

The following individuals are featured in *Maine Voices from the Civil War* and *To the Highest Standard: Maine's Civil War Flags* at the Maine State Museum. They may have owned or used objects, written letters or diaries, or are mentioned by name. MSM volunteers Bob Bennett [RB] and Dave Fuller [DF] researched most of the individuals. Jane Radcliffe [JR] and Laurie LaBar [LL] added information for a few more. MSM numbers refer to the accession number of the artifact in the Maine State Museum collection. A few objects from other collections are included as well.

Regimental names have been abbreviated for convenience. Thus, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers is referred to as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine. If no branch of the service is mentioned, the regiment is infantry. Cavalry and artillery regiments are referred to as such.

### **Austin, Nathaniel**

#### **Artifact: letter to "cousin Moses," MSM 68.9**

Nathaniel Austin was born December 27, 1803 in Nobleboro, Maine, the youngest of four children of John Austin and Hannah Hall Austin. After Hannah's 1809 death, John married her sister, Deborah, and they had seven children. One of them was named Moses, which would have made him Nathaniel's half-brother, not cousin. No other Moses Austin has been found. Nathaniel was also married twice. His first wife was Mary Ann Cotter, and they had six children. Nathaniel's second wife was Nancy B. Cotter (believed to be Mary Ann's sister), and they had five children.

The Austin and Hall families were sailors, merchants and ship builders in the Mid-Coast area of Maine (Nobleboro, Damariscotta, Newcastle, and Wiscasset). Nathaniel Austin was described as a merchant and a ship builder in census records.

Nathaniel died December 5, 1881 in Nobleboro.

Of those individuals mentioned in the letter, the following have been identified:

- Callie was Nathaniel's daughter, Caroline Frances, by his first wife, Mary Ann.
- Joseph (Austin) was Nathaniel's son by Mary Ann.
- Algernon (Austin), a ship carpenter, was Nathaniel's half-brother.
- Salome (Glidden Austin) was Algernon's wife.
- Artel (actually Artell Austin) was Nathaniel's cousin. He was a sea captain.
- Artell's unnamed recently deceased daughter was Georgia Homans Austin.
- Artell's unnamed son who was his only living child and was ill, was George Herbert Austin. He was an infant at the time, but recovered from his illness and lived to 1926.
- George (Austin) was Artell's brother and thus Nathaniel's cousin. He was a sea captain.
- George's unnamed wife was Alison Bentley Austin. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Willie was George and Alison's son, William Bentley Austin, died in 1861 at the age of four.
- Olive (Austin Barstow) was Nathaniel's half-sister. [DF]

**Averill, Cynthia**

**Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, May 10, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/averill.html>

Cynthia Averill does not appear on any Maine census. From her letter, she appears to have been living alone in an apartment or boarding house in Waterville in 1862. [RB]

**Ayer, David M.**

**Artifacts: Bates Mill broadside, October 16, 1861, Maine State Archives**

David M. Ayer was born in Limerick, Maine in 1823. His wife, Ruth, and he and their infant son, Walter, lived in Clinton, Massachusetts in 1850. Ruth was born about 1826 in New Hampshire.

During the Civil War, David Ayer was an Agent for the Bates Manufacturing Co. in Lewiston, Maine. The Ayers lived in Lewiston in 1860, with three young sons, Arthur, Edgar and Frederick (Walter had died in 1851 at the age of 2). By 1870 the Ayers had moved to Portland, where David owned and ran a book store. Edgar clerked there. The Ayers had added a daughter, Mary, by then. By 1880 the Ayers had moved to Methuen, Massachusetts, where David became a farmer.

David died in Methuen on May 1, 1900 of paralysis. Ruth predeceased him by 6 years. David, Ruth, and all their children are buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Methuen.

Benjamin E. Bates, a Boston entrepreneur and principal investor in the Bates Manufacturing Co., founded the Bates Mill in Lewiston in 1850 to take advantage of water power provided by the Androscoggin River at Lewiston Falls. Mill #1 was completed in 1852, and it and its later expansions produced primarily cotton textiles. Bates Mills employed thousands of workers and became Maine's largest employer. The local labor pool was quickly exhausted, so thousands of immigrants, principally from French Canada but also from Europe, came to Lewiston to work in the mills. Early profits from the mills provided much of the financial resources used to establish Bates College in Lewiston. During the Civil War the mills produced textiles for Union Army uniforms from cotton grown mostly in the South. Some had been stockpiled before the war, and other stocks were obtained through complex and controversial trade mechanisms that some say prolonged the war by funding the Confederate war effort. [DF]

**Bailey, Addison G.**

**Artifacts: letters, photograph, hair wreath (with Harlan Bailey) by Maria Wright, MSM 2011.6**

Addison Garrett Bailey was born on April 28, 1841, in Woolwich, M, son of John W. Bailey, Jr., and Margaret. He was the second of three children. His younger brother, Harlan, also served, and died, in the Civil War (see below).

Addison enlisted on September 10, 1862, and was mustered into Company E of the **21<sup>st</sup> Maine** Regiment on October 13, 1862 in Augusta. He was 5 ft. 11 ½ in. tall with light complexion, blue eyes and light hair. He was a resident of Woolwich, a farmer and single. He was 21 years old.

Bailey died of fever on March 26, 1863 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is buried in the Montsweag Cemetery in Woolwich, Section 2, Lot 56. His grave has an upright monument and flag, but no marker. [DF]

### **Bailey, Harlan**

**Artifacts: letters, photograph, hair wreath (with Addison Bailey) by Maria Wright, MSM 2011.6**

Harlan Bailey was born on April 16, 1844, in Woolwich, Maine, son of John W. Bailey, Jr., and Margaret. He was the second of three children. His older brother, Addison, also served and died, in the Civil War (see above).

Harlan enlisted for three years on August 5, 1862, and was mustered into Company G of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** regiment on August 29, 1862 in Portland. He was 5 ft. 10 in. tall with “sandy” complexion, blue eyes and auburn hair. He was a resident of Woolwich, a farmer and single. He was 18 years old.

Bailey was killed in battle on May 5, 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, Virginia. The 20<sup>th</sup> Maine was under heavy fire all day as it repeatedly charged Confederate lines. The regiment suffered 11 killed, 58 wounded, and 16 missing that day, followed by more losses during fighting and uncontrolled forest fires that night.

Bailey is buried in the Montsweag Cemetery in Woolwich, Section 2, Lot 63. His grave has an upright family monument and flag, but no marker. [DF]

### **Barrows, Frank**

**Artifact: mentioned in a letter by Sumner Bolton, MSM 70.112**

The identity of Frank Barrows is unknown.

### **Bates, Calvin**

**Artifacts: photograph of Bates in hospital (Library of Congress 34488u); *Harper's Weekly* illustration of him, based on that photo (private collection)**

Calvin Bates was born on October 28, 1833 in Concord, Maine, son of Warren and Elizabeth Bates. He was a cooper by trade.

Bates enlisted for three years on August 14, 1862 and was mustered into Company E of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** as a private on August 29, 1862 at Portland. He was 28 years old, single and living in

Waldoboro. He was 5 ft. 7 ¾ in. tall, light complexioned, with gray eyes and dark hair. Bates was promoted to corporal sometime after Gettysburg.

Bates went missing in action on May 5, 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness in the vicinity of Chancellorsville in northern Virginia. He was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville Prison. He survived prison, but lost both of his feet while imprisoned.

Bates married Elizabeth (Lizzie) from Houlton after the war. By 1870 they were living in New Boston, New Hampshire, and he was a farmer, despite his handicap. Lizzie's son by a previous marriage lived with them. Bates died on December 2, 1889 in Manchester, New Hampshire. He is buried in Valley Cemetery, Manchester. [DF]

### **Bean, James**

**Artifacts: letters, diaries, service and pension documents, MSM 2004.76**

James H. Bean of Vienna, Maine enlisted with the **17<sup>th</sup> Maine** on July 15, 1863. On June 14, 1865 he transferred to **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery**. He was a Carriage maker by trade. He survived the war and died April 22, 1923, and is buried in the Bean cemetery in Mount Vernon, Maine. [RB]

**Beecher Stowe, Harriet** (see Stowe, Harriet Beecher)

### **Bennet, Eugene**

**Artifact: writing case, MSM 00.26.1**

Eugene Genio Bennett was born in Webster, Massachusetts on March 1, 1844, son of Artemas and Mary S. Bennett. Bennett was a 19 years old farmer, resident of Milford, Massachusetts, when he enlisted for 3 years as a private in Company I of the **2<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Heavy Artillery** on December 7, 1863. He was mustered in on December 11, 1863.

The **2<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Heavy Artillery** was assigned to the Carolinas, serving under General Benjamin Butler. The Regiment was assigned primarily to garrison duties, and was generally split into two groups. Company I served primarily in the Norfolk, Virginia area and was among the companies assigned initially to Fort Monroe under General Butler. They were later assigned to the Newbern, North Carolina region. Company I saw no major battle action, being assigned primarily to defensive duty in and around Union fortifications in North Carolina and eastern Virginia. Companies G and H saw action at Plymouth, North Carolina, where nearly the entire roster were taken prisoner, many dying in Confederate prisons.

Disease was a major scourge of the **2<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Artillery**, which suffered 367 deaths to disease and only 15 in battle. Bennett died of chronic diarrhea on March 25, 1865, while home on furlough. [DF]

**Black, Daniel G.**

**Artifacts: papers for exclusion from the draft, MSM 69.9**

Daniel G. Black of Augusta was born Feb 12, 1842. In 1863 he paid \$300 to be excluded from the draft. On April 15, 1865, when the war was nearly over, Black enlisted in the **30<sup>th</sup> Company Unassigned** infantry. He may have been inspired to do so by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, who died that day. Black mustered out on May 19, 1865. He died on June 13, 1917 at age 75. [RB]

**Blackman, Josiah P.**

**Artifact: regimental badge/identification tag, MSM 72.212.1**

Josiah P. Blackman was born and raised in Augusta. He worked as a farmer. Blackman enlisted with the **5<sup>th</sup> Battery Light Infantry** on November 14, 1861, at age 35. Private Blackman was discharged at the expiration of his service on December 4, 1864. He may have reenlisted with the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery, as there is a record of another discharge on July 6, 1865. Blackman died on October 5, 1866 in his home town of Augusta, and was buried there. [RB]

**Bolton, Sumner M.**

**Artifact: letter to Mrs. Sarah Taylor, MSM 70.112**

Sumner Bolton was born in Augusta to Harriet Smart Bolton and Walter Bolton around 1827. He lived in Bangor in 1863 and listed his occupation as conductor. He was a substitute draftee for John O. Hodgekins (see below). Bolton enlisted on August 19, 1863 with Company D of the **11<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He was wounded and taken prisoner June 2, 1864, in the Bermuda Hundred campaign. Bolton was discharged for disability on April 21, 1865. After the war he was a merchant and shopkeeper, but at the end of his life he was reliant on the charity of the town, living at the city's town farm. He died of senility at the Bangor City Hospital on December 16, 1900, where he had been for over two years. He is buried in the Bolton Hill cemetery in Bangor. [RB]

**Bowen, Jacob**

**Artifact: prisoner-carved ring made from a soup bone, MSM 76.71.1**

Jacob Bowen was born in Monroe, Maine. He served with the **18<sup>th</sup> Maine** as a bugler. At the time of his enlistment on July 26, 1862 he worked as a farmer in Hermon, Maine. He was 44 years old when he enlisted. The 18<sup>th</sup> Maine regiment became the core of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery**, and Private Bowen served with that regiment until his discharge on July 6, 1865. Bowen died October 21, 1873 in Bangor. [RB]

**Bowen, Mary**

**Artifact: letter to Adjutant General John Hodsdon, October 20, 1864; Maine State Archives <http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/mbowen.html>**

Mary Bowen lived in Perry, Maine. Her husband, William, enlisted with the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Light Artillery** on November 26, 1861, at age 44. He died in a hospital in Lowell Massachusetts in 1862, and may not have made it to the battlefield. Their son, George W., enlisted with the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Light Artillery** the day after his father. He also died in hospital, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on September 15, 1863. George's brother, John Q.A. enlisted at November 20, 1863, He served with Company D of the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**. He was most likely under the age of 18, and may have been as young as 15. John died on Oct 21, 1864 in Barrancas, Florida of tuberculosis. Another of William and Mary's sons, Benjamin F., enlisted at age 18 on January 5, 1864. He served with Company H of the **1<sup>st</sup> D. C. Cavalry**, and was killed in action in at Weldon Railroad in Virginia on June 29, 1864. The Bowens had several other children, some of whom may have died in childhood. [RB]

### **Brackett, Freeman**

**Artifact: carte de visite, MSM 2006.23.1**

Freeman Brackett, a farmer from Bradford, Maine, enlisted with the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company A, on August 14, 1863, at age 22. In August 1864 Confederates captured over 2,500 Union troops at the Battle of Weldon Railroad. Many men from the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine—possibly including Freeman Brackett—were taken prisoner there and brought to Salisbury Prison in North Carolina. Brackett died there of disease on November 18, 1864. [RB]

### **Brackett, Hiram Roscoe**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 2006.23.17**

Hiram Roscoe Brackett of Detroit, Maine, was born in 1841. He enlisted with the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** on August 14, 1863 and served in Company A, reaching the rank of corporal. He mustered out on May 24, 1865. Brackett died on October 1, 1898 at age 57. His wife, Mary, may have predeceased him as his pension beneficiary was his daughter, Agnes. [RB]

### **Brown, Harrison Bird**

**Artifact: painting of the explosion of the USRC *Caleb Cushing*, Maine Historical Society, GA135**

Artist Harrison Bird Brown was one of the Portland Maine residents that joined the attempt to capture the Confederate raiders that invaded Portland Harbor. He was born on February 1, 1831. He became a marine artist and was one of the early presidents of the Portland Society of Art. He and his wife Sarah had one child that lived to adulthood. In 1892 Brown moved to England to live with his daughter. He died there in 1915. [RB]

### **Bumpus, Morris**

**Artifact: none certain: possibly MSM 72.36.22**

Morris Bumpus was born in Jefferson and was a resident of Hebron, working as a machinist when he enlisted in the **5<sup>th</sup> Maine** on April 24, 1861. This was just two weeks after the attack on Ft. Sumter. Following his initial service, he re-enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran Volunteers**, and returned to the **5<sup>th</sup> Maine** as a corporal. Bumpus was a color bearer for the **5<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He died on May 29, 1864 from wounds suffered at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia, nineteen days before. [RB & LL]

### **Burbank, F. C.**

**Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

In 1862, the wives and family members of several Cutler, Maine, soldiers petitioned Governor Israel Washburn for financial assistance promised by the State. F. C. Burbank was one of these women. Currently, no biographical information is known for Burbank. [RB]

### **Chamberlain, Joshua L.**

**Artifacts: 20<sup>th</sup> Maine battle flag, MSM 69.125.156; pistol, MSM 85.136.1**

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was born in Brewer, Maine on September 28, 1828, the eldest of five children of Joshua and Sarah Brastow Chamberlain. His early life was spent mostly on the family farm, but he went south in 1848 to attend Bowdoin College in Brunswick. While at Bowdoin, he took classes from Professor Calvin Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Chamberlain may have been exposed to versions of that important work before its publication in 1851-52. After his graduation in 1852, Chamberlain underwent three additional years of study at the Bangor Theological Seminary. Chamberlain returned to Brunswick in 1855, married Fannie Adams, and began a professorship at Bowdoin in Rhetoric and Modern Languages.

With the outbreak of war in the spring of 1861, Chamberlain approached the administration at Bowdoin for leave of absence that he might enlist as a soldier. The college refused his request. Chamberlain then asked for a sabbatical to study in Europe, and in 1862 when this idea was approved, he instead traveled to Augusta where he was ultimately appointed as lieutenant colonel of the newly formed **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** infantry regiment, commanded by Colonel Adelbert Ames of Rockland.

The promotion of Colonel Ames to brigade command brought Chamberlain to the leadership of the regiment in June, just prior to the Battle of Gettysburg. On the second day of the battle, July 2, 1863, attacked by several Confederate regiments, the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** held the crest of a hill known as Little Round Top. Battered by the repeated Confederate assaults, having suffered heavy casualties and nearly out of ammunition, Chamberlain ordered the regiment fix bayonets and

attack. The charge succeeded and while there is still debate about the exact orders and inspiration for the attack, most agree that the outcome of the battle would likely have been different if Chamberlain had not acted as he did. For his actions at Gettysburg, Joshua Chamberlain was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1893.

Chamberlain was wounded several times during his service. At Rives Salient, Virginia on June 18, 1864 a musket round struck him while was on his horse and drove fragments of metal and wood from the saddle into his groin, breaking both hip bones. He nearly succumbed to the wound and was given up for dead by surgeons; reports of his passing were circulated by some newspapers. He survived and was promoted to brigadier general. Chamberlain returned to active duty in the spring of 1865. He received the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox on April 12, 1865. As Rebel troops marched by, Chamberlain ordered his men to come to attention and "carry arms" as a sign of respect.

Following the war, Chamberlain returned to Maine where he was elected to four consecutive terms as Governor, serving from 1866-1869. He then returned to Bowdoin College as president, a post he held from 1871 until 1883 when he was forced to resign due to recurring medical issues caused by his war wounds.

Chamberlain represented the United States at the Paris Exposition in France in 1878. As commander of the Maine Militia in 1880, he maintained order in Augusta during disputes regarding that year's gubernatorial election, disregarding threats to his life to uphold the electoral process. Following the death of his wife in 1905, Chamberlain became a founding member of the Maine Institution for the Blind in memory of Fanny, who became visually impaired late in life. His last public position was as Surveyor of the Port of Portland. He died in Portland on February 24, 1914 of complications from the wounds that he had suffered nearly fifty years earlier. He was 85 years old. [RB]

### **Chamberlain, Thomas D.**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in *To the Highest Standard*

Thomas Davee Chamberlain was a Maine officer in the Union Army during the Civil War and the brother of Joshua L. Chamberlain, commander of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** at Gettysburg. Born in Brewer, Maine, on April 29, 1841, Thomas was youngest of five children (he had one sister), and the only one of the Chamberlain boys not to attend college. At the time of his enlistment, he worked as a clerk at a store in Bangor. Thomas enlisted as a captain in the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine on August 29, 1862. He served throughout the war and was mustered out as a full colonel on July 16, 1865.

Following the war, Chamberlain worked in various jobs, serving as a tobacco inspector in New York, with the Pension Office in Washington, D.C. and as a deputy U.S. Marshal. He dealt with many personal and health problems including heavy alcohol use and may have suffered from what is now known as PTSD or post-traumatic stress disorder. He also had lung and heart problems. Thomas Chamberlain died in Bangor on August 11, 1896 at age 55, leaving a widow, Delia, who had previously been married to his brother John; they had no children. Thomas Chamberlain is buried in Castine. [RB & LL]



**Chamberlin, Ephrim**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 88.47.1**

Ephrim Chamberlin was born in Augusta in 1847 to William and Esther Chamberlin. He had a brother named Lauriston. In 1864 the family resided in Sidney, where Ephrim worked as a farmer. On March 29, 1864 when he was 18 Chamberlin enlisted as a musician with the 14<sup>th</sup> Maine. He served with Companies B, D, and E, and was discharged on August 18, 1865. [RB]

**Chapin, John R.**

**Artifact: drawing of the surrender at Appomattox, Library of Congress 20471u**

John R. Chapin was a nineteenth century American artist, illustrator, and woodcutter whose work often appeared in Harper's Weekly magazine and other publications. Chapin was likely born in 1827. He was a field artist during the Civil War. One of his best known works was a rendering based on eyewitness accounts, of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. During his career Chapin also depicted the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 and illustrations of miners' lives and conditions in upland New Jersey. John Chapin died about 1907. [RB]

**Chase, Thomas R.**

**Artifact: pocket mirror, MSM 00.23.1**

Thomas R. Chase of Pownal, Maine enlisted in the 5<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company H on May 6, 1861. He was a brick maker by trade. He served a three year term in the Union Army and was mustered out and discharged as a private on July 27, 1864. [RB]

**Coburn, Abner**

**Artifacts: several letters and documents, signed by Governor Coburn**

Three individuals occupied the Governor's residence in the years between 1861 and 1865. The first Civil War Governor was Israel Washburn. He was succeeded by Abner Coburn.

Maine's 30<sup>th</sup> chief executive, Coburn was born in Skowhegan on March 22, 1803. He was a member, successively, of the Federalist, Whig and Republican parties. He was elected Governor in 1863 and served a single one-year term. Coburn was succeeded by Samuel Cony. Coburn returned to Skowhegan, was a successful businessman and director of the Maine Central Railroad. He died on January 4, 1885. [RB]

### **Cole, George W.**

**Artifacts: belt, buckle, bayonet scabbard, percussion cap box, and canteen, MSM 83.82**

George W. Cole was born in Paris, Maine, on October 29, 1839. He worked as a millwright at the time of his enlistment. He joined Company F of the **32<sup>nd</sup> Maine**, enlisting on September 29, 1862. His wife's name was Alfaretta. They married in 1870 and had two children. Cole died on September 18, 1920. [RB]

### **Collins, William**

**Artifacts: letter written from jail, National Archives, Turner Files**

William Collins, born in Ireland in 1836, was the leader of the Confederate raiders who attempted to rob the Calais Bank on July 18, 1864. Collins moved with his family to St. John, New Brunswick in 1843. At the age of 20, he emigrated to New York and later Mississippi. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 he became an officer in the Confederate Army, enlisting in the **15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi** Regiment. He served at Shiloh and a number of other battles.

In the summer of 1863, Collins was accepted as a master (ship captain) in the Confederate Navy. A year later he returned to Canada on "special duty." His mission was to cause disruption in Maine, but he made the mistake of telling his sister Mary and brother John of his plans. John, a minister in York, Maine, went to J.Q. Howard, the U.S. Consul in St. John, and informed him of the plot. Thanks to a timely cable from Howard, Collins' operation to rob the Calais Bank was thwarted. Collins and his three comrades were captured, tried and sentenced to the Maine State Prison in Thomaston. On November 24, 1864, Collins escaped from the prison and by January 2, 1865 had made his way back to Canada. He again headed south and when the war ended, he was paroled in Mississippi in May, 1865.

After the war, Collins returned to his plantation at Richlands, Mississippi and then moved to Florida to invest in orange growing. Late in life, he went back to Richlands where he died in 1887, likely due to malaria. William Collins's brother John, who had played a role in his capture, continued to minister in Maine in a number of Methodist churches until his death on September 8, 1904 in Portland, aged 82. [RB]

### **Connor, Selden**

**Artifact: hand-carved pipe, MSM 00.24.1**

Selden Conner was born in Fairfield, Maine on January 25, 1839. A graduate of Tufts College, Connor initially enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Vermont** Infantry Regiment on May 9, 1861. He was mustered out of that unit on August 15, 1861 and a week later was commissioned as the colonel of the **7<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He later became the colonel of the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine**, and while serving in that position was seriously wounded by a bullet in the thigh at the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia on May 6, 1864. He was commissioned as a brigadier general on June 11, 1864 and named to the general staff of the **U.S. Volunteers**. He was mustered out of the service on April 7, 1866.

Following the war, he and his wife, Hannah, went to Augusta where he served on the staff of Governor Joshua Chamberlain in 1867. Connor himself was elected Governor of Maine in 1875 and served two terms in office. At various times he also was an Internal Revenue assessor and carried out the duties of the state's pension agent under both Presidents Chester Arthur from 1882-85 and William McKinley in 1897. Selden Conner died on July 9, 1917 and is buried in Augusta. [RB]

### **Cony, Samuel**

**Artifacts: several letters and documents signed by Governor Cony**

Maine's third Civil War governor was also the longest serving. Samuel Cony was born in Augusta on February 27, 1811. He attended China Academy and graduated from Brown University. Before being elected to the governorship in 1864 as a Republican, Cony also served his state in several capacities: as a Judge of Probate, a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and State Treasurer. He served as chief executive until 1867 when he was succeeded by noted Civil War figure Joshua Chamberlain. Cony died on October 5, 1870. [RB]

### **Corliss, Howard**

**Artifact: daybook, MSM 92.48.1**

Howard Corliss, the son of potter John Corliss, was born in 1834 in the village of Day's Ferry in Woolwich, Maine. He also became a potter, specializing in earthenware vessels. In his daybook, Howard Corliss referred to the First Battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. It is his only mention of the Civil War in the daybook, an account and activity register for his pottery business. [RB]

### **Curtis, Virginia Hamlin Hubbard**

**Artifact: writing case, MSM 80.157.62**

Virginia Hamlin Hubbard Curtis was born in Hallowell, Maine in 1831, the daughter of Doctor, later Governor, John and Sarah Hubbard. Both brothers served in the Civil War (below). She attended the Gorham Female Academy and became a teacher. She taught in in Indiana, New Hampshire and Connecticut. It was while working in Connecticut at Thomas Curtis's Hartford School for Young Women that she met her future husband, Thomas W.T. Curtis. They married on August 24, 1864.

By 1870, the couple had moved to New Haven, Connecticut. They raised two sons, Thomas and John, who were named for her brothers. Mrs. Curtis outlived her husband by several years, and died in 1918. [RB]

**Daggett, Levi H.**

**Artifact: three photographs, MSM 86.90.27, .36, and .41; flag 86.90.7**

In 1861 Levi Hooper Daggett was a lawyer New Sharon, Maine, married to Mary Caroline Delano Daggett. He enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Cavalry** on September 21, 1861. He served as a private in Company I. He was promoted several times, becoming 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant on December 28, 1862, and captain April 14, 1865). Daggett mustered out in Petersburg, Virginia on August 1, 1865. He died on July 15, 1909. [RB]

**Daggett, Mary Caroline Delano**

**Artifact: photograph, MSM 86.90.27**

Mary Caroline Delano Daggett was listed in the 1860 census as Mary C. Delano of Chesterville, Maine, age 21. She was then single and living with her parents. She married Levi Hooper Daggett within a year. After the war, she and Levi moved away from New Sharon. On the 1870 census she appears as M. Carrie Daggett. By 1880 the family had moved to Deering. [RB]

**Dana, John W.**

**Artifacts: letters, promotion records, MSM 2010.17 photographs, 2010.17.3 and 2010.29.1 and pipe, 2011.26.1**

John Winchester Dana IV was the second child and first son of Susan N. McLean and Oscar Fingal Dana. Born in Kenosha, Wisconsin on October 31, 1843, he was one of many Danas named for their ancestor, John Winchester. His father's brother was J.W.III (in his letters Dana refers to him as "Uncle Win.") After the Civil War broke out, Dana's older sister Emily volunteered as a nurse in Annapolis, Maryland and his younger brother Richard attended cadet training at the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, Rhode Island. John's father held a position in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., as did his mother's sister. John was left at home in Portland, Maine with his mother and little Oscar, Jr. who had been born there in 1859.

Dana was eighteen when he enlisted with the **12<sup>th</sup> Maine** for a term of three years on October 10th, 1861. Private Dana was assigned to Company A, and within a few weeks was promoted to sergeant major. He had enough education to find a place as a quartermaster then signalman, eventually rising to the rank of captain. Dana's letters begin as he prepared to go off to war. His first letters were messages carried from camp in Portland to his parents as he tried to anticipate his needs for this new adventure.

JOHN WINCHESTER DANA'S SERVICE  
*(From his Service Record and Personal Letters)*

10/01/1861	Enlisted as a private for a period of 3 years
10/09/1861	Mustered in. Assigned to Company A, 12 <sup>th</sup> Maine
10/16/1861	Promoted to sergeant major

11/16/1861 At Camp Butler, Portland, Maine preparing to leave  
 11/25/1861 At Boston  
 11/28/1861 At Camp Chase, Lowell, Massachusetts  
 01/02/1862 Aboard steamship *Constitution*  
 03/27/1862 Promoted from sergeant major to acting 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant  
 05/10/1862 At New Orleans, Louisiana  
 06/03/1862 Detached for service with the Signal Corps, Dept. of the Gulf  
 06/1862 to  
 10/15/1862 Headquarters Signal Party, New Orleans in training  
 10/15/1862 At Camp Kearney, Carrollton, Louisiana  
 10/16/1862 Brigadier General Shepley requested that John be detailed as aide de camp  
 10/22/1862 Began expedition on gunboat *Kineo* (under Captain Ransom)  
 12/03/1862 With HQ Signal Detachment, Thibodaux, Louisiana  
 02/28/1863 At Brashear City, Louisiana, encamped at Berwick's Bay  
 03/28/1863 At Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana  
 04/30/1863 At Opelousas, Louisiana  
 05/15/1863 On furlough at New Orleans  
 05/23/1863 At Bayou Sara, Louisiana  
 06/1863 to  
 07/07/1863 In the field before Port Hudson, Louisiana  
 07/15/1863 At Donaldson, Louisiana  
 07/31/1863 At HQ Signal Corps, New Orleans  
 09/08/1863 Signal Officer on USS *Clifton* at the Battle of the Sabine Pass, Texas;  
 wounded and taken prisoner  
 09/12/1863 P.O.W. at Houston, Texas  
 10/27/1863 P.O.W. at Camp Groce, Texas  
 01/12/1864 P.O.W. at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas  
 06/26/1864 Freed and back at HQ Signal Corps, New Orleans; *Official Record*:  
 paroled at Red River Landing on July 22, 1864  
 08/06/1864 At Signal Camp of Instruction, Jefferson City, Louisiana  
 09/23/1864 Promoted to captain  
 09/29/1864 At Washington, D.C.  
 10/19/1864 At HQ Signal Corps, New Orleans  
 03/ /1865 At HQ District of Savannah, Georgia  
 05/07/1865 Aide de camp to Brevet Major General Grover  
 07/25/1865 Resignation tendered and accepted; honorably discharged from the service  
 of the United States by Special Order 396

Upon discharge from the army in 1865, Dana moved to Boston, from Portland and was employed as a clerk, then treasurer, at the American Barrel Machine Co. After 1870, he returned to Portland and was employed as cashier, and in 1876, treasurer for the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. The P & O was acquired by the Boston & Maine Railroad, but Dana remained as treasurer of the P&O division until his retirement. He married three times, to Julia Parker in 1865 and to Sue Morrell in 1868. Sue died in 1873. Dana married Martha Oliver Fessenden in 1875. The couple had four children. John Winchester Dana IV died in Falmouth on November 15, 1911.

[DF and Descendants of J. Dana]

### **Day, Melville**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in *To the Highest Standard*

Melville Day was the third of six sons of John and Phebe Day of Jefferson, Maine. Day enlisted on August 4, 1862 for three years. He was mustered in as a private in Company G of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** on August 29, 1862. He was 21 years old, single and resided in Jefferson, Maine, working as a farm laborer. He was 5 ft. 6 in. tall. He was promoted to corporal in 1863.

Corporal Day was killed at Little Round Top at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. He was a member of the color guard that heroically marked the center of the regiment's line. He fell with five bullet wounds during the Confederates' second assault. He is buried in the National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Section E, Grave No. 9, with others from the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine. [DF]

### **Dill, Seward**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 2005.104.9**

Seward Dill, a prominent figure in Franklin County, Maine during the mid-to-late-nineteenth century was born in Lewiston on January 22, 1808. Throughout his life, he was extremely active in politics, local militias and later, railroads and other public improvement issues. In the summer of 1860 Dill represented Maine at the Chicago Republican Party convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Dill had been a major in Maine's militia in the 1840s and when the Civil War broke out, he organized a company of troops and offered his services to the military. However, at age 53 he was considered too old for active service. Throughout the war he served as provost marshal (in charge of military police), and worked with aid societies helping wounded soldiers. After the war he served as sheriff of Franklin County and as a U.S. deputy marshal.

Dill had a keen interest in railroads and as early as the 1840s was involved in surveys for rail lines in Franklin County. He became an officer of the newly formed Sandy River Valley Railroad on March 25, 1872 and two years later became a director of the line. He was active in the affairs of the narrow gauge railroads in the Franklin County until his move to California in the late 1880's. Before that move west, Dill was said to have owned more homes in Phillips, Maine than any other individual. One of them, the brick "Ambleside," still exists across the Sandy River from the center of town. Dill died in Santa Cruz, California in May of 1902. [RB]

### **Dix, Dorothea**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in the Hospital section of *Maine Voices from the Civil War*

Dorothea Dix was an activist for better hospital conditions and better treatment of patients, especially the mentally ill. She served as Superintendent of Army Nurses during the Civil War. Dix was born in Hampden, Maine on April 4, 1802, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Bigelow Dix. Her father was an alcoholic and her mother suffered from poor mental health. Dorothea

spent her teen years moving with her siblings from one set of relatives to another, mostly in Massachusetts. She developed a passion for teaching and opened her own school in Boston at age fifteen.

During her own bout with poor health in the 1830's, Dix was exposed to the appalling conditions to which the "insane" were subjected. At the time, it was widely believed that the plight of the mentally ill could never be altered, let alone cured. Patients were routinely chained, beaten, isolated and subjected to cold and filth. Dix played a role in establishing nearly fifty institutions throughout the country to help the mentally ill and improve standards of patient care. In 1854 her attempts to persuade the federal government to provide funding to help care for the mentally ill were vetoed by President Franklin Pierce and she left the country to travel in Europe, where she continued her crusade on behalf of the mentally challenged and prompted major advances in their care in Britain, France, Italy, and elsewhere.

By 1861, Dorothea Dix had returned to the United States. When the Civil War erupted, she was appointed Superintendent of Army Nurses. Although she had difficulties with the bureaucracy, her zeal for proper care of the injured and wounded of both Union and Confederate forces won her great respect. After the war she resumed her efforts to improve the care and treatment of prisoners and the mentally ill. Declining health eventually drove her to take up residence in the New Jersey State Hospital in Morris Plains, an institution she helped establish. She died there on July 17, 1887. [RB]

### **Dodge, Frank M.**

**Artifact: blanket, MSM 69.125.93**

Private Frank M. Dodge was born in Edgecomb, Maine, near the Sheepscot River, and was a resident of Newcastle when he was mustered into service on August 9, 1862 at age 18. He initially enlisted in the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company K. Later, he was transferred to Maine's **2<sup>nd</sup> Battery Light Artillery** and eventually to the **5<sup>th</sup> Battery Light Artillery**. He was mustered out and honorably discharged on July 6, 1865. He and his wife, the former Sarah E. Hagget, were married in 1874 and had two children, Mildred and Leon. Dodge died on January 7, 1906, in Massachusetts. [RB]

### **Donham, Dr. Isaac**

**Artifact: binoculars, MSM 2003.45.1**

Physician Isaac Donham was born in Hebron, Maine, and raised in Readfield. He was 44 and lived in Island Falls at the time of his enlistment, July 15, 1862, where he served as a private with the **18<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company A. In January 1862 the 18<sup>th</sup> Maine reorganized and became the core of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery**. Donham was discharged on disability on January 25, 1864, but he soon reenlisted with the **31<sup>st</sup> Maine**, on February 29, 1864, to be with his son Charles O. Donham. He died in City Point, Virginia less than five months later, on July 13, 1864. [RB]

## **Dow, Neal**

### **Artifacts: camp bed and chair, MSM 68.156.1-2**

Neal Dow was born to Quaker parents on March 20, 1804, in Portland, Maine. Trained as a tanner, Dow had political ambitions and was elected Mayor of Portland in 1851 and again in 1855. He was supported in the second election by the Know Nothing Party and newly- founded Republican Party. Dow was a staunch temperance promoter, and opposed the sale of alcohol in Maine. During his second term as mayor he gained notoriety for ordering militia forces to fire on demonstrators during the so-called "Portland Rum Riot" on June 2, 1855.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Dow volunteered for military service at the age of 57. He helped raise, and was appointed colonel of, the **13<sup>th</sup> Maine**. Under the command of General Benjamin Butler, Dow and the 13<sup>th</sup> Maine took part in the taking of New Orleans in 1862. Dow also played a role in the capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana in the spring of 1863. As a brigadier general commanding the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of the XIX Corps, Dow was wounded on May 27, 1863 and was captured. He spent eight months in Richmond's Libby Prison before being exchanged for Confederate Brigadier General William Fitzhugh Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee. Because of his injuries and ill health brought on by his prolonged imprisonment, Dow left the service shortly thereafter.

Following the war, Dow was active in pro-temperance activities, running for President in 1880. Dow died in Portland on October 2, 1897. [RB]

## **Drisko, Everett W.**

### **Artifact: regimental roster, MSM 80.146**

Everett Drisko was a 20-year-old farmer in Jonesboro, Maine when he enlisted with the **18<sup>th</sup> Maine** on August 4, 1862. He served with Company H. The 18<sup>th</sup> Maine became **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** in early 1862. Private Drisko rose to the rank of corporal. He was discharged on June 15, 1865, and married Ruth D. Carter ten days later in Jonesboro. Drisko died August 27, 1879 at Addison, Maine. [RB]

## **Eaton, John Rowell**

### **Artifacts: field desk, MSM 97.14.1**

John Rowell Eaton was born on July 14, 1830 in Wilton, Maine. Eaton was mustered into the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry** on February 3, 1864 as assistant surgeon. He was 33 years old, 5 ft. 9 ½ in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and dark hair. He was a resident of Wilton, a physician, and married to Sarah Sylvia Gould, who was born July 14, 1834. They had four children, two daughter and two sons. One was born before Eaton joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry.

Eaton was mustered out with an honorable discharge on December 6, 1865 in Barrancas, Florida. He returned to Wilton and his medical practice after the war. Eaton lived in Wilton the rest of his



life. Eaton died on April 1, 1886 in Wilton. He is buried in the Lake View Cemetery, lot 110. His grave has an upright stone with a GAR marker. In 1896 Sarah married again, but by 1900, she was again widowed and lived with her son Cony. She died August 22, 1906. [DF, RB]

### **Elslager, Matthew**

**Artifact: identity tag, MSM 2005.25.1**

Matthew Elslager was a Restigouche, New Brunswick native who served in Company M of the **1st Maine Heavy Artillery** during the Civil War. Little is known about his life and career. Born about 1837, he enlisted on December 16, 1863 with the 1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery and was mustered out of the regiment on September 1, 1866. His post-war activities and date of death are unknown but he is buried in the Fairmount Cemetery in Presque Isle. [RB]

### **Emery, Marcellus**

**Artifact: discussion of the destruction of Emery's presses in John Martin's Journal, MSM and Maine Historical Society 97.16.1**

Marcellus Emery was a Maine newspaper publisher born in Frankfort, Maine on July 28, 1830. Emery attended Yarmouth Academy and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1849. After spending time teaching in Hallowell, Maine and Mississippi, he returned to Maine in 1857 and settled in Bangor.

An ardent Democrat at a time when that party was strongly associated with the South, Emery's newspaper published strongly pro-secessionist material. In July 1861 after the First Battle of Bull Run in which many Bangor soldiers died, Emery's newspaper again published articles with a Confederate slant. On August 12, 1861 a false fire alarm pulled police protection away from the paper's headquarters in downtown Bangor and a mob attacked the building, destroying the printing press and throwing it into West Market Square, an event that Bangor resident John Martin described in his journal (see below).

Emery resumed publishing in 1863 and was awarded damages in the amount of \$916.66 in an 1866 trial. He died of cancer on February 23, 1879, in Bangor. [RB]

### **Fennelly, William**

**Artifacts: diary, fragment of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine's Gettysburg battle flag, MSM 82.74**

William Fennelly was born on January 9, 1840, in Boston, Massachusetts, son of Andrew Fennelly, an Irish immigrant, and Melinda Smallidge Fennelly of Hancock County, Maine. William was the eldest of five children. Fennelly enlisted for three years on August 11, 1862 and was mustered into the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** Regiment, Company H, as a private on August 18, 1862, in Augusta, Maine. Fennelly was 5 ft. 9 in. tall, light complexioned with blue eyes and light hair. He was single, residing in Tremont, Maine, and was a shoemaker by trade.

Fennelly saw action with the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. He was promoted to corporal in 1863, before Gettysburg, and to sergeant in 1864. He was among the few men of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine who escaped capture at Gettysburg. However, Fennelly was captured at the battle of Weldon Railroad on August 19, 1864. The Weldon railroad was one of the main supply lines serving General Robert E. Lee's embattled Army of Northern Virginia, as it defended Petersburg and Richmond. General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armies, dispatched the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General Governor Warren, to destroy the rail line south of Petersburg. In the process, a gap developed in Warren's lines, into which rushed three Confederate brigades under the direction of General William Mahone. More than 2500 Union soldiers were taken prisoner, including Fennelly and many others from the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine.

Fennelly was sent to Libby Prison in Richmond. In early October the prisoners were moved to Salisbury Prison in North Carolina. Conditions steadily worsened, as the Confederate army had too little to feed its soldiers, let alone prisoners. Salisbury ranked just a little better than Andersonville among notorious Confederate prisons. Opened on December 9, 1861, Salisbury held relatively few Union prisoners in its early years. In early October 1864, thousands of Union prisoners began arriving. The prison population swelled to approximately 10,000 in November 1864, the largest number held at any one time. The prison had been designed to hold 2,500. By the time Salisbury Prison closed on February 22, 1865, more than 17,000 Union soldiers may have been imprisoned there. Of them, at least 5,000, perhaps as many as 12,000, died at the prison, most of them in the final five months, a truly remarkable total for the short period involved. Some researchers estimate that as many as 70% of the inmates imprisoned in those final few months died. Records are sketchy, and most of the dead were buried in 18 mass grave trenches. In all, 203 Maine men died at Salisbury, including 41 from the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine. Fennelly recorded the deaths of his comrades in his diary, including the death of Freeman Brackett.

Fennelly survived Salisbury Prison. After his release on February 22, 1865, Fennelly eventually returned to his regiment. He was mustered out on June 30, 1865 with an honorable discharge in Augusta.

On December 1, 1868, Fennelly married Ann Rebecca Somes (of the family for which Somesville is named). They had two children, one of whom, a son, died at the age of three. Fennelly worked at a variety of occupations throughout his life. In 1880, he was a lighthouse keeper. In 1890, he was a hotel proprietor, in 1900 and 1910 he was a harness merchant, and may have served as postmaster for Bar Harbor around that time. Fennelly died July 19, 1912 and was buried on Mt. Desert Island. [DF]

### **Fisher, George H.**

**Artifacts: diary, memorial print, canteen, his fragment of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine National flag, and a medal or badge that may not be war-related, MSM 69.83**

George Henry Fisher was born in Winterport, Maine on July 23, 1836, the eldest of four children of Henry and Rebecca Rogers Fisher. He enlisted for three years on July 31, 1862 and was

mustered into the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company H in Augusta on August 14, 1862. He was 26 years old, 5 ft. 8 in tall, dark complexioned with black eyes and black hair. He was unmarried and a farmer by occupation, living in Winterport where he was born. He rose in the ranks from corporal to sergeant to 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in Augusta on June 30, 1865.

At Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 Sergeant Fisher was taken prisoner. He was sent to Libby and Belle Isle prisons and later paroled. In the Battle of North Anna (Virginia) on May 23, 1864, Sergeant Fisher was wounded, severing an artery. Fortunately, the wound “was quickly taken up by our assistant surgeon, who was always present in a fight, looking as smiling as though in a camp hospital” [Abner Small, *The Sixteenth Maine Regiment in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865* (Portland, Maine: B. Thurston, 1886), 184].

Fisher married Harriet “Hattie” Black of Frankfort, Maine on April 20, 1872. They had seven children. It appears that George remained a farmer all his life. Fisher died at his home in Winterport on August 8, 1914 of “heart trouble.” He is buried in Pilgrims’ Home Cemetery, Range 4, Lot 9 (Book 1, Page 60). His grave is marked by an upright monument and a Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) marker. The Grand Army of the Republic was the largest Civil War veterans organization for. [DF]

### **French, Moses**

**Artifacts: field desk, MSM 83.20.1**

Moses French was born on February 23, 1821 in Solon, Maine, the son of Moses French and Sarah Patten French. French was a farmer. He married Sarah Frances Kidder of Norridgewock in 1845. They had six children, five of whom were born before the war. One of the children died while he was away in the army.

French enlisted on December 18, 1863 and was mustered into the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**, company K as captain. He was discharged on December 6, 1865 in Barrancas, Florida. Many of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry remained in Florida after being discharged and pledged to settle there but French returned to his farm in Solon, where he lived the rest of his life. .

French died on June 26, 1906 in Solon of heart disease. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, section O, lot 1. His grave has a GAR post and flag. [DF]

### **Gardiner, John William Tudor**

**Artifact: field desk, MSM 77.18.34**

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John W. T. Gardiner had an active military career. Born to Emma Jane and Robert Hallowell Gardiner on June 5, 1817, in Gardiner Maine, he entered West Point in 1836. Following his commission in 1840, he was appointed as an officer in the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Dragoons, a cavalry unit. From 1842 to 1858 he served at various western posts. This included action in the Mexican War and time posted at Fort Snelling, Minnesota and Fort Tejon,

California where his son Robert was born in 1855. Gardiner survived a shipwreck in 1854: in December 1853 he embarked on the steamship *San Francisco*. On December 24 the ship suffered a mechanical failure during a storm. The ship remained afloat for two weeks until it foundered far off the east coast, on January 6, 1854. More than two hundred died, including Gardiner's servant. Gardiner retired from active duty due to disability in November 1861, but later served as Maine's assistant adjutant general during the Civil War. He died on September 27, 1879 in Gardiner. [RB]

### **Gardner, Alexander**

**Artifacts: stereoviews of the Gettysburg battlefield, private collection**

Alexander Gardner was photographer best known for his documentation of the American Civil War. Gardner was born in Scotland on October 17, 1824. As young man he became interested in socialist philosophy and especially the New Harmony Community in the American state of Indiana. In 1850, he and his brother James traveled to the United States and purchased land in Indiana. He later returned to Europe to raise more money for their venture.

In 1851 Gardner saw the photography of Matthew Brady at a European exhibit. He became an expert in the wet-plate or collodion process of print making that was gaining popularity at the time. In the late 1850s Gardner returned permanently to the U.S. and by 1861 he was running Brady's photography business and gallery. When the Civil War broke out, Brady began recording battles and important personalities and Alexander Gardner became his most valuable photographer both in the studio and on the battlefield. He was given an honorary commission in the Union Army and with his fellow photographers followed the combatants in wagons in which they processed and printed the glass plate negatives that they had exposed.

Following the war, Gardner established his own Washington, D.C. gallery, became the official photographer for the Union Pacific Railroad and extensively portrayed Native Americans in the West. He died on December 10, 1882. [RB]

### **Gilbert, Ellison**

**Artifact: pocket mirror, MSM 90.56.7**

Ellison Gilbert was born in Sidney Maine, the youngest of three sons of Edward T. Gilbert and Deborah Turner Gilbert. He was eighteen years old and worked as a shoemaker in Vassalboro, when he enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Cavalry**, Company G, on February 2, 1864. He survived the war and was honorably discharged on July 24, 1865. He married Lizzie M. (or Mary E.) in 1870. He was admitted to Togus at age 71 on March 27, 1917, and lived until 1932. [RB]

### **Gilbert, Van Tyle**

**Artifacts: two music books, bass saxhorn and photograph, MSM 90.56.1, .2, .3, and .6**

Van Tyle Gilbert was born in August, 1840 in Leeds, Maine, second of three sons of Edward T. Gilbert and Deborah Turner Gilbert and the brother of Ellison Gilbert. Van Gilbert enlisted for 3 years on August 8, 1861, and was mustered in to the **7<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company B, as a private on August 21, 1861. He was 21 years old, 5 ft. 9 in tall, with light complexion, gray eyes and brown hair. He was single, living in Vassalboro, and a shoemaker by trade. In August 1864 The 7<sup>th</sup> Maine absorbed the remains of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Maine regiments, and the combined force was re-designated the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran Volunteers**, and Gilbert “transferred” to the 1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran along with the rest of his regiment. He mustered out with an honorable discharge on June 28, 1865.

After the war, Gilbert returned to Vassalboro, married Harriet J. (Hattie) Mitchell of China, Maine, and had three children. In 1870 he was a house painter. In 1880 he was a farmer, and he was still a farmer in 1900. Gilbert died on December 24, 1913 in Vassalboro. He is buried in the Union Cemetery, grave no. 8. He has an upright stone with a GAR marker and flag. [DF]

### **Gordon, Nathaniel**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in the introductory section of *Maine Voices from the Civil War*

As one of the several compromises involved in the crafting of the U.S. Constitution, the federal government made it illegal to bring new slaves into the country after 1808. Unfortunately, this did action not end the lucrative practice, and slaves continued to be imported from Africa and the Caribbean. And in the early 1860's, a Maine native became the only American ever executed for pursuing the slave trade. Nathaniel Gordon was born in Portland in approximately 1834. As a ship captain, he had become involved in the transport of slaves, and on August 7, 1860 his vessel, the *Erie*, was intercepted off Sharks Point, near the mouth of the Congo River, by the USS *Mohican*. He was arrested, returned to the United States and tried in New York City.

The *Erie* held 879 captive Africans. Half of them were children. Gordon preferred to carry children as they were not likely to rise up against the crew. In the first fifteen days of the voyage 29 people died and were thrown overboard. Navy officials who saw the ship reported appalling conditions and lack of sanitation. The *Erie* was said to be so crowded that one could not walk between the captives. Gordon was tried, found guilty, sentenced to death and hanged on February 7, 1862. [RB]

### **Griffin, Horace C.**

**Artifacts: two canteens, color-bearer's belt, MSM 69.161.1-.3**

Horace C. Griffin was born in Bangor on April 12, 1843, the son of Stephen and Adeline Griffin. He enlisted as a private in the **22<sup>nd</sup> Maine** on September 10, 1862, aged 19. He was living in Holden at that time Griffin was discharged on August 14, 1863 and re-enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** on January 5, 1864. Griffin was killed in action at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse in Virginia on May 19, 1864. [RB]

**Hall, William Milson**

**Artifacts: sketch, confederate currency, and two journal-sketchbooks, MSM 68.23..1-4, and MSM 70.81.1**

William Hall was born between 1839 and 1843 (probably in 1841), in Belfast or Monmouth, Maine. William was the youngest of 10 children born to Frye and Eliza Pendleton Hall. He enlisted for nine months in Bangor on September 10, 1862, and mustered into Company E of the **22<sup>nd</sup> Maine** on October 10, 1862. He lived in Dexter, Maine when he enlisted, was age 21, 5 ft. 4 in. tall, dark complexioned with blue eyes and black hair. He was unmarried and his occupation was “painter”. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in Bangor on August 14, 1863. According to US Civil War draft registration records, his age on July 1, 1863 is shown as 22.

In the 1870 census, his occupation is listed as “Artist & Painter”. He resided in Belfast with his wife, Elizabeth Jane Sylvester Hall, age 28 and infant son Fred C. Hall. Also in the household was Sylvester Daniel, age 62, who was a “Botanic Physician”. Hall died on April 13, 1921 in Belfast of “lobar pneumonia.” He was buried in Grove Cemetery, Range 20, Lot 5 (Book 3, Page 93). His grave is marked with an upright government stone and a GAR marker. [DF]

**Hanscom, Moses C**

**Artifact: Congressional Medal of Honor, MSM 69.125.59**

Moses Hanscom was born in Danville, near Auburn, Maine in about 1841. He was the son of Moses and Elvira D. Hanscom and according to the 1850 census, had three brothers and a sister. A law student prior to the war, his military career got off to a rocky start. On December 12, 1861 Hanscom deserted the **15<sup>th</sup> Maine** just two weeks after his enlistment. Hanscom re-enlisted into the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine** Regiment on August 4, 1862 and served for the remainder of the war.

On October 14, 1864, at the Battle of Bristoe Station in Virginia, Hanscom captured the flag of the **26<sup>th</sup> North Carolina**. For that act he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest medal for service in battle. Hanscom returned to Maine following the war. He died on July 26, 1873 and is buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery in Auburn. [RB]

**Hastings, Gorham K.**

**Artifact: Confederate currency, MSM 2004.105.1; carte de visite, MSM 2005.3.1**

Gorham Hastings was born in Calais, Maine. He was a resident of Searsport when he enlisted with the **26<sup>th</sup> Maine** on September 24, 1862 at age 33. He served with company K, where he rose to the rank of 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. The 26<sup>th</sup> Maine was a nine-month regiment, so Hastings mustered out on August 17, 1863. He re-enlisted with the **Coast Guard Infantry**, a home guard regiment, in Belfast, Maine on March 18, 1864. Hastings was discharged on May 25, 1865. [RB]

### **Hatch, Gardiner L.**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 93.53**

Gardner Ludwig Hatch was born on August 24, 1833 in Montville, Maine, one of 10 children of Jonathan Hatch, Jr., and Elizabeth Betsey Maddox Hatch. Gardner also had 5 half-siblings from his father's first marriage. Hatch married Almira E. Newell Currier, a widow, on November 22, 1855, in Montville. They had two daughters, Leticia and Harriet, both born before the war. Almira also had a son by her first marriage.

Hatch enlisted for three years on July 31, 1862 and was mustered in at Bath on August 25, 1862 as a private in Company D of the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He was living in Montville when he enlisted. He was 5 ft. 7 1/2 in. tall, light complexioned with blue eyes and brown hair.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Maine saw action at Gettysburg in the evening of July 2, 1863 and assisted in repulsing Picket's Charge on July 3. Hatch was transferred to the **V. R. C.** (possibly the Volunteer Reserve Corps) on July 3, 1863. His arm became crippled in the fall of 1864. He was hospitalized for some time and honorably discharged on July 8, 1865 at Providence, Rhode Island.

After the war, Hatch spent the rest of his life in Waldo County, living in Montville, Swanville, and Belfast. He died of pneumonia on March 27, 1906 in Belfast, and was buried on March 30, 1906 in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot 77, grave 1. He has an upright stone with a flag. [DF]

### **Haycock, Willis M.**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2005.67**

Willis Mann Haycock was born on September 19, 1844. He lived in Calais, Maine and worked as a postmaster. Haycock enlisted with the **Coast Guard Infantry** (a home guard) on October 29, 1861, when he was 18 years old. A month later he transferred to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battery Light Artillery**, as a quartermaster sergeant. That regiment was rolled into the newly created **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** in March, 1863. He mustered out on March 28, 1863, and on the same day returned to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battery Light Artillery** as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and mustered out on September 1, 1866. There is some confusion with his enlistment records, as another source records that Haycock enlisted with the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran Volunteers** on January 4, 1864 and was discharged on June 17, 1865.

Haycock married Ella M. Young on December 26, 1865. They had six children, all boys. Haycock died on August 4, 1883, aged 38. [RB]

### **Hayes, Christopher C.**

**Artifact: letter; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/tools/whatsnew/index.php?topic=arcsesq&id=282284&v=article>

C.C. Hayes was born in Portland, Maine in October, 1838 and worked as a clerk and insurance agent. During the Civil War he served as an agent with the Maine Soldiers Relief Agency.

Hayes' task was to account for missing and wounded combatants, monitor conditions in hospitals and camps, and to work with casualties in hospitals. The workers for the agency, including J.W. Hathaway, Isabella Fogg, Sarah Sampson, and others also collected and distributed food, medicine, blankets, and clothing to wounded soldiers. Hayes was vocal in his criticism of censorship of casualty figures, believing that attempting to conceal these often horrific numbers accomplished nothing as far as the war effort was concerned.

Hayes married Harriet J. Merrill in September 24, 1863. Following the Civil War, Hayes resided in Portland, where he was active in the Masons and other aid and relief organizations. He died on September 26, 1888. [RB]

### **Heald, Perham S.**

**Artifacts: U. S. fractional and Confederate currency MSM 00.79**

Perham Heald was born in 1842 in Norridgewock, Maine, where he worked as a tailor at the time of his enlistment with the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company A on August 1, 1862. Heald advanced to the rank of corporal. He was taken prisoner June 22, 1864 at the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road in Virginia and was sent to Libby and Andersonville prisons. He was discharged June 12, 1865. As related in the records of the Maine Monument Commission, Heald was instrumental in arranging the release of another 19<sup>th</sup> Maine prisoner captured at the same battle, Levi M. Poor, buying his freedom from Andersonville. Poor was released on April 1, 1865. After the war, Heald moved to Waterville and opened a clothing store. He served in Maine's legislature between 1887 and 1899. He died on February 24, 1921. Perham's brother Payson T. Heald served in the same company. Payson died of wounds suffered at Gettysburg. [RB]

### **Hill, Albert Quincy**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2005.67**

Albert Q. Hill was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick in April, 1843, the son of Daniel and Elmira (or Almira) Quincy Hill. His military career spanned three enlistments and four regiments. Initially he joined the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battery Light Artillery** on December 28, 1861, serving until August 22, 1862, when he was discharged with a rheumatic leg. Nearly a year later Hill was drafted and entered K Company of the **3<sup>rd</sup> Maine** Infantry where he served until June 28, 1864 when he transferred to the **17<sup>th</sup> Maine**. Lastly, he was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and transferred to B Company of the **1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Maine Infantry** on March 30, 1865. After the surrender of the Confederacy, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was sent to Charleston, South Carolina on occupation duty, ensuring that freedmen received rights, and reacquiring Federal property. Duty in South Carolina was not without peril. Three soldiers in A company were murdered and their bodies thrown in a river. Hill was acting quartermaster for the regiment, serving until he was mustered out in Charleston on the 5th of April, 1866. Albert Quincy Hill died of rheumatism on July 24, 1900. [RB]



**Hill, Byron****Artifacts: letters, MSM 2011.16**

Byron Hill was born October 26, 1840 in Greene, Maine. He enlisted in the 1<sup>st</sup> D. C. Infantry. Hill died on December 15, 1928, in Greene. [RB]

**Hill, Tristram****Artifacts: letters, MSM 2011.16**

Tristram Hill was a farmer in Greene, Maine at the time of the Civil War. He was born on June 26, 1806 in Wells, Maine. He and his wife Christina had two sons, Byron and Fred, and two daughters, Mary Cedoraj. Hill died on December 2, 1871. [RB]

**Hilton, Frederic S.****Artifact: drum made by Increase Blake of Farmington Falls, 2001.51.1**

Frederic S. Hilton was born in November, 1844 in Wiscasset, Maine, the elder son of Calvin Hilton and Sarah Jane Mitchell Hilton, who had five children. Hilton enlisted for 9 months on September 10, 1862, and was mustered into the 28<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company F, as a private on October 14, 1862, in Augusta. He was 18 years old, single, 5 ft. 9 ½ in. tall, with light hair, blue eyes and auburn hair. He was a farmer living in Wiscasset when he enlisted.

The only real action the 28<sup>th</sup> Maine saw in the war was the forty-day siege and assault on Port Hudson (May – July, 1863) as part of the Mississippi River campaign. The 28<sup>th</sup> suffered light casualties (11 killed) in battle, but 143 died of disease. Hilton was mustered out with an honorable discharge on August 31, 1863.

By 1870 he was living in Southborough, Massachusetts, working as a carpenter. In 1872 he married Frances Orson Steward of Buffalo, New York. In 1880 they lived in Framingham, Massachusetts, where they lived the rest of their lives and raised five children. Hilton's occupation, listed in the 1880 – 1910 censuses, was "whittler [in a] straw shop." Hilton died on November 13, 1913 in Framingham. [DF]

**Hodgekins, John O.****Artifact: none; hired Sumner Bolton to serve in his stead (see above)**

John O. Hodgekins of Bangor was born to lumber merchant Joseph L. and his wife Patience S. Hodgekins. In 1863 Hodgekins paid for a substitute to serve in the war. Hodgekins died on April 6, 1866 at age 27. [RB]

**Hodsdon, John L.**

**Artifact: none;** recipient of several letters in the Maine State Archives collection

On January 11, 1861, as the Civil War approached, General John L. Hodsdon was chosen as Maine's adjutant general with 139 of 161 votes in the state's legislature. Born in Hallowell as John Littlefield in 1815, he was orphaned at age four. General Isaac Hodsdon adopted him, and his name was changed to John Littlefield Hodsdon. Hodsdon moved to Bangor with his father where he joined the Bangor Light Infantry at the age of sixteen. He became a lawyer and acted as his father's aide during the Aroostook War in the late 1830s.

He gained the rank of General in the state militia and served as Maine's adjutant general throughout the Civil War. In this position he was particularly known for his demands for accurate and timely record keeping and his communication with Mainers on the front lines. He resigned from the position in 1867, returning to his law practice, and died on his farm in Bangor in 1895. [RB]

**Holman, Rawson**

**Artifact: bugle, MSM 2010.13.1**

Rawson Holman was born in Dixfield, Maine on May 12, 1838. He enlisted at age 23 on October 31, 1861, and served with Company G of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Cavalry** as a bugler. He mustered out on November 25, 1864. Holman was a cheese maker by trade. He was married twice and had three children (Grace, Arthur P. and Ina L.) with his first wife Martha. After her death he remarried. He and his second wife, Laura, had two daughters, Helen, and Elise. Holman died in South Paris, Maine on February 19, 1920 at age 81. [RB]

**Holmes, Oliver Wendell**

**Artifact: envelope printed with Holmes poem, MSM 88.44.4**

Oliver Wendell Holmes was an 19th Century American writer and physician. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on August 29, 1809, the son of a Congregational minister. His early education included time at Phillips Andover Academy. There he began to attract notice as a budding poet. At the age of 16 he entered Harvard College, where he excelled at languages and was a member of many campus organizations. Upon graduation from college, Holmes enrolled in Harvard Law School but became disenchanted with legal studies and left in 1830 to pursue his passion for poetry.

His written work gained public and critical notice when, in September 1830, in reaction to a call by a Boston newspaper for peoples' reaction to the proposed scrapping of the USS *Constitution*, he submitted a poem entitled "Old Ironsides." In great part due to this poem, the ship was saved and Holmes continued to write for a time. However, in the late 1830s he again changed careers and entered the medical profession, eventually studying in Paris. In 1840, he married Amelia Lee Jackson. They had three children, one of whom, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., would serve in the Civil War and eventually become an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Holmes' medical efforts involved research, education, and administration, and in many ways he was ahead of his time. Holmes recognized that unsanitary conditions created illness and that doctors were carrying puerile fever from one patient to another. As Dean of Harvard Medical School, he attempted to gain admittance for both blacks and women.

Holmes never completely gave up his love for writing and was a life-long friend of literary notables such as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Oliver Wendell Holmes retired from his professional life in 1882, although he continued to write and travel. He died in his sleep at home in Cambridge on October 7, 1894.

[RB]

### **Howard, James Quay**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in the Raids and Defenses Downeast section of *Maine Voices from the Civil War*

J.Q. Howard was the United States Consul in St. John, New Brunswick during much of the Civil war. He was also a Union spy. Born in Ohio in January, 1835, Howard received his appointment as the U.S. Government representative in St. John in 1862. He spent much of his time while in that position monitoring the location and activities of suspected Confederate agents in his area. Alerted to the possibility of a Confederate raid against the Calais Bank, Howard had telegraphed Maine Governor Samuel Cony to be on alert. His cable to bank employees arrived less than two hours before the Confederates appeared, giving officials the opportunity to thwart the raid.

After the war, Howard, who had been one of Abraham Lincoln's supporters and biographers in the 1860 election, returned to the United States and pursued careers in journalism, government service, and ultimately as the head of the Congressional Library. He died in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1912 at the age of 76.

[RB]

### **Hubbard, John Barrett**

**Artifact: writing case and handkerchief, MSM 80.157; uniform coat, MSM 82.26.6; letter, MSM 2012.35.1**

John B. Hubbard was the son of Governor John Hubbard of Hallowell. On December 4, 1861 he enlisted as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant with the **1<sup>st</sup> Battery Light Artillery**. He was 25 years old, and was soon promoted to captain. Hubbard was killed in action at the Battle of Port Hudson on May 27, 1863.

[RB]

### **Hubbard, Governor John**

**Artifact: medical case and contents MSM 85.123.29**

John Hubbard was born in Readfield, Maine on March 22, 1794. His father was a physician who, early in his son's life, suffered economic difficulties and lost much of his personal property. The

younger Hubbard had little early formal education. However, when he reached the age of 19, his father gave him a horse and \$15.00 and sent him to Hanover, New Hampshire to try and gain admission to Dartmouth College. He was accepted, joined the sophomore class in 1814, and graduated two years later. Following his graduation, Hubbard returned to his boyhood home in Hallowell and became principal of The Academy of Hallowell. Eventually, he was drawn to a career in medicine and received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820.

Hubbard married Sarah H. Barrett in 1826. They had six children, one of whom died in early childhood. Their son John was killed at the hard-fought battle of Port Hudson, Louisiana (see above). Hubbard was also interested in politics, and was elected to Maine's State senate in 1843. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served three one-year terms as Governor from 1850-1853. In 1851 he signed into law Maine's prohibition act that forbade the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages. As Governor, he also advocated for a reform school and for agricultural and "female" colleges. He also arranged for the purchase of lands that were jointly held with Massachusetts. Governor Hubbard died on February 6, 1869.

As a Civil War era doctor, John Hubbard would have been well aware of the difficulties and dangers of battlefield medicine. Soldiers on both sides faced a two times greater risk of succumbing to disease than dying in combat. Civil War surgeons were required to maintain a well-stocked kit and the following is a list of the specified contents of a pocket case from 1862:

- 1 scalpel
- 3 bistouries (along, narrow surgical knife)
- 1 tenotome (a knife used for the division of a tendon)
- 1 gum lancet (a cutting instrument with a double-edged blade)
- 2 thumb lancets
- 1 razor (small)
- 1 artery forceps
- 1 dressing forceps
- 1 artery needle
- 6 surgeon's needles
- 1 exploring needle
- 1 tenaculum (a hooked instrument used to pull out blood vessels to be tied)
- 1 scissors
- 1 director (a form of probe)
- 3 probes
- 1 caustic holder
- 1 silver catheter- compound (used to drain fluid)
- 6 yards of suture wire- iron
- 1/4 ounce ligature silk
- 1/8 ounce wax
- 1 Russia leather case

[RB]

**Hubbard, Thomas H.**

**Artifacts: camp bed, canteen, knapsack, boots and other gear, MSM 80.157; two uniform coats MSM 82.26.4-.5**

Thomas Hubbard was the son of Doctor, and later Governor, John Hubbard. He was born in Hallowell, and named after a paternal uncle. He was a lawyer. He enlisted twice: on Sept 10 1862 at age 23 he enlisted as adjutant of F and G Companies of the **25<sup>th</sup> Maine**, a nine month regiment. He mustered out on July 11, 1863 and re-enlisted with the **30<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Companies F and G, on, November 10, 1863. Hubbard was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel. He was promoted to full colonel on May 13, 1864. At the close of the war he was promoted to brevet brigadier general. Hubbard mustered out and was discharged July 20, 1865. After the war he served as president of several railroad and banking concerns. Hubbard died on May 19, 1915.

[RB]

**Hunt, Charles O.**

**Artifacts: diary, MSM 2011.26.2;** Maine State Archives has a letter from Captain Charles P. Mattocks of the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine and a description of the escape from prison presented in Hunt's diary

Charles Oliver Hunt was born April 26, 1839, in Gorham, Maine, elder son and one of three children born to Charles Bonapart Hunt and Mary Gould Fogg Hunt. He was a resident of Gorham when he enlisted.

Hunt is author of a diary in the collection of the Maine State Museum. Hunt left an extensive personal account of the Civil War, and he went on to become an important figure in Maine history as Superintendent of the Maine General Hospital (which became Maine Medical Center) for 28 years. The MSM diary is a copy of the original made some time after the Civil War. Hunt was a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1861. He enlisted as quartermaster sergeant in the **5<sup>th</sup> Battery Light Artillery** in Augusta on December 16, 1861. That winter the Battery was quartered "At the rear and south of the State House," about where the Museum is today.

Many of Hunt's papers are in the collection of the Bowdoin College Library's Mitchell Archives, including two volumes of his memoirs (see notes on sources, below). Charlie, as he was called by friends and family, was 5 ft. 7 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and brown hair. There are at least two photos of him in Volume I of "Letters and Personal Recollections of Charles O. Hunt, 5th Battery Maine Vols., Together With Various Documents and Papers Illustrating Army and Prison Life 1861 – 1865." One of the pictures shows Hunt in uniform in 1862 at age 23. The other was probably taken in 1898 when he was 59.

In his diary, Hunt refers often to "Mary." This was his sister, who was married to Thomas D. Carson, cashier of the only bank in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Hunt visited Mary and her family several times while on leave.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Battery left Maine in late March 1862 and encamped just outside Washington, D.C. in early April. Hunt soon took ill and was granted a five day furlough to visit Mary in late April.

The Gettysburg doctor examined him and found that he had typhoid fever. He stayed in Gettysburg until he rejoined the Battery on July 2. The 5<sup>th</sup> Battery saw its "first sign of war" at the battle of Cedar Mountain in August, although it was held in reserve. Its first real battle was Second Bull Run at the end of August, where it lost four of its five guns (one had been out of commission before the battle) and suffered eleven casualties, including five dead.

After that battle Hunt got sick again and was sent to Armory Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was then to be moved to Philadelphia to make room for the many wounded, but jumped the train and went Mary's home in Gettysburg to recuperate. He returned to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery in mid-September, where he met his brother Harry, who had enlisted as a private and was assigned to the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery. In December the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery was involved in the battle of Fredericksburg, and in January the infamous "Mud March," an attempt to outflank the Confederate army that met with disaster when bad weather and mud brought Union progress to a standstill.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Battery was engaged at Chancellorsville the first week of May, 1863 (the "second grand disaster" as Hunt put it). Hunt was formally commissioned 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant on May 18. As part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps, the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery marched through northern Virginia, Maryland, into Pennsylvania, and ultimately to Gettysburg. On July 1, the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery was first engaged at Seminary Ridge, where, in heavy fighting, Hunt was wounded in the upper part of his right thigh. The bullet tore through his pistol holster. Hunt determined that no bone was broken and got permission to ride to Mary's house for treatment by Dr. Charles Hammer. He found the house deserted. Family and friends had taken shelter in the vault of the bank, which was next door. Hunt found 19 women and children and two dogs there. The vault's contents had been evacuated to Philadelphia prior to the battle.

Dr. Hammer found a piece of Hunt's pistol in his thigh, which caused the wound to be large and ragged. On July 2, two Confederate officers, doing a house-to-house search of the town for hidden Union soldiers, found Hunt and would have taken him prisoner but for his wound. They said they'd be back to arrest him after the battle (given the outcome of the battle, they never did). After the battle Hunt was furloughed home to Gorham to recover.

There is an extensive amount of information in Volume I of Hunt's memoirs about Gettysburg, including Hunt's recollections, photos of the town and battlefield. Most of the photos were taken by Hunt's nephew Charles H. Carson in 1897. They include photos of Mary's house and the bank. There is a great deal more information in Volume I covering Hunt's and the Battery's activities into 1864. Volume II contains information about Hunt's imprisonment, and his and the Battery's activities through the end of the war and post-war through mustering out and later.

Hunt was taken prisoner during the siege of Petersburg on June 18, 1864, near Backers Mill. He had been sent in advance of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery to scout locations when he was captured by Confederate pickets. He was sent to Stone Prison in Petersburg. He was also imprisoned in Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina and Danville, Virginia. At times he appears to have found prison life quite comfortable, especially at Macon and Charleston. He and other officers were segregated from enlisted men and no doubt treated better. He was able to send several letters from prison to his mother and Mary. He was moved from Charleston to C. S. Military Prison in Columbia due to an outbreak of yellow fever. In his "mess" at Columbia were

other Maine officers: Major Charles P. Mattocks of the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine, captured at the Battle of The Wilderness in May 1864; Julius B. Litchfield of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine, captured at Gettysburg in July 1863; Lieutenant Nathaniel N. Robbins of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine, captured at Gettysburg; and Captain E. A. Burpee of the 19<sup>th</sup> Maine. Security was lax at Columbia, as most able-bodied men had been assigned to fighting units. There were many escapes. Hunt escaped with Litchfield and Mattocks on November 3, 1864, and it is here that the Museum's volume of Hunt's Civil War diaries begins.

Hunt was recaptured and sent to Danville prison sometime before December 11, 1864. He was paroled on February 22, 1865, exchanged, and rejoined the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery on April 13, 1865. Since that portion of the diary has him starting out from Gettysburg, one can only assume he went there after being exchanged. Hunt's memoirs include many interesting anecdotes about army life, travels, battles, commanding officers, politics, "contraband" (escaped slaves) and many other things which would lend themselves to more thorough research.

After the war, Hunt attended and graduated from University of Pennsylvania Medical School in Philadelphia in 1868. A practicing allopathic physician, he taught at the Bowdoin Medical School and eventually became Superintendent of Maine General Hospital in Portland. Hunt married his sister's husband's sister, Cornelia Davidson Carson of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on May 25, 1871. They resided in the Portland, Maine area (Gorham, Portland, and Scarborough) and raised two daughters and a son. His son, Charles Jr., also became a physician. Hunt died on July 24, 1909 in Scarborough, Maine, of apoplexy.

Sources: The Bowdoin College Library's Mitchell Archives contains the "Letters and Personal Recollections of Charles O. Hunt, 5th Battery Maine Vols., Together With Various Documents and Papers Illustrating Army and Prison Life 1861 - 1865". The two volumes (referred to above as Volumes I and II), comprise over 1000 pages. They include, in Hunt's handwriting, his recollections; transcribed letters sent by him and his brother Harry (who was a private in the 5<sup>th</sup> Battery); photos; newspaper clippings; official army documents; Confederate money, all in excellent condition. The volumes were completed in 1898, but must have taken several years to compile.

Other sources include the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Web site ([www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/](http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/)), Wikipedia, the Bowdoin Library Web site (<http://library.bowdoin.edu/arch/>), Ancestry.com, [www.braceface.com/medical/Medical\\_Authors\\_Faculty/Hunt\\_Charles\\_O.htm](http://www.braceface.com/medical/Medical_Authors_Faculty/Hunt_Charles_O.htm), Maine Memory Network, Maine State Archives (list of men in Maine batteries mustered out on single muster out rolls, post office addresses of Maine Volunteer First regiment Mounted Artillery, 5<sup>th</sup> Battery History, Clothing books Cos. E to G 1<sup>st</sup> Light Artillery R & P Div., Enlistment Papers 1862 - 1864) and the Maine State Museum Archives File No. 73.101.266. [DF]

## **Ingalls, Cyrus**

### **Artifacts: papers from his desk, MSM 2006.109**

Cyrus Ingalls was born on June 9, 1802 and named for his father. He was the eldest of 12 children born to Cyrus Ingalls and Sarah Barker Ingalls. The younger Cyrus's brother Rufus,

younger by 16 years, became a Civil War general and chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. In 1882 he became quartermaster general of the entire U. S. Army.

The elder Cyrus Ingalls was born on December 13, 1768 and died in 1832 in Andover, Massachusetts. He was one of the original settlers of Denmark, Maine in 1788-89, and was a prominent businessman in town. He constructed the first sluiceway in the Moose Pond dam in 1792, in order to sluice logs to his mill. He was a delegate to the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819. He served in the Maine House of Representatives representing Denmark and Fryeburg in 1822. Cyrus Ingalls was cousin to Laura Ingalls Wilder, both descended from Edmund Roberts Ingalls, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1628.

The younger Cyrus Ingalls was lawyer in his hometown of Denmark and was made a Justice of the Peace in 1843. He served as a county commissioner for Oxford County representing Denmark in 1856, according to the 1856 Maine Register. Cyrus Ingalls may have been appointed a Trial Justice in 1861 (see Maine State Archives, Secretary of State Correspondence Record, for a copy of a petition dated March 20, 1861). He may have been a contributor to the massive and comprehensive “Water Power of Maine” report commissioned by Governor Joshua Chamberlain in 1869.

Ingalls married Priscilla Thompson Colby in 1830, and they had five children. Cyrus and Priscilla lived in Denmark, Maine until Priscilla’s death in 1869. Cyrus died on April 21, 1871 in Belvidere, Illinois, and is buried in the city cemetery. He apparently moved to Belvidere following Priscilla’s death. His brothers Rufus and Orin are also buried there, so Cyrus may have moved in with one of them.

Ingalls’s writings are ambiguous, at times seeming to support the war and its aims, and at times opposing it. He copied scores of articles and fragments of articles from newspapers around Maine and the Northeast and kept them in his desk where they were found by descendants. It may be that Ingalls felt ambivalent about the war, or it may be that he was particularly angered by articles with a “Copperhead” point of view, and copied them in order to respond to them in some way. There is no other evidence of Ingalls being a Copperhead. [DF]

### **Irish, James B.**

**Artifact: musket, bullet mold, testimonial, MSM 97.54.4**

James Irish was born in Lovell, Maine around 1842. He was a carpenter. Irish enlisted at age 18 on November 16, 1863. He served as a private in the 2<sup>nd</sup> **Battery Light Artillery**. He was discharged on June 18, 1865. After the war he married a woman named Orina. They had two children, Emily and John. Irish died on March 19, 1906. [RB]



## **Jones, Eben**

**Artifacts: soldier's hymn books, MSM 77.58**

Eben Jones was born on October 5, 1827 on a farm in New Portland, Maine, second of ten children born to Daniel Beale Jones and Nancy Cragin Jones. Jones enlisted in Augusta as a private on December 18, 1863, in Company K of the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**. Jones was a farmer and resided in New Portland at the time of his enlistment. He was married to the former Helen M. Merry, and they had two children, a girl and a boy.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and served primarily in West Florida. The only real battle the regiment fought was at Marianna, Florida on September 27, 1864, where it helped defeat a small Confederate force. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry suffered 3 killed and 12 wounded in the battle. The regiment also participated in several skirmishes and raids. In total, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry lost 10 killed in battle, but 334 died of disease. Such large non-combat death tolls were often suffered by Union forces serving in the Deep South, where unfamiliar diseases ran rampant.

Jones was discharged with his regiment on August 26, 1865 and returned to his family in New Portland. The 1880 census lists his occupation as "carpenter". In 1900, he and Helen were living in Bath, Maine, and he was listed as a farmer. Jones died of a cerebral hemorrhage in New Portland on July 12, 1909. He is buried in the East New Portland cemetery, Section K, Range 17, Lot 6. His grave is marked with an upright double stone and a flag. [DH & RB]

## **Jones, Francis X.**

**Artifact: letter from jail, National Archives Turner Files #4026**

Francis Xavier Jones was a member of the Confederate gang that attempted to rob the Calais Bank on July 18, 1864. Jones was born in St. Louis, Missouri, with his twin sister, Mary, on January 13, 1844. They were the children of Francis and Lorena Jones. The elder Francis was a Marshal of the Missouri Supreme Court.

The young Francis eloped at an early age and later studied for two years at St. Louis University. His wife and child were killed by guerilla fighters during the "Missouri-Kansas War." When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Jones joined with Confederate forces and was captured early in the conflict; to gain his release, he was forced to swear allegiance to the Union. Having gained his freedom, he again became active with Missouri troops and eventually became a member of the Confederate Secret Service, functioning primarily as a dispatch carrier. In this role, he delivered communications to Confederate agents in Chicago, Illinois and Montreal, Quebec.

By May of 1864, he had become disillusioned with his undercover career and wrote to President Lincoln, requesting amnesty. This change of heart was apparently discovered and he was sent to St. John, New Brunswick to join William Collins who was organizing a raid against Maine. Captured during the attempted robbery, he served three years in the Maine State Prison before returning to St. Louis where he died on June 14, 1901. [RB]

**Joyce, Thomas**

**Artifact: discharge certificate, MSM 00.96.1**

Thomas Joyce was born in Ireland and settled in Bingham, Maine. He was a farmer, and enlisted with the **13<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company K. He was discharged while in Decros Point, Texas, on January 31, 1864, and reenlisted February 1, 1864 as a **Veteran Volunteer**. He participated in the Red River campaign and was killed in action in Pleasant Hill, Louisiana on April 9, 1864. [RB]

**Keene, Henry C.**

**Artifacts: cannonball that severed his leg and coat he was wearing when it hit, MSM 69.125.33 and .80**

Henry Clay Keene was born on July 1, 1830, in Augusta, Maine, the son of Charles Keene and Sophia Ballard Keene. One of his ancestors, Thomas Means, served in the Revolutionary War. Keene resided in Augusta in 1850, and the census listed his occupation as "sailor." Keene enlisted in the Navy on September 21, 1861 with the rank of acting master. He was assigned to the USS *Ottawa*. The *Ottawa* was a 691 ton screw class gunboat. Throughout the war it operated off the coasts of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, serving on blockade duty and attacking Confederate coastal positions. Keene lost his right leg in the Battle of Port Royal, South Carolina on November 7, 1861. This was an important Union victory involving 77 naval vessels and 12,000 troops making an amphibious landing to capture the Confederate forts and important port.

Upon recovery, Keene was ordered to command the USS *Fredonia*, a store-ship, in Callao, Peru, where he served until 1863. He was promoted to lieutenant on December 17, 1862. Keene resigned from the Navy on September 8, 1863, but re-enlisted at the same rank on April 27, 1864. He commanded the 11 gun Naval Battery at Searey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire and then served at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, where he commanded the Naval Rendezvous. The rendezvous was an event at which men enlisted in the Navy, so Keene was in effect a recruiting officer. He was honorably discharged on April 25, 1865.

Keene then re-enlisted in the peacetime Navy on June 10, 1865 as a lieutenant. He served as the naval storekeeper at the Boston Navy Yard until July 1867. Then he served as assistant to the Naval Rendezvous at the Boston Navy Yard until July 1, 1868. After that he was assigned to the receiving ship *Ohio*. In March 1869, Keene returned to the Rendezvous and served until March 1873. Keene was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular Navy on March 20, 1871, having served in the volunteer Navy until then. He retired with that rank.

Keene married Frances Eastman in Hallowell, Maine, in 1858. Frances died in 1859, and Henry married Flora Curtis Means in 1862. They had four children. Keene's son Henry, Jr., was born in Peru in 1863, when Keene was serving there on the *Fredonia*. The family moved to Chelsea, Massachusetts, probably in 1865 when he was assigned to the Boston Navy Yard. Keene died on July 6, 1904 in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He is buried in Augusta. [DF]

**Keene, Samuel T.**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in *To the Highest Standard*

Samuel Trouant Keene was born on April 7, 1833, in Bremen, Maine. He was the son of Wait W. Keene and Hulda Trouant Little Keene. Samuel became a lawyer. He married Sarah Foster Prince of Thomaston, Maine on May 1, 1862. They had one child, a daughter, born in 1864, three months after her father died. Keene enlisted on July 31, 1862. He was mustered in on August 29, 1862 in Portland as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant in Company I of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine**. Keene was promoted to captain on October 10, 1862, and posthumously to major. He served on the regiment staff.

Captain Keene served as captain of the color guard at Gettysburg and was wounded at Little Round Top. Keene was killed in action at Petersburg on June 22, 1864, shot through the heart by a sniper. Colonel Ellis Spear had assumed command of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine when Colonel Joshua Chamberlain was promoted to brigade commander on June 6, 1864. Keene died in Spear's arms, asking Spear to write to his wife to tell her he was all right with dying. Ellis Spear later married Keene's widow, Sarah. They had two sons.

Keene is buried in the Elm Grove Cemetery in Thomaston, Block B, Grave No. 8. The grave has a GAR marker and flag. Sarah is buried with her second husband, Ellis Spear, in Arlington National Cemetery. Both Ellis and she died in 1917. They were living in Washington, D.C. at the time [DF]

**Kimball, Frederick L.**

**Artifacts: letters, tintype, carte de visite, pension certificate, MSM 68.99.3; pants and belt, MSM 69.36**

Frederick L. Kimball was born in Dover, Maine, about 1843 and was a resident of that town when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy on September 9, 1864 in Portland. He was 21 years old and worked as a clerk. During his enlistment Kimball advanced to the rank of landsman, roughly equivalent to today's rank of seaman recruit. He ultimately served on four naval vessels, USS *Sabine*, USS *Ohio*, USS *New Hampshire*, and USS *E.B. Hale*. He was discharged from the service on May 10, 1865. [RB]

**Kimball, William K.**

**Artifact: none;** quoted in *To the Highest Standard*, in a flag label (MSM 72.36.16)

William King Kimball was a lawyer and military officer from Oxford County, Maine during the Civil War era. He was born in Rumford on January 7, 1820, just over two months before Maine became a state. Educated at academies in Bridgton and Bethel, he graduated from Harvard Law School. He married Frances Freeland Rawson on July 29, 1842 and they raised five children together.

When war came in 1861, he enlisted as a lieutenant colonel in the **12<sup>th</sup> Maine** on November 15, 1861. He was 41 years old. He was promoted to full colonel on July 31, 1862 and brevetted to the rank of brigadier general on March 13, 1865. Kimball was mustered out of the service and discharged in Savannah, Georgia on March 17, 1866.

Although he apparently retired after the Civil War, at various points in his legal career Kimball served as a Clerk of Courts, County Attorney, spending four years as a U.S. Marshal, and serving as a member of Maine's State Legislature. He died in Paris, Maine on September 2, 1875. [RB]

**King, Moses H.**

**Artifact: ammunition box, MSM 71.11.1**

Moses King was born about 1830, probably in Saco, Maine. He and his wife, Mary, had four children including a son, also named Moses H. King (b 1855, d 1922). According to his enlistment record, Moses King, Sr., was a “mill man.” He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in Portland on September 2, 1864. King served on the USS *Bat* and the USS *Sabine* and at the Washington Navy Yard. He was discharged on September 2, 1865. King died on June 4, 1876 and is buried in Saco. [RB]

**Lamb, David L.**

**Artifact: letters, MSM 2005.67**

David Lamb was born around 1839. He was a 22-year-old clerk and a resident of Calais, Maine, when he enlisted with C Company of the **Coast Guard Infantry** (a Maine home guard unit) on October 31, 1861. On November 27, he transferred to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battery Light Artillery**. Several companies of that regiment were transferred to the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** on March 28, 1863. Lamb was presumably discharged around November 27, 1863. He re-enlisted with the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran Volunteers** on December 26, 1863, and was discharged on June 17, 1865.

[RB]

**Lakeman, Moses B.**

**Artifacts: letter and recruiting poster MSM 22.1;** letters from Lakeman to Maine Adjutant General Hodsdon describing Chancellorsville (9-May-1863) and Gettysburg (13-July-1863) are in the collections of the Maine State Archives.

Moses B. Lakeman was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 11, 1828. He resided in Augusta, Maine in 1861. Lakeman enlisted for three years on April 29, 1861 and was mustered in to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Maine** at Augusta on June 4, 1861 as the captain of Company I. He was 33 years old, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, light complexioned with grey eyes and brown hair. He was married and was a butcher by trade.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine was known as “The Kennebec regiment,” having been recruited primarily in Kennebec County. Oliver Otis Howard of Leeds was its first Colonel (Howard later became a

general and a Corps commander). The 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine saw heavy action in key battles throughout the war. Lakeman was promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 7, 1862, and to colonel on November 14, 1862, whereupon he took command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine.

At Fredericksburg (December 13–15, 1862) the regiment took 42 casualties. In 1863, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine was assigned to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps, under the infamous General Daniel Sickles, a political appointee with little military skill whose actions caused many casualties. At Chancellorsville (May 1-6, 1863) the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine took 63 casualties and lost its regimental colors. At Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine was the first to attack the Confederates on July 2, in support of an advance attachment of sharpshooters. They were driven back and reformed in the Peach Orchard. In the afternoon the entire 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps was ordered forward from Cemetery Ridge to occupy the Peach Orchard and Wheatfield just east of the Emmitsburg Road. After heavy fighting and casualties (the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine lost about half of its strength—122 casualties—and its national colors), the entire Corps was forced to retreat.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine continued to see action throughout 1863 and into 1864. At North Anna on May 23, 1864, Colonel Lakeman was wounded. On June 3, 1864, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine was ordered to the rear to prepare for returning to Maine and mustering out. Those members of the regiment who re-enlisted were transferred to the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine. Lakeman was honorably discharged and mustered out in Augusta on June 28, 1864.

Lakeman moved to Malden, Massachusetts after the war. He died on March 15, 1907 and is buried in the Salem Street Cemetery in Malden. [DF]

### **Larrabee, John B. and John H.**

#### **Artifact: canteen MSM 72.82.1**

There were two John Larrabees in the 9<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company C., father and son. The father, John B. Larrabee, was 44 years old when he enlisted for 3 years as a private on July 24, 1862. He was mustered in on the same date, in Augusta. He was 5 ft. 10 in. tall, dark complexioned with hazel eyes and brown hair. He was a laborer, married to Sophie, and residing in Augusta. He mustered out with an honorable discharge on June 30, 1865.

John H. Larrabee, the son, was 18 years old when he enlisted for 3 years as a private on September 4, 1861. He mustered in on September 22, 1861 in Augusta. He was 5 ft. 10 in. tall, dark complexioned with dark eyes and dark hair. He was single, living in Augusta and working as a laborer. He mustered out when his enlistment expired on September 27, 1864.

The senior Larrabee was born in St. Mary, Canada in 1820. He died in Augusta, Maine on October 26, 1885 of heart disease. He is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Augusta, Section A, Grave No. 1. His grave has an upright stone and GAR marker.

The junior Larrabee was born in Augusta, Maine in 1843. After he mustered out, he married. He and his wife, Mary, and they had one son. He remained a laborer throughout his life. John H. Larrabee died on January 15, 1910 in Augusta.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Maine Regiment served primarily in the southeast in Florida and South Carolina until moving on to Virginia. There they fought their two most significant engagements at Bermuda Hundred and Cold Harbor before joining the Petersburg campaign (1864-65). Of the 1,973 officers and enlisted men who served in the regiment, 10 officers and 172 men were killed or mortally wounded in contact, 462 were wounded and recovered, and 239 died of disease. [DF]

**Lawler, Frederick T.**

**Artifacts: letters, bayonet and scabbard, photograph, MSM 87.73**

Frederick T. Lawler was born on November 5, 1838 in Bristol, Maine, the son of Patrick Lawler, Jr., and Judith Barker Lawler. Frederick was the youngest of 10 children. He enlisted for three years on August 8, 1862 and was mustered in to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company E, on August 29, 1862 in Portland. He was 5 ft. 8 ¼ in. tall, dark complexioned with dark eyes and black hair. He was 23 years old, single and a farmer in Bristol when he enlisted.

Lawler died on October 30, 1862 of disease in Maryland, probably near the confluence of the Potomac River and Antietam Creek. Many men succumbed to disease in the six weeks the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine was encamped there, guarding the river fords following Lee's retreat from Antietam. The dead were generally buried in the hills around the camp, unless they had been evacuated to Baltimore hospitals. There is no record in State Archives of Lawler's burial. [DF]

**Leppien, George F.**

**Artifacts: sword, sketch of Leppien; letter from Samuel Cony to Leppien's mother, MSM 00.38;** Maine State Archives has photograph of Leppien and letter from Leppien to General Barry (Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac; 25-Oct-1861)

George Leppien was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1836. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Leppien. His father was a German immigrant and successful Philadelphia businessman. George was educated primarily in Europe at the behest of his father, but had returned to the United States by 1861.

Leppien originally enlisted in the **15<sup>th</sup> New York Heavy Artillery** as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. He mustered out on November 18, 1861. According to the Maine Adjutant General's Report, he was recommended by his superiors as an exemplary artillerist and came to Maine in November, 1861 to help organize the **5<sup>th</sup> Maine Battery Light Artillery**. He was mustered into the battery in Portland as a captain on December 4, 1861. He was 25 years old and single.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Battery participated in a number of battles through the spring of 1863 including those at Second Bull Run and Fredericksburg. That spring, Leppien was promoted to lieutenant colonel but the necessary paperwork was apparently not completed before the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3. In that battle, Leppien suffered a leg wound while he was commanding the Battery. Doctors amputated his leg, but he died from complications due to that injury on May 24, 1863. He was awarded his new rank on his deathbed, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, in

Philadelphia. The Maine Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) honored Leppien with a post in his name, Post 136 in Stoneham. [DH and RB]

**Lewis, Mary Octavia**

**Artifact: quilt, MSM 85.92.1**

Mary Octavia Lewis was born in 1822. In 1860 she was married to John L. Lewis and had three sons: Earnest (age 7), Forrest Lemont (age 1), and John E. (age 15). The family lived in Jay, Maine, but their home was listed in the census as Livermore. [RB]

**Litchfield, Julius B.**

**Artifacts: none;** mentioned in Charles Hunt's diary (above)

Julius B. Litchfield was born on February 19, 1839 in Rockland, Maine, the eldest son of Benjamin W. Litchfield and Ruth P. Williams Litchfield. He enlisted for three years on April 24, 1861, and was mustered into the **4<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company B, as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant on June 15, 1861, in Rockland. He was 6 ft. 2 ½ in. tall, light complexioned with blue eyes and auburn hair. He was widowed and worked as a clerk in a Rockland general store run by his father. He had married Helen Coombs of South Thomaston in 1858, but Helen died in 1859.

Litchfield was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant, then captain and commander of Company B. At Gettysburg, the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine was part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps, under the infamous General Daniel Sickles, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade. At that time the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine was commanded by Colonel Elijah Walker, who succeeded Colonel (later Major General) Hiram G. Berry, who was killed at Chancellorsville. On July 2<sup>nd</sup>, when Sickles made his near-disastrous decision to disobey General George Meade's orders and advanced his Corps to the west of the Union lines, leaving it exposed with both flanks hanging, the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine was placed in the very precarious position at the far left of the line, near Devil's Den.

At about 4:00 pm the Confederates advanced on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps' position, and heavy fighting ensued along the entire line. At that point there were no Union forces on Little Round Top, and Walker, recognizing the importance of the hill, moved the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine further left (south) to attempt to block Confederate attempts to take the hill. The 4<sup>th</sup> was stationed around Plum Creek and at Devil's Den, to block Confederate flanking attacks and protect the Union batteries. It was not a good position, being in a low spot. At about 5:00 the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine successfully repulsed a Confederate attack, but the Confederates kept coming. They captured a Union battery, which was subsequently recaptured by the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine. Colonel Walker was badly wounded, but stayed in the fight. Finally, at about 6:00, the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine was relieved and went to the rear.

During the battles around Devil's Den and Plum Creek, the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine lost 4 officers and 19 men killed or mortally wounded; 1 officer and 43 men wounded; and 4 officers and 69 men captured. This was out of approximately 300 officers and men who started the battle. Captain Litchfield was one of the officers captured, probably in close fighting at Devil's Den.

Litchfield was taken to the Confederate prison at Danville, Virginia and later to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. In December 1863, Litchfield was one of three Union officers taken to the Confederate prison at Salisbury, North Carolina and sentenced to hard labor, in retaliation for perceived mistreatment of Confederate officers held in the Union prison at Alton, Illinois (see source, below). He was later moved to the Columbia, South Carolina prison, where on November 3, 1864, he escaped with Lieutenant Charles O. Hunt of the 5<sup>th</sup> Maine Battery Light Artillery (captured at Backers Mill, near Petersburg, Virginia on June 18, 1864) and Major Charles P. Mattocks of the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine (captured at the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864). Litchfield was recaptured before December 11, 1864. He was probably paroled on February 22, 1865, and rejoined his regiment. He was discharged for disability on March 3, 1865. Litchfield remained in poor health and died on May 20, 1866.

Source: *Official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865*

December 22, 1863 – Richmond, Henrico, Virginia

Serial Number: II 119, Vol. 6 Volume: 6

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, Richmond, December 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A HEDDON, Secretary of War:

Sir: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report that the following officers have been selected from among the Federal prisoners confined here "to undergo hard labor during the war in the penitentiary at Salisbury, N.C., for a like number of our own officers confined in the penitentiary at Alton, Ill.," and that they will be immediately sent to Salisbury, to wit:

Edward E. Chase, captain, First Rhode Island; Julius B. Litchfield, captain, Fourteenth Maine; Charles S. Kendall, captain, First Massachusetts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

[Endorsement]

I supposed these men were imprisoned in retaliation for the treatment of certain naval officers, but it seems the purpose was retaliation for different outrage by the Federal authorities.

J. A. SEDDON, Secretary

[DF]

**Little, Thomas**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2012.27**

Thomas Little was born on October 1, 1834, in Bremen, Maine, elder son of William Henry Little and Rachel Jones Little. He may have been a Mayflower descendent, through the line of Pilgrim Edward Doty. Little enlisted for three years on August 5, 1862 and was mustered into the 19<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company I, as a private on August 25, 1862, in Bath, Maine. Little was 5 ft. 11 in.



tall, dark complexioned with black eyes and brown hair. He was single, residing in Bremen, Maine and a farmer.

Little saw action with the 19<sup>th</sup> Maine at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Haymarket, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was wounded at Petersburg on July 2, 1864. He had a leg amputated, and was hospitalized for some time Little was mustered out August 1, 1864, and returned to Maine.

Little married Sarah Elizabeth Morse of Craftsbury, Vermont in 1869. They had five children. In 1880 they were living in Washington, D.C., and Little was a government clerk in the Treasury Department. He died on May 25, 1893. [DF]

### **Livermore, William T.**

**Artifacts: tintype, two letters, MSM 2000.59**

William Taylor Livermore was born in Milo, Maine, on May 28, 1840, one of eight children of David Livermore and Sarah Taylor Livermore. He enlisted for three years on August 11, 1862 and was mustered in at Portland on August 29, 1862 as a private in Company B of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine**. Livermore was a resident of Kennebunkport, Maine when he enlisted. He was single, 22 years old, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. He was a farmer.

During his service with the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine, he was promoted to corporal on February 10, 1863, and sergeant on January 4, 1865. On July 2, 1863, at Little Round Top in the Battle of Gettysburg, Corporal Livermore was one of only two members of the color guard not to be killed or wounded. He kept a diary and wrote many letters during his service. There are several references to these in John Pullen's book, *The Twentieth Maine*. Livermore was mustered out and honorably discharged "in the field" near Washington, D.C. on June 4, 1865.

Livermore married Alice Ruth Stone in Milo on November 18, 1869. They had six children. Livermore remained a farmer in Milo the rest of his life. He died on August 29, 1911 in Milo of angina pectoris. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Milo, Section 10, Lot 16. [DF]

### **Longley, Cyrus**

**Artifact: watercolor of the construction of Fort Popham, MSM 89.68.1**

Cyrus Longley was born in Bath on January 10, 1841. He enlisted in the **7<sup>th</sup> Unassigned Maine Infantry** in October, 1864. He was sent to Fort Popham, where he recorded its construction in a series of watercolors and sketches. He mustered out July, 1865. He married twice. His first wife was named Hannah. They had three children, William, Albert and Ella. By the time of the 1900 census, Hannah had died and Longley had married a woman named Georgia. Longley served as Register of the Sagadahoc County probate court for 35 years and in other civic capacities. Cyrus Longley died of pneumonia on January 23, 1918, at age 77. [RB]

### **Luce, Jeremiah and Judson**

**Artifact: model 1863 type 2 Springfield musket, MSM 80.24.1**

Jeremiah Luce was born January 9, 1862. He worked as a farmer in Searsmont when he enlisted in G Company of the **28<sup>th</sup> Maine** on September 10, 1862. He was 20 years old. He was discharged from the 28<sup>th</sup> Maine on December 31, 1863 and re-enlisted in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Sharpshooters** on September 20, 1864. He was transferred to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** on June 21, 1865 and formally discharged from the service on July 16, 1865. He married Louisa Lasalle on May 5, 1867. He died 1925.

Judson Luce, also from Searsmont, was born May 1, 1846. He enlisted with his brother in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Sharpshooters** on September 21, 1864 at the age of 18. He also was transferred to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** and mustered out on July 16, 1865. He appears not to have married. He died on October 14, 1878 at the age of 32. [RB]

### **Maker, Lydia M. and Amy**

**Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

Lydia Marston Maker of Cutler and her fisherman husband, Nehemiah, had seven children when he enlisted in the 11<sup>th</sup> Maine. Amy, Emmy, or Amey, Maker was in her late 60s and reliant on her son Reuben when enlisted in the 6th Maine. [RB]

### **Marston, Daniel**

**Artifacts: recruiting broadside, MSM 72.38; documents regarding transfer of his son to his regiment, regimental documents, cartes de visite MSM 2005.104, 2006.23, 2012.18; presentation sword, MSM 2006.24.1**

Daniel Marston was born on June 13, 1813 in Phillips, Maine, the son of Theodore Marston and Polly Soule Marston. He married Rosannah Dow on November 24, 1836 in Phillips. They had four children. The eldest child and only son, Daniel Webster Marston, served as a private and musician under his father in the Civil War (see below for brief biographies of Rosannah and Daniel W. Marston).

Daniel Marston, Sr. enlisted for three years on September 7, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Company D of the **9<sup>th</sup> Maine** on September 22, 1861 at Augusta. He was a resident of Phillips when he enlisted. He was 6 ft. tall, with light complexion, blue eyes and light hair. He was a lumber merchant by trade. On August 14, 1862, he transferred to and was appointed captain and commander of Company C of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, and was instrumental in recruiting men for the regiment.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Maine saw heavy fighting on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. The Regiment, under the command of Colonel Charles W. Tilden, was in the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps (Reynolds). Early in the battle, the regiment formed on Seminary Ridge north of

the Chambersburg Pike. It fought here for three hours, giving and taking ground. At one point it advanced by bayonet charge. Eventually the Confederates gained the advantage on the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine's right, so the Regiment moved further north to the Mummasburg Road. Here they were ordered to hold the ground "at any cost" to cover the retreat of the rest of the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps and the 11<sup>th</sup> Corps. Facing insurmountable odds, the regiment was soon forced to surrender. Before it did, however, the men tore their national and regimental flags to pieces, which they secreted among their possessions, to avoid surrendering the colors to the enemy.

Of the 25 officers and 250 men who started the day, two officers and nine men were killed, eight officers and 54 men were wounded, and eleven officers and 148 men were captured. Captain Daniel Marston took command of the four officers and 36 men who escaped to Cemetery Ridge. The 16<sup>th</sup> Maine is honored with a monument at its initial position on Seminary Ridge and a marker near Mummasburg Road, where it made its heroic stand to cover the army's retreat.

Marston was "discharged by order of the War Department" on December 22, 1864 in Washington, DC. He died November 26, 1891 in Phillips. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Section B, Lot 29. He has an upright stone and a flag. [DF]

#### **Marston, Daniel W.**

**Artifacts: letters relating to his transfer to his father's regiment, ambrotype, photographs MSM 2005.104; Confederate banner and tin type, MSM 2005.118; documents concerning his transfer, MSM 2006.23; letters, MSM 2006.24**

Daniel Webster Marston was the eldest child and only son of Daniel Marston and Rosannah Dow Marston. He was born in Phillips, Maine on May 31, 1848. Dannie, as he was called by the family, enlisted on September 7, 1861 and was mustered in at Augusta, Maine on September 22, 1861 as a private-musician in his father's Company D of the 9<sup>th</sup> Maine Regiment. He was just 13 years old, 5 ft. 3 in. tall, light complexioned with blue eyes and light hair. He lived with his parents and three sisters in Phillips, Maine, where he was born.

On June 13, 1863, he transferred to his father's new regiment, the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company C, although he did not physically join the regiment until September. He was discharged upon the expiration of his enlistment on September 20, 1864.

Marston migrated to the West following the Civil War. He married Eva Bates from Ohio. Census data show him residing in La Crosse, Wisconsin in 1870 and 1880, and Marshalltown, Iowa in 1910. No records of his death or burial were found. [DF]

#### **Marston, Rosannah Dow**

**Artifacts: carte de visite, MSM 2005.104.5; letters, MSM 2012.28.16 and .23**

Rosannah Dow married Daniel Marston on November 24, 1836 in Phillips, Maine. She was born on December 25, 1812 in Turner. The Marstons had four children, Daniel Webster Marston being the third. Rosannah died on June 22, 1900 in Phillips. [DF]

## **Martin, John**

### **Artifacts: journals, MSM and MHS 97.16**

John Martin was born in Ellsworth in about 1823. He moved to the Bangor area after working as an accountant for the Katahdin Iron Works near Brownville for several years. In Bangor, he married his wife Clara on March 27, 1850. They had six children, one of whom died in infancy.

Much of Martin's artwork was expressed in a series of journal-scrapbooks. As an artist, Martin is known for his detailed renditions of landscapes, gardens, architectural depictions, and scenes of everyday life, particularly in his hometown of Bangor. His work is largely preserved in a four volume journal, now jointly owned by the Maine State Museum and Maine Historical Society. This work serves as a visual record of Martin's life and his place in Maine in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

Martin was an accountant by trade. He worked for several Bangor firms including Wood and Bishop and M. Schwartz. He died at the Center Street home of his son John Jr. on March 6, 1904 and his obituary, published the following day in the *Bangor Daily News*, referred to his "systematic accuracy and proficiency" being "proverbial." Along with most of his family members, he is buried at Bangor's Mount Hope Cemetery. All but one of his children predeceased him. [RB]

## **Mattocks, Charles P.**

**Artifacts: none;** mentioned in Charles Hunt's diary (above)

Charles Porter Mattocks was born on October 11, 1840 in Danville, Vermont, son of Henry Mattocks and Martha Osgood Porter Mattocks. Henry, a lawyer, died when Charles was only three years old. At some point, Martha remarried to Isaac Dyer, a lumberman, and she and Charles moved with him to Maine. They were living in Baldwin, Maine for the 1860 census. Charles had graduated from Andover Academy in 1858 and was attending Bowdoin College.

Mattocks enlisted for three years on August 1, 1862, and was mustered into the **17<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company A, as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on August 21, 1862, in Augusta. Mattocks was 5 ft. 9 ½ in tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. He was single, residing in Portland and a student. Mattocks was promoted to captain on December 4, 1862; to major on December 22, 1863; to brevet brigadier general on March 13, 1865; and to full colonel on May 15, 1865. He was appointed commander of the **1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Sharpshooters** in March, 1864.

Mattocks was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864. He was taken to the Danville, Virginia prison, then to Macon, Georgia, then Charleston, South Carolina, then Columbia, South Carolina. On November 3, 1864, he, Captain Julius Litchfield of the 4<sup>th</sup> Maine, and Lieutenant Charles Hunt of the 5<sup>th</sup> Maine Battery escaped from Confederate prison in Columbia, South Carolina. Mattocks was recaptured sometime before December 11, 1864. He was paroled, probably in February 1865, and rejoined his regiment.

At Sailor's Creek, Virginia, on April 6, 1865, Mattocks "displayed extraordinary gallantry in leading a charge of his regiment which resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners and a stand of colors." For this action, in his final battle of the Civil War, Mattocks was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, on March 29, 1899. Mattocks was mustered out in Washington, D.C. on June 4, 1865.

After the war Mattocks graduated from Harvard Law School and became a lawyer, practicing in Portland. He married Ella Robbins of Portland in 1871. They had two daughters, Margaret and Mary. Mattocks had a long career as a lawyer and judge, serving as State's Attorney for Cumberland County (1869-1872); Representative in the Maine Legislature (1880-1884); and Judge of Probate for Cumberland County (1890-?). When the Spanish American War broke out, Mattocks volunteered and was named Brigadier-General of Volunteers on June 8, 1898, serving in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps at Chickamauga, Georgia until October 30, 1898, when the war ended.

Mattocks died on May 16, 1910, at 17 Lewis Street in Portland of nephritis. He was buried on May 19, 1910, in Evergreen Cemetery in Portland. His grave is in Section R and has an upright stone and marker. [DF]

### **Mayhew, Hebron**

**Artifact: pocket watch, MSM 69.127.76**

Hebron Mayhew was born in July, 1840. He was working as a farmer in Westbrook on September 10, 1861 when he enlisted with the **10<sup>th</sup> Maine** at age 21. He enlisted as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. A pocket watch was presented to Mayhew in early 1862 with the inscription: "To/Lt. Hebron Mayhew/Co. I 10th Maine Reg't/ Jan 8 1862." He rose to the rank of captain after that date. Mayhew was discharged on May 7, 1863. He married Ellen L. Warren on February 20, 1867. According to census information he was working as a machinist in 1880 and was a landlord in 1900. Mayhew died in 1927 at the age of 87. [RB]

### **McPhee, Jonathan E.**

**Artifacts: fragment of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine's Gettysburg flag, and field bible, MSM 2012.41.1-.2**

Jonathan Edward McPhee was a Canadian, born on Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island. He was 32 years old, working as a tailor in Saco, Maine on July 26, 1862, when he enlisted with Company F of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**. McPhee enlisted as a corporal and was promoted to sergeant on May 1, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and paroled in August, 1863. He continued to fight with the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine, and was wounded May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1864 at Spotsylvania. McPhee was wounded again on August 18, 1864 at Weldon Rail Road. He was wounded a third time by a bullet to the heart, in Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, and died the next day. He was buried in Poplar Grove, Virginia. He left a widow and five children, one son and four daughters. Upon his death, the army owed him four months' pay and \$15 in bounty, \$95 in all, equivalent to about \$1,350 today. His son, Edward Angus McPhee, adopted his father's first name.

In a letter to the curator the donors stated: "It has been our feeling that the cutting up of the Colors by the 275 person rear guard on Oak Ridge, July 1, 1863 at the Battle of Gettysburg, was not for personal gain on the part of any individual, but rather an act of defiance by an organized group of Maine volunteers. That being the case, the segment of the flag in possession of Sergeant McPhee belonged not personally to him or to any other individual, but rather to subsequent generations of Mainers as a reminder of some of the sacrifices Maine volunteers made to help form and preserve our way of life in this country." [LL]

**Merchant, William Henry**

**Artifacts: diary and discharge paper, MSM 72.86**

William Henry Merchant was born in Guilford, Maine. He was living in New Gloucester, at the time of his enlistment on November 8, 1861, with company E of the **5<sup>th</sup> Maine**, as a private. He was 19 years old. He was wounded at the Battle of Savage Station, Virginia on June 30, 1862, and was taken prisoner. He was sent to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia and soon exchanged or released to a hospital in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he died on August 25<sup>th</sup>. [RB]

**McLeod, James W.**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2005.67**

James W. McLeod was born in St. Andrews New Brunswick in 1841 and lived in Calais Maine where he worked as a farmer. He enlisted with the **Coast Guard Infantry**, a Maine home guard, on November 1, 1861 at age 20. On December 4, 1861, he transferred to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Light Artillery**. That battalion transferred to the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** on March 28 1863. McLeod was discharged from the 1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery on February 23, 1864 and returned to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine Light Artillery the same day. McLeod was wounded. He mustered out on May 10, 1865, and was discharged for disability on May 12, 1865. James McLeod died in Calais in 1872 at age 31. [RB]

**Monk, Isaac J.**

**Artifact: His fragment of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine Gettysburg flag, MSM 2005.53.1**

Isaac Jordan Monk was born in Buckfield, Maine on September 14, 1838, the youngest of 15 children born to Alfred Monk and Relief Irish Monk. He enlisted for 3 years on August 14, 1862 and was mustered into Company E of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** Volunteers as a private. He was living in Turner, Maine, working as a farmer, and married to Nettie S. Monk. He was 24 years old, 5 ft. 8 in. tall, dark complexioned with hazel eyes and dark hair.

Monk was taken prisoner at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, and was later paroled. Most of the regiment was captured that day, as it covered the retreat of the Union forces in the face of overwhelming Confederate numbers. The 16<sup>th</sup> Maine lost 11 killed, 62 wounded and 159 taken prisoner on that first day of the Battle of Gettysburg. Only about 38 were able to escape. Before being overrun, the men of the 16<sup>th</sup> tore up their national and regimental colors and hid them on

their persons, to avoid having to surrender them to the Confederates. As might be expected, given the chaos of the day, estimates of those who escaped vary from 38 to 43 men. Monk was unfortunately not one of that small group.

Monk left the service without a formal discharge, although his grave registration shows his discharge date as June 15, 1865.

Isaac and Nettie lived in Wayne, Maine, in 1880 with their children, Maude and Alonzo. Isaac was a farm laborer, but listed “spinal trouble” as a disability. Monk died in Norway, Maine of pneumonia on February 11, 1922, and was buried on February 14, 1922 in Pine Grove Cemetery. His grave is in Range 1 (old section), Lot 74 (Book 4, Page 145). [DH]

### **Moody, William H.**

**Artifacts: recruiting sign, diaries, letters, military documents, certificates MSM 2004.91 and transcription of news article 2009.36.10**

William H. Moody was born on September 30 (or October 1), 1836 in Nobleboro, Maine, the son of William Moody and Caroline Meserve Moody. He married his wife, Abbie, in 1860. He was living in Kennebunk, working as a carriage painter, when he enlisted on September 10, 1862. He was mustered into the **27<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company I, on September 30, 1862 as a sergeant. He enlisted for nine months. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, was light complexioned, had brown hair and hazel eyes. He was promoted to full 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant on March 1, 1863 and was mustered out in Portland on July 17, 1863.

In December 1863, Moody enlisted in the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**, Company L. He was commissioned 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant on December 18, 1863, and mustered in on December 24, 1863. In September 1864, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry participated in a series of raids in the Florida Panhandle. The raiding party consisted of 700 mounted soldiers under the command of General Alexander Asboth. Three battalions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew B. Spurling. On September 27, 1864, the Union forces, with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine in the lead, attacked a defending force of Confederates at Marianna, Florida (the home town of Florida’s Confederate Governor John Milton). The Union force was driven back initially, with significant casualties. Moody was wounded in this battle.

A side note from that battle – Major Nathan Cutler of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine was credited with risking his life to save the church Bible after the Union forces set a church on fire to drive out Confederate soldiers who were shooting at them from the church.

Moody recovered from his wound and mustered out on December 6, 1865 in Barrancas, Florida. He returned to his wife, Abbie, moved to Liberty where he was a farmer and a painter, and raised two children (Elbert and Blanche). Moody died of a cerebral hemorrhage on October 29, 1904. He is buried at the Pierpont Cemetery in Liberty (Section E, Lot 2).

The Maine State Archives has an excellent photograph of Lieutenant Moody in full dress uniform (negative #918). [DH]

**Moore, Henry D.**

**Artifacts: Field desk MSM 83.20.1**

Henry Dyer Moore was born in Steuben, Maine on September 18, 1842, the eldest son of Robert Moore and Eliza Ann Jones Moore. Moore enlisted for three years on December 22, 1863, and was mustered into the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**, Company K, on December 31, 1863 in Augusta. He was 5 ft. 9 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. He was single, a resident of Steuben and working as a bookkeeper. Moore rose to the rank of corporal. He mustered out with an honorable discharge on December 6, 1865, in Barrancas, Florida.

After the war, Henry married Mary Jones Smith, also from Steuben, in Bristol, Rhode Island, on October 8, 1866. They moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania before 1867, then to Hammonton, New Jersey before 1869, finally to Haddonfield, New Jersey before 1874, where they lived the rest of their lives. They raised five children. Moore continued to work as a bookkeeper. He died on March 24, 1930 in Haddonfield, New Jersey. [DH]

**Morris, Edward S.**

**Artifact: recruiting handbill, MSM 2008.103.1**

Edward S. Morris was a surveyor who lived in Newfield, Maine. He mustered in with Company K of the **14<sup>th</sup> Maine** on December 20, 1861, at age 40, as a captain. General Benjamin Butler accepted Morris' resignation in the spring of 1862. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses he was listed as a teacher. He married Lizzie M. (or N.) Priest of New Hampshire. They had six children: five daughters and a son. Lizzie died on April 20, 1875. Edward died on July 2, 1906. [RB]

**Murphy, Elisha B.**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2005.67**

Elisha B. Murphy from Calais, Maine was born around 1842, possibly in Canada. He enlisted with the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Light Artillery** on December 4, 1861, at age 19. The regiment became part of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** on March 28 1863. Murphy was presumably discharged around December 4, 1863. Together with other friends from Calais in his regiment, he re-enlisted with the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Veteran Volunteers** on December 25, 1863. Murphy was discharged on June 17, 1865.

He married Harriet Woodbury in Calais on November 7, 1866. She had been born in Canada around 1845. In 1870 Murphy was working as a lumber surveyor. The Murphys moved to California, where Elisha continued to work in the timber trade. He died in September, 1915, in Eureka, California. [RB]



**Nash, Horatio**

**Artifact: company roster, MSM 80.146.3**

Horatio Nash was a farmer in Addison when he enlisted with the **18<sup>th</sup> Maine**, company H, on July 11, 1862 at age 20. That regiment became the core of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery** at the end of 1862. Horatio enlisted as a private, and rose to the rank of corporal. He was killed in action on June 18, 1864 at Petersburg. [RB]

**Noble, Thomas P.**

**Artifact: banner, MSM 2009.81.1**

Thomas P. Noble was born in Calais, Maine, to John and Susan Noble. At the time of the Civil War he lived in Saco, where he enlisted with Company K of the **14<sup>th</sup> Maine** on March 11, 1865 at age 27. He rose quickly in the ranks, from private to captain before his discharge on August 28, 1865. After the Civil War, Noble moved to New York and then to Arizona and New Mexico where he mined for gold. He settled in San Diego, California as a carpenter and maker of windmills. [RB & LL]

**O'Dea, Thomas**

**Artifact: lithograph of Andersonville Prison, MSM 92.11.1**

Thomas O'Dea was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on May 24, 1845, son of James O'Dea and Catherine Hogan O'Dea. Thomas emigrated to the United States in 1860, probably arriving in Boston. He soon moved to Portland, Maine, where he resided in 1863. O'Dea enlisted for three years on September 19, 1863 and was mustered in the same day as a private in Company A of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, at Portland. He was single, 5 ft. 7½ in. tall, light complexioned, with brown hair and hazel eyes. He was a last maker by trade.

O'Dea was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 4, 1864, which was the day before heavy fighting began. He was sent to Andersonville Prison in Georgia, the most notorious of the Confederate military prisons. He survived Andersonville, returning to the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** on May 17, 1865. He had apparently been charged with desertion when he was captured at the Wilderness. The charges were dropped upon his return from Andersonville. He transferred to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** on June 5, 1865, and left the army in Washington, D.C. The dates for his return to the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** and transfer to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine** are from the Civil War Soldiers records in the Maine State Archives. The National Park Service's "American Civil War Soldiers" on-line database states he was transferred out of the **16<sup>th</sup>** and into the **20<sup>th</sup>** on December 15, 1864. It may be that he was still a prisoner at Andersonville at that time, still thought to be a deserter, and the transfer was accomplished on paper only.

Following the war, O'Dea went west, settling in Des Moines, Iowa. There he married Catherine (Kate) Entwistle on April 22, 1869. They had two sons and a daughter. O'Dea worked as a tin smith. Thomas O'Dea died on May 2, 1914 in Des Moines, where he was buried in the Glendale cemetery. [DF]

**Otis, William Oliver, and John Otis**

**Artifact: none;** cousins to Benjamin Vaughan (see below)

William Oliver Otis, was born in Hallowell, Maine on December 18, 1831 to the Hon. John Otis and his first wife Harriet Francis Vaughan Otis. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1851, and moved thereafter to Texas, where he fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War, in the **22<sup>nd</sup> Texas Cavalry (1<sup>st</sup> Indian-Texas Regiment)**. He died in Texas on March 13, 1889. His brother John Otis (born July 16, 1843 in Hallowell) also moved to Texas and became a Texas Ranger in 1861. He also fought for the Confederacy. [JR]

**Owen, Abigail S.**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 2000.59.3**

Abbie Owen was born in Milo in about 1839 to William and Sophrona Owen. We do not know the relationship between her and Sergeant William Livermore of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine, but he wrote a letter to “friend Abbie” from the field on February 26, 1865. [RB]

**Paine, David H.**

**Artifact: letter 2004.24.1**

David H. Paine was born in Eden, Maine, on the northern side of Mt. Desert Island on April 30, 1826. He married Margaret Stanley on February 24, 1850. Their son, Norman D. Paine was born in 1862. Paine served with E Company of the **26<sup>th</sup> Maine**, enlisting on September 10, 1862, when he was 36 years old. A few months after he was discharged on August 15, 1863, Paine re-enlisted with the **3<sup>rd</sup> Battery Maine Light Artillery** on December 22, 1863. He was discharged a second time on June 17, 1865. After the war, Paine returned to Eden. He was wounded during the war, and spent four months at the veteran’s hospital at Togus from September 1907-January 1908. Paine died on May 15, 1908. [RB]

**Palmer, Ambrose H., Jr.**

**Artifacts: 16<sup>th</sup> Maine Gettysburg flag fragment, photograph, GAR hat and belt buckle, MSM 2007.105**

Ambrose H. Palmer, Jr. was born in Winslow, Maine in May, 1842, the son of Ambrose Howard Palmer and Esther S. Thompson. He was a farmer in Winslow when he enlisted. He was single, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, had dark complexion and brown hair and gray eyes. Palmer enlisted on June 16, 1862 for three years. He was mustered in as a private on August 14, 1862 in Company B of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, in Augusta. His younger brother John mustered in to the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine on the same day. He was mustered out and received an honorable discharge on June 5, 1865 in Arlington Heights, Virginia.

Palmer was taken prisoner at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 and returned to the regiment upon his parole. He was declared missing after the Battle of Spotsylvania in 1864, but apparently returned to the regiment.

After the war he moved to Dixmont, Maine, where he was living in 1870. He married Anna A. Burton on February 24, 1872 in Calais, Maine, and lived in Washington County the rest of his life. They had two daughters, and Palmer may have had a son by a second wife. He died in Pembroke, Maine on February 8, 1932 of Angina Pectoris. He was buried in the Forest Hills Cemetery on February 11, 1932. He has an upright stone with a GAR marker. [DF]

### **Palmer, John**

#### **Artifact: Gettysburg flag fragment, MSM 2007.105.1**

John Palmer was born in Winslow, Maine in 1844, and worked as a farmer in Winslow when he enlisted. He was single, 6 ft. tall, had dark complexion and brown hair and gray eyes. Winslow enlisted on June 16, 1862 for three years. He was mustered in as a private on August 14, 1862 in Co. B, **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**, in Augusta. His older brother, Ambrose, mustered in to the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine on the same day. John was taken prisoner at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, and later pardoned, rejoining his regiment. He was killed at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia on February 4, 1865. The regiment's casualties that day were 1 officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 34 wounded, and 11 missing. No burial record has been found. Palmer may have been buried in the field. His brother, Ambrose Jr., gave John's fragment of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine Gettysburg battle flag to their father as a keepsake. [DF]

### **Peabody, Margaret Tinkham**

#### **Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, November 16, 1861; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/mpeabodyoct30.html>

Margaret Tinkham Peabody of Eastport, Maine was born in Portland in 1827. She married George A. Peabody on Oct 5, 1852. They had one daughter, Anna, born sometime after 1860. She died on October 16, 1890. [RB]

### **Perkins, O. P.**

#### **Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

In late 1862, O. P. Perkins was among several wives and family members of several Cutler, Maine, soldiers who petitioned Governor Israel Washburn for financial assistance promised by the State—but administered by towns—in a March, 1862 law. [RB]

**Prescott, Evander S.**

**Artifact: saddle, MSM 80.44.1**

Evander Sylvester Prescott was born in New Sharon, Maine on February 27, 1836, seventh of nine children of Jesse J. Prescott and Agnes Cass Prescott. Jesse died when Evander was only ten. Prescott enlisted for nine months on September 10, 1862, and was mustered in to the **28<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company B, on October 10, 1862 at Augusta, as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, light complexioned, with hazel eyes and brown hair. He was single, residing in Wilton and working as a cattle drover. He was mustered out with an honorable discharge on August 31, 1863 in Augusta. He then reenlisted for three years in the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**, Company F, on December 11, 1863, retaining the rank of 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant.

Prescott served with the 28<sup>th</sup> Maine in Louisiana and Florida, seeing little action. The only battle was at Plaquemine, Louisiana, where elements of the regiment were defeated by attacking Confederates, who captured an officer and 22 of the 28<sup>th</sup> Maine enlisted men.

Prescott joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry in Louisiana. In the early autumn of 1864, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry transferred its base to Barrancas in northern Florida. The regiment served out the war fighting skirmishes, raids and small battles and destroying Confederate property, from northern Florida to Louisiana. The regiment lost 2 officers and 8 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded in battle, but 334 men to disease. Prescott finally left the service with an honorable discharge on December 6, 1865, in Barrancas, Florida.

After the war Prescott married Helen Snow Furbish. They resided in Farmington, Maine, and had at least one child (Charles Evander Prescott). Evander was a carriage manufacturer in 1870 and a farmer in 1880. In 1910 he worked as a salesman. Helen died in 1905, and in 1907 Evander married Bertha Bradbury, who was 33 years his junior. Prescott died on August 21, 1919 of arteriosclerosis at Farmington, Maine, where he is buried in the Riverside Cemetery, Section 24, Lot 57. He and his first wife, Helen, share an upright gravestone, with GAR marker and flag.

[DF]

**Prescott, True P.**

**Artifact: his drum, MSM 2009.26.1**

True P. Prescott was born in Liberty, Maine on October 7, 1836, the son of Edmund Prescott and Lucy Yates Prescott. He resided in Appleton, Maine, working as a cooper, when he enlisted in the Union Army. He enlisted on May 3, 1861 and was mustered in to the **8<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company I, on September 7, 1861 on a three year enlistment. He was 5 ft. 10 ½ in. tall, light complexioned, with dark hair and hazel eyes. He was unmarried. He enlisted as a musician/private.

In May of 1864, the 8<sup>th</sup> Maine was part of the Army of the James under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler. General in Chief Ulysses S. Grant ordered Butler to take his army of 38,000 troops up the James River from Yorktown to attack the Confederates south and east of Richmond with the goals of cutting the rail line between Petersburg and Richmond, then attacking Richmond. There were only 9,000 Confederate troops confronting Butler's army when it started,

but the Confederates rushed more troops to the area from the Carolinas, under command of General P. G. T. Beauregard. What resulted was a series of battles known as the Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May 5 – 21, 1864), considered by many historians the most mismanaged campaign of the entire war.

During the battles the advantage passed back and forth between the two armies. On May 20, the Confederates made a concerted attack on Union lines at Ware Bottom Church. Private Prescott was serving on picket duty that day. The Union picket lines were overrun, and Prescott was killed in the battle. The Confederates succeeded in stopping Butler's army from further advance, but did not push it back. The Army of the James dug in and stayed in place until the end of the war. Private True Prescott is buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery in Appleton, Maine (Section 2, Lot 44). [DF]

**Prince, Levi M.**

**Artifact: officer's commission, MSM 75.103.4**

Levi M. Prince was born about 1842, in Yarmouth, Maine, the only son of Paul Prince and Charlotte Mitchell Prince. Prince enlisted for three months on April 22, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine**, Company C, on May 3, 1861 in Portland. He was 19 years old, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, with fair complexion, blue eyes and auburn hair, and worked as a machinist in Portland at the time of his enlistment. He was mustered out with an honorable discharge on August 5, 1861 in Portland.

Prince then re-enlisted for 9 months on September 10, 1862, and was mustered into the **25<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company B, on September 29, 1862. He was mustered out a second time on July 10, 1863 in Portland. Prince enlisted a third time on July 10, 1863, and was mustered into the **30<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company F, on December 29, 1863, in Augusta. He received a commission to the rank of 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on October 14, 1863, to rank from September 23, 1863, and was commissioned captain on December 18, 1863. He mustered out, with his third honorable discharge, on August 20, 1865, in Savannah, Georgia.

After the war, Prince married. He and his wife, Helen settled in Portland, where he lived the rest of his life. The couple had three children. Prince worked as a machinist throughout his life. He died on January 6, 1905, at 72 Payson Street in Portland of "general paresis". He was buried on January 10, 1905, in Evergreen Cemetery in Portland, Section V, Lot 30. His grave has an upright stone and marker. [DF]

**Rackliff, Levi**

**Artifact: draft notice, 69.49.1**

Levi Rackliff (spelled "Rackliffe" in regimental records) enlisted for three years on July 14, 1862. He mustered in to Co. B, of the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine** on August 25, 1862 in Bath as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant on October 16, 1862, and was honorably discharged on

October 29, 1862. The regiment saw its first action in a reconnaissance at Charleston, Virginia (now part of West Virginia) on October 16, 1862.

According to the records of the 19<sup>th</sup> Maine, Rackliff resigned on October 29, 1862. This is curious, because he had just been promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on October 16. Furthermore, the previous company B, 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant, William Clements, had resigned on October 17.<sup>1</sup>

Rackliff was born in Lincolnville, Maine on November 25, 1842, the son of Samuel Rackliff and Julia Ann Calderwood. He was a farmer, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, light hair and complexion, blue eyes. He was single when he enlisted, but married Sarah Ellen Rivers in South Thomaston, Maine on December 15, 1862. They lived in Lincolnville and Rockland, and had three daughters and one son. Rackliff died on November 11, 1884, on Dix Island, Maine. He has no grave record in the Civil War soldiers records in the State Archives. [DF]

### **Ramsdell, Abigail Dennison**

**Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

In 1862, the wives and family members of several Cutler, Maine, soldiers petitioned Governor Israel Washburn for financial assistance promised by the State—but administered by towns—in a March, 1862 law. Abigail Dennison Ramsdell and E. A. Ramsdell were among them. Abigail's husband, Ithiel, had enlisted in the **11<sup>th</sup> Maine** at the age of 37 on August 11, 1862. The couple had six children, three of them from his previous marriage to another Abigail. He made a living as a teacher. After his enlistment in the 11<sup>th</sup> Maine expired, he served in C Company of the Coast Guard Infantry, a coastal defense unit. [RB]

### **Ramsdell, E. A.**

**Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**

<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

In 1862, the wives and family members of several Cutler, Maine, soldiers petitioned Governor Israel Washburn for financial assistance promised by the State. E. A. Ramsdell was one of these women. Her relationship to Abigail Dennison Ramsdell is not known. [RB]

### **Richards, John Tudor**

**Artifacts: field desk, MSM 77.18.34; decorative Civil War envelopes MSM 88.44.2-9**

John Tudor Richards was born in of Gardiner, Maine, on July 23, 1841. He wished to serve in a Cavalry regiment. At the time of his enlistment, no Maine cavalry regiment was recruiting, so Richards enlisted with the **2<sup>nd</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry**, and was offered a commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. He served throughout war, and returned to Maine afterwards.

Richards married Cora Howard in 1871. He became Maine's adjutant general in May 1, 1897, a post he held until November 30, 1901. From October 1905 until February 1915 Richards served

as the governor of the soldier's home at Togus. John Tudor Richards died on October 16, 1920 at the age of 79. [RB]

**Rust, John D.**

**Artifact: presentation sword, spurs, and belt buckle, MSM 91.52.3-.5**

John Rust was born on March 10, 1825. He enlisted as a lieutenant colonel in the **8<sup>th</sup> Maine** on September 15, 1861. Promoted to colonel on January 1, 1862 he was discharged for disability in South Carolina on August 19, 1864. He was awarded a brevet promotion to brigadier general on May 18, 1865 in recognition of his service to the country during the war.

Rust apparently married twice. With his first wife Amelia, he likely had two children, a daughter Georgia (or Georgina) and a son Oscar. However, on his pension list entry, his widow was listed as Sarah. Following the war, he may have been associated with the Rockport Ice Company. Rust died on November 22, 1890. [RB]

**Sabine, Francis W.**

**Artifacts: uniform, MSM 72.1.2**

Francis W. Sabine was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1839 or 1840. He was single and living in Bangor as a law student at the time of his enlistment. Sabine enlisted for 3 years on September 19, 1861, and was mustered in to the **11<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company E, as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant on November 5, 1861. He was 22 years old, 5 ft. 10 ¼ in. tall, light complexioned with gray eyes and brown hair.

Sabine received promotions to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and captain. The latter promotion was on October 2, 1862, and included the command of Company G. He suffered a head wound, probably at Petersburg, Virginia. He died at General Headquarters, Ft. Monroe, in Hampton, Virginia from his head wound and pneumonia on September 17, 1864.

Sabine is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Bangor, lot 269. It is marked with an upright family monument and a GAR marker and flag. He may have first been buried in Virginia and his body moved to Bangor in 1881. [DF & RB]

**Sampson, Sarah**

**Artifacts: photograph; letters; Maine State Archives: to Governor Coburn, September 15, 1863 <http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/ssgetty.html>; to General Hodsdon, July 10, 1862 <http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/sarahgb.html>**

Biographical information:

[http://www.mainememory.net/sitebuilder/site/854/page/1264/display?use\\_mmn=](http://www.mainememory.net/sitebuilder/site/854/page/1264/display?use_mmn=)

### **Sanborn, Orville S.**

**Artifacts: personal papers and his Signal Corps jacket, MSM 80.122**

Orville Scott Sanborn was born on May 31, 1841 in Standish, Maine, the son of John Sanborn and Jane Warren Sanborn. He was a farmer when he enlisted for three years in the **12<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company K, as a private on October 15, 1861. He was mustered in on November 20, 1861 in Cape Elizabeth. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. On December 22, 1863, Private Sanborn transferred to the **Signal Corps**. Sanborn mustered out on June 15, 1864. There is no record of his having been wounded, although this date is several months short of his three year enlistment commitment.

Sanborn never married. After the war he returned to Standish where he lived the remainder of his life as a bachelor farmer. He also served in the Maine Legislature. According to census data from 1850 through 1900 he resided throughout his life with several different members of his family and occasional boarders. Sanborn died on July 19, 1908. He is buried in Bonny Eagle cemetery in Standish, Section A, Lot 7 (Book 2, Page 36). [DF]

### **Small, Abner R.**

**Artifact: none;** quoted in Battle and Hospital sections of *Maine Voices from the Civil War*

Abner Ralph Small was born on May 1, 1864 in Gardiner, Maine, second son of Abner and Mary Ann Small. In 1850 the family lived in Mount Vernon, Maine, where Abner Sr. was a shoemaker. The family still resided in Mount Vernon in 1860, and Abner Jr. was employed as a clerk.

Within a year, Abner, Jr. moved to West Waterville (now Oakland), Maine, where, on April 26, 1861, he enlisted as a sergeant in Company G of the **3<sup>rd</sup> Maine**. The Regiment mustered in on June 4, 1861. He was promoted to full 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on May 24, 1862, and mustered out the same date. Also on May 24, 1862, he was commissioned 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and regiment adjutant in Company S of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He was captured at Petersburg on August 18, 1864, released on February 22, 1865. He was promoted to full major on October 31, 1864, while being held as a prisoner of war. He kept a diary of his experiences while in prison. His diaries are held by the Maine Historical Society. He mustered out with the regiment on June 5, 1865 at Arlington Heights, Virginia.

With the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine, Small saw action at Bull Run and the Peninsula Campaign. With the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine, Small saw action at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He was taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad action near Petersburg. Following his release he saw action in the fall of Petersburg, Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, leading to Lee's surrender at Appomattox

Small returned to Maine following the war, and married Julia Maria Fairbanks in Waterville on April 8, 1865. No evidence was found that Abner and Julia had children. Julia died on February 28, 1885 in Oakland. Abner later remarried, to Medora Small on October 24, 1888 in Gardiner. They had two sons, Ralph born in 1889, and Harold born in 1893.



Small's post-war profession was bookkeeper and accountant. He became treasurer of the Somerset Railway Company and served in that position for 33 years. He also served as first clerk and treasurer of the Madison Woolen Company and accountant at the Dunn Edge Tool company. He wrote at least two books about his Civil War experiences, *The Road to Richmond: The Civil War Letters of Maj. Abner R. Small*; and *The Sixteenth Maine Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, 1861 – 1865*. Small was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, tracing his ancestry to Revolutionary War veteran Ezekiel Webber.

Abner Small died on March 12, 1910, in Oakland. He is buried in the Lakeview Cemetery in Oakland. [DF & RC]

### **Stowe, Harriet Beecher**

**Artifacts: newspaper (with serialized chapter from *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), MSM 2012.54.1;  
book: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Bowdoin College Library**

Writer Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Connecticut on June 14, 1811, the daughter of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher. She attended a school run by her sister Catherine. In 1832 the family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where her father was President of the Lane Theological Seminary. There she met Calvin Ellis Stowe and the two were married on January 6, 1836.

In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law, which provided for the return of slaves who had escaped and crossed state lines. The law bred a sort of "catching business" by paying \$10 for each slave returned to an owner by special commissioners who were appointed to enforce the law. Individuals who gave shelter, food, or assistance to an escaping slave could be fined \$1,000 and sentenced to six months in prison. The Fugitive Slave Law effectively bypassed individual rights, such as trial by jury. It excited a great deal of controversy, and intensified protests by the growing abolitionist movement. Among those enraged and inspired by the injustices of the Fugitive Slave Law was Harriet Beecher Stowe, then living in Brunswick, Maine.

Stowe was part of the abolitionist movement, but it was her sister Isabella Beecher, writing letters from Boston that detailed the Fugitive Slave Law's outrages, who spurred Stowe into action. Isabella wrote: "Now, Hattie, if I could use a pen as you can, I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." According to one of her children, when Stowe read this letter, she "rose up from her chair" and declared "I will write something. I will if I live."

Harriet Beecher Stowe's writing, much of it done from her home in Brunswick, emerged as the novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly*. The story first appeared as a series of 41 weekly installments from June 1851 to April 1852 in "The National Era," an anti-slavery newspaper published in Washington, D.C. In March 1852 the two-volume book edition was published; 10,000 copies were sold within the first week and 300,000 by the end of the first year. The popularity of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* continued throughout the 1800s, with many editions published in numerous languages, a theatrical production, and many related products such as prints, dolls, puzzles, and games.

*Uncle Tom's Cabin* has a broad cast of characters including indebted or vicious slave owners, fleeing and pious slaves, cruel and repentant slave hunters, and the title character and slave Tom, who through terrible hardship maintains his Christian faith and beneficence even as he lies dying. The dramatic interactions of these characters present a compelling story that Stowe crafted to convince her Northern readership that slavery and its evils must be ended. Through its widespread and sustained popularity, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* helped lay the groundwork for the Civil War.

The Stowes had seven children. They eventually settled in Connecticut, where Harriet Beecher Stowe died on July 1, 1896. She is buried at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts.

[SMcD & RB]

### **Sturtevant, Walter W.**

**Artifacts: militia musket carried by his father, MSM 96.46.1**

Walter W. Sturtevant was born in June, 1823, in Fayette, Maine, son of Moses Sturtevant and Margaret (Peggy) Judkins Sturtevant. He enlisted for three years on April 29, 1861 and was mustered in to the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine**, Company D, as a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on May 28, 1861, in Willett's Point, New York. He was 5 ft. 8 ½ in. tall, light complexioned, with gray eyes and brown hair. He was 38 years old, married to Jeannette T. Haskell Sturtevant, and a farmer in Milo, Maine when he enlisted. The couple had no children at that time

Company D was an artillery company. Sturtevant was promoted to captain on December 8, 1862 (or 1861). He was mustered out with an honorary discharge on June 9, 1863 at Bangor. There is some evidence that he may have been disabled. June 9, 1863 was the date that the Regiment as a whole was mustered out, except for the infamous three-year enlistees who were incorporated into the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine. These men felt betrayed, as the remainder of the regiment was sent home, and they refused to fight. Colonel Joshua Chamberlain of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine was told to shoot them if they disobeyed, but he treated the men civilly and most fought with the 20<sup>th</sup> at Little Round Top.

The Sturtevants had a son, Harry Walter, in 1866. Jeannette died in 1880, and Walter married a widow, Harriet (Hattie) R. Bolster, in 1882. They had a daughter, Edith, in 1883, and a son, Arthur, in 1888. Sturtevant died on May 18, 1911 in Milo, of pneumonia. He was buried on May 21, 1911 in Evergreen Cemetery, Section 5, Lot 16. His grave has an upright stone, a veteran's maker and a flag.

There was some controversy after Walter's death, regarding Hattie's eligibility for his veteran's pension. Proof of Jeannette's death could not be found by the Milo town clerk. It is not known how or whether the issue was resolved.

[DH]

**Suffell, Pheby****Artifact: letter to Governor Washburn, October 14, 1862; Maine State Archives**<http://www.maine.gov/sos/arc/sesquicent/transcpt/aramsdell.html>

In 1862, the wives and family members of several Cutler, Maine, soldiers petitioned Governor Israel Washburn for financial assistance promised by the State—but administered by towns—in a March, 1862 law. Pheby Suffell (or Sawtelle?) was one of them. Details of her life are not known. [RB]

**Sweat, Lorenzo de Medici****Artifact: none; presented a flag to the 13<sup>th</sup> Maine, possibly MSM 72.36.38**

Colonel Lorenzo de Medici Sweat was a prominent Mainer during the Civil War period. While the military rank preceding his name was apparently honorary, he may have served in the militia at some point and did serve his state and country in a number of other ways.

Sweat was born in Parsonsfield on May 26, 1818. His early education took place at Parsonsfield Academy. He graduated from Bowdoin College in Brunswick in 1837 and from the law school at Harvard University in 1840. He first practiced law in New Orleans before moving to Portland, Maine where at various times he served as that city's solicitor. On October 6, 1849, he married Margaret Mussey and the couple had several children together. [RB]

**Taylor, Sarah F.****Artifact: letter, MSM 70.112.151**

Sarah F. (or T.) Taylor was born in 1833. She was married and had a daughter named Charlotte in 1859 or 1860. Taylor lived in Albion, with a mailing address of Vassalboro. She may have been married to Joseph Taylor, as he married a Sarah T. Roberts on January 1, 1859. Sarah Taylor received a letter from Sumner Bolton during the war, but her connection Bolton is not known. [RB]

**Thomas, Albert F.****Artifacts: portrait sketch, sword, commissions, letter between Mrs. H. C. Ludwig and Governor Chamberlain regarding Captain Thomas MSM 00.39.1-6**

Albert F. Thomas was born on April 20, 1839, in Thomaston, Maine, the second son of William Thomas and Hannah Robbins Thomas. His two brothers died as children, and his father died when Albert was 10. Hannah and Albert then went to live with Hannah's brother and sister-in-law in Rockland. Thomas enlisted as a private on November 1, 1861 and was mustered in to the **2<sup>nd</sup> Battery Light Artillery** on November 30, 1861 in Augusta. He was 22 years old, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and brown hair. He was single, living in Thomaston, Maine and working as a trader.

Thomas rose steadily in the ranks. He was promoted to sergeant when mustered and to master sergeant on January 1, 1862. On October 17, 1863 he was commissioned 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant, effective to September 2, 1862. He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant on August 15, 1863 and to captain in 1864.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Battery saw difficult action throughout the War. It fought at Cedar Mountain, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Centreville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Casualties were, however, relatively light, with one officer and four enlisted men killed in battle and 26 enlisted men died of disease. As captain, Thomas commanded the Battery at Petersburg in 1864-65. Thomas left the service on January 22, 1865, “discharged by Circular #75 of the War Department.”

Thomas did not marry. He died of diabetes on March 1, 1866 in Boston. He may have originally been buried in Roxbury, Massachusetts and later re-buried in 1866 in the Achorn Cemetery in Rockland, Maine. He has an upright stone with a GAR marker and flag. After his death, Thomas’ mother, Mrs. H.C. Ludwig, gave his portrait and sword to the State of Maine. [DF]

### **Thomas, Reuel**

**Artifact: none;** mentioned in *To the Highest Standard*

Reuel Thomas was born on February 13, 1839 in Thomaston, Maine, the youngest child and only son of Edward Thomas and Melinda Fales Tilson Thomas. He had three sisters. Reuel Thomas enlisted as a Private on August 29, 1862, in Company I of the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He resided in Thomaston, Maine at the time of his enlistment, was 23 years old, single, 5 ft. 10 ½ in. tall, and a mason by trade. He was promoted to corporal in 1862 and to sergeant in 1863. He served as a staff sergeant and orderly to Regiment Commander, Colonel Joshua Chamberlain during the Battle of Gettysburg. At Little Round Top he was wounded in the shoulder while assisting Lieutenant Thomas Chamberlain, the colonel’s brother, rally the center of the line during the crucial third Confederate assault.

Thomas was wounded in the face and taken prisoner on May 5, 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was paroled on March 25, 1865. He served with the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine throughout the war, mustering out with the regiment on June 12, 1865.

He returned to Thomaston after the war, marrying Jane A. Austin of Thomaston on September 20, 1865. They had six sons, one of whom died in infancy. Thomas continued to work as a mason. By 1900, the family was living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1910, Reuel and Jane were living in Westbrook, Maine, and Reuel was a masonry contractor. Reuel died on April 9, 1918. He is buried in Thomaston. [DH]

[No familial connections between Reuel and Albert Thomas are known. They certainly weren't brothers or first cousins. Albert's family was from Vinalhaven before moving to Thomaston, and Albert's father was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts. Albert's paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were lost at sea together in September, 1819. Reuel's family was from Thomaston, although it is not known when the family settled there.] [DH]

### **Tilden, Charles W.**

**Artifacts: none;** mentioned in the Battle section of *Maine Voices from the Civil War*

Charles W. Tilden was born in Castine, Maine on May 7, 1832. Colonel Tilden was the commanding officer of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** at the Battle of Gettysburg. He initially served with the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine** but became the first commander and colonel of the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine after it was organized on August 14, 1862.

On July 1, 1863, the first day of fighting at Gettysburg, as part of the division commanded by General John Robinson, the 16<sup>th</sup> Maine was ordered to hold a position and cover the retreat of other Union forces. In the ensuing fight, the regiment suffered 9 killed, 59 wounded and 164 captured of its 248 officers and men engaged. Colonel Tilden was captured and later paroled. He served in later major actions in the war and ultimately received the brevet rank of brigadier general. He was mustered out of the service on June 5, 1865 at Arlington Heights, Virginia.

After the war, Tilden returned to Maine. He eventually became secretary and treasurer of the Hallowell Granite Company. He died on March, 12 1914. [RB]

### **Townsend, Gilbert**

**Artifact: musket and sword, MSM83.89.1-2**

Gilbert B. Townsend was born in Jay about 1845, the son of Josiah and Mary Townsend. A farmer before the conflict, he enlisted in E Company of the **32<sup>nd</sup> Maine** on February 20, 1864. At some time later he transferred to G Company of the same regiment. Townsend mustered out and was discharged on July 15, 1865 near Alexandria, Virginia. [RB]

### **Tozier, Andrew**

**Artifacts: 20<sup>th</sup> Maine battle flag, MSM 69.125.156**

Andrew Jackson Tozier was born on February 11, 1838 in Monmouth, Maine, eldest son of John and Thirza Tozier. The family later moved to Litchfield. Andrew had a difficult childhood. His father was an abusive alcoholic, and the family was poor. Andrew ran away from home to escape his father and went to sea. Tozier enlisted on July 15, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine**, Company I, on July 15, 1861. Tozier was 23 years old, single, and residing in Plymouth, Maine, at the time He rose to the rank of corporal, then sergeant, while in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine.

While serving in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine, Tozier was wounded at the Battle of Gaines Mill, losing the middle finger of his left hand, breaking a rib, and suffering a painful wound in his left ankle. He was taken prisoner and was in two Confederate prisons before being paroled.

On May 20, 1863, Tozier was one of the remnants of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine that was transferred to the **20<sup>th</sup> Maine**. He was one of about 100 men in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine who had enlisted for three years, rather than two years, like the rest of the regiment. The 100 felt cheated when the others were mustered out, claiming they thought they had enlisted for the same period. They were considered mutinous, placed under guard, and “dumped” on the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine. Colonel Joshua Chamberlain, the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine’s commander, was told to shoot them if they didn’t obey orders. Chamberlain instead tried to incorporate the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine men in with the rest of the 20<sup>th</sup>, treating them fairly in hope that they would not prove disobedient. Most of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine men, including Tozier, reluctantly joined the fighting ranks of the 20<sup>th</sup>.

Sergeant Tozier was the color bearer at Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg, having been awarded the position when a previous bearer got drunk and went AWOL on the march to Gettysburg. Tozier served with great distinction at Little Round Top. He held his ground with the colors as the battle line moved back and forth with the confederate charges. He picked up a musket from a fallen comrade and fired as he protected the colors. For his valiant service at Little Round Top, Tozier was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1898. The citation reads: “At the crisis of this engagement this soldier, a color bearer, stood alone in an advanced position, the regiment having borne back, and defended his colors with musket and ammunition picked up at his feet.” Tozier’s conspicuous bravery inspired the regiment and was recalled long after the war by Colonel Chamberlain, Captain Ellis Spear and others in the regiment; it was Chamberlain who recommended Tozier for the Medal of Honor.

Chamberlain tried to promote Tozier to 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant, but Tozier preferred to remain among the ranks. At Tozier’s request, Chamberlain withdrew the request. In May, 1864, Tozier was shot above the left temple in the Battle of North Anna. He survived after surgery, but suffered continuing effects from the wound, including ringing ears, dizziness, headaches, for most of the rest of his life. Tozier was mustered out on July 15, 1864, at the completion of his enlistment, receiving an honorable discharge.

After the war, Tozier married Elizabeth Bolden in 1865. They had two children, Andrew Jr., born in 1866, and Grace, born in 1879. Grace died as a child, in 1887. Tozier and his family lived in Brunswick with the Chamberlain family for a few years after the war, into the early 1870s. The Toziers may have served as caretakers/servants for the Chamberlain home and family while he was Maine’s governor. It is thought that Grace Tozier was named for Chamberlain’s daughter, Grace. The Toziers then moved to Litchfield, settling on a small farm, where they lived the rest of Andrew’s life. Tozier participated in some of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine reunions, proudly carrying the tattered Gettysburg battle flag, now on exhibit at the Maine State Museum.

Tozier died on March 28, 1910 in Litchfield, Maine, of “dilation of the heart”. He was buried on April 1, 1910 in the Plains Cemetery in Litchfield, Section Y, Ave. 4, Lot 11 B, Grave No. 1. His grave has an upright stone and G.A.R. marker and flag. [DF]

**Vaughan, Benjamin**

**Artifacts: two blankets, MSM 88.82.7-.8**

Benjamin Vaughan, named for his father, was born in Hallowell, Maine, on November 3, 1837. He served in the Civil War with the **61<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts** Infantry Regiment and was wounded in action at the siege of Petersburg. Officials told his family that he had died of his wounds. They were about to go south to claim his body when they received the news he was still alive.

Vaughan survived the war. He died on July 2, 1912.

[JR & LL]

**Wade, Elizabeth N.**

**Artifact: hardtack, MSM 69.125.323.1**

Elizabeth N. Wade's birth date and childhood surname are not known, but she was likely born in southern Massachusetts around 1856. Early in the Civil War, she was riding on a train carrying soldiers from a Maine regiment in the Taunton-Fall River area of the Bay State. One of those soldiers gave her a piece of hardtack, a common food for the military at the time. She took a bite out of the biscuit, but kept the rest, which eventually found its way to Maine through the generosity of relatives.

When Elizabeth reached adulthood, she married a Civil War veteran, William H. Wade, in 1881. He was a bookkeeper and was about fifteen years older than she. William had served in the **7<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts** Infantry Regiment and was mustered out as a 1st lieutenant on June 27, 1864. The Wades lived most of their life together near Fall River, Massachusetts. It is not known whether they had children. Her nephew John E. Clifford gave the hardtack to Maine's Adjutant General. It came to the MSM in 1969, along with the state's Civil War battle flags. [RB]

**Wadsworth, Charles O.**

**Artifact: identity tag, MSM 2006.23.2**

Charles Osgood Wadsworth was a Gardiner, Maine native. He was born on September 8, 1839 and enlisted in B Company of the **16<sup>th</sup> Maine** on August 14, 1862. Promoted to corporal in 1863, he was mustered out and discharged for wounds near Arlington Heights, Virginia on June 9, 1865.

Following the war, he married Anjie M. Baldwin in Laconia, New Hampshire on October 10, 1873; they had at least two children together. Returning to Maine, Wadsworth was the City Clerk and Librarian of Augusta by 1882, a position he held for a number of years. He died at the age of 74 on June 19, 1914. [RB]

**Wallace, James W.**

**Artifact: company register, 18<sup>th</sup> Maine, Company K, MSM 80.146.3**

James W. Wallace, a farmer in Cherryfield, Maine, enlisted on July 30, 1862. He was 23 years old. He was assigned to H Company of the **18<sup>th</sup> Maine**, when it mustered in on August 25<sup>th</sup>. Wallace died of typhoid fever in Washington, D.C. on October 23, 1862, two months before the 18<sup>th</sup> Maine became the core of the **1<sup>st</sup> Maine Heavy Artillery**. [RB]

**Ward, John H. Hobart**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 22.1**

Union Civil War General John H. Hobart Ward was born in New York City on January 17, 1823. Ward was educated at Trinity College and upon graduation enlisted in the U.S. Army, reaching the rank of Sergeant Major during the Mexican-American War. He remained associated with the military and by 1859 was New York's Commissary General.

Following the South's secession, Ward recruited the **38<sup>th</sup> New York** Regiment Infantry and was its first Colonel and commanding officer. He rose to brigade command at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and held temporary division command at Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded. In the spring of 1864, after suffering a head wound at Spotsylvania Court House, Ward was removed from command by General Winfield Scott Hancock, being accused of "misbehavior and intoxication in the presence of the enemy during the battle of the Wilderness." Despite these charges, Ward was honorably mustered out of the service on July 18, 1864.

After the war he served as a clerk in the New York City Superior Court from 1871-1896. On July 24, 1903, he was struck and killed by an Erie Railroad train in Monroe, New York. [RB]

**Washburn, Israel**

**Artifacts: several letters and documents signed by Governor Washburn, Maine State Archives**

Today, Maine's Governors are elected to serve a four-year term. This has not always been the case, and during the Civil War, three individuals occupied the Governor's residence in the years between 1861 and 1865. The first Civil War Governor was Israel Washburn. He was born on June 6, 1813 in Livermore. Early in his political career, he was a Whig, but he later became a founding figure in the Republican Party. He served in the U.S. Congress, representing both Maine's 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> districts from 1851-1861. Elected Governor in 1861, he served two one-year terms. He was succeeded by Abner Coburn. Samuel Cony was elected after Coburn. Washburn died in Philadelphia on May 14, 1883. [RB]



**Waterhouse, Frederick Libby**  
**Artifacts: 1863 forage cap, MSM 83.36.1**

Frederick Libby Waterhouse was born November 7, 1839 in Searsport, Maine, son of Asa R. Waterhouse and Margaret I. Young Waterhouse. Frederick was the eldest of eight children.

Waterhouse enlisted on July 19, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in the **19<sup>th</sup> Maine**, Company E, on August 6, 1862 in Bath, Maine. He was 23 years old, 5 ft. 11 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and brown hair. He was single and worked as a mariner, based in Searsport. Waterhouse transferred to the **Volunteer Reserve Corps** at some point. He was ill on September 24, 1864, and his discharge date is not known.

Waterhouse married Eliza E. Palmer in 1866. They had two daughters. Waterhouse remained a mariner for some years. The family lived in Searsport in 1870, but had moved to Liberty by 1880, and Waterhouse was a house carpenter then. They lived in Montville in 1900, where Waterhouse continued to work as a carpenter.

Frederick Waterhouse died of heart disease on November 3, 1900 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Waldo County. His grave has an upright monument and flag. [DF]

**Watson, Charles, T.**  
**Artifacts: trunk, MSM 2004.46.1**

Charles Thomas Watson was born in Castine, Maine on April 28, 1839, son of Sewall and Ansten Little Watson. Watson enlisted as a private for three years on April 24, 1861 and mustered in to the **3<sup>rd</sup> Maine**, Company A, on June 4, 1861 in Augusta. He was single, residing in Bath, and a book binder by trade. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine was known as the “Kennebec Regiment”, and Company A was called the “Bath City Grays.” They providently exchanged their gray uniforms for Union blue before traveling south. Initially the regiment was commanded by Colonel Oliver O. Howard of Leeds, who later commanded the 11<sup>th</sup> Corps of the Army of the Potomac as a major general.

Watson’s regiment served in the Army of the Potomac and until disbanding in 1864 participated in most of the major battles the Army fought, beginning with First Bull Run and ending with Spotsylvania. A total of about 1600 men served in the regiment, with 134 killed in battle or suffering mortal wounds, 149 dead of disease, and 33 captured and imprisoned. Sixty-four of the regiment re-enlisted after the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine disbanded, and joined the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine, serving until the war’s end.

Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Maine has an active reenactment company today.

Watson was promoted to corporal, then 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant, and finally to regimental quartermaster on June 20, 1862. He was mustered out with an honorable discharge when his enlistment expired on

June 28, 1864. Watson then became a captain and assistant quartermaster in the **U. S. Volunteers** on August 20, 1864, and brevet major on June 4, 1866, serving as assistant quartermaster of a depot in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, then as chief quartermaster of the **Freedman's Bureau** for the State of Georgia in Atlanta. He mustered out on July 17, 1867.

On the day Watson mustered out he was appointed special agent and disbursement officer for the War Department at the Georgia Freedman's Bureau, and served for two years. He went on to serve as a deputy U. S. Marshal, assessor for the Internal Revenue Service, clerk of the state school commissioner, and keeper of public buildings, all in Georgia. After leaving government service in 1871, he went into business in Georgia. He resided in Atlanta the rest of his life, apparently never marrying.

Watson died on May 9, 1913 in Ballston Spa, New York, presumably while on a restorative vacation, of paralysis. He is buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Bath, Maine, Section 10 west, Lot 4. His grave has an upright shaft and small stone with a GAR marker and flag. [DF]

**Waud, Alfred R.**

**Artifact: drawing, "Commencement of the battle of Savage's station," Library of Congress 21688u**

Alfred Rudolph Waud was a London-born artist who served as a war correspondent for the *New York Illustrated News* and *Harper's Weekly* during the Civil War. He was present at every battle of the Army of the Potomac between Bull Run and Petersburg, including the battles of Savage Station and Gettysburg. [LL]

**White, Charles W.**

**Artifact: letter, MSM 2002.37.167**

Charles W. White was born in Monmouth, Maine, but at lived in Skowhegan with his family in 1861 and worked as a miner. When he was 26 years old he enlisted with the **4<sup>th</sup> Battery Maine Light Artillery** on December 4, 1861, as a senior 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. White rose to the rank of Captain before he mustered out with an honorable discharge on June 17, 1865. [RB]

**White, Sarah**

**Artifacts: letters, MSM 2002.37.166-.167**

Sarah White of Skowhegan was the sister of Charles White (above). She was nineteen years old at time of the 1860 census. [RB]

**Wilson, John L.****Artifacts: Spencer carbine, canteen 86.51**

John Lee Wilson was born on February 9, 1846 in Embden, Maine, son of Elijah Wilson and Sarah Butterfield Wilson. John was the sixth of seven children. His great-grandfather, Captain Phillip Butterfield, was a Revolutionary War veteran. Wilson enlisted for three years on December 13, 1863 and was mustered in to the **2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry**, Company K, on December 24, 1863 in Augusta. He was 6 ft. tall, light complexioned, with blue eyes and light hair. He was 18 years old, single and a farmer in Solon, across the river from Emden, when he enlisted.

Wilson was honorably discharged on December 6, 1865 in Barrancas, Florida. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Maine Cavalry served in the Gulf Theater, in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Northern Florida. The Regiment lost only two officers and eight enlisted men in battle, but 334 enlisted men died of disease.

After the war Wilson returned to Solon. He married Martha Hunnewell Jackman in 1872 in Embden. They had three children. Wilson died on January 14, 1925 in Madison, Maine. He was a resident of Solon at the time of his death. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Solon, Section Q, Lot 10. His grave is marked by a GAR post and flag.

The Spencer carbine became the standard weapon of the Union cavalry in late 1863. It was very effective, capable of firing seven shots without reloading. An experienced cavalryman could fire 21 rounds in a minute, while the best infantryman could fire a musket four times a minute. The Spencer repeating rifle was considered one of the great technological advances in weaponry in the Civil War, a “force-multiplier.” [DF & RB]

**Wright, Maria Bailey****Artifacts: hair wreath, letters, MSM 2011.6**

Maria Bailey Wright was born in Woolwich, Maine, in 1837, the first of John W. Bailey, Jr., and Margaret's three children. Her younger brothers Addison and Harlan served, and died, in the Civil War (see separate entries, above). Maria married Sullivan Wright, a Wiscasset goldsmith, on August 22, 1860. They had three children: Charles, Harland (b. 1863 and named for his uncle Harlan) and Eliza. Maria White was a telegrapher—a telegraph operator—an occupation she took up during the Civil War. Maria Bailey White died in 1929. Her son Harland went west and became a banker in Hanford, California. [LL& RB]

**Wright, Sullivan****Artifact: letter, MSM 2011.6.51**

Sullivan Wright was a goldsmith from Wiscasset and the brother-in-law of Harlan and Addison Bailey. Wright was born in 1817. He married his first wife, Lucy P. Carr, on May 20, 1841. Lucy died on July 20, 1853. His second marriage was to Maria Bailey, 20 years his junior. Sullivan died on October 26, 1872. [RB]

**Young, George**

**Artifact: shaving kit, MSM 69.78**

Sixteen soldiers named George Young fought with Maine regiments during the Civil War. One of them owned a shaving kit now in the collections of the Maine State Museum. Without further information, it is not possible to determine which George Young it was. [LL]