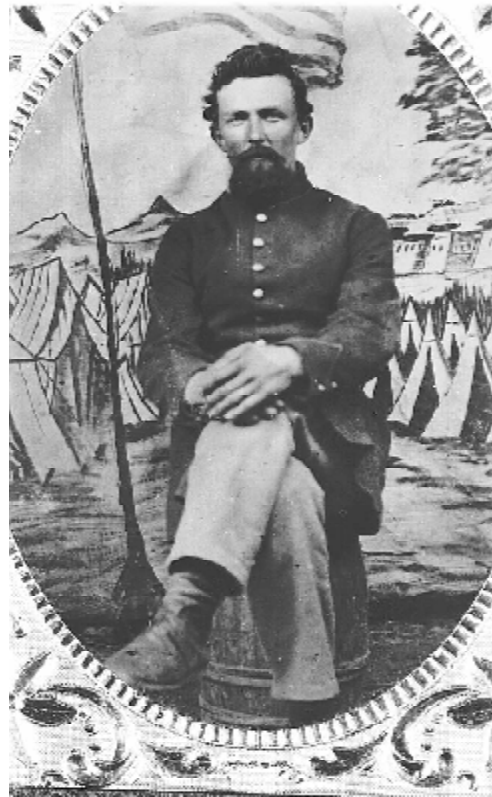


Private Jacob Vogel -- Going Off To War

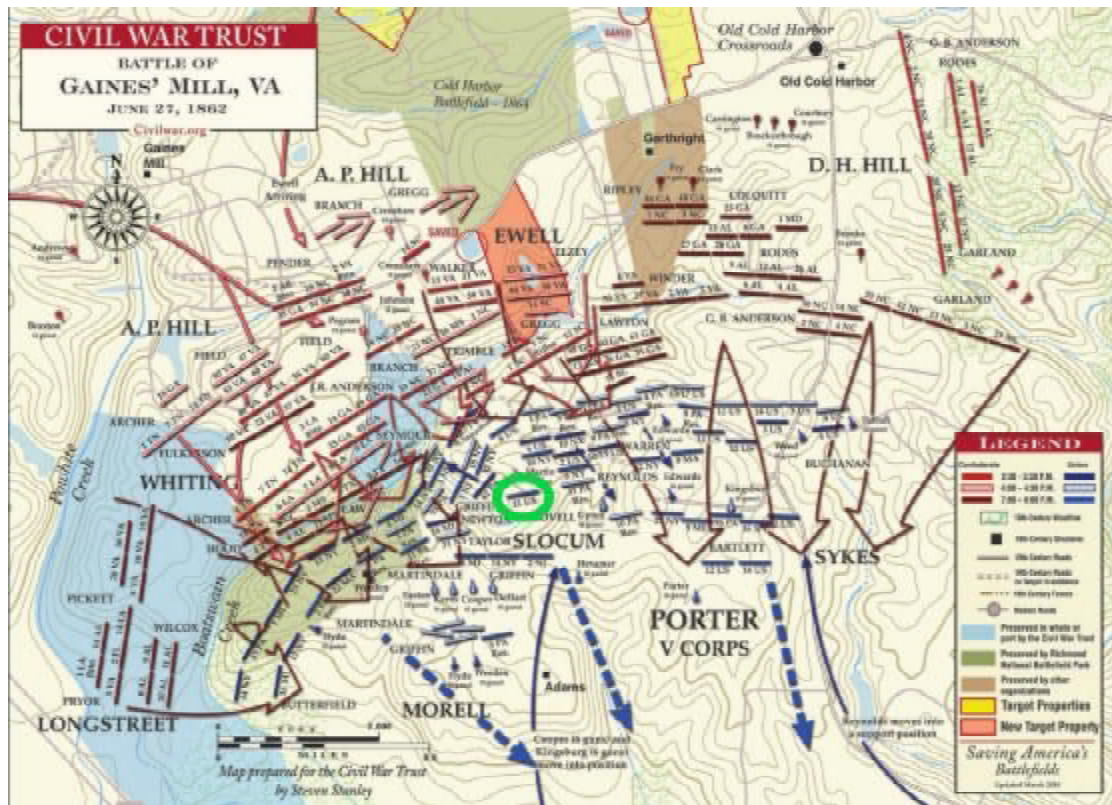


US Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914.

The image shows two pages from the US Army Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914. The left page is titled "REGISTER OF ENLISTMENTS" and the right page is titled "UNITED STATES ARMY". Both pages contain columns for name, rank, company, and dates. A red box highlights the entry for Jacob Vogel on the left page, showing his enlistment on June 17, 1862, at Canandaigua, NY, for 3 years, and his discharge on June 17, 1865, at Richmond, VA.

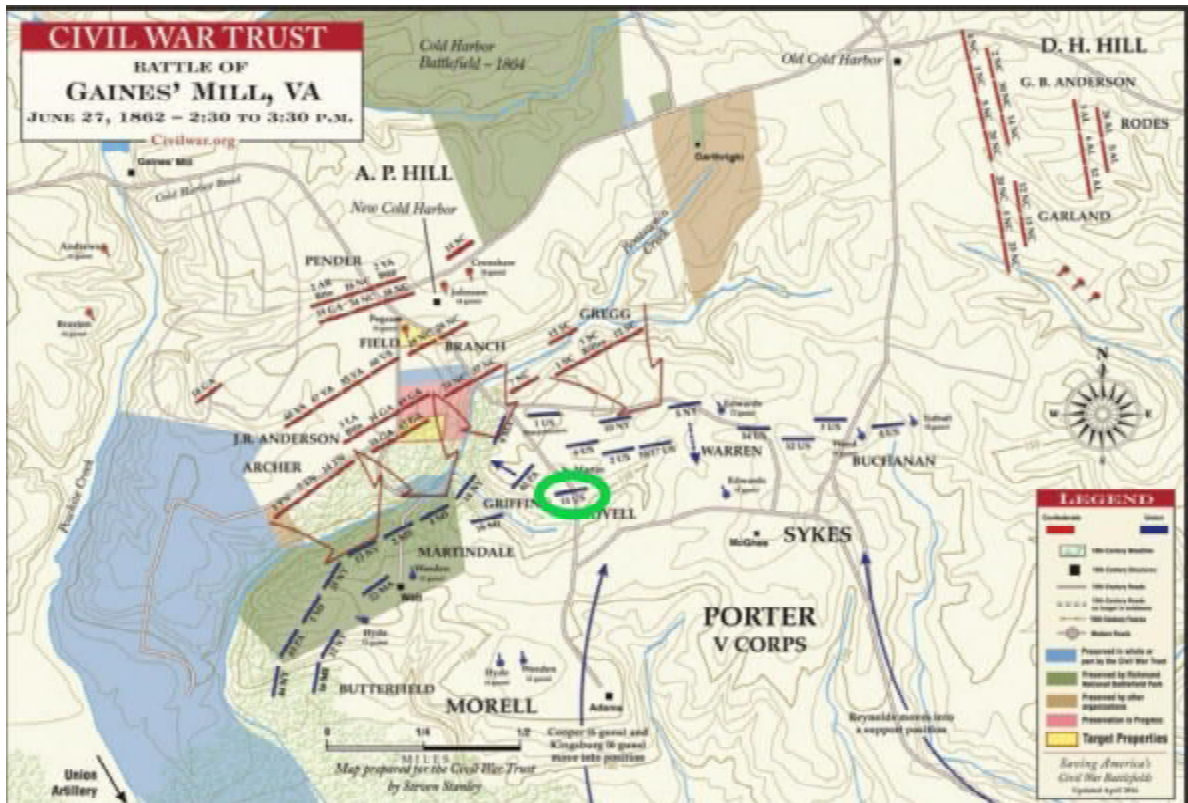
Name: Vogle, Jacob; Enlisted 17 June 1862 at Canandaigua, NY by Capt. Barri for 3 years; Born: Shawnee, NY and is age 22 (calculated birth year about 1839); Occupation: was a farmer; Description: Eyes: Blue, Hair: Light, Complexion: Light, Height: 5 feet 9 inches. Unit: Assigned to the 11th US Regular Infantry, 2nd Battalion, Company E. Noted as discharged June 17/65 by ??? serv. at Richmond, VA.

BATTLE MAP -- Battle of Gaines' Mill - June 27, 1862



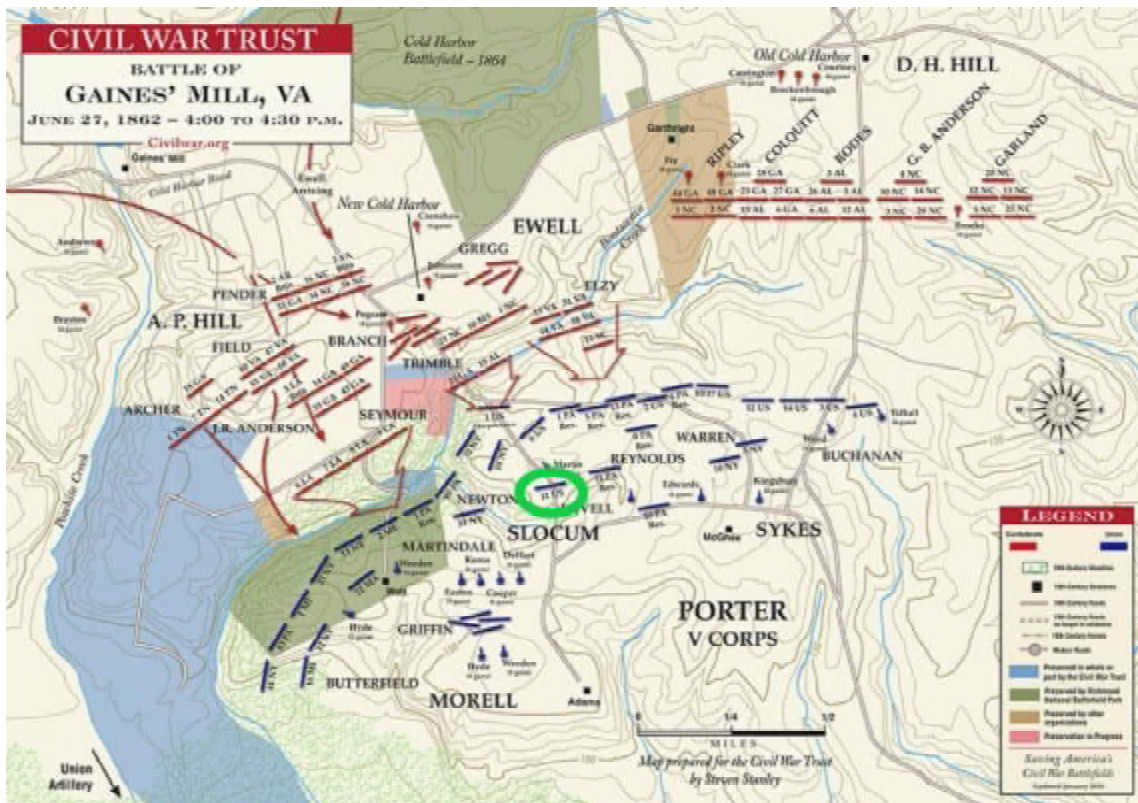
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Battle of Gaines' Mill - June 27, 1862 - 2:30-3:30pm



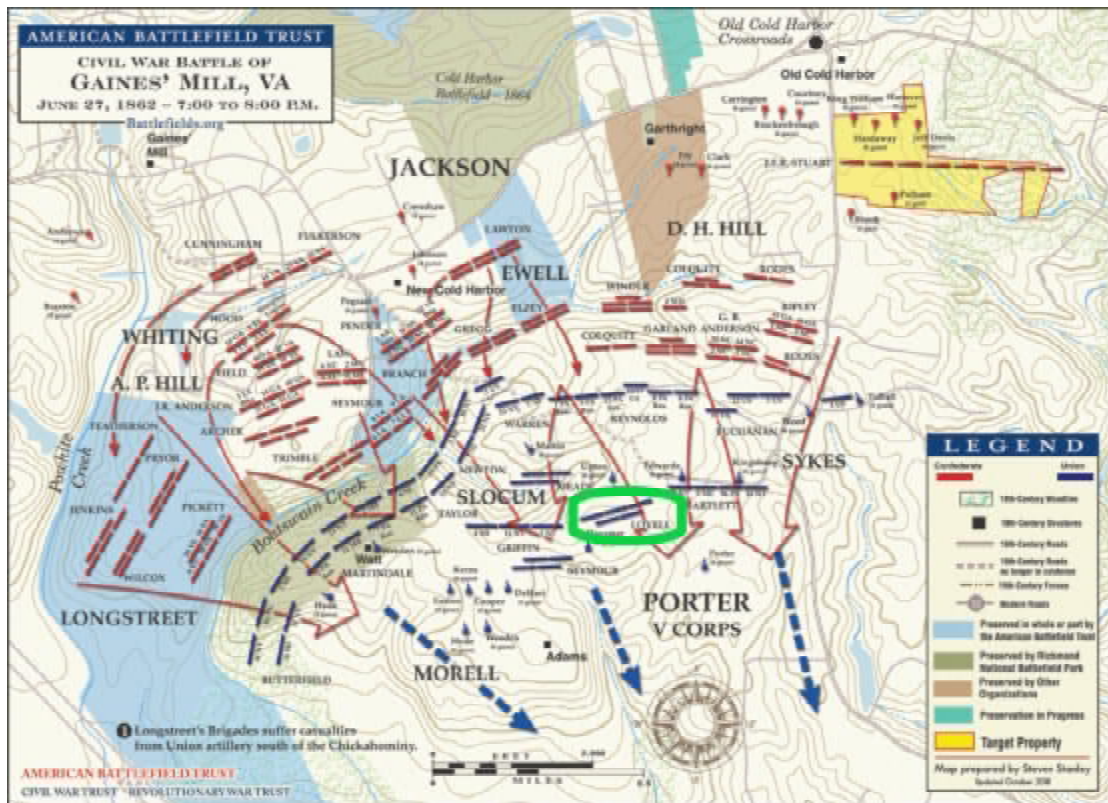
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Gaines' Mill - June 27, 1862 4:00-4:30pm



American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Gaines' Mill - June 27, 1862 7:00-8:00pm



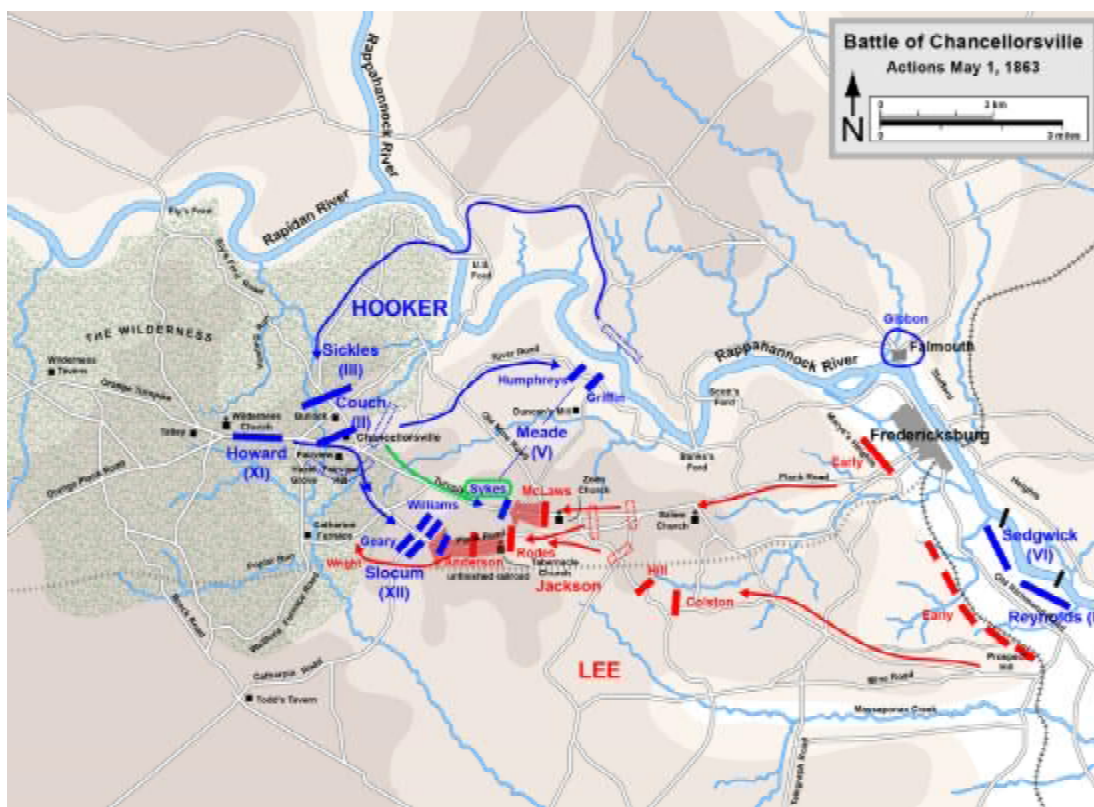
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Second Manassas - Longstreet's Assault - August 30, 1862.

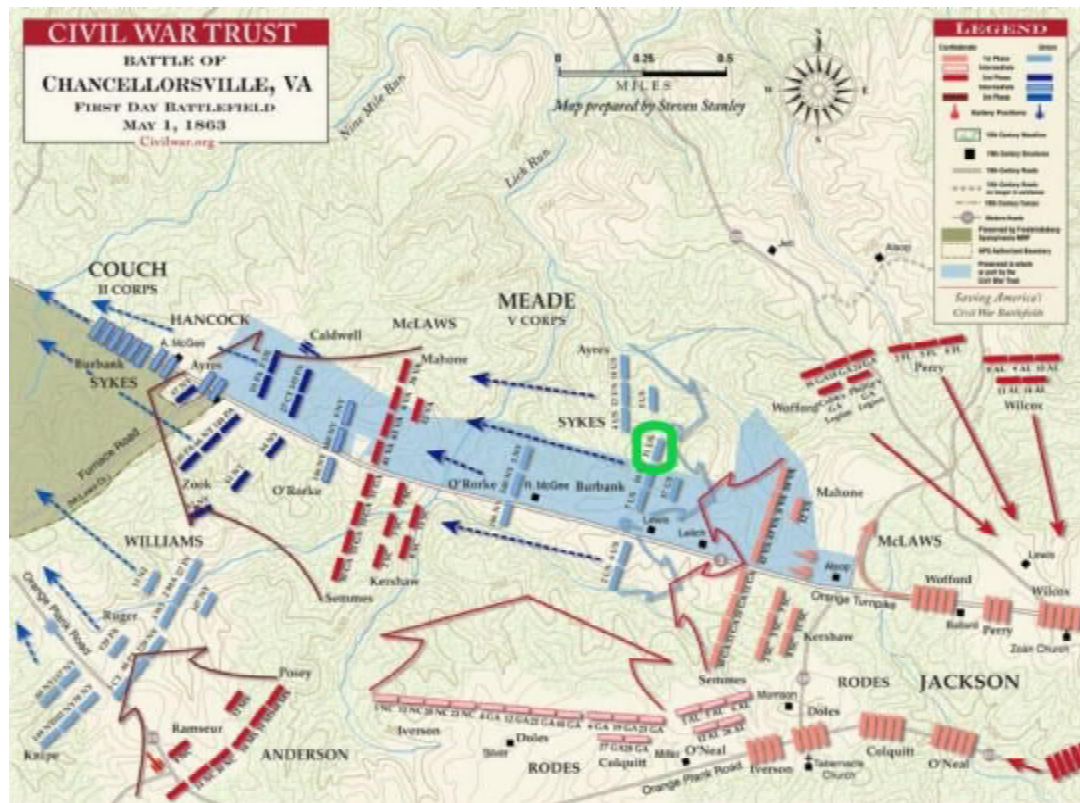


American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Second Manassas, Virginia on August 30, 1862. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863, actions on May 1. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.

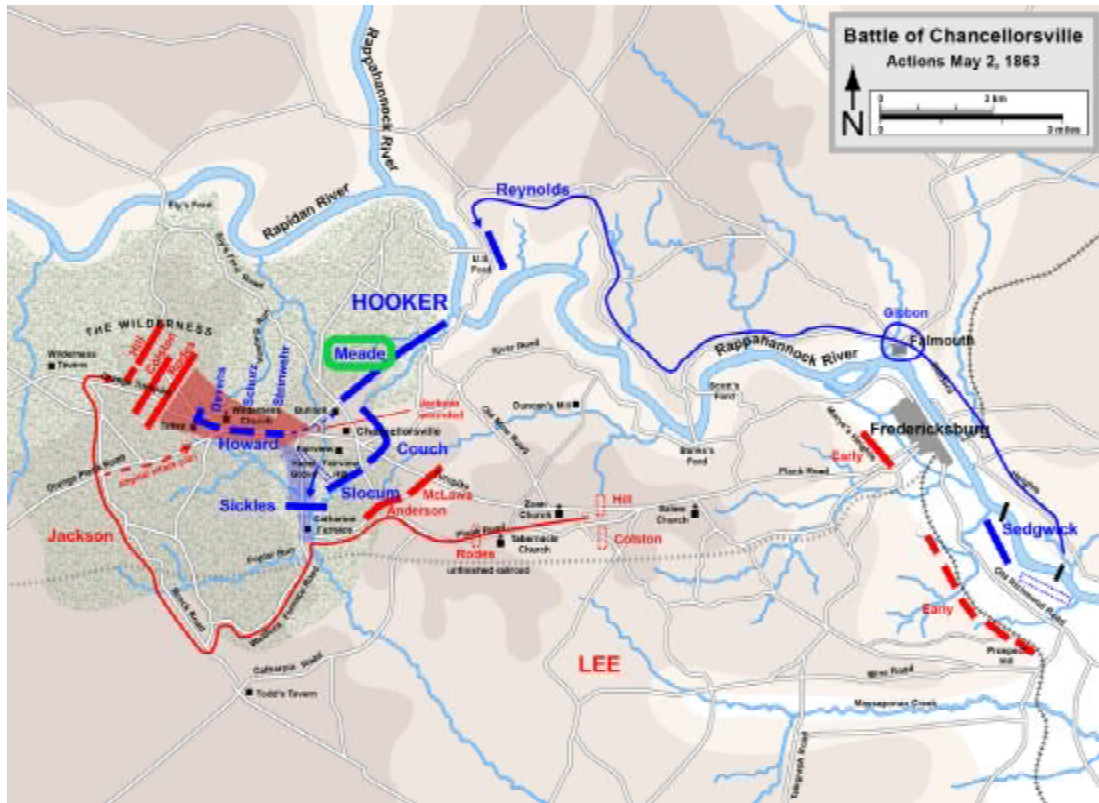


BATTLE MAP -- Chancellorsville - May 1, 1863

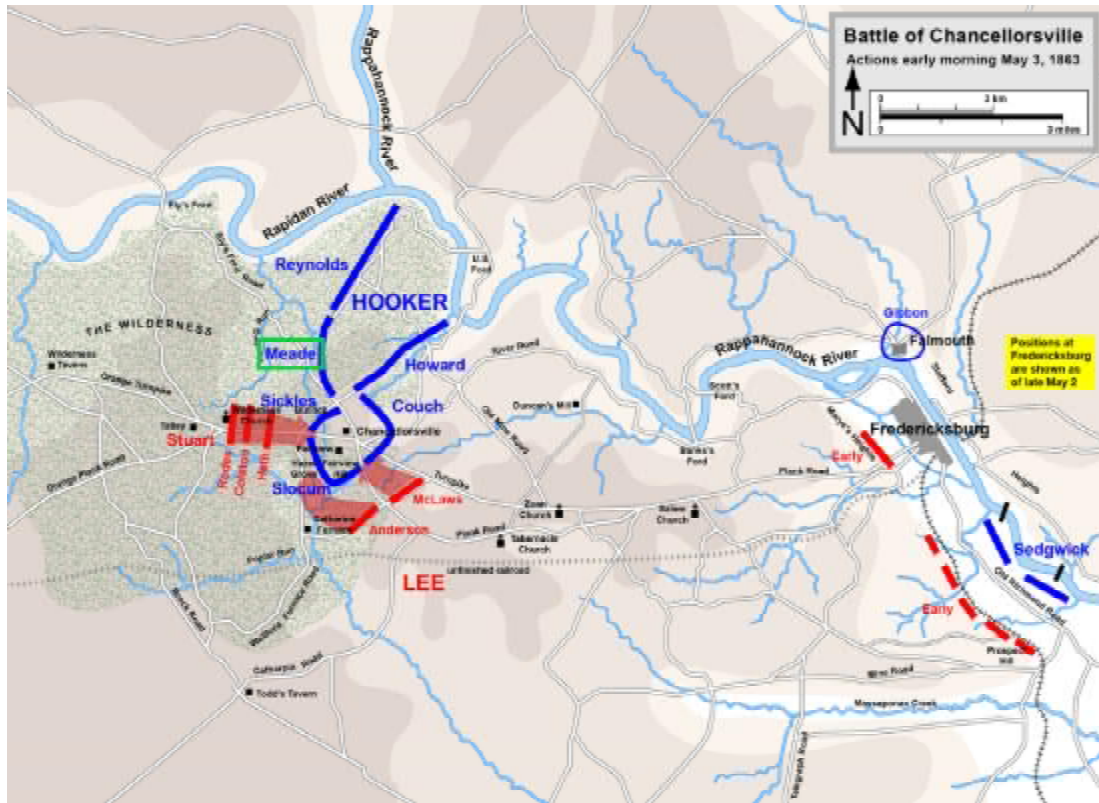


American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 1, 1863. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

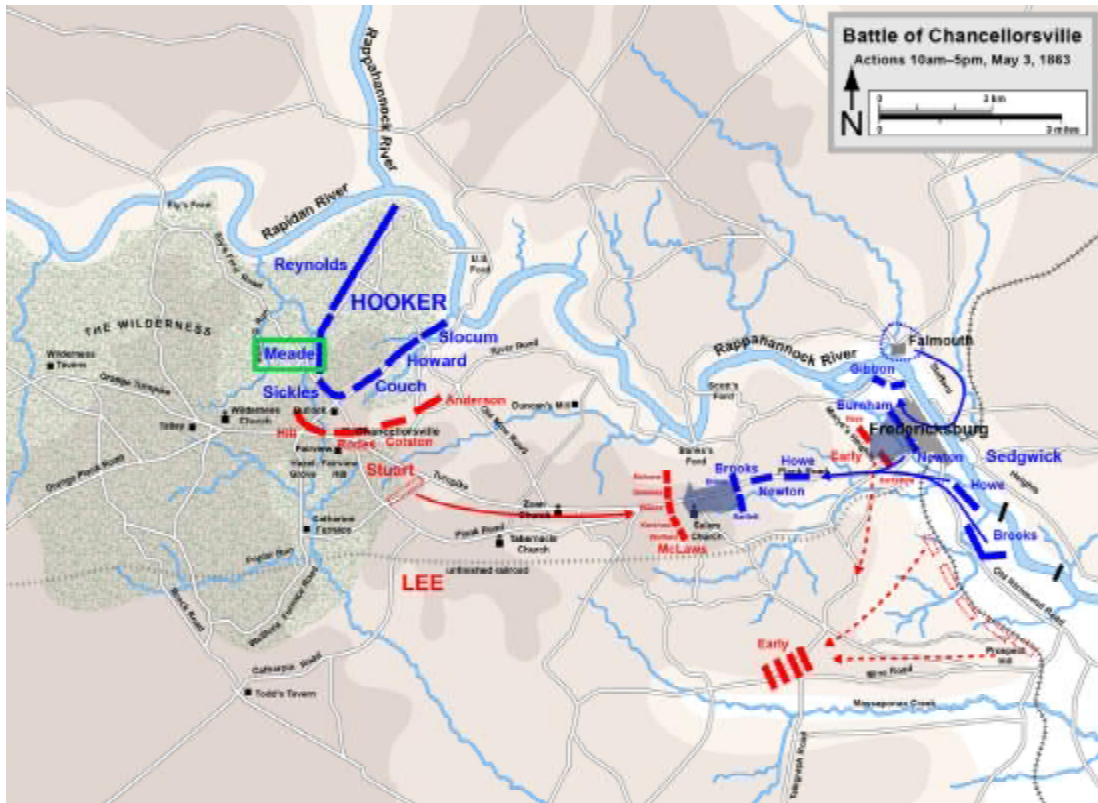
Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863, actions on May 2. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863, actions on May 3, dawn to 10 a.m. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.

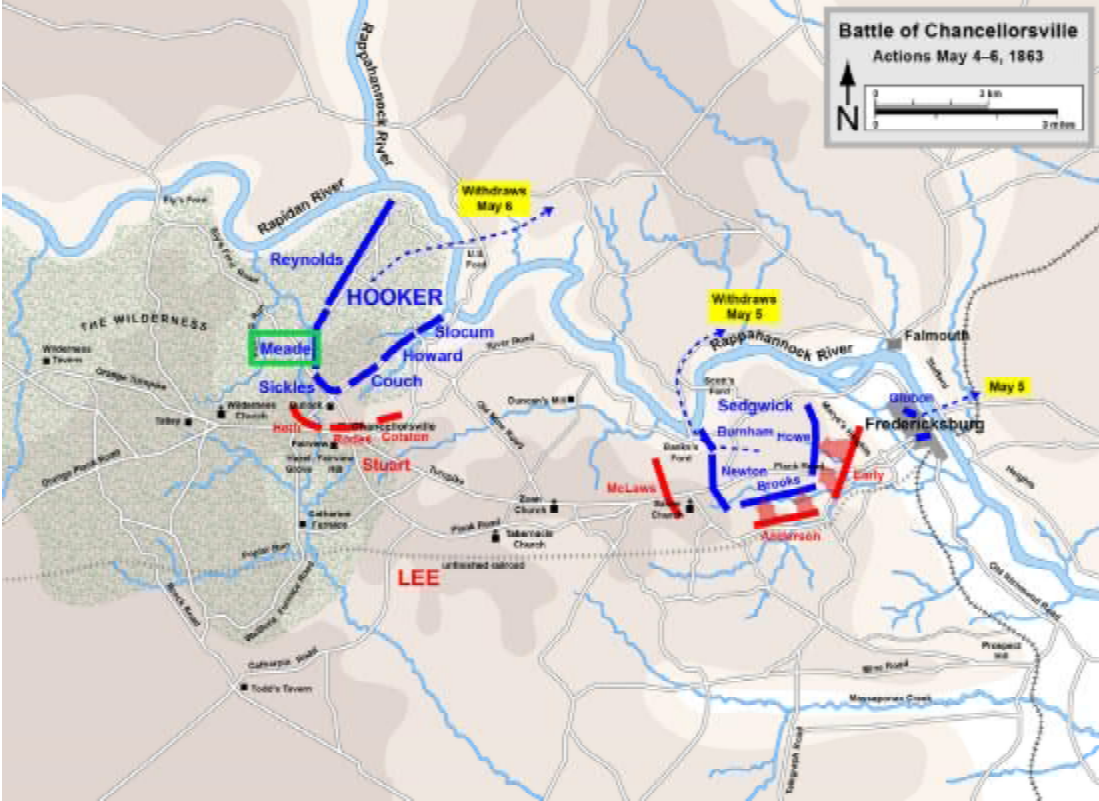


Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863, actions on May 3, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m..

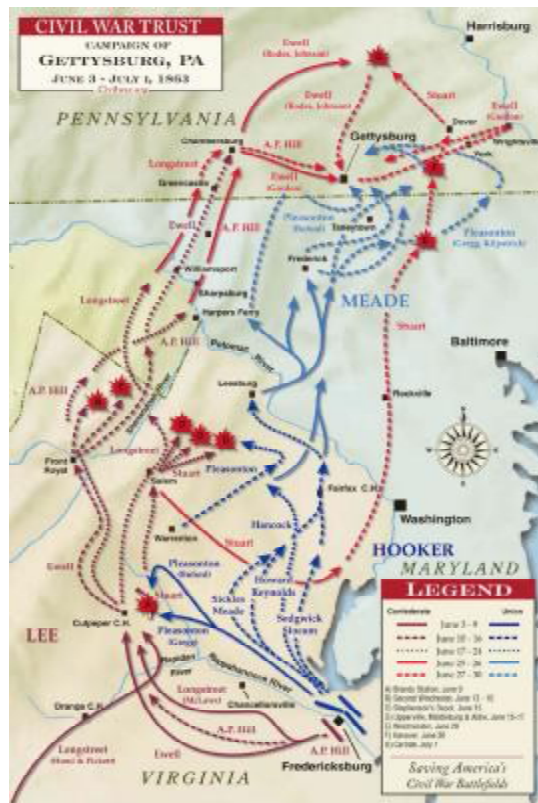


Including the Second Battle of Fredericksburg and the Battle of Salem Church. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.

Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863, actions on May 4, withdrawals on May 5 and 6, Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.

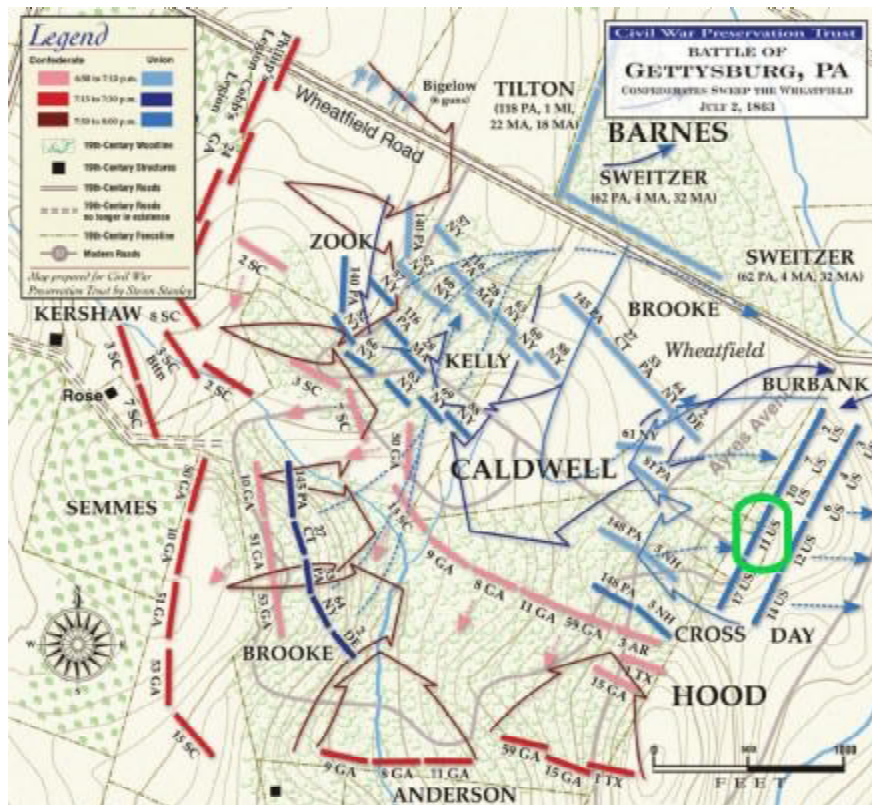


BATTLE MAP -- Gettysburg Campaign Map



American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gettysburg - Campaign Map, Pennsylvania on June 3 - July 1, 1863. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Gettysburg - Confederates Sweep the Wheatfield



American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 2, 1863. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

The monument to the Second Division of the Fifth Corps is south of Gettysburg on Houck's Ridge off Ayers Avenue.



From the monument:

Army of the Potomac

Fifth Corps

Second Division

Brig. General Romeyn B. Ayres

First Brigade Col. Hannibal Day

Second Brigade Col. Sidney Burbank

Third Brigade Brig. Gen. S. H. Weed

Col. Kenner Garrard

July 2. Moved from the Baltimore Pike near Rock Creek about 3 P. M. left in front to the support of the Third Corps line preceded by the First Division. The Third Brigade halted at Little Round Top and occupied the summit and north slope just in time to repel an attack on the right of the Third Brigade First Division. Here Gen. Weed fell mortally wounded. The First and Second Brigades crossed Plum Run to the hill beyond and formed in two lines. The First Brigade in rear fronting the Wheatfield through which the First Division Second Corps was advancing at right angle. About sunset the troops in front and on the right retired before a fierce assault on the front and flank and these two Brigades were compelled to retire with heavy losses to Little Round Top pursued by Wofford's Georgia Brigade and portions of Semmes' Kershaw's and Anderson's Brigades. Later the First and Second Brigades took position in the woods in rear of the Third Brigade.

July 3. Remained in same position.

July 4. The First Brigade made a successful reconnaissance.

Casualties Killed 10 Officers 154 Men Wounded 56 Officers 746 Men Captured or Missing 63 Men Total 1029

Union Brigadier General Romeyn B. Ayres

2nd Division

Union Brigadier General Romeyn B. Ayers



2nd Division, 5th Corps -- The division consisted entirely of United States Regular Infantry. (Tour map: Ayers Avenue – Loop)

The division was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Brigadier General Romeyn B. Ayers (USMA '47), a career Army officer from upstate New York. Ayers commanded artillery from Bull Run until Fredericksburg, then made the change to command of a brigade of regular infantry at Chancellorsville. Meade's promotion to army commander moved Sykes to command of the Fifth Corps and Ayers to command of the Regular Division.

The Regular Division took heavy casualties at Gettysburg. They advanced to the Wheatfield on the afternoon of July 2nd as Caldwell's Second Corps Division was being pushed out, then they themselves were forced to withdraw under a deadly fire from front and flank.

But the withdrawal was disciplined, with the men turning to fire volleys at their pursuers. One onlooker wrote, "For two years the U.S. Regulars taught us how to be soldiers; in the Wheatfield at Gettysburg they taught us how to die like soldiers."

The monument to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps is south of Gettysburg in the loop of Ayers Avenue on Houck's Ridge.



From the monument:
Army of the Potomac
Fifth Corps Second Division
Second Brigade
Col. Sidney Burbank
2d (6 Cos.) 7th (4 Cos.) 10th (3 Cos.)
11th (6 Cos.) 17th (7 Cos.) U. S. Infantry

July 2. Arrived in the morning and formed on the right of Twelfth Corps afterwards crossed Rock Creek and remained near the Baltimore Pike until late in the day then moved with the Division to the north slope of Little Round Top and soon advanced across Plum Run Valley supported by First Brigade and formed line on the hill beyond facing the Wheatfield through which First Division Second Corps was forcing the Confederate forces perpendicular to the line of the Brigade. Later advanced on the left of First Division Second Corps and the First Brigade in support when the Union forces on the right and front having been forced back by superior numbers the two Brigades retired in good order but with great loss under a heavy musketry fire on its front and flank to Little Round Top and in the evening to the woods on the other side in reserve.

July 3. Remained in the same position until the close of the battle.

Casualties Killed 7 Officers 71 Men Wounded 32 Officers 310 Men Captured or Missing 27 Men
Total 447 out of a strength of 900 muskets
Second Brigade (monument)
Colonel Sidney Burbank
strength: 960 men
casualties: 80 killed, 340 wounded, 30 missing, 450 total

Union Colonel (later Brigadier General) Sidney Burbank



2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Corps -- The brigade was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Colonel Sidney Burbank (USMA '29) of the Second United States Infantry, a career Army officer from Massachusetts.

On the afternoon of July 2nd Burbank's regulars moved west from Little Round Top across Plum Run and into the Wheatfield as Caldwell's Second Corps Division was being pushed out.

They came under heavy attack from Wofford's Georgia Brigade and were forced to pull back. The brigade suffered 50% casualties, but its disciplined, fighting withdrawal back to Little Round Top took the momentum out of Wofford's attack and earned admiration from onlookers on Little Round Top.

Looking northwest past the monument toward the monument to the Seventh United States Infantry Regiment.



Looking east past the monument towards the monument to the 13th Pennsylvania Reserves. The Hill in the distance on the right is the north slope of Little Round



The monument to the 11th United States Infantry Regiment is south of Gettysburg on Ayers Avenue.



From the monument:

Army of the Potomac

Fifth Corps

Second Division, Second Brigade

Eleventh U.S. Infantry

Six companies.

Major Delancy Floyd Jones commanding

July 2 Arrived in the morning with the Brigade and took position on the right of the Twelfth Corps. Afterwards moved to the left and at 5 p.m. the Brigade formed line on the right of Little Round Top and advanced across Plum Run and to the crest of the rocky wooded hill in front under a fire of sharpshooters on the left and faced to the left with the Wheatfield on the right and rear. The Confederates having opened fire on the right flank and advancing through the Wheatfield in the rear the Regiment with the Brigade was withdrawn under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and formed in line at the right of Little Round Top.

July 3 Remained in same position.

Present 25 officers and 281 men. Casualties: killed 8 officers and 16 men; wounded 7 officers and 85 men; missing 9 men.

11th United States Infantry (Companies B-G), Major Delancey Floyd-Jones



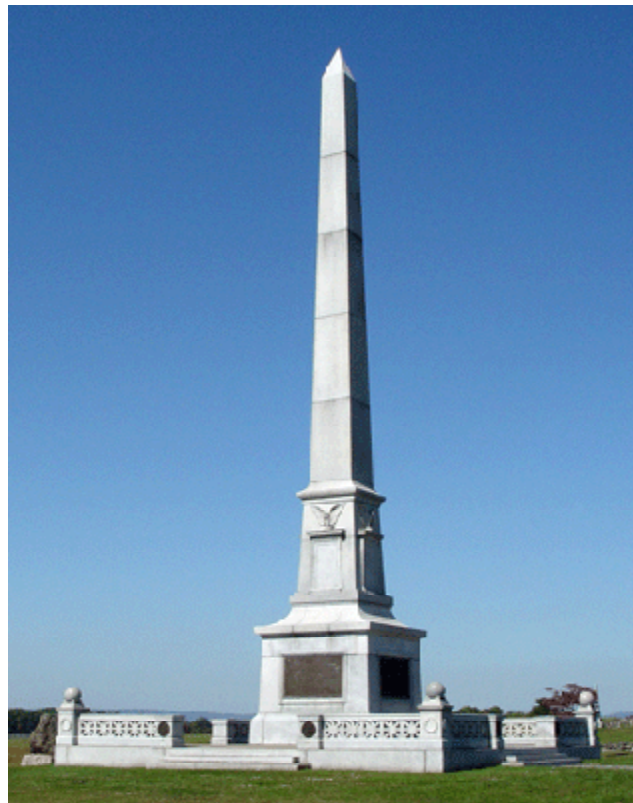
UNION U.S. REGULARS MARKER

Union Major Delancy Floyd-Jones



11th United States Infantry Regiment -- The regiment brought six companies to the field: B, C, D, E, F & G. It was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Major Delancy Floyd-Jones (USMA '46), a career Army officer from Oyster Bay, New York.

United States Regulars Monument -- The monument to the United States Regular Army is south of Gettysburg on Hancock Avenue.



The 85 foot high monument was carved from Mount Airy granite by sculptor Karl Bitter. Four large bronze plaques are set into each side of the lowest level of the monument. It was dedicated on May 30, 1909.

From the monument:

Erected by the Congress to commemorate the services of that portion of the Army of the Potomac composed of cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineers of the Regular Army of the United States in the Gettysburg Campaign June-July 1863

The artillery consisting of 26 batteries was distributed over the field among the several army corps and placed in position where their services were most needed; Brigadier General Henry Hunt, Chief of Artillery

Four regiments of cavalry under Brigadier General Wesley Merritt took position on the right flank of the Confederate line of battle.

Eleven regiments of infantry were on the field; Ten with the Second Division, Fifth Corps and one at Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Battalion of U.S. Engineers, Captain George H. Mendell commanding

Casualties: killed 12 officers, 159 enlisted men; wounded 62 officers 661 enlisted men; missing 6 officers 275 enlisted men

United States Infantry

Fifth Army Corps, Second Division, Brig. General Romeyn B. Ayres commanding

... Second Brigade, Colonel Sidney Burbank

2nd Regiment, Major Arthur T. Lee, commanding

7th Regiment, Captain David P. Hancock, commanding

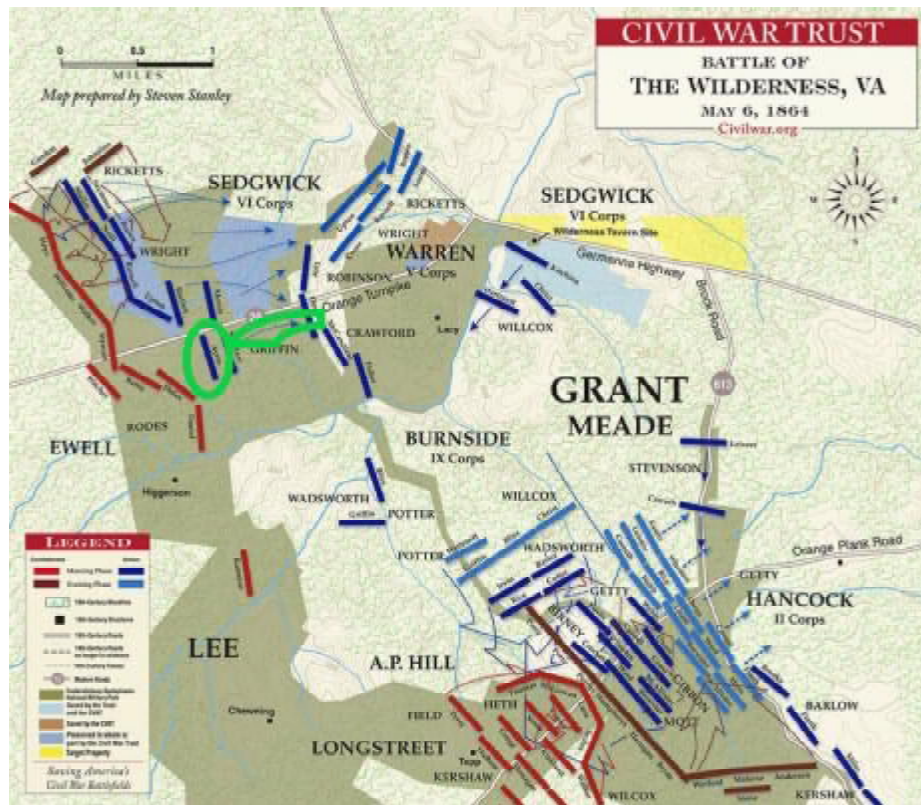
10th Regiment, Captain William Clinton, commanding

11th Regiment, Major DeLancey Floyd Jones, commanding

17th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. Durell Greene, commanding

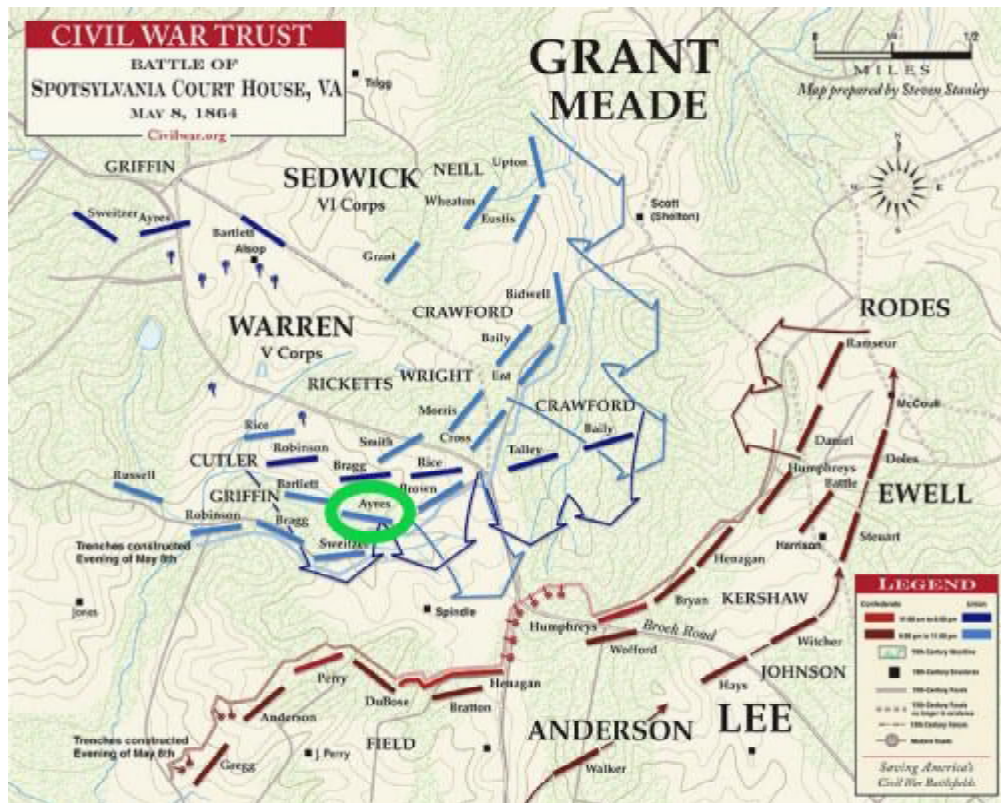
8th Regiment, Captain Edwin W. H. Read at Army of the Potomac Headquarters

BATTLE MAP -- Battle of The Wilderness - May 6, 1864



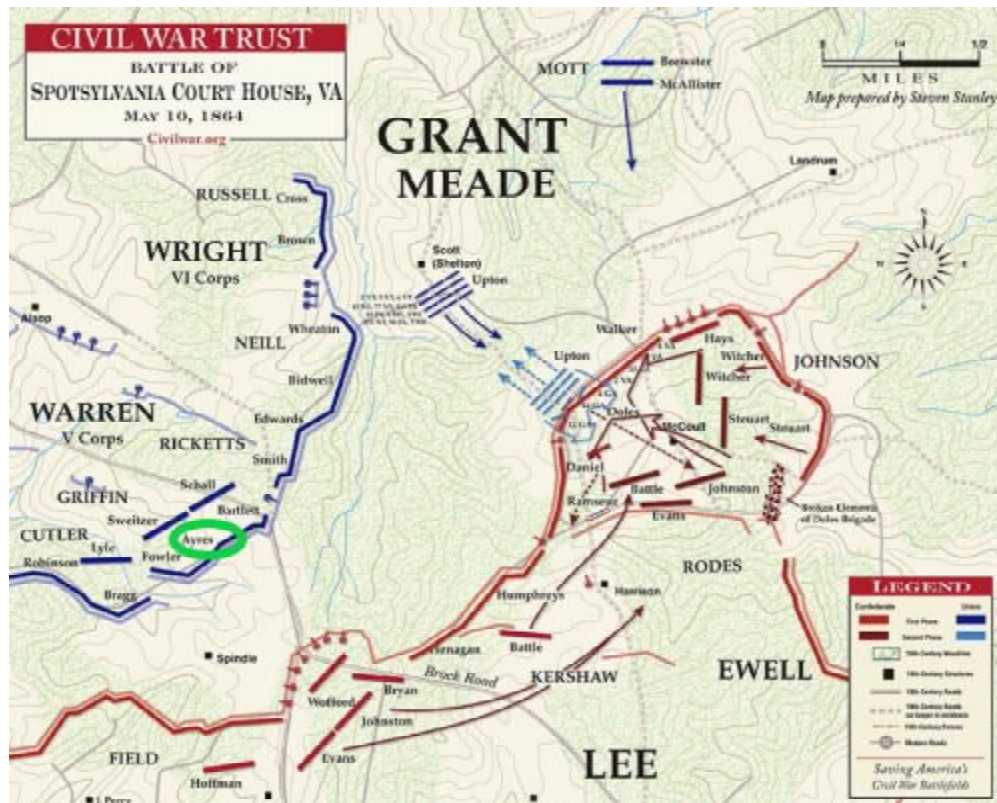
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Spotsylvania Court House - Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864



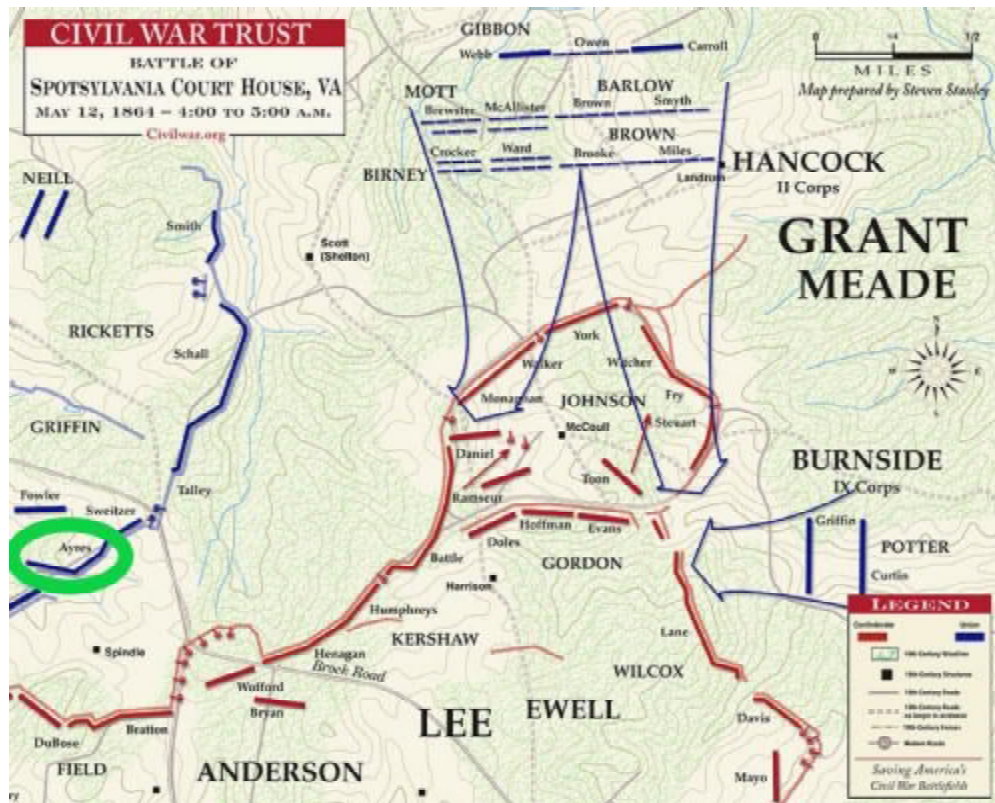
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia on May 8, 1864. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Spotsylvania Court House - Upton's Assault, May 10, 1864



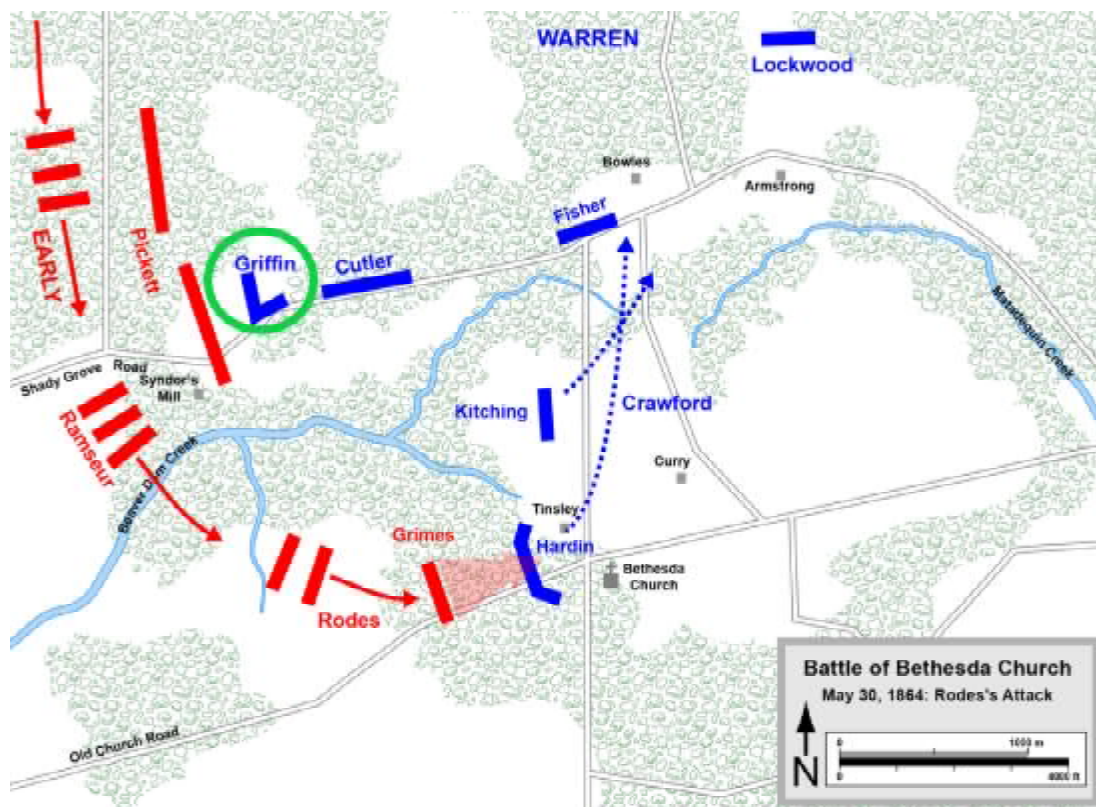
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia on May 10, 1864. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

BATTLE MAP -- Spotsylvania Court House - Mule Shoe, May 12, 1864



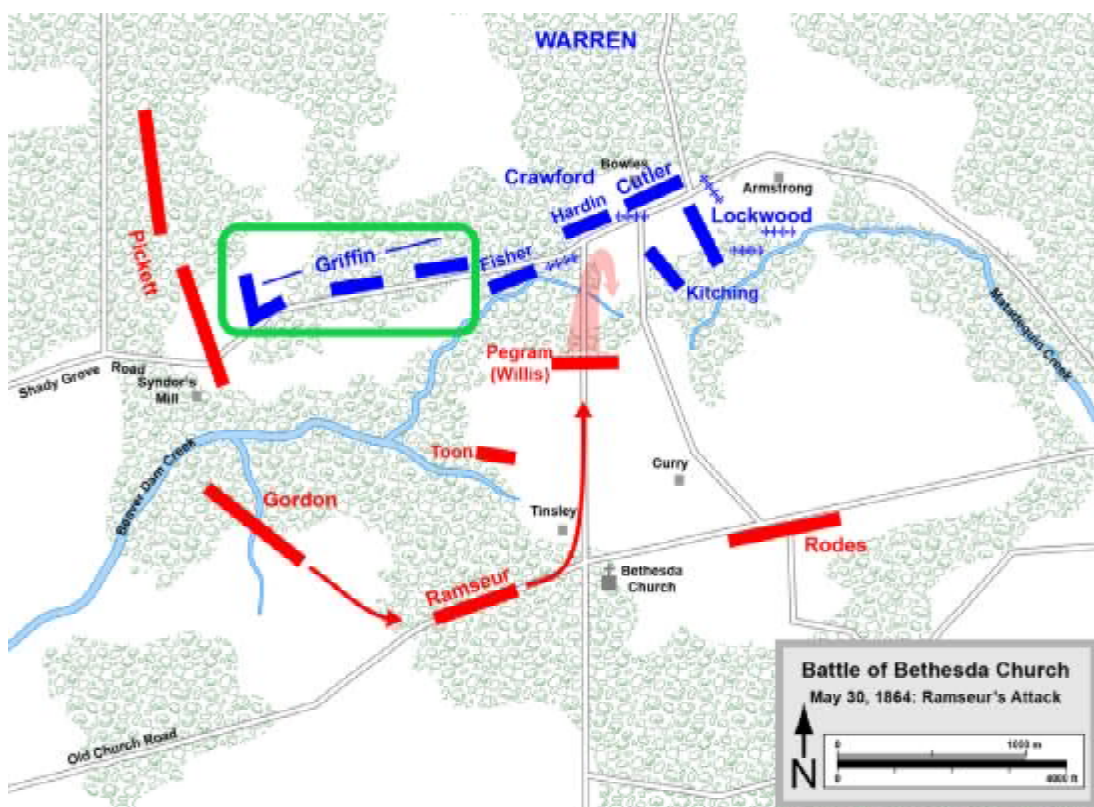
American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia on May 12, 1864. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

Battle of Bethesda Church, Rodes's attack, May 30, Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



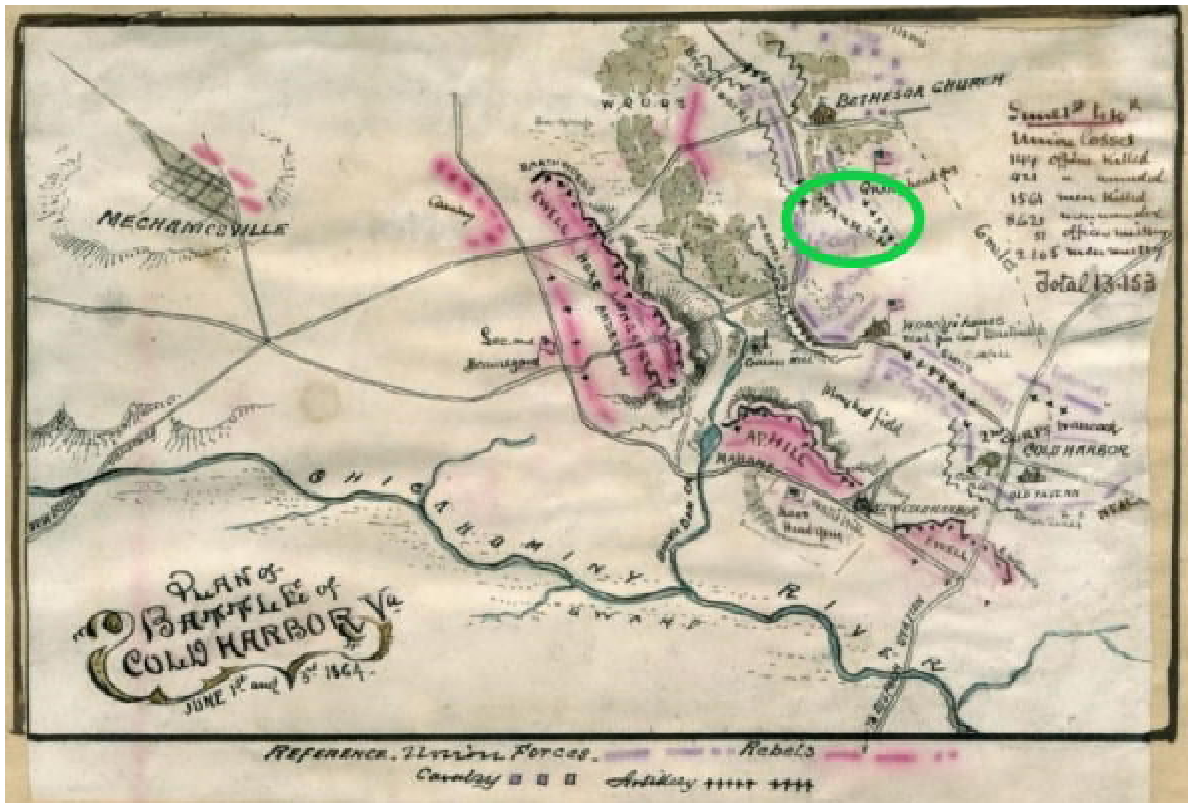
Battle of Totopotomoy Creek, also called the Battle of Bethesda Church May 28–30, 1864

Battle of Bethesda Church, Ramseur's attack, May 30. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



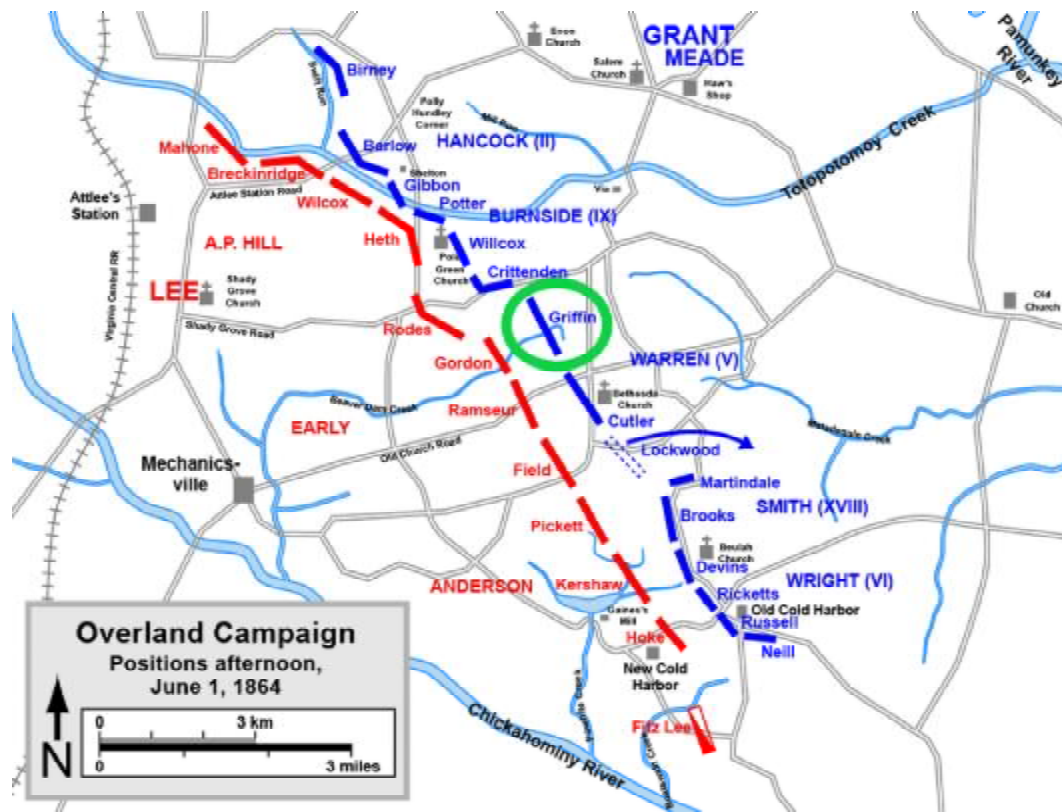
Battle of Totopotomoy Creek, also called the Battle of Bethesda Church May 28–30, 1864

BATTLE MAP -- Plan of Battle of Cold Harbor, Va. : June 1st and 3rd 1864



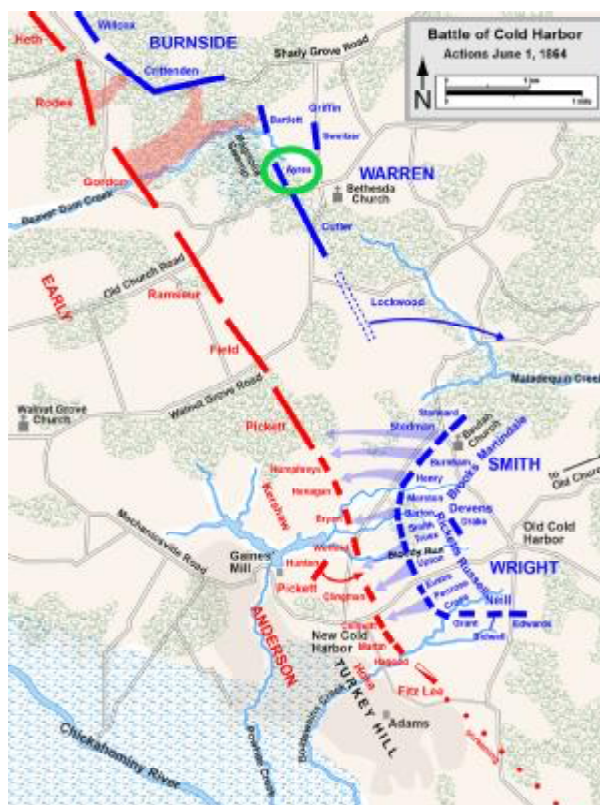
HISTORICAL MAP | Cold Harbor, Virginia on June 1 and 3, 1864. Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry.

Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31 – June 12, 1864, Positions of the armies on the afternoon of June 1, 1864. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry

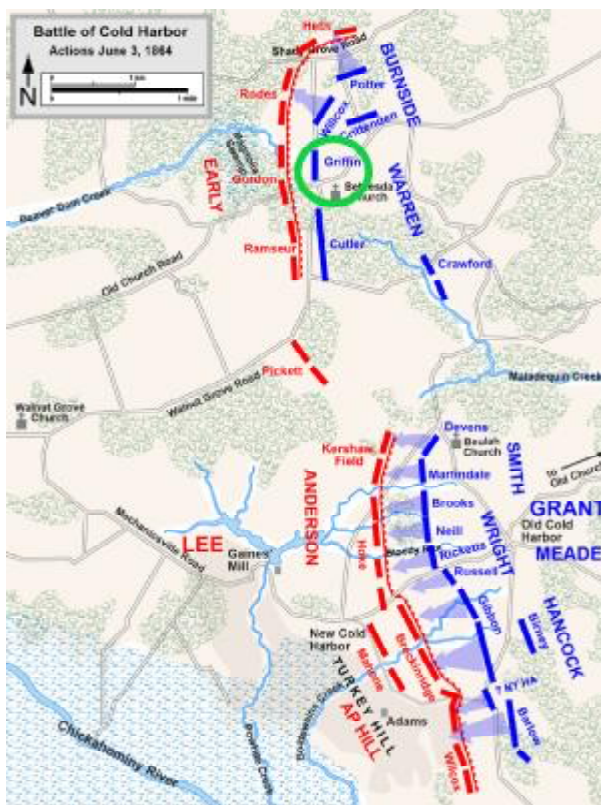


Scrapbook Page for Private Jacob Vogel

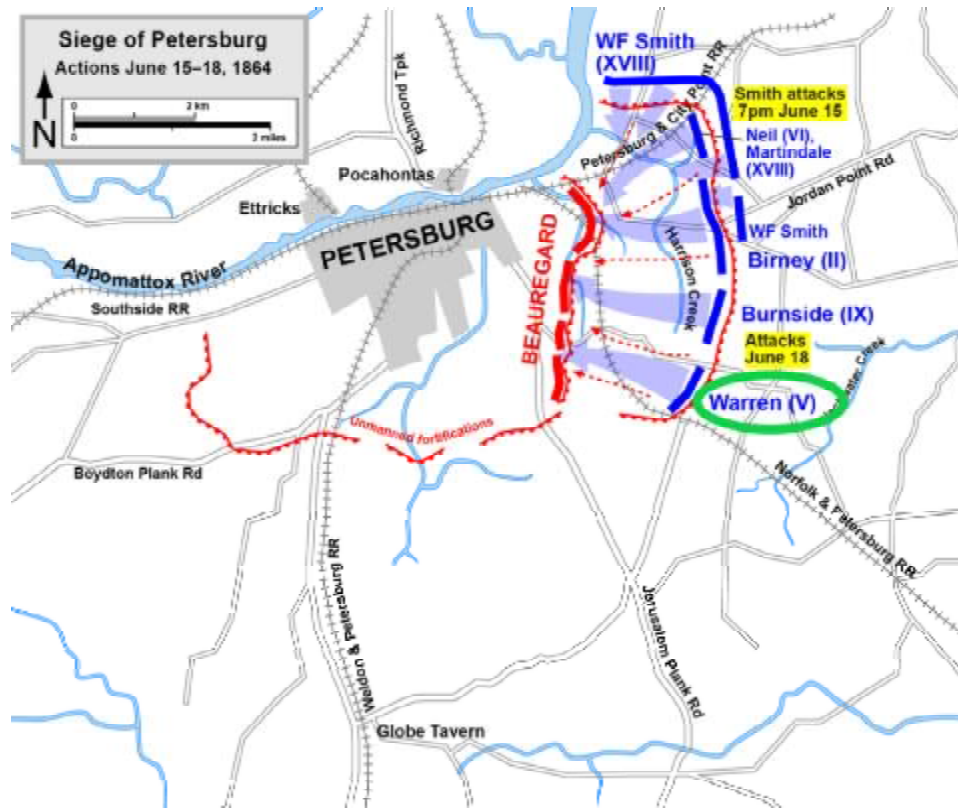
Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31 – June 12, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 1. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



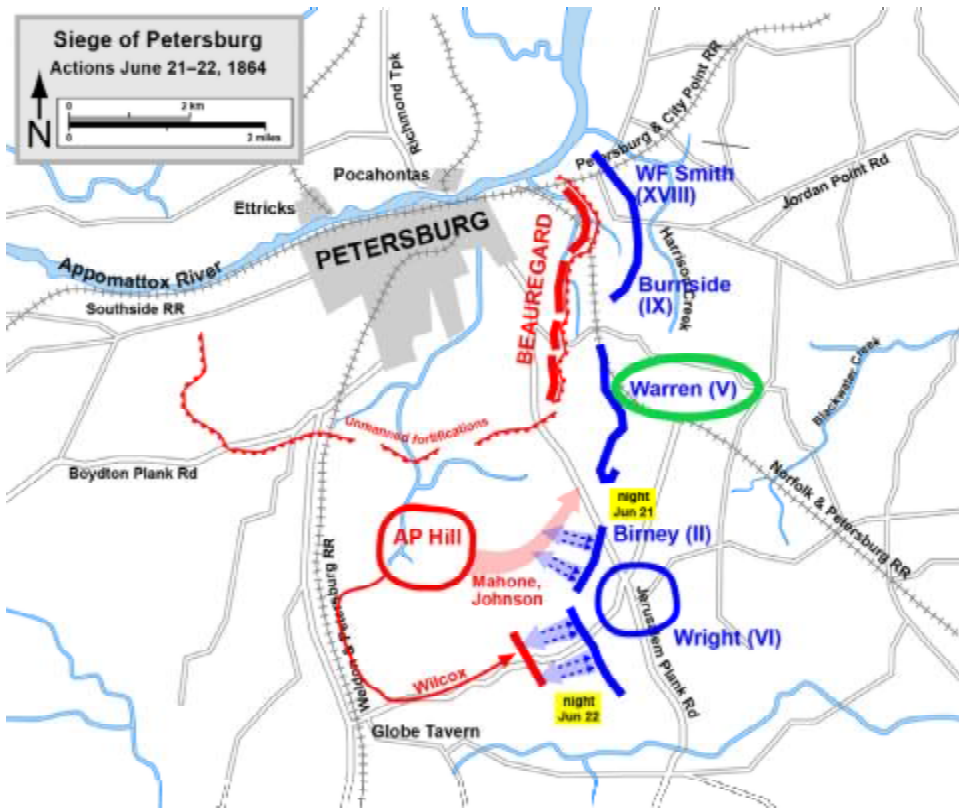
Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31 – June 12, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



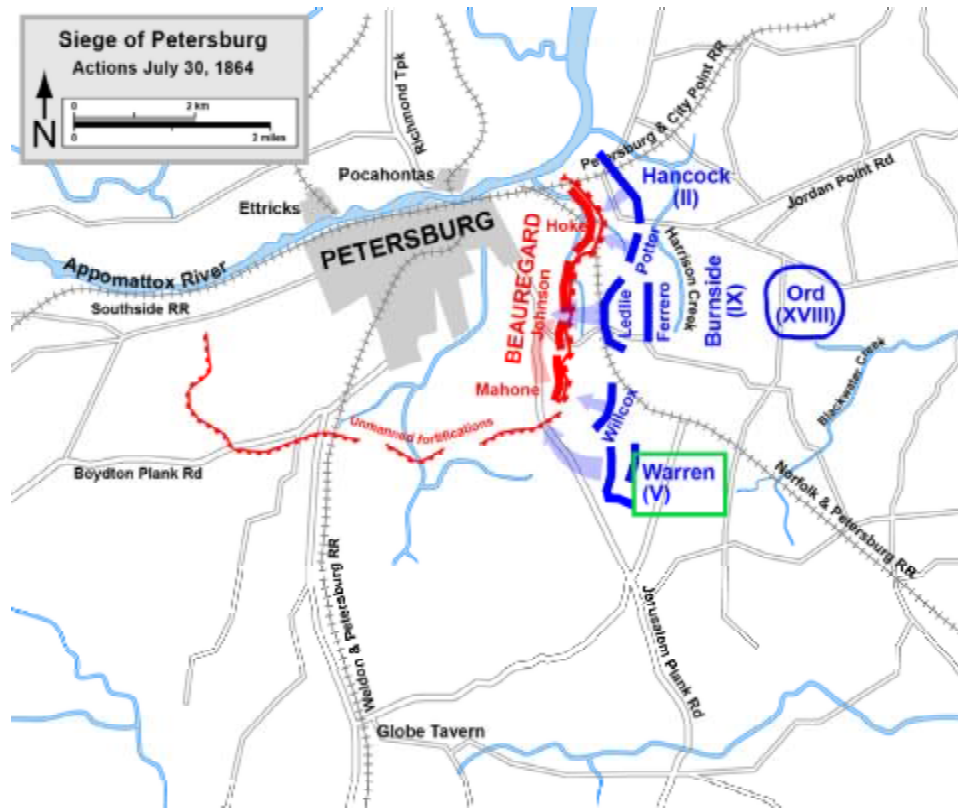
Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864 – April 2, 1865, assaults on June 15–18. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



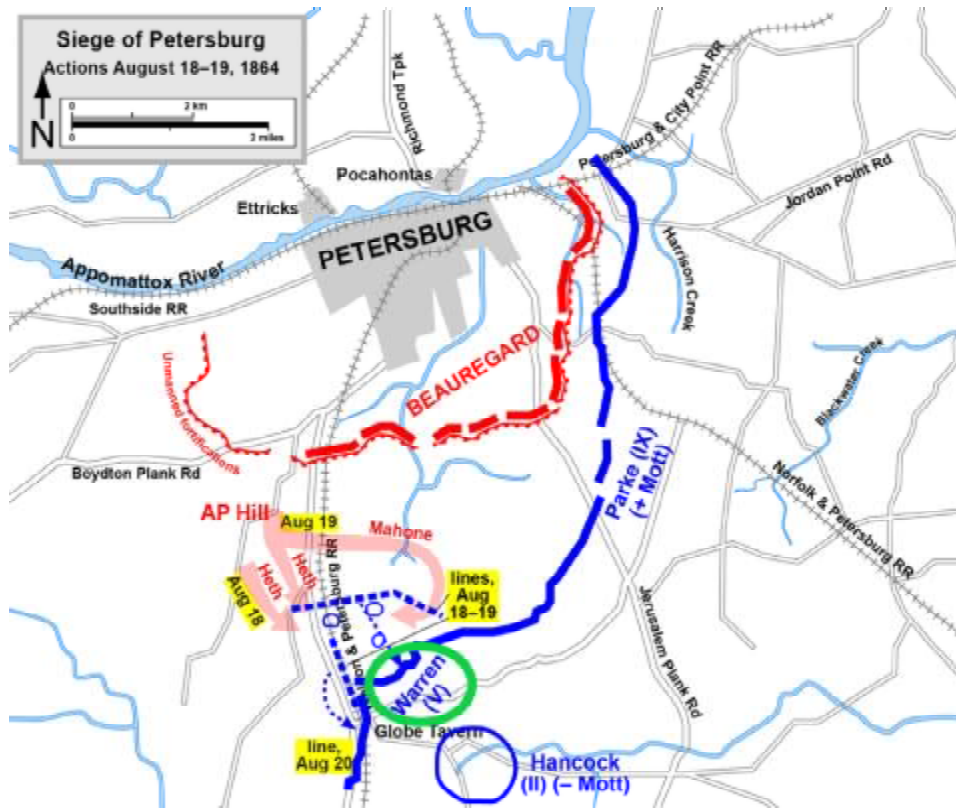
Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864 – April 2, 1865, movements against the railroads and A.P. Hill's counterattack, June 21–22.
Shows position of 11th United St



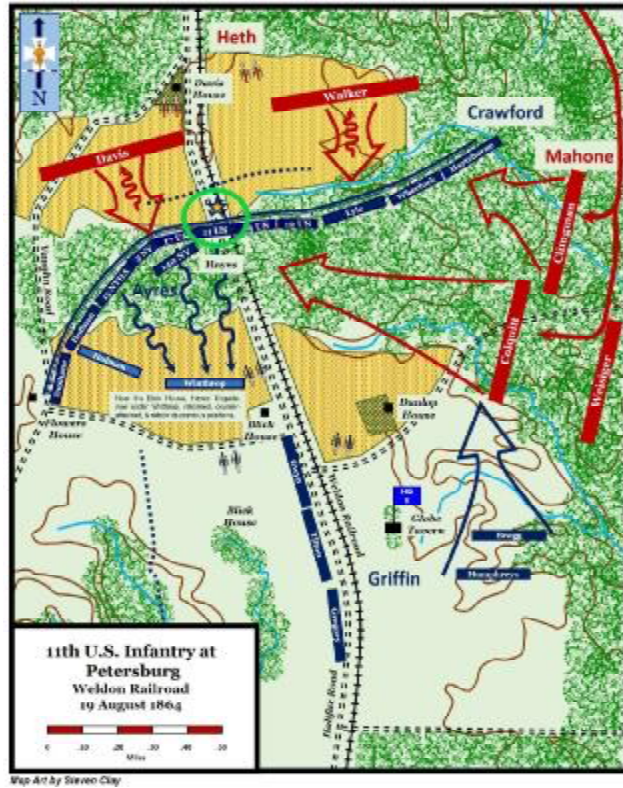
Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864 – April 2, 1865, Battle of the Crater, July 30. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.



Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864 – April 2, 1865, capture of the Weldon Railroad, August 18–19. Shows position of 11th United States (Regular) Infantry.

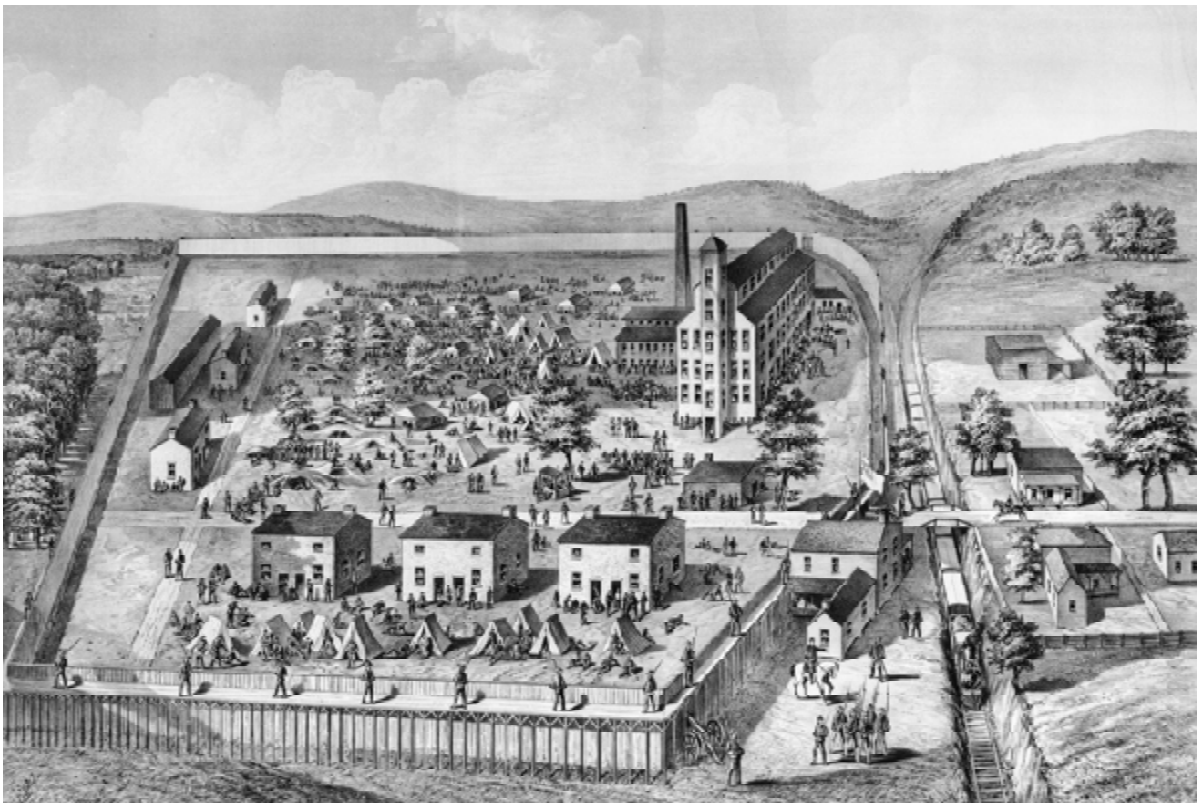


BATTLE MAP: Battle of the Weldon Railroad: August 19, 1864



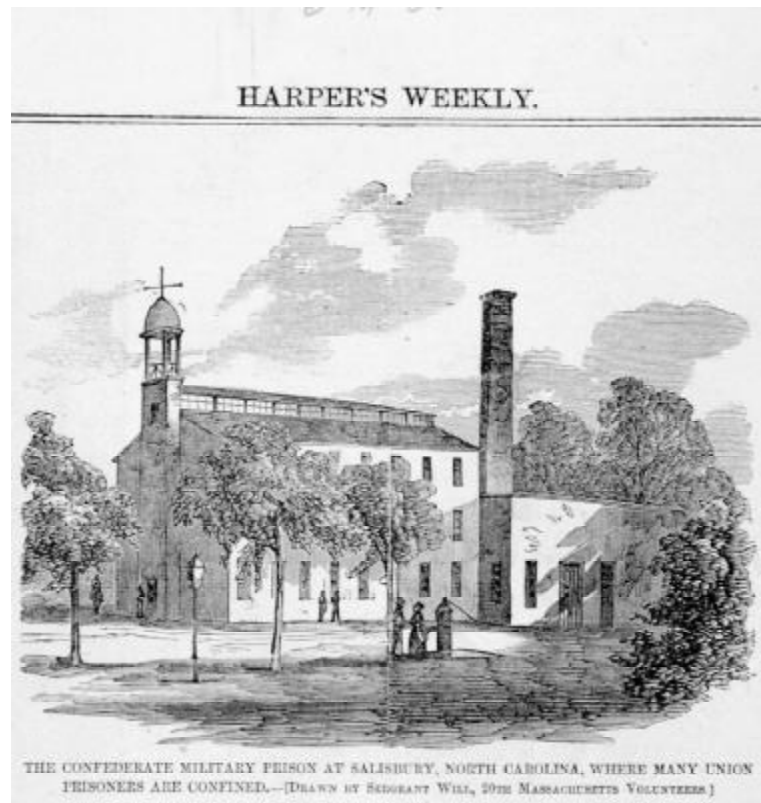
Showing Position of 11th United States Infantry. Jacob Vogel captured here,

The Confederate Prison at Salisbury as depicted in an 1886 lithograph. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.



Confederate Prisoner of War Camp, Salisbury, North Carolina. Jacob Vogel was confined here from August, 1864 to May 2, 1865.

An 1862 sketch of Salisbury Prison from the State Archives



Confederate Prisoner of War Camp, Salisbury, North Carolina. Jacob Vogel was confined here from August, 1864 to May 2, 1865.

Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N.C.



Confederate Prisoner of War Camp, Salisbury, North Carolina. Jacob Vogel was confined here from August, 1864 to May 2, 1865.

Jacob Vogel



Lydia A. Wertman & Jacob Vogel Wedding Picture



Headstone of Jacob Vogel.



Scrapbook Page for Private Jacob Vogel

U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934

NAME OF SOLDIER: <i>Vogle Jacob</i>				
NAME OF DEPENDENT: <i>Widow, Shrader, Lydia A.</i> <i>Minor,</i>				
SERVICE: <i>B. & E. 11 US Inf</i>				
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED.
<i>1904 Feb 20</i>	<i>Invalid, Widow, Minor,</i>	<i>800316</i>		<i>NY</i>
ATTORNEY:				
REMARKS: <i>Ed</i>				

Name: Jacob Vogle; Gender: Male; Service: B & E, 11 US Infantry; Place Filed: New York, USA; Relation to Head: Soldier; Spouse: Lydia A Shrader; Date of Filing: 1904 Feb 20; Class: Widow; Application No.: 800316.