

WERTMAN ARCHIVES -- NAME SUMMARY FORM
Civil War Service and Pension Records
Archives of the United States of America; Ancestry: US Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865
September, 2000 to Present

Moser, Joseph

Unit: Co. H, 11 Pennsylvania Infantry

Occupation: Carpenter

Birth:

Place: Lynn, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania Date: 27 Dec 1830

Enlisted:

Place: Mauch Chunk, Carbon, Pa. Date: 15 October 1861

Place: Mitchell's Station near Cedar Mountain, Va. Date: 1 January 1864

Discharge:

Place: Mitchell's Station near Cedar Mountain, Va. Date: 31 December 1864

Place: Ball Crossroads, Near Washington, D.C. Date: 01 Jul 1865

Marriage:

Place: Tamaqua, Schuylkill, Pa. Date: 2 February 1871

To: Lydia Ann Hiester By: Rev. Julius Kurtz

Death:

Place: Lansford, Carbon Co., PA Date: 12 Mar 1907

Notes:

**MILITARY AND PENSION RECORDS AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

NOTE: Military Records Jacket list 26 cards, but it contained only 20 cards. The missing cards appear to be: 1862.07-08, 1862.09-10, 1862.11-12, 1863.11-12, 1865.25-06, and one Unknown.

Company Muster-in Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; Age: 30; Roll Dated: Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1861; Muster-in date: Nov. 8, 1861; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15 Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Bounty paid: \$; Due: \$; Remarks

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Dated Dec 31, 1861; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15 Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: 3 Years;; Present or absent: Not Stated; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan. & Feb. 1862; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15

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Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: 3 Years;; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr. 1862; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: 3 Years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan & Feb. 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: April 10, 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$;
Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr. 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: May & June 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: July & Aug. 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Sept & Oct. 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: 15
Oct 1861; Where: Mauch Chunk; Period: War; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Driving Team for 2nd Division Hosp'l A. C.

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Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan & Feb. 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: Jan.
1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr. 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:
Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: May & June 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:
Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: July & Aug. 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:
Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol. 1st & 2nd Inst. Bounty paid.

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Sept. & Oct. 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:
Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol. 3rd Inst. Bounty due.

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Nov. & Dec. 1864; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:
Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol. 3rd & 4th Inst. Bounty due.

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan & Feb. 1865; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: Jan.
1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present;
Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

Company Muster Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Priv.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't
Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mch. & Apl. 1865; Joined for duty and enrolled – When:

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Jan. 1, 1864; Where: Cedar Mt., Va.; Period: 3 years; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol.

Co. Muster-out Roll -- Name: Joseph Moser, Pvt.; Unit: H, 11 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; Age: 31; Roll Dated: Ball Cross Roads [Crossroads], Va., July 1, 1865; Muster-out Date: July 1, 1865; Last Paid to: Dec 31, 1864; Clothing Account – Last Settled: ; Drawn Since: \$; Due soldier: \$14.47; Due U. S.: \$; Amount for clothing in kind or money advanced: \$; Due U. S. for arms, equipment's, &c: \$; Bounty paid: \$210; Due: \$190; Remarks: Discharge furnished Vet. Vol.

Volunteer Enlistment – Name: Joseph Moser; State: Va.; Town: Mitchell's Station; Born: Lehigh Co.; State: Penna.; Age: 33; Occupation: ; Eyes: Gray; Hair: Light; Complexion: Light; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Date of Enlistment: 1st January 1864.

Volunteer Enlistment (Second Copy) – Name: Joseph Moser; State: Va.; Town: Mitchell's Station; Born: Lehigh Co.; State: Penna.; Age: 33; Occupation: ; Eyes: Gray; Hair: Light; Complexion: Light; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Date of Enlistment: 1st January 1864.

U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934
Name: Joseph Moser; Date of Filing: 20 Aug 1890; Class: Invalid; Application No.: 914565; Certificate No.: 894221; State From Which Filed: Pa.; Service: H, 11 Pa. Inf.; Gender: Male; Place Filed: Pennsylvania, USA; Relation to Head: Soldier; Spouse: Lydia A Moser; Date of Filing: 29 Mar 1909; Class: Widow; Application Number: 866294; Certificate Number: 628979; State From Which Filed: Pa.

NOTE: Pension Documents – Each document contained within each NARA file has been photographed. Not every document has been annotated below, but only those with family history data are summarized.

Declaration for an Original Disability Pension. Date: 26th July 1890; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 59; P. O.: Coal Dall; County: Schuylkill; State: Pa.; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Regiment of Pa.; Commanded By: Richard R. Coledar; Important Dates -- Enlisted: 15 Oct 1861; Mustered: ; Discharged At: Harrisburg; Discharge Date: 4 July 1865; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Complexion: Light; Hair: Light; Eyes: Gray; Basis of Claim – Kidney Disease – Injury of Body – Shortness of Breath – Heart Disease; Rate, \$none per month, commencing _; Occupation: Teamster.

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Request of Department of the Interior, Pension Office to the Adjutant General, dated May 21, 1891, to report on the service in the case of Joseph Moser. It reads as follows: "It is alleged that the above named enlisted Oct. 15, 1861 and served as a Pvt. In Co. H, 11 Reg't Pa. Inf. ... and was discharge a Harrisburg on July 4, 1865. ... The War Department will please furnish an official statement in this case, showing date of enrollment and date and mode of termination of service. ..."

Return from War Department, Adjutant General's Office to Commissioner of Pensions, dated 23 May 1891, reporting on Joseph Moser's service. It reads as follows: "The rolls show that Joseph Moser mentioned in the preceding indorsement was enrolled Oct. 15, 1861 and M. O. July 1, 1865. ..."

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Original; State: Pa.; County: Schuylkill; Post Office: Cole Dale; Date: 15 July 1891; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: Pvt.; Unit: H, 11th Reg't Pa. Inf.; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Weight: 160; Complexion: ; Color of Eyes: ; Color of Hair: ; Occupation: ; Age: 60; Birthplace: ; Temperature: 96 4/5 ; Pulse: 86; Respiration: 20; Examining Surgeons: D. H. Bland, ???, Chas. J. Palmen; Reads as follows: ; Names of Disabilities: Injury to Body, shortness of breath, Kidney and Heart disease. Was hurt by ??? failing on me 17 years ago. Shortness of breath (????) same time Kidney & Heart disease same time.; Rating for each cause of Disability: He is, in our opinion, entitled to no rating for the disability caused by shortness of breath, no rate for the caused Disease of Kidney, and 4/4 for that caused by cardiac disease.

General Affidavit -- Dated 8th Aug. 1891 of Joseph Moser a resident of Cole Dale, Schuylkill Co., Pa. in support of his claim. It reads: "... My injury of back was received about 1876 while working on a dirt bank at Cole Dale, Ps. By being struck a large leser which broke my collar bone and caused the of my back. Said injury was not the result of and vicious habits. ..."

Invalid Pension. Date: Feb. 2, 1892; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coal Dale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pa.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$REJECTED per month, commencing Aug, 20, 1890; Disabled by:

Declaration for Invalid Pension. Date: 18 day of April A. D. 1894; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 63; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: Reg't 11th Pa. Vols.; Important Dates --

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Enlisted: 18 October 1861 & Feby. 1864; Discharged: January 1864 & 3 July 1865; Basis of Claim – Rheumatism in Strain in Back and Shortness of Breath.

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Original; State: Pa.; County: ; Post Office: Coal Dale; Date: 20 June, 1890; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: Pvt.; Unit: Company H, 11 Reg't Pa. Vol.; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Weight: 165; Age: 60; Temperature: 98.5; Pulse: 100, 108; Respiration: 28; Examining Surgeons: L. W. Moyer, W. L. Kitz, B. S. Erwin; Names of Disabilities: Rheumatism, sprain of back and shortness of breath.

Request of Department of the Interior, Pension Office to the Adjutant General, dated Nov. 6, 1894, to report on the service and disability in the case of Joseph Mosser, Co. H, 11 Reg't Pa. Vol. Inf.

Return from War Department, Adjutant General's Office to Commissioner of Pensions, dated 9 Nov. 1894, reporting on Joseph Moser's service. It reads as follows: "... Joseph Moser, Co. H, 11 Reg't Pa Inf. Was enrolled Oct. 15, 1861 and M. O. with Co. July 1, / 64. Re En as a V. V. Jan. 1 / 64. Not borne as Mosser. From En. To M. O. he held the rank of Pvt. And during that period rolls show him present except as follows: Oct. 3 / 63 Present Driving team for 2nd Div. Hosp. 1 A. C. Dec. 31 / 63 absent same remark. The medical records show him treated as follows: No record found.

Testimony of Employers, Neighbors or Acquaintances of Soldier, Other Than Near Relative: Date: 24 November, A.D., 1894; Claimant: Jos. Moser; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Infantry; Testimony Given By: Noah E. Mantz & James O'Neal; Age: 30 & 49; Residency: Coaldale & Coaldale; County: Schuylkill & Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania & Pennsylvania; Years Acquainted with Soldier: 20 & 35; Dates Familiar with Physical Condition: April 26th 1894 to June 20 1894; Claimant Affected With: Rheumatism Strain in Back and Shortness of Breath and on account was totally disabled for doing any kind of manual labor and was almost totally disabled for the last 20 years.; Degree of Disability: Total Disability – and that Said Disability is not due to vicious habits.

Invalid Pension. Date: Aug. 19, 1895; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 11th Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$6 per month, commencing April 26, 1894; Disabled by: Rheum. & disease of respiratory organs.

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Declaration for Invalid Pension. Date: 12th day of June, A. D. 1897; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 66; P. O.: Rahn; County: Schuylkill; State: Penna.; Rank: Pr.; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Regt. Penna. Vol. Inf.; Pensioned for: Total unable to earn a support by reason of partial inability to earn support by manual labor at present I have suffering from sciatic rheumatism in my limbs disabling me from doing manual labor. Rupture & shortness of breath & also Catarrh.; Important Dates -- Enlisted: 15 Oct. 1861; Discharged: 4 July 1865

Physician's Affidavit -- Dated _4 Jan 1898 of Dr. E. H. Kistler a resident of Lansford, Carbon Co., Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: “ ... has been a practicing physician for 28 year, and has been acquainted with said for about twenty one years; that he has given him treatment and had knowledge of him and his disability as follows: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bronchov. Catarrh and irreducible right inguinal Hernia. Had special knowledge and gave treatment for said diseases during a period of about eight year or since 1889. The said Joseph Moser is a continuous sufferer, continually becoming more permanently disabled, and has not been able for two year since January 1896 to earn a support by manual labor. The affiant further states that since his acquaintance with said Joseph Moser he always found him a sturdy industrious and sober man. ...”

Declaration for the Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 6 January 1898; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 67; Resident: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Penna.; Rank: ; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa.; Current Rate, \$6 per month; Disabled by: Partial inability to earn a support by manual labor incurred at home. Reason: That he believes himself entitled to an increase of pension on account of Rupture on Right Side, Heart Trouble, Shortness of Breath and Rheumatism.

General Affidavit -- Dated 6 January 1898 of John Lewis a resident of Coaldale, Schuylkill, Pa. in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: “ ... We have known Joseph Moser the Claimant above named since the year A.D. 1864 and have know him ever since being daily around and about him ever since and for the last twelve years he was not able to do any manual labor at all we know. Because we lived as neighbors of his. ...”

Circular from Department of the Interior, Pension Office requested Marriage and Living Children Information. Dated 15 January 1898. Sent to: Moser Joseph; First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her

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maiden name. Answer: Yes. Wife's full name is Lydia Ann Moser. Maiden name, Lydia Ann Heister; Second. When, where and by whom were you married? Answer: 2nd of February 1871 in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa. Rev. Julius Kurtz; Third. What record of marriage exists? Answer: Certificate of Marriage; Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce. Answer: No sir I was never married before; Fifth: Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth. Answer: I have one son living. Aaron Burkhard Moser. Was born September the 29th, 1871; Date of Reply: March 10, 1898.

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Increase; State: Pa.; County: Sch.; Post Office: Cole dale; Date: Aug. 3rd, 1898; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: Private; Unit: H, 11 Reg't. Pa. Infantry; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Weight: 175; Age: 68; Birthplace: ; Temperature: 98 1/5; Pulse: 110, 116, 124; Respiration: 26; Examining Surgeons: G. S. Miller, L. F. Rohnhold?, B. G. Juhdin?; Names of Disabilities: Rheumatism and disease of respiratory organs for about 5 or 6 years. Cardiac heart disease. right inguinal Hernia. Shortness of Breath.; Rating: Rheumatism Lumbar & resulting heart trouble 8/18. Disease respiratory organs ... 2/18. Heart trouble ... Hernia 10/10. Shortness of breath included above.

General Affidavit -- Dated 24 August 1898 of Henry M. Poh a resident of Coaldale in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: "... I have know Jas. Moser since 1859 and I have been intimately acquainted with him and I know him to be a man of good moral habits. Since I became acquainted with and I never knew him to be a man of vicious habits of any kind. I gain my knowledge from the fact that we have worked together and lived in the same community and we served together in the same company during the war and we have lived together since the war up to this date.

General Affidavit -- Dated 24 August 1899 of Henry Reinhart a resident of Lansford in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: "... I have known Joseph Moser since 1876 up to the present time. We lived together in the same community and we worked together and during this time I have known him to be a man of good habits and I know that his complaint is not from vicious habits of any kind. I gain this knowledge from the fact that we came in contact with each other almost daily during this time.

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General Affidavit -- Dated 24 August 1899 of Joseph Moser a resident of Coaldale in support of his claim. It reads: "... I first discovered my trouble of right inguinal Hernia about year 1888 at my work and found that I could no longer do my manual labor or following my work of labor. I have never during my life been a man of any vicious habits of any kind and my disease has come from hard labor & work, and that for the last six year I have been unable to follow any manual labor of any kind whereby I can make my living.

General Affidavit -- Dated 7 September 1899 of Joseph Moser a resident of Coaldale in support of his claim. It reads: "... It is impossible for me to obtain two witnesses showing when and where I incurred hernia for the reason that the Doctor who attended to me is now dead and he would be the only Witness I could have if he were living.

Declaration for Increase of Pension. Date: 24 March 1900; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 69; P. O.: Coal Dale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pa.; Rank: ; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Regiment Pa. Vol.; Rate, \$8 per month; Pensioned for: Cardiac, rupture, rheumatism. General disability. I am totally disabled.

Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 13 July 1900; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11th Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$8 per month, commencing August 3, 1898; Disabled by: Rheumatism, disease of respiratory organs & right inguinal hernia.

General Affidavit -- Dated 8 August 1900 of William Winlack and Henry Reinhart a resident of Coal Dale and Lansford in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: "... that we have known Joseph Moser for at least 21 years that when we met him first he was working at light labor, that he was suffering from rheumatism; that he is at present unable to perform any labor whatever; that we have gained a knowledge of the above facts by seeing that said Joseph Moser almost daily since we met him first.

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Increase; State: Pennsylvania; County: Schuylkill; Post Office: Coaldale; Date: 26 Sept. 1900; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: Pri.; Unit: H; Height: 11 Reg't Pa. Vol. Inf.; Weight: 170; Age: 70; Temperature: 98 ?; Pulse: 100, 104, 108; Respiration: 22, 28, 28; Examining Surgeons: A. B. Sherman, Wn. N. Sterre, ? E. Quail; Names of Disabilities: Has had Rheumatism & disease of respiratory organs 12 years, right inguinal hernia 10

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years, Catarrh 20 years, Saitic 12 years, shortness of breath & heart trouble 10, strain in back 25 years.; Claimant is 70 years old, is not able to do any manual labor is due to rheumatism, disease of heart, inguinal hernia and old age not due to vicious habits and warrants a rate of \$12.00 per month. No other disabilities exist. No evidence of vicious habits exists.

Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 25 February 1901; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$10 per month, commencing September 26, 1900; Disabled by: Pensioned for partial inability to earn a support by manual labor.; History of Claim: Original Declaration, June 27, 1890, Rejected; April 26, 1894 at \$6.00; February 2, 1892, \$8.00.

Declaration for Invalid Pension. Act of May 9, 1900. Date: 27 April 1901; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 70; Resident: Cole Dale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Reg. Pa. Vol.; Enrolled: Summit Hill, 18 October 1861; Discharged: Harrisburg, Ap., 4 July 1865; Age at Enlistment: 31; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Complexion: Light; Hair: Sandy; Eyes: Gray; Current Rate, \$10 per month; Disabled by: Wholly incapacitated by rheumatism, rupture and general disability.

Physician's Affidavit -- Dated 17 May 1901 of Dr. G. M. Kistler a resident of Landsford, Pa. in support of the claim of Joseph Moser. It reads: "... The claimant has a hernia and muscular rheumatism and that his legs are very weak from an old strain; and that he is unable to earn living by manual labor; and the above testimony is in my own handwriting ..."

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Increase; State: Pennsylvania; County: ; Post Office: Coal Dale; Date: October 2, 1901; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: ; Unit: H; Height: 11 Reg't Pa. Inf.; Weight: 170; Complexion: Light; Color of Eyes: Blue; Color of Hair: Sandy; Occupation: None; Age: 71; Birthplace: Lehigh County, Pa.; Temperature: 98 1/2; Pulse: 84, 96, 120; Respiration: 19, 20, 24; Examining Surgeons: G. B. Tweedle, A. F. Sterling, B. S. Erwin; Rate: \$10.00 per month; Names of Disabilities: Rheumatism 12 years, disease of respiratory organs 10 years and heart 10 years, right inguinal hernia 9 years, Senility, General Disability, Catarrh 1860. Shortness of breath 12 years, strain in back 25 years.; Rating: We find the aggregate permanent disability for earning support by manual labor is due

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to rheumatism, disease of respiratory organs, hernia, senility, general disability and warrants a rate of (12) twelve dollars per month. No evidence of vicious habits.

Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 14 April 1902; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$REJECTED per month, commencing _;
Disabled by:

Declaration for the Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 8 May 1902; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Age: 71; Resident: Rhan; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: ; Company: H; Regiment: 11th Vol. Pennsylvania; Current Rate, \$10 per month; Reason: That he believes himself entitled to an increase of pension on account of "unable to use limbs and catarrh of head. Also, general disability not being able to work at any manual labor any kind whatsoever.

Surgeon's Certificate – Reason: Increase; State: Pennsylvania; County: Schuylkill; Post Office: Coal Dale; Date: 24 Sept. 1902; Name: Joseph Moser; Rank: ; Unit: H, 11 Reb't. Pa. Vol. I. ; Height: 5' 7"; Weight: 170; Complexion: light; Color of Eyes: blue; Color of Hair: gray; Occupation: laborer; Age: 72; Birthplace: Lehigh Co., Pa.; Temperature: 98 2/5; Pulse: 108, 118, 120; Respiration: 24, 26, 30; Examining Surgeons: A. B. Sherman, C. Leuker, Wn. N. Sterre; Names of Disabilities: Rheumatic and weak heart, disease of respiratory organs, right inguinal hernia complete, Catarrh, impaired locomotion & General Disability.; Rating: We find that the aggregate permanent disability for earning a support by manual labor is due to rheumatism, weak heart, right inguinal hernia complete, general debility and old age not due to vicious habits and warrants a rate of \$12 a month. No other disabilities exist. No evidence of vicious habits exist.

Increase Invalid Pension. Date: 8 January 1903; Soldier: Joseph Moser; P. O.: Coaldale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$12 per month, commencing September 24, 1902; Disabled by: Total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Declaration for Pension. Act of February 6, 1907. Name: Joseph Moser; Age: 76; State: Pennsylvania; County: Carbon; Post Office: Lansford; Date: 19th February 1907; Enrolled Place: Summit Hill, Pa.; Enrolled Name: Joseph Moser; Enrolled Date: 18 Oct 1861 & 1 January 1864; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11th Reg't Penna. Inf.; Discharge Place: Cedar Mountain, Va & Near

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Washington, D.C.; Discharge Date: 31 Dec 1864 & 1 July 1865; Height: 5' 7 ¾"; Complexion: Light; Eyes: Gray; Hair: Light; Occupation: Laborer; Born Date: 27 Dec 1830; Born Place: Lynn Twp, Schuylkill [Lehigh] Co., Pa.; Lived Since Leaving Service: Coal Dale and Lansford, Pa. NOTE: Attested to by Aaron B. Moser, his son.

Declaration for Widow's Pension. Name: Lydia A. Moser; Age: 65; State: Pennsylvania; County: Carbon; Post Office: Lansford; Date: 25 March 1907; Widow Of: Joseph Moser; Soldier Enrolled Place: Harrisburg, Pa.; Soldier Enrolled Name: Joseph Moser; Soldier Enrolled Date: 15 Oct 1861; Soldier Rank: Private; Soldier Company: H; Soldier Regiment: 11 Reg. Pa. Inf. Vol.; Soldier Discharge Place: Washington, D.C.; Soldier Discharge Date: Dec 31. 1863[4] & July 1, 1865; Soldier Also Served: ; Marriage Under Name Of: Lydia A. Moser; Marriage Place: Tamaqua, PA.; Marriage Date: 2 Feb 1871; Marriage By: Rev. J. C. Julius Kurtz; Prior Marriage: She was previous married to Elias Moser who died Oct 9, 1868.; Soldier Died Date: 12 March 1907; Soldier Died Place: ; Children Under 16: None Listed

Drop Order and Report, Department of the Interior, Finance Division, Washington D. C. – Date: 10 Apr 1907; Pensioner: Joseph Moser; Class: Invalid; Service: H, 11 Pa; U. S. Pension Agent: _ Sir: you are hereby directed to drop from the roll the name of the above described pensioner who died: Mar 12, 1907; Report. Commissioner of Pensions. Sir, the name of the above described pensioner, who was last paid at \$12.00 per month to Feb. 4th, 1907, has been this day dropped from the roll of this agency.; Date: Apr 11, 1907

Letter from Clerk, County of Carbon, State of Penna. To Whom it May Concern, dated Apr 23, 1907. It reads as follows: "... This is to Certify that after a search of the Records in my Office there appears no Real Estate Assessed in the Name of Joseph Moser, neither do I find and Real Estate assessed in the name of Lydia Moser his Wife for the Year 1906 or 1907.

General Affidavit -- Dated 25 April 1907 of E. H. Kistler, M.D. a resident of Lansford, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: "... that Joseph Moser died in Lansford, March 12th 1907. ..."

General Affidavit -- Dated 25 April 1907 of Rev. J. C. Julius Kurtz a resident of Reading, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: "...

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that while pastor at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania he united in marriage Joseph Moser and Lydia A. Moser on the second day of February 1871. ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 27 April 1907 of Lydia A. Moser, age 65, a resident of Lansford, Carbon, Pennsylvania in support of her claim. It reads: “ ... according to law doth depose and say that she has no property whatever; that she has not disposed of any real estate since March 27, 1907; that she was previously married to Elias Moser who died Oct. 9, 1868; that her late husband Joseph Moser, had not been married previous to his marriage to her; that she and soldier lived as man and wife until death of soldier; that the soldier made no will; that she received \$196.00 if life insurance on account of soldiers death from the Prudential Insurance Company of N. J. ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 27 April 1907 of Maria Moser, age 69 [Abt 1838, Probably Sarah Maria Moser nee Hollenbach born Jun1838, wife of Daniel Moser brother of Joseph Moser] a resident of Coal Dale, Schuylkill Co., Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: “ ... she was well acquainted with Joseph Moser and Lydia A. Moser his wife for 45 years; that she knew both before their marriage to each other; that she was a witness to their marriage which took place Feb. 2nd A. D. 1871, that Lydia A. Moser has no real estate; that she has no income; that no body is legally bound to support her; that the soldier made no will; that she knew Lydia A Moser before her marriage to Elias Moser; that Joseph Moser was not married previous to his marriage to Lydia A. Moser; ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 27 April 1907 of George S. Flemming, age 62 a resident of Lansford, Cardon Co., Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: “ ... he was well acquainted with Joseph Moser and Lydia A. Moser his wife for 44 years and 50 years respectively; that he knew both before their marriage to each other; that they lived as man and wife until death of soldier, that Lydia A. Moser has no real estate; that she has no income; that no body is legally bound to support her; that the soldier made no will; that he knew Lydia A Moser before her marriage to Elias Moser who died Oct 9, 1868; that I attended the funeral of Elias Moser, that Joseph Moser was not married previous to his marriage to Lydia A. Moser; ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 18 May 1907 of George S. Flemming a resident of Coal Dale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It

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reads: “ ... That Lydia A. Moser was never married previous to her marriage to Elias Moser; that Elias Moser never served in the army or navy of the United States. ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 17 June 1907 of Condy Menalis a resident of Coal Dale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: “ ... that he has known Lydia A. Moser for 46 years; that she was married but once previous to her marriage to Joseph Moser; that her first husband, Elias Moser, died October 9, 1868; that he gained a knowledge of the above facts by residing in the same neighborhood with Lydia A. Moser for 46 years. ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 17 June 1907 of William DeLay, aged 61 a resident of Seek, Coal Dale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: “ ... that he has known Lydia A. Moser for 48 years; that she was married but once previous to her marriage to Joseph Moser; that her first husband, Elias Moser, died October 9, 1868; that he gained a knowledge of the above facts by residing in the same neighborhood with Lydia A. Moser for 48 years. ...”

General Affidavit -- Dated 17 June 1907 of George Hoffman, aged 55 a resident of Coal Dale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Lydia A. Moser. It reads: “ ... that he has known Lydia A. Moser for 41 years; that she was married but once previous to her marriage to Joseph Moser; that her first husband, Elias Moser, died October 9, 1868; that he gained a knowledge of the above facts by residing in the same neighborhood with Lydia A. Moser for 41 years. ...”

Restoration and Reissue of Pension. Act of February 6, 1907. Date: 25 June 1907; Soldier: Joseph Moser, deceased, Lydia A. Moser widow.; P. O.: Lansford; County: Carbon; State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Vol. Inf.; Rate, \$20 per month, commencing February 21, 1907 and ending March 12, 1907 dead.

Accrued Pension. Act of March 2, 1895. Claimant Name: Lydia A. Moser, widow; Claimant Address: Lansford, Carbon, Pennsylvania; Date: 28 January 1907; Pensioner: Joseph Moser; Approved for: Admission June 25, 1907. Payable to widow as above.

Letter from Rev. John A. Bender to Hon. Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., dated 25 September 1916. It reads as follows: “Dear Sir:- The

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undersigned, Mrs. Lydia A. Moser, widow of Mr. Joseph Moser, who was a Private in C. H, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and who has been receiving a pension of Eight, dollars per month, since March 1907, and which has been increased to \$12 e month from April 19, 1908 by Act of that date, does hereby make formal application for increase of pension, recently granted by an Act of Congress. The Number of her Pension Voucher of certificate is 628.979. Her papers were granted on the eight day of July, 1907 and signed by Jessie E. Wilson, acting Secretary of the interior, and Countersigned by J. L. Davenport, Acting Commissioner of Pensions and with the Seal of Department of the Interior attached. Mrs. Moser was born on the 16th of February, 1842, in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, is a widow in humble circumstances, and has no other visible means of support, outside her pension. Any other information necessary in this case, will be gladly forwarded to your Office. Signed,
Written and sent in by her pastor, ...”

Widows Pension. Act of June 27, 1890, As Amended by Act of May 9, 1890.

Date: 26 October 1918; Claimant: Lydia A. Moser; P. O.: Lansford; County: Carbon; State: Pennsylvania; Soldier: Joseph Moser; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment: 11 Pa. Vol. Inf.; Current Rate: \$8 per month, commencing March 27, 1907_; Rate, \$20 per month, commencing Oct 26, 1916

Drop Order and Report, Department of the Interior, Finance Disvision,

Washington D. C. – Date: 7 Jul 1920; Pensioner: Lydia A. Moser; Class: Act of April 19, 1908; Soldier: Joseph; Service:; Sir, I have the honor to report that the name of the above described pensioner, who was last paid at \$25 per month to May 4, 1920, has been this day dropped from the roll because of death June 24, 1920..

Letter from Aaron Moser to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., dated 2 July 1920. It reads as follows: “Dear Sir, My mother Lydia A. Moser died Thursday, June 24th 1920. Her pension Certificate was No. 628,979. Kindly let me know if I can receive balance of pension due her at death and what I must do.

OTHER DOCUMENTS NOT IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1850 United States Federal Census

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Name: Joseph Moser; Age: 20; Birth Year: abt 1830; Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Home in 1850: Mauch Chunk, Carbon, Pennsylvania, USA; Gender: Male; Family Number: 75; Household Members: Name Age; Barclay Moser 50; Rebecca Moser 43; William Moser 22; Joseph Moser 20; Abraham Moser 18; Elias Moser 16; David Moser 14; Gideon Moser 12; Aaron Moser 10; Lewis Moser 3; Catharine Moser 5; Polly Moser 1

1860 United States Federal Census

Name: Joseph Moser; Age: 29; Birth Year: abt 1831; Gender: Male; Birth Place: Pennsylvania; Home in 1860: West Penn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; Post Office: Summit Hill; Dwelling Number: 1217; Family Number: 1177; Occupation: Laborer; Household Members: Name Age; Berkhard Moser 60; Rebecca Moser 52; Joseph Moser 29; Elias Moser 23; Aaron Moser 19; Catharine Moser 15; Lewis Moser 13; Mary Moser 11; Amanda Moser 11.

U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865

Name: Joseph Mosser; Military Service – Entered Service: Oct, 1861; Capacity: Private; Reg't & Comp.: 11, H; Birth Year: abt 1831; Age on 1 July 1863: 32; Residence: Rahn, Pennsylvania; Congressional District: 14th; Class: All

U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865

Name: Joseph Moser; Side: Union; Regiment State/Origin: Pennsylvania; Regiment: 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry; Company: H; Rank In: Private; Rank Out: Private; Film Number: M554 roll 88

U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865

Name: Joseph Moser; Residence: Enlistment Date: 8 Nov 1861; Rank at enlistment: Private; State Served: Pennsylvania; Survived the War? Yes; Service Record: Enlisted in Company H, Pennsylvania 11th Infantry Regiment on 08 Nov 1861. Mustered out on 01 Jul 1865 at Harrisburg, PA.; Sources: History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865.

Pennsylvania State Archives, Civil War Veterans' Card File, 1861-1866

Moser, Joseph, H – 11 I; Enrolled 1/1/64 at Cedar Mt., Va.; M. I.: 1-1-64 As Pvt. At Cedar Mt., Va.; M. O.: 7/1/65; Discharged; Age at Enrollment: 30; Complexion: Light; Height 5' 7 3/4'; Eyes: Gray; Hair: Light; Occup.: Laborer; Residence: Summit Hill, Carbon County; Remarks: Vet. Vol. Date 1st M. I. 10-15-61 at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

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1870 United States Federal Census

Name: Joseph Moser; Age in 1870: 40; Birth Year: abt 1830; Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Dwelling Number: 60; Home in 1870: Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; Race: White; Gender: Male; Occupation: Carpenter; Male Citizen over 21: Y; Personal Estate Value: 600; Household Members: Name Age; Joseph Moser 40; Gideon Moser 32; Mary Moser 20; Ely Moser 12

1870 United States Federal Census

Name: Liddy Moser; Age in 1870: 29; Birth Year: abt 1841; Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Dwelling Number: 58; Home in 1870: Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; Race: White; Gender: Male [Unclear on Census – Could be Female]; Personal Estate Value: 200; Inferred Children: Elizabeth Moser Mary Moser; Household Members: Name Age; Liddy Moser 29; Elizabeth Moser 8; Mary Moser 5

1880 United States Federal Census

Name: Joseph Moses [Joseph Moser] ; Age: 50; Birth Date: Abt 1830; Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Home in 1880: Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, USA; Dwelling Number: 381; Race: White; Gender: Male; Relation to Head of House: Self (Head); Marital Status: Married; Spouse's Name: Lydia Moses; Father's Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Mother's Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Occupation: Laborer; Neighbors: View others on page; Household Members: Name Age; Joseph Moses 50; Lydia Moses 40, Wife; Mary Moses 16, Daughter; Aaron Moses 8, Son.

1890 Veterans Schedules

Name: Joseph Moser; Gender: Male; Role: Veteran; Residence Date: Jun 1890; Home in 1890 (Township, County, State): Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; Enumeration District: 226; Year enlisted: 1861; Year discharged: 1865; Rank: Private; Company: H; Regiment or vessel: 11 Pa. Inf.; Length of service: 15 Oct 1861 to 4 July 1865; 3 years, 8 months, 11 days; Household: Name Role; Joseph Moser Veteran.

1900 United States Federal Census

Name: Joseph Moser [Joseph Mcbser] ; Age: 69; Birth Date: Dec 1830; Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Home in 1900: Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; House Number: 1; Sheet Number: 23; Number of Dwelling in Order of Visitation: 397; Family

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Number: 402; Race: White; Gender: Male; Relation to Head of House: Head; Marital Status: Married; Spouse's Name: Leida Moser; Marriage Year: 1871 [Appears to be Incorrect, Could be 1861]; Father's Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Mother's Birthplace: Pennsylvania; Can Read: Yes; Can Write: Yes; Can Speak English: Yes; House Owned or Rented: O; Home Free or Mortgaged: F; Farm or House: H; Household Members: Name Age; Joseph Moser 69; Leida Moser 58 (Feb, 1842) [States that she has 3 children, 3 living], Wife; Herron [Aaron] Moser 28 (Sept, 1871), Son.

Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1966

Name: Joseph Broser, [Joseph Moser]; Occupation: Teamster; Gender: Male; Race: White; Age: 76; Birth Date: 27 Dec 1830; Birth Place: Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; Death Date: 12 Mar 1907; Death Place: Lansford, Carbon, Pennsylvania, USA; Father: Burkhard Broser [Moser], Birthplace: Germany; Mother: Rebecca Wertman, Birthplace: Lehigh Co.; Burial: German Lutheran Cemetery, Tamaqua; 16 Mar 1907. Certificate Number: 25863.

Pennsylvania, Veterans Burial Cards, 1777-2012

Name: Joseph Moser; Dates of Service: 4/24/61 – 7/31/61; Organization: Co. C, 10th Regt. P. V. I.; Death Date: 12 Mar 1907; Military Branch: Army; Veteran of Which War: U.S. Civil War; Registration County: Schuylkill; Cemetery Name: St John's Lutheran Cemetery; Cemetery Location: Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

FIND A GRAVE

Joseph Moser BIRTH 27 Dec 1830 DEATH 12 Mar 1907 (aged 76) BURIAL Saint John's Cemetery Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, USA MEMORIAL ID 28591260 · View Source Joseph served as a private with the 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company H (Civil War). Joseph was a Veteran soldier. Family Members Parents Burkhard Moser □ 1800–1863 Siblings Elias Moser 1836–1868 Mary Moser Chase 1848–1898. Created by: Joe Nihen Added: 28 Jul 2008 Find A Grave Memorial 28591260.

The Morning Call Wed May 11 1932

Coaldale -- Memorial Tablet -- Dedication Today -- Commemorates Local Soldiers Who Fought in Three of Nation's Wars -- COALDALE—An appropriate program has been arranged for the dedication exercises for the memorial tablet commemorating the local soldiers who fought in three of the nation's wars, on the

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garden plot adjoining Town hail this afternoon. The tablet is 26 by 29 Inches, made of bronze and is mounted on uncut marble. On it are Inscribed the names of 311 soldiers, 45 Civil War veterans, six Spanish-American War veterans, 258 World War veterans, and two World War nurses. The list of veterans as compiled by Legionnaires and their friends and as it appears on the tablet follows: Civil War list includes Moser, Aaron; Moser, Daniel; **Moser, Joseph**; Moser, Gideon, Moser, David; and Whetston, Pheon.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

American Civil War Regiments, The Union Army, vol. 1. [This is a history of the regiment during its entire service during the war. The portion of time from enlistment date to discharge of this soldier is highlighted in *italics*.]

PENNSYLVANIA ELEVENTH REGIMENT. (Three years) Regimental History: *The Eleventh regiment, having tasted victory at Falling Waters, in the three months' service, and won the commendation of its superior officers for discipline and good soldierly qualities, became an object of pride and gratulation to all its members. The feeling generally prevailed, that so fine an organization should not be broken up, and its services lost to the government at a time when they were greatly needed, and when, by a three months' campaign, the men had become inured to the duties and deprivations of the soldiers' life. Application was accordingly made to the War Department, for permission to continue the regiment in the service. This application was warmly seconded by the commander of the department of the Shenandoah, in which it was then serving, and on the 25th of July, 1861, notice was given by the Secretary of War, that it would be accepted for a period of three years, provided it was ready to march in twenty-one days. At the conclusion of its three months, service, on the 31st of July, the regiment was mustered out, and early in August, the men commenced re- assembling at Harrisburg. Upon the recommendation of Colonel Jarrett, its first commander, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Coulter was commissioned Colonel. Subsequently Thomas S. Martin was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry A. Frink, Major.*

During the autumn months the regiment remained at Camp Curtin, engaged in drill, where considerable sickness prevailed and eleven deaths occurred. Efforts were made to have it removed, but without success. On the 27th of November, in pursuance of orders from Governor Curtin, it proceeded by the Northern Central

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railroad to Baltimore, and was reported to Major General Dix, then in command of the department, by whom it was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland, to relieve the 21st Massachusetts, where, upon its arrival, it was quartered in the buildings of St. John's college. Its strength was nine companies, comprising thirty-one officers, and seven hundred and forty-three enlisted men present, and two officers and thirty-eight enlisted men absent, an aggregate of eight hundred and thirteen. The weather being very inclement, much suffering ensued, especially among the sick, of whom there were about one hundred and twenty. General Foster, in command at Annapolis, objected to the regiment with only nine companies; but an order having been procured from Governor Curtin, assigning to it an additional company, it was accepted as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, though the company never reported. Field and staff officers, regimental band, and detachments of companies D, F and H, which had not been mustered previous to leaving Harrisburg, were, on the 11th of December, mustered in, to date from November, 27, 1861. Lieutenant Israel Uncapher was appointed Provost Marshal of Annapolis, and was succeeded by Captain J. J. Bierer. While stationed here, the sickness which had prevailed in Camp Curtin continued, and seventeen more of the number died. The reports of an unusual amount of sickness induced the Governor of Pennsylvania to order an examination by the Surgeon General, and upon his report to the War Department, an inspection by the Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army was ordered. The result of this last inspection, which seems to have been thoroughly made and impartially reported, showed that the hospital accommodations and supply were ample, the quarters of the men good, and that no unusual cause of sickness existed. On Sunday, the 9th of March, while the men were at divine service, orders were received from General Hatch, commandant of the post, to detach a company from the Eleventh, to proceed by boat, and act as a look-out party, it being rumored that the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, which had that day encountered the Monitor, had escaped, and was on its way up the bay. Great consternation prevailed at Annapolis; the citizens removed their valuables; the shipping was sent out of the harbor, and measures were taken to destroy the government stores. Company A, Captain Kuhn, was detailed for this duty. But the good services of the valiant little Monitor, robbed the monster of its terrors, and relieved the apprehensions of those in, and about the threatened waters. On the 9th of April, the regiment received orders to proceed to Washington. During its stay at Annapolis, the duty had been arduous. It furnished guard for the branch railroad; provost guard for the city; a greater part of the time, guard for the naval academy, and large details for fatigue duty. Soon after arriving at Annapolis, Chaplain Locke made arrangements with the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal church,

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for the use of their edifice each Sunday afternoon, and the regiment, in consequence, attended upon divine worship, very generally and regularly. On the 10th of April, upon its arrival in Washington, it reported to General Wadsworth, and was quartered at the Soldier's Rest. New uniforms were received on the 13th, and on the 15th it marched to the Executive Mansion, where it was reviewed by President Lincoln. In pursuance of orders from General Wadsworth, it proceeded, two days later, by boat, to Alexandria, and thence by rail to Manassas Junction, where it reported to General M'Call, and was ordered by him to relieve the Fourth regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which was posted along the Manassas Gap railroad, and of which he was then in command. Regimental Headquarters were established at the Junction; company A was posted about three miles down the road; company F at Gainesville; company H at Haymarket; company I about two miles beyond; company K at Thoroughfare Gap; company E at Broad Run station, and companies B, C, and D, under Major Frink, at White Plains. On the 3d of May, two soldiers belonging to a Wisconsin regiment, who had previously been taken prisoners and had escaped, came to a farm house within the lines. Being encountered by an armed party belonging to the neighborhood, Robert E. Scott, a noted Virginian, and another prominent citizen were killed. One of the soldiers in attempting to flee, was shot down, the other escaped without injury. On the 10th of May, on being relieved by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Geary, it was ordered to move to Catlett's station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and report to General Hartsuff. Concentrating at the Junction, the regiment marched on the 12th, and arrived at the station at midnight. General Hartsuff's brigade having gone to Falmouth, the march was continued, arriving two days later. Much difficulty was experienced in moving the trains on the march, the frequent rains rendering the roads next to impassable. On the 23d of May, the Division was reviewed by President Lincoln, accompanied by General M'Dowell and staff and the French minister. Stonewall Jackson having entered the Shenandoah valley via Gordonsville, was menacing the army of General Banks. Ord's Division was ordered to join Shields and proceed to his relief. Moving to Acquia Creek, the Brigade proceeded by steamer to Alexandria, and from thence by rail to Manassas Junction, encamping near the former Headquarters of General Beauregard. Proceeding via Haymarket, White Plains, and Salem to Piedmont, the regiment drew three days' rations and stripped to light marching order. From thence it proceeded to the neighborhood of Front Royal, where the divisions of Generals Ord and Shields were concentrated. On the 1st of June, cannonading was heard in the direction of Strasburg, occasioned by the skirmishing of Fremont's advance with the rear guard of Jackson, now returning from his discomfiture and

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route of Banks. Hartsuff's brigade moved at noon of the 2d in the direction of Strasburg, and crossed the Shenandoah river; but, after proceeding about four miles, was halted by order of General M'Dowell, who was directing the movements of the army. The march was resumed, crossing a second fork of the river and camping at Water Lick station. During the afternoon and night, it rained almost incessantly and the command was destitute of provisions, with the exception of beef. Fortunately, twelve barrels of flour, found in a mill on the line of march, were seized and distributed to the brigade, affording temporary relief. On the 4th of June, the brigade was ordered to return to Front Royal. The streams were so swollen that the fords had become impassable, and the bridges were endangered. Great difficulty was experienced in crossing the baggage trains, cattle herds, and artillery. Colonel Coulter, with a portion of the Eleventh regiment was left behind to secure their safe passage. The only way left for withdrawing them, was by the railroad bridge, the ford by which it had advanced being now a raging torrent. The bridge consisted of trestle-work without flooring. With the necessary material taken from an old mill in the vicinity, Colonel Coulter prepared the bridge for crossing, and during the night the trains, artillery, and herds, together with the trains of General Bayard's cavalry brigade, were brought off safely. Scarcely was the last of the detachment over, when the turnpike and railroad bridges were both swept away. From Front Royal the brigade, with the exception of company F of the Eleventh, detailed as guard to the train, moved by rail to Manassas Junction. M'Clellan's Chickahominy campaign having proved abortive, the scattered corps of Fremont, Banks, and M'Dowell were concentrated, being designated respectively 1st, 2d, and 3d corps of the army of Virginia, and placed under the command of Major General John Pope, to meet the enemy now advancing from Richmond. The Eleventh regiment thus became a part of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division of the 3d corps. From Manassas Junction, the brigade marched via Gainesville to Warrenton, and thence moved to the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House. The battle of Cedar Mountain opened on the afternoon of the 9th of August, the forces of Stonewall Jackson encountering those of Banks. The 3d Division arrived about dark, and in taking position was exposed to a severe artillery fire, and remained under arms during the night. On the following day, the positions were several times changed, in anticipation of a renewal of the fight. Neither party manifesting a disposition to attack, on the 12th both engaged in burying their dead, and on the 13th the enemy fell back across the Rapidan. In this engagement the Eleventh had three wounded. Learning from his scouts that Lee's army was assembling in full strength in his front, Pope commenced on the 18th, a retrograde movement from the line of the Rapidan. At tattoo, that night, all the

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drum corps and bands were brought into requisition, with a view to deceive the enemy as to the movements in progress. Proceeding through Culpepper, the brigade took position on the 19th, on the left or north bank of the Rappahannock, and the enemy, following up the retreat, soon appeared and commenced skirmishing with the cavalry. About noon on the 20th, the Eleventh, with a section of Matthews' battery, (F, First Pennsylvania artillery,) under Lieutenant Casey, crossed the river and took position on Graveyard Hill, about five hundred yards beyond the bridge. During the succeeding night, an additional bridge was built. The detachment being hotly shelled by the enemy, the Twelfth Massachusetts and Thompson's Independent Pennsylvania battery of four guns, were sent to its support, and the remainder of the brigade was pushed across. Entrenchments were commenced on the hill, at which the men worked vigorously during the day and night of the 22d. A sudden rise in the river swept away the newly constructed bridge, and the brigade was ordered to retire to the north bank, which was done under a heavy fire in safety, and the railroad bridge destroyed. The loss of the Eleventh in this engagement was one killed, three wounded, and one missing, Major Frink and Adjutant Uncapher having their horses shot under them. On the 27th of August, Lieutenant Andrew G. Happer, with a detachment of fifty-one men for company G, arrived in camp. Authority had at length been given to Captain John B. M'Grew, of Allegheny county, to recruit the company needed to complete the organization of the regiment, and this was the first detachment. Marching through Warrenton to Haymarket, the command was joined by the cavalry brigade of General Bayard. Stonewall Jackson had already passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and taken position in the rear of Pope, and Longstreet was preparing to follow him. To stop the advance of the latter until a decisive battle could be fought with Jackson, Rickett's (formerly Ord's) division of M'Dowell's corps, was ordered to seize and hold Thoroughfare Gap. On account of its familiarity with the ground, gained during the previous summer months, the Eleventh was ordered to take the advance. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th, it formed and advanced in line on the north side of the turnpike, company H of the Twelfth Massachusetts being deployed as skirmishers. At the same time, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts, with company A, Captain Kuhn of the Eleventh, deployed as skirmishers, advanced on the south side of the turnpike. The enemy's skirmishers, after slight resistance gave way, ten of whom were taken prisoners. On reaching the summit of the hill to the right of the Gap, the column met a heavy fire, but succeeded in establishing a line a little beyond, the left resting near the road leading through the Gap. Owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible to advance farther. Repeated attempts were made to force the position, but in each

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case the enemy was repulsed with evident loss. All attempt to turn the right flank was met and prevented by the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Bowman. The enemy, having gained a sheltered position in Chapman's stone mill, and on the hill in its rear, kept up a galling fire, inflicting severe loss, which fell heavily upon the left wing, composed of companies B, D, E, and G, of the Eleventh. After holding the position under a hot fire with great steadiness for upwards of an hour, the force was withdrawn. The Loss of the regiment in this engagement was two officers and sixteen enlisted men killed, and three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men wounded, with two missing, one of whom was thought to have been killed. Company G, composed entirely of recruits, having joined the regiment only the day previous although suffering severely, behaved with great gallantry. While the engagement was in progress at Thoroughfare Gap, General King's division of M'Dowell's corps was fighting Jackson at Groveton. Early on the morning of the 29th, Rickett's division took up the march for Bristoe station, arriving in the afternoon upon the field where Hooker, the day previous, had defeated the enemy, and where the dead lay scattered over the ground as they fell. Continuing the march, it passed Manassas Junction, and arriving on the first Bull Run battlefield, late at night, took position in line early on the following morning. At noon the brigade, with Captain Thompson's Pennsylvania battery, was sent to the right with orders from M'Dowell to pursue the enemy; but, soon encountering him firmly posted, the brigade was withdrawn and being temporarily attached to General Tower's (2d) Brigade, was sent to the left. With the Twelfth Massachusetts on the right, the Thirteenth on the left, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania in center, the brigade advanced to the attack. The action soon became very warm, the Union lines being thrown into considerable confusion, and, in about an hour, all the troops of M'Dowell's corps engaged at this point, were in retreat. In the heat of the action, Colonel Fletcher Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, was killed, leaving Colonel Coulter in command of the brigade. General Tower, being soon after severely wounded the command devolved on Colonel Coulter, who held his position until overpowered by the masses of the enemy hurled upon him when he was forced to yield; reinforcements arriving from Sigel's corps, he renewed the engagement, but the weight and impetuosity of the enemy's attack was so overwhelming, that they soon melted before it. Retiring to the neighborhood of Cub Run, the fragments of these shattered brigades bivouacked for the night. On this hotly contested field, the Eleventh regiment lost fifty-two killed, sixty-seven wounded, and seventy-five taken prisoners; of the latter, the greater portion were wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Martin was killed early in the action, and Major Henry A. Frink, after having his horse shot under him, was severely

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wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands. Colonel Coulter's horse was also struck by a musket ball in the neck. Several color-bearers were shot down, but the State flag was saved. Sergeant Fightner, bearing the flag presented to the regiment while in the three months' service by the Union ladies of Martinsburg, was wounded and fell with that flag into the hands of the enemy. The struggle was short, the regiment being but about, an hour under fire, but the losses it sustained attest the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected, and the nature of the onset by which it was overpowered. Proceeding to Centreville on the morning of the 30th, Colonel Stiles rejoined and assumed command of the brigade. Ammunition was distributed, and preparations were made to muster the brigade, which was prevented by orders to march. On the following day General Kearney's division was hotly engaged at Chantilly, and the 3d Division was ordered to move, at two o'clock, P. M., to his support. Forming in the rear of Kearney, the line was exposed to the enemy's fire without the opportunity of returning it. The enemy were at length repulsed and withdrew during the night. In this engagement two brave Union Generals, Kearney and Stevens, were killed. The Eleventh had one wounded. Retiring to Hall's Hill, near Washington, the regiment encamped, and, in pursuance of an act of Congress dispensing with regimental bands, the band of the Eleventh was mustered out of service. The well-modulated blasts of these masters of the horn had cheered the heart of the soldier and lightened his step on many a weary march, and it was with sincere regret that they parted company; but the rough campaigning of the last few weeks doubtless rendered the order a welcome one. On the night of the 6th of September, the regiment marched through Georgetown and Washington, and bivouacked at Silver Spring, Maryland. In the campaign now opening, which terminated in the battle of Antietam, General McLellan was placed in command of the consolidated Union army, and General Hooker was assigned to the corps heretofore commanded by General M'Dowell, which, in the re-organization, became the 1st. Moving by rapid marches to the vicinity of Turner's Gap, in South Mountain, where the enemy were posted to dispute the passage, the action to dislodge them commenced. Rickett's division had rested the night previous in the neighborhood of Frederick City. Reveille was sounded at three A. M., and at five the troops were in motion. Arriving in the vicinity of the battle-ground, knapsacks were deposited on the old Braddock road, and the line formed with the 1st Brigade on the right, the 3d in center, and the 2d on the left. At about four P. M., the division moved forward up the mountain, on the right of the turnpike, to the support of General Meade's division. The action at this time was very severe, but the enemy's fire was principally concentrated on the Pennsylvania Reserves. Rushing up over very rugged and precipitous ground, the

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crest of the mountain was carried, and the command remained on the field in front of, and very near to the enemy during the night. The loss during the day in the Eleventh was two wounded. At daylight on the 15th, the line moved forward over the mountain with skirmishers advanced; but the enemy had retired, leaving many prisoners, mostly stragglers, in our hands. Halting on the west side of the Gap long enough to receive a fresh supply of hard bread, the march was resumed, passing through Boonsboro' and encamping at midnight on Antietam creek, one mile from Keedysville. As soon as the two armies began to confront each other, Hooker was ordered to move on our extreme right, and flank and attack the enemy's left. The division broke camp at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, crossed Antietam creek, moved towards Sharpsburg, and at dusk took position under a heavy artillery fire. During the night the men remained under arms, the Eleventh resting in a corn field, the fire of the enemy's artillery being kept up through the early part, and a brisk musketry fire nearly the entire night. At daylight on the 17th, the brigade moved forward in line, with two companies of each regiment deployed as skirmishers, companies E and K skirmishing in front of the Eleventh. The enemy were soon encountered in a commanding position, well covered. General Hartsuff, who had gone forward to examine the ground, was severely wounded and taken from the field, early in the engagement. Upon his fall, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Coulter, and that of the Eleventh regiment upon Captain Cook, of company F. Moving steadily forward, the left was made to connect with Seymour's brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, when the engagement became general. The enemy were driven back, contesting every inch of ground with great firmness, until reinforced, when our line was compelled to retire, losing a part of the ground already gained. A position was finally taken, and held by the brigade, until reinforced by a part of General Sumner's corps, when the enemy were again compelled to give way. At nine o'clock in the morning, the brigade was relieved, and retiring a short distance re-formed, and received a fresh supply of ammunition. Going into action at about five o'clock in the morning, and retiring at nine, it was, during two hours of that time, subjected to a most galling and destructive fire. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the division moved to the right near Sharpsburg pike, to the support of batteries there engaged, where it remained under arms through the following evening and night. On the 18th, the enemy placed batteries in position to command the Union guns, with the design of compelling the abandonment of the position, but were forced by the precision and accuracy of the fire, to abandon the attempt. As soon as the firing ceased, details were sent out to bury the dead, and the enemy began sullenly to retire. In this battle, the Eleventh lost one officer and twenty-six men killed, four

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officers and eighty-five men wounded, and two men taken prisoners. Adjutant Uncapher also had his horse killed under him. Moving towards the Potomac, the rebel army having re-crossed, the brigade was reviewed on the 3d of October, by President Lincoln, accompanied by Generals M'Clellan and Reynolds. On the 11th, three regiments of the brigade, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts, were detailed under Colonel Coulter, for picket duty on roads leading to Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, on the occasion of Stuart's raid through Maryland to Chambersburg, around the rear of the army. On the 20th, and again on the 29th of October, clothing and shelter tents were issued, comprising a complete outfit, of which the regiment was in great need. On the 26th, an order was received for the division to leave its baggage in camp under guard, and to march at once into Virginia. Moving through Crampton's Pass, and crossing the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at a point nearly opposite Berlin, the division passed through Lovettsville, Bloomfield, and Salem, to the neighborhood of Warrenton. On the 8th of November, General M'Clellan was relieved, and General Burnside was ordered to assume command of the army of the Potomac. Three days previous, General Gibbon assumed command of the division in place of General Ricketts, and on the 7th of October, Brigadier General Nelson Taylor was assigned to the command of the brigade, relieving Colonel Coulter. Soon afterwards the brigades of the division were re-organized, the Third receiving and parting with two regiments. At midnight of the 7th of November, after a hard march in a heavy snow storm, orders were received to prepare two days' rations, and be ready to move at a moment's notice to support General Bayard upon the Rappahannock. The brigade moved on the following afternoon, and took position near the railroad bridge in support of the cavalry, the enemy's forces being on the opposite side of the river, and his pickets in sight. It remained on duty, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, until the 18th, when the whole command was relieved by General Pleasanton, and the bridge across the Rappahannock was burned. The cavalry took the river roads, and the infantry that by Bealton's Station, and marched to Acquia landing, where the Eleventh was detailed for fatigue duty at the wharf. Here the regiment received pay, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and, in pursuance of recent general orders requiring officers to be mustered in for every new grade filled, those of the Eleventh to whom it applied were mustered. On the 10th of December, taking three days' cooked rations, and sixty-six rounds of ammunition, the regiment marched in the direction of Fredericksburg, where preparations were in progress for a general engagement, and bivouacked on the night of the 11th, near the river. Heavy cannonading had been kept up during the entire day, Fredericksburg being bombarded and at times

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on fire. Crossing the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge two miles below Fredericksburg, on the morning of the 12th, the division gained a position at two P.M., about two hundred and fifty yards from the Bowling Green road, where it lay in line, under arms, during the night. On the following morning, as soon as the fog had risen sufficiently, the division moved forward by brigades, the Third having the advance, and crossed the Bowling Green road. About two hundred yards beyond, the skirmishers met the enemy and were soon engaged. The position of the Eleventh was on the extreme left of the brigade, where, from the nature of the ground, it was much exposed to the enemy's artillery. After some time, it went forward about fifty yards, where it found better cover. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the line was again advanced and the engagement became general. The Third, still holding the advance, and receiving the first onset of the enemy, suffered fearfully, but was well supported by the First and Second Brigades. The colors of the Eleventh were three times shot down, but as often replaced and borne triumphantly forward. In the heat of the engagement, Colonel Coulter was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Captain Kuhn. The ammunition having been exhausted, the regiment re-formed on the Bowling Green road, where a fresh supply was obtained, and subsequently the brigade took up a position to the left of that occupied on the night of the 12th, where it remained in line of battle during the night and the following day. At daylight on the 15th, the regiment retired about one hundred yards under cover of rising ground, whence it was ordered on picket duty at Cross Roads, continuing until three A.M., of the 16th, when it crossed to the left bank of the Rappahannock, and encamped near Falmouth. In this battle, the Eleventh lost one commissioned officer and fourteen men killed, five commissioned officers and sixty-one men wounded, and five taken prisoners. Colonel Coulter was sent to the general hospital, at Washington, and Lieutenant Colonel N. W. Batchelder, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, was, by special order, placed in command of the regiment. General Gibbon was also wounded in the action, and was succeeded by General Taylor. On the 31st, Brigadier General John A. Robinson was assigned to the command of the division, and on the 2d of January, Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Frink, who had been severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, returned and assumed command; but unable to endure the hardships of the camp, he was, a few days later, sent to Georgetown hospital. On the 2d of January, all the arms of caliber '57 and '58, were exchanged for rifled muskets of calibre '69. Colonel Coulter re-joined the regiment on the 19th, but, being still unfit for duty, did not assume command. On the 20th of January, opened that celebrated campaign under Burnside, known as the "Mud March," in which the Eleventh held a distinguished part. Purposing to

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cross the Rappahannock and again offer battle, General Burnside put his columns in motion; but scarcely were they out of camp when the rains began to descend, and the mud to deepen. The division moved out to Stoneman's Switch, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroad, where it bivouacked for the night. Colonel Coulter accompanied in an ambulance, but, being unable to bear the march, was taken back to Falmouth. The division moved above Falmouth and encamped on the 21st, where it remained during the 22d and 23d, it being utterly impossible to move either trains or artillery, the infantry marching with the greatest difficulty. Yielding to an imperious necessity, further advance was abandoned, and the troops were ordered back, the Eleventh occupying its old camp at Fletcher's Chapel.

On the 26th of January, General Burnside was relieved, and Major General Joseph Hooker was placed in command of the army of the Potomac. Dispirited by its repeated failures, the troops were suffered to rest in camp, while its commander was busily engaged in re-organizing its ranks. Early in April great activity prevailed throughout the army. Inspections were critically made, reviews were frequent, and every indication pointed to the early opening of a campaign. Colonel Coulter having resumed command of the regiment, Colonel Leonard of the brigade, and General Robinson of the division, it was reviewed on the 2d of April by General Hooker, and a few days thereafter by President Lincoln. On the 14th of April all surplus clothing and baggage were sent to Belle Plains. In acknowledgment of his many services, and in anticipation of an active campaign, Chaplain William H. Locke was presented with a horse by the line officers of the regiment. To obviate the many difficulties arising from a lack of ready recognition of the members of the different corps and divisions of the army, General Hooker invented a system of badges, by which to designate them, and the Chief Quartermaster was ordered to furnish them to all officers and enlisted men. These badges were fastened on the centre of the top of the cap, and inspectors were directed to see that they were worn. By this system, the badge for the 2d Division of the 1st army corps, to which the Eleventh regiment belonged, was a white globe or disc. General Hooker, having made the necessary preparations for a general engagement, desired to mask his real design of crossing above Fredericksburg, by making a great show of crossing below. He accordingly sent the 1st, 3d, and 6th corps with immense pontoon trains down the stream to cross and make a demonstration on the right wing of the rebel army. The 3d Brigade marched at five A.M. of the 29th, and halting in a field till afternoon, it approached the Rappahannock at the pontoons of the 1st corps, where the left grand division under

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Franklin had effected a passage on the 12th of December previous. Merrill's brigade, after a spirited engagement, had gained possession of the right bank early in the day, and in the afternoon the balance of the division joined it. For two days, 30th of April and 1st of May, the forces remained in nearly the same position, with three pontoon bridges stretched across the stream, the division upon the south bank throwing up breast-works and planting pieces, while a vigorous cannonading and some picket firing was kept up from both sides of the river. On the morning of the 2d of May, a heavy fire was opened upon the enemy's batteries, who seemed to have been reinforced, and at eleven A.M. the division marched away to the United States ford, twelve miles above Falmouth, and crossing the stream took position at midnight on the right of the line, near Chancellorsville. The 3d Brigade occupied the centre of the division, and was engaged during the remainder of the night in digging rifle pits and erecting breast-works. The day had been warm, and the march of twenty miles, concluded with intrenching, had completely exhausted the men. On the 3d, the breast-works were strengthened, and Ramseur's (5th U. S.) and Hall's (2d Maine) batteries were placed in position on the right, where a furious attack was made by the enemy, which was repulsed, and a large number of prisoners brought in. On the 4th, lighting continued at intervals on the left, and at four P.M., the Eleventh was placed on the skirmish line in front of the division, where it continued until the morning of May 6th. During the night of the 5th, the army retired, and at dawn on the following day, the regiment withdrew to the intrenchments and found them abandoned. Here it was joined by the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania, and deploying skirmishers upon the flank and rear, the two regiments retired to United States Ford, being the last troops to leave the field. Recrossing the river, the Eleventh marched to Falmouth, where it rejoined the division. Not arriving upon the field until the second day of the battle, and not being actively engaged, it had no casualties. In consequence of the reported movement of the enemy's artillery down the river, it was held in readiness from May 13th to 15th for immediate action, but was not called on to move. In the re-organization of the army, after the battle of Chancellorsville, the Eleventh was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. In anticipation of an active campaign, an order was issued from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, on the 11th of June, requiring all surplus baggage to be sent to the rear, all persons not having a recognized position in the army to be excluded from its lines, and the troops prepared for the greatest possible mobility. Starting on a race which culminated at Gettysburg, the two armies went forward by the Shenandoah and Potomac valleys, the commanders watchful, and eager to seize every advantage. Pleasanton with the cavalry displayed great activity, and gained

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a signal advantage over his antagonist at Brandy Station, and again at Upperville and Ashby's Gap. Leaving Falmouth on the 12th of June, the Second Brigade moved via Warrenton Junction, Centreville, Herndon and Guilford Stations, to Edward's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac on the 25th, and continuing the march through Barnsville, Middletown and Emmettsburg, halted for the night, at Wolford's farm, on the Pennsylvania State line, where the Eleventh was inspected and mustered for pay. Notice of the order relieving General Hooker, and placing General Meade in command of the army, was here first communicated to the troops. Resuming the march, three cheers were given by the Eleventh and Ninetieth regiments as they crossed the line, then hastened forward, determined to strike for their native State a deadlier blow. Cannonading was soon heard in the direction of Gettysburg, and the column was pushed forward with all possible dispatch on the march, the Eleventh formed the rear of the rear brigade of the division. Arriving in the neighborhood of Gettysburg at about eleven o'clock A.M. the brigade was massed on the north side and near a railroad embankment, and just in rear of Seminary Ridge. Scarcely had it halted, when General Baxter received an order from General Robinson to send forward two regiments. The Eleventh Pennsylvania and the Ninety-seventh New York, under the command of Colonel Coulter, were detached for this purpose, and proceeding about a quarter of a mile to the right, formed on the right of General Cutler, of the First Division. A few minutes later General Baxter moved with the balance and formed on the right of the detachment, assuming command of the entire brigade. The skirmishers were quickly engaged, and at about half-past twelve P.M., the firing became general. The enemy were soon observed advancing, when the brigade opened a heavy fire, causing them to recoil. After several attempts, in each with fresh troops, finding it impossible to force the position, they commenced moving to the left under a galling fire, when a part of the brigade, including the Eleventh, made a sally which resulted in the capture of about five hundred of the enemy, comprising three regiments of Iverson's North Carolina brigade. The line was steadily maintained under a heavy pressure until after three o'clock, when the Second was relieved by a portion of the First Brigade, and the Eleventh was moved to the railroad embankment to the support of Stewart's battery. Both flanks of the Union army having been turned, it was ordered to fall back to the town of Gettysburg, the Eleventh retiring with the brigade along the railroad, and suffering severely from a fire of musketry and artillery. The division immediately took position on Cemetery Hill. Here, an order was received, transferring the Eleventh regiment from the Second to the First Brigade, and directing Colonel Coulter to assume command in place of General Paul, who had been severely wounded and taken from the field. At about five

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o'clock it moved from the Cemetery to the left, and formed near, and parallel with the Emmittsburg road, the division connecting with the left of the Eleventh Corps. Having formed in line of battle, and erected temporary breast-works, it remained in position supporting batteries, until about noon of the following day, July 2d, when it was relieved by General Hays, division of the Second Corps, and retired a short distance. At seven o'clock in the evening, the brigade moved further to the left to the support of the Third Corps, and was subjected to artillery fire which resulted in considerable loss. At about ten o'clock P.M., the brigade was again ordered into position on the Emmittsburg road, in front of the Cemetery, in support of a portion of the Eleventh Corps, from which it was relieved at daylight on the morning of the 3d. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the artillery fire becoming general and heavy along the entire line, the brigade was moved quickly to the support of Captain Ricketts' and other batteries, on the right and front of Cemetery Hill, where it remained about an hour, exposed to both front and rear fire of artillery, and a skirmish fire in front. When, upon the point of moving, Colonel Coulter was severely wounded in the arm, and temporarily disabled, but remained with the brigade, and soon after resumed command. At about three o'clock P.M., it moved rapidly under a severe fire to the support of the Second Corps, upon which the enemy had massed his forces for a last desperate attack, and took position on the right of the Third Division in support of a battery, where brisk skirmishing was kept up with considerable loss on both sides, until nine o'clock P.M. Two hours later, it being ascertained that the enemy were removing fences, either for the purpose of making defense against attack, or of opening the way, the breast-works were much strengthened by the addition of stone and timber, the brigade working nearly the entire night. On the following day, July 4th, the position remained unchanged, skirmishing continuing with some loss. Immediately after the failure of the grand charge on the afternoon of the 3d, the rebel leader began to withdraw his forces. But, in order to mask his designs, he strengthened all his picket lines and fell to fortifying. Beyond slight encounters, there was little activity during the 4th. On the morning of the 5th, the last of the rebel host had disappeared; the ground was yielded; the victory won! Upon being assigned to the command of the brigade, Colonel Coulter turned over the command of the regiment to Captain Benjamin F. Haines, who was wounded on the afternoon of the 3d of July, and was succeeded by Captain John B. Overmyer, who remained in command until noon of July 4, when he was relieved by Captain J. J. Bierer, his senior officer, just then returned from an absence occasioned by sickness. The losses of the Eleventh regiment during the four days of fighting, were fifteen killed, fifty-nine wounded, and sixty-four taken prisoners. Adjutant Small had his horse shot in the action on

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the first instant. Pursuit of the retreating rebel army was commenced on the morning of the 5th of July, and on the 6th, the Union army was in full motion. Following up the direct line on the Chambersburg road, with Sedgwick's corps subsequently reinforced by the Fifth, as far as Fairfield Pass, where the enemy was found in some force, Meade decided to debouch to the left, and moved through Emmittsburg to Middletown, the army remaining one day to rest and refit. At daylight on the 8th, the Eleventh moved with the brigade and bivouacked that night on the north side of South Mountain, throwing up breastworks. Moving on July 10th, through Boonsboro' to Beaver creek, it was again engaged in throwing up breast-works, where an attack was anticipated. Crossing Antietam creek at noon on the 12th, it formed in line of battle and entrenched, with the enemy in its immediate front, in strong position well-fortified. On the night of the 13th, the enemy escaped across the Potomac, and further pursuit was given over. Returning to Berlin, the regiment crossed the river on pontoons, and encamped on the night of the 18th, at Waterford, Virginia. Here the Eleventh, which had been transferred on the field of the first day at Gettysburg to the First Brigade, was returned by order of General Robinson to its place in the Second. In the forward movement of the army to the Rapidan and retrograde to Centreville, the regiment participated, but did not become actively engaged. On the 8th of October, while on the picket line in the neighborhood of Germania ford, Colonel Coulter, division officer of the day, had occasion to communicate with the officer of the enemy's pickets. The substance of the communication was signaled from the nearest station to rebel Headquarters. But this was not the conclusion of the matter. The Union signal officers supposing themselves in possession of the enemy's system of signals' read the communication and reported it to corps Headquarters, so that a trivial act transpiring on the remote picket line was immediately known throughout both armies. Colonel Coulter was summoned to the tent of General Newton to give an explanation, and was requested to make a detailed report of the facts. The event though of little moment in itself, proved of great consequence to the army; for the rebel signal system was thereby verified. As the army again moved forward on the Mine Run expedition, the Eleventh took the Warrenton road, crossing Bull Run at Stone Bridge, and thence moved through Haymarket to Thoroughfare Gap, where a slight skirmish ensued. Crossing the Rappahannock river on the 9th of November, Colonel Goulter was placed in command of a detachment consisting of the Sixteenth Maine, Eighty-third and One Hundred and Fourth New York, and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiments, with a section of a New York battery, and stationed at Liberty, where were established General Richardson's division Headquarters, the Eleventh under the command of Major Keenan. An attack upon

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an outpost, by Mosby's cavalry in the garb of Union soldiers, was repulsed, but not until one Union soldier was wounded, five taken prisoners and a number of horses and mules driven away. The assumed uniform protected the party until too late for the picket guard to make a successful resistance. The regiments; of this detachment having been ordered to their several brigades, at daylight on the morning of the 27th of November, the division crossed the Rappahannock at the station, and the Rapidan at Culpepper Mines ford, encamped at Culpepper gold mines and on the following day marched to Robinson's Tavern, where the Second Corps was already in line. Colonel Coulter assumed command of division reserve, consisting of the Ninetieth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Maine, and Twelfth Massachusetts, and moving forward in three lines, took position on Mine Run. The Eleventh was placed on picket duty and had one man wounded. On the 30th, the division moved to the right in two lines, the reserve under Colonel Coulter, covering the rear of both brigades, and took position on the right of the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House turnpike. At nine o'clock in the morning, General Sedgwick opened on the right, but the enemy only answered with a few shells. Remaining, and suffering intensely from cold until the evening of December 1st, the division withdrew, and moved to Germania ford, where it covered the crossing of the Fifth and Sixth, and the picket details of the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps, when it was withdrawn, with the exception of one hundred men, who, remained till the bridges were taken up, and then crossed in boats. Returning to the right bank of the Rappahannock, and again crossing to the left it went into winter quarters.

On the 5th of January, in conformity with provisions of an order from the War Department, two hundred and four men of the Eleventh regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and were mustered in, to date from January 1st. As this number exceeded three-fourths of the whole, it insured the continuance of the organization and a veteran furlough. On the 20th of January, a communication was received from the Headquarters of the First Army Corps, proposing a plan to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major General John F. Reynolds, former commander of the corps, upon which a regimental order was issued, commending the virtues of that illustrious soldier, and urging a hearty cooperation. The full amount, allowed by the conditions fixed by the committee, was immediately, subscribed; one hundred and ten dollars by commissioned officers, and one hundred and fifty-five dollars by enlisted men. On the 2d of February, an order was issued from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, granting a furlough of thirty-five days to the re-enlisted men, in conformity with

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conditions tendered by the Government, and attaching temporarily, the men not re-enlisting to the Ninetieth Pennsylvania. On the 5th, the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and was quartered at the Soldiers' Rest, receiving pay and new clothing, and thence to Harrisburg, where it was disbanded. Recruiting stations were opened at Pittsburg, Greensburg, Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Carlisle, and Mauch Chunk. On the 20th of March, the regiment re-assembled at Harrisburg, and on the 28th, proceeded to Washington with three hundred and fourteen recruits, and two hundred and seventy-six furloughed men, an aggregate of five hundred and ninety. On the 3d of April, the regiment rejoined the brigade at Culpepper, and until the opening of the campaign in the Wilderness, was employed in re-organizing and drilling. Upon the establishment of the Headquarters of Lieutenant General Grant with the Army of the Potomac, that army was consolidated into three corps, Second, Fifth and Sixth, commanded respectively by Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. In this organization, the First Corps was merged in the Fifth, the united force forming four divisions, commanded by Wadsworth, Robinson, Crawford and Griffin. At midnight on the 3d of May, the army began to move; the Fifth Corps leading the way, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania ford. Griffin's division encountered the enemy on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike, at three P.M. on the 5th, the second division being within supporting distance, but not actively engaged. At six P.M., the division was marched to the left, to the support of Hancock's right, and in assuming position, the Eleventh became very warmly engaged, the battle raging with great fury, until darkness put a period to the contest. The loss during the engagement, was about fifty killed and wounded. Captain Chalfant, while establishing a line during the night, became bewildered, and taking a wrong direction, fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Coulter had his horse shot. The action opened early on the following morning, the line being advanced rapidly across the plank road. In this advance, leading with his accustomed bravery and skill, General Baxter fell severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Coulter; that of the regiment on Major Keenan. The battle soon grew warm, and, owing to the difficult nature of the ground, the brigade became broken. The rebels fought with great obstinacy, and the loss in the command was heavy. Major Keenan had his horse killed, and Colonel Coulter another horse wounded. Being relieved by a portion of Hancock's corps, the brigade was ordered to the extreme left, in anticipation of an attack, where it remained strengthening the position until about five P.M., when it was ordered to the right, and posted at ten P.M. near army Headquarters, the enemy's efforts being at that time directed against the right of the Sixth Corps. The loss during the day, was one hundred and fifty-seven killed and wounded. On the

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evening of the 7th, the brigade was united near the Lacy House, and at ten P.M., took the advance in the flank movement of the army to the left, passing the Second Corps, and taking the Brock road to Spotsylvania Court House. All night the march was continued, with the design of seizing the high and commanding grounds at that point, but the enemy having the advantage of a shorter road, had already arrived and posted his skirmishers along the river Ny, where the brigade, at about five o'clock on the morning of the 8th, went into line, the Twelfth Massachusetts, and the right wing of the Eleventh being deployed as skirmishers. Without pausing for rest, it was pushed rapidly forward for nearly a mile and a half, with some loss. It had been given out that the enemy in front were "dismounted cavalry," but one of the men having obtained through the thick undergrowth a view of them, reported "dismounted cavalry, carrying knapsacks." It was Hood's veteran division. At this point, the lines which had become somewhat disordered, were re-formed by General Robinson, the Second brigade on the left, and the First and Third on the right of the road. From this point the ground was open, the enemy having taken a strong position in the edge of the woods and strengthened himself by felling trees. The line was pushed forward till within about seventy-five yards of the enemy's breast-work, when his fire becoming very severe, and the left flank and front being entirely unprotected, it was checked and compelled to retire, taking up a position near Alsop's house, where temporary defenses were thrown up and the division rested. During the advance General Robinson was severely wounded and taken from the field. Major Keenan gallantly leading the Eleventh, was shot dead in the very act of cheering on his men. A brave man, always at the post of duty, his loss to the regiment was sorely felt. The fatigue and fighting to which the division had been subjected, had terribly thinned its ranks. During the last three days, it had lost its division, all three brigade commanders, and an aggregate of not less than two thousand officers and men. It was, in consequence, temporarily broken up; the First Brigade, Colonel Lyle, being transferred to the Fourth Division; the Second Brigade, Colonel Coulter, to the Third Division, General Crawford; the Third Brigade, Colonel Bowman was retained by General Warren, under his own supervision. Busily employed strengthening the defenses near Alsop's house during the entire night, at eight o'clock on the evening of the 8th, the regiment was ordered further to the right, where it again spent the night throwing up breastworks. At noon on the following day, it reported now under Captain B. F. Haines, with the brigade, to General Crawford, and was immediately placed on the right of the line. On the morning of the 10th, an order was issued for a general assault along the whole front of the Fifth and Sixth corps. Advancing under a deadly fire of musketry up the slope of Laurel Hill, a line of rifle pits on its summit

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was gallantly carried; but beyond, earth-works well supplied with artillery, supported by infantry, were disclosed. Advancing to within a hundred yards of the intrenchments, it was compelled to halt, but held the ground gained. In the face of a severe fire, the brave men clung to their position for five hours, when they were relieved by Gibbons, Division. Out of nine hundred men who formed the brigade, as it marched out in the morning, two hundred and twenty-nine, mangled and bleeding, were struck down in the narrow space in front. Another attempt was made to carry the heights on the 12th, by the Pennsylvania Reserves, in which Coulter's brigade was ordered to their support, but was alike unsuccessful. The supporting brigade gained a position a little in advance of the charging column, protecting themselves by the formation of the ground, which was held until they were relieved. Finding it impossible to carry the strong position occupied by the enemy, a movement by the left flank was ordered, and the Eleventh remaining on the picket line until the division was well away, followed, and joining the brigade, took position near the Anderson House, and subsequently crossing the river Ny, moved up nearer Spotsylvania, in support of Cooper's First Pennsylvania battery. All night long, the work of entrenching was vigorously pushed, and morning disclosed to the enemy a formidable line of earth-works, into which his shells fell harmless. During the following day, 18th, timber was felled in front, and pickets were established in close proximity to the enemy's works, one of his most formidable batteries being silenced by their unerring aim. Stung by the troublesome fire of the riflemen, several attempts were made to dislodge them, one of which proved partially successful, the line being driven in nearly one hundred yards. Colonel Coulter immediately led the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania to its support, and while disposing the men for an advance, was wounded in the left breast by one of the enemy's pickets, and was borne from the field. Participating with its accustomed valor, in the maneuvers and desperate fighting to gain Richmond, by the way of the North Anna, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor, the regiment was finally established in the lines before Petersburg, its right connecting with the Ninth Corps, and the enemy in well-constructed breast-works just in front. During the night of the 17th of June, preparations were made for a general assault at daylight; but as the skirmishers advanced, they found that the enemy had withdrawn, and taken up a position nearer the city, more easily defended than the outer line. Changing the tactics from a general, to an assault by column at different points, an ineffectual attempt was made to storm their works, when the line was re-formed and intrenched. Finding that the direct attack would not prove effectual, the lines were gradually extended to the left, until, about the middle of August, the camp of the Eleventh was within three miles of the Weldon railroad,

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one of the enemy's chief lines of supply. On the 18th of August, masking the movement by some activity on the north side of the James, the Fifth Corps moved for the purpose of occupying and destroying that road. The division marched with the First and Second brigades in line, the Third supporting, formed in column of regiments. The skirmishers soon became engaged, and the brigade was deployed with the Eleventh on the right. At six o'clock P.M., the line was established and breast-works were erected which, on the following day were extended to the right. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy having massed a heavy force, broke through the line and took some prisoners. The loss in the Eleventh fell principally upon companies D, E and G, occupying the skirmish line, under command of Captain John B. Overmeyer, who was himself twice taken prisoner, but escaped; two men were killed and several wounded by the fire of our own batteries. Remaining in line until the morning of the 20th, it was relieved, and moved to a position near the Yellow House. In the action of the following day it was present, but did not become actively engaged. Captain Noble, of company A, re-captured the colors of the Ninety-fourth New York, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and private George W. Reed, of company E, captured the colors of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina, afterwards receiving a medal of honor by order of the War Department, as a mark of distinction for the heroic act. The loss in this engagement was two killed, ten wounded, and seventy-four taken prisoners. The expedition to Hatcher's Run, on the 27th of October, proved fruitless, and the command returned to its old position, after six days of marching and fighting. In September a number of promotions were recommended by Colonel Coulter, now appointed Brevet Brigadier General, and the regiment was thoroughly re-organized. Since the opening of the Wilderness campaign, it had lost over five hundred men; but recruits came forward, so that its number never fell below two hundred. By special order of the War Department, dated November 16, the veterans and other enlisted men of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, remaining in service, were transferred to, and consolidated with the Eleventh regiment. Notwithstanding the occupation of the Weldon railroad, it was still used by the enemy for the transportation of his supplies. On the 7th of December, the Fifth Corps was ordered to effect its more complete destruction. Encamping on the night of the 7th, at Sussex Court House, the regiment arrived on the evening of the 8th, struck the road about four miles south of the Notaway bridge, and commenced burning cross-ties, heating and bending the rails, and, proceeding in direction of Hickford station, encamped at night on the Halifax road. About twenty miles of the road having been destroyed, the countermarch was commenced on the morning of the 10th, the brigade acting as rear guard to the column. The enemy's cavalry

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hung on the flanks of the brigade, and five miles from the place of starting, made a dash upon a squadron of Union cavalry, but were quickly checked by the infantry. Still following up with the evident design of giving trouble, the Eleventh and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Ninety-seventh New York were formed in ambush. Our cavalry having made a show of resistance, rapidly retreated, followed by the enemy, who received a deadly volley, emptying saddles and convincing the survivors of the necessity of keeping at a more respectful distance. Crossing the Notaway river at Jerusalem plank road, the regiment arrived on the 12th in its camp before Petersburg. The loss was one wounded and two missing in this expedition.

During the two succeeding months, little activity prevailed. The time was employed in filling up the ranks, re-organizing and drilling. General Counter having been assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and Major B. F. Haines - who had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in place of Henry A. Frink, promoted to Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment - being assigned to command of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, the command of the regiment devolved upon John B. Overmeyer, who had been commissioned Major. Leaving camp at early dawn on the 5th of February, the Eleventh marched in the rear of the brigade, and bivouacking for the night on Grand Creek plantation, crossed Hatcher's Run where the Division was massed, remaining until two P.M., when the brigade re-crossed the stream, and marching about three quarters of a mile in a north-westerly direction, formed in line of battle. Moving forward a quarter of a mile further, it was hotly engaged with the enemy, the rebel General Pegram being killed by the first volley. The Eleventh moving a short distance by the right flank, erected temporary breast-works, and held the position with the exception of a short interval when its flanks were uncovered, until its ammunition was exhausted and the giving way of the whole line left no alternative but to withdraw. Retiring to the breast-works thrown up at Hatcher's Run, it was reformed and remained there during the night. On the morning of the 7th, it was moved along the works a mile to the right of the Vaughan road, where debouching from the intrenchments, it formed in support of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and was soon engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, pushing them steadily back, capturing one of his temporary earth-works, and advancing to within one hundred yards of a strong line of his fortifications. Relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps, it bivouacked for the night on the field, and on the following morning was again placed upon the skirmish line. On the 10th, it moved with the brigade back to camp, having lost in the series of engagements, nine killed, sixty- nine wounded,

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and nine missing. Hatcher's Run was securely held, and two days later, the military road was extended to its right bank. Lieutenant Colonel Haines was severely wounded in this action, while in command of the Eighty-eighth. Little anticipated by the rank and file of the army of the Potomac their last campaign was fast approaching. On the morning of the 29th of March, the regiment broke camp at Hatcher's Run, and moving by the Halifax road, formed in line of battle near the Speer House, with the Ninety-seventh New York on the right and Sixteenth Maine on the left, and advanced about a mile, when, after maneuvering for position it bivouacked for the night, near the Boydton plank road. On the following morning, it moved a mile to the right, and threw up breast-works, whence it was pushed forward about two miles, where a line of battle was formed in the woods. About noon of the 31st, the enemy attacked in heavy force, and turning the flank of the brigade, forced the line back to near the plank road. But the advantage was only temporary; for, immediately reforming, it re-gained the lost ground, and advanced about half a mile further and threw up rifle-pits. April 1st, moving in line of battle in the direction of the White Oak road, at three o'clock P.M., company D was deployed as skirmishers, and the line advanced about two miles, gradually bearing to the left, when the enemy were driven from their works and the battle-flag of the Thirty-second Virginia was captured by Sergeant H. A. Delavie, of company I. Marching by the White Oak road, it bivouacked near Five Forks for the night. On the 2d, the enemy's left having been broken and dispersed, the brigade moved in the direction of Petersburg, on the South Side railroad, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, leaving the road, crossed Chandler's Run and formed in line of battle at ten P.M., north of Sutherland station, the enemy occupying strong works just in front, and opening a heavy fire. During the night, they stole away from their works, and while the troops were preparing to fall into line for the march, on the following morning, a prolonged cheer rolling along the Union lines, told that Petersburg and Richmond had fallen. On the 4th, the corps moved and bivouacked at night near Jettersville station, on the Danville railroad and passing through Drainesville, bivouacked on the night of the 6th, near High Bridge on the South Side railroad. Crossing the Appomattox on the 7th, it encamped at night near Prince Edward's Court House. During the 8th, its march was broken by frequent halts, the trains blocking the way, but finally rested at eleven P.M. On the following morning it moved by a circuitous route, crossing and re-crossing the railroad, and halted at nine o'clock A.M., near Appomattox Court House, where the ENEMY SURRENDERED. Among the first regiments in the service in 1861, fighting its first battle at Falling Waters in the three months' campaign, through all the varying fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, with which it was from the

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first incorporated, down to the last grand struggle, when the old antagonist was held in an unyielding grasp, it had never lost its identity and never failed to respond in the hour of battle.

ACCOUNT OF THE STATE FLAG--The State Flag was presented to the regiment by Governor Curtin, November 20th, 1861, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Charles H. Foulke, of Company A, who carried it until August 11th, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, where he was accidentally wounded in the foot, when it was delivered to Sergeant Robert H. Knox, of Company C, who carried it August 21st to 24th, at Rappahannock station, August 28th, at Thoroughfare Gap, and August 30th, at Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, losing his right leg, the flag passing on the field, into the hands of First Sergeant Samuel S. Bierer, Company C, who was immediately wounded; it was then taken by Second Lieutenant Absalom Schall, Company C who was severely wounded, when it was again taken by Sergeant Samuel S. Bierer, Company C, who carried it to Centreville. Daniel Mathews carried it September 1st, at Chantilly, September 14th, at South Mountain, September 16th and 17th, at Antietam, where he was severely wounded, and it was taken by Private William Welty, of Company C, who was almost immediately killed; it then passed into the hands of Corporal Frederick Welty, of Company C, who was soon severely wounded, and obliged to leave it on the field, where it remained some time, all of the men near it having been killed or wounded. It was next carried by Second Lieutenant Edward H. Gay, of Company E, who received two gun-shot wounds, and passed the flag to Sergeant Henry Bitner, of Company E, who retained it until the close of the action. December 12th, and 13th, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, it was carried by Corporal John V. Kuhns, of Company C, until he was three times severely wounded, losing his left leg. It was then borne by Cyrus W. Chambers, of Company C, who was killed, when it was taken by Corporal John W. Thomas, of Company C, who was also severely wounded. It was brought off the field by Captain Benjamin F. Haines, of Company B. Corporal John H. M'Kalip, of Company C, was next made color bearer, who carried it April 30th, to May 5th, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and July 1st, at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in a charge upon Iverson's North Carolina Brigade, the flag falling amongst some bushes where it was afterwards discovered by Private Michael Kepler, of Company D, who carried it during the remainder of the engagements July 1st, 2d and 3d, and also at Mine Run, December 1st, 1863; in April, 1864, he being absent, sick, it was delivered to Corporal J. J. Lehman, of Company D, who carried it May 5th and 6th in the Wilderness, and May 8th at Spotsylvania, where

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he was killed, and the flag was brought off the field by Second Lieutenant M'Cutchen of Company F. The next color bearer, whose name has not been ascertained, was severely wounded in the foot, May 12th, at Spotsylvania. Corporal Wm. Mathews, of Company C, carried it during the remainder of the engagement at Spotsylvania, and at North Anna, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, in front of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, and until December 3d, 1864, when he was relieved by Sergeant Albert Carter, of Company A, who bore it in the Hickford raid, December, 1864; February 6th and 7th, 1865, at Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mills; March 28th, Quaker Road; March 30th, White Oak Ridge; April 1st, Five Forks; April 9th, Appomattox Court House and until May 28th, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. John C. Scheurman, of Company A, then carried it until the regiment was mustered out of service. July 7th, 1865, it was delivered to the State authorities at Harrisburg, and July 4th, 1866, it was formally returned to the Governor, at Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the public return of all the State flags.

GETTYSBURG AFTER BATTLE REPORT: Report of Capt. Jacob J. Bierer, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry. Hdqrs. Eleventh Pennsylvania Vol. Regt., August 22, 1863. Sir: In reply to circular from Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac, August 12, 1863, I respectfully make the following report: About 2 p. m. June 28, the regiment marched from Middletown, Md., to the left of Frederick City, and encamped about 2 miles from said city. June 29. --Early we left camp and marched through Mechanicstown, and encamped near Emmitsburg, Md. June 30. --Marched through Emmitsburg on the Gettysburg road, and encamped 2 miles east of town and about one-fourth of a mile north of the Maryland and Pennsylvania line; there mustered for pay. July 1. --The regiment marched to Gettysburg and were engaged with the enemy, Col. Coulter being in command, whose report has already been made. July 2. --The regiment, on the evening of July 1, having taken position in rear of breastworks on the south side of the town, was early this morning relieved by troops of the Second Corps, and marched about one-fourth of a mile to Cemetery Hill, in rear of which, with the division, it was formed to support a battery stationed on the hill. It remained here until 8 p. m., when it was marched to the left. At 9.30 p. m. it resumed its former position, and was subsequently formed in rear of a stone wall between the hill and town, along the road, where it remained until the morning of the 3d, at daylight, when it was moved to the position it formerly occupied in the rear of the cemetery. It remained until noon, when it was moved to the right. About 2 p. m. the enemy commenced shelling so heavily as to make it necessary to move to the north side of the hill, where it remained about an hour,

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when it was marched across the cemetery to the right of the position occupied on the 2d, where it was formed in line, and remained during the balance of the day and until the 5th. July 5. --Early in the morning the regiment, together with the brigade, was withdrawn from the rifle-pits and moved to the left, where we remained during the day and night. July 6. --Early in the morning we left this position and moved to the State line of Pennsylvania, in Adams County, a distance of 6 miles, toward Emmitsburg, Md., and was there detailed for picket duty. July 7.--At 3 a. m. the pickets were called in and the regiment rejoined the brigade; marched through Emmitsburg and Mechanicstown, and encamped in the evening on a range of the South Mountain, about 5 miles from Middletown, Md. July 8.--Started at daylight and marched through Middletown, Md., and bivouacked on the north side of South Mountain, and remained there during the night and next day, having thrown up intrenchments. July 10. --At 8 a. m. moved from this position, marching through Boonsborough. Was halted at Beaver Creek, and threw up breast-works, expecting to be attacked by the enemy, and lay in this position during Saturday, the 11th. July 12, Sunday. --At 12 m. left encampment; moved to Funkstown, crossing Antietam Creek; formed line of battle, and intrenched in the evening, having marched about 7 miles. July 13. --Remained in the intrenchments thrown up on the previous day. July 14. --The enemy having left our front, marched to within 1 1/2 miles of Williamsport. July 15. --Marched through Keedysville, Md., and Petersville, and encamped at the foot of South Mountain. July 16. --At 5.30 a. m. marched across South Mountain, passing through Burkittsville, and encamped near Berlin early in the day, and remained there during the day and night and next day until the morning of the 18th. July 18. --Passed through Berlin, and, crossing the river on pontoon bridge, marched to Waterford. On this day the regiment, temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, was, in accordance with new orders from headquarters Second Division, of July 18, transferred to the Second Brigade. July 19. --At 8 a. m. left Waterford and marched to Hamilton. July 20. --Crossing Goose Creek; came to Middleburg, where we encamped, and remained on the 20th and 21st. July 22. --Left camp at 6 p. m., and, marching through the night, arrived at White Plains at 3 o'clock in the morning. July 23. --Left camp at 8 a. m. and marched toward Warrenton, Va., where we arrived at 3 p. m. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, J. J. BIERER, Capt., Comdg. Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieut. J. H. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43.

Private Joseph Moser at the Battle of Gettysburg

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"... so loyal and full of love..."

Joseph Moser served as a Private in the 11th PA Vol. Infantry from 8 Nov 1861 to 1 Jul 1865. (see Regimental Organization and Service & Battle information at end). Joseph Moser is the son Berkhart Moser and Rebecca Wertman. Rebecca is the daughter of George Philip Wertman IV who is the son of Jacob Wertman, who is the son of George Philip Wertman I. Joseph Moser was born in 1830 and died in 1907.

Did he know Sallie?

The monument to the 11th PA reads as follows: Present at Gettysburg: 23 officers and 269 men. Killed and died of wounds 13 men; Wounded 8 officers 54 men; Captured or missing 57 men; Total 132. This means that the unit suffered 49% casualties at the Battle Gettysburg. Only 137 were left at the end. Whether the number was 269 or 137, Sallie would have been known to all.

Sallie -- Mascot of the 11th PA Vol. Infantry

It was during the first month of training in 1861 for the new 11th PA Volunteer Infantry Regiment when a stranger from town brought to the captain a puppy, barely four to five weeks old, and presented it to the regiment. She was a pug-nosed brindle bull terrier that soon won the admiration of all the men in the unit. She was cute, and the men named her after one of the local beauties in West Chester, PA, the site of training.

In the weeks and months that followed, Sallie could count on the hundreds of uniformed men to play with her, give her some petting, and scraps of food. Thus, Sallie became the mascot of the 11th PA Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

The little dog quickly developed a personality of her own. She was said to be even-tempered and very affectionate towards all the men of the regiment. It is said that there were only three things Sallie had a distaste for, Rebels, Democrats and women.

Sallie got to know the drum roll for reveille and was always the first out of quarters to attend roll call. During drills, she would latch onto a particular soldier and prance alongside him during the exercises. At dress parade, she would station herself right alongside the regimental colors. Sallie would frequently sleep by the captain's tent after strolling through the camp on an inspection of her own.

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Sallie's first battle came at Cedar Mountain in 1862. She steadfastly remained with the colors throughout the entire engagement. She did the same at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. No one ever thought of sending Sallie to the rear in time of combat. She was the regiment's spirit and its inspiration. During all battles she would race around the front line and bark ferociously at the enemy.

In a spring 1863 review of the Union army, Sallie marched alongside the 11th Pennsylvania. A tall man in the center of the reviewing stand saw the dog. With a twinkle in his eye, he raised his stovepipe hat in salute. Thus, did Abraham Lincoln give a special acknowledgment to the mascot.

On the first day's fighting at Gettysburg, the 11th Pennsylvania was driven back from Oak Ridge and into town. During the chaos, Sallie became lost and three days later was found by a member of the 12th Mass. at the original position of her regiment when fighting broke out. Sallie had found her way back and was standing guard over the bodies of her dead compatriots. Neither hunger nor thirst swayed Sallie from her duty.

That following May at Spotsylvania, Sallie received a neck wound during the battle and proudly bore a "red badge of courage". On February 6, 1865, the 11th Pennsylvania made a concerted attack upon the rebel lines at Hatcher's Run. As always, Sallie was right at the end of the first line of attack. Men in the second wave were advancing under heavy fire and came upon the body of Sallie. She had been shot through the head and killed instantly. Under horrendous fire, the weeping men of the 11th Pennsylvania buried the little dog where she lay on the battlefield.

In 1890, the surviving members of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry dedicated a monument on Oak Ridge of the Gettysburg Battlefield. There, looking out over the fields in the direction from which the rebels came, stands a vigilant bronze soldier, high atop a marble pedestal. The monument is dedicated to all those of the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry who fought and died at that great battle.

But there is something else on that monument that many do not see unless they get out of their car and walk around to the front.

At the base of the statue is a bronze likeness of a little dog. It is Sallie ... keeping watch through eternity over the spirits of her boys, just as she did so many years ago during all of the battles they shared. A dog so loyal and full of love for her men that they insisted she be remembered on 'their' monument, for all time.

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Loyalty, among both Union and Confederate soldiers, was a driving force through four bloody years of war. And it was not just confined to humans. One dog, Sallie, was the mascot of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Present at Gettysburg, “Sal” stayed loyal to the regiment through every battle and skirmish until she was killed at the Battle of Hatcher’s Run, Virginia, in February of 1865. The 11th's monument at Gettysburg features a bronze likeness of their beloved and ever-loyal companion.

Credit: Courtesy of the Pennsylvania State Archives

The monument to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers is northwest of Gettysburg on Doubleday Avenue. (39.84252° N, 77.24246° W; Google map; Tour map: Doubleday & Robinson Avenues). This is on the First Day's Battlefield near the Eternal Flame.

Was Joseph Moser at the Battle of Gettysburg?

Pennsylvania State Memorial, Gettysburg

The memorial features a square, granite pedestal (terrace) – 100 feet on each side – with bronze tablets on its exterior face that list the names of the 34,530 Pennsylvania soldiers who fought in the battle.

Look on the bronze tablet for the 11th PA Infantry, look under Company H, the list of Privates. At the bottom of the middle column, of the three columns of privates you will find the name Joseph Moser.

11th Regiment Service - 3 years

Wertman Ancestor(s) who Served	Enlist	Discharge
Joseph Moser	8 Nov 1861	1 Jul 1865

Organization

Organized at Harrisburg and in Westmoreland County August, 1861.

Service & Battles - 1861

At Camp Curtin till November 27.
Moved to Baltimore, Md., November 27;
Thence to Annapolis, Md.

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Archives of the United States of America; Ancestry: US Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865
September, 2000 to Present

Attached to Annapolis, Md., Middle Department, to April, 1862.
Wadsworth's Command, Military District of Washington, to May, 1862.
3rd Brigade, Ord's Division, Dept. of the Rappahannock, to June, 1862.
3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862.
3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to May, 1863.
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, to July, 1863.
1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, July, 1863.
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, to March, 1864.
2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to May, 1864.
2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, to March, 1865.
3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Army Corps, to July, 1865.

Service & Battles - 1862

Duty at Annapolis, Md., till April 9, 1862.
Moved to Washington, D.C., April 9-10; Thence to Manassas Junction April 17,
And guard Manassas Gap Railroad till May 12.
Moved to Catlett's Station May 12 and to Falmouth May 14.
Expedition to Front Royal June.
Battle of Cedar Mountain August 9.
Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 16-September 2.
Fords of the Rappahannock August 21-23.
Warrenton August 26.
Thoroughfare Gap August 28.
Bull Run August 30.
Chantilly September 1.
Maryland Campaign September 6-24.
Battles of South Mountain September 14.
Antietam September 16-17.
Duty at Sharpsburg till October 30.
Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 30-November 19.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15.

Service & Battles - 1863

"Mud March" January 20-24, 1863.
At Falmouth and Belle Plain till April 27.
Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6.
Operations at Pollock's Mill Creek April 29-May 2.
Fitzhugh's Crossing April 29-30.
Chancellorsville May 2-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24.
Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3 (served with 1st Brigade July 1 to 18).
Duty on the Rapidan till October. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22.

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Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8.
Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2.
Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864.
Regiment reenlisted January 5, 1864.
Veterans on furlough February 5 to March 28.
Rapidan Campaign May-June.
Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7.
Laurel Hill May 8; Spotsylvania May 8-12;
Spotsylvania Court House May 12-21.
Assault on the Salient May 12.
North Anna River May 23-26.
Jericho Ford May 25.
On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28.
Totopotomoy May 28-31.
Cold Harbor June 1-12.
Bethesda Church June 1-3.
White Oak Swamp June 13.
Before Petersburg June 16-18.
Siege of Petersburg June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
Mine Explosion Petersburg July 30, 1864 (Reserve).
Weldon Railroad August 18-21.
Reconnaissance toward Dinwiddie Court House September 15.
Warren's Raid to Weldon Railroad December 7-12.
Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865.
Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9.
Lewis Farm, Gravelly Run, March 29.
White Oak Road March 31. Five Forks April 1.
Appomattox Court House April 9.
Surrender of Lee and his army.
Moved to Washington May.
Grand Review May 23.
Mustered out July 1, 1865.

Regimental Losses

Regiment lost during service 12 Officers and 224 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 4 Officers and 177 Enlisted men by disease. Total 417.

WERTMAN FAMILY HISTORY

Joseph Moser (1830-1907) >> son of Brukhard Moser (1800-1863) and Rebecca Wertman (1806-1888) >> George Philip Wertman IV (1779-1823) >> Jacob Sr. >> George Philip

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Relationship	Name	Birth Date	Notes
Wife	Lydia Ann Moser nee Heister	16 Feb 1842, Shamokin, PA	Married previously to Joseph's brother Elias Moser.
Son	Aaron Burkhard Moser	29 September 1871	Attests to father (Joseph) Declaration for Pension dated 19th February 1907.
Brother	Elias Moser		Married to Lydia Ann Heister, prior to her marriage to Joseph Moser. Elias died 9 Oct 1868.
Sister-In-Law	Maria Moser		Probably Sarah Maria Moser nee Hollenbach born Jun 1838, wife of Daniel Moser brother of Joseph Moser]