

Captain Louis Muller



Captain Louis Muller was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, leading Company E into the fight. His remains were later recovered from the battlefield and sent home for burial. A large funeral was held for Muller and the local newspaper reported that "Those who were acquainted with Capt. Muller . . . speak of him in the highest terms. He entered the army as a private and worked his way up to a captaincy by his bravery and devotion, never faltering at danger, or shrinking from hardship." The body of Captain Muller was buried in Stillwater, Minnesota.

1st Lieutenant David B. Demarest



1st Lieutenant David B. Demarest was mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. During the regiment's famed attack on July 2, Demarest was shot through the hip. He was taken first to a field hospital for treatment then later to a hospital in New York City, where his father lived. He died at his father's home on July 30, 1863. One man who knew Demarest called him "an excellent soldier, and highly esteemed by officers and men, as well as by all who knew him before his enlistment."

Sergeant Francis Kittel



Sergeant Kittel survived the Battle of Gettysburg. Later in 1863, however, he was discharged from the army due to disability. He settled in Washington, D.C., where he worked as a painter. In 1864, he got married. After his wife passed way in 1902, Kittle returned to Minnesota and was admitted to the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, a care facility for aging veterans. He passed away there on July 18, 1909, at the age of 85.

Sergeant Samuel B. Sites



Sergeant Samuel Stites was wounded in the right arm on July 2, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. His brother, Adam, was also wounded. Both of the Stites brothers were taken to a hospital in Philadelphia to recover. He returned to the regiment in December 1863 and was discharged from the army when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded in May 1864. After the war, Samuel got married and moved first to Minneapolis, where Samuel worked as a coal and wood dealer, and then to the state of California. There, Samuel became a police officer in Los Angeles, a position he held until his death on February 26, 1906. He was 69 years of age.

Sergeant Patrick Henry Taylor

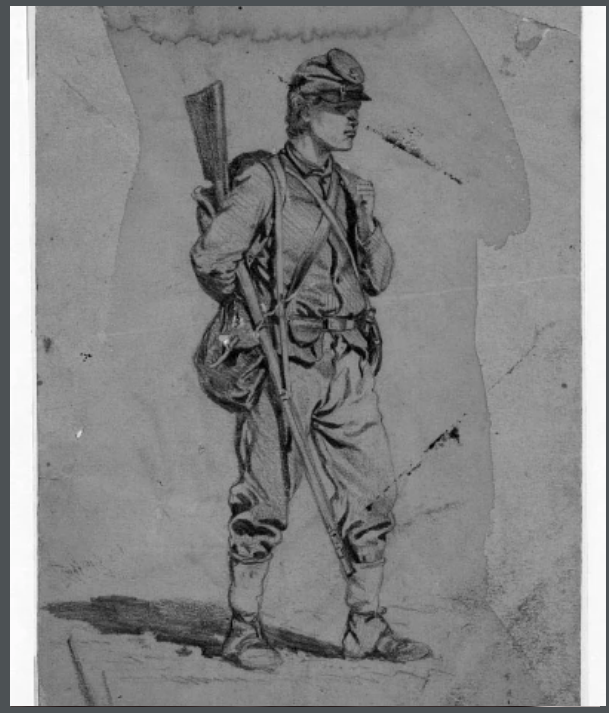
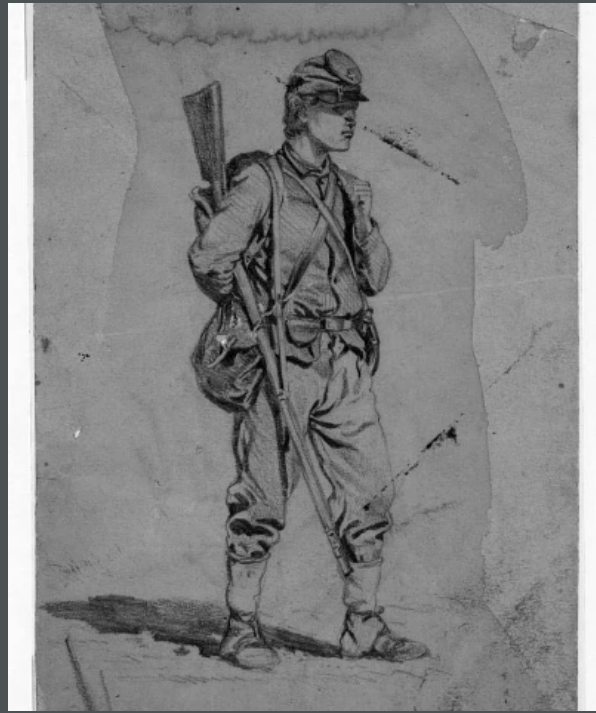
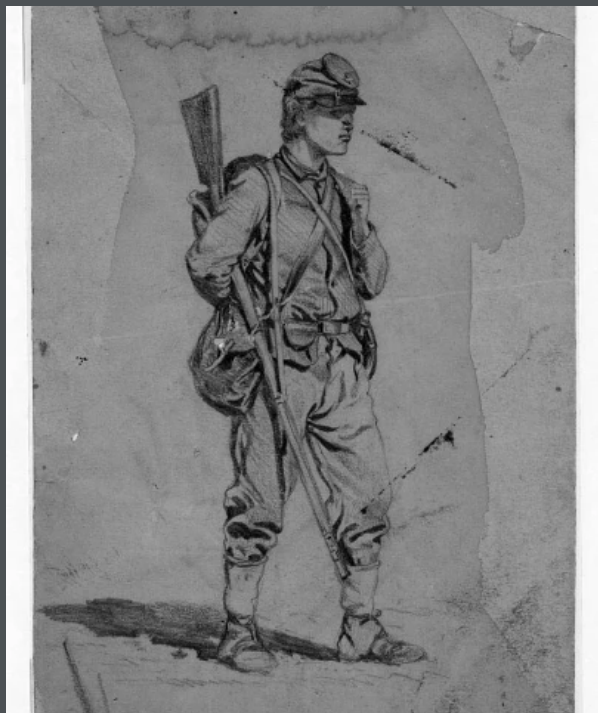
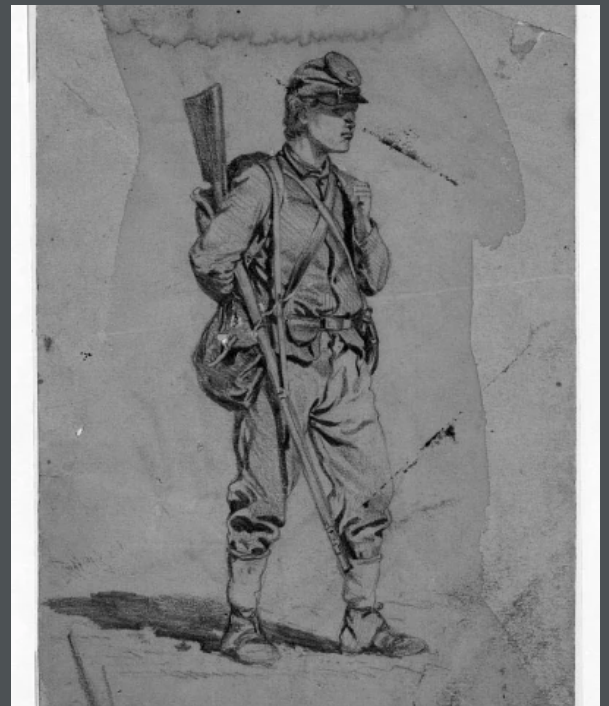
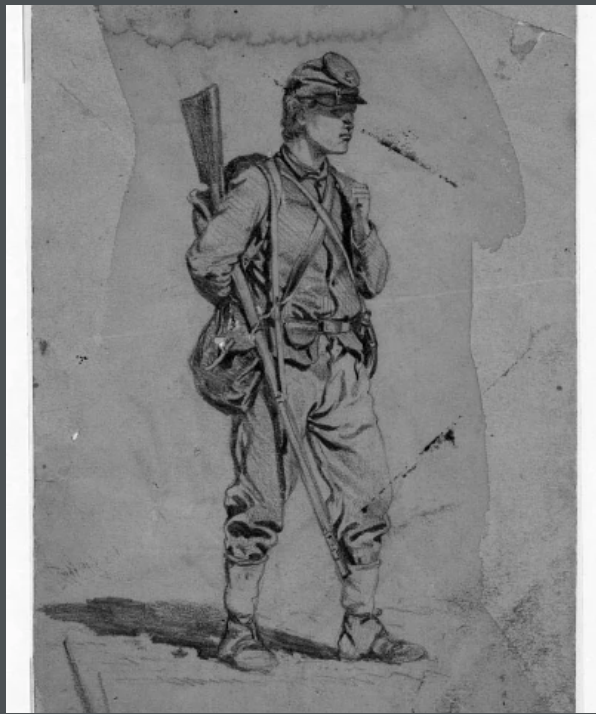
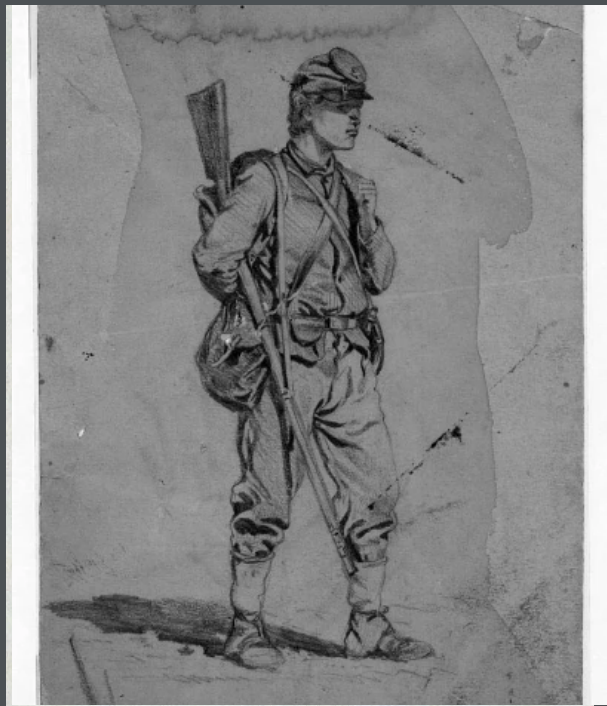


Sergeant Patrick Henry Taylor survived the battle of Gettysburg, though his brother, Isaac, was killed in action. Patrick had the sad duty of burying his brother on the battlefield the next day. Henry, promoted again, this time to 1st Sergeant, survived the war and returned to Illinois and to the classroom, once again becoming a teacher. He later moved to Missouri where he continued teaching. He married Harriet Thomas and the couple raised seven children. Patrick H. Taylor passed away in December 1907 at the age of 69.

Sergeant Joseph G. Trevor



Sergeant Joseph G. Trevor was killed in action at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. His body was buried on the field and was likely later removed to the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Civil War soldiers were not issued "dog" or identification tags like soldiers today, and so were often difficult or impossible to identify. If they determined that he was from Minnesota, he was buried as "Unknown" in the Minnesota plot, but if his state could not be determined, he would have been buried in an Unknown plot with just a number on the grave marker.



Sergeant William Wakfield



Sergeant William Wakefield survived the Battle of Gettysburg and the Civil War and was discharged due to disability in January 1864. He returned to Minnesota after the war, settling in Crow Wing where he opened a trading post, one of three he owned in the state. He also owned and operated two hotels in the state as well and so became quite an entrepreneur. William Wakefield died on June 17, 1903, at the age of 70.

Corporal Edward Austin



Corporal Edward Austin was wounded slightly at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, but would recover from his injury. He served with the regiment until the 1st Minnesota was disbanded on May 5, 1864. After this wartime service, Austin returned to Minnesota and in November 1866 married Margaret Cunningham. Back in St. Paul, he entered into the business of manufacturing "pop," which might mean, he was one of the first men in Minnesota to produce soda. Corporal Edward Austin passed away on November 27, 1889, at the age of 60.

Corporal Henry C. Bradley



Corporal Henry C. Bradley was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, when he was shot in the ankle. Taken from the field, he was later sent to a general hospital. He rejoined the regiment, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and on May 3, 1864, was discharged from the army when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. Despite his wartime wounds, Bradley lived a long life. He moved to Washington, D.C., where he passed away on June 3, 1913, at the age of 80. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, just outside the city.

Corporal John McKenzie



Corporal John McKenzie was mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was shot in both legs and through both thighs. He was taken to the Camp Letterman field hospital east of town where his left leg was amputated. He did not recover and passed away on August 7, 1863. He was first buried in the Camp Letterman Cemetery but his body was later moved and laid to rest in the Minnesota Plot of the Gettysburg National Cemetery (Row B, Grave 17).

Corporal Henry D. O'Brien

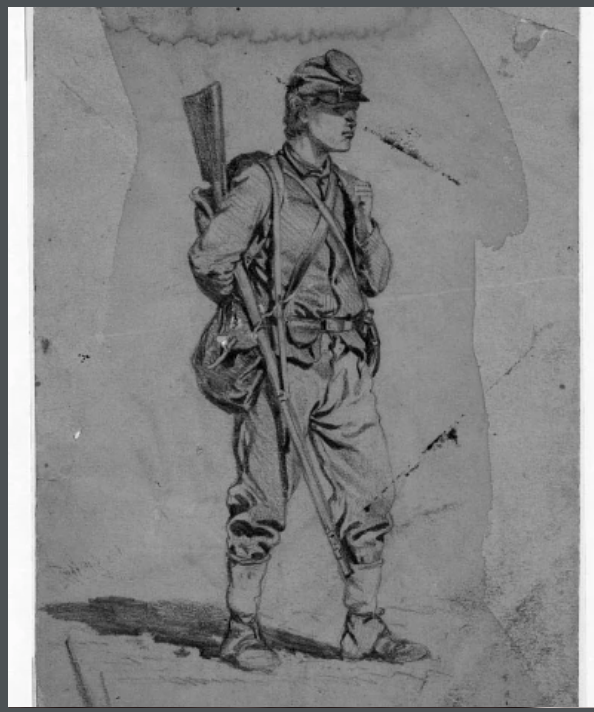
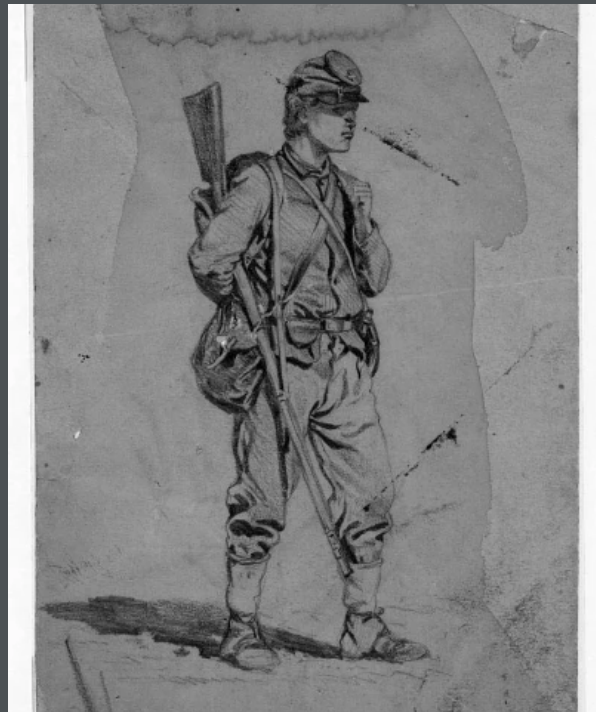
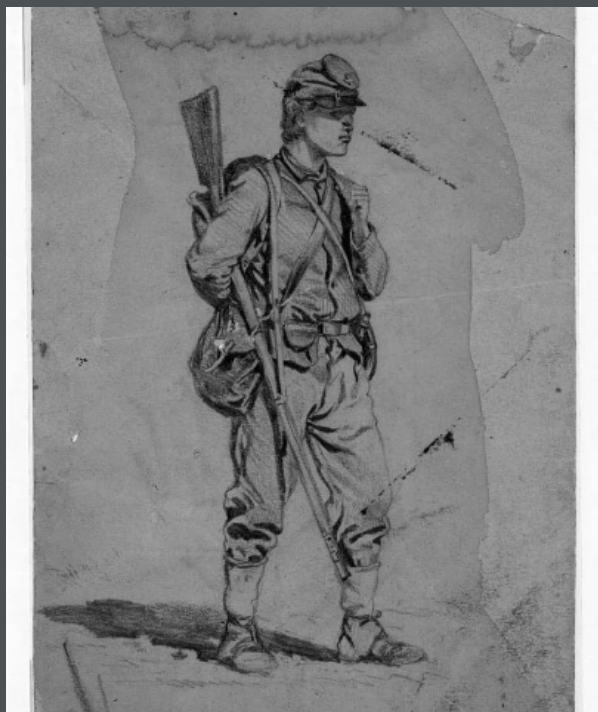
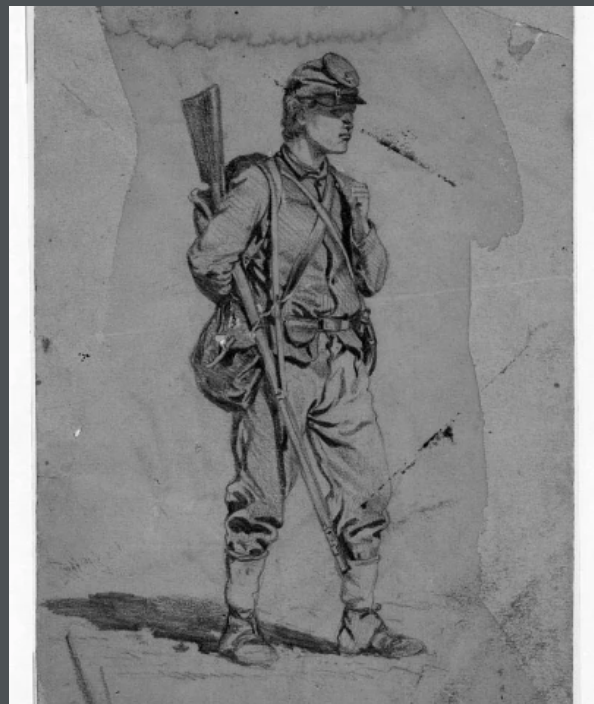
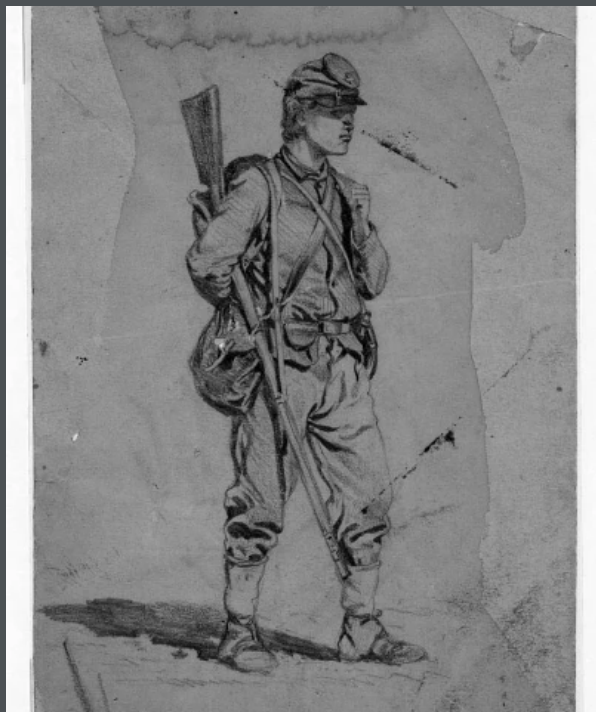
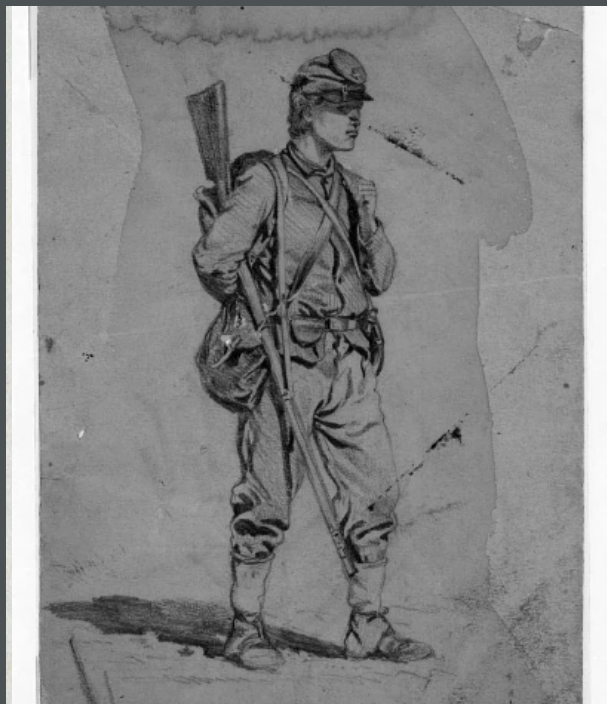


Corporal Henry O'Brien was wounded, slightly, at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, during the regiment's famous attack. Despite this wound, he helped to carry a badly wounded man to safety and stayed with the regiment during its battle action on July 3. On that day, O'Brien picked up the 1st Minnesota flag when the color bearer was wounded, raised it, crossed over a stone wall, and charged directly toward attacking Confederate soldiers. This inspired others to follow and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued between the 1st Minnesota and the 28th Virginia, during which O'Brien was wounded twice. He was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia to recover and returned to the regiment. In 1890, his bravery during the Civil War, especially at Gettysburg, was recognized with a Medal of Honor—the army's highest medal. O'Brien passed away in 1902 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Corporal Benjamin Staples



Corporal Benjamin Staples was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was shot in the left thigh. He recovered from this injury and returned to the regiment. In May 1864, and after being promoted to sergeant, Staples was discharged from the army when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. After the war, he returned to his family's farm in Minnesota, got married, and had two sons. He suffered from the illness and injuries sustained during the war. He passed away in 1907 at the age of 71.



Corporal Matthew Taylor



Corporal Matthew Taylor was wounded badly at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, when a bullet tore through his left lung. He was taken to a general hospital in Baltimore where he recovered from this serious wound, although he lived with pain in his chest and a bad cough for the rest of his life. He was discharged from the army on May 3, 1864, and returned to Minnesota. There, he married Helen Tilton and together, the couple raised three children. Matthew worked as a lumberman after the war and lived until September 1913, when he passed away at the age of 75.

Private George Adams



Private George Adams was wounded in the right shoulder at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. A lengthy recovery followed, during which Adams was taken to a number of general hospitals in the North. Discharged from the 1st Minnesota in May 1864, he later reenlisted in the 2nd Minnesota Infantry and fought in Georgia in 1864. He was wounded a second time at the Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, on September 1, 1864. After the war, George returned home to Minnesota where he got married and raised a daughter. He went into farming though he had trouble using his right arm because of his wartime injuries. George Adams passed away at the age of 48 in 1892.

Private Daniel Adams



Private Daniel Adams survived the Battle of Gettysburg. He continued to serve with the 1st Minnesota Infantry until the regiment was disbanded in May 1864. Soon after, though, Daniel was admitted to a hospital in Minnesota. He was discharged but died on October 6, 1864, at the young age of 24, perhaps due to complications from his wartime bout with typhoid fever.

Private William H. Bassett



Private William Bassett was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, shot in the arm and in the thigh. He spent several months in a hospital recovering from his wounds but rejoined his regiment in the fall of 1863. In May 1864, Bassett was discharged from the army when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. After the war, Bassett became a surveyor (measuring and mapping land areas), and later a liveryman, running a stable for renting out horses for work and travel. He got married, had three children, and was among the first to discover iron ore in northern Minnesota. Late in life, Bassett moved to Wisconsin where he passed away in August 1922 at the age of 82.

Private Amos Berry

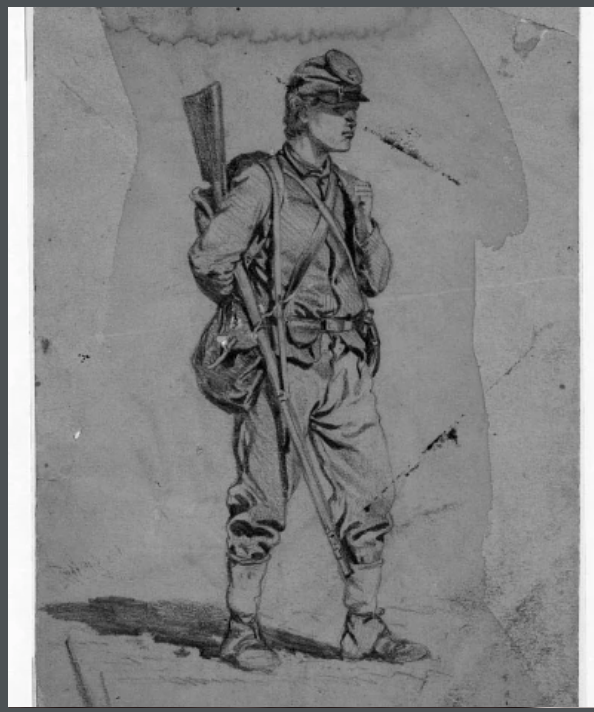
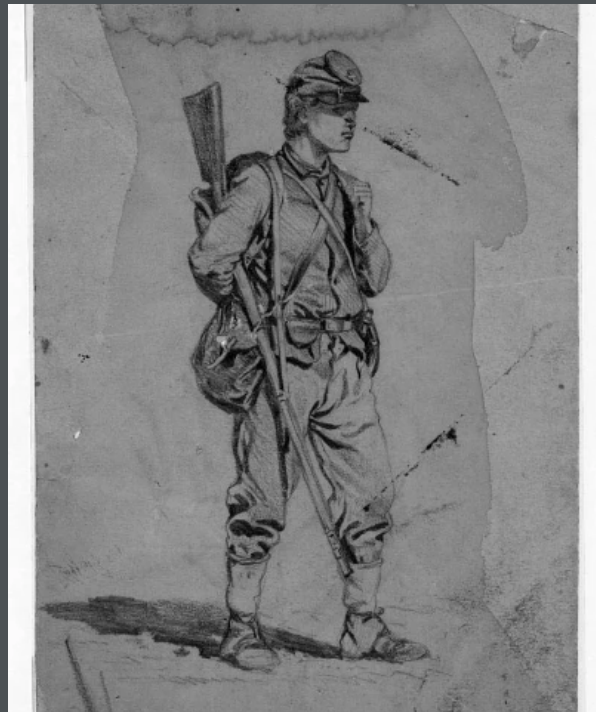
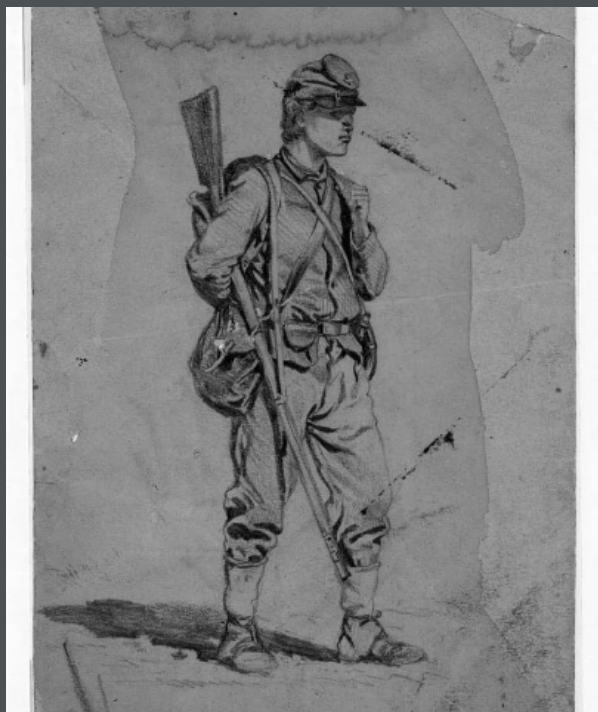
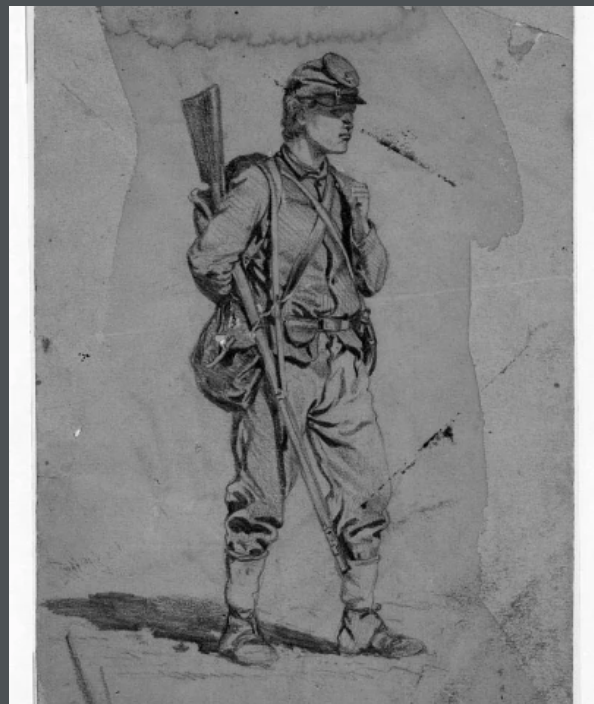
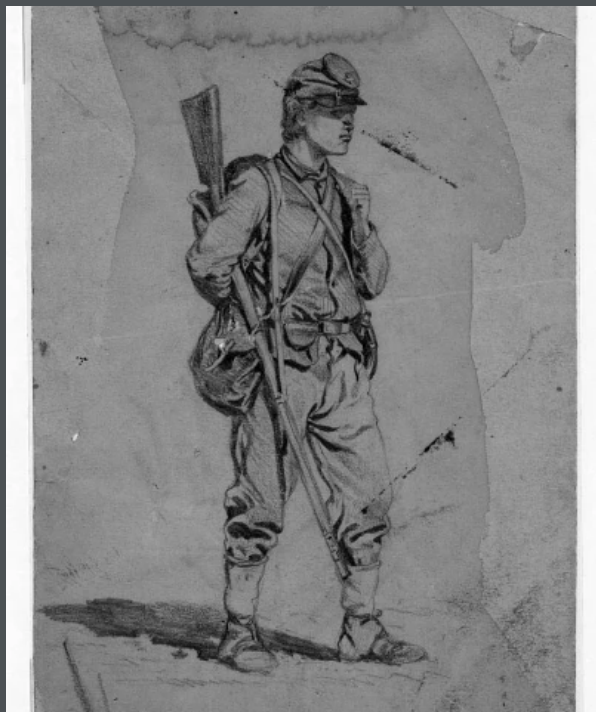
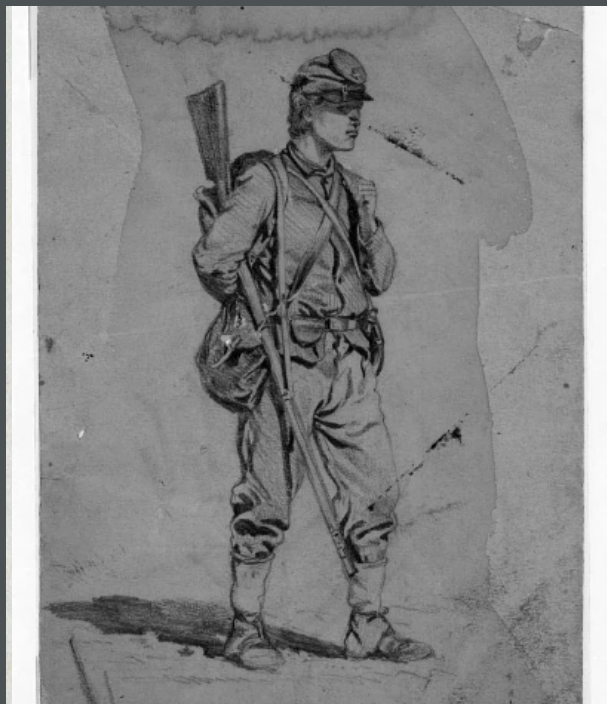


Private Amos Berry was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, shot in the leg. Within a few weeks, however, the wound healed and he was back with his company. He was mustered out of service on May 5, 1864. After the war, Berry returned to Minnesota and in 1867, he married Phoebe Dayton. The couple had four children and he went back to work as a logger in a sawmill. Amos Berry passed away at the age of 79 in 1913.

Private Charles Berry



Private Charles Berry was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, when he was shot in his left big toe. His brother, Amos, was also wounded during the battle. The two were later taken to a field hospital. His injury took a long to heal and he spent the next five months in various hospitals. He could not return to the regiment because of his injury but served out his term with the Veterans' Reserve Corps, an organization within the Union Army to allow disabled soldiers to perform some light but necessary duties. After the war, Berry returned to Minnesota, took up farming again, married and had one child. Charles Berry passed away in 1928 at the age of 86.



**Private
David Carlton**



Private David Carlton survived the Battle of Gettysburg. In May 1864, when the 1st Minnesota Infantry was disbanded, Carlton transferred to the 1st Minnesota Battalion in order to serve out his three-year term of service. He was discharged from the army on July 14, 1865. After the war, Carlton returned to Minnesota where he lived out the rest of his life. He passed away on July 22, 1900, at the age of 70.

**Private
William E. Cundy**



Private William Cundy was wounded slightly at the Battle of Gettysburg but recovered quickly from this injury. He helped to bury the dead afterward. Two months later, in September 1863, Cundy developed a fever and was admitted to a hospital where he remained for nearly five months. He was discharged from the army in May 1864 when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. After his wartime service, Cundy returned to Minnesota, got married and raised a family of five children. He worked again as a lumberman. William Cundy was 73 years old when he died in 1912.

**Private
John Curry**



Private John Curry was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, shot in the left shoulder. He recovered from this injury and returned to the regiment. Curry was discharged from the army in May 1864 when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. Little is known about his life after the war. He died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 5, 1911.

**Private
John W. Davis**



Private John W. Davis was killed in action at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was buried by his comrades near where he fell but his body was later removed and reburied in the Gettysburg National Cemetery's Minnesota Plot, Row A, Grave 18.

**Private
Hiram Drake**

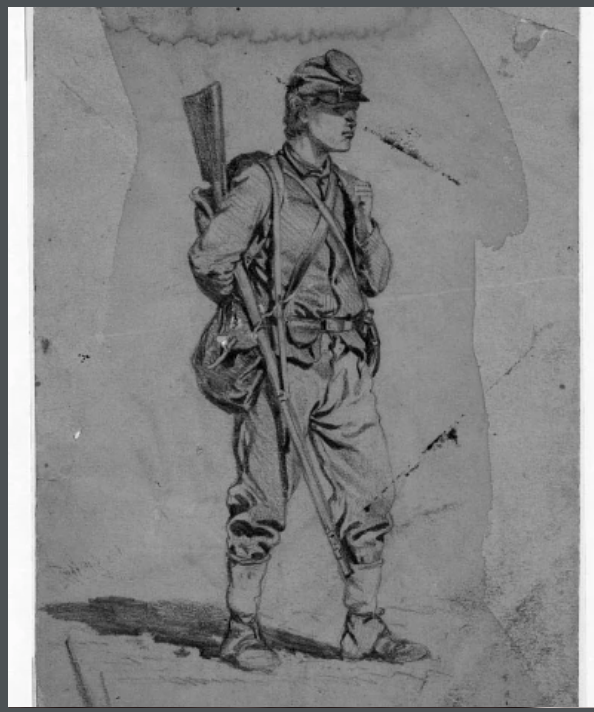
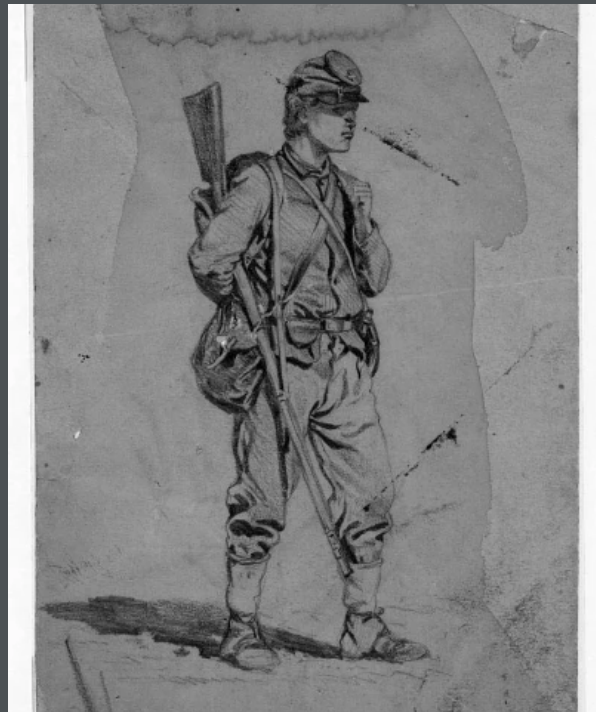
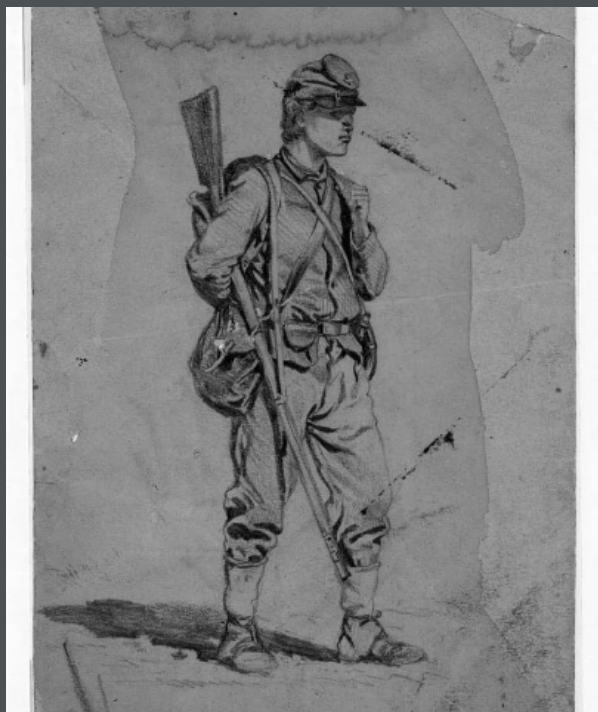
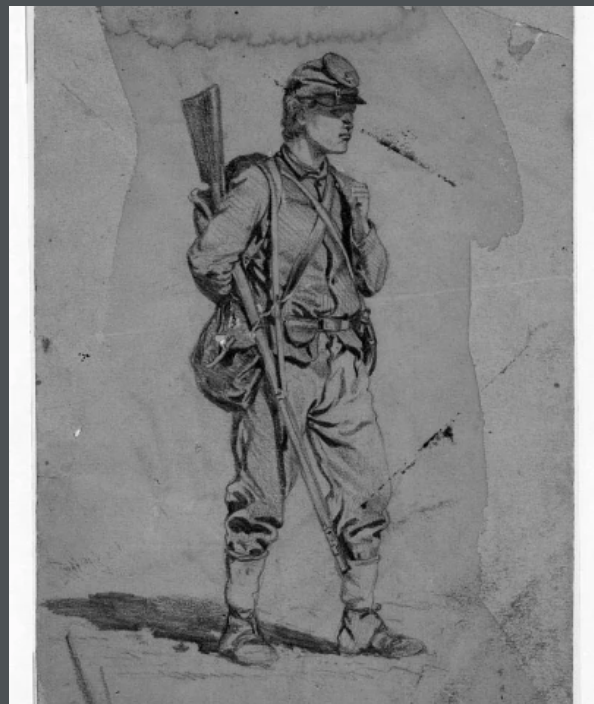
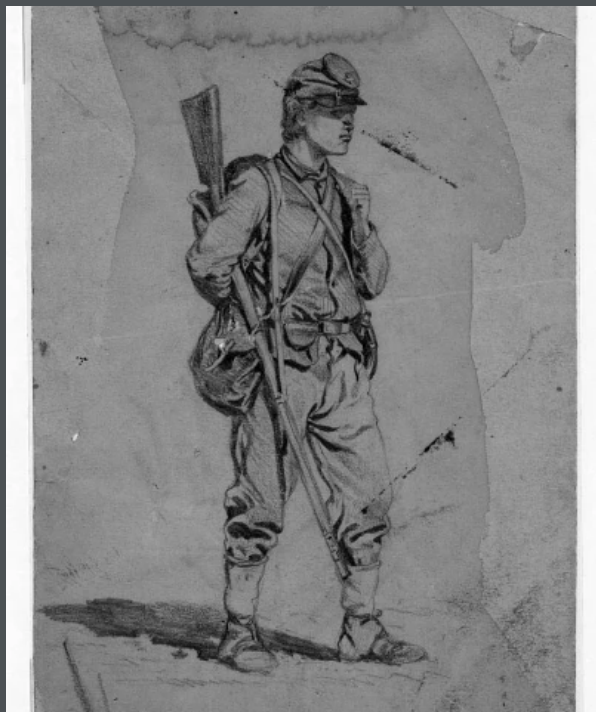
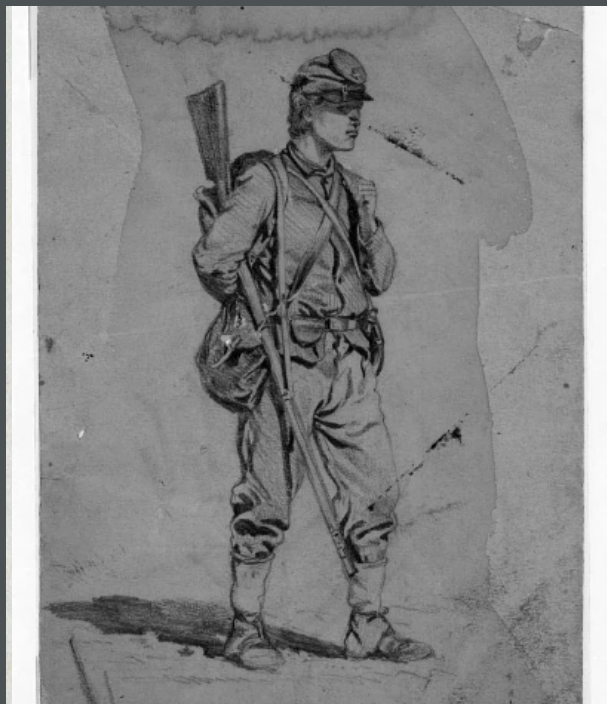


Private Hiram Drake was wounded in the foot on July 2, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. Recovering from this wound, Drake was mustered out of the service on May 5, 1864, when the 1st Minnesota Infantry was disbanded. There is no information about what he did after the war, or where he was laid to rest.

**Private
Henry I. Fisher**



Private Henry Fisher was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, shot in the heel. He, along with several wounded men of the 1st Minnesota, was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia to recuperate. On October 31, 1864, he returned to the regiment and served in the 1st Minnesota until it was disbanded in May 1864. Fisher then re-enlisted to serve in another regiment—the 1st Battalion of Minnesota Infantry—and was wounded in battle for a second time, this time at the Battle of Petersburg. He was discharged from the army in July 1865, following the conclusion of the war. Henry Fisher passed away on February 11, 1917, at the age of 77.



Private Lucius Ford



Private Lucius Ford survived the Battle of Gettysburg. As a musician, he may have served as a stretcher bearer during the battle, helping to removed wounded soldiers from the battlefield. Discharged from the army when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded in May 1864, Ford returned to Minnesota and to his family. They had another child and by the year 1870 had moved back to New York, where Lucius took up farming in the town of Mansfield. He passed away there on April 17, 1907, just a few days before his 78th birthday.

Private Norman Fowler



Private Norman Fowler was killed in action on July 2, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. Buried initially on the field, it is likely his body was later removed and reburied in the Soldiers' National Cemetery although his grave is not marked with a name. Civil War soldiers were not issued "dog" or identification tags like soldiers today, and so were often difficult or impossible to identify. If they determined that he was from Minnesota, he was buried as "Unknown" in the Minnesota plot, but if his state could not be determined, he would have been buried in an Unknown plot with just a number on the grave marker.

Private William Goundry



William Goundry survived the Battle of Gettysburg. Likely assigned to a hospital detail, setting up a field hospital for 2nd Corps soldiers behind Little Round Top. Goundry remained there, assisting with the wounded, for six weeks following the battle. He fell ill later in the war and was discharged from service in May 1864. After the war, he helped to found the town of Santiago, where he became a farmer and an active member of the community. He got married twice after the war and had three children. When his first wife passed away, Goundry remarried and had three more children. Goundry died on April 20, 1911, in Santiago, Minnesota, at the age of 76.

Private Elvin Gil Hill



Private Elvin Hill survived the Battle of Gettysburg, though he may have been detailed to serve in a field hospital and therefore missed the fighting. He survived the war and was discharged in May 1864. After the war, Hill traveled west to California but after a few years returned to his home in Minnesota. He got married and became the owner of a sawmill. Elvin and his wife, Isadora, had four children. Elvin Gil Hill passed away on November 25, 1905, at the age of 72.

Private Jonas Hill

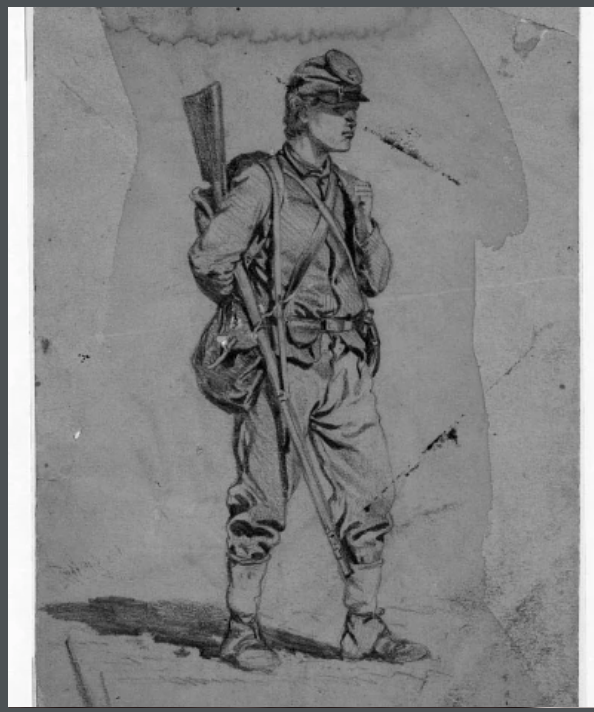
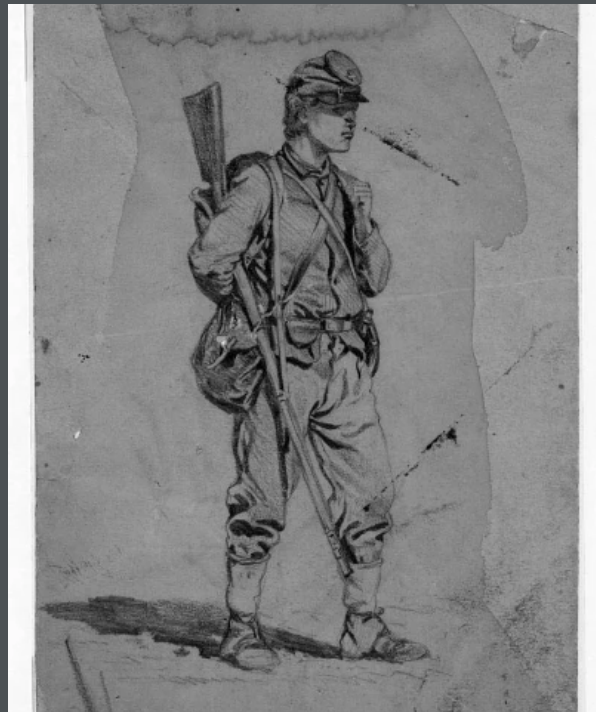
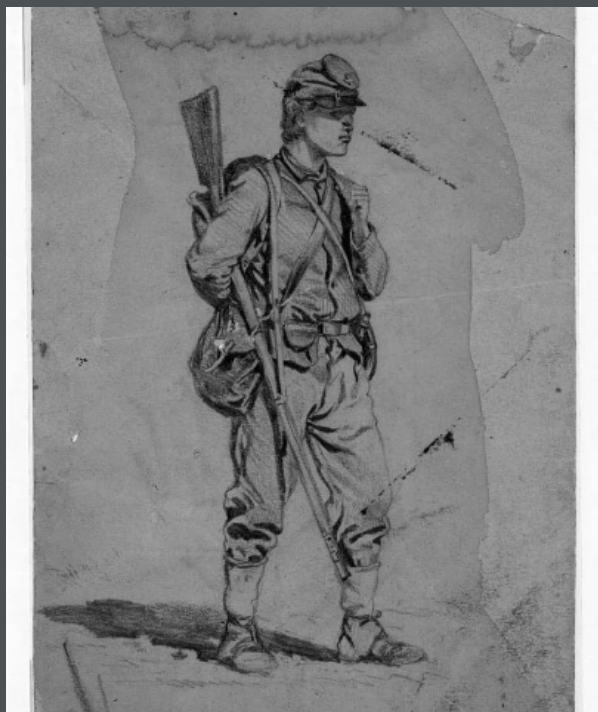
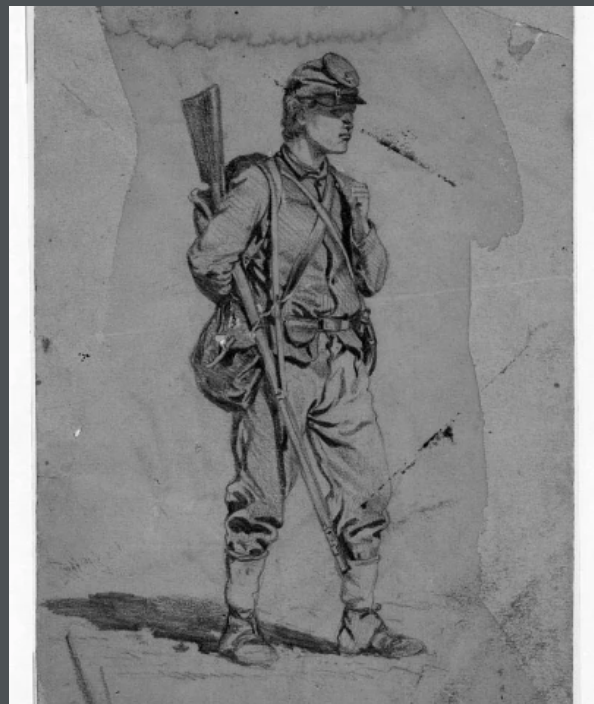
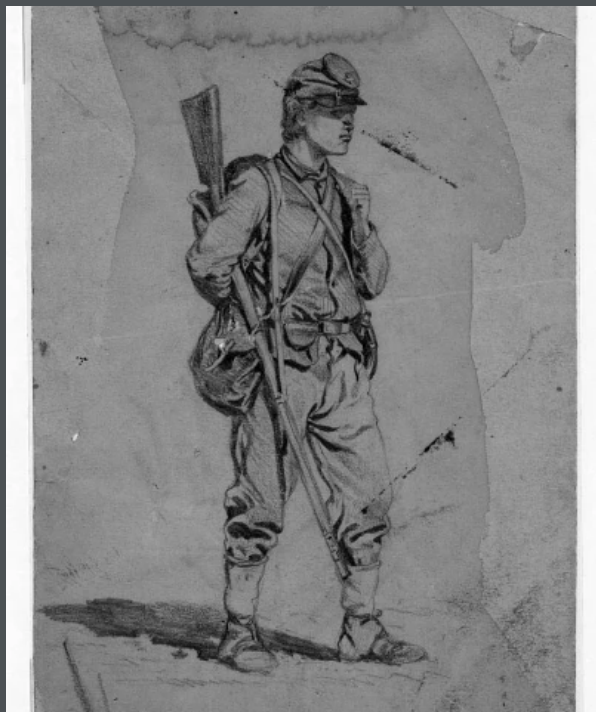
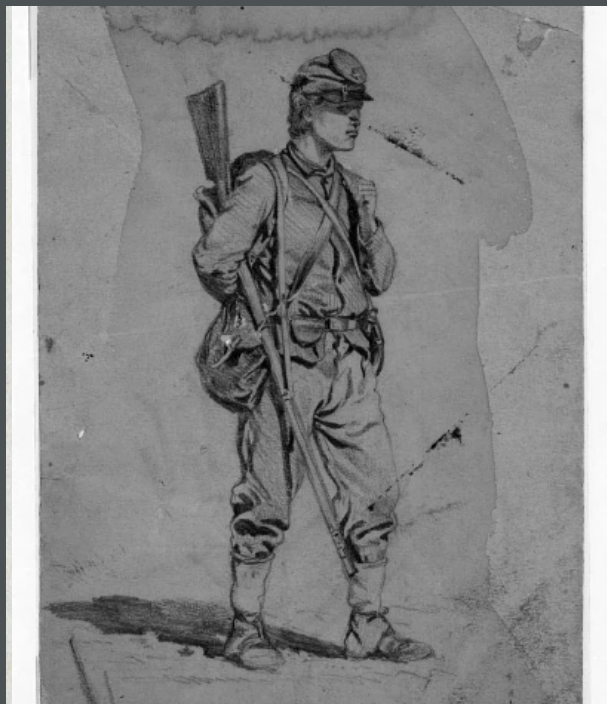


Private Jonas Hill was wounded, shot through both legs, at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was taken to a hospital in Baltimore for treatment. After he recovered, he returned to the regiment but in 1864 was transferred to the 1st Minnesota Battalion. He was mustered out of service in September 1864. After the war, Jonas Hill got married, had one child, and returned to his work as a lumberman. He passed away in 1907 at age 76.

Private Israel Jackins



Private Israel Jackins was killed in action at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was buried on the battlefield in an unmarked grave near where he fell but was likely later removed and reburied in the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Civil War soldiers were not issued "dog" or identification tags like soldiers today, and so were often difficult or impossible to identify. If they determined that he was from Minnesota, he was buried as "Unknown" in the Minnesota plot, but if his state could not be determined, he would have been buried in an Unknown plot with just a number on the grave marker.



Private

Ernest R. Jefferson



Private Ernest Jefferson was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, when he was hit by a bullet in his left leg. Another bullet hit him in the foot as he fell. Corporal Henry O'Brien of Company E helped remove the wounded Jefferson to a place of safety. In a hospital, it was determined that infection had set in on his wounded leg and it was amputated. He was discharged from the army due to disability in December 1863. He could no longer farm so after the war he learned the trade of harness maker and lived in Duluth, Minnesota. He got married and had three children. He later became a lighthouse keeper and a county commissioner. Ernest Jefferson passed away in May 1911 at the age of 67.

Private

William H. Losee



Private William H. Losee was badly wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg when he was shot in the chest on July 2, 1863. Over the next few months, Losee was treated in a number of general hospitals throughout the North but had not healed sufficiently to return to the regiment. Instead, he served out his time in the Veterans' Reserve Corps and was discharged from the army in 1864. After the war, Losee moved back to New York, where he lived in Catskill and where he passed away in 1903.

Private

Vincent Middlestad



Private Vincent Middlestad was wounded, shot in the left foot, at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was cared for at a hospital in Baltimore before he recovered enough to rejoin the regiment. Middlestad was discharged from the army in May 1864 when his three-year term of service expired and when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded.

Private Francis Ray



Private Frank Ray survived the Battle of Gettysburg and the Civil War. He was never wounded in battle, however, after the war, he passed away at the very young age of 36 on January 1, 1869.

Private

Oscar W. Sears



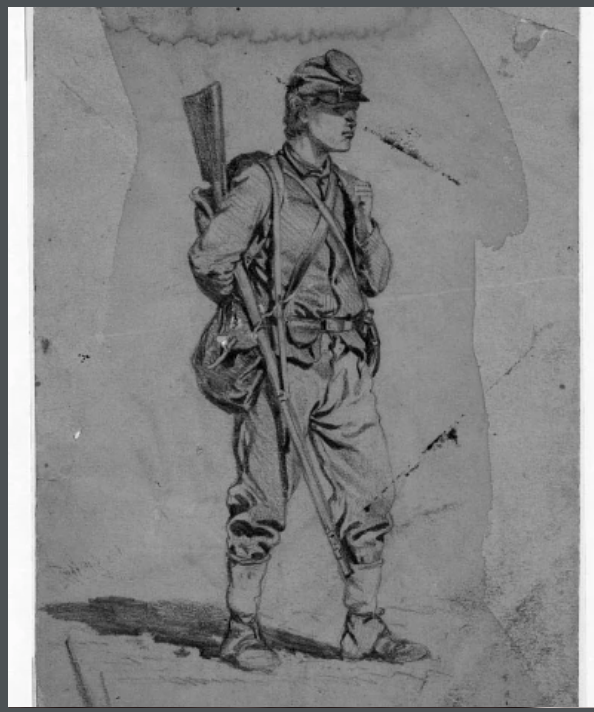
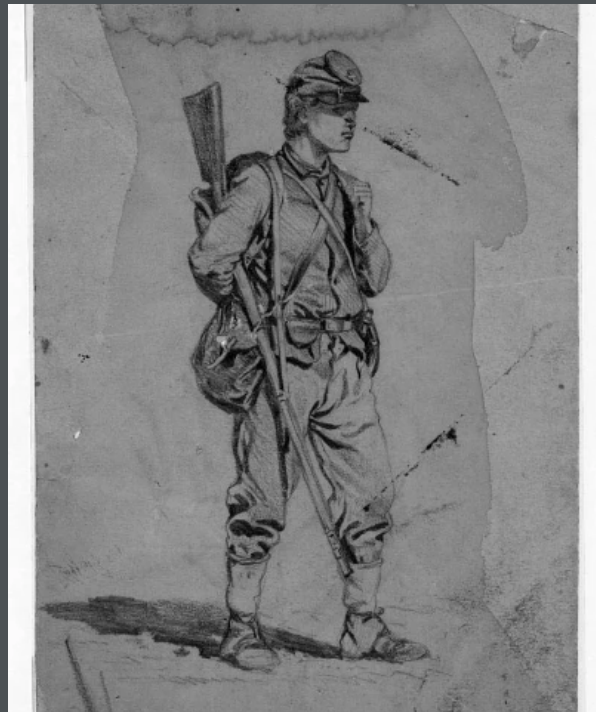
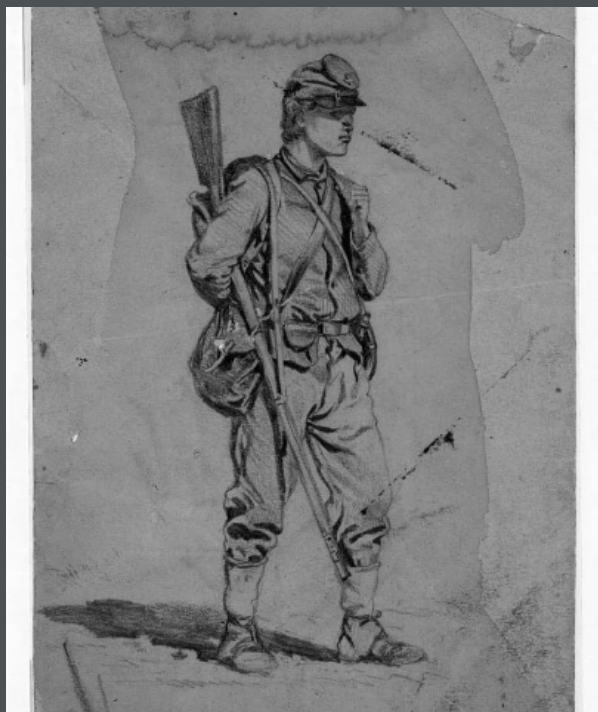
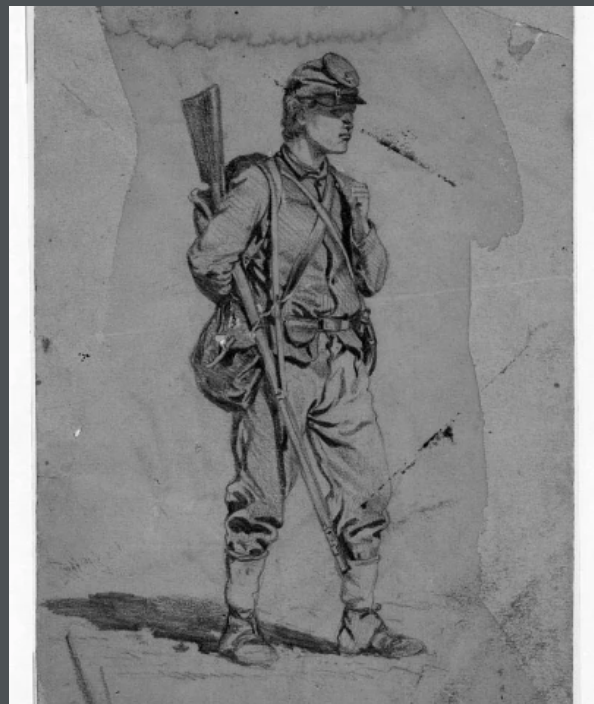
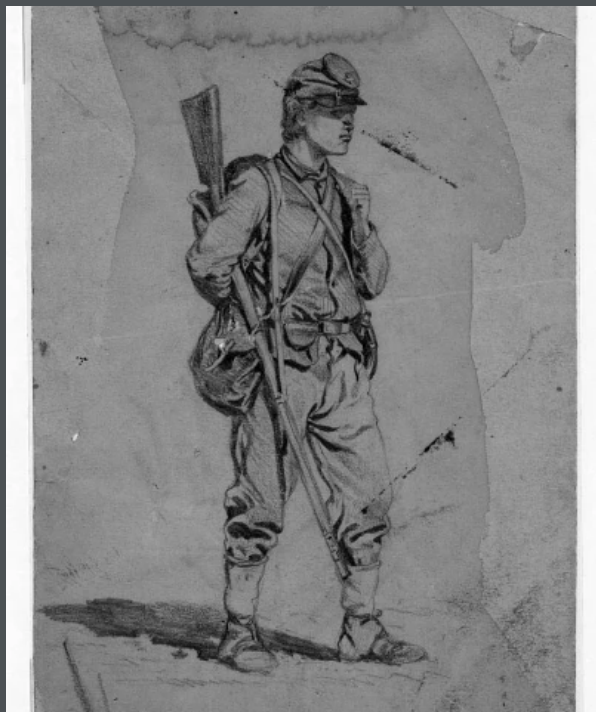
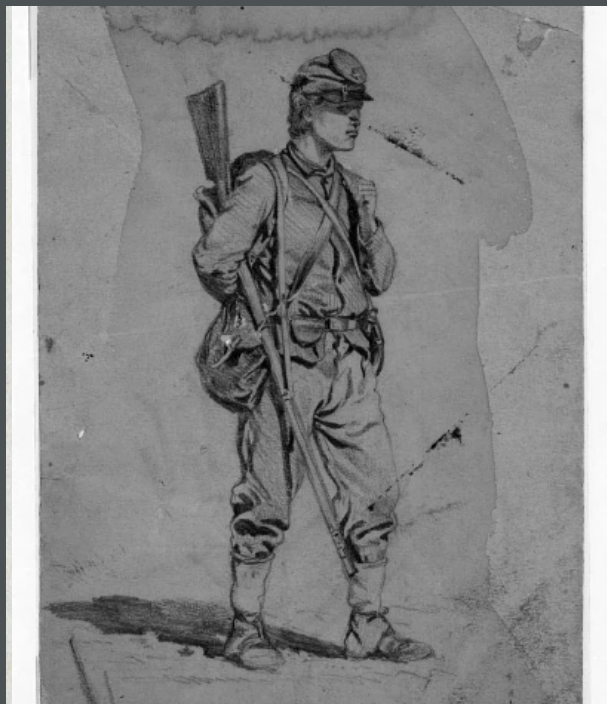
Private Sears survived the Battle of Gettysburg. He helped with the wounded after the battle. After the war, Sears returned to Minnesota and opened a pharmacy in St. Paul. At some time, he returned to his native Indiana, where he died on August 31, 1917, at the age of 77.

Private

Thomas Stealson



Private Thomas Stealson survived the Battle of Gettysburg and the Civil War, though he was discharged for disability on February 16, 1864. It is unknown what became of Stealson after the war.



Private
Adam C. Stites



Adam Stites survived the battle of Gettysburg and was among the few uninjured soldiers of the regiment who returned from their heroic charge on July 2, 1863. Discharged from the army in September 1864, Stites returned to Minnesota and became a sawyer (someone who cuts logs into lumber, boards and planks). He passed away at the young age of 34 in 1878 from a "hemorrhage of the lungs".

Private
Steven B. Sutton



Private Steven Sutton survived the Battle of Gettysburg and the Civil War and was discharged from the army in May 1864 when the 1st Minnesota Infantry was disbanded. He returned home to Minnesota, settled in Minneapolis and opened a billiard saloon. Sadly, though, Sutton died at the age of 45 in September 1889.

Private
Isaac L. Taylor



Private Isaac Taylor was struck in the head and killed at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 during the regiment's famous attack. Patrick Taylor survived and the next day located his brother's body. He, along with several other comrades, buried Isaac near where he fell. After Isaac was buried, Patrick wrote in his own journal, "As we laid him down, I remarked, 'Well, Isaac,' all I can give you is a soldier's grave.'" Although it is not known for certain, Isaac's body may have been later removed and buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery. If so, he lies at rest under a grave marked 'Unknown.'

Private
Daniel Wait



Private Daniel Wait was wounded on July 3, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg, when struck in the leg with either a bullet or a shell fragment. He survived the injury and the war and was discharged from the army in May 1864 when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded. After the war, Wait returned to Minnesota, got married and had two children. Daniel Wait passed away on March 15, 1918, at the age of 80.

Private
Elijah Weaver



Private Elijah Weaver was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, by a musket ball through his right shoulder and neck. He was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia to recuperate and returned to his regiment on November 4, 1863. He survived the war and was discharged when the 1st Minnesota disbanded in May 1864. After the war, Weaver moved to Anoka, Minnesota, with his wife, Hannah, and then to McLeod County where they owned a farm. They had one child, a daughter named Myrtle. Elijah Weaver passed away on April 14, 1906, at the age of 77.

Private
Peter Welin



At the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, Private Peter Welin was mortally wounded. He was shot in the ankle and taken to a field hospital in the rear, where his foot was amputated above the ankle. Sadly, Welin did not survive and died on July 30, 1863. Buried initially on the battlefield near where he fell, the remains of Peter Welin were later reinterred in the Minnesota Plot of the National Cemetery, Section D, Grave 5.

Corporal James Brower



Corporal James S. Brower was wounded, slightly, at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was able to quickly rejoin the regiment and served with it until the 1st Minnesota was disbanded in May 1864. After his service, Brower returned to Minnesota, where he became a farmer and a county surveyor, measuring and mapping land as the country continued its move westward. In 1868, he got married, and he and his wife raised a large family of nine children. James Brower passed away in June 1907 at the age of 68.

Private William Holden



Private William Holden was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, shot in the leg. Taken to a hospital in Baltimore, Holden recovered and returned to the regiment. However, when the 1st Minnesota was disbanded in May 1864, he was transferred to the 1st Minnesota Battalion in order to serve out his term of enlistment. He was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was discharged from the army in July 1865. Little is known about Holden's life after the Civil War.



