

The 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment,  
Pennsylvania Volunteer  
Militia

July and August, 1863

Compiled by Robert E. Nale  
with significant contributions by  
Jean A. Suloff and  
the Mifflin County Historical Society

On June 29, 1863, Albert W. Nale was enrolled in Company H, 36th Pennsylvania Militia Volunteers, to serve ninety days. He was discharged at Harrisburg, Pa. on August 11, 1863. It is stated that he was born in Mifflin County, was 18 years old, five feet eight inches tall, Dark? complexion, blue eyes, light hair and by occupation a farmer. Captain William A. Nelson was his company commander and Colonel Ralph McClay commanded the regiment at its discharge.

Following is the material I have been able to find on the 36th PVM and on the other "emergency" troops formed by the state of Pennsylvania and other states when it appeared that the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was about to invade Pennsylvania. A fuller treatment of this subject can be found in: Edwin B. Coddington; *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command*; Scribners; 1968. Chapter VI, "Pennsylvania Prepares for Invasion."

The reports of the various regimental commanders of the militia units are not in the Official Records and would have to be researched at the Pennsylvania archives in Harrisburg.

This does not pretend to be a history of the regiment but rather a compilation of whatever information I could find about it. Contributions of further information would be welcomed by myself and by the Mifflin County Historical Society. Addresses as follows:

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The following is from Samuel P. Bates; *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865*; Harrisburg; 1869

#### EMERGENCY AND STATE MILITIA TROOPS OF 1863.

The triumph of the rebel army at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and the still more signal success on the field of Chancellorsville, in, the beginning of May, 1863, emboldened the rebel leader to again plan the invasion of the north. The purpose, though obscurely hinted at in rebel organs, was veiled in secrecy. When that army, flushed with two victories, and recruited to giant proportions, withdrew from the Union front on the Rappahannock, and began to move into the Shenandoah Valley, much solicitude was felt to learn its destination, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the border States. To add to this solicitude, mutterings of discontent were heard among a turbulent class in northern cities.

Accordingly, as a precautionary measure, and that the north might be prepared for the worst, by order of the War Department of the 9th June, 1863, two new military departments were established; that of the Monongahela, embracing that portion of Pennsylvania, west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range, and portions of West Virginia and Ohio, with headquarters at Pittsburg, to the command of which Major General William T. H. Brooks, was assigned; and that of the Susquehanna, comprising the remaining portion of Pennsylvania, with headquarters, at Harrisburg, to the command of which Major General Darius N. Couch was assigned. These officers were authorized to organize Departmental Corps, and on assuming command, they issued orders calling upon the people of the State to volunteer. To aid in this work, Governor Curtin issued his proclamation on the 12th, inviting the attention of the people to the orders of these officers, and urging the importance of raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State. It would seem from the wording of this proclamation, and the order of General Couch, that a serious invasion was not at that time anticipated. "Information," says Governor Curtin, "has been obtained by the War Department, that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania" and General Couch says: "to prevent serious raids by the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, to furnish promptly, all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be designated the Army Corps of the Susquehanna." It was announced that the troops so organized, were intended for service in these two Departments, but

that they would “be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President, or the continuance of the war.” This call was made at a time when the care and gathering of the growing crops was imperative, and when every employment and walk of life had been depleted of men by frequent demands for troops. So many rumors of invasion had been raised in the early months of the summer of 1862, when Stonewall Jackson illustrated his enterprise and daring in the Shenandoah Valley, and later, when Lee made his campaign in Maryland, that the sound had grown familiar, and the cry of “wolf,” had come to be regarded with suspicion.

But the rebel army, in the meantime, was pushing forward, though skilfully masking its movements behind the lines of its cavalry, and by the middle of the month, had struck and brushed away the Union forces posted at Winchester and vicinity, under General Milroy. It becoming daily more evident, that the enemy intended to cross the Potomac in force, on the 35th, the President called for one hundred thousand men, to serve for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged, from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia—fifty thousand from the first, thirty thousand from the second, and ten thousand from each of the latter. This call was heralded by a proclamation from Governor Curtin, calling upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts to be put forth for the protection of the State and of the country. Still, the realization of the fact, that the State was to be invaded by a powerful and hitherto triumphant foe, was slow in reaching the masses.

At a little before midnight of the 15th, a rebel brigade under General Jenkins, entered Chambersburg, on the southern border of the State, and on the following day, General Ewell, with a part of his corps, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. But still, the belief seemed to prevail that an invasion of the State in force was not meditated. The leading editorial of the *Philadelphia Press*, of the morning of the 17th, contained the following view: “As we understand the situation, as it appears at midnight, there is less ground for alarm than prevailed during the day. The rebels have occupied Chambersburg, but beyond that point, no force is known to be advancing. The wires were working through to Shippensburg and Carlisle at midnight, although the rumor on the street was, that those towns had been abandoned to the enemy. This suggests to us that the rebels have too great a dread of Hooker, to divide themselves in his front, and that, while they might rejoice in the opportunity of occupying and holding Pennsylvania, they would not dare to do so, with a powerful army on their line of communications.”

Troops, however, began to arrive at the Capital, and were being organized at Camp Curtin. A large fort was laid out on the heights just opposite the city of Harrisburg, covering the bridges of the Susquehanna, and rifle-pits to command the fords just below, and numbers of men from the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads, and laborers wherever they could be found, were employed on these works. A number of earthworks were also thrown up, under the direction of General Brooks, for the defense of Pittsburg. That there should be no question about the speedy return of the troops, if their services were not actually needed for the defense of the State, Governor Curtin visited the camp, at Harrisburg, on the morning of the 18th, and is reported by the *Philadelphia Press* as saying: “He was very sorry that there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He would tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over, they would be returned to their homes. He (the Governor) was to be the judge when that emergency was over. He said our ‘soil has been invaded, and we want to drive the invaders from it. You (addressing the troops) are called for this emergency and no longer.’ \* \* \* ‘Ifs said the Governor, ‘I have kept faith heretofore with the volunteers, you can trust my promise now.’” On the same day, the Governor telegraphed to Colonel Samuel B. Thomas, at Philadelphia, the following directions: “Please have your men mustered for the present emergency, and I will, as Governor of the State, determine the matter, and return them to their homes at the earliest date, consistent with the safety of the border. There should be no hesitation on the part of the men. Send them here at once, so that an organization can be perfected.” On the 20th, he again telegraphed to the Honorable Henry D. Moore, at Philadelphia: “The troops may elect to serve six months, or during the existing emergency. In either case, they must be mustered into the service of the United States, the time being specified at the time of muster, whether for six months, or ‘for the emergency. Troops were rapidly enrolled, and assembled at Harrisburg, where eight regiments were organized for the “Emergency,” and were mustered into the United States service, besides several independent companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. These regiments were the Twentieth, the Twenty-sixth, to the Thirty-first inclusive, and the Thirty-third. Meanwhile, the

portents of a real invasion thickened, and the air was freighted with rumors of the rebel advance. Even the aged veterans of the war of 1812, were stirred to action, and a company of seventeen members, carrying a tattered flag that had been borne by Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Trenton, under Washington, the youngest of whom was sixty-eight, marched to the Governor's room, and tendered their services.(1)

On the 20th, General Knipe, with a small body of troops, consisting of E.Spencer Miller's Battery of Philadelphia, and two small regiments of New York Militia, was sent forward by General Couch, to occupy Chambersburg; but finding that the town was held by the enemy's cavalry, and that Bodes' Division of Ewell's Corps was advancing, he was obliged to fall back slowly towards Carlisle. Early on the morning of the 21st, the Philadelphia City Troop entered Gettysburg, and on the following day, in company with a body of mounted men raised in the town and vicinity, under Captain Robert Bell, made a reconnaissance as far as Monterey, in the South Mountain, where they encountered the rebel pickets, with whom they exchanged shots. Reconnaissances were repeated by these troops on the 23d, in the direction of Chambersburg, and on the 24th, Colonel Jennings, in command of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, arrived in the neighborhood of the town, and threw out skirmishers, which, however, were captured before they had reached their position. During the 24th and 25th, the main body of the rebel army crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, and on the 26th, the Army of the Potomac crossed at Edwards' Ferry. On the same day, Major Granville O. Haller, an aid of General Couch, who had been sent to Gettysburg, to exercise command, ordered Colonel Jennings to advance with his entire regiment, in the face of the enemy on the Chambersburg Pike. The Colonel earnestly protested against this as suicidal, and begged to be allowed to send forward a body of skirmishers, to first feel the ground. But the order was enforced, and this single regiment of raw troops, was marched out to face a powerful force of the rebel army, and was only saved from marching directly into the jaws of the hostile column, by the prompt and decisive action of Colonel Jennings. It fell back in good order, until within a mile and a half of the town, when the enemy's cavalry attacked and succeeded in capturing Captain Carnahan, with a part of his company, which was of the rear guard. The regiment was promptly formed on the left of the road, and opened fire, checking his advance, and compelling him to fall back, with some loss in killed and wounded. It was, however, cut off from the railroad by which it had come to Gettysburg, but keeping to the right, retired to Dillsburg. Here it met a portion of Jenkins' Cavalry, moving south, from Carlisle. By maintaining a firm front, the enemy was kept from attacking, and the regiment arrived at Fort Washington, opposite Harrisburg, on Sunday, June 28th, after a forced march, with a loss in the campaign, of seventy-two men, taken prisoners.

Gordon's Brigade of Early's Division, consisting of five thousand infantry, preceded by cavalry, occupied Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 26th, but after a brief pause, in which the leaders made a fruitless attempt to levy contributions in money and supplies, it moved on towards Hanover and York. In the meantime, the Twentieth Emergency Regiment, Colonel Thomas, had been posted to guard the Northern Central Railroad, above and below York, and the road leading to Wrightsville. As Early approached, the Twentieth was obliged to fall back, a part of it under Lieutenant Colonel Sickles, towards Wrightsville, the remainder, under Colonel Thomas, in the direction of Harrisburg. Early burned all the bridges within his reach along the Hanover, Northern Central, and Columbia roads, and on the afternoon of the 27th, entered York, from the authorities of which place he demanded contributions in money and stores, which were furnished. One brigade of Early's troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, two thousand five hundred strong, was hurried forward on the 28th, to seize and hold Columbia Bridge, spanning the Susquehanna River at Columbia, Lancaster county. On the morning of the 24th, Colonel Frick had been sent from Harrisburg, with the Twenty-seventh Emergency Regiment to guard this bridge, and prevent the enemy from crossing. Upon his arrival at Columbia, he was met by Major Haller, who had retired thither from Gettysburg, with a portion of the Philadelphia City Troop, and was joined by four companies from Columbia, three white and one colored, a detachment of convalescent soldiers from the hospital at York with the Patapsco Guards, and that portion of the Twentieth, under Lieutenant Colonel Sickles, which had retired from York, in all, less than fifteen hundred men. Colonel Frick crossed with his command to the right bank of the river, and took position upon the heights, a half mile back from Wrightsville, which he proceeded to fortify. Towards evening of the 28th, the enemy made his appearance in front, and immediately attacked. Frick's skirmishers were soon driven in, and the enemy's artillery, posted in commanding

positions, opened fire. Frick had no artillery, and was consequently at the mercy of the foe; nevertheless, he stubbornly maintained his ground, until he found that he was greatly outnumbered, outflanked, and likely to be cut off and captured, when he gave the order to retire across the bridge. On the morning of this day, Major Hailer had received by telegraph from General Conch, dated June 28th, at Harrisburg, the following order: "When you find it necessary to withdraw the main body of Frick's command from Wrightsville, leave a proper number on the other side to destroy the bridges, and use your own discretion in their destruction. Keep them open as long as possible with prudence." For two hours after this order had been handed to Colonel Frick, and Major Hailer had retired to the Columbia side to perfect preparations for the destruction of the bridge, the Colonel remained at his post. At length, when it became evident that the enemy would possess the bridge, Frick passed along his entire line under a fierce fire, and gave the signal to move. He had given orders to his engineers to prepare one span of the bridge for being blown up, and when his men were all in, he applied the match; but the explosion failed in its effect, and as a last resort, he was obliged to fire the bridge and ensure its destruction, to keep it from the enemy's grasp. In the skirmish, before withdrawing, Colonel Frick lost from his regiment, nine men wounded.

Though the main body of the rebel army had crossed the Potomac on the 24th and 25th, authentic intelligence of this fact failed to reach Harrisburg, and the north generally, until some days afterwards, and the idea that Lee meditated a serious invasion was still rejected. The New York *Herald*, in its issue of the 26th, contains the following opinion: "We have no idea that General Lee meditates an advance upon either Harrisburg or Baltimore. In the one case, the trip would not pay expenses, as the broad, rocky Susquehanna river is in his way, and in the other case, his army, in getting into Baltimore, would get into a trap, from which Lee would never extricate it." And the Philadelphia *Press* of the 27th, in which the above extract was published, made the following comments thereon: "This is the view we have several times expressed, and it seems to be not unreasonable. \* \* \* Our intelligence as to what force of rebels has entered Pennsylvania, is still unsatisfactory and unreliable. Probably Ewell's Corps, which is estimated to number about thirty-four thousand men, is alone in this aggressive movement; although it would not greatly surprise us to learn that General Lee's entire force, having crossed the Potomac, is within supporting distance." So long as these views prevailed, and were spread broadcast by leading public journals, it was natural that recruiting should be comparatively sluggish. But when the evidence finally became unmistakable, that Lee, with his entire army was north of the Potomac, and marching on Pennsylvania, the people throughout the entire borders of the State flew to arms. On the 26th, Governor Curtin issued his proclamation, declaring that the enemy in force was advancing upon the border, and calling for sixty thousand men to be mustered into the service of the State for ninety days; but to remain only so long as the safety and honor of the Commonwealth should require. Under this call, twenty-eight regiments of infantry, numbered from the Thirty-second to the Sixtieth, besides several independent companies and batteries, were organized. Five of these regiments, the Fifty-fourth to the Fifty-eighth, inclusive, were organized in the Department of the Monongahela, at camps established in the vicinity of Pittsburg; the remainder in the Department of the Susquehanna—the Forty-sixth in a camp at Huntingdon, the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-eighth and Fifty-third, at Reading, the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, at Philadelphia, and the remaining regiments at Harrisburg,

General Knipe, who had been forced to fall back with his small force from Chaxnbersburg on the 23d, continued slowly to retire, keeping up a show of strength, until he reached Carlisle, where a stand was made, and breast works were thrown up. Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, with a force of cavalry under Jenkins, followed, and on coming up to the Union front, easily turned Knipe out of his position, with its vastly superior numbers, after having a brisk skirmish, in which artillery was freely used, the shells falling in the very heart of the town. Knipe, who had now been superseded in chief command by General Baldy Smith, but who was still intrusted with the direction of active operations, continued to fall back until he reached Oyster's Point, where he again made a stand, and on the night of the 28th, the enemy's advance having approached within range of his artillery, he opened a rapid fire from the guns of Miller's Battery, which inflicted some loss, and caused a precipitate retreat. This was the farthest advance which was made in any considerable force towards the State Capital, though scouts and spies made their way to the Susquehanna at various points, and probably carried away notes of defensive works

and number of troops in camp.(2) By this time the rebel leader had discovered that the Army of the Potomac was on his flank, and couriers were sent in all directions to summon in his scattered forces, to the point towards which his main body was tending—the town of Gettysburg. During the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, a fierce battle was fought on the field about that now historic town, in which the rebel army was beaten and compelled to retire towards the Potomac. So rapid were the movements of the armies, and so soon after the call for the militia was made was the decisive battle fought, that the men had scarcely arrived in camp, and been organized, before the danger was past. The major portion of those assembled at Harrisburg, were pushed forward up the Cumberland Valley, a part of them joining the Army of the Potomac in Maryland, and stood in readiness to participate in the battle which it was anticipated would be fought in the vicinity of Williamsport. But on the 13th and 14th, the rebel army made good its escape, and the campaign was at an end.

The militia was, however, held for some time after this, and was employed on various duty. The Thirty-sixth Regiment was sent to Gettysburg, and its commanding officer, Colonel H. C. Alleman, was made Military Governor of the district, embracing the battle-ground. It was engaged in gathering in the wounded and stragglers from both armies, in collecting the *debris* of the field, and in sending away the wounded as fast as their condition would permit. Colonel Alleman, in his official report, gives the following schedule of property as having been collected from the battle-field: “Twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-four muskets, nine thousand two hundred and fifty bayonets, one thousand five hundred cartridge-boxes, two hundred and four sabres, fourteen thousand rounds of small-arm ammunition, twenty-six artillery wheels, seven hundred and two blankets, forty wagon loads of clothing, sixty saddles, sixty bridles, five wagons, five hundred and ten horses and mules, and six wagon loads of knapsacks and haversacks.” The ordnance stores he shipped to the Washington Arsenal, and the remainder of the government property he turned over to an agent of the War Department. From the various camps and hospitals on the battlefield, and in the surrounding country, he reports having collected and sent away to northern cities, “twelve thousand and sixty-one wounded Union soldiers, six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven wounded rebels, three thousand and six rebel prisoners and one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven stragglers.” The Fifty-first Regiment, Colonel Hopkinson, was also on duty at Gettysburg, after the battle. The Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel J. P. Wickersham, returned from the neighborhood of Williamsport to Reading, and was thence sent to the mining regions of Schuylkill county, where a collision with disaffected parties, for a time was imminent, but was averted without violence. The Thirty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Horn, the Forty-ninth, Colonel Murphy, and the Fifty-third, Colonel Royer, were also sent to portions of the State, bordering upon the Schuylkill and the North Branch of the Susquehanna rivers, where they were employed in enforcing authority. The Thirty-fourth, Colonel Charles Albright, was sent to Philadelphia, and arrived at a time when turbulent spirits seemed intent on riot and bloodshed. Wild disorders, such as at this time were raging in the streets of New York, appeared likely to break forth here at any moment. By the exercise of great discretion, and by a friendly conference with a class who could influence the mob, he succeeded in allaying excitement and securing peace and quiet. The Forty-sixth, Colonel John J. Lawrence, and the Fifty-ninth, Colonel George P. M’Lean, were also sent to Philadelphia, where they rendered important service, at a most critical time.

On the 26th of June, the day after Lee crossed the Potomac, John Morgan, a daring rebel cavalry leader, set out from Sparta, Tennessee, where he occupied a position on the flank of Bragg’s army, with two thousand men and four guns, for a raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, intended as a diversion in favor of the invading army. Fighting his way to the Ohio River, having a sharp conflict at Tibb’s Bend, on Green River, and picking up recruits as he went, until his forces were doubled, and his guns were increased to ten, he crossed at Brandenburg, forty miles below Louisville, on the 7th of July, and struck boldly out through the country, burning mills, destroying railroads and telegraph lines, and levying contributions of money and horses on the inhabitants. Trees were felled to impede his course, and the militia sprang up on all sides to harass him, but not in sufficient force to corner him. Generals Hobson and Shackelford were following him with cavalry, and gun-boats sent out from Cincinnati and from the Kanawah River, were patrolling the river. Morgan had already heard of the fate of Lee at Gettysburg, and his only solicitude now was to make good his escape across the Ohio. But the meshes of the net which were being thrown about him began to tighten. Having triumphantly passed through Salem,

Varseilles, Sardinia, Picketon, and Jackson, he struck the Ohio at Pomeroy, on the 19th. A few of his men had crossed, and he was indulging the hope of escape, when suddenly the gun-boats hove in sight, and a force of infantry appeared upon his rear. Without awaiting a contest, he betook himself to flight, leaving his guns, wagons, and about six hundred of his men to be captured, and made the best of his way to Belleville, where, on the following day, he again commenced to cross, but the gun-boats again cut short the passage, and Generals Shackelford and Hobson, coming up in his rear, he was driven to an inaccessible bluff, where the major part of his command, after a brief parley, was compelled to surrender. The terms of the surrender were supposed to embrace all; but Morgan, with a considerable body of his men, managed to escape, and again struck across the country, in the hope of reaching the river, and crossing further up. When it became evident that Morgan, failing to escape, was heading towards Pennsylvania, General Brooks was ordered to send out a portion of his forces by rail from Pittsburg, to guard the upper fords of the Ohio, and assist in the capture of the rebel chieftain. The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel B. B. M'Comb, had been sent on the 11th, to Parkersburg, and when the approach of Morgan was heralded, in company with troops under Colonel Wallace, and three guns, it was posted at the fords in the vicinity, a part of the Fifty-fifth occupying the lower end of Blannerhassett Island. On Friday, the 24th, General Brooks moved his headquarters temporarily to Wellsville. and ordered three of his regiments, the Fifty-fourth, Colonel Thomas F. Gallagher, the Fifty-seventh, Colonel James H. Porter, and the Fifty-eighth, Colonel George H. Bemus, to move down, and take position at the different fords along the river, between Steubenville and Wheeling. The Fifty-seventh arrived first, and halting at Portland Station, took position to cover the Warrenton Ford, Colonel Porter, with the right wing, occupying strong ground on the Hill Road, and the left wing, under Major Reid, on the Valley Road. The Fifty-eighth arrived next, and in conjunction with a section of artillery, and two companies of Kentucky Cavalry, occupied Le Grange, opposite Wellsville. The Fifty-fourth came last, and was ordered first to Mingo Station, and afterwards to the ford at Rush Run, midway between the positions of the other two regiments. On Friday night, the 24th, Morgan was near Mount Pleasant, heading for Warrenton Ford, where he 'would have crossed, but for the timely arrival of Colonel Porter. On Saturday morning, being pressed in the rear, he again attempted to break through at Warrenton, but finding his way blocked, he turned northward towards Smithfield, feeling successively the positions of Gallagher and Bemus. Seeing that escape by these routes was equally hopeless, he again struck out and made for Richmond, passing by Steubenville. At Wintersville, on Saturday afternoon, he encountered the Steubenville Militia, and at night bivouacked between Richmond and Springfield, his scouts reconnoitering the fords above. To checkmate this last move, Porter's command was moved up to Island Creek, while Gallagher and Bemus. were posted at fords higher up, to intercept him, if he should strike for Shanghai, Yellow Creek, or points further on. Learning by his scouts, that all the avenues of escape were strongly held, he did not await the coming ~ the morning, but moved in the darkness in the direction of Salineville, where he was early attacked by Major Way, of the Michigan Cavalry, and lost some three hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Colonel Gallagher had reached Salineville by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and had formed line of battle near the village; but after the charge of Major Way, the enemy drew off in the opposite direction, and turned again northward, as if to strike Smith's Ferry, or Beaver. Again were the Pennsylvania regiments moved up, and preparations made to meet this new disposition, when tidings were received that General Shackelford had captured Morgan, and what was left of his band. The prisoners were at once placed in charge of the Fifty-eighth, and were held until turned over to the authorities of the Department, by whom they were incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary, in retaliation for alleged irregular treatment of Colonel Straight by the rebel government. As soon as the chase for Morgan was ended, the Pennsylvania regiments returned to camp, near Pittsburg.

With the close of this raid, ended the rebel invasion of the north, of 1863. Further service, for which the militia had been called, was no longer required, and during the months of August and September, the majority of the men were mustered out. With few exceptions, they were not brought to mortal conflict. But they, nevertheless, rendered most important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need. Their presence gave great moral support to the Union army, and had that army been defeated at Gettysburg, they would have taken the places of the fallen, and would have fought with a valor and desperation worthy of veterans. Called suddenly to the field from the walks of private life, without a moment's opportunity for drill or discipline, they grasped their muskets, and by their prompt obedience to every order, showed their

willingness—all unprepared as they were—to face an enemy, before whom veterans had often quailed. The bloodless campaigns of the militia may be a subject for playful satire; but in the strong arms, and sturdy hearts of the yeomanry of the land, who spring to arms at the moment of danger, and when that danger has past, cheerfully lay them down again, rests a sure guarantee for the peace and security of the country.

Notes

(1) The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, of the 24th, gives the following graphic and touching account of the *appearance of* this company: “I was about to commence this letter, when I heard the sound of a drum and fife. Looking out of the window, I saw a small company of men marching up the street, and bearing three colors; one, a small, worn, and tattered silk flag, and the others new and fresh. As they approached nearer, I discovered that they were very old men, and my curiosity being excited, I ran out and followed them to the Capitol, whither they were marching. And here is what I learned: They were seventeen in all, members of the Soldiers’ Association of 1812, of Harrisburg. The oldest was seventy-six, and the youngest sixty-eight. Every man had served in the war of 1812, and had belonged to a regiment commanded by General Foster, who has lately died, and who is remembered with respect and affection as one of the best citizens of this county. They were reviewed by General Scott, at Baltimore, after he was wounded. He rode up and down the ranks with his arm in a sling. The tattered flag was borne by a Pennsylvania regiment, at the battle of Trenton, in 1777, and has been cherished in Harrisburg ever since that time. These veterans marched up to the Governors room, and tendered their services for the emergency. They wished to be put behind entrenchments, but if any other and harder service was required of them, they would cheerfully attempt it. In a few appropriate words, they addressed the Governor, and he accepted them. The only favor they asked, was to be armed with the old flint-lock muskets, such as they used to carry when they were young. It was a grand and inspiring sight! those old men, scarcely hoping to live through the war, their locks white with the frosts of many winters, their frames bowed by age, and long toil in the journey of life, marched as briskly and as accurately to the drum and fife, as any of their grand-sons could. They seemed almost carried back to the olden time, so inspiriting was the occasion. When they came out of the Governor’s room, they marched, according to the old fashion, in single file. They were halted on the green. It was curious to modern ears to hear the orders of the Captain — so different from our tactics. It was: ‘by sections of two, march;’ instead of ‘file right,’ or ‘left,’ it was ‘right,’ or ‘left wheel;’ instead of the sharp, short, peremptory ‘front,’ it was ‘left face.’ So they marched down in the town, carrying the old tactics of the revolution with them. They kept their places, and kept step and obeyed orders with a precision that showed that the drill they had gone through in those stirring times. had gone not merely to the ear, but to the heart. Wherever they passed a squad of soldiers, they were loudly cheered—’ three cheers for the veterans of 1812!’ and such lusty shouts as split the heavens, you never heard. They were observed by every one, and some would ask who they were. The bowed forms, the gray heads, and the small, torn and decayed ensign, told the whole story. I hope I shall not trespass on your space, by giving their names. They ought to be written in letters of gold. They ought to be posted on every corner of Harrisburg. They are as follows: Charles Carson, Captain; Andrew Krause, Lieutenant—(were in the battle of Lundy’s Lane, and all through Scott’s campaign)—James R. Boyd, Win. Bostick, Gee. Heiney, John Heisley, David Harris, (secretary of the association,) ~Samuel Holman, Allen Sturgeon, David J. Krause, W.P. Brady, George M’Knight, Leonard G. Cunkle, George Prince, John Shannon, George J. Heisley, Jacob Kuhn. These old heroes will go into the rifle-pits, and fight as of yore. for liberty and the Union. What they say, they mean; and their earnestness is proven by their asking for old flint-lock muskets, such as they were used to. Let the young men beware, or their grandsires will set them an example they will blush not to have forestalled.”

(2) The following statement submitted by Corporal H. C. Demming, indicates the purpose which inspired the rebel chieftain, and the systematic manner in which his advance was being conducted, when it was cut short by the opportune arrival of the Army of the Potomac, compelling him to turn and give heed to its challenge to battle:

“In reply to your note of inquiry of the 8th of May, I write. I was on duty in Harris Park. below the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, on the night of July 1st, 1863, as one of the Corporals of the sentry, stationed along the river hank. At about day-break on the morning of the 2nd, private



C. DeHart, discovered floating down the river, what he at first took to be a log. When it had floated nearly opposite his post, he thought he could see the faint outline of a man aboard what he now discovered to be a flat-boat, although it was about two hundred feet from shore. He cried "halt," but no movement was made by the man in the boat, and DeHart fired. Several of the sentries now aimed at the object, and it dropped within the flat in time to escape one or two additional shots. I immediately ran for a skiff, some distance up the bank, but it was fastened to a large rock. Sergeant Simon Gratz came to my assistance, and we succeeded in lifting the rock into the boat and pushing to the flat. There, crouched in one corner, we discovered a man, who, on seeing us, immediately sprang to his feet. He was armed, but found that resistance was useless, so after a short parley he surrendered. An examination of the flat showed that he had thrown a weight over the stern, fastened in such a manner, that upon floating down the main channel of the Susquehanna, and passing over a spot where the water was not over three or four feet deep, it would drag, and the place could be noted. He was floating over the ford below the bridge, when the sentry fired, and just as the man fell to the bottom of his boat, the weight at the stern struck a shoal place and stopped the flat.

"He was taken to the shore, but protested against his summary arrest, and claimed to be a member of General Couch's staff. He was registered at the Jones House, Harrisburg. When captured, he had on a cavalry jacket, trimmed with orange colored material, with a cavalry Captains straps. He surrendered to me a new hatchet and revolver, the latter carefully loaded. When searched in the office of Captain John Hay Clement, the Provost Marshal of the District, I am informed a map of the Susquehanna was found on his person, containing a number of fords of the Susquehanna, above and opposite the city. For some reason that I never could understand, he was released on the same or the next day. He was recaptured within forty-eight hours thereafter, in the act of crossing our lines to join the rebels. After his recapture, he was sent to Fort Delaware.

"When captured the first time, he told me while I was taking him to the Provost Marshal's office, that he had a horse or two on the island near the Cumberland Valley shore, nearly opposite Independence Island. I was sent there with Sergeant Gratz, and private J. J. Rebman, a day or two after, but the animals were gone. They had evidently been taken away hurriedly, as a part of the bridle rein was still fastened to the tree, having either been cut from the bridle or broken off. Had he succeeded in eluding capture on the morning of the 2d, he would have returned to the enemy, with full knowledge of the fords of the Susquehanna, and the number of troops in the city and vicinity.

"Respectfully submitted with accompanying papers."

The following material was contributed by Jean A. Suloff, the librarian at the Mifflin County Historical Society. She has obviously worked long and hard to find all of this information and organize and write it up. This is the letter that she wrote and sent along with the material:

Mifflin County Historical Society 1 WEST MARKET STREET • LEWISTOWN,  
PENNSYLVANIA 17044-2128 • 717-242-1022

January 13, 2000

Robert E. Nale PO Box 1422 Sandpoint, ID 83864 Dear Robert,

I am writing in reply to your letter of November 24, 1999, requesting information on the 36th Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Militia. After searching our files, books and microfilmed newspapers, I have located information relating to the two companies (A and H) of the 36th which were from Mifflin County. The other companies were from other areas; I have no information about them.

Enclosed are a number of copies from the microfilmed newspapers of 1863 and 1904-05. Also, copies of my typed transcriptions (for ease of reading) of those items relating to the 36th and a chronology which I constructed from these sources.

One of the recruits in Company A was George R. Frysinger (1841-1933), junior editor of The Gazette and son of George Frysinger (1811-1901), who was a longtime owner and publisher of this local newspaper. Of particular interest are two letters written by young Frysinger while at Gettysburg and subsequently published in the family paper. These letters provide details concerning the regiment's march to Gettysburg, the duties they performed, etc. Gregory Coco was correct in stating that the 36th helped clean up the battlefield, guard prisoners, etc.

G.R. Frysinger, who died in his 93rd year, lived in Lewistown from 1846 until his death in 1933. He was very interested and knowledgeable about the people, events and history of Mifflin County. He researched, wrote and had published in the local newspapers many articles of local historical significance. At his death he left his books, files and voluminous notes to his great love - the Mifflin County Historical Society - which he had helped to found in 1921. As volunteer librarian of the Society I have spent many years sorting through his materials and trying to organize them. I have decided to include copies of our newsclippings containing Frysinger's obituary and an article about his father to help you better understand the materials mentioned and enclosed.

I have worked on your request at length, researching and compiling this information, because it was not readily available in our files. You will note some discrepancies when comparing names listed in the two Company Rosters as published in the newspapers and in Bates. I plan to work on these in more detail at a later date and eventually prepare a binder, with an alphabetized index of names, for placement in our library. Any additional information which you may have about the 36th would be most welcome.

Sincerely, JEAN A. SULOFF, Librarian

The Suloff material:

CHRONOLOGY - 36th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Militia Companies A and H, Mifflin Co., Pa. 1863

Fri. 6/26 - Proclamation by Gov. Curtin, calling for 60,000 volunteers for defense of state / 90 days / Mifflin county quota 320 men.

Community aroused. Town meeting held in Court House to take action. Officers elected. Resolution adopted pledging community support. Began efforts to recruit volunteers.

Sat. 6/27 - Mass meeting held in afternoon in front of Court House. Resolution adopted to pay each volunteer \$100 bounty / subscriptions started.

Private meeting followed. Company of 100 volunteers organized under Capt. Henry A. Eisenbise. Ready to go in evening / prevented by train delays.

Sun. 6/28 - Eisenbise's company left Lewistown 9:00 a.m. for Harrisburg - were first to report (at Camp Curtin ?) under Governor's call of 6/26.

Mon. 6/29 - Another mass meeting at Court House with County Commissioners to assume payment of pledged bounty. Adoption of resolution to pay \$50 per volunteer / subscribers' signatures to bond obtained.

Second company organized under Capt. Ralph L. Maclay - mainly men from Kish Valley regions of Milroy, Reedsville, also Freedom Forge.

Tues. 6/30 - Maclay's company left Lewistown - ordered to rendezvous at Reading

Wed. 7/1 - BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (1st day)

Capt. Eisenbise's company uniformed, equipped, ordered to Reading, boarded train, order rescinded, returned to Camp Curtin

Thur. 7/2 - BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (2nd day)

Fri. 7/3 - BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (3rd day)

Sat. 7/4 - 36th Regiment, P.V.M., organized at Harrisburg (Companies A-K) under the command of Colonel H.C. Alleman. Included the two Mifflin County companies under Capt. Eisenbise (Company A) and Capt. Maclay (Company H). Capt. Maclay elected Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment / William A. Nelson replaced him as Captain of Company H. [Muster Rolls of these companies printed in Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Vol. V - also in two area newspapers, "The Gazette" and "The True Democrat"] Ordered to march, left Camp Curtin but soon ordered back due to drenching rain. Mifflin County men visited at Camp Curtin by Chief Burgess John Davis, George W. Elder and George Frysinger (of Lewistown) who paid each volunteer \$85 bounty (\$50 county /\$35 town). Frysinger reported in his "Gazette" (7/8 issue) that they found the boys in "good health, good spirits, and anxious to take part in driving the rebels from our border." Many assigned their bounties to be paid to family or others (see list published 7/8 - "Gazette")

Sun. 7/5 \_

Mon. 7/6

Tues. 7/7 - 36th Regiment ordered to Gettysburg. Left Camp Curtin and traveled via Cumberland Valley R.R. to Carlisle. Marched approximately 5 miles to Mount Holly. Encamped there. Rain began about 9:00 p.m., continued raining through the night

Wed. 7/8 - Severe flooding conditions and rain hampered marching in the morning. In afternoon regiment ordered to march via alternate route, crossing mountain. Marched 15 miles more than if they could have gone to Gettysburg via the direct road route.

Thur. 7/9 - Arrived in Gettysburg in afternoon after tedious march of 35 miles.

Colonel Alleman made military governor of Gettysburg, including the battlefield. Regiment encamped just outside of town, opposite the cemetery. Company A (under Capt. Eisenbise) detached from regiment to serve as Provost Guard of Gettysburg. They were quartered in a small church within the town limits.

Fri. 7/10 - Private George R. Frysinger (junior editor of the Lewistown "Gazette") wrote a letter home, describing the trip from Camp Curtin to Gettysburg, etc. An extract from this letter was published in the July 15th issue of the "Gazette" and mentioned some of the conditions they had encountered, the church in which they (Company A) were staying and described Gettysburg as "a large collection of hospitals."

----- Lieut. Col. Ralph L. Maclay appointed Provost Marshal / his office was in centre of town / George W. Patton of Company A served as his chief clerk.

L. J. Elberty detached from Company A and appointed ration-master for both union and rebel prisoners in jail

36th Regiment - duties included gathering in the wounded and sending them away as soon as possible, burial of many men and horses, collecting cast-off arms, clothing and equipment found in the area and on the battlefield, etc.

Fri. 7/17 - Second letter by Frysinger written home, describing conditions, - duties, and living quarters, etc. The church in which Company A had first stayed was needed for hospital purposes

and a move was made from there to new quarters in a little white farm house a short distance out of town (the place as described by him in his series written & published in 1904-1905). This second letter was published in the "Gazette" in Lewistown, July 22 issue.

Sat. 8/8 - 36th Regiment left Gettysburg. Work accomplished before expiration of 90 day term of enlistment.

Tues. 8/11 - Companies A and H paid off in Harrisburg. Three men of Company A (not identified) who had been wounded and discharged did not sign the pay roll in consequence of drawing pensions. Gov. Curtin presented them to the paymaster and supported their receiving pay. Discharged.

Wed. 8/12 - Both companies arrived back home in Mifflin County to a welcoming crowd. A number of them were reported on the sick list.

(NOTE: In the obituary of George R. Frysinger, 1933, it was mentioned that while he was on duty at Gettysburg "he contracted what was known as 'the battlefield fever' and for sometime his life was despaired of...")

The preceding chronology was constructed from information published in the two Lewistown newspapers of 1863 (The Gazette and The True Democrat), a series about Mifflin County's participation in the Civil War written by G.R. Frysinger and published 1904-05 (The Lewistown Gazette), and information in Bates' History.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 1, 1863 issue:

The Invasion of Pennsylvania

..... On Friday the following proclamation was issued by Governor Curtin:

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.

The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency, have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I, therefore, now issue this my proclamation, calling for SIXTY THOUSAND MEN to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of NINETY DAYS, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require.

They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the General Order to be issued this day by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments and supplies.

I will not insult you by inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the evil disposed persons if such there be in your midst. Show yourself what you are - a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defence mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our national government, and indicating our fidelity to the national cause.

Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you now not to be unmindful that the foe that strikes at our State, strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic, and our people are plundered and driven from their homes solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to our free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life. You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in defence of our State, and in support of our Government. Let us so discharge our duty that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

A. G. CURTIN .....

The Junior Editor who had just returned from Shade Gap, again left home on Sunday morning in the first company from this place. Another of our hands has also gone, so that we must get along the best way we can. We shall issue a half sheet next week with all the current news, and probably the same the following week, by which time we hope a calm will succeed the present untoward times.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS

WAR EXCITEMENT - Our community has been all excitement during the past week, and meeting upon meeting has been held with about the usual results. The first efforts to raise companies all clogged with objections to some one of the officers, and matters thus remained in status quo until Friday evening, when a number of patriotic young men, who talked neither of bounty nor officers, determined to respond to the Governor's call. As the news became more exciting, another meeting was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon, when a large bounty was voted to all enlisting in this company - a measure right enough had the means first been provided to meet it. The company being filled, H.A. Eisenbise was elected Captain, Seth Benner 1st, and T.M. Uttley 2d Lieutenant, proceeded to Harrisburg on Sunday morning, and, like the immortal Logan Guards who rushed there in 1861 to defend our National Government, have the honor of being the first company under the Governor's last call which arrived at Harrisburg to defend the State.

In the meantime another company was formed here, but between the usual hubbub of bounty, officers, poor men, business men, rich men, croakers, and birds of evil omen generally, fizzled out.

On Monday a large meeting was again held; and the commissioners having been called together, the bounty matter was submitted to them, when they promptly adopted the following resolution:

"The Commissioners will agree to pay \$50, or any other amount as bounty, which taxpayers will furnish on condition that it shall not be a debt on said county until legalized by the Legislature, to be paid after being mustered into the service."

On this proposition John Taylor offered \$2000, Geo. W. Elder \$1000, F.J. Hoffman \$500, D.W. Woods \$1000, and O.P. Smith \$1000; but as it became evident that to pay \$100 bounty would require about \$50,000, it began to flag. Under these circumstances Mr. Elder stated the difficulty under which they labored, and therefore moved that a bounty of \$50 be offered, and provision made for it before the meeting adjourned. This was adopted, and at a late hour in the evening promissory notes to the amount of \$20,000 were placed in the hands of the commissioners, to pay that bounty to all who enlist in either service. The notes are signed by about thirty responsible men, who in turn are to be indemnified by bonds from the leading taxpayers of the county - so that until legalized the county commissioners assume no responsibility as officers.

Under this action, a company was promptly formed under Captain R. Maclay, 1st Lieut. Nelson, and 2d Lieut. McDonald, and repaired to Harrisburg yesterday morning.

So far as the additional \$50 is concerned, the good faith of the Borough is pledged to pay the company sent from this place, if they insist on its payment. And so through the country: wherever such pledges were made, redeem them altogether, or at least as far as possible, and hereafter always raise the money first and make promises afterwards.

The following gentlemen were appointed committees to solicit signatures to the indemnifying bonds:

Armagh Township - Dr. Maclay, Wm. A. McManigle, E.E. Locke Brown Township - John Taylor, Crawford Kyle, J.D. Barr Union Township - Jos Campbell, Shem Zook, John Peachey Menno Township - John H. Wilson, Nicholas Hartzler, D.M. Contner Derry Township - Thos. Reed, T.G. Bell, Jas. Alexander Decatur Township- Joseph Sigler, John Kearns, Henry Ulsh Lewistown - West Ward - James Turner, Wm. Butler, F.J. Hoffman East Ward - Geo. Blymyer, James Burns Granville Township - Jos. Brought, Hugh McKee, Joseph I. Langton Bratton Township - Charles Bratton, Geo. Settle McVeytown and Oliver - George H. Galbraith, Wm. Macklin, Joseph Strode Wayne Township - D. Witherow, Judge Stine, Judge Morrison .....

(NOTE) - Capt. Eisenbise's company we learn has been uniformed and equipped and ordered to Reading.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 8, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

The 36th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia was organized at Harrisburg on Saturday by the election of H.C. Alleman as Colonel; R.L. Maclay, Lieut. Colonel; Henry C. Harper, Major; T.M. Uttley, Adjutant, (the latter temporarily we believe); Sergeant Major, T.H. Milligan; Drum Major, R.B. Hoover. Letters addressed to any member of either of our companies should be sent in care of the Captain with the letter of the company and number of the regiment (P.V.M.) inscribed upon them. We give below an official list of

COMPANY A Captain - Henry A. Eisenbise First Lieutenant - Seth Benner Second Lieut. - Thos. M. Uttly. 1st Sergeant - A.P. Blymyer 2d " - Samuel Eisenbise 3d " - M.P. Stroup 4th " - J.D. Galbraith 5th " - W.P. Waream 1st Corporal - Samuel Comfort. 2d Corp.- W.H. Felix, 3d Corp.- Samuel Beaver, 4th Corp.- C.W. Stahl, 5th Corp.- H.J. Culbertson, 6th Corp.- Hiram Edmiston, 7th Corp. - H.F. Kirk, 8th Corp.- J.A. Fichthorn

Musicians - R.B. Hoover, Dallas Fichthorn Clerk - Geo. W. Patton

#### PRIVATES

Beatty, W.L.  
Berlew, Alex  
Bloom, G.W.  
Boger, Harry  
Britcher, George  
Brought, L.  
Boyer, W. H.  
Broomall, Wm.  
Chestnut, W.K.  
Carrigan, James  
Clum, George  
Crissman, I P.  
Coxey, Caleb  
Davidson, G.M.  
Davis, Samuel  
Dickey, A.G.  
Demars, John

McCoy, H. C.  
Meixsel, H F.  
McCurdy, R.J.  
McCoy, Jas. R.  
Marks, S.A.  
Montgomery, R.H.  
Montgomery, J.B.  
Miller, Thos. V.  
McClellan, C.B.  
McGlaughlin, W.Y.  
McCay, W.F.  
Martin, Wm.  
McConahy, D.  
Nelson, L.C.  
Pratt, G.H.  
Potter, John  
Parker, T.D.

Elliott, Jas. A.  
Elberty, L.J.  
Elberty, W.A.  
Eisenbise, I.  
Faust, Wm. S.  
Ferer, Thos. H.  
Frysinger, David  
Frysinger, G.R.  
Guyer, G.A.  
Gibson, W.W.  
Hoffman, W.N.  
Hughes, Whilidin  
Hesser, John R.  
Hathaway, Jas.  
Hawk, W.J.  
Haines, J.L.  
Jacob, R.U.  
Kepperling, R.L.  
Kitting, W.H.  
Logue, Jno. A.  
Lyttle, A.C.  
Livingston, H.

Pennebaker, E.B.  
Printz, Daniel  
Printz, Henry  
Ramsey, W.H.  
Riden, W.H.  
Smithers, Jas.  
Sturgis, A.J.  
Sanford, James  
Stauber, John M.  
Saxon, J.L.  
Selheimer, C.B.  
Thomas, J.L.  
Tice, Joseph, D.  
Ulsh, George  
Vanzandt, J.N.  
Vancamp, J.W.  
Wilson, W.D.  
Wentel, Wilson  
Walters, C.W.  
Wilson, Wm.  
Woods, I.W.  
Yonce, John

COMPANY H Captain - Ralph L. Maclay First Lieutenant - W.A. Nelson Second Lieutenant - Reynolds McDonald

1st Sergeant - David S. Kemp, 2d Sgt. - W.J. Barger, 3d Sgt. - Adam Kreps, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt - Jacob Kohler, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt. - F.B. McLanahan

1st Corporal - Elphas Alexander, 2d Corp.- Abram Gonder, 3d Corp. - Samuel M. Brown, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp. - James McFarlane, 5<sup>th</sup> Corp. - Nelson B. Henry, 6<sup>th</sup> Corp. - W.J. Hawn, 7<sup>th</sup> Corp. - S.R. Spangler, 8<sup>th</sup> Corp- G.W. Strattan

#### PRIVATES

Aitkens, James A.  
Aitkens, John A.  
Beatty, Samuel  
Burley, John  
Bickel, Aaron  
Bickel, Isaac  
Bell, Samuel H.  
Brown, James M.  
Benskater,  
Cunningham,  
Collins, Joseph  
Close, Reuben  
DeWitt, M.  
DeArmit, G.W.  
Davies, J.B.  
Forsythe, R.  
Fertig, Thad.  
Gorsuch, M.A.  
Gistwite, Joseph  
Garrett, C.L.  
Gayler, Andrew  
Gerhart, A.  
Gross, W.M.  
Hildebrand, J.

McManigle, R.T.  
Manbeck, J.H.  
McNitt, H.W.  
McLenahen, Jas.  
McLenahen, Jno.  
McDowell, Saml.  
Miller, B.F.  
McCurdy, S.O.  
T. Means, S.A.  
D. McClellan, S.  
McNitt, Nelson  
Monbeck, Isaac  
McKinney, Jas.  
Marks, Josephus  
McManigal, R.D.  
Nale, A.W.  
Price, S.H.  
Pursley, James  
Roderick, Charles  
Ross, Hiram  
Ramsey, A.D.  
Ramsey, J.W.  
Ruby, William  
Ruble, George

Henry, R.M.  
Hess, Howard F.  
Haffey, Wm.  
Johnston, Wm.  
Kline, J.M.  
Keever, R.M.  
Kreps, G.W.  
Knepp, Alexander  
Linthurst, G.W.  
Longwell, Luther  
Lewis, C.H.  
Longwell, Samuel  
Miller, Thomas  
Myers, Aaron  
Moore, E.G.  
McNitt, C.M.  
Maben, J.F.  
Wagner, T A.

Rudisill, E.  
Richards, Wm.  
Ricket, Fred.  
Snyder, E.D.  
Showers, W.D.  
Smith, J.H.  
Shoemaker, M.T.  
Somers, J.S.  
Strong, Samuel  
Sankey, W.W.  
Swyers, Wm.  
Swyers, Forrest  
Smith, George  
Teats, E.F.  
Ulch, John  
Wagner, A.J.  
Wilkie, Jacob

Captain Maclay having been elected Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant Nelson was promoted to the Captaincy.

(NOTE) - We visited the Mifflin co. boys at Harrisburg last Saturday, for the purpose of paying the bounty conditionally placed in the hands of the commissioners by a number of prominent citizens, and found them in good health, good spirits, and anxious to take part in driving the rebels from our borders, or even beyond them. A large number assigned their bounties to friends and others at home, and we now have money in our hands for the following persons, which can be had on personal application:

Thos. Stroup  
S.H. Berryhill  
Marks & Wills  
J.B. Selheimer  
Henry Zerbe  
Ed. Frysinger  
Wm. Russell  
Wm. Lind  
Geo.W. Elder  
Sarah Hathaway  
John Himes  
Mrs. E.J. Jacob  
John Ort  
Geo. Blymyer  
John Miller  
Sophia Montgomery  
Mrs. A.S. McClean  
Mrs. E. McConahy  
Thomas Fleming  
Daniel Tice  
H.C. Vanzandt  
Nancy Jane Wertz

Martha Jenkins  
Geo. McLenahan  
H.H. Gibboney  
Joseph Hawn  
C.R. Potts  
Hugh Aikens  
Jno. M. Beatty  
Isaac Shilling  
Geo. Bell  
Christopher Brown  
David F. Milliken  
Brown McNitt  
Isaac Gerhart  
R.G. Shaw  
Wm. Hess  
F.J. Hoffman  
John Keever  
John McNitt  
Wm. Linthurst  
Crawford Kyle  
James Longwell  
Reuben Wagner

Robert Cummings  
John D. Nagany  
Wm. A. McManigle  
John Miller, Siglerville  
Agnes McLanahan  
John B. Miller, Milroy  
R.A. Means  
James Ramsey  
John Riden  
Joseph Swyers  
John Somers  
J.M. Aikens  
Catharine Swyers  
Matthew Taylor  
Philip Hall  
Joseph Wagner  
A.W. Graff  
Wm. H. Nale  
H. Frysinger  
Wm. Crissman  
Mifflin County Bank

(NOTE) - Before noticing the tissue of falsification in last week's Democrat respecting the citizens' meeting, hardly a word of which bears even the semblance of truth or honesty, we shall see what Cobb's clerk has to say in justification of his wilful and malicious lying. If no apology is made, we shall call on Hon. James Turner, President, David Bates, Vice President, and other officers without respect to party, publicly to say whether it was not a base libel upon all who took part in it,



including the commissioners, and, especially upon D.W. Woods and G.W. Elder, but for whose exertions not \$10 bounty would have been paid. The story got up that John D. Taylor or any one else (with the exception of F.J. Hoffman who did offer \$500 absolutely) had offered to give \$2000 is all bosh. The proposition was to furnish money on loan, with interest, subject to legalization by the legislature, after which the whole of Mifflin county would have been good for it. As amended, Mr. Taylor and all others who furnished money hold notes bearing interest and signed by twenty-five to twenty-eight citizens, whose aggregate wealth is but little short of a million dollars. THE

GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 15, 18E3 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

[The Gazette printed an extract of a long letter from George R. Frysinger, junior editor and son of George Frysinger, editor of the paper, who was with the 36th Pa. Vol. Militia at Gettysburg, telling of the march from Harrisburg to Gettysburg where the regiment was serving as provost guard. See next page for transcription of this letter. JAS]

Col. Alleman of the 36th regiment P.V.M., has been appointed commander of Gettysburg. Lieut. Col. Maclay is Provost Marshal. Company A is doing Provost Guard duty in Gettysburg, and the other companies are detailed to gather up arms, &c. over the battle field, arrest rebels, deserters, stragglers, or anything else that comes in their way.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 22, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

[The Gazette printed another letter from George R. Frysinger, signed "Junior," telling of the duties of the Pa. Volunteer Militia at Gettysburg. See transcription of this letter on the following pages. JAS]

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, August 5, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS .....

The 36th regiment P.V.M. was still at Gettysburg at last advices. A number of the members had been ill - the air no doubt being strongly infected with malarious properties - but are again recovering. A number have been off to the cities, guarding rebel prisoners while being conveyed there, while others are performing their usual duties. One we learn has gotten himself into limbo for having more shoes than the law allowed him, while another also wearing a soldier coat has got into the same place for stealing Lt. Col. Maclay's horse.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 15, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

From the 36th Regiment, P.V.M. Extract of a letter from the Junior Editor, dated GETTYSBURG, July 10, 1863

We have had a severe trial for young soldiers. We left Harrisburg on Tuesday last in the Cumberland Valley cars, rode to Carlisle, then marched that same evening to Mt. Holly, encamped just in the rear of brother's church, but the rain commenced pouring down about 9 o'clock, flooding us out, when we sought shelter in schoolhouse, barns and dwellings. It rained very hard all night, and in the morning our camping ground was almost inundated; we had to wade to get to our arms, which were stacked near the creek bank. We got ready to march over the creek bridge, just at Mullen's Paper Mill, and took a road over a small hill, (the road we were to go was flooded, so that we could not march over it,) but getting to a point where we were to recross, we found the creek had risen so rapidly as to render it impassable. A carriage was swept away at this point, but the horse and men were saved. We were detained on that side, about half an hour, when it was reported that the bridge was in danger of being swept away, whereupon the regiment turned about, and a half "run" to get across the bridge again took place. The current nearly swept us off our feet; several fell down, and three or four who did not get over in time were thought to have been drowned, but fortunately the apprehension proved unfounded. The creek rose about two feet in

half an hour, and a short time after the regiment got over, the three bridges were carried away by the swelling tide. A small house near the mill was also taken down, with boxes, ladders, fences, logs innumerable, trees, &c. The houses were flooded completely. It kept raining all the while. I sought shelter in an empty log house, built a fire, took off everything, and dried myself thoroughly. While sitting by the fire, the water rose so as to crowd me and the old fire place very close together. I concluded to wade out. At this juncture I learned that the regiment was preparing to move by another route to Gettysburg, where the Colonel was ordered to report that evening, and which brought about 15 miles more of a march than the direct road from Mt. Holly. The march was commenced in the afternoon, and away we went through the mud and rains, and wading through the once diminutive but now swollen rivulet, nearly waist deep, and which was sometimes 30 yards wide. We pressed through, however, and between marching, wading, resting, &c.,- arrived here yesterday afternoon, having marched a distance of 35 miles. Of course we were wearied, foot sore, and "about played out," as the boys express it. So here we are, limping around with blistered feet, and quartered in this building, which it was little thought at the day of its dedication would ever be used to serve the purposes of war. But such is its character that destruction of life, &c., are not the only result, but also of our religious institutions. Perhaps we will not deface it much, as our Capt. takes good care of everything else, as he does of his men.

By the heading of my letter you will learn of our being detached from the regiment (it is encamped just out of town) to serve as provost guard of Gettysburg. Gettysburg cannot be called a town, but a large collection of hospitals.

Even Pennsylvania College has not escaped the necessity of being converted into a resting place for the wounded soldiers, which amount to about six thousand in and for sixteen miles around the town.

The town is full of civilians, who visit the battle field in large crowds.

I visited Lieut. Frank Wentz yesterday, who lies in the 1st Corps hospital. He is wounded just above the knee and does not know how it will turn out. It will be a long time in healing. He was feverish and had a headache yesterday, but otherwise is doing well.

The church in which we are quartered is built after the style of our own Lutheran building. The gallery is in the same position, and the melodeon and seats bring to our mind reflections connected with my Zion at home, which is now to me like distant Jerusalem was to the ancient Jews. But instead of the attentive congregation, the familiar face of Uncle L \_ at his musical post, I see the pews occupied by forms moving amid the din and clanging of arms, which the soldiers are brightening up for duty; and instead of singers on the gallery, boys writing letters to their friends far away from this varied scene. Everything remains in the church seemingly just as the congregation left their last Sabbath's service. Hymn books are scattered through the pews, spittoons and footstools remain in the aisles, and the altar and pulpit carpeted with Brussels. Even the clock hangs suspended, ticking the hours as they fly, and which, instead of meeting the minister's eye, now catches the eye of the sergeant of the guard as he says "Fall in, second relief." The bell no more calls together the people of God on sweet Sabbath eve, with its hallowed chime.

The greens prepared for an extra occasion are still suspended around the church, which gives it a festive appearance. Tell M I eat a meal at one of his Sunday School scholar's residence, at Mt. Holly, and let them know who I was. The woman said her little boy was a favorite of his.

G.R.F.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, July 22, 1863 issue:

LOCAL AFFAIRS

From the 36th Regiment, P.V.M. GETTYSBURG, July 17, 1863

It is no easy thing to sit down amid the jabber of half a hundred soldiers, and pen a communication which will meet the eyes of a prying and newsloving population; yet such is the task before me.

As those who have recently returned from a visit to the quarters of Co. A will tell you, we are all in health to eat, and strength to perform the arduous duty of Provost Guard. Our quarters too are kept in a sanitary condition, so that our general appearance is of a cleanly nature.

There are still a large number of wounded in and around the town, notwithstanding a constant shipment of both union and rebel troops for the past week to

Baltimore and other points. The rebel wounded are always accompanied on their trip by a guard, companies from our regiment being selected for that purpose. Our regiment is encamped just out of town and opposite the cemetery, rendered memorable in the history of this first battle on freedom's soil as the scene of hard fought and well contested ground, and where tombstones were toppled over as falling men. The roads worn through these once beautiful grounds by the thousands of wheels rolling over them since the battle, stand in sad contrast with the solemn and sacred purpose for which their grassy walks were once used, while the shot and shell scattered throughout the ruined tombs, and scattered trees and fences, tell a desolating tale of war.

Col. Alleman's and Marshal Maclay's headquarters are in the public square. They are both kept in the discharge of their duties, which are various, from morning till evening, almost without cessation. They are both efficient officers, however, and all things concerned are done up systematically, and with the discretion and prudence so requisite to the commanders of a military post.

Last evening our Chaplain, Rev. Robertson, held services in our quarters, which were attended by quite a number outside of the company. A collection of young men in the company comprised the choir, and this first sermon was listened to attentively by all. The Col., Adjutant and some company officers belonging to the regiment were present.

The Col. was serenaded by our regimental band, which by the way can discourse sweet music. He was serenaded a few evenings ago by a glee club formed from members of Co. A, after which he came forward and spoke a few words to the men, which were received with much gratification.

J.M. Stauber, who was left at Papertown in care of baggage, has not yet arrived, nor has our quartermaster sergeant and cook, whom we left at Carlisle. Today we move our quarters, this building to be used hereafter as a hospital. Our new quarters will not be so spacious, but it will be a church, which forms a very favorable and convenient place of rendezvous for soldiers.

Our living here is better to be sure than hard tack and pork, to those who are free to spend greenbacks in a copious style. Butter, eggs, berries, pies, cakes, and almost every "natural eatable" can be procured if you have the money. An order from the commandant here prohibits civilians from carrying any article of war from the battle field on pain of having to bury a horse or human body which has fallen a victim to the cruelty of this war. This of course prevents that system of finding things where they are not lost. Any soldier seeing a citizen sporting a ramrod for a cane, accompanies him to the Provost Marshal's office, where he is dealt with according to the nature and requirements of the case.

There are no services held on Sabbath, the churches being used as hospitals. There are four or five christian commissions established here, which are capable of accomplishing a vast deal of good. They have every convenience for the wounded. We notice one at the railroad depot, where they have tents erected to lay the wounded in until the cars are ready for their entrance, and also stretchers, crutches, &c., which conveniences are shared by both Union and rebel soldiers. They also give them soup, lemonade, crackers, and every articles suitable for them, so that they may be called truly workers of good. Our company may be termed a reading and singing one. The books in the Sabbath School library in the basement give us reading matter, while the testaments and even the worn pulpit Bible do not lie idly by. The hymn and note books are used often, sometimes large

crowds assembling after supper singing hymns, passing an hour thus very pleasantly. The music books are used by those who understand the art, more or less. Dinner hour is not presumed to be exactly suitable for writing, at least with me so that I shall hurriedly subscribe myself (in order to procure my bean soup). JUNIOR

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, August 1863 issue: (continued)  
LOCAL AFFAIRS .....

From a letter received last evening (too late for publication) we are pleased to learn that L.J. Elberty has been detached from company A as rationmaster for both rebel and Union prisoners who are confined in jail. A young North Carolinian is with the company, has taken the oath of allegiance, and will probably come home to Lewistown with the boys, who are daily in expectation of being ordered to Harrisburg and discharged.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, August 12, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

Companies A and H, 36th regiment P.V.M., were paid off yesterday at Harrisburg and are expected to arrive here today.

[The August 19, 1863 issue of the Gazette not available on film.]

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, August 26, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS

On the return of the 3 months militia, when they were being paid in the hall of the House at Harrisburg, Governor Curtin entered with three young men of Co. A, 36th regt., who had been wounded and discharged, and in consequence of drawing pensions did not sign the pay roll, and said to the paymaster that they should be paid, and he would see to it,-- that they were wounded for their country, and had not srupled in coming out to repel the invasion of their State. The boys received their pay and the Governor three cheers.

THE GAZETTE - Wednesday, September 23, 1863 issue:  
LOCAL AFFAIRS .....

Captain H. A. Eisenbise last week enlisted as a private in the U.S. service. He was formerly captain of company A, 46th Pa. regt., and recently captain of company A, 36th Pa. V. Mil. He is a thorough military man, would probably never turn his back to a regiment of rebels unless ordered, and has but one enemy whom he has not yet conquered.

The following pages are transcriptions of two "papers" written by George R. Frysinger as part of a series entitled MIFFLIN COUNTY IN WAR TIMES: A Local History of Events During the Civil War. This series was published in The Lewistown Gazette in 1904-1905. The 51st and 52nd "papers" (as transcribed) appeared in the issues of December 12, 1904 and January 5, 1905. Mifflin Co. Historical Society Microfilm Roll # N-041

MIFFLIN COUNTY IN WAR TIMES A Local History of Events During the Civil War Fifty-first Paper

While the militia were in waiting at Shade Gap and Mt. Union, Lee's main army was moving cautiously northward in three divisions under Ewell, Longstreet and Hill, all heading for the fertile Cumberland valley, with Harrisburg as their objective point. Some of these and other of Lee's troops were spread out in two directions, right and left, until they covered almost the entire space of country from the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, Pa., to the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., a probable distance of seventy-five miles. It is believed by some that it was part of Lee's plan to so cripple the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley railroads at the same time that troops and supplies could not be transported from the loyal states speedily enough to harrass them

in their operations, and then as circumstances required concentrate near Pennsylvania's southern border, meet and defeat the army of the Potomac before it could recover from its exhausting pursuit, and so open the way for a campaign against Washington. If this be true, in whole or in part, the union victory at Gettysburg prevented Lee from carrying out his purpose, and Virginia again became the battle ground for the two armies.

The Lewistown militia company returned home from Shade Gap June 23d, '63, and in the next four days over fifty of them had enrolled their names with Captain Henry A. Eisenbise, who was recruiting a company for ninety days service under a second call for 6Q,000 men for state defence issued June 26, in which the governor said: "The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our state is in actual progress." This brings us to the opening of what is generally termed by Mifflin county people "the Gettysburg militia campaign."

It would be assuming a difficult task to attempt a word-picture of the effect produced by the governor's proclamation. For a week before the air had been full of flying reports, including one that some of the militiamen from here had fallen into the hands of the enemy and others had been wounded, in Fulton county; the rebels were reported to have shelled Carlisle; Mechanicsburg, York and other towns had been occupied by them and money and goods to amount of many thousands of dollars had been extracted from the people; Harrisburg papers received stated that the discharge of artillery had been heard in that city during the fight at Oyster's point, within eight miles of the capitol of our state, the nearest point reached by an armed rebel force. With such startling items of intelligence crowding the hours, the days became eventful, the nights wakeful, and business was transacted under a strain or postponed indefinitely. Meeting after meeting was called, bells were ringing and drums beating, while the stars and stripes waved everywhere. All felt that it was a time for sacrifice. Citizens came forward to give, the able bodied to enlist, with the younger men to the fore. Bounty measures were discussed but this seemed to brook delay and the young men laid aside all hesitation, determined to respond at once to the urgent call. During the afternoon of June 27 a final meeting was held at the court house at which a company was organized under Captain Henry A. Eisenbise and Lieutenants Seth Benner and T.M. Uttley. The ranks were filled by evening and the company were off for Harrisburg next morning, Sunday, June 28, 1863,-and were accorded the honor of being the first company in the state to report under the governor's last call to drive the invaders from our soil. A second company followed two days after, on the 30th, recruited by Captain Ralph L. Maclay and Lieutenants W.A. Nelson and Reynolds McDonald, composed mostly of Kisbacoquillas valley men. The few following days after their arrival at Camp Curtin these two companies were uniformed, equipped, regularly drilled and attached to the Thirty-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer militia, with Henry C. Alleman colonel, Ralph L. Maclay lieutenant colonel, T.M. Uttley adjutant and Robert B. Hoover drum major, giving Mifflin county a good share of regimental honors. We give a list of the two Mifflin county companies taken from The Gazette of July 8, 1863:

#### Company A

Henry A. Eisenbise, captain Seth Benner, first lieutenant Thos. M. Uttley, second lieutenant Andrew P. Blymyer, first sergeant Sergeants - Saml. Eisenbise, Matt. P. Stroup, John D. Galbraith, Wm. P. Waream

Corporals - Saml. Comfort, Wm. H. Felix, Saml. Beaver, Chas. W. Stahl, Horace J. Culbertson, Hiram Edmiston, H. Frank Kirk, Jos. A. Fichthorn

Musicians - Robert B. Hoover, Dallas Fichthorn Clerk - George W. Patton

Privates - W.L. Beatty, Alex. Burlew, J. Berryhill, G.W. Bloom, Harry Boyer, George Britcher, L. Brought, W.H. Boyer, Wm. Broomall' W.K. Chesnut, James Carrigan, George Clum, I.P. Crissman, W.S. Conser, C. Coxey, G.M. Davidson, S. Davis, A.G. Dickey, John Demars, James A. Elliott, L.J. Elberty, W.A. Elberty, I. Eisenbise, W.S. Faust, T.H. Ferer, David

Frysinger, G.R. Frysinger, G.A. Guyer, W.W. Gibson, W.N. Hoffman, W. Hughes, J. R. Hesser, J. Hathaway, W.J. Hawk, J.L. Haines, R.U. Jacob, R.L. Kepperling, Wm. H. Kitting, John A. Logue, A.C. Lyttle, H. Livingston, Harry C. McCoy, H. F. Meixsel, G.W. Mitchell, R.J. McCurdy, J. Roller McCoy, S.A. Marks, R.H. Montgomery, Thos. V. Miller, Chas. B. McClean, W.Y. McLaughlin, W.F. McCay, Wm. Martin, S. McNew, David McConahy, L. C. Nelson, G.H. Pratt, John Potter, T.D. Parker, E.B. Pennebaker, Daniel Printz, Henry Printz, W.H. Ramsay, W.H. Riden, James Smithers, A.J. Sturgis, James Sanford, John M. Stauber, J.L. Saxon, C.B. Selheimer, J.L. Thomas, Jos. Tice, Geo. Ulsh, J.N. Vanzandt, J.W. Vancamp, W.D. Wilson, W. Wentle, Chas. W. Walters, Wm. Wilson, Isaac Woods, John Yonce. 09 (insert: J.B. Montgomery)

#### Company H

Palph L. Maclay, captain W.A. Nelson, first lieutenant Reynolds McDonald, second lieutenant David S. Kemp, first sergeant Sergeants - W.J. Barger, Adam Kreps, Jacob Kohler, F. B. McClenahan

Corporals - Eliphas Alexander, Abram Gonder, Samuel M. Brown, James McFarlane, Nelson B. Henry, W.J. Hawn, S. R. Spangler, G.W. Stratton

| Privates - James A. Aitkens, John A. Aitkens, Samuel Beatty, John Burley,

Aaron Bickel, Isaac Bickel, Samuel H Bell, James M. Brown, T. Benskater, D. Cunningham, Joseph Collins, Reuben Close, M. DeWitt, G.W. DeArmit, J.B. Davies, R. Forsythe, Thad. Fertig, M.A. Gorsuch, Joseph Gistwite, C.L. Garrett, Andrew Gayler, A. Gearhart, W.N. Gross, J. Hildebrand, R.M. Henry, Howard F. Hess, Wm. Haffey, Wm. Johnson, J.M. Kline, R.M. Keever, G.W. Kreps, Alex. Knepp, G.W. Linthurst, Luther Longwell, C.H. Lewis, Samuel Longwell, Thos. Miller, J.F. Manbeck, Aaron Myers, E.G. Moore, C.M. McNitt, J.F. Maben, R.T. McManigle, J.H. Manbeck, H.W. McNitt, James McClenahan, John McClenahan, Samuel McDowell, B.F. Miller, S.O. McCurdy, S.A. Means, S. McClellan, Nelson McNitt, Isaac Manbeck, Jos. McKinney, Josephus Marks, R.D. McManigle, A.W. Nale, S.H. Price, James Pureley, Chas. Roderick, Hiram Ross, A.D. Ramsey, J.W. Ramsey, Wm. Rudy, George Ruble, E. Rudisill, Wm. Richards, Fred. Ricket, E.D. Snyder, W.D. Showers, J.H. Smith, M.T. Shoemaker, J.S. Somers, Samuel Strong, W.W. Sankey, Wm. Swyers, Forrest Swyers, George Smith, J.H. Tittle, E.F. Teats, John Ulsh, A.J. Wagner, Jacob Wilkey, T.A. Wagner.

Meantime Captain James C. Dysart and others residing in the west end of the county had been busy recruiting men at Newton Hamilton and in Wayne township under the ninety-day call, which company left July 1st for the camp at Huntingdon by order of the state authorities, but in a few days were ordered to Harrisburg to become company F of the Forty-sixth regiment, P.V.M., which organization spent about sixty days in at Harrisburg and other places and were finally taken to Philadelphia in August, where they rendered important service at a critical time, when riotous proceedings were imminent. Below will be found a list of this company, taken from Bates:

James C. Dysart, captain

George B. Dunmire, first lieutenant Edward B. Purcell, second lieutenant Wm. J. Vanzandt, first sergeant Sergeants - Alex. Cummings, Barnard Garrity

Corporals - B.L. Buckley, John N. Hamilton, Samuel Milliken, John M. Postlethwaite, Jacob Brillhart, Wm. Witherow, James A. Dysart, Wm. H. Maxwell, promoted to chaplain of the regiment.

Musicians - Jos. W. Postlethwaite, Chas. M. Morrison

Privates - Franklin B. Allen, Lewis Bond, Wm. Bice, Samuel S. Bratton, Samuel C. Bratton, David R. Betts, David Banks, Walter Berlew, Theoph. Baird, Timothy Barnacle, John Banks,

James S. Cornelius, John A. Castor, John A. Caughling, Wm. Caughling, John B. Crawford, David Crawford, John S. Coulter, David Copenhaver, John M. Chase, John Culbertson, Gabriel Dunmire, Robert Dougherty, James Ewing, Samuel H. Early, Andrew G. Foster, Gabriel Garver, James M. Graham, Jacob Gunter, John Hinds (wagoner), George C. Henderson, Chas. B. Humphrey, James Hughes, sr., John Hughes, Isaac Harvey, Abram S. Hart, Wm. M. Himes, David Jenkins, Wm. A. Jackson, ~ Wm. B. Lukens, Wm. B. Laird, Robert P. Laughlin, George H. Laughlin, Wm. B. Laughlin, Samuel A. Martin, Lewis L. Martin, George S. Morrison, Joel Moore, Samuel Melcher, Jacob Murphy, Joshua Morrison, James H. McNear, J.B.V. McLaughlin, James A. McKinstry, Martin Norton, James D. Norton, George D. Penepacker, James L. Postlethwaite, Joseph P. Postlethwaite, John C. Postlethwaite, Arthur C. Postlethwaite, A.W. Potter, A.M. Parker, Robert L. Patterson, Lucken A. Pollock, James N. Postlethwaite, Michael Robinson, Wm. A. Robb, James Rosenberry,  
6) (insert: Wm. Kann, Benjamin J. Kauffman)

Thos. Rogers, Frederick B. Smelker, Morris Shaver, James Shields, James A. Stine, Benjamin F. Shade, Peter Shaver, Andrew Shaeffer, James R. Taylor (promoted to sergeant major of the regiment), John B. Webb, Wm. Walters, David R. Yarlott.

With the anxiety begotten of fear that many brave Mifflin county boys who were in Pennsylvania regiments engaged in the great struggle at Gettysburg the first three days of July would likely be killed, wounded or prisoners, came the intelligence that General Reuben C. Hale, quarter master general of Pennsylvania, had died July 2d at the residence of his brother, Dr. E.W. Hale, at Reedsville. General Hale had been a prominent and respected citizen of Lewistown for a number of years before his removal to Philadelphia to fill his appointment as collector of the pc~ At the outbreak of the civil war he was made quartermaster general of the state. He was distinguished in public life for his fidelity to duty and in private life for those virtues and qualities which adorn and dignify our race. From September to November 1861, General Hale had lain very ill from the effects of injuries received by the falling of his horse while participating in the ceremonies attending the presentation of a flag to the Ninety-third regiment at Lebanon, but having recovered sufficiently he resumed the duties of his office at Harrisburg, which required such close application that his health was impaired and under the strain he was compelled to seek rest in the quiet of his brother's home at Reedsville, where he died. His remains repose in St. Marks cemetery at Lewistown.

To be continued

#### Fifty-second Paper

Under the call for 60,000 militia, twenty-eight regiments of infantry, numbered from the Thirty-second to the Sixtieth, assembled in camps located in different parts of the state, at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Harrisburg and one or two other points. Among those at the last named rendezvous were two of the Mifflin county companies, A and H, in the Thirty-sixth regiment, mustered into state service at Camp Curtin on the 4th of July, 1863, for ninety days. On the 7th the regiment was ordered to Gettysburg and was taken by rail to Carlisle, the same day marching five miles to Mt. Holly, where it encamped for the night, then next day proceeded across the mountain, reaching Gettysburg on the 9th after a tedious march of thirty-five miles through swollen streams.

Colonel Alleman of the Thirty-sixth, was made military governor of Gettysburg including the battle field, and at once ordered company A, Captain Eisenbise, on detached duty as provost guard of the town, which at this time was a collection of hospitals for the care of many thousand sick and wounded clad both in blue and gray. No church or Sunday school services were held - church buildings were hospitals; no schools were in session - the school houses were hospitals; the group of buildings known as Pennsylvania college were hospitals; many private dwellings were hospitals; there were also tent hospitals. Here the Christian Commission did a splendid work, of which and the Sanitary Commission we hope to write later on.

Captain Eisenbise's company were quartered in a small church within the town limits. On entering this building the hymnbooks were found in the pews and the tune books in the gallery just as they had been left by congregation and choir the Sunday before the battle; festoons of evergreens were suspended from the walls, left from some recent festive occasion; the church clock was still in place ticking away the hours. Now the pews were bunks for soldiers, the pulpit sofa the captain's bed, the Brussels carpet covering the chancel floor the place for lieutenants and the sergeant of the guard and his relief squad to sleep. When it was announced that the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. James Robertson, was coming up the hill to hold religious services in our church quarters, accompanied by the colonel and other officers, the house was set in order. In these services the glee club of company A, which was in frequent demand to cheer convalescents in the hospitals with their songs, composed the choir, lending additional interest to the services. The Sunday school library in the basement afforded reading facilities and the Bibles and Testaments scattered here and there were not neglected altogether, while the hymn books were used for singing church hymns by as many as fifty men off duty at one time. Lieutenant Colonel Maclay was appointed provost marshal, with his office in the centre of the town, and selected George W. Patton, of company A, as his chief clerk. An order from the commandant forbade civilians, who visited the battlefield by hundreds, from carrying any article from the field on pain of having to bury a horse or human body. It was amusing to see a citizen found sporting a ramrod for a cane brought under guard to the marshal's office to be dealt with according to the requirements of the case. L.J. Elberty, familiarly known at home as 'Squire, a member of company A, was appointed ration-master for both union and rebel prisoners confined in jail. One of the prisoners, a young rebel of good parts from North Carolina, took the oath of allegiance, announcing his intention to go north with the boys of company A, to whom he had become attached because of their kind treatment.

The regiment to which company A belonged was encamped just outside the town, opposite the cemetery. The church in which the provost company was comfortably quartered was in demand for hospital purposes and had to be given up, the company taking up new quarters a short distance out of town in a little white farm house which was not adequate to the wants of the men. The Thirty-sixth regiment was engaged gathering in the wounded of both armies and sending them away as fast as their condition made the journey possible. Stragglers were gathered up and grouped together in warehouses and sheds to be returned to their various commands. In his report Colonel Alleman states that from the various camps and hospitals on the battle field and in the surrounding country he collected and sent away to northern cities 12,061 wounded union soldiers, 6197 wounded rebels, 8006 rebel prisoners, and 1,637 stragglers. The most unpleasant duty the men had to perform was the burial of numerous soldiers and horses of the two armies left in out-of-the-way places, and covering out of sight those who had been hastily and only partially interred or laid in trenches with a thin covering of earth. The air being strongly infected with malarious properties many in the regiment became ill. It fell to their lot to view many gruesome sights and witness some very affecting scenes, one of which we will relate as told at the time by an officer of one of our militia companies:

"A lady residing in Harrisburg, hearing that her husband was killed in the terrible battle, repaired to the scene of carnage in search of his body. She explored the field in vain. She then visited the numerous hospitals, but all to no purpose - she could learn nothing of her loved partner. Next she proceeded to Baltimore and Philadelphia and from thence to her home in Harrisburg, searching every hospital, but still no tidings of her lost husband. On the day appointed for thanksgiving and prayer by President Lincoln after the battle, this persevering woman again turned up at the Provost Marshal's office at Gettysburg requesting a pass to visit the field and hospitals. Scores of women were there at the same time seeking a similar favor, but to no purpose as an order had been received to issue no passes on that day. Notwithstanding she had witnessed the refusal of many others, she approached Colonel Alleman, highest in authority, stating that she was a member of the same church to which he belonged, and that she would never desist until she had found her husband, if she had to travel the wide world over. He at length granted her request. She looked through the hospitals once more and again repaired to the battle field, where she commenced, assisted by some men, though she did the greater part of the labor herself, disintering slain soldiers. She opened eleven graves, examining the bodies, and filling them up again. On opening the twelfth, as soon as she saw the forehead of the body she said it was her husband. Examining



the chin she became positive, and told those who were by that to satisfy them she was correct she would show them a bruised button on the blouse of her husband, which had been hit by a bullet at the battle of Antietam, as well as by sundry other alterations upon his clothes which she had made with her own hands. Upon examining the blouse there was the identical button, which she cut off and put in her pocket. She then fell senseless beside the grave and was borne away. Her husband was a Massachusetts soldier who had been wounded in a former battle and taken to a hospital at Harrisburg, where this lady had nursed him and they became enamored of each other and were married a few months ago."

The Thirty-sixth regiment also collected from the battlefield the cast-off arms, clothing and equipments generally lost or thrown away during the progress of the struggle. In his official report Colonel Alleman gives the following figures in detailing this branch of the work: There were brought in not less than 26,664 muskets; 9,250 bayonets; 1,500 cartridge boxes; 204 sabers; 14,000 rounds of small arm ammunition; 26 artillery wheels; 702 blankets; 40 wagon loads of clothing; 60 saddles; 60 bridles; 5 wagons; 510 horses and mules; 6 wagon loads of knapsacks and haversacks. A coal and wood yard at the edge of town was utilized as a depository for these articles, which were piled in heaps almost house-high and guarded by relief squads of Captain Eisenbise's company. The commanding officer had the ordnance stores thus accumulated shipped to the Washington arsenal, and turned over to an agent of the War Department the remainder of government property thus obtained. One can scarcely have an idea of the amount of labor entailed upon the men in collecting this property and hauling it to the place of deposit to be piled in unsightly heaps, then to be hauled to the railroad to be sent off. As an instance of what the excitement of battle prompts men to do in a close contest for mastery of the field it was unofficially stated at the time that about 20,000 of the muskets gathered up were loaded, and of these about half contained two loads and more than one-fifth of them from three to ten loads. In some instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of powder, and in other cases the bullet was placed at the bottom of the gun and the powder on top, thus reversing the order of loading.

The work of the Thirty-sixth militia regiment being accomplished before the term of its enlistment had expired, they left Gettysburg August 8th, were soon in Harrisburg, where they were paid off and discharged on the 11th, and our two companies home in Lewistown next day, satisfied that militia service, although not regular soldiering did not always have the picnic element as a predominating feature, as forty-six days experience abundantly proved to them and their friends, as quite a number of the men came home sick and remained so for some weeks after. They were welcomed by all, and those who were well enough at once resumed their several vocations.

The Thirty-sixth regiment was yet on the field when the idea suggested itself to David Wills, Esq., a resident of Gettysburg, that measures should at once be taken to gather the remains of dead soldiers in one place and bury them decently and in order. A few days after the battle Governor Curtin had visited the field and hospitals to see what could be done to relieve the sick and wounded, but official duties requiring his attention he returned to Harrisburg, authorizing Mr. Wills to act as special agent in that matter. It was while going over the field and viewing the heart-sickening sights that the idea of a soldiers' cemetery entered his mind and which was submitted to the Governor July 24, 1863, by letter proposing a plan which was instantly approved by the Executive. Seventeen acres on Cemetery Hill, at the apex of the triangular line of battle of the union army and the key to our line of defense, were purchased by Pennsylvania for the purpose. It embraces the highest point on Cemetery Hill and overlooks the entire battle field. Soldiers of eighteen states who participated in the battle lie within its precincts. The ceremony of consecration took place November 19, 1863.

As to the more extended idea of preserving the principal sites on the field, it occurred first to D. McConaughy, a resident of the town immediately after the battle that if carried out it would prove of national interest, and acting at once upon his own suggestion he commenced negotiations and secured the purchase of the most striking and interesting portions of the battle ground, embracing a part of Cemetery Hill, which formed the union centre and resisted the fiercest assaults of the enemy; Round Top, with its massive rocks and wonderful stone defences constructed by the Pennsylvania Reserves; and the timber breastworks on the right extending for a mile on Wolf's

Hill.

These were the beginnings of what is now known as the Gettysburg National Soldiers Cemetery and the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial, both under the supervision of the national government.

This concludes the material from Jean Suloff.

One important document is still missing from what we would like to present – the report written by Colonel H. C. Alleman on the activities of the 36<sup>th</sup> PVI. It is quoted in Bates' and in Coco's works but we have been unable to locate a copy to include here. It is probably buried in the Pennsylvania State Archives and I am unable to get there to dig it out. It would be greatly appreciated if someone in the Central Pa. area would find it and contribute a copy to this study.

From: Gregory A. Coco; *A Strange and Blighted Land: Gettysburg: The Aftermath of a Battle*; Thomas Publications; Gettysburg; 1995.

p. 229. Like all military hospitals, Letterman was under guard twenty-four hours a day. In the month of October and afterward the camp sentinels were made up of a Maryland Company called the "Patapsco Guards" of Howard County, which had taken the place of the 51st Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, which in turn had replaced the 36th Pennsylvania Militia.

p. 256. Colonel H. C. Alleman of the 36th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, a ninety-day "emergency" unit sent to Gettysburg after the clash, was authorized to forward to the rear all wounded and prisoners, and to gather property from the field. In his report he collected many tons of the latter, as well as 12,061 injured Union soldiers in camps and field hospitals, and 6,917 similarly wounded Rebels, *plus 3,006 Southern unwounded prisoners and large numbers of stragglers*<sup>1</sup>. This last *figure may need to be added* in the future to the usual Confederate prisoner total that General Meade made public.

p. 272 - Small detachments of provost guards were ordered to remain in town to secure the POWs and the battlefield itself, in conjunction with the tons of government ordnance and equipment then being collected from the field. Colonel R. B. Price's 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry had been the unit initially detailed from the Army's provost marshal contingent to carry out the difficult mission of guarding the field, including all prisoners, both wounded and not, and collect stragglers. This

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<sup>1</sup> *Official Records*, vol 27, part 1, p. 187 and part 2, p. 346. Taylor, Frank H. *Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861-1865*. Published by the city (1913), p. 246.

regiment was augmented with 100 infantrymen who were ordered to assist them in this herculean task.

On July 6, the 36th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia was added to this insufficient force, with Captain William W. Smith as acting provost marshal in charge.<sup>2</sup> Smith's entire provost unit, of which more will be written in the next chapter, had an enormous responsibility. Not only were they commanded to collect government supplies, guard the field and its "treasures" from looters and souvenir hunters, and watch over the prisoners who were burying the many dead men and horses, but they were also decreed to provide sentries for the many hospitals in operation around Gettysburg.

p. 289 - (Context - conversation with Confederate prisoners about the war) One of the guards stationed at a Gettysburg field hospital was George Liebig of Company K, 36th Pennsylvania Militia. On July 30, he penned a letter to friend John Caldwell reiterating that he had spoken to many of the Southern wounded and had obtained many of their opinions on "the fraternal war." Liebig continued, "They are all tired of it and wish it over; and they too with one answer are for union, their excuse for fighting is that the North has robbed them of their rights and that they are compelled to take up arms against the U.S. government."

p. 318 - (Context - summary of the early attempts to patrol and clean up the field. Already noted that the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry and about 100 infantry were left behind for this work.) Despite this total of 600 men (who would soon be reduced to about 100), and the reinforcements which arrived on July 6 (the 36th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia), disorder and chaos remained the order of the day. In reality, Rankin had done almost nothing to restore any type of control over the situation. So when Captains Smith and Blood arrived late of July 7, confusion reigned supreme.

p. 328f.

At this point, an examination of the regular and militia units is necessary. These organizations were assigned to assist the provost marshal details and quartermaster squads in guarding the battlefield and collecting the valuable and salvageable property thereon. What is already known is that the first unit on the scene was Price's 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, a regiment organized between September 1861 and April 1862 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. These troopers were part of General Meade's army headquarters guard and its 500 plus man complement. They were detached temporarily and combined with the 100 infantrymen already spoken of; both "units" remained behind for a few days to secure the battlefield and assist the quartermaster, ordnance, and provost detachments then on the premises. When Colonel Price's men were relieved, Captain W.W. Smith persuaded the colonel to break off 100 of his cavalymen for continued duty with the provost. While in Gettysburg this regiment bivouacked somewhere on the southeast outskirts of the town. This information came from John Linn who gave the impression that the 2nd was camped in the fields between the German Reformed Church on Stratton Street and Cemetery and Culp's Hills.

On July 20 all 100 of Price's cavalymen were ordered back to the army, leaving Smith with only the raw militiamen of the 36th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment who remained at the "post" of Gettysburg under Colonel H. Clay Alleman, an officer who saw service previously as lieutenant colonel of the 127th Pennsylvania Infantry. The lieutenant colonel of the 36th, was R.L. Maclay, a former captain in the 49th Pennsylvania. While the 36th was on the battlefield Maclay was appointed "Provost Marshal" at Gettysburg. The Adams *Sentinel* of August 11 remembered that both men while stationed locally had conducted themselves as perfect gentlemen and were respected by the citizens, "...both for their promptness and energy, as well as their courteous deportment."

Accordingly, on the day the 36th left the village in the middle of August, several prominent citizens composed a letter to Alleman thanking him and his regiment for their excellent service rendered to the community while on duty in Gettysburg for that past five weeks. These sentiments and Alleman's responding note were printed in the August 25 *Sentinel*. A rare surviving letter

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<sup>2</sup> Coates, Earl J., "A Quartermaster's Battle of Gettysburg," *North South Trader*, Vol. V, no. 1, November-December 1977, p. 19. One of the men present in the ranks of the 36th was none other than a veteran of the War of 1812. He was 74-year old, Peter Hileman of Co. F. See *Adams Sentinel*, August 11, 1863.

written by militia private George H. Liebig of Company K, 36th Pennsylvania to John Caldwell sheds some light on the duties then being performed by that regiment. Due to its important content, it is quoted here almost in its entirety:

Gettysburg, Camp Harper, July 30, 1863

Perhaps a few lines from me would be interesting to you. We are still encamped here and are likely to be for some time to come. We have done and are still doing all kinds of work here. When our regiment (Co. K) came here, the first day's work was to gather arms and accoutrements from off the Battlefield, secondly guard duty, next was burn dead horses and so on from one thing to another, some days bringing in rebels from their hospitals in the woods and barns for miles around here, and then again doing guard duty at different places. A squad of men from our company have already been to Baltimore & another will leave here this afternoon, the object in going there is to guard rebel prisoners down. The battle field of which I spoke above is a very large one, extending for miles around here, and the fight as you have already heard was a very desperate one, the hardest part of which was at Round Top a rocky eminence about two miles from here, but you have doubtless heard a fuller and more accurate description of the Battle than I am able to give you on this small sheet. I have heard several of the rebs give their opinions respecting this fraternal war...Some ten days ago a squad of our company were doing guard duty at one of their hospitals and as we were there three days we had a good chance to speak to them. One intelligent Virginian said that Gen. McClellan would be our next president, we of course told him of his mistake, and that Old Abe was more likely to be, he in return said that he was the cause of this war and it would not be closed as long as he was president of these United States, and many other things have I heard them say some one thing and some another all of which did not amount to anything much. The fall of Vicksburg was to them a bitter Pill, but they were finally compelled to swallow it though they would not believe our newspapers. Some of the nurses left in charge of the rebel wounded are very intelligent and they seemed very independent too, I thought, for prisoners of war. The military authorities here are sending them off as fast as possible and what our work will be for the next two months I cannot tell you this time. I have gathered several relics from off the field of Battle & which will perhaps be looked at with wonder and interest by friends at home when we return. The other Day one of our men was out on the field and in his rambles found the grave of Jacob Christ, Co. D, 56th P.V. and the next morning our Company moved to have his body taken up and sent home to his family; it will be done I suppose at an early opportunity. The Body of Jno. Reed of our place could not be found, as he was buried with some fifty others in one grave. I forgot to say when I began this letter that I liked soldiering first rate, and would like to [finish] the time out if necessary for the defense of the state, but I do not think the rebels will come back to Pennsylvania very soon again as they were pretty badly whipped in my opinion....Mathias Emes...is going to Baltimore this afternoon with some twenty others as a guard over prisoners ...Write soon and direct to Geo. N. Liebig, Gettysburg Camp c/o Capt. Fisk, Co. K, 36th Regt. P.V.M.

Geo. Liebig to Jno. Caldwell

With the departure of the 36th toward the middle part of August, a new militia regiment took its place. This organization was the 51st Pennsylvania Militia also known as the "2nd Coal Regiment." It had also been formed during Lee's invasion in and around Philadelphia, on July 3, 1863, and was mustered out September 1, 1863. The colonel of the 51st was Oliver Hopkinson who had formerly been the lieutenant colonel of the 1st Delaware Infantry but had resigned from that command December 14, 1862. Hopkinson, like his predecessor Alleman, became commander of the "Post of Gettysburg," and his lieutenant colonel, Michael A. Burke, was installed as Provost Marshal. Burke had previously been a captain in the 95th Pennsylvania.

It has been noted that there are some discrepancies in the listing of the rosters for Co. A & H. Following is the roster for the entire regiment as listed in Bates.

MUSTERED IN JULY 4, 1863—DISCHARGED AUGUST 11, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, II. C. Alleman; Lieutenant Colonel, Ralph L. M'Clay; Major, Henry C. Harper; Adjutant, Thomas M. Uttley; Quartermaster, Clement B. Care; Snrgeon, George A. Bowes; Assistant Surgeon. Peter i. Roebuck; Chaplain, James Robertson; Sergeant Major, Thomas H. Milkigan; Quartermaster Sergeant, Banks W. Sharon; Commissary Sergeant, William C. Miller; Hospital Steward, Silas H. Alleman.

COMPANY A—Captain, Henry A. Elsenbise; First Lieutenant, Seth Beuner; Second Lieutenants, Thomas Ii. Uttley, (pr. to Adi.. July 4, 1863,) Andrew P. Blymyer, (pr. fr. let Sgl., July 4, 1863); First Sergeant, Samuel Elseubise; Sergeants, Matthew P. Stroup, John D. Galbraith, William P. Waream. Samuel Comfort; Corporals, William H. Felix, Samuel Beaver, Charles W. Stahl, Horace J. Cuihertson, Henry F. Kirk, Joseph A. Fichthorn, Henry Printz, Henry C. M'Coy; Musicians, Robert B. Hoover, Dallas Fichihorn; Privates, William L. Beatty, Alexander Berlew, John Berryhili, George W. Bloom, George Bricher, Harry Boger, Lawrence Brought, William H. Boyer, William Broomali, James Carrigan, William K. Chestnut, George Clum, Isaac P. Criasman, Winfield S. Consor, Caleb Coxey, George M. Davidson, Samuel Davis, Alexander O. Dickoy, John Demars, Hiram Edmiston, James A. Elliott, Lawrence J. Elberty, William A. Elberty, Independence Elsenbise, William S. Faust, Thomas H. Ferer, David Frysinger, George R. Frysinger, George A. Guyer, George Gibson, William W. Hoffman, Whilldin Hughes, John B. Hesser, John L. Himes, James Hathaway, Wliuiam J. Hawk, Robert U. Jacobs, Robert Keprierling, William H. Kittlag, John A. Logue, Albert C. Lytle, Herbert Livingston, Howard T. Meixel, Samuel A. Marks, George W. Mitchell, John R. Montgomery, Thomas V. Miller, Robert H. Montgomery, William Martin, Robert J. M'Curdy, James It. M'Coy, Charles B. MClean, William Y.M'Laughlin. William F. M'Cay, Samuel M'New, David M'Couohy, Lewis C. Nelson, George H.Pratt, John Potter, Thomas D. Parker, Ephraim B. Penebaker, Daniel Printz, George W. Patton, William W. Ramsey, William H. Riden, James Smithers, Andrew .1. Sturgis, Jamea Sanford, John M. Stauber, James L. Saxon, Calvin B. Seiheimer. Joseph L. Thomas, Joseph D. Tice, George Ulsh, James N. Vanzant, John W. Vaneamp, Wliuiam D. Wilson, Wilson Weutel, Charles XV. Walters, Isaac W. Woods, William Wilson, John Yance.

COMPANY B—Captain, Samuel H. Deach; First Lieutenant, William A. Zinn; Second Lieutenant, George S. Debray; First Sergeant. Jacob T. Emerick; Sergeants, Watson L. Gantt, Henry C. Hortinir, William S. Lino, Ephralm B. Weiss; Corporals, Isaiah Clouser, John J. Davis, James Creamer, Thomas Latchford. David B. Spriggle, George A. Smith, Joseph B. Mitchell, George S. Goodman, William H. Shade, (died at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1863,) William J. Kipp; Musicians, David H. Scott, Mahlon T. Bretz; Privates, Joseph Adams, Benjamin Acaley. Joseph Anker, Jesse Arney, John Anderson, William Brandt, Calton L. Bretz, Sylvester Byrem, David F. Baltozer, John Billow, Samuel Beasom, John M. Bosserman, Andrew J. Barrack, Isaac S. Bretz, John Barrack, James Benizell, David P. Clouser, William B. S. Cook, George L. Comp, David B. douser, Benjamin Castetter, Amos Deiffendoffer, Peter Deardurif, James Everhart, Jr., Daniel Etter, Levi H. C. Flickinger, Isaac N. Finton, Benjamin Fiekcs, Perry Grubb, William B. Gantt, William H. Gusler, Daniel W. Gantt, Samuel T. Gantt, Jefferson J. Guasler, John L. Gantt, Jacob Glass, Jesse Harper, Elbrldge Hsrtman, William H. Height, Henry H. Heiser, Emanuel Holmes, Abraham Hostetter. Jacob Hostetter, Nicholas Hogentogler, Benjamin Inhoff, Silas Kipp, Jacob Kline. Isaac Keely, William Lease, Michael Livingatone, Joseph Murphey, William H. Minnier, Charles Mitchell, Curtis Miller, Win. C. B. Miller. (pr. to Coin. Sgt., July 4, 1863,) Peter Nichel, Frederick Nipple. David Orner, Andrew T. Powell, Robert It. Putt. Henry A. Reamer, John Stewart, Eplirsim Sands, James Smith, George Shull. Linford J. Smith, William G. Shoman, Samuel u. Shottsbarer, Isaac Sarver, Valentine Smith, John Slauterback, (died at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1863,) Cyrus Tschopp, Thomas Vananvan, Henry Wilson, Joseph Wert, John G. Ward, Edmund Webster, David Warren, Franklin WhitekeLtle, Jacob Webster, Hiel Wright.

COMPANY C—Captain, Henry O. Witman; First Lieutenant, Jonas H. Loudenslager; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Riegel, First Sergeant, Henry A. Feagley; Sergeants. Joseph B. Landis, George Garber, John F. Long, Phili W. Keiter; Corporals, Daniel Witman, Henry Kauterman, George W. Taylor, Franklin Fiddler, William I. Herabberger, Josiah E. Riegel, Ephraim N. Musser, Henry P. Moyer; Musicians, Samnel Shoffatall, Jeremiah Osman; Privates, XVilliam Brown, Henry C. Brubaker, John Bellon, Samuel Bender, John Bottomstone, Saiiiuel Blyler, Cornelius Bixler, Edward Crabb, Solomon Coleman, John Core, Peter Crabb, Rudolph H. Doraheim, George W. Enders, William H. Enders, Isaiah T. Enders, Henry Fuust, John M. Freeborn, John F. Good, Henry Giffin, John Hamilton, David Hebbel, Isaac Hoffnan, Daniel Harman, Henry Hosan, Jacob Heiser, Samuel Heppler, Emanuel A. Keinbel. Jacob Kissinger, William H. Klinger, Jonas Klinger, Peter Koppenhaver. ,ohn H. Leiddick, John J. Loadenachisger, John C. Marsh, John W. Metzgar, William H. Meek, Sylvania Itmvberry, Isaac

Moyer, John M'Divitt, John E. Nace, Michael O'Neil, Jacob Rice, Henry Rotter, Saimnel Rickert, Samuel Shell, George W. Sheesley, George A. Sin~r, Joseph Singer, Levi Straw, George W. Sweigard, George C. Stoutshach, Robert H. Towson, Emanuel H. Umboltz, David Weiss, Josiah Welker, James M. Zigler, Joseph Zigler.

COMPANY D - Captaln, Lewis Degen; First Lieutenant, Luclan W. Dunn, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, JohnT. Metlin; First Sergeant, John L. Caveny; Sergeants, William W. Sharon, William V. Shirk, William S. Robinson, Theodore A. MAlister, Banks W. Sharon, (pr. To Q.M. Sgt., July 5, 1863) Corporals, William Sharon, Frederick E. Shimp, David Smn~h, Daniel Harley, John Q. Adams, John N. Hittle, Jacob Cassel; Privates, Benj. F. Birchileld, Finley Brannan, William W. Burns, John W. Bousum, Jonathan Burns, John Brannan, W. Elwood Caveny, Sylvester Cassel, Levi Crawford, William Doyle, Thomas Dean. James Dixon, Jr., John B. Davis. Le~vis Evans, Alexander Ellis, William Guss, John W. Graybill, William B. Harms.n Robert A. Halliwell, James Halliwell, George Henry, George W. Howard, John E. Janeson, John Jacobs, John W. Jacobs, Joseph B. Kiuzer, Tobias Krider, Josiah Leidy, Charles Milbouse, Everard O. Meloy, Alexander Meloy, Benjamin H. Mitterling, Erakin It'Minn, James T. M'Cahern, William B. MCahern, James M'Killips, (died at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 3, 1863,) Franklin W. Nichols, Jesse Y. Nichols, John Quay, John P. Racor, Wallace Rodgers. Christian Reese, Theodore Y. Shirk, Lucian W. Sieber, Abraham Sypher, Joseph Saylor, John F. Smith, James A. Steese, Thomas Smith, Samuel F. Shalienberger, Daniel H. Ubil, John N. Vanormer, James Wtlemao, George W. Wilson, James G. Woods, John Yobn.

COMPANY E—Captain, Charles D. Wise; First Lieutenant, David Hummel, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Ephraim B. Cobaugh; First Sergeant, Samuel H. Greenwalt; Sergeants, Barnard Caley, George J. Buser, Jacob Spittler, Simon P. Rhoads; Corporals, Martin B. Wilson, Jacob S. Stoner, James E. Saltzer, Martin F. Nissley, Albert Hoener. Peter Hoener, Adam H. Shope, Otto Smedley; Musicians, Christian Hummel, Joseph B. F. Hummel; Privates. Henry Aungst, Abraham Baum, Jacob H. Baisbatigh, Phares Brown, John Bishop, Michael Bowers, Peter S. Blessing, David Eby, Felix B. Fiabborn, Daniel B. Fishboru, Edward Frantz, Joshua B. Fceser, Solomon M. Hummel, John B. Hooverter, Samuel K. Henry, John S. Harvey, John J. Hoener, Samuel Hardy, John H. Hershey, Francis Hall, Charles P. Irwin, Levi Jack, Adam Landis, Joseph K. Landis, Moses K. Lane, Jacob Logan, David S. Longenecker John K. Longenecker, Amos L. Miller, Michael B. Moyer, Noah Moyer, Michael Moyer, William K. Miil~r, Jacob Manning, Daniel H. Nyc, Martin L. Niseley, Amos L. Rhoads. Jacob Rheinhart, Elias Rhoads, John Rose, Joseph B. Rhan, Abrahami Shitz, Daniel Schaffuer. Joseph W. Swartz, Anthony Slimback, Israel Spotte, Adam Shuey, John H. Shuey, David Stuckler, David M. Smelizer, Henry Spring, Amos Smith, Israel Tennis, Henry Walmer, Warren D. Wikel, Jacob Weitmer, Bernard Yengst, Moses A. Yengst, William C. Zeiter.

COMPANY F-Captain, Simon P. Wolverton; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. 51mb; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Jtohrhach; First Sergeant, William C. Goodrich; Sergeants, Charles D. Wharton, George D. Bucher, Albert Haas, Franklin Bright; Corporals, Warren M'Hwen, Samuel Bright, Samuel Hoey, Martin L. Hendricks, Samuel Harrison, Charles Conrad, Isaac S. Kern, Robert B. Aminorman; Privates, Zebadee Bostian, George bloom, Isaac Bair, John A. Bucher, Edward L. Beck, Benjamin Bahuer, Isaac Buhb, Henry D. Bucher, John Coogan, David Druckamiller, Conrad Detry, Andrew Detry, William Foulk, Landis Fry, Geni-ge W. Foulk, Peter Hileman, Luther Harrison, Thomas Henniuger, John E. Hailer, Andrew J. Heller, Jacob B. Hoover, William D. Haas, Thomas B. Hoover, William D. Haupt, Charles D. Keihi, Martin S. Kaud~man, William Krigbaum, Peter Krohne. Loreozo Kramer, Michael Keefer, Isaac Leesor, John Lyon, Benjamin F. Landon, George Mantz, Jesse Miller, Malon Myer, Lewis Miller, Jacob A. Miller, John O~sler, Edward Oyster, Raphael Perez, Franklin Patrick, William H. Rohrbach, Arthur Robins, Henry L. Reno, Simon Reun, Silas Reon, Julius Ray, William H. Shiffer, John Schulem, Andrew S. Speece, Henry C. Sesolta, George A. Stainer, Jonas Trego, John Weaver, Durell J. Wharton, Silas E. Wiles, John B. Walls, John Webber, William E. Youngman, Abraham Zimmerman.

COMPANY G — Captain, Levi Wells; First Lieutenant, Henry Lebo; Second Lieutenant, John Earley; First Sergeant, John H. May; Sergeants, John G. Taylor, Abner Wood. Daniel Cahoe, Jacob Strickler; Corporals, Justus H. Lewis, Joseph H. Taylor, Austin A. Kenney, Bebee W. Wood, Thomas Ye~er, Bliss Shepler, William H. Rouch, Jacob Bought; Mus,clans, Benjamin JAngle, Alfreu Cummings; Privates, Henry Ackley, Jacob Albert, Elijah Adams, Daniel Batdorf, Bliss Buck, John Beeman, Russel Barrowcleft, Cereno Barrowcleft, Henry L. Cassel, Almond Dexter, Burton Edwards, Alexander Frantz, Hermon C. Fairchild, DanielGranger, Aaron Geugmich, Johim C. Gengrich, William Greek, Nathaniel Gariss, George W. Hoover, Samuel Hess, John H. Hofoagle, William L. Holly, Frank Jaeoby, James A. Keeney, Peter Killinger, Amos Long, William Lengle, William A. Lewis, Francis Maxfield, John Marts, Frank Montgomery, Edmund H. Miller, Burton Montgomery, Thomas M~Cord. Eutanuet C. Ney, Jonathan Ney, James Owens, David R. Pottigem, John Pipes, William Parker, Amos Perkey, Almond L. Pepper, Noah Roads, John G. Hider. William Roads, David Shope, Win. Smith, Edwin L. Sturdevant, Horace P. Seeley, Elijah Stout, Benjamin Taylor, Burton Wakely, Henry Walmer, Michael Walters, John W. Zimmerman, Henry Zeidars.

COMPANY H—Captains, Ralph L. M'Clay, (pm. to Lient. Colonel, Joly 4, 1863,) William A. Nelson; First Lieutenant, Reynolds MDonald; Second Lieutenant, David L. Kemp; First Sergeant, William J. Barber; Sergeants, Adam Kreps, Jacob Koblem, Francis B. M'Clenahan, Eliphas Alexander; Corporals, Abram Gonder, Samuel M. Brown, James M'Farland, Nelson B. Henry, William J. Hahn, Samuel R. Spangler, George W. Stratton, James MKinney; Privates, John A. Aitkins, James A. Aitkens, Samuel Beaty, John Burly, Aaron Bickel, Samuel H. Bell, Isaac Bickel, James M. Brown, Thomas Benskotter, David Cunningham, Joseph Collins, Martin DeWitt, George W. DeArmiti, James B. Davis, Robert Forsythe, Thaddens Fertig, Matthew A. Gorsuth, Joseph Gisewite, Charles S. Garrett, Andrew Galer, Ananias Gerhart, William M. Gross, James Hildebrand, Richard M. Henry, Howard F. Hess, Williammi Haify, William Johnston, James M. Kline. Robert M. Keever, George W. Krebs, Alexander Knepp, Reuben Kiose, George W. Linthurst, Luther Longwell, John A. Little, Charles H. Lewis, Samuel Longwell, Thomas Miller. Jacob Manbeck, James H. Manbeck, Aaron Myers, Ephraim G. Moore, James F. Maben, Benjamin Milb, Samuel A. Means, Josephus Marks, Isaac Manbeck, Charles H. M'Nitt. Robert F. MMangle. James Mclenahan..Samnuel M~Doweil, John M'Clenahan, Samuel O.M' Curdy, Samuel M'Clellen, Wilson A. M'Nitt, Hutchison W. M'Nitr. Robert D. MManigle, Albert W. Nale, Stephen H. Price, James Pn~ley, Charles Roderick, Hiram Ross, Albert Itamsev, Willam Ruby, John W. Ramsey, George Reuble, Emanuel Russell, William Richards, Frederick Rickets, Forrest Swyres, Ellis D. Snyder, William D. Showers, Joseph H. Smith, Matthew G. Shoemaker, James S. Somers. Samuel Stromi?" William W. Sancey, George Smith, William Swyres, Edmund Teats, John Ulch, Annas J. Wagner, Jacob Wilkie, Thomas A. Wagoner.

COMPANY I—Captain, John L. Milligan; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Rice; Second Lieutenant, David C. Orris; First Sergeant, Robert Survell; Sergeants, Joel W. Whitmer, George Bench, George W. Huss, William A. Boden; Corporals, William B. Baker, Robert A. Morro~v, William Jacobs, EU Orris, Samuel Matthews, Charles Price, John Richey, Henry Flickenger; Musicians, William Walle, Henry S. Jacobs; Privates, William Armstrong, Dickey Baker, Jacob R. Bender, Samuel Bender, David Bitner, William A. Blain, Adam Bitner, Henry Bender, John J. Craig, James A. Criawell, George De Lancey, William O. Dean, Thomas Guim,ey, Thomas Hartem. Robert Harkison, Richard l-larkison, Martin Hokenshilt, Thompson W. Kerr, Irvine Kerr, John W. Ludwlg, Alfred D. Miller, Thomas H. Milligan, (pm. to Sgt. Maj., July 4, 1863,) Scott Peck, William B. Rice, William S. Rice, Jeremiah Rice, Absalom Rice, William H. Robinson, Philip Reisinger, Samuel Reisinger, Oliver Reisinger, William Reed, David Rice, George W. Snayeley, Reuben S. Swartz, Daniel Sweger, Henry Swzlrtz, Samuel K.Sanderson, William Siiio,r;,on, Thomas J. Sowers, Columbus Sheaffer, George Shoff, Henry Sineigh, John Titzell, Henry Tooouey, William M. Troate], William L. Tresier, William X Vise, John Walle.

COMPANY K—Captains, Henry C. Harper, (pr. to Maj., July 4, 1863,) Alfred B. Fiske; First Lieutenant, Jefferson M. John; Second Lieutenant, James A. Shipp; First Sergeant, Edward B. Rhoads; Sergeants, John Harris, Ferdinand Rhoads, John MEliece, Marcus M. Scholi; Corporals,

Frederick Diebuer, Willis,; H. Carlisle, William Booth, John Weir, John N. Best, John Hancock, David Eveland, John Finsher; Musicians, John S. Bittenbender, Benry Startzel; Privates, Henry Allison, Francis M. Beers, Hiram Bird, William Brown, William H. Bowler, William Boes, George N. Carlisle, Thomas Curtin, Nicholas Curren, William Carlin, John Clifford, John Curtis, Lewis Chamberlain, Adam Derk, Theodore S. Dewees, John Doner, Michael Dooley. Matthias Eanies, William N. Earley, Joseph B. Eaton, William Eadie, William H. Gilgar, James T. Getter, Jesse Gensel, Augustus Hell, Jacob Bess, Rphraim Henninger, William Humes, Isaiah Hewer, John P. M. Haas, David .T. Ems, Isaac N. Hans, Solomon Hill, Henry Inch, Jesse J. John, Robert M. Jones, William Jones, George D. John, William Kissinger, Joseph Kopp. Isaac H. Iceiser, Frederick B. Kasenian, Wilhmngton Lake, John R. Lake, George II. Leibig, Charles Leibig, William Leibig, George Madara, Ebenezer Mathews, George W. Miller, Francis M. Moore, Michael M'Carty, Henry Neihuff. John Roach, John Rupp, Daniel Rnpp, Perry Roatarmel, Thomas Reese, Isaac P. Hone, John E. Rees, William Sullwagner, Edward Stillwagner, Jacob Stiliwagner, Daniel Stabler, John Strickland, John Sterreit, Jacob Treibly, Samuel Tiley, John Tiley, Jaceb Tfley, Francis Tabey, Michael Tanney. Daniel Unger, John Vauzant, David Weaver, Lucius C. Wynn, Bliss Wagner, William B. Walter.

What follows is from *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. XXVII/2. Abbreviated as OR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,  
Chambersburg, Pa., July 15, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington June 11, for Harrisburg, in order to assume command of the newly organized Department of the Susquehanna.

After an interview with His Excellency Governor Curtin and gentlemen of his council, an order was prepared and issued to the department, calling for a corps of troops for State defense. This was in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Stanton.

The Governor also issued a proclamation to the people of the State in connection with my order.

On the 15th, 800 of the enemy's mounted force appeared at Chambersburg, 16 miles north of the Maryland line. They were closely watched by about 120 men of the First New York Cavalry, under Captain Boyd, who covered the wagon train of General Milroy on its retreat from Winchester, Va., toward Harrisburg, Pa.

At this date there were not 250 organized men in the department for duty. The sick in the hospital at York were removed, as well as the United States stores at Carlisle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coppee, of Philadelphia, volunteered his services to the State, and was sent to Altoona to arrange with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the defense of that point, the bridges crossing the Juniata, as well as the mountain passes, southerly toward Bedford, McConnellsburg, and London. Comparatively few troops offered for State defense.

The President called for volunteers for six-months' service, and Governor Curtin issued his proclamation for 50,000 men. This was on the 15th, and men in masses began to assemble at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Altoona, &c.

The militia of Pennsylvania was not organized. Farmers in the threatened parts were directed to remove their stock.

On the 17th, the only company of infantry, Captain McGowan's, from York Hospital, was sent to Shippensburg. Rebel advance fell back on the 18th to Greencastle. Some 2,500 of General Milroy's force, in retreating, via Hancock, arrived near Bedford Springs, where their commander joined them. They were a good deal demoralized. Colonel Higgins re-enforced Milroy with 1,200 men, without blankets or camp equipage. Militia regiments from New York began to arrive. New Jersey sent one regiment for three days. Other companies from that State reported at Harrisburg.



The Secretary of War placed the arsenals and clothing depots at my disposal; also gave me ample authority to receive, subsist, and arm whatever troops might be offered from the neighboring States.

The New York militia were mustered into the United States service for thirty days. The Pennsylvanians generally declined to be mustered for six months. Finally, a portion consented to serve during "the existence of the emergency."

The heights on the right bank of the Susquehanna, opposite to Harrisburg, were being fortified, in order to cover that city and the important bridges. Some of the patriotic citizens of that city volunteered to work in the trenches; others were paid. The colored population were not behind their white brethren in giving assistance.

The Eighth and Seventy-first New York Militia went to Chambersburg on the 19th.

Rebel advance of infantry and artillery, 8,000 men, reported at Hagerstown.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith joined after returning from Altoona and Bedford. He was placed in command of all the troops and defenses opposite Harrisburg. The works were being pushed under the chief engineer of the department, Capt. J. B. Wheeler, assisted by Maj. James Brady, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Captain Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other employees of that and the Northern Central road.

Every effort was made to organize artillery and get it into position. Major [Granville O.] Haller, acting aide-de-camp, was sent to Gettysburg to take command.

Capt. David McConaughy, of Gettysburg, in company with others, were sent out as scouts to gain information.

Colonel Thomas, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, had the defense of the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad.

On the evening of the 22d, the rebel cavalry advanced upon Chambersburg, followed by heavy masses of infantry and artillery. It was the head of their army, under General Lee. A part of Ewell's corps advanced toward Carlisle, which place they occupied on the 27th and 28th by 12,000 men, our forces, under Brigadier-General Knipe, falling back to near Harrisburg. The remainder of Ewell's corps, 8,000, crossed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg on the 26th; drove in our scouts with their supports, with a loss to us of 176 men missing and prisoners of the Twenty-sixth Emergency Regiment.<sup>3</sup> From that place the enemy moved in the direction of York.

The chief burgess and a deputation of citizens met this force 9 miles from the town, and formally surrendered. It was occupied by General Early on the 28th. A body of 2,500 of the rebels immediately pushed toward Columbia, drove in the troops at Wrightsville, under Colonel Frick, who retreated across the river and burned the bridge. Same day, their advance approached to within 3 miles of Harrisburg, engaging our pickets and reconnoitered the works.

Colonel Thomas, Twentieth Regiment, in charge of bridges near York, retired toward the Susquehanna.

The call of June 15 brought only seven full regiments. The Governor obtained the sanction of the President, and called out 60,000 militia for State service. These rendezvoused at Harrisburg, Reading, and Huntingdon. Up to this time, New York had sent nearly 6,000 men.

Col. E. Franklin, a citizen of Lancaster, had been placed in command of the fords and bridges on the Lower Susquehanna, to Conowingo, in Maryland, some of which were guarded by citizens partially armed with shot-guns.

Five thousand men of the counties bordering on the Juniata filled the passes leading to their homes, and threw up military works. They were an army of bushwhackers, commanded by ex-officers.

Brigadier-General Smith advanced to Carlisle July 1, with 3,000 men. During the night, Lee's cavalry, 3,200 strong, surrounded the place, and, after demanding its surrender, shelled the town, retiring before the next morning in the direction of Gettysburg, where General Lee was hastily concentrating, having been forced to this by the rapid movements of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1, 2, and 3, when the rebels commenced falling back to Hagerstown. Brigadier-General Knipe joining Smith, the latter moved in the

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<sup>3</sup> The 26th Emergency Regiment contained a company of local college and seminary students and other citizens of Gettysburg. A bronze statue memorializes the regiment. It is located at the junction of Springs Avenue & Chambersburg Street, in front of the Meade school at Gettysburg. My note - REN

direction of Gettysburg through the mountains, via Pine Grove, in order to make a diversion in favor of Meade by attacking Lee's flank and rear. This movement compelled the latter to keep a large force in line of battle near Cashtown. Smith was ordered by General Meade to join him at Gettysburg. Subsequently it was countermanded, and he followed the retreating army of Lee, via Altodale, to the vicinity of Waynesborough, where he effected a junction with one of Meade's brigades, under Brigadier-General Neill. Smith's division was mostly composed of New York troops, including one brigade of Pennsylvania emergency men, under Colonel Brisbane, acting brigadier-general. I respectfully refer to the elaborate report of Brigadier-General Smith.

Major-General Sigel was assigned to duty in this department, and took command of the rendezvous at Reading. Major-General Stahel was present as chief of cavalry. Major-General Dana, on duty at Philadelphia, reported to me at Chambersburg on the 11th, and was assigned to the command of the Second Division, composed of Pennsylvania militia, excepting two New York regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Yates.

Colonels Beaver and Miles, both of the Second Army Corps, dangerously wounded at Chancellorsville, commanded Camps Curtin and Huntingdon.

Colonel Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had succeeded Milroy, killed, wounded, and captured a company of rebel cavalry at McConnellsburg.

On July 5, Captain Jones, First New York Cavalry, attacked Lee's wagon train near Greencastle, and brought off 645 prisoners, 300 of whom were wounded, 90 wagons, and 1 piece of artillery.

Had Colonel Pierce fully carried out my instructions, he would have inflicted very heavy loss upon the rebels, in breaking up their trains. He sent in nearly 1,000 prisoners; General Smith about 300, with some wagons and horses. This officer joined his force with those of General Meade, the latter having under advisement the breaking up of this division and distributing the regiments among the brigades of his army. This course was recommended to that officer and approved by General Smith. Lee, however, recrossed the Potomac before it was accomplished. Thus ended, disastrously to the enemy, their invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

I received from Governor Curtin and State officers every assistance. Among the latter, more prominently were Col. John A. Wright, aide-de-camp; Hon. William M. Meredith, attorney-general; Adjutant-General [A. L.] Russell, Commissary-General Irwin, General Cameron, Col. T. A. Scott, Judge Watts, Hon. Charles McAllister, Colonel McClure, Judge [Francis M.] Kimmell, Colonel Stumbaugh, and J. N. Du Barry, together with a very great number of gentlemen residing within the limits of the department, who lent their assistance in working for the common cause.

The Governor of New York pushed forward his regiments with alacrity. They were generally armed and equipped ready for field service, and their arrival brought confidence. Among the patriotic associations in the country, the Union League, of Philadelphia, is not surpassed for its vigor and efficient labor. It alone placed several regiments in the field. The militia of Pennsylvania raised to resist the invasion was composed of men from all classes and professions, and was a fine body of men.

My thanks are due to the following-named gentlemen, who freely gave their services to the State, and served as volunteers on my staff; they were stationed in various sections of the department: Lieut. Col. Henry Coppee, military secretary; Majors Wilson and Wayne MacVeagh; Capts. David McConaughy, W. A. H. Lewis, and A. Wright; and Cadets [Reuben W.] Petrikin, [William] Krause, and [Charles W.] Raymond, from West Point, extra aides-de-camp.

New York sent nineteen regiments and one battery, commanded by the following brigadier-generals: Brigadier-Generals Hall, Yates, Ewen, Crooke, and Smith.

Pennsylvania furnished eight regiments of emergency men, twenty-two regiments of three-months' militia, five companies of artillery, one battalion of six-months' infantry, two regiments and one battalion of six-months' cavalry, and one battalion of three-months' cavalry. The three-months' men were generally organized between July 4 and 11 of the same month.

New Jersey sent one battalion of infantry that remained until after the invasion. Number of prisoners reported, 1,341, of whom nearly 500 were taken under arms, 400 wounded, and the remainder stragglers and deserters. This does not include quite a number who escaped through the mountains and went north, being aided in this by the citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. N. COUCH,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. J. C. KELTON,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA,(\*)

Pennsylvania Volunteers and Militia called into service during the Gettysburg Campaign.

[The emergency militia and the six-months' volunteers were mustered into the United States service, and the ninety-days' militia into the State service. Under act of Congress approved April 12, 1866, the State was reimbursed by the United States for money expended in payment of the latter troops.]

A list of the regiments raised follows. The 36th PVM is listed as:

36th Infantry Col. Henry C. Alleman 38 officers, 809 men for a total of 847. Muster and out dates are given as July 4 to Aug. 11.

Two companies of the 36<sup>th</sup> (A & H) were raised in Mifflin County. We have no information on where the rest of the regiment was enlisted.

HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,  
Harrisburg, June 15, 1863.

I. To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his proclamation for 50,000 volunteers, to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be subsisted, equipped, and paid as promptly as are all other troops in the service.

II. All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous, so that orders may be issued from the departmental headquarters of Major-General Couch, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburg or such other points as may be deemed expedient.

III. Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg will be mustered into the United States service at this point, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at the places of their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.  
HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,  
Harrisburg, June 26, 1863.

In organizing the troops responding to the proclamation of the Governor, this day issued, calling for 60,000 men for the defense of the State, to be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged, it is ordered:

I. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts comprising the adjacent counties at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela, in charge of which camps commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

II. Squads and companies will be received at the camps, and as rapidly as possible organized into companies of not less than 64 men, and into regiments of ten companies each, and mustered into the service of the State by officers appointed by the adjutant-general for this purpose.

III. Officers will be elected--company officers by the men and field officers by the company or line officers.

IV. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous nearest their location will be furnished by the United States Government on application of any one actually having charge of a squad or company to the agent at the nearest railroad station.

V. Troops responding to this call of the Governor will be clothed, subsisted, equipped, and supplied by the General Government after arriving at their rendezvous.

VI. Annexed is the quota required from each county on the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded under recent orders with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service:

Following is a list of quotas for each county among which are:

Adams 469  
Blair 550  
Mifflin 320  
Perry 460  
York 1,138

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:  
A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75.  
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,  
Harrisburg, June 19, 1863.

I. All officers in charge of men assembled at this point will report their commands, without delay, at the headquarters of Col. James A. Beaver, commanding at Camp Curtin.

II. Officers are required to remain with their commands, and all such as fail to comply with this special order will be reported to these headquarters by the commandant of camp, and not recognized as entitled to commissions.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:  
A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.  
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,  
Harrisburg, June 30, 1863.

All persons residents of the city of Harrisburg or vicinity unattached to any military organization, to whom arms or ammunition, or either, have lately been issued from the Harrisburg State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the arsenal.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:  
A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77.  
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,  
Harrisburg, July 18, 1863.

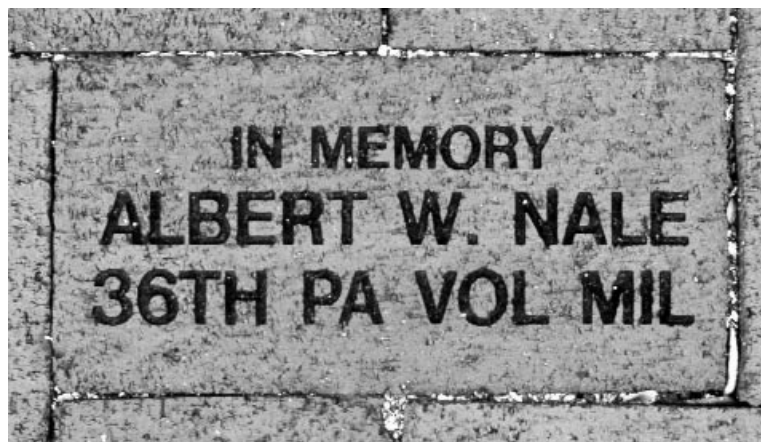
The following companies, now at Huntingdon, mustered into the State service for the period of ninety days, will form a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and a major, viz: Captain McKeage's company, Blair County; Captain Crozier's company, Blair County; Captain Travis' company, Blair County; Captain Swoope's company, Blair County; Captain Hamman's company, Blair County; Captain Davidson's company, Blair County. The commanding officer will detail an acting adjutant and an acting quartermaster from the line officers.

By order of the Governor:  
A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

[Indorsement.]



Albert W. Nale, veteran of the 36th PVM  
and the 205th PVI



Brick placed in memory of Albert W. Nale at the SE  
corner of Lincoln Square at Gettysburg, Pa.