



Stones River National Battlefield

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Regimental File Donation Form

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List Contents of Donation Below:

Chronological Travel of 77th PA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TRAVELS OF THE 77TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT

(As researched by James Schroeder from the 77th Pennsylvania Regimental History)
(Numbers are referenced to the attached ~~present day Southeast United States Map~~)

- 1) October 18, 1861: Left Pittsburgh, PA via steamboats, down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, arriving Louisville, KY on October 22.
- 2) October 23, 1861: left Louisville by train to Camp Nevin at McCook Station, approximately 50 miles south of Louisville, where they were given more training.
- 3) December 9, 1861: Started march south and were engage in the Battle of Rowletts Station, just north of Mumfordsville on December 17. After the battle remained in the area.
- 4) February 10, 1862: Headed back north about 14 miles to Upton, KY in anticipation of meeting the enemy, but remained in camp as the siege of Fort Donelson ended in a Confederate defeat and subsequent retreat by Bedford Forest.
- 5) February 15, 1862: Retraced steps south and headed for Nashville, with stops at Bells Tavern near Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, and Franklin, KY, arriving at Camp Johnson, 5 miles south of Nashville on March 3.
- 6) March 9 and March 10, 1862: Skirmished with the enemy near Camp Johnson
- 7) March 12, 1862: Marched to Franklin, TN and arrived at Columbia on March 22nd, having to build a bridge across Rutherford Creek and another across the Duck River at Columbia.
- 8) March 31, 1862: Started the toward Savannah, TN arriving at a point 22 miles north of that town on the morning of April 6. Then upon hearing the boom of cannon in the distance, marched the last miles at the double quick.
- 9) April 7, 1862: Embarked on steamers to Pittsburgh landing and became engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, their first major encounter. After the battle they camped near Pittsburgh Landing.
- 10) May 2, 1862: Moved south 12 miles to within 12 miles of Corinth, Ms to join in the siege of that town beginning May 17 and evening with the capture of that town on May 30.
- 11) June 10, 1862: Began the march into East Tennessee with encampments along the way at Iuka, MS; Florence, Athens, and Huntsville, ALA; Arrived Stevenson, ALA on July 18th to camp at Battle Creek atop a huge Mountain which overlooked the Tennessee River and the Confederate forces across the way.
- 12) August 20, 1862: Began a night march north to head off General Bragg and the Confederates, crossing part of the Cumberland Mountains near Jasper, TN, just north of Chattanooga, before being commanded to return to their camp at Battle Creek after 3 days of exhausting climbing and marching.
- 13) August 23, 1862: Again headed north, crossing the Cumberland Mountains at Almont, TN, with the command arriving in Murfreesboro on September 5.
- 14) September 8, 1862: The entire Union Army reached Nashville on a forced march to beat Bragg to this important city.
- 15) September 9, 1862: Began forced march north to Louisville to again beat Bragg and the Confederates, with stops along the way at Bowling Green and Mumfordsville, KY arriving at Louisville on September 26th.
- 16) October 1, 1862: after rest, reinforcements, and reorganization, movement was begun eastward along the Frankfort Pike, advancing east to Shelbyville, KY while constantly encountering Confederates, finally arriving at Frankfort on October 6th.
- 17) October 7, 1862: After crossing the Kentucky River, headed eastward out the Georgetown Pike, then reversed direction and recrossed the River before heading south toward Lawrenceburg.

- 18) October 23, 1862: Marched toward Nashville through the towns of Bradfordsville, Saloma, Bowling Green, and Earlsville for the march of Murfreesboro via the southern Nolensville Pike, skirmishing all the way to Nolensville. Arrived at the Salem Pike, five miles out of Murfreesboro on December 29th.
- 22) December 31, 1862: As part of McCook's right wing, participated in the Battle of Stones River through Jan 2nd. After the battle, camped four miles south of Murfreesboro on the Shelbyville Pike.
- 23) January 11, 1863: Marched back to Nashville to escort a supply wagon train back to Murfreesboro on January 13th.
- 24) February 7, 1863: Started work on Fortress Rosecrans in the city of Murfreesboro, the largest earth fort of its kind. Engaged in this construction through June 7th.
- 25) June 24, 1863: Started movement toward Chattanooga, Battling the enemy through Liberty Gap and continuously into Tallahoma, arriving there on June 30th.
- 26) August 16, 1863: The regiment was part of the force designated to get around to the south of Chattanooga and put Bragg and the confederates in a pinchers movement. They marched through Winchester, Salem and arrived in Bellefonte, ALA on August 21st and crossing the Tennessee River via a pontoon bridge below Stevenson, Ala on August 31st.
- 27) September 2, 1863: Crossed the racoon Mountains and proceeded through Winston Gap, 42 miles south of Chattanooga and were soon embroiled in the battle of Chicamaugua, where they suffered extreme casualties. By the time they withdrew to Chattanooga, only 84 of just under 200 were present to answer roll on the night of September 21st, many having been taken prisoner.
- 28) September 22, 1863: The confederates lay siege to the City of Chattanooga and a battle for the city developed. The 77th remained at Whiteside, just west of Lookout Mountain with instructions to hold that position, and thus were not heavily engaged in the battle.
- 29) January 5, 1864: While still encamped at Whiteside, 3/4 of the regiment re-enlisted and on the 26th, were given re-enlistment furloughs, arriving in a body at Pittsburgh on February 12th.
- 30) March 27, 1864: The reassembled regiment left Pittsburgh by rail headed for Nashville.
- 31) April 5, 1864: Left Nashville on a march through Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, catching up with the brigade at Cleveland, Tn on April 24th.
- 32) May 4, 1864: The beginning of the Atlanta campaign found the regiment reaching Caducei Springs, Ga; On May 7th, they help drive the enemy from Tunnel Hill, Ga before encountering sever skirmishing on the Dalton Road on a day by day basis before finally pushing the confederates out of Resaca on May 16th.
- 33) May 17, 1864: Move forward and on successive days passed through Adairsville, and Kingston, before resting at Casville on May 23rd. The drive continued with almost daily encounters before the enemy vacated Kenesaw Mountain and the town of Marietta on July 2nd.
- 34) August 5, 1864: Reaching close to the center of Atlanta, a charge was made upon the enemy but repulsed. Then beginning August 25th, a movement to skirt Atlanta was begun to the west, tearing up the Macon Railroad before encountering the enemy at Jonesborough on September 3rd.
- 35) September 8, 1864: Withdrew to Atlanta after the siege had ended following almost 4 months of continuous battle.

- 36) October 3, 1864: Began the chase of General Hood and his confederates by taking a zig-zag pursuit through Marietta, Allatoon, Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and then westerly across the mountains and down the Chattanooga River Valley to Gaylesville, ALA on October 20th.
- 37) October 26, 1864: Ordered back to Chattanooga and by rapid marches, arrived at Rossville, 4 miles south of the city on the night of October 29th.
- 38) October 30, 1864: Moved by rail to Athens, Ala, and on the night of November 1st, started march to Pulaski, TN, arriving there on November 3rd.
- 39) November 23, 1864: The chase after Hood again commenced with the regiment moving to Lynnville during the afternoon and arriving in Columbia by noon of November 24th.
- 40) November 26, 1864: A short battle occurred at Columbia, and then the night of the 27th, the Union withdrew toward Springhill where the regiment with the rest of Schofield's Union Army was almost hemmed in on the the 29th; however they escaped by the cover of darkness north to Franklin.
- 41) November 30, 1864: After the all night march and skirmishing late in the morning, the regiment became embroiled in the battle of Franklin. With the Confederates sustaining disastrous losses, the Union forces escaped on the night of the battle to concentrate their forces at Nashville with those of General Thomas already entrenched there.
- 42) December 2, 1864: The battle of Nashville began with the Confederates being driven from the field on the 16th. The regiment was part of the pursuing force, chasing the enemy all the way back through Pulaski, and reaching Lexington, ALA on the 27th of December. The regiments pursuit finally ended on January 5th when then went into bivouac.
- 43) January 23, 1865: General Hood relinquished command of what had been the Confederate "Army of the Tennessee", thus ending the 77ths Civil War combat engagements.
- 44) March 13, 1865: After winter quartering in Huntsville, Ala. Embarked by train to Knoxville and then marched to the Strawberry Plain on the 16th.
- 45) April 21, 1865: After railroad building activities, and being reinforced with fresh volunteers, the regiment boarded rail cars and arrived once again in Nashville on the 24th.
- 46) May 17, 1865: The regiment is ordered to New Orleans. They board trains for Johnsonville, TN located on the Cumberland River about 65 miles west of Nashville on the 18th.
- 47) May 19, 1865: They board steamers on the Cumberland, heading north on that river up to the Ohio, then down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and then down the "Father of Waters" arriving in New Orleans on the 25th.
- 48) July 14, 1865: After losing about 40 men to desertion, because the war was over, and because they could not justify in their minds the need to drive the French out of Mexico just to satisfy the Monroe Doctrine, the remainder sailed out into the Gulf of Mexico arriving at Metagorda Island on the following day. They then sailed into Indianola, Texas on the 21st. On August 8th, they marched into Victoria, doing Provost duty in October and November while awaiting mustering out orders.
- 49) December 5, 1865: Muster rolls were completed, and on the 24th again boarded steamers for New Orleans. They left 58 member of the regiment buried in Texas and New Orleans as the result of illness and disease. They arrived in Cairo, IL about January 5th, 1866 where they boarded trains, passing through Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and arriving in Philadelphia on January 7, 1866.
- 50) January 16, 1866: The paymaster made final payment and the last Pennsylvania regiment in the filed headed for home some 9 months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.