

# THE GAZETTE TIMES

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Excerpts on the Pennsylvania regiments at Gettysburg, before and after.



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## Column One Excerpts

## PITTSBURGH MEN AT GETTYSBURG

The boys of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment have been please at seeing the roster of the old regiment in these columns and the names of their comrades read aloud seem to be the old roll call and the old boys recalled.

Charles M. McKenna, resident member of the Gettysburg memorial commission, dashes to reiterate the statement of last week, that the commission can have no other date for the roster of the 96 Pennsylvania organizations to go on the memorial bronze except the muster rolls of June 30, 1863. If a comrade's name is not on these rolls and he was on any other detail or on detached duty, such as pioneer corps, medical corps, quartermaster's corps or commissary department or any other duty, his name will be added on verification of his statement to that effect, but these details and this detached duty must have been with the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. Service before or after the battle will not do or haveing been sick in the hospital at the time, on furlough, in Confederate prison or paroled prisoner at Camp Parole, Annapolis, A soldier's name can not be placed on the bronzes, unless according to the law, he participated in the battle in any sense. Such is the wording of the law creating the commission and authorizing the erection of the monument.

### *A Veterans Misfortune.*

A veteran came into commissioner Mc Kenna's office a few days ago and said; I do not see your name on the Gettysburg roster. Said the commissioner.

"No" was the reply".

"I was not quite there. I started with the rest of the boys but on June 20 they put me in an ambulance with typhoid fever and when I woke up in the hospital some weeks later, Gettysburg was over without me knowing of it. The boys of the company said I fainted on the march. I was though all the rest of it and never sick before or afterwards.

It seems hard luck to have missed Gettysburg." and the veteran raised his hand to is face but not before there was glimmer of a tear in his eye, and this yet erect scarcely gray man, of 65 with

a strong frame, six feet in height, sighed as he slowly told why he was not at Gettysburg.

**"What sorrow is voiced with a sigh,  
What pathos is sealed in a tear."**

The fortune of was is as capricious as it is stern and varied.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment having been taken up in these articles the logical sequence is the One Hundred and Second its companion regiment in Wheaton's brigade, afterward Nevin's of the old Third division of the Sixth corps, Army of the Potomac.

With the exception of the greater part of Company H, from Butler, the One Hundred and Second was distinctively a Pittsburgh regiment. True one company, C, Capt. Andrew Large's was from up the Monongahela but not far enough to be out of the suburban lines.

### *Proud of the Old Thirteenth.*

The One Hundred and Second was the Thirteenth in the three-months service, in 1861, hence the boys of the One Hundred and Second were proud to themselves "The Old Thirteenth," and they did not consider the number ominous by any means.

The Thirteenth was in the field with 10 full company within 10 days after Sumter was fired on. Two companies, G, at Bedford and H, at Butler, were the only ones recruited outside of what is now Pittsburgh. Thomas A. Rowley of Pittsburgh was colonel, John H. Purviance of Butler, lieutenant-colonel; William S. Millenger of Monongahela, major. Joseph M. Kinkead, became adjutant and Maxwell K. Moorehead, quartermaster. James Robinson and George S. Foster were surgeons and the Rev. Alexander M. Stewart. Col. Rowley was the first Colonel of the One Hundred and Second, having recruite the regiment. Adj. Kinkead became Lieuten-colonel and Chaplin Stewart looked after the spiritual interests of the One Hundred and Second during his three years term of service and was succeeded by the Rev. David Jones until the end of the war.

Companies A, D, and F of the Thirteenth were the Washington infantry battalion of Pittsburgh, an organization still in existence and of which Pittsburghers are naturally proud. These companies were officered as follows:

A. David B. Morris, captain; J. Herron Foster and William McIlwaine,

lieutenant; D. William Mays, captain; Luke Loomis, Jr. and Albert Fahnestock, lieutenants; F. John D. McFarland, captain; James H. Coleman and George W. Bowers, lieutenants.

### *Captain Morris Became Colonel.*

Capt. Morris became later colonel of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania volunteers, in which Lieut. Bowers and Capt. Mays were captains and Lieut. Fahnestock was a captain in the One Hundred and Third regiment. The other officers of the "Washies" remained with Col. Rowley in the new regiment and will be mentioned in this article.

Every company in the early days of the great war had a name, which later gave way entirely to nomenclature of the Unites States army system. Thus in the Thirteenth were also the Fort Pitt guards. Company E. Capt William A. Charlton, the Union cadets. Company B. Capt. later Col. John W. Patterson from the borough of Birmingham, now of the South Side; the Shield guards, Company L. Capt. William C Gathagher, and the Butler Blues, Company H. Capt. Allen Gillespie, Companies C and K had for captains Joseph Browne and John Poland, later field officers in the One Hundred Second, Their old names have been forgotten.

Col. Rowley soon had a new regiment ready for the front. Within two weeks after the muster out of the old Thirteen, five companies were on duty at Washington, D. C. Joseph Browne became adjutant of the new regiment and John Poland Major. Col. Rowley, Lieut-Col. Kinkead and Maj. Poland were veteran of the Mexican war.

In going over the rosters of the Thirteen many name are found of men who attained distinction in the One Hundred and Second, and many personal records end with the terse remark "Killed in action" "wounded" "died in Andersonville" "discharged for wounds received" etc.

Upon the promotion of Col Rowley to the command of a brigade Joseph M Kinkead became colonel, resigning after Chancellorville. John W. Patterson came next and was killed in the Wilderness the next year and James Patchell brought the veteran One Hundred and Second home with the "eagles" on the shoulder straps. Both these officers were promoted through the intermediate grades.