Recitals and Reminiscences

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures in the Great National Struggle.

AFTER THE CHAMBERSBURG RAIDERS.

Capturing the Looters of the Burned Pennsylvania Town—Other Actions in the Valley.

Editor National Tribune: In July, 1864, my regiment (after the Hunter raid at Lynchburg) arrived at Martinsburg, W. Va. We did not get any time for rest, but marched at once to the front, which was then three miles south of Martinsburg, on the Winchester road, at the big spring, where we found some regiments of infantry in line of battle. Some of us cavalry were sent out to relieve the infantry skirmishers, and we were soon exchanging shots with the same men whom we fought at Lynchburg. We drove the rebels back to Bunker Hill, about 10 miles up the Valley, where we camped that night.

The Shenandoah Valley is rich and fertile, and was a great storehouse for the rebel army, and they put forth strong efforts to hold it. The Shenandoah River flows thru the Valley at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. From Cedar Creek to Harper's Ferry the Valley is perhaps 20 miles wide in some places.

It is my purpose to give only a brief account of the minor engagements of the campaign. For two months we had almost daily brushes with the rebels at some place in our front. On or about July 12 Gen. Crook, with the Eighth Corps and Averill's Division of Cavalry had an engagement with the enemy at Winchester, in which we had the best of it, for the rebels were driven back with loss to both sides.

"WE TOOK THE ABANDONED GUN."

On July 17 Gen. Crook's Eighth Corps, Averill's Division of Cavalry, and some 90-days regiments of Ohio and Pennsylvania met a large force of rebels at Snicker's Ferry. In a battle that lasted several hours Crook ordered his lines to fall back. The new regiments with us in that fight acquitted themselves splendidly. Many of them had never been under fire before that day.

Abandoned Their Guns.

When the retreat started we of the cavalry took our position in the rear. A New York battery of heavy brass cannon, somehow, in getting back to the road, got the carriage of one of the guns astraddle of a stone fence. The batterymen just unharnessed the horses from that and another piece and mounted and rode off, leaving their gun. When we of the rear guard came up a squad of men dismounted, and got the gun clear of the fence, put the harness on cavalry horses and took the gun to camp with us. That night some officers of the battery came to our camp and wanted their gun. Gen. Averill objected to that proposition. However, the gun was turned over to them the next morning.

We fell back to Williamsport, crossed over the Potomac, and infantry and all marched down the Maryland side of the river to Harper's Ferry. Our army up to this time had been divided. Parts were at Cumberland, Monocacy Junction, and with Gen. Crook in the Valley.

Gen. Hunter had come to Harper's Ferry, and he ordered the army to consolidate there. The sides of the mountains were bristling with heavy artillery, which was set in position at every available place. The rebels had also brought in all of their raiding forces, and now lay in our front near Charlestown, a few miles south, where John Brown was hung just before the war.

One day a lot of men had been detailed to work on a fort on top of Bolivar Hights, and I recollect that the rebels came down nearly to our lines and had quite a skirmish with some of our infantry. We had a 100-pound rifled cannon on the top of Maryland Hights which some of our men used on the rebels. The next day the cavalry was sent up to Williamsport, crossed over the river and went up the Valley to find our old friends, the rebel cavalry. We soon found them in a stronger force than we had met before, so we retired.

When we got near the Potomac River at Williamsport they dropped back. We crossed over, and met the wagon train which had brought up our Spencer rifles. We had been using the old Smith carbine, a single-shot breech-loading gun. We made the exchange that night, and next morning, with our new guns and each man well supplied with cartridges, we recrossed the river and started after the rebels. A little beyond Bunker Hill, at a little creek with steep banks, where we could cross with our horses only at the road, several of us put spurs to our horses and made for a low ridge which crossed the road about 200 yards away.

Both Sides Surprised.

When we gained the ridge imagine our surprise to see a whole division of rebel cavalry drawn up in line or column by squadron. They were in no shape to receive an attack, they being on a level, open plain. We that first gained the hill opened fire on them. The distance was about 500 yards. Our men came up and formed in line on the high ground, and a battalion of our cavalry charged down on them, while the line on the ridge opened up a terrific fire.

They soon broke up in confusion and went up the pike in a hurry. When we first gained the top of the hill several men and, I think, three wagons were a short distance down the hill to our left. We forced the men to lay down their arms and surrender. When they came up to us a Lieutenant that was with them kept watching our guns. He said: "What kind of guns are them you-alls has got? You must load them on Sunday and then shoot all week."

On Aug. 2 or 3 we got back to Harper's Ferry, and about this time a force of rebel cavalry under Gens. Jones and McCausland made a raid into Pennsylvania. Our division of cavalry was sent after them. We overtook some of their rear guard at Hagerstown, Md., and followed them up the pleasant Cumberland Valley, but they made such good time we could not overtake them.

After the Raiders.

On Aug. 7 when we were within four or five miles of Chambersburg, Pa., we saw the smoke of the burning town which the rebels had set on fire. You may guess we put our jaded horses to their best to reach the place. They had put out a line of skirmishers to impede our advance, but our boys were so mad to think they would thus wantonly set fire to a defenseless place like Chambersburg that we paid no attention to the rebels who tried to stop us. Many of them were cut off from their commands and taken prisoners.

When we got into the town most of the business part was a pile of smoking ruins. After we drove the rebels out we went into camp there that night. At daylight next morning we were on the move again after the rebels. We followed them so closely that they did not get a chance for much more devilment. Two days later we surprised them in camp at Moorfield, Va., and captured most all of their men and horses and came very near getting the two Generals. A lot of money and other valuables was captured by our men in the rebel camp that morning.

When we went back to Harper's Ferry we found that Gen. P. H. Sheridan had been sent to relieve Gen. Hunter on Aug. 7, and was in command of the Army of the Shenandoah.

After we had turned over the prisoners, arms and horses which we had captured at Moorfield, Va., an order was read to us stating that the money and other property, except that which I have named, was to be retained by the men who had captured it. There was great rejoicing over our capture of the rebel raiders who had destroyed Chambersburg.—Solomon Love, Co. F, 2d W. Va. Cav., Findlay, O.

Raid Upon Fredericksburg.

Editor National Tribune: On March 4, 1865, the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps (formerly the Eighteenth Corps), composed of the 58th and 188th Pa., 40th Mass., 12d N. H. and 21st Conn., broke camp near Fort Harrison, on the James River, and embarked on transports for Fredericksburg, then in possession of the rebels. On arriving at that place we surprised and captured the Provost-Marshal, together with an escort of cavalry and a train loaded with tobacco, ready for shipment. The Provost-Marshal was found hiding in an upstairs room under a bed, but our boys found him.

After destroying the tobacco and setting the place in repair we re-embarked for Fortress Monroe, meeting with some opposition on our way down the river; but our gunboats soon opened the way with shot and shell among the surprised Johnnies, who were not aware of the large guns on board. We soon arrived at Fortress Monroe, and went on to Norfolk and Portsmouth and coaled up for further orders. Our next move was up the Potomac River to Kinsale, where we marched out in the forenoon with strict orders to touch nothing along the route. But after some hot coffee for dinner we marched back to our boats on the river, receiving orders to take anything catable, and we certainly did ourselves justice in the eating line.

On our return trip we marched thru a strip of thick woods with heavy underbrush, where a band of rebels lying in ambush struck the rear company of the 21st Conn. (the rear of the column), and before the regiment could resist several of the company were killed with the saber. The rebels fled thru the brush and made their escape. On our arrival at the river in the afternoon we received orders to butcher and eat. Our supply consisted of cattle, hogs, ducks, chickens, turkeys and honey, and it was an easy matter to prepare supper. Before embarking for the return trip our gunboats opened on the guerrillas, who made themselves too prominent. At Fortress Monroe we rested at another night, and on the following day our expedition went up the York River and the Pamunky to White House Landing and went into camp. We repaired the bridge across the river, so Sheridan could cross his cavalry coming up from the Shenandoah Valley to join Grant at Petersburg in the latter part of March, 1865.

After resting his army a few days at White House, Sheridan continued to the James River, and our brigade marched across the peninsula and went into camp on Spring Hill, near Fort Harrison, within a few miles of our former camp.—W. R. Schaffer, Co. H, 58th Pa., Valier, Pa.

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Morris's Brigade.

Editor National Tribune: I noticed an article in The National Tribune of June 23, entitled "Morris's Brigade Was There," and I agree with him, but it was not much of a battle, anyway. The facts seem to be somewhat mixed with "I heard so and I guess so." We had been following the retreating enemy since early in the morning, and every mile of the road was strewn with knapsacks, blankets and various kinds of accouterments, and to keep our temper below boiling point we waded the river nine times during the chase, and we did not come up with them until near the river bank. The road ran along the bank, and a cornfield with a rail fence occupied the space between the road and the woods, and across the river was a bluff and an open field back and very thick growth of brush covered the brow of the bluff.

Garnett had drawn his command up in rear of this brush, thereby completely concealing them and forming an ambush into which the 14th Ohio, under Col. Steadman (whose regiment was in the cornfield), marching at will, but close up to the fence, walked into it. Trouble commenced right there and then. The Johnnies introduced themselves by firing a volley down at us at an angle of about 30 degrees, and it was a question in our minds if they were shooting at us or at the cornfield. Certain it is the cornfield got the worst of the charge. The 14th Ohio was on their job, and took to that rail fence and replied in fine style, and the other fellows took to the woods. An Indiana regiment, the 7th, were immediately filed right, and waded the river. They flanked them and pursued them some distance, and one of their men is credited with killing Gen. Garnett. I do not know of any artillery being brought into action on our part, but one or two solid shot came from their position. No other troops than the 14th Ohio, who were in advance, and the 7th Ind. were engaged, and the whole battle did not last 10 minutes, but the other boys were there and ready. The whole cause of the battle was a baggage train, which got stuck in the river and could not get out. Some 20 or 30 real old Pennsylvania schooners were loaded with all kinds of clothing, musical instruments, books and anything and everything were in those wagons. We crossed over and camped on the field until next morning, and we found 11 dead and several wounded. One young fellow crawled in the bushes, where we found him. Our loss was one killed and a few wounded. This is the way I saw it.—Henry J. Hermance, Co. B, 14th Ohio, Hot Springs, Ark.

A Diary Found on the Battlefield.

Editor National Tribune: I have in my possession a long letter, written Dec. 4, 1909, by a Confederate soldier, H. D. Pearce, Co. D, 16th Tex. Cav., C. S. A. (J. G. Walker's Division), while he and I were corresponding concerning a Testament that I found on the battlefield at Pleasant Hill, La., belonging to a 12th Ga. Cav. soldier. He wrote me of a pocket diary which he found the day before I found my book, in the cartridge box of a Union soldier. After the battle of Mansfield, La., on the Red River, which was fought April 8, 1864, in which the Thirteenth Corps fought alone till they had been driven back to Sabine Crossroads, where our corps, the Nineteenth, came to their assistance, holding the enemy back and saving the Thirteenth Corps, our forces fell back to Pleasant Hill, some 15 miles away, to unite forces with Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Corps to fight the next day's battle. Early the next morning, before it was light enough for the Confederate forces to follow us up, this Confederate soldier, Mr. Pearce of the Texas Rangers, took a stroll out on the battlefield, and found among the dead a Union soldier who had the left side of his head shot away. Mr. Pearce said that the Union soldier had an Enfield rifle, which was better than his gun, and his equipments were also better, so he took them and left his. In the Union soldier's cartridge box was this diary, with the name on the front leaf. The name was very dim, and as near as he could find out it was "William Goe—, 3d Ohio Cav., and on the back page was "Leroy S. Supplee, Co. B, Camp Denison, O." The field was cleared by the Confederate troops and the dead buried on April 9, 1864. This Texas soldier still has the diary and would be glad to find out anything concerning it. I would be glad to hear from anyone knowing to whom it belongs or anything concerning it.—Melvan Tibbetts, 15th Me., 170 Court street, Bangor, Me.

The "Eagle" Brigade.

Editor National Tribune: In The National Tribune of July 28 appears an article by Serg't Buttolp, 2d Iowa Battery, in which he claims that the so-called "Eagle" Brigade was composed of the 8th Wis., 47th Ill., 11th Mo. and the 5th Minn. and the 2d Iowa Battery, but fails to give the date when so composed. The brigade to which the 8th Wis. (the Eagle regiment) belonged was composed of that regiment, the 11th Mo., 26th Ill. and 47th Ill., during all the time while engaged at New Madrid, Point Pleasant, Island No. 10, Farmington, Miss., leading up to the siege of Corinth, the march to Tuscumbia, Ala., and return, the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Miss., October, 1862; the campaigns in northern Mississippi from Danville to Holly Springs and Oxford, Miss., and back to Collierville, Tenn., and on to Memphis & Charleston Railroad. During most of that time it was commanded by Col. John Mason Loomis, of the 26th Ill. About this time, however, the "540 men," as we called them, began to arrive, most of the old brigades were broken up and new ones organized out of partly old and partly new regiments. I do not know what became of the other old regiments, but the 26th Ill. was brigaded with the 90th Ill., the 12th and the 100th Ind., constituting at that time the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps, of which it remained a part until the close of the war. If the 5th Minn. was assigned to the "Eagle Brigade," it was done after the 26th Ill. left it. The "Eagle regiment," aside from its live eagle, did nothing to distinguish it from any of the other regiments. I was interested in Comrade McElroy's history of the Atlanta campaign, but don't like the manner in which he disposed of the magnificent fighting done by the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps, at the battle of Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864. All he says is that "Harrow's Division captured five battle flags," just as if those old battle flags were of any consequence or as if it was all that was done on that day by that matchless body of fighters. I captured a rebel Colonel there. At that time I was a Sergeant, and I fancy that one rebel Colonel was worth more to us as a prisoner than 100 of their old battle-flags, but I can assure you that there was some fighting done there. After the battle we buried dead rebels by the hundred in front of our lines.—Louis W. Pruss, Co. E, 26th Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., Box 551.

Meade Not Represented.

Editor National Tribune: In my first visit to Washington since the close of the war I found very interesting the statues erected in honor of our Generals, but I confess that I was both surprised and sorely disappointed not to find a statue, monument, tablet or picture in the entire city to commemorate the services or to even indicate that there existed such a General as Gen. George G. Meade. His services to the Nation were certainly of great import. Has anyone in the hearing of Meade's soldiers after the battle of Gettysburg predicated that after the Union had been restored that their victorious General would not be honored in the Nation's Capital, by statue or monument, but that his great antagonist's statue would be set up in the Hall of Fame in the Capitol, the predictor of such a state of affairs would have been "tossed in a blanket" or dumped into the Potomac at once.

The creator of the Army of the Potomac, "Little Mac" has a noble monument here, and he nobly deserved it, too. The same is true of Gens. Thomas, McPherson, Sheridan and Rawlings. That of Grant when finished will be the most magnificent of all. Hancock, "the Superb," has also a magnificent monument here, and he was one of Meade's corps commanders at Gettysburg and Meade's right-hand man there. We old "blue-bellied Yanks" of the Potomac army cannot help but wonder why this apparent discrimination against Meade. He was in command of the Army of the Potomac longer than were his three predecessors—McClellan, Hooker and Burnside—together. He fought more battles than they did.—W. George, Co. E, 139th Pa., Washington, D. C.

The Pontoon Bridge at Selma.

Editor National Tribune: I enjoyed reading E. R. Kirkpatrick's "On the Wilson Raid" in The National Tribune of Oct. 13, but he should have said the occasion of delay at Selma after the battle was not for the short rest, but in order to allow the pontooniers to build a bridge across the Alabama River at Selma. This was built out of barges, 60 canvas boats, and the remainder of the boats made on the bank of the river out of pine lumber. The bridge was over 800 feet long. The bottom of the stream was soapstone and almost impossible to get anchors to hold. When the bridge was completed, crossing commenced, advance guard and considerable cavalry got over, some transportation wagons started across, and when one team, six mules and wagon got almost to the center of the river the bridge parted and let wagons, mules, etc., into the river, which was the last of them. Another 24 hours was consumed in mending and getting the bridge back in place, when, after 48 hours from the time it was commenced, without rest to the pontooniers, it was finally ready a second time for crossing. The pontooniers were composed of the 3d battalion prior to detachment of our four companies as pontooniers. We were brigaded with the 3d Iowa, 11th Ind. and 3d Ill. Cav. My remembrance is that there was no fighting at Montgomery; that the city authorities met the command out of the city and surrendered the place. While passing thru the city I saw a large U. S. Flag on one street, with letters on it: "Montgomery True Blue."—Fred W. Powers, Co. L, 12th Mo. Cav., Linneus, Mo.

The General Understood.

Editor National Tribune: After the battle of Antietam the Sixth Corps crossed into Loudoun County, Va. The second day out, while passing a plantation, we saw several sheep in a field near the road. I captured one, and put it in a wagon. I heard some one say: "Where is the man that took that sheep?" On looking out there by the wagon stood the General and an old farmer. We got away in a hurry. I heard the General say that he'd tie the man up and give him 50 lashes if he caught him. This satisfied the farmer, and he went home. When the butcher dressed the sheep I divided with my less fortunate comrades and took a fine piece to the General. He said: "Bean, where did you get this?" I said: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." He said: "Be careful. Orders are strict about foraging. Don't let them get hold of you. The Provost might shut you up and make you pay dear." But he knew who he was talking to, and slapped me on the shoulder and said: "Good night. Look out." If any of those boys are still alive, please write to me.—Addison S. Bean, Co. G, 65th N. Y., West Bethel, Me.

Comrade Dyer the Champion Bear Hunter.

Editor National Tribune: Comrade Charles Dyer, of Woodland Valley, N. Y., who is nearly 70 years old, has the record of bear hunting in the Catskill Mountains. He brought in five bears to Phenicia a short time ago, all killed at one time. He got track of the bears about a half mile from Phenicia, and followed the trail up the mountain side. When he got nearly to the top of the mountain he found that the trail led down into a deep ravine, at the bottom of which was an entrance to a cave. Dyer had not forgotten the old tricks of 1861-65. He lowered himself to the bottom of the cave, and found himself face to face with 10 fiery eyes. He had an old repeating rifle with him, and pulled down four times on his game, killing as many in as many seconds. With a hunting knife he killed the other one. His morning's work had given him three full-grown animals and two cubs. The pelts were shipped to New York.—H. R. Roberts, Phenicia, N. Y.

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PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

The 122d N. Y.

R. F. Breese, Sergeant, 122d N. Y., Auburn, N. Y., says that in the account of the Shenandoah campaign his regiment was left out. It belonged to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, and was very much in evidence on that never-to-be-forgotten day at Cedar Creek. The 122d N. Y. was in all three divisions of the Sixth Corps at different times. It was in the fight in front of Washington which sent Early back into the Valley, where it followed him and took an active part in the campaign. The lamented Gen. Bidwell was killed in the rear of their position on the crest of the hill. They had carried rails and piled up in front, from which they repulsed three different charges and covered the retreat when the rebels got around the left flank. They fell back to the line, which was held until Sheridan came up. The regiment was on the extreme left, resting on the pike. Comrade Breese thinks that the hottest place he was in was at Fort Stevens. His company had been pretty well reduced, so that there were only 11 left out of the original 105, and of these four were killed and three wounded.

Ransom Malone, Syracuse, N. Y., also protests against the omission of the 122d N. Y. Their Colonel, Dwight, was wounded, and Maj. J. M. Brown was killed.

Opening Gettysburg.

Comrade Lewis McMakin, Philadelphia, Pa., writes an interesting letter to the Philadelphia Ledger as to the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg. He says the first shots fired on the field were by Gen. Buford's men, just beyond where the Buford statue now stands. Really the battle might be said to begin at Middletown, Va., where Lee's advance was met by a reconnoissance from Milroy's command at Winchester, under Col. John H. Schall, then commanding the 87th Pa. Col. Schall was sent out with his regiment, Battery L, Fifth U. S. Art., and a battalion of the 13th Pa. Cav. to find out where the enemy was. He found him at Middletown, and for three days Milroy stood at bay, delaying Lee's advance. These three days were all-important to the Army of the Potomac, enabling it to get up to Gettysburg ahead of Lee. The rebel cavalry had been fooling Hooker for three days, so as to cover Lee's movements. From the time of the affair at Middletown until the repulse of Pickett there was a battle every day.

Gen. Logan's Horse.

Alfred Noack, 4th Minn., Elmhurst, Cal., says that the comrades could not have presented a gray horse to Gen. Logan on the march to the sea, because Logan was not with the Fifteenth Corps at the time, tho his fighting spirit was. The General was in the North fighting Copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus was commanding the corps on the march to the sea, and Gen. Logan resumed command at Savannah, while Gen. Osterhaus went to Gen. Canby at New Orleans to be Chief of Staff. The horse might have been presented in the Carolinas, but not in Georgia.

16th Wis.

Comrade D. G. James, Richland Center, Wis., has written a war reminiscence on the Army of the Tennessee, the Vicksburg campaign and the march thru Georgia. He takes exceptions to an article stating that Stonewall Jackson's hardy men were the best infantry in the world. Comrade James thinks that the infantry which fought and won at Corinth, that which fought at Vicksburg and that which fought on the Atlanta campaign and resisted the Confederates' demands to surrender Altoona were the best men in America.

The 90th Ill.

John K. Burke, 99th Ind., Syracuse, Ill., says there was a mistake in regard to the 90th Ill. They did not belong to the Sixteenth Corps, and were not consolidated with the 48th Ill. He knows, for his regiment was in the same brigade with the 90th Ill., 48th Ill. and the 70th Ohio. The brigade was in Hazen's Division of the Fifteenth Corps, which led the charge at Fort McAllister, which was the last battle fought by the division.

Stood Guard at Lincoln's Funeral.

John Underfanger, Springfield, Ill., served in the 43d Ill., for two years and seven months, and was then transferred to the Twenty-third Veteran Reserve Corps on account of disability from field service. He stood guard at Lincoln's funeral at Springfield and also over the remains after the attempted robbery.

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A Star of Gen. Johnston's.

Comrade Harvey A. Langworthy died at his home in Traverse City, Mich., June 6, 1910. He was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1840, and served three years in Co. K, 20th Wis. On the night of June 5, 1863, Corp'l Langworthy and 10 men were guarding a gap between the 19th Iowa and the river, when a rebel who tried to pass the pickets was captured. The rebel tried to swallow a silver ball which contained a dispatch to Gen. Johnston from Gen. Pemberton. Gen. Grant ordered the Corporal to take the message on to Gen. Johnston, and find how many men he had, etc. When he arrived at Johnston's headquarters the General ordered supper for him and left him alone. Comrade Langworthy removed one of the silver stars from the rebel General's blouse, on which were inscribed the General's initials, and this star he had in his possession until his death. He was a member of McPherson Post, 18, and is survived by his widow and four children.

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WANTED—ADDRESSES.

WANTED—The names and present postoffice addresses of men who enlisted at Dayton, Ohio, in Co. K, 179th Ohio Vol. Infantry, September, 1864. James H. Graham, Plaza, N. Dak.

WANTED—The name and postoffice address of any two or more comrades who served in Co. M, 6th U. S. Cav., from July, 1870, to July, 1875, who knew Isaac Gossett. Address Isaac Gossett, 631 Lincoln Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

WANTED—The address of Comrade George W. Carlisle, Captain of Co. E, 11th U. S. Colored Vol. Inf. E. M. Davis, 2107 Montrose Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—The addresses of officers and members of Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry, during 1879. Address Caleb H. Treat, 154 Archer Place, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Information of Frank Kithny, (his name is John Brite,) Co. G, 14th R. I. Heavy Art. Walter E. Johnson, 125 High Street, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Anyone knowing Peter Deborme, who enlisted in Leroy, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864, in 71st Regiment, N. Y. Vols., please notify John Fagan, No. 22 Clifton St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Information of Charles and Clemens Broser (Brosser), as to company and regiment they served in during civil war. Address Wm. Broser, 987 Oak St. (North Bergen), West Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—Anyone knowing the present postoffice address of Lieutenant Wilson Whiteman, Co. H, 20th Iowa Vol. Inf., will confer a favor to the surviving members of his regiment. Yours in F. C. and L., Francis M. Gott, Woodward, Iowa.

WANTED—Information desired as to the services of William H. Bogar, who enlisted in Co. A, 18th Pa. M., Sept. 13th, 1862. J. A. Bogar, Lykens, Pa.

WANTED—The addresses of Comrades Rancelar Carpenter, Joseph Carpenter, John Calvert, Rice Morrison, Richard Bobo; last heard from at Long Run, Ohio; and comrades who resided at Athens, Ohio, Theo. Watts, Reuben Cooley, Ralph McGrath and Jim Konkaskia. I am paralyzed, and need their evidence to help in my pension claim. William Hutchinson, Co. K, 73d Regt., Ohio Inf. R. F. D. No. 5, Edinburg, Mo.

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