

**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, Aaron**

Unit: Co. A, 6 Pennsylvania Infantry

Unit: Co. E, 28 Pennsylvania Infantry

Occupation: Teamster

Birth:

Place: Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania      Date: Abt 1840

Enlisted:

Place: Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., PA      Date: 22 April 1861

Place: Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., PA      Date: 2 Sep 1861

Place: Wanhatchie, Tennessee      Date: 24 Dec 1863

Discharge:

Place:      Date: 27 July 1861

Place: Battle of Mills Springs Gap, GA      Date: 9 May 1864 (Died)

Marriage:

Place:      Date:

To:      By:

Death:

Place: Battle of Mills Springs Gap, GA      Date: 9 May 1864

Notes: Mauch Chunk is now Jim Thorpe, Carbon Co., PA

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

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Sept. & Oct., 1861; Present or absent:; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Joined since last muster by enrollment. Enrolled Sept. 2, '61 at Mauch Chunk, Pa. and mustered in Sept. 4 / 61 at Point of Rocks, Md. For 3 years.

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Nov. & Dec., 1861; Present or absent: Not Stated; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan. & Feb., 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

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**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr., 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: May & June, 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: July & Aug, 1862; Present or absent: Not Stated; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: On extra duty as Brigade Teamster since Aug. 1<sup>st</sup> 1862.

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Aug. 18, 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Sept. & Oct., 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Nov. & Dec., 1862; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan. & Feb., 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr., 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Apr. 10, 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

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**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: May & June, 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: July & Aug., 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Sept. & Aug., 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks:

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Private; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Nov. & Dec., 1863; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Reenlisted as a Vet. Vol.

**Detachment Muster-out Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Corporal; Unit: Co. E, 38 Reg't Pa. Infantry; Age: 23; Roll Dated: Wauhatchie, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1863; Muster-out Date: Dec. 26, 1863; Last Paid to: Oct. 31, 1863; Clothing Account – Last Settled: ; Drawn Since: \$20.78; Due soldier: \$0.22; Due U. S.: \$ ; Amount for clothing in kind or money advanced: \$; Due U. S. for arms, equipment's, &c: \$ ; Bounty paid: \$ ; Due: \$ ; Remarks: Discharged by virtue of re-enlistment as Vet. Vol. under prov. Of G. O. No. 191 of 1863 from the War Dept.

**Detachment Muster-in Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Corporal; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pa. Infantry; Age: 23; Roll Dated: Wauhatchie, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863; Muster-in date: Dec. 24, 1863; Joined for duty and enrolled – When: Dec. 24, 1863; Where: Wauhatchie, Tenn.; Period: 3 years; Bounty paid: \$; Due: \$; Remarks: Re-enlisted as a Vet. Vol. Added by ??? ???.

**Volunteer Enlistment** – Name: Aaron Moser; State: Tennessee; Town: Wauhatchie; Born: Lehigh Co.; State: Pennsylvania; Age: 23; Occupation: Teamster; Date of Enlistment: 24 December 1863; Eyes: Blue; Hair: Brown; Complexion: Dark; Height: 5' 9”.

**Volunteer Enlistment (Second Copy)** – Name: Aaron Moser; State: Tennessee; Town: Wauhatchie; Born: Lehigh Co.; State: Pennsylvania; Age: 23; Occupation:

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Teamster; Date of Enlistment: 24 December 1863; Eyes: Blue; Hair: Brown; Complexion: Dark; Height: 5' 7".

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Corporal; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan. & Feb., 1864; Present or absent: Blank; Stoppage: \$; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Discharged Dec 26 / 63 by virtue of reenlisted as a Vet. Vol. under provision of G. O. No. 191, Series of 1863 War Dept.

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Corporal; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Jan. & Feb., 1864; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$0.44 for C. & G. E.; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: A Vet. Vol G. O. No. 191 S. of '63 War Dept. Has 2<sup>nd</sup> install bounty due him this pay of \$50. Has rec'd one-month advance pay of \$13.00. Promoted to Sergt. Jan. 1 / 64 vice Hartley transferred.

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Sargent; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: Mar. & Apr., 1864; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$0.41 for C. & G. E.; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol. Rec'd one-month advance pay \$13.00 2<sup>nd</sup> install. bounty due.

**Company Muster Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Sargent; Unit: Co. E, 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; For: May & June, 1864; Present or absent: Present; Stoppage: \$0.44 for C. & G. E.; Due Gov't: \$; Remarks: Vet. Vol. Rec'd one-month advance pay \$13, 2<sup>nd</sup> inst. Bounty due. Was promo. 2 Sergt. Jan 1 / 64 vice Gustavius Hartley reduced by order of Col. Ohl, died of wounds rec'd at Mill Springs Gap, Ga. 1864 and died May 9 / 64 in ambulance, going to Ringgold, Ga.

**Co. Muster-out Roll** -- Name: Aaron Moser, Sergt.; Unit: Co. E., 28 Reg't Pennsylvania Inf.; Age: 24; Roll Dated: Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1865; Muster-out Date: ; Last Paid to: ; Clothing Account – Last Settled: ; Drawn Since: \$ ; Due soldier: \$ ; Due U. S.: \$ ; Amount for clothing in kind or money advanced: \$; Due U. S. for arms, equipment's, &c: \$ ; Bounty paid: \$ ; Due: \$ ; Remarks: Died May 9<sup>th</sup> 1864 of wounds rec'd at Battle of Mill Springs Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864.

**Casualty Sheet** – Name: Aaron Moser; Rank: Sergt.; Company: E; Regiment: 28<sup>th</sup> Penn.; Arm: Infy.; State: Penn.; Place of Casualty: Mill Creek Gap, Ga.; Nature of Casualty: Wounded serious; Date of Casualty: May 8, 1864; Date Prepared: 4 September 1879; From What Source This Information Was Obtained. Report of

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Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Regiment;; Brigade: 1; Division: 2; Corps: 20; Dated: Georgia Campaign 1864.

**Final Statement** – Of: Aaron Moser; Date: 10 September 1864; Unit: 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Penna. Veterans Volunteers; Rank: Sergt.; Born In: Lehigh Co.; State: Pennsylvania; Aged: 22; Height: 5’ 9”;; Complexion: Light; Eyes: Blue; Hair: Brown; Occupation: Teamster; Enrolled / Re-enlistment Place: Wauhatchie, Tennessee; Enrolled / Re-enlistment Date: 24 December 1863; Term: 3 years; Discharge Reason: Death received a G. S. Wound at the Battle of Mill Spring Gap, Ga., May 8<sup>th</sup> / 64 in side and Died May the 9<sup>th</sup> near Ringgold, Ga.; Last Paid: 26 December 1863; Clothing Amount: \$11.85; Bounty Paid: \$60.00 advanced bounty and one month pay \$13.00; Stoppage Due: One canteen Lost through neglect.

**Casualty Sheet** – Name: Aaron Meser or Moser; Rank: Sergt.; Company: E; Regiment: 28<sup>th</sup> Penn.; Arm: Infy.; State: Penn.; Place of Casualty;; Nature of Casualty: Wounded serious; Date of Casualty: May 8, 1864; Date Prepared: 14 November 1879; From What Source This Information Was Obtained. Report of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Regiment;; Brigade: ; Division: 2; Corps: 2; Dated: Detached from report signed John W. Gary, Brig. Genl. Comdg.

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

Name: Aaron Moser; Service: E, 28 Pa. Inf.; Name of Applicant: Mother, Moser, Rebecca; Date of Filing: 1879 Oct 15; Class: Mother; Application No.: 252898; Certificate No.: 273347.

**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.

**Agreement** – Dated: 2 April 1860 between the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and John Moser and Elias Moser of West Penn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, leasing land as described in West Penn Township. The terms of the lease were for 15 years. The yearly rent will be \$1.00 per year, paid quarterly at the rate of \$0.25. Signed by John Moser and Elias Moser. Nathan Patterson is mentioned. Attached to this lease is the following statement: “Lydia A. Moser (late widow of Elias Moser dec’d & now the wife of Joseph Moser) has permission to assign the right and interest in the within leased property with the ????” of her

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said deceased husband unto Gideon Moser his heirs & assign for the residue of the terms within. For ??? ???? the sum of two hundred dollars to me in hand paid I do hereby assign and set over to Gideon Moser all my right title interest and claim and also all the right title interest & claim of my late dec'd husband (Elias Moser) to the within leased premise & the ??? there to belonging & to his heirs & assigns for the residue of the term therein named. Witness my hand & Seal at Summit Hill this twelfth day of April, 1871

**Declaration for Mother's or Father's Application for Army Pension** – Date: 8 August 1878; Claimant: Rebecca Moser; Residence: Coal Dale; County: Schuylkill; State: Pennsylvania; Age: 72; Spouse of: Burkhart Moser; Relationship to Spouse: Widow; Soldier: Aaron Moser; Rank: Sergeant; Company: E; Regiment: 28<sup>th</sup> Penn. Volunteers; Who: Died from wounds rec'd in battle near Mill Spring Gap, Ga. May 9, 1864; Relationship to Soldier: Mother

**Return from War Department, Adjutant General's Office** to Commissioner of Pensions, dated 4 June 1881, reporting on Aaron Moser's service. It reads as follows: “ ... Reenlisted Dec 24. 63. June 30 / 64. Died May 9, 1864 of wounds rec'd at Mill Spring Gap, Ga. Co. was in action at Rocky Faced Ridge Ga. (Mill Creek Ridge) May 9, 64. Died of wound rec'd at the battle of Mill Spring Gap, Ga. May 8, 1864. ...”

**General Affidavit** -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Silas Hoffman aged 62 and Benjamin Poh aged 61 residents of Rahn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... that she is the widow of Burkhart Moser, who died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June, A.D. 1863, that she is the mother of the late Aaron Moser deceased, who was late a member of Co. E, 28<sup>th</sup> Regt. Penna. Vols., that she still is the widow of said Burkhart Moser, has not again married since May, 1864, that the said Aaron Moser, had never been married, and at the date of his death, did not leave a widow, child, or children surviving him. That she obtained ??? of substance each year since soldier's death from contributions of Lewis Moser, and from her own work by keeping boarders. That she nor her late husband, at the date of his death was possessed of any real estate, but personal property of the value of Two Hundred dollars. That she has not been possessed of any property, either real or personal, during and since the year 1864, up to the present time excepting as above stated about Two Hundred Dollars' worth. That the claimant nor her husband have disposed of any real estate since the soldier's death. That they acquired their knowledge of the facts above stated by having

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lived neighbors with the claimant and having every opportunity of knowing if she had resumed marriage relation, the fact would have become known to us. ...”

**General Affidavit --** Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser aged 74 a resident of Coaldale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of her claim. It reads: “ ... that the names, ages, and relationships of all members of her family in 1864, was as follows, to wit:

Daniel Moser, aged 37, Married man.

Joseph Moser, aged 33 years, in service of the United States, Pri., Co. H, 11<sup>th</sup> Regt. Penna. Vols, now married.

Abraham W. Moser, aged 31 years, Married man.

David W. Moser, aged 29 years, married man.

Elias Moser, aged 27 years, married man.

Gideon Moser, aged 25 years, in the service of the United States, Pri., Co. E, 28<sup>th</sup> Regt. Penna. Vols. Now married.

Kate A. Moser, aged 20 years, Now married

Lewis Moser, aged 17 years, Now married.

Mary Moser, aged 14 years, Now married.

That Lewis Moser, was legally bound to support her since the death of the soldier up to the date of his marriage, but was not able to support her wholly, but did in part, and be her own work in keeping boarders as long as she has been able to work made a scanty subsistence. ...”

**General Affidavit --** Dated 13 December 1881 of Nathan Patterson, aged 78 a resident of Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... that during the two years prior to his death, he [Aaron Moser] sent money to him to be given to his mother Rebecca Moser, for her support which was done by him. ...”

**General Affidavit --** Dated 24 August 1882 of Joseph Sagus aged 44 and Clerk of Schuylkill County in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... there appears upon said records [tangible property] property assessed to Burkhart Moser and Rebecca Moser as follows, to wit: For the Year 1862 Burkhart Moser \$199 valuation; For the Year 1863 Burkhart Moser \$211 valuation; For the Year 1864 Burkhart Moser Dec'd \$124 valuation; For the Year 1865 Mrs. Moser \$124 valuation; For the Year 1866 Mrs. Moser \$124 valuation; For the Year 1867 Mrs. Moser \$124 valuation; For the Year 1868 Mrs. Moser \$130 valuation; For the Year 1869 Mrs. Moser \$130 valuation; For the Year 1870 Mrs. Moser \$130 valuation;

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For the Year 1871 Mrs. Moser Stricken Off; For the Year 1872 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1873 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1874 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1875 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1876 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1877 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1878 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1879 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1880 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1881 Nothing Assessed; For the Year 1882 Nothing Assessed.

**Affidavit for Neighbors' and General Purpose --** Dated 28 Jun 1883 of Rebecca Moser age 75 and mother of Aaron Moser a resident of Coaldale in support of her claim. It reads: "... That she dis not own any property at the time of the death of her husband and that she has not owned any since, and that her son Lewis was not able to support her at that time so that she was obliged to seek support from her married children and all the letters that she received from her son Aaron while in the army were either mislaid or lost could not say what amount she received in any one year as it was given to her at different time by her children and was not able to keep any account of it. Also, that her son Aaron was not married, so left neither wife or minor child. She also encloses two letters one from each of her two sons that they wrote to other people while in the army.

**Letter # 1 from Aaron Moser** to Nathan Patterson, dated 9 April 1864, Bridgeport, Ala. It reads as follows: "Dear Friend. Your kind and welcome letter of 26<sup>th</sup> of March came to hand in due time and its contents read with much pleasure indeed it makes me feel good to hear that you was still in the enjoymnts(sp) of good health and hope this will find you as it eaves me and the Rest of the boys to day. Thank God we are all well and hardy. I see by yours that you expect the Draft to come of on the 15 of this month. I was in hopes that we would get men enough without Resorting to a Draft but there is man Enough that can come and if they will not it is the only way to get them, I hope than will be no trouble when the draft is made. As I know of nothing much to write this time that would interest you to read, I hope you will Excuse a Short letter. We have got Part of our Recruits with the Regt. Now and some are back. The Reg't. is about 700 man strong. Now there is not much a doing in this department now but the Spring Campaign will open soon. I think the moste(sp) of the Hard fighting will be in Va. This Spring, it remains to be seen if Gen. Grants Ability is Equal to the Task. I hope we may Capture Richmond soon. There is still a great many Disserters(sp) coming into our lines from the Enemy and all haver the same story of dissatisfaction in their ranks. I hope all may see their Error and come back



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in the old union. There are a great many destitute familys(sp) in this vicinity. The commissary and ishuing(sp) Rations to Thousands and a good many are north daily. Weather is fine but we have had a great deal of Rain for some days back. My Brother Elias will get the Bounty from Albright and will hand \$200 to you for Safe keeping on the same conditions as you have Gideons. He will also give you \$200 for him. But I musty close with mi(sp) best wishes to you and all who think me worthy of Enquiring, hoping to hear from you soon the Boys of your acquaintance wish to be Remembered to you. Direct as before, I Remain your Humble Servant. [Signed] Aaron Moser. [NOTE: Exactly 1 Month later, Aaron Moser died of his wounds].

**Letter # 2 from Gideon Moser** to Elias Moser, dated 1 July 1863, Camp Near Little Town, Adams Co., Pennsylvania. This letter is written on the stationary of the Mauch Chunk Rangers, Capt. J. D. Arner, Company E, 28<sup>th</sup> Reg. Penn's. Vol. It reads as follows: "Dear Brother and friends at home, I or we Rec. the sorrowful news last Sunday of the Death of father and I can hardly realize it as I think it almost impossible. I wish I could have Seen him onect(sp) more but it can't be in this world but hope in the next. Elias I must be short in writing the letter as we have orders to march at 8 O'clock this morning and it is almost that time. I wish I could come home for a short time but it can't be Elias we left our Camp at Leesburg on the 26 inst. And we marched every day since and yesterday we cross the line of Pennsylvania. We are within about 4 miles of Hanover and I think we will have a fight with the Rebs ear long. Elias I dount(sp) like the idea of taken Hooker from the Command of the Army. Elias I would like to write you a long letter but can't now. We dount(sp) receive no mail now and there s gose(sp) out, but I can give it to some Citizen and he will put it in some post-office as they are willing to do any thing for us you can read this to mother as I have no time to write to her but will as quick as possible, but think won't get time or a chance until the battle is over and if I am spared I will give you the full particulars but God only knows he may soon call on one of us. Elias, I hope you will see so every thing is fixed right concerning father and have his grave fixed and we will do our share and as quick as this Campaign is over, I will try and get home as I would like to see where he is buried. Oh! I should liked to See him once more but God has called him to a better land. Elias I will close. I remain your loving Brother, Gideon. Write soon.

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**Affidavit for Neighbors' and General Purpose** -- Dated 25 Jun 1883 of Benjamin Poh aged 63 and Jacob Christman aged 53 a resident of Coaldale and Summit Hill in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: "... Knew Berhart Moser husband of Rebecca Moser 6 years previous to his death and positively know that he died in the month of June 1863 and Know that they did not own any property at the time, neither have they owned any since and Know that she has been supported by her married sons or children ever since, also Knew Aaron Moser before his enlistment and Know that he did not leave Widow or minor child as he was not married. ..."

**Affidavit for Neighbors' and General Purpose** -- Dated 16 July 1883 of P. G. Whetstone aged 46, Geo. W. Brobst age 45, and J. D. Hollenbach aged 36 residents of Coaldale, Lansford and Lansford in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: "... That they Knew Burkhart Moser Husband of Rebecca Moser and Know from Personal Knowledge that He died in 1863 and also Know that they did own any Property at that time neither have they owned any since but they lived in a Leased Property owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. and leased in the name of Elias Moser their son. But while the Sons where in the Army, Burkhart Moser paid the taxes on the same that was why He was assessed with the Property, and also Know that the only support Rebecca Moser had was from her Youngest Son Lewis and He was but young not able to support her neither was he bound to support only bound by the ties of nature like any other Son would do for his mother, there was no contract of any kind between them So She was obliged to send to Aaron and other Sons in the army and they used to send her money whenever she sent for it, could not say he amount she got in any one year as there was no account Kept of it as She could not write. ..." [P. G. Whetstone is Phineas G. Whetstone who is Rebecca Moser's son-in-law].

**General Affidavit** -- Dated 13 September 1883 of Kate Whetstone age 38 and Mary Chase, age 34 residents of Coaldale, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania and Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of \_. It reads: "... that at the date of the death of her [Rebecca Moser] husband she was not possessed of any real estate, and the personal property of which she was possessed of, did not amount to Three Hundred Dollars worth, and that he[she] has not had any greater amount from that time to the present date, that she has not remarried since the death of her husband and father of Aaron Moser deceased. That the said Aaron Moser did contribute to the support of his mother while in the service of the United

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States on frequent occasions by remitting money to her by letter through the mail. That the property for which the said Rebecca Moser paid taxes belongs to her brother-in-law John Moser, the taxes were considered as rent for the occupancy of the premises. ...” [Kate Whetstone and Mary Chase are both daughters of Rebecca Moser].

**General Affidavit --** Dated 20 August 1883 of Lewis Moser a resident of Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... that he did not at any time contract to keep his mother, Rebecca Moser, that he did not receive any compensation for taking care of her, but contributed to her support while under 21 years of age. ...”

**General Affidavit --** Dated 1 March 1884 of P. [Phineas] G. Whetstone age 47 and Thomas Houser residents of Scranton, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... her farm place of residence which was a part of a house and two and one half acres of ground which ground her son Elias Moser and her brother -in-law John Moser leased of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. situated at the time the lease was made in 1860 in West Penn Township County of Schuylkill, Penna. But now (the twp. Having been divided) in Rahn township. The said house was built the same year the place was rented and the Said applicant and her family occupied one part of the house and the Said John Moser the other part and on the said lot they made a garden of not more than one half acre in one lot and one party occupied one half and the other the other half and the applicant lived on said lot in this way till about the year 1872 at which time the applicant left and has since lived mostly with her Sons and daughters having no particular abiding place and in this way has been maintained by voluntary contribution of support. The value of the said place the house when built about \$6.50. The land was Coal land of much value. It was hill land and its productiveness was nothing to speak of except the garden as the ballance(sp) of the land aside from the garden was used as a yard for the house. The income of the part occupied and used by the applicant and her family was nothing more than the benefit she could derive from it by having part of the house to occupy and the little garden produce she could grow on the garden and this was all the income derived from it by the applicant and her family 1864 and since. That the lease hereto attached is the lease referred to above and the one under which the applicant and her family were permitted to occupy the Said premises. ... That said P. G. Whetsone further deposes and says that the applicant’s husband Burkhart Moser died in the summer of 1863 ...” [P. G. Whetstone is Phineas G. Whetstone who is Rebecca Moser’s son-in-law].

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**General Affidavit** -- Dated 7 March 1884 of Kate Whetstone, aged 39 years and Mary Chase, aged 34 residents of Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: “ ... that if they stated that John Moser brother -in-law of the said applicant owned the property occupied by the said applicant in 1864, or since, it was a mistake which must have occurred through a misunderstanding by them when it was read over. They now saw they never understood that said John Moser ever owned, or claimed to own, the said property. He and Elias Moser rented of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. the said property and on the said Lease land erected a house, a part of which John occupied and the other part the said applicant and most of her family occupied and the land each made them a garden out of and the next was used by them jointly as a yard around the house. In this way the place was occupied by the parties until 1872, late in the fall, since when she has lived around with her friends and relatives, having no special abiding place generally living with some of her sons and daughters changing from place to place as occasion requires and her maintenance has been in this way voluntarily contributed. From the time said soldier died in 1864 up to the fall of 1872, the applicant was maintained on the said place by the aid of her minor son Lewis and two daughters and by keeping boarders from one to four at different times as she could get them, which she was able to do by the aid of her two daughters. The garden and the said lot was all in one piece but each party occupied each their particular part. Said John Moser held and occupied as lessee another piece of land of about 30 acres which piece of land joined this piece occupied by the applicant, and her family, but in which the applicant and her family had no interest or right of occupancy. Said applicant also received aid in her maintenance from her other sons not living with her and in this way and as above described she obtained her maintenance and is obtaining her maintenance and in no other way. ... That they are the applicants two daughters who lived with her in 1864 ... That no income was derived from the place which their mother, the said, applicant occupied as aforesaid beyond the benefit of the occupancy of a part of the house, and what garden produce could be grown and said garden which was not very much as it was very small – not much than one fourth of an acre. It was a very humble house and they and their mother had to work hard and ??? closely to get along. ...” [Kate Whetstone and Mary Chase are both daughters of Rebecca Moser].

**Return from War Department, Surgeon General's Office to Commissioner of Pensions, dated 17 March 1884, reporting on Aaron Moser's service. It reads as**

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follows: "... Aaron Moser, Sgt. Co. E. 28<sup>th</sup> Pa. Vols. received a wound of Abdomen and fractur of forearm at the battle of Mill Creek Gap Ga. May 8<sup>th</sup> / 64 and died May 9<sup>th</sup> / 64 in transit to G. H. Ringgold, cause of death not stated. ..."

**General Affidavit --** Dated 16 January 1885 of W. C. Henry a resident of Lansford, Carbon, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: "... He [Aaron Moser] and I were in the employ of Fellows and Vanhorn in what was then called Ashton, now called Lansford in Carbon Co., Pa from about April 1859 to Oct 1860. I as Clerk in store and her, Aaron, driving team delivering good etc. and we both lodged in the store together. Aaron was a faithful, industrious young man about 18 or 19 years of age and of good steady habits and in every respect kind and devoted to his parents ... At the time named he boarded at his home with his parents and took up his wages except what he required for his own use in clothing and furnishing a maintenance for his mother and the others members of his family. He furnished clothing for his mother and varying kinds of provisions for the family by purchasing them out of said store and paying for the same by his labor for said firm. ..."

**General Affidavit --** Dated 19 January 1885 of A. B. Miller a resident of Ryan, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: "... He [Aaron Moser] and I were in the employ of Fellows and Vanhorn in Ashton, now Lansford in Carbon Co., Pa from about April 1859 to Oct 1860. I as Clerk in store and her, Aaron, driving out delivering good etc. and we both lodged in the store together. Aaron was a faithful, industrious young man about 18 or 19 years of age and of good steady habits and in every respect kind and devoted to his parents wants and comfort ... At the time named he boarded at his home with his parents and took up his wages except what he required for his own use in clothing and furnishing a maintenance for his mother and the others members of his family. He furnished clothing for his mother and varying kinds of provisions for the family by purchasing them out of said store and paying for the same by his labor for said firm. ..."

**General Affidavit --** Dated 21 January 1885 of Daniel Christman aged 64 and Jacob Christman aged 55 residents of Bloomingdale and Summit Hill in support of the claim of Rebecca Moser. It reads: "... acquainted with the Claimants husband, Burkhart Moser, at the time of his death om the year 1863 and his age at the time was sixty-three years which fact we know only from his appearance and report and are fully satisfied that it is correct. We ere well acquainted with the family and

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with her son Aaron Moser who was wounded and died in the United States service and well recollect of his working out for the firm of Fellows and Vauhorn in Carbon Co. & McLean and Simpson on Summit Hill in said Co. and supplying by his earning very largely maintenance for his mother and family for four years next prior to his going into the US service in 1861. He done this by buying provisions, clothing & c and he was much depended ??? by his parents for assistance in their maintenance and he was a very worthy and reputable young man of good habits & about 19 or 20 years of age at the time of his enlistment.

**Dependent Parents.** Date: 7 April 1885; Claimant: Rebecca Moser; Relationship to Soldier: Mother; Soldier: Aaron Moser; Rank: Sergeant; Company: E; Regiment: 28<sup>th</sup> Pa. Vol.; Claimant P. O.: Scranton; Claimant County: Lackawanna; Claimant State: Pennsylvania; Rate, \$8 per month, commencing may 10, 1864 the day after death of soldier.

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

**1850 United States Federal Census**

Name: Aaron Moser; Age: 10; Birth Year: abt 1840; 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

**Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1669-2013**

Name: Aaron Mosser; Residence Age: 20; Event Type: Residence; Birth Date: abt 1840; Residence Date: 27 May 1860; Residence Place: Tamaqua, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, USA; Denomination: Lutheran; Organization Name: St John's Evangelical Lutheran; Father: Berkhart Mosser; Mother: Rebecca Mosser; Those who were confirmed at Summit Hill, May 27, 1860 Whitsunday [Christian festival of Pentecost, the seventh Sunday after Easter, which commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Christ's disciples (Acts 2)].

**1860 United States Federal Census**

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Name: Aaron Moser; Age: 19; Birth Year: abt 1841; Gender: Male; Birth Place: Pennsylvania; Home in 1860: West Penn, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania; Post Office: Summit Hill; Dwelling Number: 1217; Family Number: 1177; 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

**Pennsylvania, Civil War Muster Rolls, 1860-1869**

Name: Aaron Moser; Gender: Male; Age: 24; Birth Year: abt 1837; Enlistment Date: 3 Sep 1861; Enlistment Place: Point Rocks, USA; Muster Date: 3 Sep 1861; Muster Place: Point Rocks, USA; Rank: Sergeant; Unit Type: Infantry; Regiment: 28th Pennsylvania; Company: E.

**The Philadelphia Inquirer, Tuesday, May 19, 1863**

Casualties in the Twenty-Eight Pennsylvania. List of killed, wounded and missing, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in battles of 2d and 3d of May, 1863 – Under Wounded is listed: Corp. Aaron Moser, E.

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

Name: Aaron Mosser; Military Service – Entered Service: Sept., 1861; Capacity: Private; Reg't & Comp.: 28, E; Birth Year: abt 1841; Age on 1 July 1863: 22; Residence: Rahn, Pennsylvania; Congressional District: 14th; Class: All

**The Pennsylvania Monument at Gettysburg**

On the panel for the 28<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry, Company E, commanded by Jacob D. Arner is listed the following: Corporals: Aaron Moser; Privates: Gideon Moser.

**U.S., Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865**

Name: Aaron Moser; Death Date: 9 May 1864; Death Place: In Transit L [to] G[eneral] H[ospital] Ringold; Cause of Death: Abdomen & Fore Arm Fract.; Enlistment State: Pennsylvania; Rank: Sergeant; Company: E; Regiment: 28 Pa Vol; Box Number: 51.

**The Philadelphia Inquirer, Monday, July 18, 1864**

Rolls of Honor – The following list of casualties received from Kenesaw Mountain, is a full record of the losses in the Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Volunteers, in recent actions in Georgia: -- WOUNDED – Sergt. Aaron Moser, E (died)

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

Name: Aaron Moser; Residence; Enlistment Date: 22 Apr 1861; Rank at enlistment: Private; State Served: Pennsylvania; Survived the War?: Yes; Service Record: Enlisted in Company A, Pennsylvania 6th Infantry Regiment on 22 Apr 1861. Mustered out on 27 Jul 1861 at Harrisburg, PA.; Sources: History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865

**U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865**

Name: Aaron Moser; Side: Union; Regiment State/Origin: Pennsylvania; Regiment: 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry; Company: E; Rank In: Private; Rank Out: Sergeant; Film Number: M554 roll 88

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

Name: Aaron Moser; Enlistment Date: 4 Sep 1861; Rank at enlistment: Sergeant; State Served: Pennsylvania; Was Wounded: Yes; Survived the War: No; Service Record: Enlisted in Company E, Pennsylvania 28th Infantry Regiment on 04 Sep 1861. Mustered out on 09 May 1864.; Sources: History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865

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

Moser, Aaron; A-6 I; Enrolled: 4-22-61 at Mauch Chunk; M. I. 4-22-61 as Pvt. At Hbg.; M. O.: 7-27-61; Age of enrolment: 20; Occup.: Teamster; Residence: Summit Hill.

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

Moser, Aaron; E-28 I; Enrolled: 9-2-61 at Mauch Chunk; M. I. 9-4-61 as Pvt. At Point of Rocks, Md.; Remarks: Pro. To Corp. to Sgt. Vet. Re-enlisted 12-24-63 at Wanhatchie, Tenn. Died 5-9-64 of wounds rec'd at Battle of Mills Springs Gap, Ga. 5-8-64.

**The Pennsylvania Civil War Project/Pennsylvanians in the Civil War**

**Private Aaron Moser;** ID - 46673 State - Pennsylvania Regiment - 6 Company A (3m); Mustered in on April 22, 1861; Information - Mustered out of service in July 1861.

**Sergeant Aaron Moser;** ID - 49891 State - Pennsylvania Regiment - 28 Company E; Mustered in on September 4, 1861; Information - Died May 9, 1864, of wounds received at Mill Spring Gap, Ga. on May 8, 1864.



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**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 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 SIXTH REGIMENT. (Three Months, 1861) – *Regimental History: The patriotic ardor, incident to the commencement of hostilities, among the loyal masses of Schuylkill county, was not exceeded in any part of the Commonwealth. A military spirit had long been preserved among its people, and the discipline of its citizen militia had been well maintained. Two of its organized companies had gone in the First battalion, the first volunteer troops at the capital. Additional companies were hastily recruited in response to the President's call, and on Sunday, the 21st of April, a large detachment moved by rail to Harrisburg, followed on the next morning by a second. An immense throng gathered at the station in Pottsville to utter the "good bye." The enthusiasm, along the whole line of march, was unbounded; farm houses were decorated with flags, and the farmers' wives and daughters waved their hats and kerchiefs, with a zeal worthy of the inspiring cause. Rendezvousing at Camp Curtin, the men were mustered, by companies, into the service of the United States, and on the 22d of April, the regiment was organized by the choice of the following officers: James Nagle, of Pottsville, Colonel; James J. Seibert, of Pottsville, Lieutenant Colonel; John E. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, Major. John D. Bertollette was appointed Adjutant. At nine*

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*o'clock of the 22d, the day on which it was organized, the regiment proceeded by rail to Philadelphia. The men here had their first experience of government rations, consisting of hard biscuit and salt pork; the former so hard, and the latter so well preserved, that it gave rise to the report among the men, that these provisions were branded "Vera Cruz," and were a relic of the Mexican war. The regiment was stationed at the Baltimore depot, a portion of the command occupying the large tent of the Young Men's Christian association. The kindness of the citizens of Philadelphia, in providing for the comfort and convenience of the men, was very marked and gratifying. Company drill was commenced, and regimental parade was regularly held, morning and evening, on Broad street. On the 7th of May, the regiment was ordered to move and take position on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad; one company at Newark, one at Chesapeake City, one at North East, one at Charlestown, three at Elkton, and three at Perryville. After three weeks separation, doing guard duty in these positions, the companies were ordered to rendezvous at Perryville, and encamped on the hills overlooking the Susquehanna river. On the following day, May 28th, orders were received to strike tents and move, via Baltimore and the Northern Central railroad, to Chambersburg. Here the regiment was reviewed by General Patterson, and assigned to the Brigade of Col. George H. Thomas, since Major General in the regular army. On Thursday, the 5th of June, orders were received to prepare two days cooked rations, and march on the following day to Greencastle. The entire Brigade moved at six o'clock in the morning, and on its arrival was ordered into camp. On the 13th of June, the Brigade was reviewed by Major General Cadwalader, commander of the Division, and was ordered to Williamsport, Maryland. The weather was intensely hot, the men fainting on the march, and falling out by hundreds along the road. General Patterson, in command of the Department of Pennsylvania, having organized an army of some twelve thousand men, at Chambersburg, had submitted to General Scott a plan of operations for the reduction of Harper's Ferry, now held by the enemy. This plan had been approved, and General Patterson had ordered his column across the Potomac. The brigade of Colonel Thomas, which formed the right of the column, advanced to the river on the morning of Sunday, June the 15th, and fording the stream, which was here breast deep, had proceeded some four miles on the Martinsburg road. At this stage of the campaign, and the army well across the river, General Scott became apprehensive that a plan had been formed for the attack and capture of Washington, before the meeting of Congress. He accordingly ordered all of the Regulars, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and Burnside's regiment and battery of volunteers, from Patterson's column, to Washington,*

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*leaving his army destitute of the two latter arms of the service. Without these, it was madness to advance in the face of an enemy with a well-appointed force of all arms. General Patterson was, accordingly, obliged to give the order to countermarch, and return to the Maryland side. The Sixth regiment went into camp near the town of Williamsport, from whence, the enemy's cavalry was visible on the opposite shore. On the following day, the enemy planted cannon along the heights. The Rhode Island battery returned on the afternoon of the 17th of June, and planted their cannon in the bed of the canal, the water having been drawn off for that purpose. On the following day Captain Doubleday also returned with his battery, consisting of one eight-inch howitzer and one twenty-four pounder smooth bore gun, and commenced planting them on a hill commanding the approaches to the fords from the Virginia shore. While the regiment remained in camp, it was principally employed on picket and guard duty. On the 24th of June, it was ordered to break camp, and move to Downsville. Returning to Williamsport on the 1st of July, the army was again ordered to cross into Virginia. Moving to the vicinity of Falling Waters, the advance fell in with the enemy, and a sharp skirmish ensued. A brisk fire was kept up, and after a hot chase of about four miles, over hills and valleys, driving the enemy, the regiment was ordered to halt. After an hour's rest, word came that General Negley's brigade was cut off, and the Sixth regiment, with a part of Wynkoop's brigade, was sent to his assistance; but, after a march of about two miles, it was ascertained that Negley was safe; whereupon the column countermarched to Hainesville, and occupied a camp just vacated by the enemy. On the following morning the column again took up the line of march for Martinsburg, which it reached without opposition, the enemy having retreated in the direction of Winchester. The Sixth regiment went into the town on the double quick, and was among the first to enter it. The destruction of property here, by the enemy, was immense; fifty-four locomotives, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were entirely destroyed, and whole trains of cars burned. On the 15th of July, the 1st brigade was sent in pursuit of a body of rebel cavalry, which was extended some two miles beyond Bunker Hill, to which place it returned and there encamped. Remaining till the 17th, the brigade was ordered to Charlestown, where the Sixth regiment arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon, and encamped near the spot where John Brown was hung. The term of service of the regiment having expired, it was marched to the Head-Quarters of General Patterson, who spoke in complimentary and flattering terms of its services, and ordered its discharge. A guide was furnished, and the regiment marched towards Shepherdstown, intending to ford the river at that place; but missing the way, it was compelled to cross far below, opposite the mouth of Antietam creek. Advancing to Hagerstown the*

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*regiment encamped and remained three days, resting from its fatiguing marches. Taking rail transportation, it proceeded to Harrisburg, where, after nearly a week's delay, it was paid, and mustered out of service. Source: The Union Army, vol. 1*

*PENNSYLVANIA 28TH INFANTRY (3 YEARS) – Regimental History: Twenty-eighth Infantry. - Cols., John W. Geary, Gabriel De Korponay, Thomas J. Ahl, John Flynn; Lieut.-Cols., Gabriel De Korponay, Hector Tyndale, John Flynn, James Fitzpatrick; Majs., Hector Tyndale, Ario Pardee, Jr., William Raphael, Robert Warden, L. F. Chapman, James Fitzpatrick, Charles W. Borbridge, Jacob D.Arner. This regiment, from different parts of the state, was mustered in at Philadelphia, June 28, 1861, to serve for three years. It contained fifteen companies and from the surplus a battery was formed, called Knap's battery of the 28th Pa. The command left Philadelphia on July 27, for Harper's Ferry and was assigned to Col. Thomas' brigade of Gen. Banks' army. On Aug. 13, it moved to Point of Rocks and guarded the frontier, endeavoring to prevent communication between the Confederates and their sympathizers. Skirmishes ensued at Pritchard's mill, Point of Rocks, Berlin and Knoxville. In October the battle was fought at Bolivar heights with success to our troops, and as this action was the first victory after Bull Run it was an inspiration and received enthusiastic commendation. The regiment held back a force of the enemy at Noland's ferry, who were on their way to Frederick to encourage the Maryland legislature to secede. During the winter of 1861-62 there were a number of sharp brushes with the opposing forces and in March the troops were able to gain and occupy Leesburg and Upperville, moving from there to Front Royal over disputed ground. In April, 1862, Col. Geary was made a brigadier-general, but the regiment remained under his command. It was attached in May to Gen Banks' division and took part in the battle of Front Royal. Soon, however, it was again assigned to Gen. Geary's command and became part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. Under Gen. Pope, in the Army of Virginia, the regiment fought bravely at Cedar mountain and the second Bull Run. It was engaged at Antietam and in various strategic movements that followed to Harper's Ferry, Leesburg, Winchester, etc. From Jan. to April, 1863, the 28th was stationed at Acquia creek. Then followed the Chancellorsville campaign, in which it lost a third of its number in the three days, battle. On May 5, it returned to Acquia creek remaining there until June 13, when it marched to Gettysburg and participated in the battle. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac until September, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland. At Murfreesboro it engaged the enemy; remained guarding the road from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma*

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*for two weeks; arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., late in October; took part in the battle of Lookout mountain; and in the next few days participated in the battles of Missionary ridge and Ringgold. On Nov 29, Gen. Grant reviewed the troops who fought at Lookout mountain and praised them highly for their courage and discipline. Winter quarters were established at Bridgeport, where the men re-enlisted as a veteran regiment and were furloughed. After their return to the front the regiment fought at Guntersville Triana [dug Gap, or Mill Springs, May 8] Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine creek, New Hope Church, Pine knob, Lost mountain, Muddy creek, Nose's creek, Kolb's farm, Kennesaw mountain, and Marietta. Almost daily engaged, the army won its way to Atlanta. The 28th followed Sherman's army through the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and all its varied service until mustered out on July 18, 1865, near Alexandria, Va. Source: The Union Army, vol. 1*

*Antietam after battle report: Report of Maj. William Raphael, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Antietam. HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., Bolivar Heights, Va., September 23, 1862. MAJ.: On the morning of the 17th September, 1862 the regiment, under command of Maj. Ario Pardee, Jr., in compliance with orders from Brig.-Gen. Greene, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, advanced in line of battle upon the enemy's center, at 6 o'clock. After severe fighting through a thick wood in which the enemy was concealed, we completely routed them, strewing the ground with their dead and wounded. The enemy gave way before us, and, upon our advancing rapidly, they abandoned three pieces of artillery-one, a 12-pounder iron gun, the other two, 12-pounder brass pieces. A most gallant charge was made by the regiment. As the enemy advanced upon us the second time we again drove them back, killing many. The regiment then advanced to within 50 yards of the enemy's lines, and held the position there until a regiment on the right gave way under a most galling fire, when the regiment was compelled to fall back, owing to the supply of ammunition being exhausted and the overwhelming force of the enemy, advancing in three columns on our right, left, and center, threatening annihilation to the small force in that position, numbering of the regiment about 300 men, and of the Federal forces not exceeding 600. At 1.30 p. m. the order was given to fall back, when the regiment retired about 200 yards to the rear, when it was relieved by forces under command of Gen. Smith. It is impossible at this time to speak of individual bravery.\* Suffice it to say one and all, officers and men, could not possibly have fought with more determination. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM RAPHAEL, Maj. Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.*

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*Commanding. Maj. O. J. CRANE, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade. Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 19. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 27*

*Gettysburg after battle report: Report of Capt. John Flynn, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863. Lieut.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers in the action of July 2 and 3, near Gettysburg, Pa.: Agreeably to orders received from brigade headquarters, on the morning of the 2d, the regiment was thrown to the front along the stream near the right of the line of battle, and remained in that position during the day, supporting the line of skirmishers of Gen. Greene's brigade. Some skirmishing with the enemy, in which 3 men were lost to the command. Retired at dark with the brigade, and formed line about 1 mile in the rear. Remained in that position until 12.30 a. m. July 3, when the regiment moved forward to retake the position left the morning before. Took position in the breastworks, relieving the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. Were under heavy fire while there, and lost during the engagement 3 killed and 22 wounded and missing. Were relieved, and rested in rear of the brigade until nearly 4 p. m., when we were again ordered into the breastworks, and remained there until 10 p. m. Again relieved, and again ordered at 2 a. m. to relieve the Sixtieth and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, still remaining there. I take pleasure in stating that officers and men, without exceptions, exhibited the greatest coolness and bravery, and I would consider it injustice to the command did I attempt to single out individual cases of bravery, as all performed well their part. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN FLYNN, Capt., Comdg. Twenty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols. Lieut. A. H. W. Creigh, A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Corps. Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43*

#### **BATTLE OF DUG GAP AKA MILLS SPRING GAP**

[Note: Aaron Moser was mortally wounded on this day. He died on May 9, 1864.

*In the opening move of the campaign to take Atlanta [May, 1864], Union General William T. Sherman ordered General George Thomas's Army of the Cumberland to move against General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederates entrenched along Rocky Face Ridge. While Thomas's force attacked Johnston, General James B. McPherson's Union Army of the Tennessee would march south toward Resaca and threaten the Confederate rear. On May 8, 1864, Union troops under General John W. Geary advanced up the steep slopes at a place called Dug Gap [aka Mills*

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*Spring Gap]. Geary's men, many of whom had scaled Lookout Mountain six months earlier, reached the Confederate line. Hand-to-hand fighting broke out along the craggy mountain crest as daring Yankees vaulted over rocks and boulders to break the Rebel line. Ultimately, Confederate reinforcements under the command of General Patrick Cleburne arrived on the scene and successfully drove the Federals back down the mountainside. Though, the first battle of the Atlanta Campaign had been a victory, McPherson's march went undetected. Sherman's move to take Atlanta was well underway.*

**DEDICATION OF MONUMENT**

**28th REGIMENT INFANTRY**

**NEAR CRAVEN'S HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., NOVEMBER 15TH, 1897.**

**ADDRESS OF CORPORAL JOSEPH I. CORNET.**

COMRADES of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment, I greet you! For the fourth time we meet to renew our comradeship upon a former battlefield. In May, 1865, we halted upon the bloody field of Chancellorsville, while returning home from the war. Then and there we took up the body of our gallant leader, Major Lansford F. Chapman, who died while leading us in a charge, two years before. We have also met in reunion upon the fields of Gettysburg and Antietam. To-day, we meet where in our young manhood days we followed that gallant and brilliant Commander, Colonel Thomas J. Ahl, who led us above the clouds to battle with an almost unseen foe. It is my conferred duty to tell you that old story again after a lapse of thirty-four years.

**THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.**

On Sunday morning, November 27, 1863, the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment received orders to break camp preparatory to an onward movement. At 10 o'clock, under command of our leader, we marched to the recently vacated quarters of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania. Here we remained until Tuesday, November 24. At 6 o'clock that morning Colonel Charles Candy, commanding the brigade, the first of General John W. Geary's Second or White Star Division, Twelfth Army Corps, General H. W. Slocum Commanding corps, was ordered to report, for instructions to General Geary. Colonel Candy moved the

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brigade as ordered, leaving such portions as were on picket to remain in the Valley of Wauhatchie. The picket line was very heavy as on., troops were required to cover the recently vacated ground of the Eleventh Corps as well as our own. The Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment and several companies of the Fifth Ohio Regiment of our brigade were the troops left behind. Before leaving camp, we unslung our knap-sacks and piled them. One or two men from each company were detailed to remain in charge. The brigade then formed and moved in light marching order forward to the place designated by General Geary to meet the other two brigades of the division.

Colonel Candy was ordered to form line for battle. The right of the leading regiment, en echelon, at about fifty paces interval to the troops on the right. The brigade moved forward in the following order: The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Sixty-sixth and Fifth Ohio Regiments. After marching three-quarters of a mile, Colonel Candy received instructions to change front to the left, with orders to have two regiments to scout the fields at the foot of Lookout Mountain and to uncover the fords so that troops could cross at or near the mouth of Lookout Creek. This duty having been satisfactorily performed, the two regiments rejoined the brigade.

**THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.**

The left of the brigade was then ordered; "About half wheel." Heavy and sharp firing was soon heard on the Point and prisoners began coming in. The Fifth Ohio numbered about fifty men and it was ordered to take charge of the prisoners and take them to the rear, which they did. In the meantime, the troops on the right had attacked the enemy and driven him from the rifle pits with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Between two and three o'clock, Colonel Candy received an injury to his hip when he was disabled and compelled to retire from active duty. Colonel William R. Creighton of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, one of the finest soldiers in the brigade, at once assumed command. The brigade was then in this position: The Seventh Ohio and the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania occupied the rifle pits on the right and left of the road two hundred yards in advance of the White or Craven House. The Sixty-sixth Ohio and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania were on the left, further down the mountain. A heavy fire resulted from the movements of the brigade which continued for some time. An irregular fire was kept up from



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both sides all the afternoon. After the two regiments first named had reached their position it was observed that the enemy was massing against our extreme right under the cliff. The Twenty-eighth was ordered to fill the gap and to dislodge the enemy which was done in gallant style. The rebel sharpshooters were now beginning to harass the command when a portion of the Twenty-eighth was ordered to deploy and take position as sharpshooters, which they did. The Twenty-eighth remained in position until late at night when it was relieved by the Eighth Kentucky Infantry and descended the mountain to where the brigade headquarters were in order to make coffee and get a meal, the first since breakfast.

The day was misty; in the morning as we moved forward a cold, drizzling rain set in. The mountain was covered with a heavy fog so that to a great extent things were felt rather than seen. At times, while fighting at the height of eighteen hundred feet above the bosom of the broad and meandering Tennessee, when the clouds lifted, we saw before us one of the most lovely stretches of landscape ever presented to man. Rugged mountains, hills, valleys, green fields, rivers and smaller streams, towns and villages were unfolded beneath us as were never before unfolded to the gaze of soldiers in battle before, and it may be that in all the ages to follow us none will ever again be so blessed with such romantic sight under similar circumstances. These magnificent views were only seen for a moment at a time, however, as the heavy clouds would soon settle down again.

After the regiment had been relieved from its position and had partaken of supper there was a supplementary view presented to our admiring gaze, that is, to those of us who were able to keep awake to witness it. We had had glimpses of the beauties of terra firma during the day; now, at night, we witnessed one of the spectacular scenes of Heaven, an eclipse of the moon.

In this battle, while the Twenty-eighth did a great deal of hard work, the regiment had but few losses. General Geary gives the losses of the division at Lookout Mountain as follows: Killed, two officers and twenty men; wounded, fourteen officers and 102 men; total killed, twenty-two; wounded, one hundred and sixteen; grand total, one hundred and thirty-eight. What the losses of the other troops co-operating with us were I am unable to say, but it is given that Hooker lost five hundred men killed and wounded in the battle. The Confederate losses, according to General Geary's report, were as follows: Killed, one hundred and twenty-five; wounded and left on field, three hundred; prisoners, one thousand nine hundred and forty. The division captured two cannon, five battle flags and two thousand

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eight hundred stands of arms. Lookout Mountain was a great victory for Fighting Joe, but he died recalling that General Grant had denied that there was a battle on Lookout Mountain. General Grant said: (page 306, Volume II, "Around the World with General Grant") "The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war, There was no such battle and there was no action even worthy to be called a battle on Lookout Mountain; it is all poetry." In Volume II, "Personal Memoirs," pages 68 to 78, General Grant tells the story of the battle of Lookout Mountain, and in the index calls it the battle of Lookout Mountain, giving gallant Joe Hooker credit for all that was claimed for our popular general; but this was done In 1885, six years after the hero of the battle above the clouds was dead.

**MISSIONARY RIDGE.**

On the day after the battle of Lookout Mountain, Wednesday, November 25, sometime before noon, we descended from the Palisades where we had had a view of the early movements in the battle on Missionary Ridge, seeing at a distance of three miles the shifting of heavy masses of troops and the firing of guns all of which was pleasant enough to see, and hear while occupying a position above and beyond the post of danger. Under the command of General Hooker who had as his flanking column Geary's Division, representing the Army of the Potomac; Osterhaus' Division, from the Army of the Tennessee, and Cruft's Division from the Army of the Cumberland, we moved rapidly towards Missionary Ridge where General Sherman, who had been fighting all day, we found had all he could do in his attack on Bragg to hold his own. Our forces under Hooker turned the enemy's left and won the day, Thousands of the Confederates threw down their arms and one whole brigade surrendered to Hooker's command. The Twenty-eighth at first supported a battery of flying artillery and afterwards climbed the mountain without giving the enemy any chance to return our fire as he was on the run, and we had no losses on that day.

While yet on the battlefield I asked a Confederate prisoner, a young man of sixteen years. 'Were you conscripted?' "No," he said, "they took me. Oh. I could have had a bran new, red flannel shirt that was laying on the ground, if I'd only a know'd this." He was not a bit afraid of what his fate might be in the hands of the Yankees; he only thought of that red flannel shirt.

From Missionary Ridge to Pea Vine Creek the next day, where in the evening the enemy was met and a brief fight ensued, was a rapid march, as you all remember.

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RINGGOLD, GA.

Up to this time the Twenty-eighth had done some important work without suffering material losses, but at Ringgold, which we reached at an early hour on Friday, November 27, we were destined to accomplish less but to lose many officers and men killed and wounded. Osterhaus, we found skirmishing with the enemy, whose whole rear guard was on Taylor's Ridge, a wild, rugged and steep mountain. The Confederates were located in a strong position on top of the mountain in great force. Orders were received to move to the left of the town and to charge up the ridge, Geary supposing it to be held by a small force. The brigade was formed in two lines, the Sixty-sixth Ohio and the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania. We moved towards the top of the ridge under heavy fire of musketry. On reaching the foot of the mountain the second line was moved to the left of the first and extended it, but the enemy reinforced his troops and had double the number we had while we had the work before us of climbing the ridge. We withheld our fire until we had gone half way up the mountain side; we were tired and our fire was not delivered with that accuracy and effect that might have been hoped for. It was as much as we could do to climb the rough and steep mountain-side without having to fight a larger army in front of us.

The Seventh Ohio ascended on the side of a ravine and was moving nobly upward when the enemy threw troops on both flanks of it, placing that gallant regiment between enfilading fires. The result was that all of its officers and many men were killed or wounded. The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania was advancing beautifully when the enemy threw troops on both sides of its flanks, and seeing the results of similar dispositions of the enemy on the Seventh Ohio, the regiment was withdrawn and fell back. It was just before this that Colonel Creighton, who commanded the brigade, learning of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Crane exclaimed. "There goes poor Crane." He too, fell, and as he did, said, "Tell my wife I died at the head of my command."

Colonel Ahl then took command of the brigade. Our regiment was on the right of the line. The Twenty-eighth fell back after the disasters on the left had occurred, in accordance with orders, but about twenty comrades of company A who, with a few members of company F, and Adjutant Samuel Goodman not hearing the orders to withdraw, remained. Along with us was a color bearer with his colors and one

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comrade from an Iowa regiment. We remained in our advanced position sometime, deploying and acting as skirmishers. While here, Adjutant Goodman, who refused to get behind shelter though admonished by the men to do so, and who was standing fifty feet ahead of our thin line on a mountain road, was wounded in an arm. About this time I was startled by the cry of my nearest comrade, Pat Mcshay, who exclaimed, "I'll die, if I don't get a thaw of tobacco." I certainly was relieved of much anxiety when I heard the last part of his exclamation. I fired just after this and before I could get back under shelter again I was struck in the right breast by a spent ball. I saw the ball within six feet of me after it had hit me and I longed to pick it up for a relic, but I was afraid I might pick up others that I didn't want for they were flying in profusion and promiscuously. At last the welcome sound of a Yankee cannon was heard, and it began to fire over our heads on the enemy. It was, I suppose, one of Knap's guns. We, then fell back moving at a right shoulder shift, stopping ever and anon to return the enemy's fire. Some of our men were wounded, I think on this retreat, but I do not remember who or how many of them were shot as we retreated.

Colonel Ahl reported the loss of the Twenty-eighth to be four officers wounded and four men killed and twenty-eight men wounded; total, thirty-six. The list of killed was increased to ten by the death of six of the wounded comrades.

The names of those killed and died of wounds were: Lieutenant Peter Kaylor, company F, but who commanded company D; Sergeant Major Robert A. Kernihard, company A; Henry C. Fithian, John Hill and Charles T. Murphy, all of company D; Joseph W. Stephens and John Lane, company F; James T. Brady, company G; Samuel Hamilton and James Dunn, company K.

#### THE DIVISION'S LOSSES.

General Geary's official report after the close of the campaign around Chattanooga, has these statistics:

Whole number of officers killed, five; number of officers wounded, twenty-nine; number of men killed, twenty-nine; number of men wounded (including many who died from their wounds) one hundred and fifty; total number killed, thirty-four; total number wounded, one hundred and seventy-nine; total killed and wounded, two hundred and three; number missing, probably killed, twenty-five. Grand total of losses, Geary's Division, two hundred and twenty-eight.

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At Missionary Ridge we helped to capture a Confederate brigade in addition to which we took two hundred other prisoners. Geary's Division started in the campaign with, three brigades, and we had one hundred and forty-one officers and two thousand eight hundred and eighteen men; total force, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine officers and men.

Of the two thousand and twenty regiments mustered into the Union service during the war, the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania stands No. 124 in the list of killed. In Its four years of active duty the regiment lost one hundred and fifty-seven killed, three hundred and ninety-four wounded, and thirty-five prisoners, the smallest loss in prisoners of probably any regiment that was constantly in active service in the Union army. The entire losses were therefore five hundred and eighty-six in action and one hundred and twenty-seven died from disease.

Of the two thousand six hundred and sixty-five enrolled officers and men about one thousand lofted the regiment when the war was practically over, and five companies were taken to form the nucleus of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania and perhaps fifty were transferred to form the nucleus of Knap's Battery. Our regiment produced two major generals and two brigadier generals.

**IN CONCLUSION.**

Now comrades, when alter four years of war, having been engaged in nearly thirty battles and scores of skirmishes fought in many states, we returned home thirty-two years ago, we had with us some of the standbys of our gallant regiment. In the generation that has since gone by. very many of them have passed from earth. As I remember them I will name a few: General John W. Geary, afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; General John Flynn, Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzpatrick, Major J. D. Arner, Captain James Silliman, Captain James F. Knight, company F. General Hector Tyndale, Dr. H. B. Goodman, one of the ablest and noblest physicians in the land, "a good man and true" in more than one sense; Color Bearer Barney Lynch, who carried the colors in twenty-three battles, Colonel Thomas S. Ahl, and a host of others.

Now, as we part, may God bless us each and all; may we meet in happiness when we cross that other picket line and hold that most glorious of all reunions in the

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Land higher above the clouds than any we ever occupied in our marches,  
encampments and battles on earth.

And now, I dedicate this monument in the name of the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania  
Veteran Volunteers. For ages after we have been entombed It will stand here and  
tell in brief the story of our prowess.

**WERTMAN FAMILY HISTORY**

Aaron Moser (Abt 1840-1864) >> son of Brukhard Moser (1800-1863) and  
Rebecca Wertman (1806-1888) >> George Philip Wertman IV (1779-1823) >>  
Jacob Sr. >> George Philip

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Uncle	John Moser		Agreement – Dated: 2 April 1860 between the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company
Brother	Elias Moser		Agreement – Dated: 2 April 1860 between the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company
Father	Burkhardt Moser		Declaration for Mother's or Father's Application for Army Pension – Date: 8 August 1878. General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881. Died 22 June 1863.
Mother	Rebecca Moser nee Wertman	Age 72 [Calculated Abt 1806]. Age 74 [Calculated Abt 1807].	Declaration for Mother's or Father's Application for Army Pension – Date: 8 August 1878. General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser aged 74.
Brother	Daniel Moser	Age 37 [Calculated about 1827].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Brother	Joseph Moser	Age 33 [Calculated about 1831].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Brother	Abraham W. Moser	Age 31 [Calculated about 1833].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as

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			of 1864.
Brother	David W. Moser	Age 29 [Calculated about 1835].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Brother	Elias Moser	Age 27 [Calculated about 1837].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Brother	Gideon Moser	Age 25 [Calculated about 1839].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Sister	Kate A. Whetstone nee Moser	Age 20 [Calculated about 1844]. Age 38 [Calculated about 1845]. Age 39 [Calculated about 1845].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864. General Affidavit -- Dated 13 September 1883 of Kate Whetstone age 38. General Affidavit -- Dated 7 March 1884 of Kate Whetstone, aged 39.
Brother	Lewis Moser	Age 17 [Calculated about 1847].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864.
Sister	Mary Chase nee Moser	Age 14 [Calculated about 1850]. Age 34 [Calculated about 1849]. Age 34 [Calculated about 1850].	General Affidavit -- Dated 12 December 1881 of Rebecca Moser. Ages as of 1864. General Affidavit -- Dated 13 September 1883 of Mary Chase, age 34. General Affidavit -- Dated 7 March 1884 of Mary Chase, aged 34.
Brother-In-Law	Phineas G. Whetstone	Age 46 [Calculated about 1837]. Age 46 [Calculated about 1837].	Affidavit for Neighbors' and General Purpose -- Dated 16 July 1883 of P. G. Whetstone aged 46. General Affidavit -- Dated 1 March 1884 of P. [Phineas] G. Whetstone age 47.