



SKETCH
of the
LIFE & ARMY SERVICE
of
P. A. MARKHAM.



What is done is done, has already blended itself with the boundless ever living ever working universe, and will also work there for good or evil, openly or secretly, throughout all time.

T. CARLYLE.

Born
1837
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Philo Andrus Markham was born in 1837 in the Town of Windsor, Broome County, New York. His father, William R. Markham, born in the same place, died in Villenova, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1896. His mother, Susan A. Hoag, born also in Windsor, Broome County, died at Dayton, Catt. Co. in 1894. His parents with their family of four children moved to Dayton, Catt. Co. in 1844. He spent about nine months of the winter and summer of 1855 at Great Bond, Sus. Co. Pa. with an uncle. In 1861 bought 125 acres of land at Markham's, N. Y., built a sn all house, and on the 17th day of April, 1862 was married to Julia A. Blackney, and went to house-keeping on May 1st of the same year.
In July, 1862, he enlisted, and went to

Jamestown, and stayed two months. Then the Regiment was organized, the 154th New York State Volunteers, he was Corporal in Co. B., and was sent to Washington. The first camp was on Arlington Heights, where the Regiment was put into the Eleventh Corps, at this time stationed at Fairfax C. H., under Seige's command, went from there to Thoroughfare Gap, where they did picket duty for some time. About the 8th of December they started for Fredericksburg reaching there the next day after the battle, and went into camp at Stafford Court House. Company B. was sent to Falmouth to guard a Battery. On January 18th, 1863 this Company with the Regiment went up the Rappahannock River and was with Burnside's "Stick in the Mud," stayed a few days in camp there, then went back to Stafford C. H. and stayed until April 24th, when the Brigade went up the River to Kelley's Ford, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps followed in a few days. Markham was detailed as Sergeant to take charge of a squad that was to guard a baggage train that was going back to Stafford to get supplies. When he got back to Kelley's Ford the Eleventh Corps had crossed the River (the 154th laying the pontoon bridge the night before.) The

Twelfth Corps was crossing and would not let us cross. Soon he was sent back to a little church to wait further orders.

On May 3rd he received orders to go to United States Ford where the Battle of Chancellorsville commenced the morning before. The firing could be heard all day before he reached the ford, On arriving at the ford, his company were told that the whole were coming back defeated and that he was not to cross. The 154th Regiment lost heavily in prisoners, killed, and wounded. Markham and the squad of men he was with escaped the battle by being on detailed duty.

They went back to the old camp at Stafford Court House, about June 1st started on the march for Gettysburg, crossed the Potomac into Maryland about June 24th and were at Emmetsburg, about ten miles from Gettysburg, June 30. Marching orders were received the morning of July 1st. The Company reached Semetary Ridge at Gettysburg about 3 o'clock, and formed a line on the Ridge above the town. Markham's Brigade was ordered down the oposite side of the town to check the rebels and hold them so that the defeated comrades could get through the town. His Regiment was soon surrounded and most of the men with himself were taken

prisoners. Several were killed and some were wounded. The prisoners were marched back to the rear of the rebel army, where they could see only the smoke and hear the firing of the second and third days' battle.

The fourth day the prisoners were started with Lee's army, crossed the river at Williams Ford through the Shenandoah Valley to Stanton. This took them several days without rations until the fourth day of the march. Then they were given a half pint of raw flour. They mixed this with water into a lump of dough, stuck it on a stick, and held it to the fire to bake. Sometimes this flour was used for a gruel by boiling it in cups. This flour was a daily ration for a week with one exception, when the prisoners were given a small piece of bread, each of them, which had been baked by the citizens of Martinsburg. At Stanton the prisoners, including Markham, were put on the cars and taken to Richmond where they went into prison on Bell Island. They had some old tents which provided a little shelter. They lay on the sand, which was full of what were called "gray backs". They dug holes in this sand to get water. The rations then was bean soup with sometimes about a mouthful of meat in it. The men then be-

gan to get sick and die.

When Markham had been in this prison about three weeks he was taken sick, and was sent to Libby Prison, where he got better food and gained, so that after a week he was sent back to the Island. After a few days an order came for about 300 sick men to be paroled. He was selected as one of the number, and with the others was taken to Libby Prison where they were kept for one night. The next day they were taken to City Point put on the transport, New York, and taken to parole camp at Annapolis, reaching there on Friday noon, August 21st. There the men were given a bath and new clothes. Here Markham found L. L. Hunt and a number of other men belonging to the 154th Regiment. Markham and Hunt agreed to start for home on Monday noon on what soldiers call a French furlow. They felt that they were of no use to the government till they were exchanged, and they could return as soon as wanted. So they left camp without permission, walked across the country through Maryland into Pennsylvania to Harrisburg up the Susquehanna River to Williamsport, following the river to the Alleghany Mountains, across to Olean and Little Valley and Dayton. They walked

I called + asked about date - 24th

Mr. Chapman of Versailles

this distance entirely with the exception of one half day when they rode on a canal-boat up the Susquehanna River, and from New Albion to Dayton they rode with Chapman of Versailles. they reached Markhams on Saturday after noon Sep, 5th, making eleven days on the road. Having been prisoners they had no money, and were obliged to beg their food, all the time endeavoring to avoid villages and officers where or by whom they might be arrested and taken back for deserters. While Markham was at home he gained in health and flesh and was in good condition for soldiers life again. After receiving word that he was exchanged on Friday, Oct 2, on the following Sunday, the 4th of Oct. he reported in parole Camp at Annapolis as ready for duty, and was given quarters and rations.

On the 1st day of November he went to Indianapolis Ind. went from there to Nashville, Tenn, where with eight other men he was given a room in the Soleholder House. Leaving Nashville about the 15th he reached Lookout Valley the 19th, joined the Regiment moved over the river to Chattanooga where on the 22nd they lay on their arms in the field back of the town. General Thomas formed in front of Missionary Ridge. General

Sherman on the point of the ridge. Markham's division was sent to fill the gap between the two. The rebel pickets were driven back to their main line after some sharp firing & skirmishing. At night Markham's Division fortified in front of the rebel line. On the 23rd they lay all day behind the fortification, (could not raise their heads above them as any lifted head furnished a target for the enemy) while Hooker was going over the mountain. About ten o'clock it grew less cloudy so that the smoke of the cannon could be seen. This was the battle fought among among the clouds. clouds

On the 25th Thomas and Sherman advanced and cut out Markham's company, sending them around to Sherman's left. Just as they had their line formed in the new position, the rebels retreated and the battle was over.

The next day they started for Knoxville Tennessee to reinforce Burnside, but when they had gotten within ten miles of Knoxville Longstreet withdrew from the siege, so this company turned and went back to Lookout Valley. Going and coming occupied three weeks without change of clothes, and the food was mostly foraged on the country passed through. They reached camp the 24th of

December, making four weeks since they had left it. They stayed there until the 4th of May, 1864. They then broke camp and started with Sherman on his march through Georgia. On the eighth day they met the enemy near Dalton, and made a charge up the mountain near Dug Gap or Rocky-face Ridge as it is sometimes called.

There the Union forces were driven back with quite a loss of men. Markham's company were half killed or wounded who went into the action. He was wounded and went back to the field hospital where his right arm was amputated by Dr. Vanorman. The next day went to Ringould by ambulance, the next to Chattanooga by rail, and on the 12th to Nashville, Tennessee to the General Hospital in that city. Here he stayed a few days and then went to Jeffersonville, Indiana, reaching there on the 18th of May. Here he stayed in the hospital till the last of October, when he got his discharge and came home, where he stayed until the next spring with his wife and her people and then moved into his own house on his place at Markham's.

In the spring of 1868 he sold his land at Markham's and bought two and one-half acres at Dayton, built a house and barn the same summer, and the following summer,

in September, a daughter, Ida Caroline, was born. Here he lived with his family till 1910 when he sold that place and moved to Orchard Park near Buffalo to live with his daughter and her husband, Dr. Jolls, of that place.

On the 17th day of April, 1912 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Dayton in the M. E. Church. One hundred forty guests were present and a very happy day was spent with them and many choice presents were received to remind them of the day and the givers. Now Mr. Markham and his wife are nicely fixed with comforts and luxuries for their old age. What may still be in store for them time only can reveal.

Show me what I have to do,
Every hour my strength renew;
Let me live a life of faith,
Let me die Thy people's death.

-NEWTON.

MARKHAM'S CEMETERY

Chilo Markham 1837-1932
Julia A. " 1842-1940

JOLLS CEMETERY

Ida Caroline Markham Jolls 1869-1953
Willard Burton Jolls, M.D. - 1870-1963

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Sketch of the Life and Army Service
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J. Carlyle

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Newton

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Julia A. " 1842-1940

JOLLS CEMETERY

Ida Caroline Markham Jolls 1868-1953

Willard Burton Jolls, M.D. 1870-1963

CENSUS

Dayton 1860 #44 { William Markham 43 y, farmer, ^{real} 1590. ^{estate} 1665. ^{personal} estate N.Y.
 Susan " 46
 Philo " 22 farm laborer
 Perthena " 19 servant
 Sylvanus " 18 farm laborer
 Phebe " 16 servant
 Aaron " 14
 Adelbert " 13
 Alvin " 7

Dayton 1870 #3 { Philo Markham 31 y, selling sewing machines ^{R.R.} 3000. ^{R.R.} 300 N.Y.
 Julia " 28
 Ida C. " $\frac{7}{12}$ dau.
 Charles Blackney 73 y, farm laborer (Father-in-law) L. Mass.
 Fanny " 64 (Mother-in-law) "

Dayton 1880 #210 { Philo Markham 42 y, merchant, dry goods & groceries N.Y. →
 Julia " 38 y, milliner
 Ida " 10 dau school
 Charles Blackney 83 y, Father-in-law
 Fanny " 74 y, Mother-in-law
 Lucretia Storum 31 y, helper-milliner N.Y., N.Y., Vt.

Dayton
1900
#1710

Philo Markham b. Aug. 1838 - ^{married} 61 yrs., 38 yrs N.Y. → day laborer
Julia A. " b. Jan. 1842 - 58 yrs. - 1-16 line N.Y. Mass. Vt. milliner
May " b. Oct. 1847 - 22 yrs (BLACK) boarder N.Y. ? ? music teacher

Obituary - Philo A. Markham of Orchard Park died at 94 years,
husband of Julia, father of Ida C. Jells (wife of Dr. Jells) and brother
of Adelbert Markham, Gowanda and Alvin Markham of Fredonia, N.Y.
Funeral from residence of son-in-law Dr. Willard B. Jells, 19 South
Buffalo St., Orchard Park, June 14, 1932 - Interment at Markham, N.Y.

Golden Wedding Anniversary

On April 17, 1862 - occurred the marriage of Philo A. Markham & Miss Julia Blackney, at Dayton, N.Y. by the Rev. Mr. Lyons. The following fall Mr. Markham responded to his country's call & enlisted to Co. B. 154th. N.Y. Vol. at the battle of Rocky faced Ridge he was wounded in right arm which resulted in the amputation of that member. Returning from the war Mr. & Mrs. settled in Dayton which was their home until a year & a half ago when they went to Orchard Park to live with their son-in-law & daughter, Dr. & Mrs. W. B. Jolly.

On April 17, 1912, friends and relatives to the number of 140 gathered in the M.E. church at Dayton to celebrate their golden wedding. The church was beautifully decorated with flags, daffodils and ferns. At 12:30 a fine dinner was served by the Ladies' Aid Society after which seats were taken in the Auditorium of the church and a program carried out. Mrs. W. Scott Thrasher in behalf of the L.A.S. and friends presented the bride of fifty years a diamond ring. Rev. J. D. Knapp of Buffalo in behalf of the G.A.R. presented the groom \$20. in gold. N. A. Chaffee of Gowanda read a very fine paper giving reminiscences of army life as he and Mr. Markham found it. Rev. R. V. Stubbs spoke feelingly of his acquaintance with Mr. & Mrs. Markham. He told of watching Mr. Markham build a fence shortly after the war, and the thought came to him then that if a man with only one hand could do this how much more a man with two hands should do & this thought had been a stimulus to him all these years. Rev. Smith of Dayton made a few remarks, also Mr. & Mrs. Markham, Mrs. Dan Gross of Gowanda sang "Marching Through Georgia;" Mrs. Richardson of Dayton (step-mother to Leah Thrasher?) sang "The Golden Wedding Day" and "Old Mill Street."

Their adopted
negro daughter,
May,
married
Dan
Gross

Golden Wedding - The Philo Markhams

The church seemed a fitting place in which to hold this anniversary for it was also their golden anniversary of uniting with this church of which they were faithful & efficient members until their removal to Orchard Park.

Their life in Dayton was quiet and unassuming, yet they made lasting friends. It was said by a prominent man of the village that when Mr & Mrs. Markham moved away there was not a person in the village but who felt he had met with a personal loss, and not one enemy did they leave.

Among the numerous presents were a watch and chain for Mrs. Markham, a chain for Mr. Markham, six two dollars and fifty cent gold pieces, a check for \$5.00 and two gold jewel cases.

Those from a distance were Mrs. John Attridge, Binghamton, N.Y.; Mrs. Walter Rigdon, Patterson, N.J.; Mrs. Lawrence Baker, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. W. B. Jolls, Orchard Park; Mrs. Maurice Briggs, Geo. Francis, Mr & Mrs. Adelbert Wells, Mr & Mrs. Dewey, Jamestown; Rev. R. H. Stubbs, Cattaraugus; Rev. J. D. Krapp, Buffalo; Miss Ruth Markham (Mrs. Mendenhall) of N. Tonawanda.