condition and spirits. With the battle of Gettysburg soon in coming, the regiment had little rest. They marched towards Gettysburg and upon hearing the sounds of battle, were rushed into the fight. Their best skirmishers were put to the test that day when they had to cross an empty field with the enemy on the other side. There was not a single shot fired from the 149th but the Confederates were laying down heavy fire. With all this going on, the skirmishers charged with bayonets fixed and ran the Confederates out. They held this position all day and lost it only after a hard fight. The 149th used the tactics of surprise to keep the enemies at bay. After being out flanked, they marched back to Cemetery Hill. Gettysburg was a turning point in the war and is still referred to as the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. It was there that the Union had one of the largest victories they would have during the war.

In his after action report, commanding officer Doubleday from the 150th Bucktails reported that almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of his field officers had been either wounded or killed in Gettysburg. Doubleday reported that the men of the 149th Bucktails had great respect for their leaders and that they carried out each task given to them obediently. The 149th impressed this leader of the other Bucktails. Despite the heavy blow at Gettysburg, those who were left and able to ride a horse kept to the front of the line.

When the dead were counted the regiment had lost 34, had 171 wounded, and 131 missing. After this, the regiment lay dormant for quite some time. They contributed to some battles but they played a rather unimportant role in them. They rested for the winter and had many new recruits join them. They would need the new recruit's to fuel the demand for soldiers. At the time, the weapons were evolving at a very fast pace and yet the tactics were reminiscent of the Revolutionary war. That's why there was a 14% death rate among Civil War soldiers.

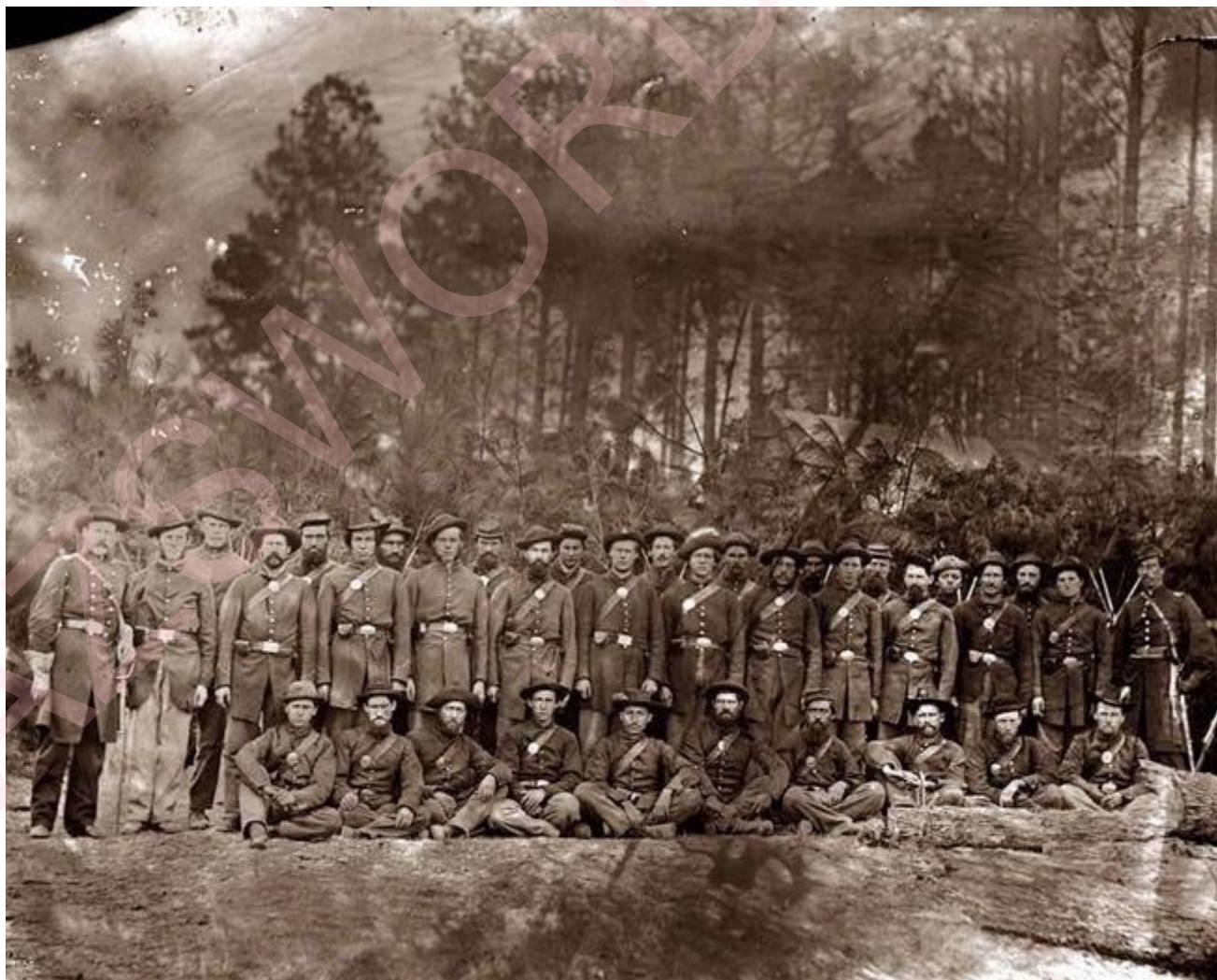
The men of the 149th were recruited from 11 counties throughout the Pennsylvania countryside. They continued to see battle throughout the war in less know battles and skirmishes. They were known to have fought bravely in most every battle they faced. Even a commander from the Iron Brigade commented on the strength and courage that the members of the 149th demonstrated in battle.

It was amazing that so many Americans served during the Civil War when you consider the hardships they faced and the low pay scale. In the Union Army, Privates earned between \$13 and \$16 a month,

while Majors brought home \$169 a month and Colonels \$212. Three Star Generals made a whopping \$758 for their service. Soldiers were supposed to be paid every two months but this rarely happened. Often they would go between four and eight months without seeing payment. The Confederate soldiers were paid even less and their wait for payment was often longer.

The 149th Pennsylvania Regiment was mustered out June 24, 1865. Although I could not find the number of men the regiment enlisted, the total losses were 336 men, 160 enlisted, 4 officers, and 172 lost to disease. The regiment lost more men to disease than died in action on the battlefield. This proves that the medical and sanitation standards of the Civil War era were poor at best. The medical sciences of the day were not advanced and often the only way to save a man's life was to amputate his arm or leg and infection was rampant and caused many deaths as well as disease spreading through the encampments. This lack of knowledge led to the deaths of many and was often even more detrimental than the battle itself.

Today the reasons for the Civil War are still much debated. The Civil War remains the largest loss of life on American soil as well as in any war we have been affiliated with. Many Americans can trace their family heritage back to men who fought on either side of the conflict. Today there is still a difference in how we interpret the outcome of the war. Some people who live in the south see the outcome differently than those who live in the north. Even the name of the war differs from region to region. Somehow, through all of the tribulations of the Civil War, we were able to maintain the Union and become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

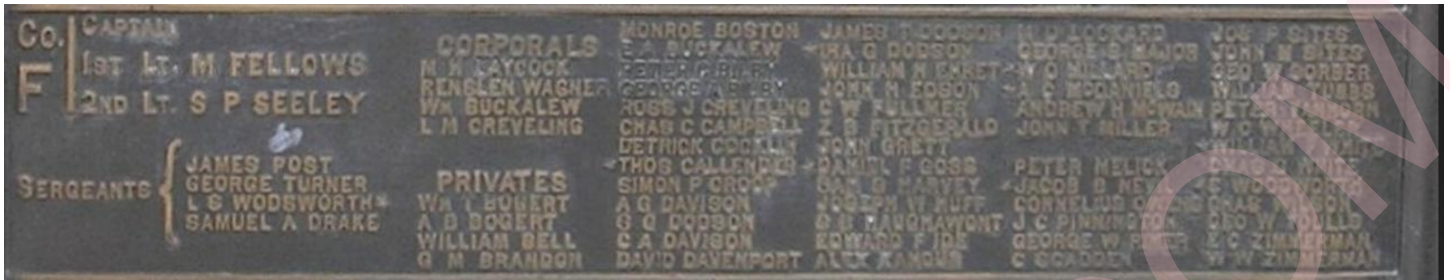


149th Pennsylvania Infantry – Pennsylvania Memorial at Gettysburg

149 TH INFANTRY						
COLONEL ROY STONE		SURGEON Wm T HUMPHREY		SERGT. MAJOR		
LT. COL. WALTON DWIGHT		ASST. SURGEON W G HUNTER		Q.M. SERGT. D F ELLSWORTH		
MAJOR		ASST. SURGEON W HOWARD KING		COM. SERGT. SAM L MILES		
ADJUTANT J E PARSONS		CHAPLAIN JOHN M CHASE		HOS. STEWARD A I HEGGIE		
		CHAPLAIN JAS G CALKINS		CHIEF MUSICIAN		
Co. A	CAPTAIN A J SOFIELD 1st Lt. DUDLEY A FISH 2nd Lt. LEWIS BODINE	CORPORALS F W WOODMAN N H WILCOX JOHN L BARNES WILSON D RACE	PRIVATES A H BUTLER DEO D BRIDGES DANIEL CURRY ALFRED BOYDEN G W BODINE W H BODINE VAN R CHAMPNEY R M CARTER JOHN W CHAMBERLAIN ASHER D COLE G F CHRISTIAN	JOHN E CRAFFEE A G DOUGLASS E W DIMMICK LEWIS FINNEY JAMES FARLEY WAT FETNER CURTIS GLEASON DAVID HART CORWIN KOWE ELIASH MULLIS NICHOLAS KEIZER JACOB KEWART	AUGUSTUS IVON H B MARTIN EDWARD MORSE JOHN F MOSE PETER PAUL JOSEPH PETTIE D W PHILLIPS E V HUBBELL WILLIAM D REED W W SWOFFORD W W SWOFFORD LYMAN STOWELL	HENRY D SHPAD L W SHOCKLEY THOS CLETON HENRY E SMITH A W TOSKAIN J C WILCOTT C R WARRINER J H WHEELER IRA WARRINER COOK WILLARD THOMAS WARDWELL
Co. B	CAPTAIN JOHN IRVIN 1st Lt. W M HOLDEN 2nd Lt. JOHN F IRVIN	CORPORALS KELVIN LEWIS GEO MAGNAN NEDD REED MILTON MCCLURE C W REEDER JOHN HENRY	PRIVATES S ALEXANDER SAMUEL ADAMS JOHN BLAIR DAVID BLOOM A F BLOOM JACOB D BUSH C BARRETT JOSEPH BAIGH JOHN A BERRY JAS L CLARK RICH A CURRY	W H CONNELL ROBT P DIXON DANIEL R DAVIS WILLIAM FLEMING MORRIS FARLEY HENRY F GEORGE ALEX H HANLEY JAS K HANCOCK JAMES W HEWITT ANDREW HEDGES A T JACKSON PHILIP LINDNER	JOHN LININGER E LIVINGSTON JACOB THIENS S T MCCLURE H MCGRACKEN J H MCNEILL C P MCWATTERS JOHN A MURPHY A C NUNN JAS MCGOWELL MARION CHASE	WILLIAM B STAGE DAN W BLOOM SAMUEL STARR J A SHOYER S W STUBBS JOS G WILLIAMS ANDREW S WALL OSHAUGH LWAY D A WILLSON
Co. C	CAPTAIN J H BASSLER 1st Lt. JEROME MYERS 2nd Lt. J C BATDORFF	CORPORALS A J BURNETT JOHN BLACK RICH B BROWN ISAAC BOYER D NOEGGER FRED HOFFMAN	PRIVATES GEO H BROWNMAN PETER BERRY JOHN BLACK L BLECHER	G W BREKHOLOER A J CASTOR W H CHRISTIAN C CURTIS S C DEAR JOHN P EMBICK JOHN FRYBURN PETER FISHER C FRANKER JOHN H FRICHT JOHN FRIDELL HENRY D FORRY JOHN D GARRING J H HAMPTON J HEFFELINGER H HECKMAN	ADAM KATZMAN W A KREITZER JOHN KLIN JAS E KILMER AARON KREITZER P W LEWIS JOHN LEWIS BENNEVILLE LEBG HENRY LENTZ ADAM LOOSE CYRUS M LEGGLEY A A MATTHEWS ISAAC MILES HENRY W MOYER JOHN P MILLER HENRY MILLER	JOHN CHAEFFER N GOURNINE W H QUITZER JOHN DECKER W W BARBE JACOB SNYDER A W DANTZMAN E B SCHULTZ H SPIEGEL HENRY UPHORN HENRY WITMAN JOHN WITMAN WILLIAM WISNER OSHAUGH WITNER BEN F WEIDER ADAM ZEIGLER
Co. D	CAPTAIN JAMES GLENN 1st Lt. J F SLACLE 2nd Lt. W M DALCUESH	CORPORALS W TEMPLETON B D CALAHAN F C DORRINGTON GEO A CUBSAGE G M TEMPLETON BENJ C JONES DAVID PHILLIPS W H JOHNSON	PRIVATES GEO A ALLISON JOS H BALKOWIN WILLIAM BARTON JOSEPH C BELL WILLIAM BOND JOHN BOYER C BRISLAND KUCIA CAMPBELL JAMES H CROOKS SAM DORSON J B HOLLAND W H JOHNSON JOHN W JOHNSON	BENJ F KERR FRED KROBE CHAS L LANGE ALEX LEATH GEO W LIGHT WILLIAM LINDNER JOHN A MARTIN JOHN S MARSH H MARTIN GORDON MILLER DAVID H MORTON DAVID W WOODS PATRICK MCGANN	JOHN D NEAL JOHN W REEDIT WILLIAM FERRITT R H NICHOLAS SCORSE O'LEARY ROBERT PETTIT JOSEPH PETTIT THOS G PHILIPS HENRY REYNOLDS JAMES ROACH WILLIAM S ROSE A ROCKENFELTER	JOHN H ROGERO J ROTHROCK JAS P SMOCK W H SIMPSON WILLIAM SMITH R S STODDARD T W TWYFOOD HENRY WALLACE JAMES WALLS JAS C WILSON PHILIP WHITE GARVEL T WOODS
Co. E	CAPTAIN Z M CULLOUGH 1st Lt. MEREDITH L JONES	CORPORALS WILLIAM JONES JAS J JONES JAS J JONES A B McPHERSON JOHN R WALL JOHN H WATSON HOWARD H WATSON	PRIVATES MONROE BOSTON E W BUCKALEW GEORGE BURNETT ROSS J CRAWFORD CHAS C CRAWFORD BETHUN COVELL THOS CALLENBERG SINON P CROCK G O DODSON G O DODSON C A DAVIS DAVID DANFORTH	JOHN W DEBASS J DOUGHERTY FRANK FELL JAMES M FOX CHAS H GOSS EDWARD D GOSS H P HUNN HARLAN MARSH JASON KIRK O H P KRIBBE	DAVID REPHART WILLIAM F KRIBBE M S LAWRENCE JAMES LUGG GEO W LUGG WILLIAM WYDE GEO W WYDE J H WOODBURN JOHN WOODER WILLIAM PIERCE	W H PHILLIPS JAS RINEHART ELIAS SCHMIDT WILLIAM SHOCKLEY LEWIS TATE JOS R WEASHER JAMES H WEST
Co. F	CAPTAIN N FELLOWS 1st Lt. N FELLOWS 2nd Lt. S P SEELEY	CORPORALS M B BUCKALEW BENJAMIN WARDER W BUCKALEW L M CRAWLING	PRIVATES MONROE BOSTON E W BUCKALEW GEORGE BURNETT ROSS J CRAWFORD CHAS C CRAWFORD BETHUN COVELL THOS CALLENBERG SINON P CROCK G O DODSON G O DODSON C A DAVIS DAVID DANFORTH	JAMES G DOBSON WILLIAM W FERRY JOHN H FOSSEN C W FULLER JOHN T FULLER JOHN G GRIFF DANIEL F GOSS BENJ D HANVY JOHN W HUFF J H HANVY EDWARD F HUFF ALAN A MOORE	JOHN D LOCKARD GEORGE W MOORE W O MILLARD A C MCGONIGLE ANDREW H McMAN JOHN T McMAN PETER McMAN WILLIAM McMAN CHAS D McMAN WOODS McMAN JAS W McMAN W W McMAN W W McMAN	JOS S DITTS W H BATES GEO W BARNER WILLIAM THURS ANDREW McMAN PETER McMAN WILLIAM McMAN CHAS D McMAN WOODS McMAN JAS W McMAN W W McMAN W W McMAN
Co. G	CAPTAIN J H JONES 1st Lt. JOHN T MILLER	CORPORALS JOHN MORRIS JAMES LOGAN J H HENDERSON JOHN GRAMAM W FLETCHER STAS P KERR	PRIVATES MONROE BOSTON E W BUCKALEW GEORGE BURNETT ROSS J CRAWFORD CHAS C CRAWFORD BETHUN COVELL THOS CALLENBERG SINON P CROCK G O DODSON G O DODSON C A DAVIS DAVID DANFORTH	ROBERT FOX THOS FLEMING ROSS McMAN FRANCIS McMAN W A JACKSON CHAS LEWIS W A W LAWRENCE	DAVID McMAN E Y MILLIKEN JOSHA OWENS GEO McMAN HENRY T PLET EDSON PLET SAMUEL ROGERS JOHN STEWART	D SCOTT McMAN GEO BRIGLEY JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN JAS BROWN
Co. H	CAPTAIN GEO W SCHWAB 1st Lt. G D HANLEN 2nd Lt. J E JOHNSTON	CORPORALS JAMES W HENRY JAS B BLACK PAUL BICKEL DAVID ALLEN	PRIVATES JOHN A BARBER THOS B BLACK H CRAWFORD BEN W CONSER DAN CRUTZER JOHN DAVIS WILLIAM H DAVIS	DAVID I HANCOCK JAS B HANCOCK E O HANCOCK HAT KENNEDY JACOB KOON DAVID C KLINE ALAN H KLINE G W MAXWELL	GARRETT HANCOCK W A HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK JAS HANCOCK	JOHN SMITH ALCANA STEWART REUBEN STEWART REUBEN STEWART JAMES STROUD WILLIAM A TEATE W W TERWILLIGER JAMES C WILSON JOHN WILLIAMS
Co. I	CAPTAIN BRUCE SWANIN 1st Lt. A A THOMPSON 2nd Lt. C DIFFENDERFER	CORPORALS E H ARBENT WILLIAM BARNER WAG S GILLAM LEVI S GILLAM JOHN W GIBSON JOHN W GIBSON THOS J GIBSON	PRIVATES MONROE BOSTON E W BUCKALEW GEORGE BURNETT ROSS J CRAWFORD CHAS C CRAWFORD BETHUN COVELL THOS CALLENBERG SINON P CROCK G O DODSON G O DODSON C A DAVIS DAVID DANFORTH	ROBERT FOX THOS FLEMING ROSS McMAN FRANCIS McMAN W A JACKSON CHAS LEWIS W A W LAWRENCE	JOHN McMAN W A McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN	JOHN McMAN W A McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN
Co. K	CAPTAIN W G JOHNSON 1st Lt. M W REYNOLDS 2nd Lt. J W BARCLAY	CORPORALS JOHN McMAN W A McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN	PRIVATES MONROE BOSTON E W BUCKALEW GEORGE BURNETT ROSS J CRAWFORD CHAS C CRAWFORD BETHUN COVELL THOS CALLENBERG SINON P CROCK G O DODSON G O DODSON C A DAVIS DAVID DANFORTH	ROBERT FOX THOS FLEMING ROSS McMAN FRANCIS McMAN W A JACKSON CHAS LEWIS W A W LAWRENCE	JOHN McMAN W A McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN	JOHN McMAN W A McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN JAS McMAN

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED

Leroy S. Wadsworth



Leroy S. Wadsworth Muster Sheets

2581
Wadsworth, Leroy S.
Co. F, 149 Pennsylvania
Infantry.
Colonel | Sergeant

CARD NUMBERS.

1	22304007	26
2	22304103	27
3	22304199	28
4	22304295	29
5	22304387	30
6	22304478	31
7	22304571	32
8	22304720	33
9	22305766	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..... 2

Book Mark :

See also

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S Wadsworth

Capt., Capt. Osborne's Co., 149 Reg't Pa. Inf.*

Age 22 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Harrisburg Pa, Aug. 30, 1862

Muster-in to date Aug 22, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Aug 9, 1862

Where Slickshoming

Period 3 years.

Bounty paid, \$ 100 ; due \$ 100

Remarks :

*This organization subsequently became Co. F, 149 Reg't Pa. Inf.

Book mark :

Styres

(856)

Copyist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth

⁵Capt., Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Dated Oct. 31, 1862

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks :

Book mark :

Styres

(856e)

Copyist.

Leroy S Wadsworth
1st Copt, Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Dec'd Dec. 31, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Shyres Copyist.

Leroy S Wadsworth
1st Copt, Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan + Feb, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Shyres Copyist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth

4th Sgt., Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Mar + Apr, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks: Promoted to 4th Sgt
Apr. 25. 1863

Book mark

Shyne

(858c)

Copyist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth
4th Co. Pl., Co. D, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on Special Muster Roll

for April 10, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Shyne

(859)

Copyist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S Wadsworth
4th Sgt., Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May + June, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Shyres
Copyist.

(858c)

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth
4th Sgt., Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July + Aug, 1863.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Wounded at
battle of Gettysburg
Pa July 1st 1863 and
Died for the 7th July

Book mark:

Shyres
Copyist.

(858c)

Copyist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth
Sgt, Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Age 22 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Chemira N. Y. June 24, 1865.

Muster-out to date 186 .

Last paid to 186 .

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: Killed in action
at the battle of Gettysburg Pa. July 1, 1863

Book mark:

Kerby

(361)

Copist.

W

149

Pa.

Leroy S. Wadsworth
Sergt, Co. F, 149 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.

Appears on Returns as follows:

July 1863, Loss: July 1/63, Gettysburg.
Died from wounds July 7.

Book mark:

L. B. Bowman

(545)

Copist.

Wadsworth, Leroy S

Supt., Co. F, 149 Reg't Pa, Inf

2 Enclosures.

Bed Cards	Final Statements
Burial Records	Furloughs or L. of A
Certs. of Dis. for Discharge	Med. Certificates
C. M. Charges	Med. Des. Lists
Descriptive Lists	Orders
Discharge Certificates	Pris. of War Record
Enlistment Papers	Resignations

Other papers relating to—

Admission to Hosp'l	Furlough or L. of A
Casualty Sheet 2	Med. Examination
Confinement	Misc. Information
Contracts	Pay or Clothing
Death or Effects	Personal Reports
Desertion	Rank
Discharge from Hosp'l	Transfer to Hosp'l
Discharge from Service	Transfer to V. R. C.
Duty	Transportation

CASUALTY SHEET.

Name, *Leroy J. Wadsworth*
Rank, *Sergeant*, Company *F*, Regiment, *149*
Arm, *Infantry*, State, *Pa*
Place of casualty, *Battle of Gettysburg*

Nature of casualty, *Wounded*

Date of casualty, *July 1-2-3*


FROM WHAT SOURCE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED.

List
Report of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the *149th P.* Regiment,
at the battle of *Gettysburg July 1-2-3*
Brigade, Division, Corps, dated July 7, 1863
Signed *Gen J Irwin St. and Adj. Adj. 149th regt P. V.*
Index 14 to 52 page 5

W. Worth
Clerk.
March 6, 1885

1213

CASUALTY SHEET
OF WOUNDED.

——
Leroy J. Marshworth

Sergeant Company *F*

149 Regiment of *Pa*

Volunteers, at the battle of

Gettysburg

July 1-2-3, 1863

CASUALTY SHEET

Name: Leroy S. Wadsworth
Rank: Sergeant Company: F Regiment: 149th
Arm: Infantry State: Pennsylvania
Nature of Casualty: Death

CAUSE OF CASUALTY—(NAME OF DISEASE, &c.)

Killed in Action

DEGREE OF DISABILITY.

BY WHOM CERTIFIED.

Capt. E. S. Osborne

DATE OF DISCHARGE, DEATH, &c.

July 1st 1863

PLACE OF DISCHARGE, DEATH, &c.

Gettysburg Penna

BY WHOM DISCHARGED.

FROM WHAT SOURCE THIS INFORMATION WAS
OBTAINED.

Vol. 3rd Reg of Dragoon Soldiers
1163

REMARKS.

J. Wm Dalton

Clerk.

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 25th, 1863.

This man died July 17th

1863, at _____

of S. A. W. rec'd at battle of
Gettysburg - July 1st 1863.

See Co Rolls & Slip enclosed

A. H. Libens
Assistant Adjutant General.
W. B. Miller

1863

CASUALTY SHEET

No. _____

Leroy S. Wadsworth
Sergeant of Company F
149th Regiment of Pennsylvania
State Volunteers.
See Endorsement

NATURE OF CASUALTY.

Death July 17th 63.
Papers referred 2^d Auditor
Oct 24th 63
Effects left in the hands of
the Enemy.

*Ent'd on C. R.
C. E. A.*

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

Leroy S. Wadsworth,
Co. F, 149 Pa. Infy.

Co. Mq. Rpts, June & July, 1863,
no Inf

Co. Desc. Bk. reports him
"Died, July 7, 1863, of C. S. W. received
at battle of Gettysburg, July 1,
1863"

Cons. Mq. Rpts. not on file

Co. Rtns.	"	"	"
Haupt. Rcds.	"	"	"
Reg. Desc. Bk.	"	"	"

W. A. M.,
7-19-81.

✓ 4842 +

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

Leroy S. Wadsworth,

Co. F, 149 Pa. Infy.

Co. Mg. Rpts., June & July, 1863,
re Inf

Co. Desc. Bk. reports him
"Died, July 7, 1863, of W. received
at battle of Gettysburg, July 1,
1863"

Cons. Mg. Rpts. not on file

Co. Rtw. " " "

Haupt. Rcds. " " "

Reg. Desc. Bk. " " "

W. A. M.,
7-19-'81,

W. A. M.

+

W | 149 | Pa.

Leroy J. Wadsworth

Rank *Sgt*, Co. *F*, 149 Reg't Pa. Inf.

Appears on **List of Casualties** of the Regiment
at the battle of

Gettysburg, Pa.
July 1 to 3, 1863.

Wounded

Seat of injury: _____

Nature of injury: _____

Missile: _____

Treatment: _____

Result and date: _____

Remarks: _____

Reported by Jno. F. Irwin,
Lieut. and Acting Adj't 149th Pa. Inf.

Casualty List No. 9450, Page _____

Gushon

(289)

Copyist.

W | 149 | Pa.

Leroy J. Wadsworth

Rank *Sgt*, Co. *F*, 149 Reg't Pa. Inf.

Appears on **List of Casualties** of the Regiment

Oct. 1, 1863.

Killed

Seat of injury: _____

Nature of injury: _____

Missile: _____

Treatment: _____

Result and date: _____

Remarks: _____

Reported by _____

Casualty List No. *9451*, Page *1*

G. H. McCarthy

(289)

Copyist.

PENSION FILE

H Declaration for an Original Pension of a Mother. H
State of Pennsylvania County of Luzerne, ss.

On this 28th day of July, A. D. 1880 (Eighty (1880))
personally appeared before me, Jesse Clark Clerk of the County of Luzerne

the same being a court of record within and for the county and State aforesaid, Naamah J. Wadsworth, a resident of Town Hall, county of Luzerne, in the State of Pennsylvania, aged 67 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 dependent Mothers: That she is the (1) Widow of Gen. Wadsworth

and Mother of Leroy S. Wadsworth who (2) deceased under the name of Leroy S. Wadsworth

at Shickelamy, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1862

in (3) Co. 7 1st Regt. Pa. Infy. Vol. in the war of 1861-62, who (4) was killed at Battle of

Gettysburg Pa. was wounded July 1, by gun shot through thigh and died July 7, in consequence of said wound

on the 4 day of July, A. D. 1863 that said son Leroy S. Wadsworth

left neither widow nor child under sixteen years of age surviving; that she was (5) greatly

dependent upon said son for support; that her husband, the aforesaid G. W. Wadsworth, aged 65 years, (6)

died on the 16 day of December 1863, and that the applicant has never re-married,

that there were surviving at date of said son's death his brothers and sisters, who were under sixteen years of age, as follows:

Charlotte S. Wadsworth born October 12 1848
who died Jan 1, 1879 born 18
born 18
born 18
born 18

That she has not heretofore received no applied for a pension (7).....

she hereby appoints J. W. Fitzgerald of Washington D.C.

her Attorney to prosecute the above claim; that her residence is at No. 1, in Town Hall, street, in the Town Hall, county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, and that her Post Office address is the same

E. S. Osborne
C. M. Hileman

Naamah J. Wadsworth
Signature of Claimant.

Two attesting witnesses who can write their names.

1. "Wife" or "Widow."
2. "Enlisted," "was drafted," &c.
3. State company and regiment, if in the army, and vessel, &c., if in the navy.
4. 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; also service and rank at time of death.
5. "Wholly" or "in part."
6. If husband is dead so state, giving date of death; also whether applicant has re-married. If still living, his inability to support applicant should be accounted for.
7. If either she or the soldier has previously applied, so state, giving number of claim.

Department of the Interior,

PENSION OFFICE,

May 5, 1881.



Sir:

You are respectfully requested to furnish official evidence of the enrolment, muster, service, duty, and discharge or death of Leeroy S Wadsworth, who was priv in Company F, 149 Regiment of Pa Inf Vols., reported died July 7, 1863.

If the above name is not found on the rolls of said Company, will you so state, and report as to enrolment, &c., in the case of any man bearing a similar name, whom you have good reason for believing to be the soldier inquired for.

Please, also, to furnish any evidence on file that may enable this Office to decide whether the soldier's death resulted from injuries received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty.

Please return this circular with your report.

Claim No. 260 358

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
acting Commissioner

Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Present.

260,358

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 25th, 1881.

Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Leroy Madeworth Corp Company "F", 149 Regiment
Punna Volunteers, was enrolled on the 9th day of
Aug, 1862, at Shickshenny Pa, and

is reported for 3 years, Aug 31st 1863. wounded at
Battle of Gettysburg Pa July 1st 1863 and died July 7th /63.

Co was in action said place and date,

MM

LD

Snath

A. H. Gibson

Assistant Adjutant General.
(2.)

B. Miller

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT FOR ANY PURPOSE.

State of Pennsylvania County of Suzerne S. S.

In the matter of Pension Claim No 260358 of Hannuk G. Wadsworth mother of Leroy S. Wadsworth of Co. D 145 Reg

personally comes the affiant who being first sworn, on oath says: I in Suzerne County Pennsylvania
borned am 63 years old I am the mother of Leroy S. Wadsworth late of Cooper of Co D 145 Reg P.V. At time of my sons enlistment in 1861 my Postoffice address was Four Hill Suzerne County Pa I have lived there ever since until March 1881 when I removed to Pikes Creek Suzerne County Pa and remain there at present In year 1862 my family consisted of my husband Esau A. Wadsworth ~~ages~~ ages about 45 years my son Leroy S. Wadsworth aged 23 for a member of Company and Regiment above stated and my daughter Charlotte S. Wadsworth aged 16 years now deceased and myself No person has been legally bound for my support since the death of my son

and affiant further swears that ~~he~~ she is not interested in the prosecution of the claim, and her Post Office address is

Pikes Creek Co. of Suzerne State of Pennsylvania
Hannuk S. Wadsworth
Affiant's Signature.

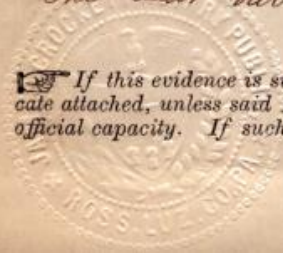
Two witnesses when signed by mark. W. G. ...
A. B. ...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April 1882. The affiant is the person he represents himself to be, and a credible witness. I am not interested in this claim sought to be established. Witness my hand and seal, day and year above written.

The contents were read over to affiant before signing the same.
She will not interfere in pursuit of claim being aware before signing
James Crockett Notary Public
Official Signature. SEAL

If this evidence is sworn to before a Notary Public or Squire, it will be necessary to have the Clerk's certificate attached, unless said Notary or Squire already has such a certificate on file in the Pension Office showing official capacity. If such a certificate is on file, the Notary or Squire must say so, in his Jurat

Return to N. W. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Washington, D. C.



State of Pennsylvania

Suzern. Courts 51

In matter of Susan Owens No 260 188 of Olean
next S Weidmuth with of Serj. S. Weidmuth Sub Cop
of Co F 148 Reg PV

Personally appeared before me as Notary Public
in and for the County of Suzern and State of Pennsylvania
Hannah S Weidmuth well known by me to be the person
she represents herself to be is respectable and entitled to credit
who after being ^{sworn} dep I live in Suzern County Pa and 65 year
is old I have never remarried since the death of my
husband ~~James~~ A Weidmuth I am unable to
furnish any letters of my son Serj. S Weidmuth during
my his service in army I received a number of letters
with money from my son my letters have all been mis-
carried or lost and I am unable to find them I have
never disposed of any real estate since my sons death
my husband's estate has been disposed of through the
Orphans Court Since my last communication I have
changed my Postoffice address to Soumound Springs
Suzern County Pennsylvania

Hannah S Weidmuth ^{by}
mark

Witness to mark:

James Fitzgerald

James W. Fitzgerald

Shewers and subscribed before me this 23^d day of June 1882
The above statement was fully read to deposit before saying
I was not interested in above claim for person

James C. C. C.

Notary Public



State of Pennsylvania
Luzerne County 51

In matter of Pennin Queen No 200358 of
Hannah S Woodworth mother of Leroy S Woodworth of
Company Co 145 Reg Dr

Personally appeared before me a Notary
Public in and for the County of Luzerne Per David Egan
well known by me to be the person he represents himself
to be is respectable and entitled to full credit who after
being sworn says I live in Luzerne County, Pa am 50 years
old I am a brother of Hannah S Woodworth and know her
all my life she was the wife of Ephraim A Woodworth
and mother of Leroy S Woodworth Ephraim A Woodworth died in
year 1849 and 1860 was ailing with Rheumatism and continued
ailing until time of his death he clear of Rheumatism he at
that time owned a small farm with from fifteen to twenty
hundred dollars it has been disposed of by Ephraim's Court out of
which she receives as widow's portion three hundred dollars
and has an income from papers of fifty dollars annually
she owns four acres of land the income of which is about four
or five dollars she has now of that six acres of outlandish paper
the income of which is about fifteen or twenty dollars less or
good find unimpaired Since death of her husband May Wood-
worth has derived her support from above mentioned income
and her own saving in case and use of Cash she has usually kept
from two to three Cents until the last year she has for
many years been afflicted with some disease causing her trem-
bling and shaking of her feet and hands she has also for last seven
years been afflicted with Cough for about seven years she
has not been able to do but little work during last
year very little and last two years nothing she
is 63 years old During sickness of Mr Woodworth with

Rheumatism he was attended by Doctor William Board
 of Coombs Superior County he now lives also by Doctor
 Breun (same name not remember) of Grenville Superior County he
 now lives Leroy & Weismuth left surviving him six well
 children or childrens was never married his earnings was always
 applied to support of his parents His parents arms seem have yet
 Mrs Weismuths health was so for several years previous to his
 death that he could not work it was to him everything seem
 necessary was required to be done in farming would take all the
 proceeds to pay for work. At time of death of Ephraim A
 Weismuth his personal property was sold and the proceeds all
 taken for payment of debts except three hundred dollars
 which was directed let same be of E A Weismuth Hannah &
 Weismuth receiving one hundred dollars and death of
 E. A. Weismuth ^{Hannah & Weismuth} has never married E A Weismuth
 at time of death was about 43 years old for several years previous
 to death Ephraim A Weismuth health was so poor that his earn-
 ings was mere nothing I know that after Leroy & Weismuth was
 one of age he applied his earnings in support of his parents he thought
 several and used the pay in support of parents after his children
 out he frequently sent his parents money I do not remem-
 ber amounts or dates I am not personally interested in
 claims of Hannah & Weismuth for pension

My birthplace is Blairmount Spring Superior County
 Wis
 David Goff

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of April 1880
 The above statement was fully read to deposit before
 signed by the said Hannah & Weismuth intended let same be
 an 1st lien for help keeping same made previous to signing
 My birthplace is Blairmount Spring Superior County
 Can not interest in claim claim Clerk of Court certified as
 to correct & ad filed James Creechett
 Notary Public

State of Pennsylvania
Lucerne County ss

In matter of Pension Claim No 260358 of Hannah
S. Wadsworth widow of Leroy S. Wadsworth late of Company B,
145 Reg. P.V.

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and
for the County of Lucerne and State of Pennsylvania William S.
Siveman well known by me to be the person he represents
himself to be is respectable and entitled to credit who after
being sworn says I live in Lucerne County Pa am 34 years
old I am well acquainted with Hannah S. Wadsworth and
have been since childhood been always her a close neighbor
to her except the last year I also knew Effers A. Wadsworth
and their son Leroy S. Wadsworth late of Co B 145 Reg P.V.
I knew that Leroy S. Wadsworth was the son of Effers A. and
Hannah S. Wadsworth Leroy S. Wadsworth was never married
nor left surviving him no wife child or children since the
death of Effers A. Wadsworth in 1863 Hannah S. Wadsworth
has never married I know that some length of time previous to his
death Effers A. Wadsworth was afflicted with Rheumatism he
was a farmer, to best of my judgment was near 50 years old since
the death of her husband Hannah S. Wadsworth has drawn her sup-
port from an income of about 30 dollars per year from estate of Effers
A. Wadsworth her own labor by care and use of some acres
kept by her usually about from two to three until about one
year ago when when she quit keeping cows having become too
old and feeble to care for them longer she also owns some house
furniture of small value she owns four acres of land the income
of which is about four dollars per year she also has the use of
thirty six acres of Enclosed real estate about half is unimproved land
the balance of small value I think the income drawn by her under
not on an average exceeds fifteen dollars is situated near Berlin Pa

Suzanne Counts Pa The real estate owned by Effner at
Waelmouth at time of his death has passed out of possession of Stan
nack Waelmouth through and by decree of the Orphans Court of
Suzanne Counts Previous to his enlistment these same earnings were
applied to support of his parents I know that after enlistment the
son sent them money to best of my recollection fifty dollars which
was used in support of his parents

I am not related to nor interested in claim of Hannah &
Waelmouth for Pension My Postoffice address is South Hill
Suzanne Counts Pa *William G. Syer is now*

Shown and subscribed before me this 1st day of
April AD 1882 The above statement has fully read
to represent before me I am not interested in claim
address for Pension Certificate of Commission is on file in
Pension Office



James Beckett

Attest

Transcript of Assessment of E.A Wadsworth Est. and of
Hannah G. Wadsworth in Luzerne County Pennsylvania by

	Land		Houses		Sub Houses		Horses		Cattle &c		Barnings		Remarks
	Acres	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
1861	57	322	1	50	1	50	2	70	2	78	1	40	E.A Wadsworth
1862	104	714	1	65	2	75	1	40	3	27	1	35	"
1863	104	714	1	65	1	75	2	80	3	27	1	35	"
1864	100	690	1	65	2	70	2	80	3	27	1	25	E.A Wadsworth Heirs
1865	80	410	1	100	1	225			1	08			" Estate
1866	80	410	1	100	1	125			2	16			" "
1867	80	410	1	100	1	125			2	16			Hannah G. Wadsworth
1868	80	450	1	75	1	40			3	30			E.A Wadsworth Est.
1869	80	450	1	75	1	40			4	70			"
1870	80	450	1	75	1	40			4	70			"
1871	80	680	1	125	1	100							"
1872	80	680	1	100	1	75			2	20			"
1873	80	680	1	100	1	75			4	40			"
1874	80	745	1	100	1	75			3	70			"
1875													Not Assessed
1876													"
1877													"
1878													"
1879													"
1880													"
1881													"
1882													"



I, J.A. Whitebread Commissioner Clerk do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the records of assessment for Luzerne County, and find the foregoing assessments against the above named persons - Certified from the Records on file in the Commissioners Office of Luzerne County Pa on this 18th day of March 1882.
Witness the seal of the County
J.A. Whitebread Com Clerk

State of Pennsylvania
Suzer County

In matter of Pension claim No 260358 of
Hannah S Weidmuth mother of Leroy S Weidmuth
Late Captain of Co F 145 Reg IV

Personally appeared before me as Notary Public in
and for the County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania
James W Fitzgerald well known by me to be respect-
able and entitled to credit who after being sworn
say I live in Luzerne County Pa am 40 years old
I am a neighbor of and well acquainted with Hannah
S Weidmuth Effers A Weidmuth father and mother of Leroy
S Weidmuth and have been ever since my childhood
I was raised close by their place I was intimately acquainted
with Leroy S Weidmuth previous to and at time of enlistment
during last two years before his enlistment I am well
satisfied that Leroy S. Weidmuth effected all his earnings
in support of his parents I never knew of his using his
earnings in any other way and if he had I am sure I
would have known it as I was a great deal in his
company Mrs Weidmuth has never remarried since the
death of her husband They have not disposed of any
real estate since death of Effers A. Weidmuth
I am not related to claimant nor interested in her claim
in any manner My Postoffice address is Sheehy Luzerne
Co Pa

James W. Fitzgerald

Subscribed and subscribed before me this 23rd day
of June 1881 The above statement was fully read
to claimant before signing I am not interested in claim of
Hannah S Weidmuth for Pension James Crockett
Notary Public



State of Pennsylvania
Sugar County

In matter of Penn. Omen of Hannah S
Weldworth mother of Leroy S Weldworth Late Corporal of
Company B 145 Reg PV

Personally appeared before me as a Notary Pub-
lic in and for the County of Sugar and State of Pennsylvania
Clarence W Fitzgerald known by me to be the person
wh. represents herself to be who after being sworn says
I live in Colorado am 43 years old I am a
daughter of Hannah S. Weldworth am at this place
on visit to my mother my brother Leroy S Weldworth
with for two years previous to enlistment in army affixed
all his earnings in support of my parents I know
that during his service in army he frequently sent money
to his parents which was all used in their support
I do not remember exact amount nor exact dates

I expect to remain here a couple of months when my
Postoffice address will be Denver Colo No 521 West Chestnut
Street Colorado

Clarence W. Fitzgerald

I Sworn and Subscribed before me this 23^d day of
June A.D. 1882 She also statement was fully read to
deponent before signing I am not interested in any claim
for pay



James Crockett
Notary Public

State of Pennsylvania
Superior Courts

In matter of Penns. Execem No 260354
of Hannah J Wadsworth widow of Serg J Wadsworth
late member of Congress & 145 Reg. Ill

Personally appeared before me as intax billed in and for
the County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania Alfred B Bege
It well known by me to be the person he represents himself
to be is respectable and entitled to credit who after being sworn
deposes and says I live in Luzerne County Pennsylvania am
38 years old I am well acquainted with Hannah J Wadsworth
widow of Serg J Wadsworth I have known her and her family ever
since childhood thru death of Ephraim Wadsworth. Hannah J
Wadsworth has never married Serg J Wadsworth was never married
I know that in year 1861 Ephraim Wadsworth was afflicted with
Rheumatism and continued ailing until time of his death
in 1862 he died of Rheumatism at that time he owned
a small farm worth from two thousand to two thousand five
hundred dollars which has passed out of hands of Hannah Wadsworth
with thought and by decree of above court At time of entombment
Serg J Wadsworth was about 22 years old I know that his earni
ngs was always sufficient to support of his parents I know that frequently
during his stay in army he sent money to his parents I was a member
of same Company or Regiment with E. Wadsworth Since death of
Ephraim Wadsworth Mrs Hannah J Wadsworth has derived her support
by means of her own labor in keeping and caring for cows she usually kept
from 2 to 3 cows she gets an income of about fifty dollars from her
husbands real estate she owns four acres of land the income from
which is about four dollars she has use of thirty six acres of out
door property the income of which is very small not exceeding
fifteen or twenty dollars great portion of which is unimproved
Mrs Wadsworth for many years has been afflicted with some

disease causing a swelling or thickening of her throat and limbs
 for at least seven years she has been greatly affected with Rheumatism
 so much so as to be unable to do but little work. for last five years
 she has not been able to do any work. I was not present at death
 of E. A. Woodworth hence to know he died of Rheumatism. I was home and
 at his house and saw him only that time previous to his death he was then
 sick with Rheumatism. I am not related to nor interested in claim
 in of Hannah S. Woodworth for pension. My best friend's address is
 South Hill, Luzerne County, Pa.

Alfred B. Bogert

Received and subscribed copy on this 1st day of April
 1882. The above statement was fully read
 to applicant before signing same affidavit. I am not
 interested in claim claim for Pension. Clerk of Court called
 as to certain is as per in office James C. Brett

Henry Miller



E. S. OSBORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILKES BARRE, 29th Dec 1863

Dr Sir!

About a year ago Mrs. Woodward
of Huntington Township Luzerne
County Pa, made application for
pension on the ground that her son
and Chief support (Carke Woodward
late a private in Comp'y F. 149th Regt,
Pa. Vol. was killed in battle during
the late war, As she has not
heard from her application she
requests me to ask you to please
inform her how it stands and
what occasion the delay.

Very Respectfully,
E. S. Osborne,

Commissioner of Pension,
Washington D. C.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

DEPENDENT *mothers* PENSION.

Claimant, *Hannah Wadsworth* ^{*decd.*} Soldier, *Leroy S Wadsworth*
 P. O., *Freemount Springs* Rank, *Corpl* Co., *E*
 County, *Luzerne*, State, *Pd.* Regiment, *149th Pa Vol Inf.*

Rate, \$ *5* per month, commencing _____, 18 _____, and _____

REJECTED,
MAR 24 18 88

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY:

Name, _____ Fee, \$ _____ Agent _____ to pay.
 P. O., _____ Articles filed _____, 18 _____

APPROVALS:

Submitted for *rej* *March 10, 1888*, *J. V. Gibson*, Examiner.

Approved for *rejection - claimant* Approved for _____; death resulted from
dead, no claim filed under _____ due to
see 4718 _____ which has been legally accepted,
J. Smith March 23, 1888, Legal Reviewer. _____, 18 _____, Medical Reviewer.
 _____, Re-Reviewer. _____, Medical Referee.

IMPORTANT DATES:

Enlisted <i>Aug 9, 1862</i>	Death of <i>father Dec 16, 1863</i>
Mustered <i>" " 18 "</i>	Remarriage of mother _____, 18 _____
Discharged <i>not</i>	Invalid app'n filed _____, 18 _____
Died <i>July 7, 1863</i>	Invalid last paid to _____, 18 _____
Declaration filed <i>Feb 17, 1880</i>	_____ , 18 _____

INCIDENTAL MATTER:

Denial shown because of claimant's death without completing claim.

HISTORY OF ATTORNEYSHIPS:

1st app't, _____, 18 _____	Recognized or why not, _____
By _____	Name and P. O., _____
2d app't, _____, 18 _____	Name and P. O., _____
By _____	Recognized or why not, _____
3d app't, _____, 18 _____	Name and P. O., _____
By _____	Recognized or why not, _____

Office of
N. W. FITZGERALD & CO.,

May 16. 1883

Sir:

In the Pension Claim No 260,358
of Hannah G. Wadsworth
Leroy S. Wadsworth
H. J. 149 - Penna.
Mother's Pension.

~~We have the honor to inform you that although the claim does not appear to be making much progress it is in no manner being neglected by us and that we are now awaiting copies of court rolls made upon claimant in support of his claim. An official call is at all times welcome and a help to attorneys, as unofficial calls are unreliable because of the custom of claimants in sending much evidence direct to the Pension Office, leaving the attorney in ignorance of its contents.~~

Recent letter addressed
to claimant for evidence on
her case was returned to
us by Postmaster with
information that
claimant was dead

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. W. FITZGERALD & CO.

Claimant's Attorneys.

Hon. Com. Pensions
Present.

Leroy Johnson

[3-213.]

Ex'r.

N. W. Smith
Dead

No. 260,358

Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

Fairmount Springs
Hannah G. Wadsworth

Luzerne Co Pa
Joan Hill Pa

Mother of
Leroy S. Wadsworth
Co. "F," 149 Pa. Inf. Vol.

Died at
July 7, 1863 - *Gettysburg Pa* Wound

No other claim.

REJECTED *Reg*

April 13, 1880. C. A. Moore

ABANDONED.
MAY 13 1888

Clerk.

Application filed: *Feb 7*, 1880

Attorney: *N. W. Fitzgerald*

P. O.

Present

FILED

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