

Preface to the 2009 Edition

This book is produced in conjunction with the 200th anniversary of the birth of
President Abraham Lincoln--February 12, 2009
by the Archive Committee of the
Second Church in Dorchester: A Church of the Nazarene.

It is presented in celebration of the trust placed in the Church of the Nazarene
by its predecessor in this place: the Second Church in Dorchester, Congregational,
who for 185 years ministered to the Dorchester community.

We trust that the retelling of this brave era in the life of the church community
will honor those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for freedom.

Rev. Dr. Victor Price, pastor
Mrs. Olive Knight, archivist
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*Presented to
Second Church, Dorchester
by
The Compiler,
Henry Clap Kendall
June 1, 1913*

*Facts of History
Connected with the
Dorchester
Second Church and Vicinity*

Civil War Period

*Compiled and Written by
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Dorchester, Mass
1890-1912*

Transcribed and edited by Dr. Cliff Hersey
The text is transcribed as it was hand-written in the original. At times minor corrections
to grammar or punctuation have been inserted to improve meaning.

Preface

It was not the purpose or intention of the compiler to write a history. His object is to mention a brief outline of some of the facts which preceded that stupendous conflict in the hope it might aid the reader of a later generation to perhaps comprehend or better understand the events which led up to the momentous presidential campaign of 1860, as it transpired in Dorchester, many of which came under his own personal observation. To the younger generations a narrative of the Civil War is a strange story. The vastness and magnitude of that tremendous struggle is really beyond description. It would be impossible for anyone living at a later period to picture or conceive of the commotion, patriotism, enthusiasm, anxiety, intensity of purpose that pervaded the community at that time. Those who lived through that mighty period will never forget the scenes they were called upon to witness.

The youths of 1861, who responded to the call to arms, were of the best blood in their respective communities, the flower and pride of American manhood. Gen. Grant,



Rev. James H. Means, D.D.
Assist Pastor 1845
Pastor 1847-1878
Copied from a photo
taken Civil War time

once said, in an address, "What saved the Union was the coming forward of the young men of the nation. They came from their homes and fields, giving everything to their country. To their devotion we owe the salvation of the Union. The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the war as those who were in command."

Governor Robinson, speaking of the soldier remarked:

"That the Grand Army man belongs to a peculiarly exclusive organization; for blood is the only qualification for admission and it is therefore a most aristocratic body, in the true sense of the word that can exist."

The wearer of the little bronze button, is indeed the possessor of an exclusive honor. Money will not buy the right to wear it. It cannot be purchased by the ordinary citizen at any price. It means much. It was won at great sacrifice. It signifies the loss of an arm or leg and loss of health; it means months in rebel prison and starvation; it means lying on the frozen ground or perhaps in the mud and in swamps; and besides many other things, it means an honorable discharge from the great army, and a respected member of this exclusive society the Grand Army of the Republic.

The women, too, of that period cannot be commended too highly. The services they gave are above computation in a financial way. They should be honored for their self-denial, because it required courage for the wives, mothers and daughters to give up their best-loved young men to go to war. Every list of the killed and wounded, printed in the newspapers, after every battle was perused by them, with awful suspense, for familiar names that were dear to them.

Had the rebellion succeeded we would not be the nation we have become. We would have been a divided country with slavery on one side of the line and freedom on the other. Constant friction would create the bitterest of feelings making business

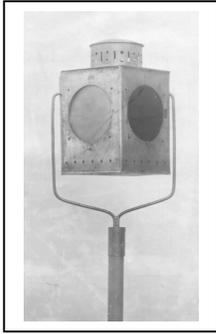
difficult if not almost impossible. A Southern judge writing on this supposition stated that the line, dividing the North and the South, would have to be fortified its entire length. It is impossible to imagine the conditions that would have arisen if the Southern cause had triumphed. But no, it was not to be. A united country is what the Creator intended we should be.

It is hoped that the memory of these men and their achievements will be held in grateful remembrance by coming generations till the end of time.

That many will read all he has written here the compiler does not expect. Should anyone find interest in looking over the names of the soldiers and their portraits he will consider himself fully repaid for the work in making this collection.

*Facts of History
Connected with
Dorchester Second Church
and Vicinity
At the Time of the Civil War*

The presidential election of 1860 was attended with greater interest and more concern than is usual on such elections. A new party appeared in the Congressional elections of 1854 which was not in accord with the party in control and the result of that election was sufficient to cause some uneasiness in the Southern States. Again in 1856, with a presidential candidate and a platform opposed to the party in power, by its strong ballot it revealed the fact that a change might come over the political situation in another four years. The new party did not favor slavery, the extension of slave territory, nor in the fugitive slave law, and even in the old party it was becoming an unsettled and divided question.



*Lantern used in the
Dorchester Battalion of
Railsplitters and
Wideawakes
in the campaign of
Lincoln and Hamlin
Oct. and Nov. 1860
Carried in the company
Commanded by
Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr*

The country was greatly excited because of a long period of agitation caused by these political differences between the North and the South. The causes were many. The extension of slavery into the territories so much desired by the South and opposed by the North was one great contributing cause. In 1817, Missouri applied for admission to the Union as a state. The act was opposed by the North because slavery existed within its limits. A compromise measure was passed by Congress in 1820 admitting Missouri as a slave state but prohibiting the admission of any more slave territory North of the parallel 36 degrees, 30' dividing the Louisiana purchase territory on that line. Maine was admitted the same year as a free state. The compromise of 1820, although it was not acceptable to the pro-slavery states was expected to be

the final decision against all further extension North or West, The territory south of the parallel names not already admitted, belonged to Mexico.

The states had been received into the Union practically in pairs. Vermont, the first to be admitted after the adoption of the Constitution by the thirteen original states, was received into the Union in 1791 as a free state. Tennessee followed in 1796 as a slave state. Ohio in 1802 free, Louisiana in 1812 slave; Indiana in 1816, free, Mississippi in 1817, slave; Illinois, in 1818, free, Alabama in 1819, slave; Maine in 1820, free, Missouri, in 1821, slave; making twelve free states and twelve slave states. The same tactics were followed when, in 1836, Michigan was admitted as a free state and Arkansas a slave state, and again in 1845, Iowa was admitted free and Florida slave. By the admission of Florida the Southern leaders saw all opportunity for further extension of slave territory gone while the North had an immense stretch of unsettled territory reaching far to the Northwest for the construction of free states. The South seized upon Texas, a large portion of which belonged to Mexico, and it was annexed and admitted as

a slave state, December 29, 1845. This, in time, was expected to form four new slave states. War with Mexico was the result of the land grab. Wisconsin, admitted in 1848, made the number of states balance, fifteen free and fifteen slave states.

Until this period, from the time of the formation of the government, the balance of power in the halls of Congress had been almost continually in favor of the South. The political leaders of the slave states were much exercised over the admission of California to the Union in 1850 and the prospect of the admission of additional free states in the near future.

The decade preceding the year 1860 is crowded with exciting events beyond parallel in our country's history. At this time Kansas was passing through a severe experience during which actual warfare existed between the free and pro-slavery settlers, and many lives were sacrificed. "Bleeding Kansas" was the name applied to that territory whenever reference was made to it. It was a race between the factions to determine whether or not freedom or slavery should be in control. By the help of the Northern Democrats the Southern leaders secured the admission of Nebraska as a territory with slavery if it wanted it and by the same bill secured the nullification of the Missouri Compromise after it had been in force for nearly twenty-five years. This was early in the year 1854. This act aroused the whole North and immigrants were aided to go and settle in Kansas to prevent its falling into the control of the pro-slavery leaders. Societies were organized in many parts of the North solely for the purpose of "Saving Kansas for Freedom". The one most noted and most active was the New England Emigrant Aid Society headed by the Hon. Eli Thayer with headquarters in Boston. It was chartered and was also known as the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. It was backed by large funds. It forwarded thousands of men, tools, machinery of various kinds, everything necessary for the founding of towns, erecting churches, schools and establishing newspapers. Homes of the rudest sort were the first to be built. 3,050 ministers of New England who protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were active in this movement. The society and its purpose were advertised in the press but the most powerful aid in securing emigrants was the patriotic arguments of the clergymen. For this they were denounced in Congress, throughout the South and on some occasions in the North, but they carried their arguments and activities to success. This is the first organized physical resistance slavery power had ever met and in consequence the South was so embittered against the North, particularly Massachusetts it is said, that later in the civil war the troops of this state were made a mark of vengeance by the troops of the South because of the activities, prominence and promptness of its people.

The outcome of the legislation in Congress on the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the formation of a new party known as the Republican party. This new organization became powerful enough to make itself felt in the Congressional elections of that same year, 1854, and in the presidential elections of 1856 the new party appeared in such strength that they needed only the vote of one state to carry the election. The balance of power which the South had enjoyed almost continuously since the beginning of the national existence was now in danger. It had become evident that a change was soon to come.

In the year 1812, John C. Calhoun, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, made a remarkable statement which showed the trend of the Southern mind even at that early date.

"That [we] are essentially aristocratic I cannot deny; but we can and do yield much to Democracy. This is our sectional policy, we are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through an affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control, under the Constitution, the Government of these United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union"

Threats of disunion had been made by Southern Statesmen even as early as the days of Washington. The people of the South had been educated in the belief that State sovereignty was supreme to the National government and could withdraw from the Union at will.

With a great deal of uneasiness the South had observed that the population of the North was increasing at a greater ratio than the growth in the Southern states. Thrift, industrial energy and commercial enterprise in the North was largely responsible for this condition. Open prairie [sic] lands had become settlements, settlements grew into villages and towns, towns became great cities. Southern cities had retrograded or become stationary. Charleston, S.C. the most important port in the South was growing less prominent. The wealth of the North was increasing while in the South it had declined.

Disunion and secession were not new or recent issues in American politics. It had been spoken of and threats made concerning it far back as the beginning of our national life. It was not the intention of the compiler to go into this matter of any length. A few references will be enough. We have seen what Mr. Calhoun has said on this subject. We can find in an address delivered by Jefferson Davis, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, in the Autumn of 1858 at Jackson, which placed him an advocate of secession. He said:

"If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States, you will have presented to you the question of whether you will permit the Government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies? Without pausing for an answer I will state what my own position to be; that such a result would be a species of revolution, by which the purposes of the government would be destroyed, and the observance of its mere forms entitled to no respect. In that event, in such a manner as should be most expedient, I would deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside the Union, with those who have already shown the will, and would have acquired the power to deprive you of your birthright, and reduce you to worse than the Colonial dependence of your fathers."

John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature in 1860, referring to the election of a Republican President, spoke in the same tone.

"It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that in the present temper of the Southern people, it cannot and will not be submitted to.... The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the army and navy of the United States, and the

appointment of the high judicial and executive officers, postmasters included, cannot be entertained for a moment."

If it were not for the Nebraska Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Fugitive Slave Law, in all probability there never would have been any Republican party and Mr. Lincoln would not have been elected President of the United States. But destiny or some power beyond human knowledge appointed or selected him as the man of the hour.

When the Republican party succeeded in the control of national affairs, supremacy was lost to the South and they advanced the claim that they were denied their rights a just share of the Government. This claim brought a reply from the Hon. Edward Everett of Boston:

"Out of seventy-two years since the organization of this Government, the Executive Chair, for sixty-four years [has] been filled nearly all the time by Southern Presidents; or when not by Southern men, by those possessing the confidence of the South. For a still longer period the controlling influences of the Legislature and Judicial Departments have centered in the same quarter. Of all the offices in the gift of the central power, in every department, far more than her proportionate share has always been enjoyed by the South."



*Hon. Edward Everett
Born in Dorchester,
April 11, 1794*

*Died in Boston,
Jan. 15, 1865*

These facts were used in the campaign of 1860 with considerable force.

After the debates with Senator Douglas, the name of Abraham Lincoln frequently appeared in the newspapers and the people gradually became acquainted with many of his addresses or extracts from them. He was invited to speak in the Cooper Institute in New York City, and delivered an address there February 27, 1860, which became famous. It has been said that this speech won for him the nomination by the Republican party as their candidate for the presidency at a convention held in a specially prepared building called the Republican Wigwam, at Chicago, May 16, 17 & 18, 1860.

With three candidates in the field running against him, he was chosen president at an election held Nov. 6, 1860. Secession became rampant in the South as soon as the announcement was made.

The day following the election the political leaders of South Carolina began preparations for a convention to urge secession and on Dec. 20, 1860, this state, the foremost in the movement, with a unanimous decision, seceded and withdrew from the Union followed later by other Southern States. These states seized all the government property in their limits with few exceptions. On January 9, 1861 a steam vessel, the Star of the West, flying the Stars and Stripes, engaged in carrying some supplies to a small company of soldiers in Fort Sumter, Charlestown Harbor, was fired into by the troops of South Carolina. This was the first instance of the people of our country firing on their own flag with hostile intent.

These events took place before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, before his policy concerning the Southern States or his attitude toward them was known. There was and had been for some time a predetermination to secede, they were only waiting for the opportunity to present itself. Secession and disunion as it had been expounded in the South was really treason and this meant war. It was not the election of Mr. Lincoln that brought secession at this time, it was only a pretext and used as a reason by their leaders.

A very able writer gives as the true cause of the civil war:

"The motive which underlies all is the numerical preponderance of the North, and under the Constitution its ability hereafter to control the legislation of Congress by virtue of its resistless majority."

Dorchester had its full share of excitement incident to the campaign of 1860. There was evidence of more than the usual amount of interest in similar campaigns. It was noticeable even in the growing small boy by the wearing of a medal bearing portraits of the candidates his fancy dictated.

A small meeting was held in midsummer presumably at the house of Alpheus Hardy, Esq. on Ashmont Street, a man very prominent in the interests of Dorchester, for the purpose of planning work for the coming campaign. (*Author's note: Can find no account of the first meeting.*) There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Dorchester held at the Town Hall on Friday evening Sept. 7 for the purpose of completing the arrangements initiated at the former meeting for the formation of a Club, of which Alpheus Hardy, Esq., was President and E. P. McElroy, Secretary. A Club was organized under the name of the "Dorchester Central Wideawake Club" and the following gentlemen were chosen officers.

President - Alpheus Hardy, Esq,
Vice Presidents - John G. Noyes. E.H.R. Ruggles, Jonathan
Butterfield, H.A. Scudder, Esq., George Woodman;
Secretary - E.P. McElroy;
Corresponding Secretary - Dr. J.W. Stone;
Treasurer - J.H. Carter.

After remarks by Messrs Scudder, Carruth, McElroy and Stone the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Messrs Lincoln and honest John A. Andrew. (*Boston Journal*. Monday, September 10, 1860.)

"A spirited meeting of the Republicans of the Lower Mills Village, Dorchester, was held at their reading room on Friday Evening, September 14 last. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the local Club; President - Henry L. Pierce Vice President - Cyrus Brewer; Secretaries -- E.P. McElroy and W.F. Porter. The Club is a branch of the Central Club No. 2. It numbers already some 70 voters. A Lincoln Wideawake Guard was also formed to be uniformed and lanterened and perform escort duty to the Club. The Guard numbers 60 and will be still larger. The following persons were chosen officers of the Guard. W.F. Porter, Capt; Lyman R. Ruggles, First Lieut.; Richard Hanson, Second Lieut.; D.F. Sloan, Clerk; Hugh Cummings and F. Schreider, Sergts. There is a great activity among the Republicans of Dorchester in anticipation of the grand rally to take place on Meeting House Hill on Friday evening next and the Lower Mills Village will be fully represented on that occasion." (*Boston Journal*, Monday, September 17, 1860.)

The battalion formed by the Wideawake Clubs consisted of six companies. The first company formed was of the Central Wideawake Club and was organized or recruited at Park Hall, Harrison Square under Edward Merrill. The uniform was a red cape of enameled cloth, a red cadet cap of the same material, the officers being distinguished by a drab band around the cap. The men carried a long handled, open burning, round torch. In some of the rear platoons a portion of the men carried dummy axes, having the head painted black and the handle red, in place of lanterns. This was typical of the occupation

the presidential candidate followed in his early life. This company was known as the Railsplitters Company, Section 1 and in all parades of the Battalion it had the right of the line.

A second company was organized at the Lower Mills near Pierce Square under Capt. William F. Porter. Uniform with drab capes and caps carrying square lanterns (same as illustration above). This company was designated as Section 2.

In the Meeting House Hill and Upham's Corner section of the town three companies were formed under Capts. Benjamin Stone, Jr., Henry W. Hall and Webster. This was known as Section 3. Uniform in drab capes and caps carrying square lanterns.

A company under Capt. Robert Johnson was formed at Neponset. The five latter companies are mentioned as Wideawakes also Lincoln Guards. The entire battalion paraded at a great Republican Mass Meeting and Demonstration on Meeting House Hill, Friday, September 21, 1860.

According to the Hartford Courant, the Wideawake organization grew out of the first campaign meeting in Hartford, Conn, Feb. 25, 1860--State election campaign. After the meeting, the speaker of the evening was escorted to the Allyn House by a torch-light parade. Two young men, who were to carry torches, in order to protect their clothing from dust and the oil liable to fall had prepared black capes of cambric which they wore in connection with glazed caps commonly worn at the time. They attracted much attention. It was at once proposed to form a campaign club of fifty torch-bearers with glazed caps and oil cloth capes instead of cambric; the torch-bearing club to be an auxiliary to the Young Men's Republican Union. The city editor, Mr. William P. Fuller, in printing a notice of the Club in the Courant, Mar. 3, 1860 called them Wide Awakes which was adopted almost universally everywhere. (Nicholay and Hay History of Abraham Lincoln)

Author's note: The compiler is indebted to the Hon. Henry N. Blake, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Montana; to Messers. Richard C. Humphreys, Henry F Howe, Charles A. Richards for particulars concerning the Dorchester Battalion of Railsplitters and Wideawakes. They were formerly members of this once famous organization. Other particulars were obtained from Mr. Daniel L. Weymouth, The Boston Journal and personal observations of the compiler.

Great Republican Demonstration at Dorchester

Dorchester was last evening the scene of by far the largest political demonstration which ever took place in that town. At an early hour in the evening the Green before the church on Meeting House Hill was thronged by a crowd of people who were entertained by the Brigade Band. At this time the lanterns of the Dorchester Wideawakes added much to the scene. Two stands were erected in the field one of which was occupied by the band while the other was designed for the speakers.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E.P. McElroy who announced that the officers of the Lincoln and Hamlin Clubs of Dorchester would be the officers of the evening. The list was as follows:

President, Alpheus Hardy, Esq.,
Vice Presidents, John G. Nazro, George Woodman,
E.H.R. Ruggles, Jonathan Butterfield, H.A. Scudder, Albert T. Stearns,
Henry Pierce, J.H. Carter.
Speeches were made by Alpheus Hardy, Esq., George S. Hale, George Sumner, and John A. Andrew.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Andrew and the assembly disbursed. The number of people on the ground was estimated at between three and four thousand. The Wideawakes marched through several streets on their way to the horse cars. The Bunker Hill Club honored the Journal with three cheers on their homeward route for which they have our thanks.

On the return (after the grand rally) of the Wide Awakes at Dorchester last evening through Neponset Village the Quincy Lincoln and Hamlin Club were invited by their escort, the Neponset Wideawakes, in behalf of the ladies, to partake of an excellent collation which had been provided as a surprise. (*Boston Journal, September 22, 1860*)

Lincoln Guard No. 3 of Dorchester paraded last evening with full ranks accompanied by a delegation of the Roxbury Guard under the command of Adjunct John C. Park, visited the residence of Samuel Downer, Esq., when an elegant silk flag was presented to the Dorchester Club by the young ladies of the town. The presentation was made by H.A. Scudder, Esq., and eloquently responded to by Capt. Henry W. Hall of the Guards. A collation and parade finished the performance which was highly interesting. (*Boston Journal, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860*)

On Wednesday October 10 three companies of the Dorchester Wideawakes 200 men participated in a parade in Roxbury.

"Friday evening, October 12. Brilliant demonstration in Ward Eleven. Gilmore's Band. In the parade Dorchester Wideawakes No. 2, Capt. Porter 56 men, Dorchester Railsplitters Battalion No. 1, Capt. Edward Merrill, 45 men, Dorchester Wideawakes Sec. 3 Capt. Webster, 60 men with transparency bearing motto, 'I am opposed to the extension

of slavery at all times and under all circumstances'" -- *Webster. Journal, Sat. Oct. 13, 1860*

The *Boston Journal* of Wednesday October 17, 1860 gives the following account of the Grand Parade in Boston on Tuesday evening previous:

The first three divisions were mainly Suffolk and Middlesex County companies and Clubs.

*Boston in a Blaze
Seven Miles of Procession
10,000 Wideawakes in the Ranks
Great Display of Beautiful Uniforms, Torches,
And Transparencies
Brilliant Illuminations
Grand Display of Pyrotechnics
Immense Crowd of Spectators*

*Germania Band
Fourth Division*

The several companies of the Dorchester Battalion of Railsplitters and Wideawakes, numbering in all 369 men under the command of E.P. McElroy as marshal, accompanied by Gilmore's Band comprised the largest battalion in this division. They carried a transparency inscribed -- "By the faith of Abraham and the courage of Hannibal we are bound to conquer" -- (*Compilers Note: On the reverse -- A rooster crowing over the result of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections.*)

This fourth division comprised Clubs from the Counties of Norfolk, Plymouth and Barnstable under the command of George Clark, Jr., of Dorchester, and was the largest of the eight divisions.

The parade was headed by the Germania Band.

On Monday, October 22, Capt. Porter's Company appeared in a parade at Dedham, 60 men, and on Monday, October 29, the entire battalion appeared in a large parade at South Boston. Capt. Merrill, 32 men, Capt. Porter, 30 men, Capt. Johnson 45 men and Capt. Stone, 50 men. Gilmore's Band supplied the music for the battalion.

Torchlight demonstrations, as an adjunct to the presidential campaign, very spectacular as it was, reached its glory and brilliancy in 1872, when on October 30 of that year a monster parade four and one half miles long took place in Boston. Dorchester was then the sixteenth ward of the City of Boston. It was represented by a Grant and Wilson Battalion of 440 men under Col. Charles B. Fox and Major B. Read Wales. The different Wards were represented by their own battalions. Those from Wards 10 and 11 were

particularly attractive by their brilliant uniforms, exceptionally fine marching and perfect alignments. This feature of the presidential campaigns, after the years mentioned, seemed to wane and later generations know nothing of it.

Election day came Tuesday, November 6, 1860, a beautiful, pleasant Autumnal day. The vote for Dorchester was as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin,	Republican	815
Bell and Everett	Union	390
Douglas and Johnson	Northern Democrat	179
Breckenridge and Lane	Southern Democrat	82

The Dorchester vote for Governor of the State of Massachusetts

John A. Andrew	775
Amos A. Lawrence	416
Eramus D. Beach	158
Benjamin F. Butler	85

According to the census of this presidential year (1860) the population of Dorchester was 9,769 souls. Number of houses, 1,511. Number of polls, 2,413. Although quite a number of eligible voters did not appear at the polls, the vote was proportionally high for the principle that the black man did have some rights that the white man was bound to respect.

The Republican party platform was opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories, and no state to be admitted to the Union with slavery unless by consent of its people.

The Bell and Everett party, it is said, declined to construct a platform and expressed no opinions on the question at issue.

The Northern wing of the Democratic party had a platform of doubtful certainty. There was a difference of opinion among themselves and left the question of slavery to the Supreme Court for a decision.

The Southern wing of the Democratic party contended that slavery should be admitted to the territories and the right to hold them there be maintained by the United States. The platform is directly in opposition to the republican platform, but of the four parties, these two were really the ones upon which a voter could intelligently decide.

The news of the result of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States was received throughout the South with rejoicing. The *Charlestown Mercury* issue of November 7, 1860 states that the news was received with long continued cheering for a Southern Confederacy. In some places flags, other than the national emblem, were raised and saluted with fifteen guns. Bells were rung, addresses were made declaring for secession and Southern independence.

The North were elated over the success of their ticket yet there was, beneath the rejoicing, a feeling of gloom and apprehension over the future. Republican success meant secession and disunion, and disunion meant war. Just when or how soon no one knew. During the winter of 1860-61 the topic of conversation paramount to all others

was of the approaching conflict. In the homes, in the shops, in business or on the street and even in the pulpit sermons on a possible war were delivered.

The second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress assembled in Washington, Monday, December 3, 1860. President Buchanan's message was received Tuesday, Dec. 4. It was taken up and discussed with great diversity of opinion which was continued on Dec. 5. The message was disapproving to many. The possibility of the Union being dissolved and the liability of its being involved in civil war unless the South submitted and accepted the situation were points under discussion in the Senate.

An address by Mr. Iverson, Senator from the State of Georgia, will illustrate the feeling of Southern Statesman. It is here quoted in part. He said:

"...I admit that the Constitution has not granted any power to the state to secede from the Union. It has not been reserved in expressed terms. And while no state may have the constituted right to secede from the Union the President may not be wrong when he says the Federal Government has no power under the Constitution to compel a state to come back into the Union...

The existence and action of the public sentiment of the Northern States are opposed to the institution of slavery, and are determined to break it down--to use all the power of the Federal Government, as well as every other power in their hands, to bring about its ultimate and speedy extinction. This is what we apprehend, and what in part moves us to look for security and protection in secession and a Southern Confederacy.

Nor do we suppose that there will be any overt acts on the part of Mr. Lincoln. We do not dread these overt acts. We do not propose to wait for them. We see the storm which is approaching, although it may be seemingly in the distance, we are determined to seek our own safety and security before it shall burst upon us and overwhelm us with its fury, when we are not in a situation to defend ourselves!

We intend to go out of this Union, to go out peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; but I do not believe that there is going to be any war. If five or eight states go out of this Union, I should like to see the man that would propose a declaration of war against them, or attempt to force them into obedience at the point of the bayonet or sword. I do not apprehend any war. But if the Northern States shall attempt to coerce us then war will come; and if they want war, we are ready for it."

(Congressional Globe, December 5, 1860)

The first meeting in Dorchester in relation to the war was held pursuant to a call posted throughout the town. The citizens met at the Town Hall, April 20, 1861, to take into consideration the condition of the country, and to provide everything necessary for the war and for those who may enlist. After organization, Hon. Nathaniel H. Safford presented a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were five in number. *(Taken from the Dorchester Town Reports)*

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment had been attacked while passing through Baltimore the day before (19th) on its way to Washington in response to the call of the

President. Four were killed and thirty-six wounded. The news of this incident reached Dorchester on the morning of the 20th and created intense excitement everywhere.

In anticipation of the call for troops, which they knew was sure to come, a goodly number of young men throughout the town held themselves in readiness to respond when the call came.

On April 15, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men for three months. In the afternoon of the same day a telegram was sent to Governor Andrew to forward 1,500 men to Washington. The number actually sent was 3,736 and this was more than double the number assigned as a quota for Massachusetts.

Thirty-three residents of Dorchester were members of the First Regiment Infantry an old militia organization already enrolled. Forty-six young men, credited in the Official Records as residents of Dorchester, enlisted in Co. E, Seventh Regiment Infantry at Bristol County organization with headquarters at Taunton. For the most part these were residents in the Southern section of the town in the vicinity of Pierce Square and Mattapan.

To Benjamin Stone, Jr., a citizen who had some military experience as a member of the State militia for a long period, authority was given Governor Andrew to raise a company for the service. Its headquarters were at Lycenm Hall, Meeting House Hill. Its members were recruited largely from this section, Bowdoin and Washington Streets and the Easterly part of town. The company was attached to the Eleventh Regiment as Co. K. The qualifications demanded by the War Department at this time, were severe and exacting, so that quite a few failed to pass the examinations made by Dr. Benjamin Cushing. Some of these qualifications seemed very trivial at the time and all the more so when within a year the War Department was compelled to modify its standard somewhat in the examination of recruits in order to obtain the requisite number of men for the army, and examples are common where men rejected in April of 1861 proved better fitted for and endured the service than some of those accepted on the first call.

(Compiler's note: Volney Kendall was the first drummer of Co. K., he failed to pass the examination for physical reasons and being two years over the age limit. His place was taken by Samuel Thompson, seventy-one (71) years of age, a veteran of the Mexican War. He enlisted and passed the examinations, it is said, from sentimental reasons more than physical. He was probably the oldest regularly enlisted man in the Army of the Potomac. One Saturday afternoon in May 1861, about 5 o'clock, the compiler alone in his home, went to the door in response to a knock. Mr. Thompson had come and asked the privilege to leave his drum until 7 o'clock. He said he was to beat the long roll in the church yard of the Second Church in connection with a mass meeting to be held in the Town Hall. He returned at the stated time and fulfilled his duty. The mass meeting was one of the many of its kind held to arouse patriotism in its citizens and to provide for the needs of the hour.)

Several workmen employed at the britannia manufactory of Roswell Gleason and Sons enlisted in this company. Many more left in 1862 to serve in the Union Army. A little description of this establishment may be of interest as it was one of the very important industries of Dorchester at this time.

It comprised a group of four or five buildings situated on Washington Street nearly opposite School Street. The buildings occupied three sides of a hollow square. A large building stood on the Northerly side of the square which contained the machinery operated by power, the steep slope of the land to the East permitted the engine and boiler to be placed with great advantage in the basement to drive the shafting and lathes on the floors above. The storehouse occupied the Easterly side while on the Southerly side stood the silver plating section and the office which faced Westerly on Washington Street. The street was separated from the yard by a very high picket fence with a large gate opening into the yard or hollow square. On top of the office building there was a cupola and from the center of its roof projected a large flagstaff which was surmounted by a glass ball of great size and lined with mercury. In size the ball compared well with a half-bushel measure and in the sunlight could be seen at a great distance. A short time before the war began it was thought necessary to reline the ball, and to save time and expense of unshipping the mast, a workman by the name of John Neas climbed the staff with a canvas bag in his teeth, placed the bag over the ball, removed the ball and descended without any accident. After the ball was re-silvered it was restored to its place at the top of the staff in the same manner. This feat was witnessed by Mr. Gleason and many others. It made quite a sensation as it certainly was not an easy task.

(Compiler's note: One bright afternoon early in October 1860, the compiler, then a boy of nine and one half years returning from school, coming down School St. to Washington St., saw Mr. Roswell Gleason superintending a number of his workmen arranging halliards from the office cupola to the chimney of the dwelling house opposite occupied by Robert Ball Hughes, the artist and sculptor. On the flag he displayed the names of his preferred campaign candidates, "Breckinridge and Lane."

There was no law against using the flag for campaign purpose at that time. The flag was displayed frequently bearing the names of candidates particularly this year, 1860.)

Mr. Gleason came to Dorchester when a young man and started a general store on Washington St. nearly opposite Bradley St. In the rear was a building where he carried on the manufacture of tin ware in addition. This industry began about the year 1825 and as Mr. Gleason was rewarded for his enterprise and thrift, prosperity enabled him to erect the group of buildings nearly opposite School Street. Here he made the brittannia ware which made his name famous in the business world.

It is related that a Boston merchant residing on Beacon Street while traveling in Europe saw an article ornamenting a dining table having a bright white polish, the first of its kind he had ever seen. On his return to Boston he made inquiry at Mr. Gleason's office to know if such an article could be made here. The result of this incident was the introduction or addition of a new line of goods never before attempted. It is said that Daniel Webster aided, by suggestions, in taking up the new process. An agent was sent to Europe who made a contract with two Englishmen to come to Dorchester and set up a silver plating department to be carried on in connection with the other work. This is actually the first introduction of the process of silver plating in the United States.

The new process was a success from the beginning. It grew rapidly as demands for silver plated ware steadily increased, but after a few years of prosperity the English

platers created a sensation which brought them grief. Counterfeit half-dollars were discovered in circulation. They had been taken on the omnibuses coming into Boston from Dorchester also in various parts of the city. The coin being plated on white metal, it was an easy matter to trace their origin to the only place where such work could be done. The men were imprisoned for their rashness.

Mr. Edward Gleason, son of Roswell Gleason, was sent to Europe and made a contract or an agreement with a skilled workman to come to Dorchester and instruct one or more of the factory men in the art. Sarell Gleason was the man selected and was the first man in the United States to learn the process.

Mr. Gleason enjoyed the reputation of being strictly upright in his business methods. The white metal base of the articles produced must conform to a specified weight and fineness and when on occasions they were rushed on their orders, an article would be returned to the plating solution if it lacked the number of penny weights of silver he specified should be deposited upon it.

The following article in print after the facts just stated were in memorandum:

"Many of the most salable patterns today (1911) are revivals of pierced, embossed and chased patterns that were originated by Roswell Gleason in Dorchester 70 years ago. Daniel Webster set into motion the silver and old plating shop built by Gleason and the principal men of Boston interested in science were there at the same time to see the great plating vats and electric batteries imported from England, and then the largest white metal rolling machine in the world, designed by Prof. Treadwell of Harvard College. That manufactory became what might be termed art and crafts school for men and women who became founders of silver plated ware manufactories from Portland, ME, to Rockford, Ill., points which for 50 years have marked extreme eastern and western bounds of the silver and silver plated ware making industries. Taunton made largely Britannia wares, but did not do anything in silver plate or solid silver wares until long after the Gleason works were in operation in Dorchester."

The south was a generous purchaser of the wares manufactured by Roswell Gleason, New Orleans being a great distributing center for the trade, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War all business relations with that portion of the country ceased. The business grew however as other markets offered opportunity for trade. About the year 1862 or 3 Mr. Edward Gleason, the Elder son, planned the construction of larger factory buildings in an adjacent lot. He married and went to Europe on his wedding trip looking up business opportunities at the same time. He was stricken with malaria and died in Italy June 7, 1863. The body was brought home and buried in the family lot in the Codman Cemetery on Norfolk St. The business suffered somewhat by the death of Mr. Gleason; it was also a hard blow for the father now somewhat passed middle life. His sorrow was intensified by the death of another son, Roswell Gleason, Jr., who passed away July 22, 1866.

Several of the workmen left and obtained work at the establishment of Reed and Barton at Taunton, although the shop kept running under the guidance and management of some of the older and experienced workmen. On October 6, 1870, the boiler exploded at 12:50 o'clock with great force wrecking a portion of the machinery building. By good

fortune it happened during the noon hour, otherwise there might have been considerable loss of life.

Mr. Gleason lived for quite a number of years after this accident. He died January 26, 1887. About the year 1882 the factory buildings were all removed, the office building was left to be altered into a dwelling. With this exception nothing is left to indicate the location of what was once a very prosperous industry.

Opposite this spot, on the corner of School Street, next to the Hughes house was a mile-stone. It marked the boundary of the fifth mile from the Old State House. The fourth mile-stone is at Grove Hall on Blue Hill Ave., placed there in 1735 by Paul Dudley. The sixth mile-stone is at the corner of Washington and Mora Streets. It is an inferior stone and bears no date. In or about the year 1876 when the grade at Washington and School Sts was under alteration, the contractor or master workman removed the mile-stone in spite of the protests of Mrs. Hughes and the neighbors. A vigorous but ineffective argument was made in opposition to such vandalism but the unsentimental city official carried the precious landmark away and the inference is that it went to the stone crusher and is forever lost. Miss Hughes and Mr. William Codman made a diligent search for the stone without results. Others have tried. The compiler endeavored to get the mayor and aldermen interested, but as no record can be found of any work performed, nothing came of the effort. The stone was inscribed BV/Miles and had been in position for more than a century.

The wonderful uprising of the loyal people throughout the North, following the rebel attack on Fort Sumter, its evacuation by Major Anderson, and President Lincoln's proclamation calling out the militia for the defense of Washington, was manifested by great activity of Dorchester. It was shared by men, women and children alike. Their loyalty was shown by a spontaneous desire to display the National colors. With this desire came a demand from every where for flags and flag materials. Those who possessed flags were indeed fortunate. The price of bunting rose to a very high figure, and as all bunting was imported from England * other materials were from necessity used for the manufacture of flags. The finer and lighter grade of dress goods of the proper colors, such as merino, and fine plain flannel. Many flags were made from cotton materials. Quite a number of Confederate flags captured in the early part of the war were of plain flannel as well as cotton.

Flags appeared on dwellings, offices, churches, warehouses, places of business, used as inside decorations, in fact, a non-compliance with the craze would sometime occasion a remark, in a good natured way, and perhaps bring an inquiry as to why the flag was absent.

So great was the demand for flags that the market could not supply them and the price of bunting in the piece rose from \$4.75 to \$28.00, even the muslin from which the stars were cut became so scarce that for a short time the price of \$3.00 per yard was asked.

In ten days after President Lincoln's call, Friday, April 26, 1861, a merchant walking through Washington Street to his place of business, counted the number of flags displayed on buildings and suspended across the street, from Boylston to State streets, to be 490.

"On May 1, the police, under an order, counted three thousand eight hundred and sixty one (3,861) flag flying in the old part of Boston. ...The stars and stripes have been flying to the breeze from the apex of Trinity Church spire in New York, 344 feet from the ground. (*Boston Journal, May 2, 1861*)

Tuesday April 30, a new and beautiful flag was raised from the belfry of the Old South Church in the presence of a large concourse of people. A fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Blagden, the senior pastor of the church. The flag was thrown to the breeze with the motto: 'True to our Revolutionary Principles' amid the cheers by the crowd, and the Star Spangled Banner by Gilmore's Band. The Rev. J.M. Manning, the associate pastor, delivered an address of some length." (*Boston Journal, May 1, 1861*)

The members of the Second Church Dorchester considered it fitting and appropriate that the Church should have a flag. Connected with this movement were Dr. Means, Mrs. Walter Baker, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, John Brooks, Nathan Carruth, William Wales, Dr. Erasmus D. Miller, Thomas D. Quincy, Dea. Charles Howe, John Foster, John C. Hewins, Thomas O. Vinson, Charles P. Tolman and many others. It was finally agreed to erect a large staff in the churchyard. Contributions were liberally offered for the purpose. A contract was made and a carpenter, Mr. Lapham, was engaged to prepare the timber to be used as braces at the base of the staff. While he was so

engaged in the churchyard on this work, Mr. Edmund J. Baker drove by in his carriage, he stopped, made some inquiries about what was to be done, made a survey of the place and then remarked that the churchyard did not have the space necessary for so large a staff and flag and near the great elms. He suggested that it be erected in his field on the opposite side of Centre Street, a large open lot where the High School now is. His suggestion was adopted and carried out. The staff was of white pine made in two sections, the main mast, a beautiful stick, was fitted with a pompier ladder to climb to the main top or cross tree. This top was of sufficient size to enable four men to stand erect. A housing topmast was fitted to hoist to its position by pulleys. The entire staff was nearly 100 feet high and stood on a spot which in the present day would be in the side walk nearly opposite the main entrance of the High School. Portions or remains of the base of the staff was found at this point when Talbot Ave. was under construction.

Many citizens assisted in work and labor in their respective lines of trade; Mr. John Hewins and Samuel Warren Haley, blacksmiths, the iron work; Mr. Chaffin, a gold beater, residing on Norfolk St, gave a 10 inch ball and spindle, the ball being laid with gold leaf. Assistance was freely given in many ways. The staff was in position early in June and on the 17th a long streamer or pennant was displayed.

The ceremony attending the raising of the flag was arranged for July 4, 1861, after a parade of citizens, school children escorted by a military company, school cadets headed by the Norfolk Band. The parade and appropriate services were held in the afternoon. Address by Col. Marshall Wilder, prayer by Rev. James H. Means, and singing of hymns by the audience.

The flag was a very large one made from English bunting 20 feet by 36 feet in size. Each stripe was 18 ½ inches wide, the blue union contained thirty-four stars, the thirty-fourth star was legally placed on the flag that day. Kansas having been admitted to the Union as the thirty-fourth state the January preceding. At the beginning of the song, after Col. Wilder's address, the flag was hoisted to the top of the staff done up in stops carefully performed by Mr. Charles P. Tolman. During the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, at the beginning of the chorus, the stops were broken out and the flag thrown to the breeze.

The Boston Journal of July 5, 1861 gave the following notice of the event:

Flag Raising

"The citizens of Dorchester met yesterday afternoon near Mr. Means' church for the purpose of raising a National flag on a pole 85 feet high--the flag and pole being procured by the subscriptions of a few public spirited individuals in the town. The occasion brought together a very large assembly including the pupils of several schools, to whom, as they marched into the field where the ceremony was to take place, the Bowdoin Guard of Roxbury furnished the escort, Capt. William Coffin in command. The chief marshalling fell to the share of Martin L. Bradford, Esq., who with his assistants managed matters admirably. The Norfolk Band was present and furnished some very excellent music.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was the presiding officer of the occasion and governed the assembly in his usual felicitous manner. At half-past five o'clock the proceedings commenced with a voluntary by the band; after which an invocatory hymn was sung by an efficient choir, and prayer was offered by Rev. James H. Means. Following the prayer was the singing of Oliver Wendell Holmes' 'Army Hymn:

Oh Lord of hosts! Almighty King!

Behold the sacrifice we bring!

The chairman made a brief introductory address prior to raising the flag. He congratulated the assembly on the return of the great national jubilee, and on the fact that the strong arm of the people had been raised, in our present deplorable extremity, in defense of the government, and of the inviolability of the constitution and the laws. Owing to the great pressure on our columns we cannot do more than give his concluding observations on the eve of the raising of the flag. After declaring that Providence had a glorious destiny to work out in the relief of our land from its present troubles he quoted the well known quadruplet:

'A union of lakes and a union of lands,
A union that none may sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
Round the flag of our Union forever.'

'And now,' he said, 'raise high the flag of our Union! Unfurl it! Embrace it, ye winds of Heaven! And while the bright canopy of worlds above shall continue to reflect the wisdom, goodness and mercy of an Almighty Power, so long may our glorious banner--not a star fallen or blotted from the Union--continue to be the emblem of the unity, prosperity, and peace of our great Republic.'

The flag was run up to the masthead, the canon belched forth its thunder of welcome, the crowd cheered, the band played the Star Spangled Banner and all was patriotic excitement.

Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Means, Rev. Mr. Hilliard of Neponset, Mr. Thomas Townsend and others, and with singing and music the assembly were entertained until the evening."

July 4, 1861 was a busy day for Col. Wilder for the reason he had taken part in the exercises which took place at Meeting House Hill, which the Journal reports at some length. The following is an abstract of what was printed:

Proceedings at Meeting House Hill

"The good people of Dorchester met in great numbers--young and old--in front of the old church on Meeting House Hill, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, to celebrate in simple but heartfelt and genuine manner, the natal day of this great country. A platform was erected on the green before the sanctuary, around which the community congregated, and listened to the words of patriotism from their fellow citizens and friends. There was a salute of 34 guns fired as an opening of the proceedings; and some music by the Norfolk Band of Roxbury made the preliminaries pleasant. The old bell in the church tower rung out rejoicings at the

close of the old French War, at the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, at the close of the Revolutionary War, and every Fourth of July since, and would continue to ring out on such glorious anniversaries.

Daniel Denny, Esq., was the chairman, address were made by Col. J.S.M. Page, Hon. Marshall Wilder, W.B. Swan, Esq., Richard C. Humphreys, Amphion Gates, Hon. Moses Kimball, Rev. Mr. Holland and Francis Drake, the historian.

Singing by the schoolchildren accompanied the band."

The flag which was raised on the staff near the Second Church was displayed almost every day, particularly on days when news of victory to the Union Army was received. It was in the care of Mr. Charles P. Tolman. The cannon used on this July 4, as on many other occasions, were the property of several young men of Dorchester. They were a part of the sentiment and an expression of the spirit and patriotism of the people which grew out of the great uprising at that time. The guns were about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliber, mounted on suitable field carriages for convenience of transportation. Three of them were owned by young men living in the vicinity of Codman Square; John S. Sumner, Thomas W. Capen and Samuel Warren Haley. Three more guns were owned by Frederick F. Hassam, Nathaniel H. Bird and Axel Dearborn near Meeting House Hill. A regular crew generally assisted in serving these guns and the young artillery men received frequent invitations to take part in mass meetings and patriotic occasions in towns around Boston. The young men were encouraged in their zeal and ladies aided them in making and stitching up cartridge bags. The gun of Sumner was cast to order at the celebrated old forge and gun foundry of Cyrus Alger in South Boston.

Early in the Summer of 1861 the ladies of the Second Church organized themselves into a Women's Relief Society for the purpose of aiding the cause and caring for the welfare of the families of the soldiers in the army. They met for the purpose of making clothing, underwear, socks, havelocks, comfort bags, preparing bandages and lint hospital use. Old linen was cut into squares of about eight inches, the warp and woof was separated and laid loosely in boxes to be used in packing wounds or staunching the flow of blood. The process was called "scraping lint." Absorbent cotton and sterilized gauze was yet unknown, disease, germs and bacteria had not been discovered. The comfort bags contained pins, needles, spools of cotton, buttons, thimble and small articles. A testament was often included. Indeed the kindhearted ladies were more thoughtful of the comfort of the soldiers and were ready to provide them with articles so numerous that the soldiers were unable to carry them in their knapsack when on a march, so many of the articles were thrown away. In camp they were much appreciated. Often a little note with the address of the donor therein would be enclosed in the comfort bags resulting sometimes in an exchange of correspondence.

Correspondence was opened and carried by the ladies of the Women's Relief Society with the hospital authorities in Washington and replied to by Miss Dorothea Dix. Two autograph letters from this wonderful woman have been preserved. She had been appointed to take charge of the hospitals in Washington by Secretary Stanton by order of President Lincoln.

The Union army in Virginia was not victorious in the early engagements of the war, while in the West they were more successful. The first victory of any great importance was the capture of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river in Tenn. On

Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862 by the forces under Gen. U.S. Grant. News of this victory reached Dorchester early Monday morning on the arrival of the newspapers generally by 6:30 or 6:45 o'clock. The bell of the Second Church was rung for an hour that morning by Charles P. Tolman aided by the ready hands of those attracted to the church by the sound of the bell. The custom of ringing the bells on all the churches and engine houses in Dorchester on the arrival of news of victories by the Union army was followed during the war and the music of all these bells ringing in unison was sweet to listen to on these occasions.

On June 30, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 men for three years service. The quota for Dorchester for this call was a full company of 102 men. It was recruited largely at Neponset also at the Old Town Hall in July 1862 and mustered into service Sept. 2 as Co. K Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry. Ninety-one men of this company are credited as residents of Dorchester and during its service in the field several recruits were sent out and added to the company making 142 in all. It took part in twelve severe battles besides many small engagements. It was present at the surrender of Gen Lee, Sunday, April 9, 1865; participated in the magnificent parade in Washington, May 23, 1865, mustered out June 2, 1865 at expiration of service.

One very thrilling incident occurred during the morning service at the Second Church, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862, that caused considerable commotion and excitement and broke in on the quietude of the Sabbath. Terrific fighting had taken place in Virginia the Friday and Saturday previous, resulting in many killed and wounded. The battle is known as the Second Bull Run or Second Manassas. The result of the engagement was not favorable to the Union cause. The Union army met with a loss of 14,462 killed or wounded. The news, or the report of the engagement that reached Boston on that Sunday morning, was that our army had been badly defeated, and that an attack on the Capitol at Washington was a possibility. This caused much excitement and concern throughout the North. The wounded on the battlefield had been taken to the hospitals in and around Washington, crowding them beyond their limit in space, supplies and medical attendance. An order had been sent out by President Lincoln and the Surgeon General to rush every requisite for hospital use to Washington with the utmost dispatch. Word of this reached Col. Marshall P. Wilder at his home in the forenoon and he hastened to church without waiting to make any change of clothing as the day was very warm. He silently entered by the North door from the chapel into the church and quietly ascended the pulpit stairs. The fact that he was wearing slippers was sufficient to indicate the haste in which he came. Dr. Means was in the middle of his discourse. This interruption, unusual and unexpected, caused a stir in the audience. Col. Wilder quietly whispered a few words to Dr. Means. The service was suspended, the congregation was informed that a bloody battle had been fought and a call had been made by President Lincoln for help and hospital supplies. Dr. Means thereupon dismissed the audience and requested them to go home and bring materials for lint and bandages--also such delicacies they had or could prepare, or any articles that could be of use in this emergency.

The people made an immediate response to this appeal. The floor of the church, particularly the space in front of the pulpit, was soon taken over by boxes, barrels, packages and articles to be packed. Dining tables were robbed of their covers for the time being to be cut up for lint. Mrs. Walter Baker contributed a table cloth over one hundred years old--a choice piece of linen which she cherished. A number of boys were

detailed to act as messengers to go to the homes and bring the donated articles to the church. Quite a number of packages were made up ready to be forwarded to Washington. (*Compiler's note: The compiler, with his parents and sisters occupied Pew 111, a close observer of this unusual incident.*)

Similar scenes were transpiring in churches elsewhere. The First Church, Rev. Nathaniel Hall's made up and sent 21 barrels and boxes to be forwarded that night.

Some mention of this work on that eventful Sunday given by the newspapers of the day may be of interest:

Dorchester

"Liberal Contribution. Rev. Hall's church yesterday contributed \$542.00 in money to furnish relief to our brave soldiers."

Effect of War News in Massachusetts Noble Response of the People Departure of Surgeons for the Battlefield The Women Active in Doing Good

*Busy Scenes at Tremont Temple and Elsewhere
Nine Car Loads of Hospital Stores sent to Washington
\$7500.00 Subscribed in aid of the Wounded
Patriotic Responses from Brookline, Chelsea, Charlestown
Dorchester, Cambridge, Watertown, Etc., Etc.*

"Yesterday was a memorable day in Boston and vicinity. At no time since the breaking out of the war has there been manifested such a deep and all-pervading interest in the great events of the hour--so much anxiety in regard to the result of the battle now in progress, and such a spontaneous and liberal response to the call for aid to our wounded soldiers. The day was devoted to deeds of charity, in the industrious efforts of our noble-hearted women and the liberality of our patriotic men. People who assembled at their accustomed places of worship, left the sanctuary upon the first intimation that they could contribute to the relief of their sons and brothers on the battlefield. The city and neighboring towns wore a working-day appearance, the streets were filled with anxious and excited people all wending their way to and from the great points of attraction, either in quest of the latest intelligence from the field of battle, or bearing bundles or packages of linen, bandages and lint to Tremont Temple. Express and baggage wagons flew back and forth and the sacredness of the day was forgotten in the general desire to devote the time to the service of the country. There was a great general suspension of religious services. The people repaired as usual to their respective places of worship, when the call for hospital supplies was made by the clergymen, with the requests that they would do all in their power to met the wants of the crisis.

Tremont Temple early assumed a novel and animated appearance. The Meionan soon proved entirely insufficient for the great work on hand, and it became necessary to enclose a portion of the street in front of the Temple and to devote all the unoccupied rooms to philanthropic work. Police officers were stationed to hold in check the multitude of people who pressed from all quarters, bringing in hand bundles of all sizes, packages, baskets, boxes, while wagons loaded with bales and cases of goods, came in from all sections of the city and neighboring towns. As one offering after another was received, the bundles were opened, and distributed. Articles such as shirts, sheets and pillow cases were packed and sent away while everything suitable for bandages and lint was sent to the Temple to be prepared.

At least five hundred women from all parts of the city assembled at the Temple, and devoting their services throughout the day, to tearing, stitching and winding bandages, scraping lint and assorting and preparing the various articles contributed, which as soon as ready were taken into the corridors and packed.

It needed no stronger proof of the deep and abiding devotions of the women of the North to the Union than the scene presented in the Tremont Temple yesterday.

At the end of the enclosure, subscription papers were opened to defray the expenses of transportation and the purchase of such needed supplies as were not sent in, and during the day the committee received \$7,560.85. Of this amount about twenty-three gentlemen subscribed \$2,700.00." (*Abstract from the Boston Evening Journal, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.*)

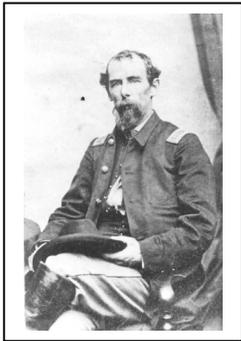
"A grand mass meeting was held last night at Dorchester Lower Mills. The Dorchester Light Artillery opened the scene by firing one hundred guns, and a display of fireworks followed. Henry L. Pierce, Esq., presided and patriotic speeches were made by N.F. Safford, Esq., E.L. Pierce, Esq., H.A. Scudder, Esq., Cyrus Brewer, William C. Richardson, and Rev. D.R. Brewer of Yonkers, N.Y. Seven recruits signed the rolls and the meeting adjourned to meet en masse at Neponset tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock." (*Boston Journal, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 26, 1862.*) (*Complier's Note: The Dorchester Light Artillery mentioned here were the guns of Sumner, Capen and Haley described on a previous page.*)

There were several recruiting stations in different parts of Dorchester. The Old Town Hall seemed to be the central one and here the men were sent to drill after enlisting. Mattresses were provided for the men to sleep on and they were messed there. Co K of the Thirty-ninth Regiment were quartered here until their departure for camp at Boxford and Lynnfield. The hall was decorated with trophies of a military character-- guns and flags by Frederick F. Hassam for which he received the thanks of the town. Another recruiting station was at Lycum Hall, Meeting House Hill, one at Richmond Hall, Lower Mills, one at Neponset and it is said one at Friendship Hall Bowdoin Street. The men were drilled in these halls and companies often appeared on the street and in vacant fields for practice in company drill. The sound of fife and drum was constant and ever present daily during the summer months.

President Lincoln used another call for 300,000 men Aug. 4, 1862 for nine months service. It was this call that was made famous in song. Dorchester was called on

again for a full company of 102 men as her share of the quota of the state. It was recruited largely in the Town Hall and mustered in the service Sept. 16, 1862, as Company I, Forty-second Regiment Infantry. Eighty-five of the men in this company were residents of Dorchester. Services connected with the departure of this company for Camp Weigo at Readville were held in the Second Church Sept. 9, 1862. The church was crowded with people who gathered to bid farewell to the soldiers. Hall's and Flagg's military bands had been engaged for the occasion. After a short parade the soldiers and escort listened to an address by Dr. Means--also appropriate and fitting remarks by others. Flagg's band occupied the front pews on the South side of the church and played religious and patriotic music during the service. The ladies presented the soldiers with flowers and comfort bags. During the service the young ladies took possession of the drum of the company musician and transformed it into a floral piece so that little could be seen of the instrument but the head.

On Tuesday, June 21, 1864 the survivors of the Eleventh Regiment Vol. Infantry reached Boston coming direct from the battlefield after three years of hard service in the Army of the Potomac, their terms of service having expired. Co. K of this regiment was recruited from Dorchester in April and May, 1861. Of the ninety-seven men who left at the beginning of the war in Co. K only fourteen returned to Dorchester. The other had been killed, died of wounds, disease and exposure or had previously been discharged by reason of disability. The fourteen men were under the command of Capt. William V. Monroe, who was promoted to the command of the company upon the death of Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr., who died from wounds received at the Battle of Second Bull Run.



*Capt. William V.
Monroe
Born in Dorchester,
May 3, 1830
Died in Dorchester,
Oct. 7, 1907*

The regiment, or rather the remains of the regiment reached Boston early in the morning before the city was astir. Some of the men of Co. K took a stroll to the Common and took their morning wash in the Frog Pond after the manner of camp life. A reception had been planned for the returning survivors in Dorchester by the citizens. Notices and posters had been distributed throughout the town. A large gathering of people met to greet them, and citizens, firemen in uniform escorted them to Lycum Hall, Meeting House Hill. The escort included many school children, the boys marched in military formation uniformed in dark suits, cadet caps, carrying wooden guns. A military band was at the head of the column. The reception was held in Lycum Hal where Rev. Nathaniel Hall offered a prayer for their safe return and Rev. J.H. Means gave an address of welcome. This was followed by refreshments. The regiment was mustered out of service June 25, 1864.

In the early part of the year 1864, the condition of the country in respect to the war presented a dark and gloomy aspect. It was and has been alluded to as the "dark days of the war." Many people had pronounced the end and Mr. Lincoln's policy a failure. Unfavorable criticisms were often heard and peace terms at any price suggested. A presidential election was coming in the Autumn and some doubts expressed as to the outcome. Mr. Lincoln had many adherents in Dorchester who were ready and willing to abide with him and aid in his re-election. A subscription was raised, a large flag 20 ft x 36 ft., the largest size made at the time, was purchased and suspended across Washington Street a short distance north of Melville Ave. It was secured to cross arms placed in two large trees on either side of the street. It bore the names of the candidates

Lincoln and Johnson

Across the flag at the bottom, and a motto, the words of Webster, was placed across the top close to the rope heading:

The Union: it must and shall be preserved.

Campaign flags were customary in those days, the law forbidding its use for such a purpose or attaching anything on or to the flag came many years later.

The flag was cared for by Mr. John Foster who lived close by. The strips of cloth on which the names of the candidates and the motto were painted have been preserved.

The names of the soldiers--all that remained of the original Co. K Eleventh Regiment residents of Dorchester, who were mustered out June 24, 1864 at the expiration of their three years of service are here given. A few were not in the parade at the time of their reception given by the town June 21, 1864.

Captain William V. Monroe

Capt. Henry N. Blake	Sergt. Thomas F. Bailey
Sergt. Leonard A. Hilton	Sergt. George W. Lucas
Corp. Samuel Clapp	Corp. Edward F. Gleason
Corp. Charles B. Chandler	Arthur F. Anderson, Jr.
Benjamin F. Bowen	Charles A. Birnce
Alonzo L. Burke	Alfred Davis
Samuel B. Magoun	George W. Rowlock
Henry Snow	William H. Wry

The old bell of the Second Church performed its part in announcing victories or tolling at funeral services of those whose lives were lost in the service of our country. The service of ringing the bell was performed gratuitously by Mr. Charles P. Tolman, a very patriotic man whose place of business was very near. He was generally assisted by willing hands that were always ready for that duty whenever the bell called them. If the old bell could speak it could relate an interesting narrative of this service. A little pride went with this labor of love to see which bell of all the bells throughout the town would be the first to ring when any glorious news arrived. This was the method by which the community was informed of any important event. It was thrilling to listen to all the bells on the churches and engine houses ringing in unison on such occasions and those that heard them at that time will never forget that music.



(The compiler at the age of 14 years. Enlarged copy made from a tin type taken Saturday, April 15, 1865. The black and white rosette was made up hurriedly that morning after the news had been received of the death of President Lincoln and worn in respect for him.)

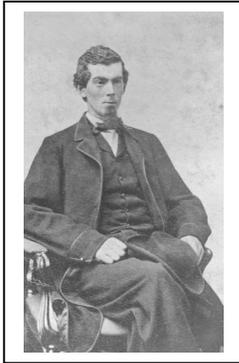
On Monday morning, April 10, 1865, about ten minutes before seven, Mr. Tolman was seen to start from his shop in his shirt sleeves, on the run for the church door. Now Mr. Tolman was a large man and weighed not far from 250 lbs., for him to run was very unusual. He reached the church door all out of breath so much so he could answer no questions put to him. His hand trembled with excitement as he opened the door then rushed up the stairway without a halt, grasped the bell rope at the same time giving an imperative command to "catch hold." The bell was rung steadily until about one minute of seven and then allowed to slow down to permit the clock to strike the hour. Mr. Tolman had recovered his breath sufficiently enough to tell his assistant that "Lee had surrendered!" the day before. (Sunday, April 9, 1865)

Mr Tolman listened at the window for the sound of other bells but hearing none at that moment he credited himself that the

old bell was the first to announce the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee. The sound of the bell brought many of the neighbors to the church all glad of the opportunity to help to proclaim the news. The bell was rung until eight o'clock.

The joy of the people was indescribable. Flags were displayed everywhere. It indicated the feelings of all. It meant much to those who had fathers, brothers and sons in the army. Reunited families were assured, but not to all. There were many who never would return but their names would live in the memory of those who knew them.

The evening of Monday April 10, 1865, Mr. Sarell Gleason, the Sexton, generously contributed labor and materials to illuminate the church. Lanterns, lamps and candles were brought in to use, and with willing hands the church was lighted from top to bottom. Lanterns were placed in the tower windows above the bell, also on the bell deck,



lamps and candles in the windows in the body of the church. The unusual sight attracted much attention and favorable comment from all who saw it. Private illuminations were almost universal everywhere and everyone appeared to be in a happy mood.

The annexed photo (left) is of Sarell Gleason, the sexton of the Second Church during the Civil War period. He was born in Dorchester Jan. 20, 1833, died in Dorchester April 2, 1879. Interment at Cedar Grove. The picture is copied from photo loaned by his sister Mrs. Clarence E. Shaw.

On Saturday morning, April 15, 1865 people gathered at the church to get information of another character--news of sadness instead of joy. The morning papers brought the news that President Lincoln had been assassinated the previous evening and fatally wounded and unconscious. Shortly after eight o'clock news came that he died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock. The bell was tolled for one hour at intervals of twenty seconds. All the church and engine house bells gave forth that slow measured stroke, one blow at regular intervals, a custom long in use in honor of the dead. It had a deep meaning to the community. The same service was performed on the day of the funeral.

On receipt of the news of the death of President Lincoln, the selectmen of Dorchester called a town meeting. The following notice or reference to that meeting appeared in the Boston Journal for Monday, April 17, 1865.

Dorchester

Public Meeting. At the request of the selectmen the citizens of Dorchester assembled at the Town Hall, Sunday evening in large numbers to decide what action the town would take in relation to the national calamity. Rev. J.W. McDaniel offered prayer. The following officers were chosen:

President, Henry A. Scudder

Vice Presidents, E.P. Tileston, Oliver Hall, Daniel Harwood, Robert Johnson, Henry S. Adams, E.H.R. Ruggles, George Ellis.

Secretary, Thomas F. Temple

Mr. Scudder on assuming the chair, spoke eloquently of the integrity and ability of our late beloved President. On account of the numbers present the meeting adjourned to Rev. Mr. Mean's church. A committee of ten was raised to report some plan for

the adoption of the meeting. During their absence Dr. Daniel Harwood, E.P. Tileston, Rev. T.J. Mumford and Jona Kimball, Esq., addressed the meeting. At the suggestion of the above committee the Selectmen and Messrs Edward Jarvis, D.B. Steadman, Robert Johnson, Daniel Harwood, E.P. Tileston, Henry Pierce, Frank L. Tileston, C.F. Gerry, and H.A. Scudder were appointed to make such arrangements as they deemed proper for the occasion.

The census taken by the National authorities in 1860 credited Dorchester with nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (9,879) inhabitants. In 1861 a count was made by the town of the number of people residing within the limits and the result was ten thousand one hundred and five (10,105).

The town sent to the war one thousand three hundred and forty two (1,342) men, which was one hundred and twenty three (123) more than the quota called for. Of this number thirty one (31) were commissioned officers.

The expenses of the town for the war taken from the town reports are as follows:

1861	Cash paid soldiers for drilling	\$2,438.50
	Cash paid soldiers extra for three months service	\$6,955.00
	Cash paid the families of volunteers	\$3,607.00
1862	Cash paid the families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1863	\$15,124.00
	Cash paid to men who have enlisted for three years	\$15,100.00
	Cash paid for incidental expenses recruiting service	\$1,294.30
	Cash paid for bounties for men for nine months	\$17,400.00
	Cash paid for incidental expenses for recruiting ser.	\$386.72
	Cash paid for embalming body, removal to Dorchester and funeral expenses of Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr.	\$130.00
1863	Cash paid the families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1864	\$17,810.00
	Cash paid on account of recruiting services	\$11,324.00
1864	Cash paid the families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1865	\$19,373.00
	Cash paid for recruiting expenses per reports made to the Town June 16, '64 and Jan. 9, '65	\$71,661.46
1865	Cash paid families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1866	\$12,550.00
	Cash paid for recruiting in 1865	\$5,169.00
1866	Cash paid families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1867	\$29,272.00
1867	Cash paid families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1868	\$11,849.00
1868	Cash paid families of volunteers to Feb. 1, 1869	\$4,439.00

The State of Massachusetts reimbursed the Town for a portion of the expenses brought on by the war, known as state aid, the amount from 1861 to 1865 totaled \$65,606.99.

Voluntary contributions for war purposes by citizens amounted to \$33, 020.00. William Schouler, Adjunct General of Massachusetts, states in his writings that:

"The ladies of Dorchester did so much for our soldiers that an abstract of their good works would give no adequate idea of them; we can only say that the ladies of no town in the Commonwealth have a more patriotic record than the ladies of Dorchester. The value of the articles contributed by them to the cause could not have been less than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars without taking into account their own individual labor."

(The following from an unidentified newspaper article)

*Boys Fought Our Civil War
Less than One-Fourth of the Union Soldiers Could Vote*

The American Civil War has often been called the "War of Youth," on account of the age of the soldiers upon enlistment. In this connection an interesting table is given in "The American Army," Maj. Gen William H. Carter's recent book. Of a total of 2,778,304 men enlisted in the Union Army during the war, less than one-fourth were more than 21 years old. The table of ages at enlistment follows:

Those 10 years and younger	25
Those 11 years and under	38
Those 12 years and under	225
Those 13 years and under	300
Those 14 years and under	1,523
Those 15 years and under	104,987
Those 16 years and under	231,051
Those 17 years and under	844,891
Those 18 years and under	1,151,438
Between 18 and 22 years	2,159,798
Between 22 and 26 years	618,511
Between 26 and 45 years	46,462
More than 45 years old	16,071

The statistics relating to very young boys, Gen Carter says, have often been questioned, but he adds, it must be remembered that the enlistment of more children as drummers and fifers formerly was authorized in our army. Gen Carter himself was only 12 ½ years old when he enlisted as a mounted dispatch messenger in 1864.

Almost all of the men in the last two classes of the table were officers, making the general rank and file of the Army almost all beardless boys when they enlisted.

(Kendall notes):

Of that vast body of fighting men, out of 2,778,304 enlistments, 2,159,798 were 21 years old and under; 844,891 were 17 years old and under, and 104,987 were 15 years old and under, 1523 were 14 years old and under, 225 were 12 years and the records show that there were 25 who were only 10 years of age. The great Civil War was fought by boys.

The compiler attended a reunion of the old Eleventh Regiment at Salem Willows on July 21, 1910 by invitation. On this day a former member of Co. K, whom the veterans had not seen for very many years, joined his comrades. Asa F. Sterling had come from Toledo, Ohio, partly for this reunion. The compiler knew him before the war and the recognition was mutual. During a conversation the compiler alluded to his work in gathering facts connected with the soldiers and families who attended the Second Church in Dorchester. Without waiting to be questioned on the subject by the compiler Mr. Sterling broke into the conversation by saying, "Well, we went to Dr. Mean's church." It was a welcome statement as the compiler was somewhat in doubt whether or not to include the Sterlings in his list.

A remarkably strange incident happened at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn, on the afternoon of July 2, 1863 connected with the service of Corp. Edward F. Gleason in that famous engagement. It was related to the compiler by a veteran of the same company, Samuel W. Clapp, at the summer reunion of the old Eleventh Regiment at the Relay House, Bass Point, on July 22, 1912, the 21st falling on a Sunday. Mr. Clapp stated that during the engagement a piece of an exploding shell struck the haversack of Corp. Gleason in such a peculiar way that it scattered the entire contents, consisting of sugar, coffee, salt bacon and hardtack, throwing the same into the air in such a manner as to make it appear to those near that he was blown to pieces. A member of Co. A of the same regiment shouted that Corp. Gleason was killed. Capt. Monroe heard the report, as it was passed along the line with much regret. Obeying orders, sustaining the fire, and each individual duty occupied the attention of the men and no further thought was given to the report. Meanwhile, Sergt. Bradshaw had his knee pan shot away and Corp. Gleason, was badly wounded in the right arm. The two wounded men were given relief by Corp. Samuel W. Clapp, who remained all night with them, till the morning of July 3. At that time Corp. Clapp started to find his company and regiment so as to be ready to answer at roll call. He found the regiment had fallen back and reported to Capt. Monroe who with two men were all that remained of Co. K ready for duty. This company went into action with 31 men including two officers, of these, one officer and eighteen men had been killed and wounded--over 61%. Capt. Monroe asked Corp. Clapp where he had been and the reply was that he had been with Bradshaw and Gleason all night. "Oh no," said Capt. Monroe, "Gleason is dead, he was blown to piece by a shell." "Well," replied Corp. Clapp, "I was with them all night, they are both badly wounded and I helped them all I could." Capt. Monroe was so astonished at this statement that he was reluctant to believe it to be true. He was overjoyed to learn that the men were alive.

Preface to Part 2

The list of names and records of soldiers who attended the Second Church at the time of the Civil War has been prepared with a great deal of care and deliberation. It has been carefully revised and much attention given to insure accuracy. The compiler has consulted and corresponded with the veterans themselves as well as members of families of those lost in the service; also many members of the congregation living at that time. The various sources, from which this compilation was made, are from -- The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Massachusetts Archives, Adjutant Generals Reports, and the Dorchester Town Reports.

The compiler is much indebted to Mrs. Ella H. Monroe, widow of Capt. William V. Monroe, for the use of the official war books and papers prepared by him while in service in command of Co. K, Eleventh Mass Regiment Infantry, Army of the Potomac, during the Civil War; also many photographs of his collection from which copies have been made for this work.

To Miss Miriam B. Means for the loan of a large number of photos from the collection of her father, the Rev. James H. Means, D.D. copies of which also appear here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Smith, for the use of photos to copy also for information and many suggestions.

To Miss Ellen Carruth, Mrs. J. Foster Hewins, Mrs. Clarence E. Swan, Miss Florence Williams for their aid in the loan of pictures and pamphlets, also to all who have given aid and encouragement in gathering information.

The photos from which the portraits that appear in this book were all contemporary pictures of that period. Due allowance should be made as many were not in the best condition. The grain or fiber of the paper of the original print appears in the copy especially in the enlargements, it appears magnified. However we should be pleased and consider ourselves fortunate that we have as many as appear in this work, as photographs in that period were a novelty and more of a luxury than a necessity. The compiler has secured far more portraits than he had any reason to expect when he began his collection. He is pleased to state that he was personally acquainted with nearly all the soldiers whose names are given here and he regrets if he has overlooked even one.

In addition to the above list the names of Mrs. Hannah P Knapp for the loan of photos of her four brothers, the sons of Ebenezer and Martha Holmes, also to J. William Tolman and Miss H.E. Tolman for the loan of photos, also valuable suggestions.

A limited number of pamphlets of the memorial services of Capt. James Sewall Read and of Lieut. William R. Porter. Through the kindness of Mrs. Harriet L. Read, Mrs. Augusta R. Wales and Mrs. Ellen Carruth, the compiler has been permitted to copy such portion of those memorials as appears in this compilation.

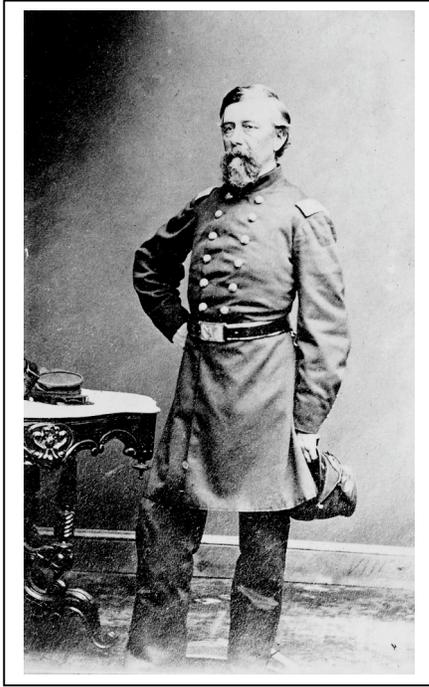
Killed in Action

Note from the transcriber: The biographies included on the pages that follow include only those members of the church community who were killed in action in the Civil War or who lost their lives as a direct result of injury or imprisonment.

The names of others who served (and returned) are appended.

Mr. Kendall's original book does give biographies of these men.

Col. Fletcher Webster



Attorney at Law. Son of Daniel and Grace (Fletcher) Webster. Born in Portsmouth, N.H. July 23, 1813. Graduated from the Boston Latin School in class of 1824. Prepared for Harvard University at the Milton Academy and graduated from Harvard in class of 1833. Some time between the years 1824 and 1829 he lived with his parents in the old Welles mansion--the present site of the Henry L. Pierce School. During his preparatory days at the Milton Academy he was a chum and close friend of young John Codman. The number of pranks these two youths perpetrated together were many and the elderly matrons of the community shook their heads with doubt and wonder. The Webster and Codman families were very close socially.

Col. Webster was not a contemporary attendant at the Second Church at the time of the Civil War, but in his youth he was accustomed to attend regularly with his parents.

He raised and recruited the Twelfth Regiment Infantry making many addresses in the streets of the business section of Boston for that object in April 1861.

"While leading his regiment, Col. Webster was mortally wounded at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Va, Aug. 30, 1862, having been shot through the arm and the chest. The adjutant of the regiment removed him a short distance to the rear and remained with him till captured. William H. Blackford, an ex-Confederate soldier wrote that he found him lying on the ground within a short distance of a captured battery. He was suffering great pain and asked for some water. The Confederate soldier held his own canteen to the Col's lips and he drank all the water it contained and asked for more. The Union officer (Adjutant T.P. Haviland) who remained with him behaved with great manliness and did everything he possibly could for the comfort and relief of Col. Webster regardless of his personal safety."

George T. Jones tells of a soldier of Capt. Ellis' company of the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment who told of finding a Federal officer, mortally wounded; gave him a canteen of water, bathed his wounds and covered him with a rubber blanket. In return for this kindness the wounded officer thanked him and gave the rebel soldier a ring. Quartermaster Jones tells of finding on a bush nearby a slip of paper on which was written: "Col. Fletcher Webster, 12 Mass Regt."

After the fight, Lieut. Arthur Dehon of the 12th obtained permission to go inside the enemy lines to search for Col. Webster's body, though he was told the Confederates intended to hold every one found on the field. He was detained. Dr. McFarland, Medical Director of Pope's Army told 2/2/09 Dr. Guild, Gen. Lee's Medical Director of the circumstances and Gen. Lee very kindly released Dehon and gave him a pass. Lieut. Dehon found the body after a long search, strapped it on the back of his horse, and reached the Union lines.

The body was taken to Alexandria and embalmed then sent to Boston. It lay in state at Faneuil Hall. The funeral was held Sept. 9, 1862 in the stone church, Church Green, Summer St., burial at Marshfield.

The ring, a valued souvenir in the Webster family, which Col. Webster gave the Confederate soldier was returned to the widow in March, 1878. It was an old style bloodstone seal ring with the letter "W" above which was a horse's head.

Lieut. Arthur Dehon was killed in the battle at Fredericksburg, Va, Dec. 13, 1862. The term of service of the 12th regiment was for three years.

Capt. William Guild Hewins



Clerk. Son of John Capen and Charlotte Augusta Hewins. Born in Dorchester Aug. 25, 1836. Residence, Washington Street opposite Melville Ave.

As a boy he had a great fondness for the military and everything that pertained to the soldier. He joined the Boston Light Infantry.

He enlisted in June or July and was commissioned Second Lieut. In the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry Vols. Mustered Aug. 20, 1861. Three years. Bounty none. Promoted First Lieut. April 3, 1862. Again promoted for bravery at the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. His commission as Capt. Dated December 25, 1862. Killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

He studies tactics in his youth, became efficient in drill an expert pistol shot. In a letter to his parents he wrote that he had a premonition that he would be killed and requested that his body would be brought home and buried in Dorchester. He was horribly mutilated by an exploding shell, fired at long range. His arm and right side was completely torn away. Death quickly followed his removal to the hospital. He was engaged in the battles at Yorktown, Seven Days battle before Richmond, Gaines Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and also served on detached scouting service under Gen. Stoneman.

His body was placed in a metal casket, sealed up, and brought to Dorchester. A military funeral was held in the Second Church Sunday, May 30, 1863, Dr. Means conducting the service.

Dorchester

Funeral of the late Capt. William G. Hewins.

The last sad rites which the living can pay to the dead at the Second Church, Rev. James H. Means, pastor, over the remains of the late William Guild Hewins, of the 18th regiment. Capt. Hewins was a young man of many brilliant traits of character, which had endeared him to hosts of friends who joined in paying their last tribute to his memory. He was for many years an active and valued member of the Boston Tigers, and first entered the service as a 2nd Lieut., in the 18th. His bravery and capacity displayed at the first battle of Fredericksburg where he was severely wounded ensured his promotion to the rank of Captain. He met a glorious death, bravely fighting at the head of his company at Chancellorsville, on the 3rd of May.

After prayers at the house of his father a procession was formed consisting of the Boston Light Infantry Association to the number of fifty, under leadership of Major Charles O. Rogers, President of the Association, firemen of Dorchester, the Torrent Associates, Capt. George Blake, and the Proctor company numbering nearly fifty men in citizens dress, and citizens and friends. Numerous flags were displayed at half mast, the church was thronged with citizens. The funeral casket was decked with beautiful flowers, and bore the sword and sash of the deceased soldier, and a plate

inscribed with the name and age (27 years) of the dead. For obvious reasons, the face of the deceased was not exposed to view, but a photograph of his appearance in life was upon the casket.

The funeral discourse was preached by Dr. Means from the text in Ecclesiastes 8:8 -- "And there is no discharge in that war" which was treated in a very impressive manner. A letter of the Colonel of the 18th was read, portraying the character and worth of the deceased. The body was deposited in the Codman Cemetery. The pall bearers were: Capt. B.R. Brown, 30th regt.; Capt. E.B. Blaisland, 33rd regiment; Lieuts. A.G. Smith, J.F. Pierce, Samuel Hichborn, J.C. Laughton, Geo. P. Wheeler and Edward Fiske, all of the Light Infantry Association. (*Boston Journal*, Monday Evening, June 1, 1863)

Capt. James Sewall Read

Clerk. Miner, Tea Merchant, Ranchman. Son of John and Miranda Read. Born in Milton, Mass. April 3, 1832.

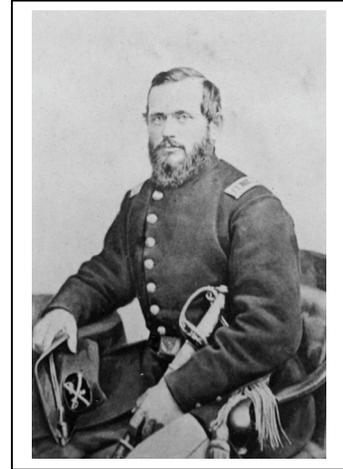
Went to California at the age of 17 years to work in a mercantile house. Left Boston in the ship Argonaut, Oct. 30, 1849, reached San Francisco, March 13, 1850.

Commenced military life in 1852, served in every position, except First Lieut., from a corporal to Capt. In the Eureka Light Horse Guards--afterwards the First Light Dragoons. Returned to his New England home on a visit in 1854 but went back to California in November of that year and engaged in the tea business.

Came again to New England and married Miss Harriet L. Wales, daughter of Stephen and Lydia V. Wales, May 25, 1859. Returned to California with his bride and was occupied on a ranch when the war began in 1861. Yearning to be with his comrades in arms, and with his love for military life, he organized a company composed largely of Massachusetts men in California, all accustomed to the use of a horse. They were called the California Hundred Troop, and for mounted service they were as fine and as well adapted set of men as could be found. This company so organized became Co. A of the Second Mass Cavalry. Of this regiment, five companies were mostly California men. This portion of the regiment left Readville at noon, February 12, 1863, and arrived in Gloucester Point, Va., February 17. They were in action March 30, June 25 and 26, when they captured Brig. Gen W.H.F. Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate Commander in Chief. Gen. W.H.F. Lee was at home wounded at the time of his capture. The troops returned to camp at Gloucester Point, June 10 after three weeks in the saddle. On Monday, June 27, orders were received for the detachment under the command of Capt. Read to proceed to Washington to join the rest of the regiment that had recently come from Readville.

August 24, the regiment had a smart skirmish with the famous Confederate Col. John S. Mosby, and his mounted riflemen, and lost several men. On February 20, 1864, one hundred and twenty-five men under Capt. Read went on a reconnaissance, returning February 22, when about two miles west of Drainisville, Va., they were attacked by a concealed party of Mosby's riflemen and overpowered. This resulted in the loss of ten killed and seven wounded. Capt. Read was killed by a pistol shot fired at close range in a hand to hand encounter with some of Mosby's men. Thirty-five were made prisoners.

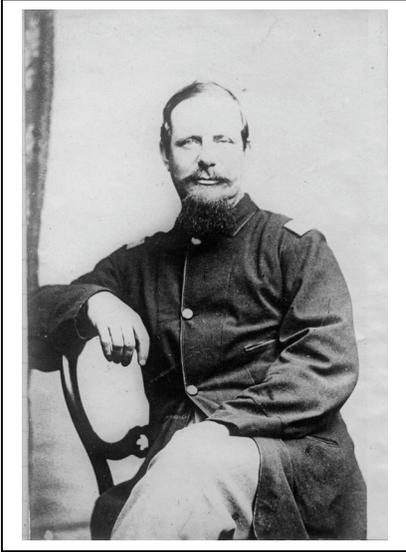
When Capt. Read left Boston for the front his wife and child accompanied him. They were with him the greater part of his service. Mrs. Read acted as company clerk, keeping the books and caring for the funds of the company in the best manner. When her husband was killed she turned over the books complete to date and returned to Boston with her child, bringing the body of Capt. Read. Funeral services were held in the Second Church March 5, 1864.



Funeral of the Late Captain Read

The funeral services of the late Capt. J.S. Read of the 2nd Mass Calvary were held yesterday in Rev. Mr. Mean's church, Dorchester. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Means, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morrison of Milton and Chaplain Humphrey of the 2nd Calvary, who accompanied the remains from Drainesville. Brief eulogies of the deceased were pronounced by Rev. Mr. Means and Chaplain Humphrey characterizing him as a brave and patriotic soldier, and upright citizen and a man of rare and estimable qualities. The remains were afterward conveyed to Mt. Hope Cemetery, accompanied by the National Lancers, Capt. L. Slade, with the Chelsea Band, as escort, and a large number of friends and associates, including several military officers.

Capt. Moses Howard Warren



Expert workman in brass. Son of Moses P and Mary Warren. Born in Newburyport Mass. October 14, 1824. Married Ann M. Longley at Boston, October 4, 1845. Moved to Dorchester about the year 1850. Residence on Howard Street near Harvard Ave.

Joined Roxbury City Guards June 20, 1854. He was a diligent military student and became expert in tactics and drill. When the Civil War began he was offered a commission but preferred to earn his promotion by merit. He was First Sergt. Of the Roxbury City Guards Co. D. First Regiment Infantry Vols. When the regiment was ordered into service. Mustered May 23, 1861 for three years. Bounty none. Promoted to Second Lieut, Feb. 10, 1862. To First Lieut. August 30, 1862 and after the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., was commissioned Captain dating July 1, 1863. He was

killed in the fight at the Bloody Angle, Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Twice he had been wounded in previous engagements, furloughed home, recovered and returned to duty. The particulars of his last engagement and of his death are pathetic--even extremely so.

The regiment, reduced in numbers, was on picket the night preceding May 12, 1864. Instead of being relieved at dawn, they were ordered to hold the position on the line. Gen. Hancock had ordered a charge on the Confederate works at this point before daylight. In this charge the troops passed through and over the picket line of the First Mass. Regiment in an assault on the Confederate works, known later as the Bloody Angle. Subsequently, the First Regiment was ordered into the fight and later was ordered back to their position. Several of the men took this occasion to wash out their rifles. While forming their line again Capt. Warren was hit in the leg just below the thigh severing an artery, causing a terrible wound, from which he bled to death in a very short time.

The term of service of the regiment had nearly expired and in a few days they were to start on their way home to be mustered out. Capt. Warren had looked forward to the day of his discharge and expressed himself many times of the pleasures he anticipated in joining his family, and to enjoy being home again with his wife, children and friends. The few moments before his death his distress mentally was very great, full as much as the suffering caused by the wound. His thoughts were of his family and his home, speaking their names again and again. His last thoughts were of his wife and children.

His body was rolled up in his blanket, just as he was. Nothing was removed and he was buried on the battlefield near the spot where he fell. One blanket, his sash, sword and some minor articles were turned over to Sergt. Thomas F. Longley, a relative of Mrs. Warren.

Capt. Warren was a very popular man in his regiment and throughout the army as far as he was known. Something better than the customary cracker box cover or the lid of an ammunition box was desired to mark the grave. George A. Dean, a member of his company, went into the courthouse not far away and took from the judge's bench a book

shelf with which to mark the grave. With the help of Sergt. Longley four feet of the shelf was painted and lettered and placed at the head of his grave. Sergt. Longley was a member of the First Mass. Battery. He sent Capt. Warren's effects home to Mrs. Longley and by her they were delivered to Mrs. Warren. The grave so marked remained undisturbed until April 1866, nearly two years afterward, when the many friends of Capt. Warren contributed to a fund and Sarell Gleason, the Sexton of the Second Church, was sent to Virginia and brought the body home--also the headboard.

A military funeral was held Wednesday, April 26, 1866 in the Second Church. The veterans of the First Regiment with other military organizations marched from Boston for that purpose. Firemen and citizens generally had a place in the parade to pay their last respects to an esteemed friend and fellow townsman.

The Boston Journal of Monday evening, April 23, 1866 contained the following notice:

Dorchester Funeral of Capt. Warren

Through the kindness of friends, the remains of Capt. Moses H. Warren, Co. I, First Regiment Mass. Infantry, who was killed May 12, 1864 at Spottsylvania, Va. -- have been brought to the home he loved so well to be interred among his kindred. Funeral services will take place at Rev. James H. Mean's church next Wednesday at 4 o'clock, P.M., under the direction of the Torrent Associates. The remains will be received at "Associates Hall" Washington Street under the escort of the Dorchester Rifles, Capt. Merrill with the Dorchester Cornet Band and the First Mass. Infantry Association, Gen. Cowdin accompanied by Halls Cornet Band, will be conveyed to the church, where appropriate religious services will be held.

The Grove Hall car will leave office on Tremont Street, Boston at 1 o'clock P.M. with passengers designing to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a brave and faithful soldier and defender of this country.

The internment was in the Codman Cemetery. The headboard which marked the grave of Capt. Warren remained in the office of Mr. Gleason for a long time. It disappeared and was apparently lost. Some years ago, in a building in Pemberton Sq., a policeman who was a veteran, found the board and took it to Station 2, and notified Mr. Dean who was an acquaintance. Mr. Dean was glad to recover the marker, and through him the compiler was permitted to photograph it.

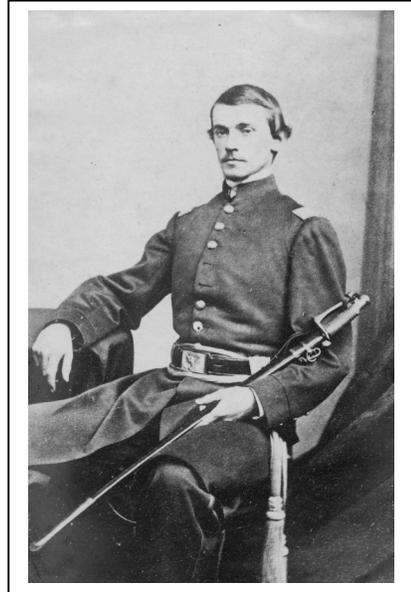
(Transcriber's note: The marker now resides in the Second Church archive.)



Lieut. William R. Porter

Student and Clerk. His father was Royal Loomis Porter of Williamstown, Mass, a graduate of Williams College and later editor of the *Boston Traveller*. He died at Charlestown, S.C. of consumption in 1844. His mother was Sarah Ann Pratt born in Charlestown, Mass in 1813. After the death of Mr. Porter she married Nathan Carruth of Boston in 1845. Their home was Adams Street near Ashmont Street, Dorchester. A very extensive estate.

Lieut. Porter was born in Boston Aug. 14, 1841. Enlisted in Co. A, Thirteenth Regiment in April, 1861. Mustered July 16, 1861. Three years. Discharged by special order of the War Department, December 9, 1861. Commissioned First Lieut. Jan. 9, 1862 of Co. C Eleventh Regiment. Participated in all of the engagements in which this regiment was present; Williamsburg, Seven Days battle before Richmond. Killed at the battle of Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862, where a number of Dorchester soldiers gave their lives.



The thrilling incident which took place and interrupted the service in the Second Church Sunday, August 31, 1862, described on an earlier page, was followed on the Sunday after, September 7, 1862, by a memorial sermon by Rev. James H. Means appropriate to the times and sad conditions.

The following is an abstract from Dr. Means' sermon delivered that morning:

John XVI 33

In the world ye shall have tribulation

"The past week has been one of particular anxiety and sorrow. We shall soon forget it. Strangely and sadly at its commencement were our Sabbath services interrupted, and the hours of that holy day demanded works of mercy instead of worship. We did rightly, and I rejoice that we were able to do so much; but how distressing were the thoughts of suffering which the call from the battlefield and the hospital suggested to our minds.

As the days have passed since, how sad has been this burden. Disaster, repulse or victory purchased at a fearful loss of life; the angry flood of the rebellion flowing back, and surging around our nation's capital, threatening for a time to sweep all before it. And while these public calamities filled us with grief, tidings came that one well known and tenderly loved, who went from us only a few short months ago, in the beauty of his young and aspiring manhood, had been cut down.

It has been a week of sorrow; and the fitting office of the preacher today, is to present the truths most adapted to console and encourage. I do not thus speak in any fit of despondency. I am not despondent, though I feel these are trying days, and that probably many other such days are before us. The sorrows of this terrible strife are, I

fear, to be brought home to us all with yet heavier weight. We should not in the least abate our confidence that the ultimate issue of all will be good and blessed; but ere that end come, we have much more to do and to endure....

While we would thus encourage and comfort all, our thoughts turn with special sympathy to those who have asked our remembrance of their great grief and sorrow today. One, whom many of us have watched from youth to manhood, with growing confidence and hope, whom we saw for successive years in the Sabbath School, whose voice was often lifted among those who led our songs of praise, whose constant presence in the sanctuary was familiar to all, has gone from us to return no more. We parted from him in hope of meeting him again. But this may not be. His name is added to the long list of the ardent and heroic who have fallen on the field of strife. A braver officer, one more manly and generous, was not in our country's service. Almost his last words to me were; 'Whatever you may learn of me, you will hear that I have done my duty.' It has been so. Unsoiled by any vices of the camp, unsparing of himself, with a patriot's ardor, and the conscientiousness of one religiously educated, he did his duty to the last."

Lieutenant Porter died August 29, 1862, aged twenty-one years, in the second battle at Bull Run in Virginia. When the foregoing sermon was preached, it was feared that his remains could not be recovered. Through the goodness of Him who delights to give comfort in trouble, they were regained, brought home, and buried at Mount Auburn, November 28, 1862.

At the funeral the Rev. James H. Means spoke the following words:

"We gather together today with strongly-mingled feelings. The sight of this sable casket reminds us afresh of our great and sad loss, and so renews our grief; and yet so thankful are we for the unexpected recovery of the precious relics, that we wipe away our tears to bless God for the comfort thus afforded. The Christian doctrine of the resurrection teaches us to be mindful of the bodies of our dead. Not only are they dear to us, as forms once familiar and cherished, but as holding in their mortal enclosure the germ of that which is immortal. It is sewn in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. We would not then willingly leave it unprotected and uncared for; we would lay it reverently in hallowed ground.

And today, another feeling moves us. There lie the remains of one who gave himself to a perilous service for his country's sake. He heard the call, and with the generous impulses of youth, hastened to obey. From his smiling home, from all the bright prospects opening before him, he turned away. Patient and faithful, as a private soldier, he learned to command by learning to obey. As an officer, gentlemanly, kind and brave, he won the confidence and esteem of all. Through scenes of fearful danger, he passed unharmed; and with strengthened hope, we looked for his continued safety. But God willed it otherwise; and in the unflinching discharge of duty, he fell with, alas! How many others of the young and heroic. We feel he is entitled to an honorable burial. Our sense of right craves the privilege of thus honoring his bravery and patriotism. It becomes us also to confess that God has seemed very graciously to favor this our desire. Wonderfully was the way prepared

for those who went forth for the pious office of recovering the body. Had they gone a few days earlier, or two days later, they would not have gained safe access to the field of death. They went at just the right time; they found unexpectedly, just the right man to lead them to where it had been needful for grieving comrades to abandon their dead. There, undisturbed, he had been lying; the withering leaves had fallen, and the autumn winds were sighing above his grave, but no profane hand, no careless foot of man or beast had violated its peace. The marks of identity were such as to leave no possibility of any painful doubt. And those who went with only the faintest hope, returned with thankfulness that God had thus comforted them in their sorrow, and granted thus their last fond wish.

And so, mourning, and yet praising God, we now commit this body to the ground--'earth to earth, dust to dust'--we give it, shrouded in our country's flag to these associates in study and literary pursuits, and to these comrades in arms whom we welcome from distant fields of service, that they may bear it to a patriot soldiers honored grave."

It was a gratification to the friends of Lieut. Porter to see among those assembled at his funeral, several officers of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and fellow members of a Literary Society in which he was much interested. The feelings of these associates are expressed in the communication which follows:

From Colonel Blaisdale
Headquarters 11th Regiment Mass Volunteers
Camp near Alexandria, Va, Sept. 12, 1862

Edward G. Porter, Esq.,

Dear Sir, -- Your brother, Lieutenant William R. Porter, commanding Co. C, of this Regiment, died on the field of battle at Bull Run, August 29, 1862, while gallantly leading his command in a bayonet charge upon a very strong position of the enemy, who were posted behind a railroad embankment.

Before reaching the railroad, Lieut. Teaffe observed him suddenly bend forward, and totter; caught him in his arms and asked from him if he was hurt. He replied, "My back is broken." In answer to a question as to where he was hit, he said he was shot in his bowels.

By order of Lieut. Teaffe, Sergeant Farrington, assisted by Sergeant Boucher, bore him a short distance to the rear where he died. Sergeant Boucher, in a few minutes after, having returned to the battle, was killed.

I can only inform you that Lieut. Porter's body was buried near where it fell, and I doubt whether the exact spot could be identified as our troops retiring made it necessary to send a flag of truce to bury the dead--the fatigue party being detailed from other Regiments.

I cannot omit this opportunity to do justice to the memory of your brother, who, during the short time he was an officer in this Regiment, performed his duty understandingly, faithfully and fearlessly; winning the love of his men--who felt the greatest confidence in him as a leader,--the esteem of his brother officers and the

respect of all who were acquainted with him; and I, myself shared with them the feelings with which they regarded him. I feel that I have lost a valuable and promising officer, and sympathize deeply with you and his large circle of friends at home in their bereavement, trusting you and they may find consolation in the knowledge that the manner of his death, in the van of battle for human freedom, and the perpetuity of our institutions, formed a fitting termination to the life of a worthy and brave soldier.

I am with greatest respect, your obedient servant,

William Blaisdale
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

From the *Boston Transcript*, May 25, 1907:

*Old Manuscript Found Giving an Account of Death of
Lieut. Porter at Bull Run, on Aug. 29, 1862*

"In looking over some Civil War relics a few days ago, one of the old army nurses, Mrs. E. Rumsey Fowle of Dorchester, discovered a package of priceless manuscripts containing an account of the death of Lieutenant William Rogers Porter of Dorchester while leading a charge at the battle of Bull Run on Aug. 29, 1862 and never before published. The young officer, a brave and gallant soldier of Co. C Eleventh Mass Volunteers, had received orders from his commander to make the advance and he did so at the head of his men. The company was in the woods at the time the order was given, and as soon as the open field was reached, Lieut. Porter was struck by a minie ball and fell mortally wounded. His body was conveyed to the rear by one of his sergeants who, also, was shot dead. The two bodies were buried under the shade of two oak trees where they remained until November 16, 1862 when that of Lieutenant Porter was removed to his home in Dorchester, where a soldier's funeral was held, and the remains were buried in the family lot.

Lieutenant Porter was only twenty-one years of age. He enlisted when Sumter was fired upon and immediately made for himself a name for absolute fearlessness. He had taken in all the engagements on the Peninsula, and endured all the hardships and privations of that campaign with his men, who loved him as a brother. Five days before he was killed he wrote to his friends at home and in that letter expressed his conviction that he might never survive another battle. But he added this sentiment; "Whatever happens, I will try to do my duty."

The following lines were inspired by a visit to the grave of the young brave officer, and were written by John A. Fowle:

The Grave of Lieut. William Rogers Porter at Bull Run

Tread softly, passing here,
 This is a soldier's grave;
Press lightly, this is sacred soil,
 Here sleeps a Hero brave;
Speak gently, passing here,
 Yes! Talk in tender tone;
'Twas here our Brother shed his blood
 Far from his happy home.

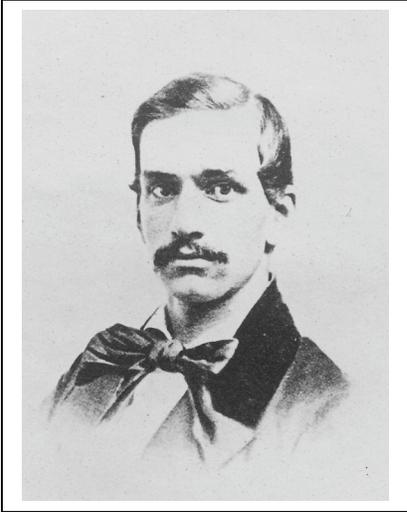
Breathe softly, passing here,
 Break not his last repose;
Let none disturb this gallant Son,
 Slain by our Southern foes;
Weep gently, passing here,
 He died for the flag we love;
It is not weak to shed a tear,
 For those who live above.

Blow softly, passing here,
 Ye winds that sigh and moan;
Our tender hearts are bleeding now
 For those he loved at home;
Touch gently, passing here,
 The leaves that fall around;
Move not a twig or stone,
 For this is holy ground.

John A. Fowle
Washington, November 27, 1862

(Compiler's note: The narrative, letter and poem were copied from a memorial printed in 1862 and borrowed from his sister, Miss Ellen Carruth.)

Sergt. Martin Wheeler Stone



Britannia worker. Married. Son of Stillman and Lucretia Stone. Born in Dorchester, March 4, 1839. Enlisted in Co. K, Eleventh Regiment Infantry Vols. April 22, 1861. Mustered June 13, 1861. Three Years. Bounty none. Residence Bowdoin Street near Geneva Ave.

He took part in the battles of the First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, and Williamsburg. On May, 1862 he was stricken with malarial fever and taken, as many others were, to the home of a Virginian near by, by the name of Carter. It was given the name of Carter House Hospital. When the army marched for Harrison's

Landing or fell back from Fair Oaks, he, with a number of others, fell into the hands of the Confederates. This was May 29, 1862. Not wishing the care, the Confederates paroled them all. He reported himself as a paroled prisoner to his commanding officer. He was sent to Annapolis, Md. Exchanged and returned to duty, Sept. 25, 1862. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, he was wounded three times on the afternoon of July 2, 1863. He, with Summer A. Davis, both of Co. K, were detailed to guard the colors. The guard consists of two non-commissioned officers from each company in the regiment for this duty. In this engagement every man on the color guard was hit. Both Sergts Stone and Davis were killed. The third wound received by Sergt. Stone was a severe one in groin. Sergt. Lucas, of his company, was wounded in the head during the afternoon which made him unconscious. He came to about 11 o'clock. Surrounded by dead and wounded soldiers, Lucas called out to know if any member of the 11th Mass was lying near. Sergt. Stone replied feebly, "I am here but will not be here long." He died before midnight.

Information of his death was sent home to his family. His father started immediately for Gettysburg with the intention of bringing the body home to Dorchester. With all good intentions his comrades had taken everything out of his pockets, the chevrons off of his arms, and the device from his cap with the object of sending them to his relatives. By doing this, all means of identification was destroyed. So when his father arrived, the body had so changed, swollen by the heat of the sun, that he was unable to recognize him.

The remains were buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. A stone at the head of his grave bears the one pathetic word: UNKNOWN. The poor father deeply mourned the loss of his son, carrying his grief for two year sand dying himself of heart failure. In memory of his son he placed the name of Sergt. Martin W. Stone on the gravestone in the Codman Cemetery although the body is not buried there.

Sergt. Stone left a widow and an infant daughter whom he never saw again after leaving Dorchester in May, 1896. The daughter grew to womanhood and married, but both mother and daughter have passed away.

(Compiler's note: The particulars of this narrative were given to the compiler by a sister of Sergt. Stone, also by Sergt. Thomas Bailey and other members of the company.)

Jesse Henry Bradshaw

Upholster. Son of Levi and Eliza Bradshaw. Born in Dorchester November 23, 1837. Residence Norfolk Street. Enlisted in Co. K., Eleventh Regiment Infantry Vols. Mustered November 11, 1861. Three years. Bounty none. Was engaged in battles of Williamsburg, Siege of Yorktown, Seven days battles before Richmond, all in 1862. His name appears in records as "Missing in action, Aug, 29, 1862 at battle of Second Bull Run" He was undoubtedly killed.



A Confederate shell was seen to explode very near him while he was in the act of climbing over a fence or wall and nothing was ever found to explain his disappearance. A Captain in his regiment once spoke of the mistaken impression he had of private Bradshaw as he gave the appearance of being bashful and diffident. But in all actions he was as cool and stood bravely and manfully to his work in the firing line and none were more fearless than he.

Col. Henry Martin Tremlett



Merchant. Son of Thomas and Cordelia Tremlett. Born in Dorchester July 15, 1833. Residence, Washington Street. The old homestead was torn down in 1885 at the time Tremlett Street was constructed through the estate.

He enlisted in 1861 and was commissioned Captain in the twentieth Regiment Infantry Vols. July 10, 1861. He was engaged at the disastrous fight at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861 where so many of the regiment were lost. Beside those killed and wounded in the battle, several were shot and wounded while trying to swim across the Potomac River and drowned.

Promoted to Major, Aug. 28, 1862 and transferred to the Thirty-ninth Regiment for bravery in action, and again promoted for gallantry to Lieut. Col., July 13, 1864 and to Colonel Jan. 5, 1865.

He was in command of the regiment before Petersburg in a sharp engagement at Gravelly Run, Mar. 31, 1865. Here he was badly wounded by a shell in the leg which tore the flesh terribly. His leg was amputated and he was taken to the hospital at City Point, Va, and on May 5 removed to Boston, 91 Springfield Street, where he died, June 5, 1865. His commission as Col. Was awaiting him but being unable to muster he died in service as Lieut. Col. The funeral was from St. Mark's Church, June 10, 1865. Internment at Forest Hills. He was first in his father's tomb in the Dorchester South Burial Grounds--where the remains of Dr. Codman were deposited temporarily Dec. 1847, until the tomb in the Codman Cemetery was built. Thomas Tremlett (father) died Sept 13, 1858. Subsequently the widow purchased a lot in Forest Hills and removed all to that cemetery.

(Compiler's note: Thomas Tremlett, father of Col. Henry M. Tremlett, was for a long time connected with the Second Church. At the time of his death, September 13, 1858, he was treasurer of the Second Parish, having held that office for a considerable period. He was known to his friends, and always spoken of, as Col. Thomas Tremlett. A very prominent citizen and as popular as he was prominent. He was the proprietor of pew number 86 before the renovation of 1855 and number 71 of the new plan.)

Captain Benjamin Stone, Jr.

Music Engraver and Teacher. Son of Benjamin and Sarah (Davenport) Stone. Born in Dorchester, December 28, 1817. Married Ursula S. Clay, November 2, 1838. Residence, Ceylon Street.

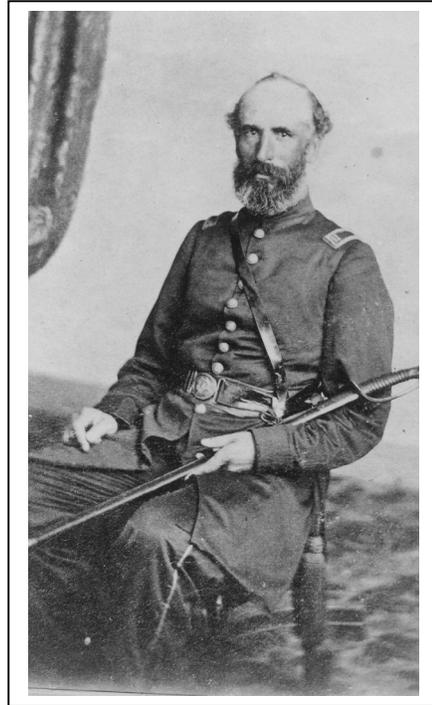
Capt. Stone had a great fondness for everything military in his early life. He joined the Roxbury Artillery Co. July 17, 1845. This company was changed to infantry by State order dated November 24, 1857. It was then called the Roxbury City Guards and attached to the First Regiment. A number of young men were enrolled in this company.

Capt. Stone and family attended the First Church, Meeting House Hill at the time the Civil War began, but because of his long service as choirmaster and bass soloist in the Second Church he certainly deserves a mention here. The choir was under his direction in the latter part of the pastorate of Dr. Codman and in the early part of the ministry of Dr. Means. At the funeral of Dr. Codman, Dec, 27, 1847, this choir sang the Dead March from Saul and other appropriate funeral music under the direction of Capt. Stone.

On April 16, 1861, three days after President Lincoln's first call for troops, Capt. Stone received authority from Governor Andrew to raise and recruit a company. By April 22, a large number had enlisted and began drilling. The company when complete was sent to Fort Warren, May 27, 1861 and mustered into the service as Co. K. Eleventh Regiment Infantry Vols., June 13, for three years duty. It was engaged in the first battle Bull Run, VA., July 21, 1861. When the army was reorganized this regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps. The brigade was under the command of Gen. Joseph Hooker and later became famous as Hooker's Old Brigade. It took part in the peninsula campaign at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, then the terrible battle of the Second Bull Run with its three days of fighting. The newspaper accounts of his experience give a true description of what he was called upon to endure and of what war really is.

"In a long list of casualties at the Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862 The name of Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr., Co. K. is mentioned wounded and missing." (*Boston Journal, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9, 1862*)

"A private dispatch received in this city today, states that Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr., of Dorchester, who was in command of Co. K., Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment during the recent engagements of that regiment died last night in Washington, DC, of wounds received while at the head of his company." (*Journal, Sept. 11, 1862.*)



Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr.
To the Editor of the Boston Journal

"Among the sad losses occasioned by this eventful war is the death of Capt. Stone, who was wounded at the late battle in Virginia and died at the hospital in Washington. He was one of the first in this town who took an active part to put down the rebellion and for that purpose had authority from the Governor to raise a company.

By his influence and promptness this was shortly completed and mustered into the 11th Regiment, and has seen hard service. We all remember with what interest his company was escorted into Boston on that sultry 27th of May, 1861.

The language of its commander's heart might be fitly expressed in the following line:

'Life for my country and the cause of freedom is but a trifle for a man to part with.
And if preserved in so grand a contest, Life is redoubled.'

His health was feeble and would have exempted him from draft had not a former commission secured it.

" He was a patriot, and has fallen a martyr to the cause. Fellow citizens, he has represented and suffered for us in the field; he has tenderly cared for and protected our husbands, brothers and sons. Let us attend his funeral and follow to the old burial ground the remains of our brother who was a Christian gentleman as well as a brave soldier." (*Dorchester, September 13, 1862*)

Dorchester
Funeral of Capt. Benjamin Stone, Jr.

" The funeral of Capt. Stone took place yesterday at the First Church in Dorchester, and was attended by a great concourse of people. The services in the other churches were postponed and the clergy and congregations united in the solemnities of the occasion, so that some hundreds were not able to obtain admission into the church. The services began by a voluntary on the organ; then followed a reading of the Scriptures by Rev. James H. Means; after which the hymn commencing

"Lowly and solemn be
Thy children cry to Thee
Father divine."

was sung to Keating.

The address by the Rev. Nathaniel Hall followed; it was a just tribute to a brave soldier and good citizen. Capt. Stone was wounded in both legs in the recent battle at Bull Run. He lay three days on the field, and one battle was fought over and around him before he was removed. While lying on the ground he would have been killed had not his watch warded off a ball which hit and destroyed it. He received sustenance from a wounded rebel who fell beside him which kept him from famishing. He had one leg amputated and was carried in an ambulance to Washington, a journey of about twenty-four hours. His constitution gave way under

so much suffering, and there he died Sept. 10th. His remains reached Dorchester Sunday morning to be interred with his kindred and friends of early years.

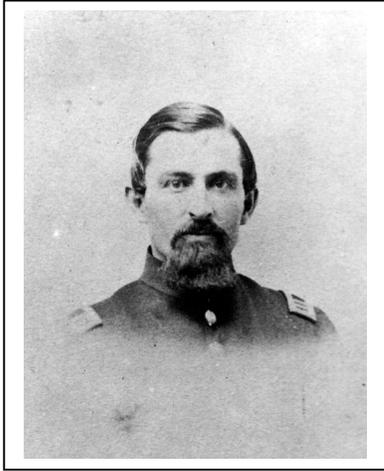
After the address, that beautiful solo, "Come Unto Him" from the Messiah was admirably sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hall, when the closing piece, one of Capt. Stone's selections, "Unveil Thy Bosom, Faithful Tomb" from the Dead March in Saul, was sung.

The principal inhabitants of the town attended the service, and a long procession followed the body to the old burying ground where the forefathers of this hamlet sleep. The coffin, hearse and pulpit were draped with the American flag under which he so nobly fought. A detachment from the National Lancers acted as pall bearers, and a portion of the 44th Regiment followed with the hearse.

Capt. Stone was a citizen esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. Modest and unassuming as a man, he was firm and devoted as a patriot. As a soldier he uncomplainingly did his whole duty; enduring danger and hardship beyond his strength with untiring fidelity. He has fallen in a good cause, and his untarnished name will be held in honorable remembrance. (*Journal, Monday Evening, Sept. 13, 1862.*)

After Capt. Stone was wounded, his death was a foregone conclusion. Could he but have had medical attention immediately after receiving his wound his life might have been saved. His leg was amputated by a Confederate surgeon and made as comfortable as his condition would permit. The long ride in an ambulance over a rough road served to further weaken him. He was taken to the Emery Hospital on Tenth Street where after a few days lockjaw set in--the germs of that terrible disease probably entered his system during the three days he was compelled to lie on the battlefield, unattended with the loss of much blood. He died in great agony on Friday, Sept. 10, 1862. The expense of bringing the body to Dorchester, the funeral charges amounting to \$130.00, was paid by the town.

Captain Thomas Simms Dennett



Clerk, U.S. Custom House. Residence, Washington Street near School Street. Member of the First Corps Cadets and served a term of duty at Fort Warren guarding the Confederate prisoners.

Commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain and assigned to the Department of the Gulf as Assistant Quartermaster. While in service there he contracted a fever from which he died, September 12, 1863.

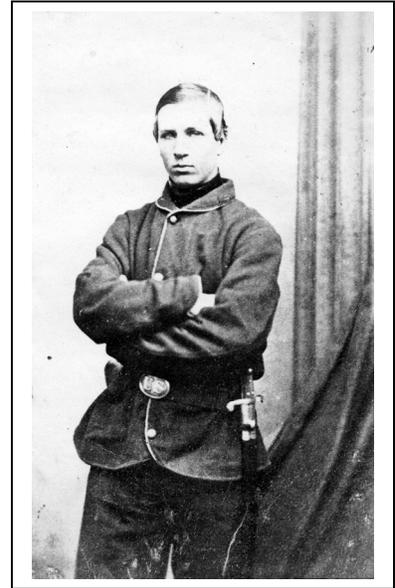
His remains were brought to Dorchester. Funeral services were held in the Second Church conducted by Rev. James H. Means. Internment was in the Codman Cemetery on Norfolk Street.

Private Edward Chaney Foster

Student. Son of Joseph and Caroline W. Foster. Born in Dorchester, February 25, 1842. Residence, Dorchester Avenue near Mather Street.

Enlisted in Co. D. Thirtieth Regiment Infantry. Three years. Mustered October 7, 1861. This regiment served in the Department of the Gulf under Major General Benjamin F. Butler in the capture and occupation of New Orleans, acting with the Naval forces under Admiral David G. Farragut.

He was in action at the battle of Baton Rouge. He was stricken with typhoid fever and died at New Orleans, June 6, 1862.

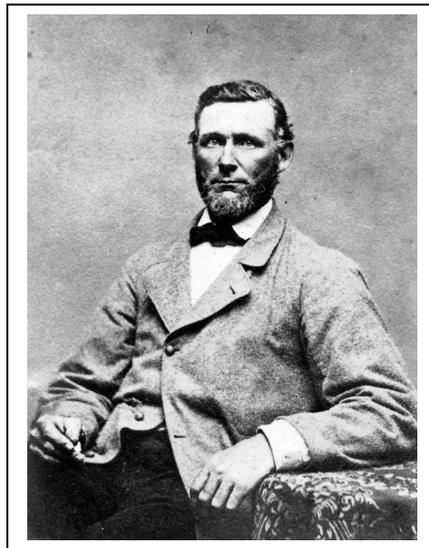


Private George Holmes

Contractor. Son of Ebenezer and Martha Holmes.
Born in Dorchester, January 21, 1822. Married.
Residence, Mill Street near Neponset Avenue.

Enlisted in Co. H. Thirty-ninth Regiment
Infantry. Mustered September 2, 1862. Three years.

This company was largely recruited at
Neponset and quartered in the Old Town Hall.
Previous to January 1, 1863, the regiment was in the
defenses around Washington. Co. H was assigned to
Provost Guard duty in the city for a period. Here,
many of the company met President Lincoln and
enjoyed a short personal conversation with him. In
the Spring of 1863 the regiment entered on active
campaign duties and assigned to the First Brigade,
Second Division, First Corps. Its hardest service
was in the Wilderness in 1864.



At Laurel Hall, near the Spottsylvania Court House, during an engagement, George Holmes was seen sitting or leaning against a tree, apparently wounded or exhausted. The woods and underbrush were very dry and had been set on fire by the exploding Confederate shells and burning fiercely. Being unable to help himself he was lost in the fire. After the engagement a charred fragment of a cap was found near the spot where he was last seen, having the device, H/39 upon it, and nearby a body which in size and shape resembled that of George Holmes.

(These particulars were given the compiler by J. Frederick Brondam, a member of the company.)

Private Robert Thaxter Holmes



Farmer. Son of Ebenezer and Martha Holmes. Born in Dorchester, June 11, 1844. Residence, Mill Street, near Neponset Avenue.

Enlisted in Co. H. Thirty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Aug. 7, 1862. Mustered Sept. 2, 1862. Three years. Was with his brother until the brother was lost at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.

On August 19, 1864 at one of the many engagements on the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg he was captured by the Confederates with a large part of the regiment and confined in rebel prison at Salisbury, N.C. Released and paroled Feb. 26, 1865. While a prisoner, on account of the inhuman treatment received, he contracted a fever from which he died at the home of his parents, May 4, 1865. The official records credit him with being "Discharged at expiration of service absent sick," June 2, 1865 when the regiment was discharged, but actually he died in service one month previous.

His remains were interred in the family lot in the Codman Cemetery on Norfolk Street.

Private Charles Edwin Tolman

No Photo Exists

Farmer. Son of Enos and Irene Tolman. Born in Dorchester Feb. 8, 1844. Residence, Adams Street, near Ashmont Street. Enlisted Co. F Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry. Mustered August 10, 1861. Three years. This regiment was organized by the Hon. Henry Wilson. It started for Washington, October 8, 1861 and attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. It was in action in the Seven Days battles before Richmond. Private Tolman was stricken with colic caused by exhaustion and exposure following a long hard march. He died at Gaines Mills, Va., ten miles from Richmond, June 1, 1862.

"He was buried near a cherry tree on the summit of the hill where the regiment was encamped. Dr. Gaines, for whom the locality was named, was kind enough to say that he would willingly give his whole farm as a burial place for Yankee soldiers. He was an ardent rebel and his house had been taken for a hospital for Union soldiers. Nine of the regiment died of disease in the early part of June 1862 and were buried near the same spot." (*Regimental History*)

Private George Enos Tolman

No Photo Exists

Farmer. Son of Enos and Irene Tolman. Born in Dorchester Feb. 8, 1844. Residence, Adams Street, near Ashmont Street. Enlisted Co. F Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry. Mustered August 10, 1861. Three years. He was with his brother in the Seven Days battle before Richmond and afterward at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg--wounded at Rappahanock Station, November 7, 1863. Died at Washington, D.C., November 10, 1863 from wounds received at Rappahanock Station.

In their enthusiasm to enlist and be accepted, both brothers misrepresented their ages. It was a common practice. The young soldier boy would, in order to pass the mustering officer, write, in large characters, the figure "18" on a card and place it in his shoes. When the mustering officer would ask the recruit if he was "over 18," the reply would be "yes." He would be standing over the figure 18--at the same time it was not their age.

The remains were brought home to Dorchester and interred in the Codman Cemetery on Norfolk Street.

Private George Willis McElroy

No Photo Exists

Tin Plate Worker. Son of Elbridge and Sophia G. McElroy. Born in Dorchester, October 13, 1839. Residence, Washington Street.

Enlisted in Co. E. Seventh Regiment Infantry, April 20, 1861. Mustered June 15, 1861. Three years.

One of the first volunteers, was in numerous battles. Badly wounded in assault on Salem Heights, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. Carried to Washington and died in hospital, May 10, 1863.

His remains were brought home and interred in Dorchester South Burial Grounds. The funeral occurred, Sunday, May 27, 1863.

On April 27, 1861, just one week after his enlistment he married Miss Flora Doane, the honeymoon was, in consequence, very short. The father and mother of this soldier were married by the Rev. Dr. John Codman, November 14, 1833. There were twelve children and all have passed away.

Private George Edward Lambert

No Photo Exists

Student. Son of John B.H. and Mary Ann (Field) Lambert. Born in Dorchester, February 12, 1847. Residence, Adams Street.

Co. F. Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry Vols. Mustered August 10, 1861. Three years. Served with the regiment in all its battles. At Gettysburg, he was badly wounded in the thigh, on July, 2, 1863. He was taken to an improvised field hospital near Little Round Top not far from the spot where he was wounded. He was apparently improving but he died suddenly and unexpectedly from the effects of the wound on July 19, 1863.

The father and mother of this soldier were married by the Rev John Codman, D.D. May 1, 1833.

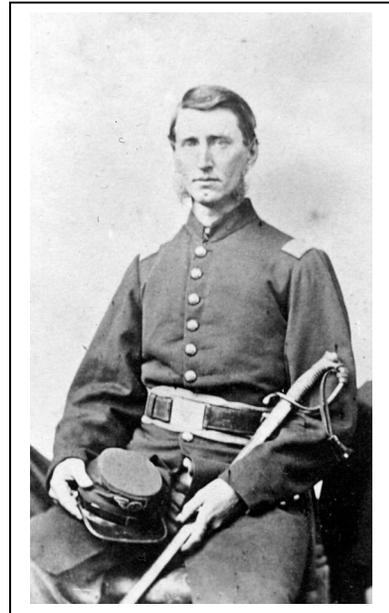
Died in Rebel Prison:

Lieut. Benjamin F. Bartlett

Milkdealer. Son of William Bartlett. Born in Bethel, Maine, Oct. 12, 1830. Married Hannah Lewis May 20, 1855. Resided in the Lewis house that stood on Washington Street near Harvard St. The house was an old landmark. It was torn down in 1896 when Gaylord Street was constructed.

Enlisted in Co. I, Forty-Second Regiment Infantry, September 4, 1862. Commissioned Second Lieut, September 16, 1862

Taken prisoner January 1, 1863 at Galveston, Texas. Confined in the rebel prison at Houston, Texas. He died there of chronic dysentery, Aug. 22, 1863. His term of service was for nine months.



Died in Rebel Prison:

Private George C. Millett

No Photo Exists

Farmer. Son of Nathaniel and Abigail Millet. Born in Greenwood, Maine in 1826. Married. Residence, Warren Place, name changed afterward to Fuller Street.

Enlisted in Co. H. Thirty-Ninth Regiment Infantry. August 9, 1862. Mustered September 2,

1862. Three years.

After two years hard service he was taken prisoner in an engagement on the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1864. A large part of the regiment was captured at the time and sent to the Confederate military prison at Salisbury (NC).

Worn out with hard service, he succumbed to starvation and inhuman treatment of the rebel prison authorities. He died Nov. 15, 1864. During his term of service he kept a diary which fortunately was sent home to his family. The Ladies Relief Society of Second Church called upon the wife several times to extend such assistance and sympathy; on such occasions she would read to them from the diary his experiences and sufferings until overcome with grief.

The wife's maiden name was Thankful Wallace. They were married Nov. 1850. Mrs. Millet was at one time employed by Dr. Codman.

*The following men returned from the Civil War
either by discharge, or by the release
at the end of the war.*

Lieut. William H. Harrison Young

b.1837, mustered 9/19/1862
Co. F, 13th Regiment Infantry
Battles: Newport News, Gettysburg
Discharged 2/2/1864 - disability

Sergeant Aaron Bradshaw

b.1833, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Taken prisoner in 1861
Battles: Bull Run, Gettysburg
Discharged 7/5/1863 - disability

Sergeant John Neas

b.1832 (Germany), mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Wounded at Gettysburg
Discharged 11/20/1863 - disability

Lieut. Herbert G Coffin

b.1846, mustered 1/4/1864
Co. 4, 56th Regiment Infantry
Discharged 4/3/1864 - disability
Enlisted US Marine Corps 2/23/1866
Served until 2/17/1872

Private Joseph Albert Foster

b.1838, mustered 5/24/1861
Roxbury City Guards, 1st Regiment
Battles: Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run
Discharged 8/21/1861 - disability

Private Asa F Sterling

b.1841, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Wounded at Battle of Williamsburg
Discharged 6/5/1862 - disability

Private Amos Morse

b.1828, mustered 7/20/1861
Co. E, 13th Regiment Infantry
Discharged 12/27/1862 - disability
Lived until 1913 - age 85 years

Lieut. John R. Stitt

b.1829 (N. Ireland), mustered 1/3/1862
Co. F, 28th Regiment Infantry
Battles: Ft. Johnson, Charlestown Harbor,
Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg
Resigned 4/2/1863 - poor health

Lieut. Robert Williams

b.1838, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. H, 39th Regiment Infantry
Resigned 2/2/1863 - disability

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Fox

b.1833, mustered 5/21/1861
Co. K, 13th Regiment Infantry
2nd US Regimental Cavalry
55th Mass. Infantry
Resigned 6/24/1865 - end of war

Chaplain Arthur Little

b.1843, elected Chaplain 1863
1st Vermont Artillery, 11th Regiment
Battles: Wilderness Campaign, Cold Harbor
Petersburg, Winchester, Appomattox
Discharged 6/6/1865 - end of war
Later to become pastor of 2nd Church

Captain Cyrus Savage

b.1831, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Battle of Galveston
Taken prisoner - Houston, TX
Discharged 7/22/1864- end of service

Captain Benjamin Read Wales

b.1842, mustered 9/6/1862
Co. G, 45th Regiment Infantry
Battles: Kingston, NC,
Discharged 7/8/1863 - end of service
Re-enlisted 7/18/1864 in
Co. K, 42nd Regiment
Discharged 11/27/1864 - end of service

Sergeant Alfred Davenport

b.1841, mustered 7/16/1861
Co. A, 13th Regiment Infantry
Discharged by special order
Re-enlisted, Co. K, 42nd Regiment
Discharged 7/18/1864 - end of service

Lieut. Henry L Esterbrooks

b.1841, mustered 10/7/1861
Co. K, 26th Regiment Infantry
Battles: New Orleans, Bermuda Hundred
Taken prisoner but escaped
Discharged 11/7/1864- end of service

Lieut. Elbridge Bradshaw

b.1831, mustered 9/2/1862
Co. H, 39th Regiment Infantry
Discharged 6/2/1865 - end of service

Sergeant Christopher Karcher

b.1835 (Germany), mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Fifteen battles
One of only 18 to return from service
in this company
discharged 6/21/1864 - end of service

Corporal Edward Francis Gleason

b.1837, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Wounded three times (Williamsburg, Gettysburg and
Spottsylvania)
One of only 18 to return from service
in this company
Discharged 6/21/1864- end of service

Corporal Asa Mahan Capen

b.1840, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Wounded at Williamsburg
Re-enlisted Co. K and served until
Discharged 7/14/1865 - end of service

Sergeant John Foster Hewins

b.1838, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Battle of Galveston
Taken prisoner - Houston, TX
Discharged 8/20/1863- end of service

Corporal John W. Sterling

b.1839, mustered 6/13/1861
Co. K, 11th Regiment Infantry
Discharged by Special Order 1863
Assigned to Quartermaster of
Colored Troops 1863

Corporal William Tyler Woodward

b.1843, mustered 9/6/1861
Co. K, 22nd Regiment Infantry
Wounded three times (Fredericksburg,
Gettysburg and Petersburg)
Discharged 10/17/1864- end of service

2nd Lieut. Alonzo Sterling

b.1846, age 15 in 1861
not allowed in MA service
traveled to PA and joined
Co. D, 102nd Regiment PA Vol.
Commissioned 2nd Lieut. by war's end
Discharged 6/28/1865- end of service

Private John Anderson, Jr.

b.1840, mustered 7/3/1861
Co. B, 29th Regiment Infantry
Wounded in June 1862, transferred
Co. F, 39th Regiment Infantry
Discharged 8/18/1864- end of service

Private Henry Walter Smith

b.1835 (England), mustered 9/2/1862
Co. H, 39th Regiment Infantry
Discharged 6/2/1865- end of service

Private Daniel Bailey Anderson

b.1845, mustered 7/22/1864
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Garrison Duty in Washington
Discharged 11/11/1864 - end of service

Private Thomas Vose Gleason

b.1840, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Battle of Galveston
Taken prisoner - Houston, TX
Discharged 8/20/1863- end of service

Private Reuben Gleason

b.1846, mustered 7/22/1864
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Garrison duty in Washington
Discharged 11/11/1864- end of service

Private William A. Cowles

b.1832, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Discharged 8/20/1863- end of service
Re-enlisted, Co. D, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Discharged 11/11/1864 - end of service

Private Charles Ebenezer Hewins

b.1841, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Battle of Galveston
Taken prisoner - Houston, TX
Discharged 8/20/1863- end of service

Private Thomas Bowe

b.1833, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Garrison duty in Washington
Discharged 11/11/1864- end of service

Private John Wesley Capen

b.1847, mustered 7/20/1864
Co. D, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Garrison duty in Washington
Discharged 11/11/1864 - end of service

Private William Porter Plummer

b.1834, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment
Taken prisoner at Galveston, TX
Released 2/18/1863, discharged, 8/20/1863

Private Samuel A. Holmes

b.1835, mustered 9/12/1862
Co. E, 44th Regiment Infantry
Dept. of the South and Virginia
Discharged, 7/18/1863 - end of service

Private Joel Frederick Williams

b.1841, mustered 9/16/1862
Co. I, 42nd Regiment Infantry
Taken prisoner in Galveston, TX
Released 2/18/1863, discharged, 8/20/1863

Ensign Walter Holmes

b.1841, mustered 8/11/1862
Served aboard the USS Louisiana in the
North Atlantic, discharged, 8/10/1863

Private William Reed

b.1846, mustered 12/23/1864
Sixth Battery Light Artillery
Discharged, 2/1/1865 - end of service

